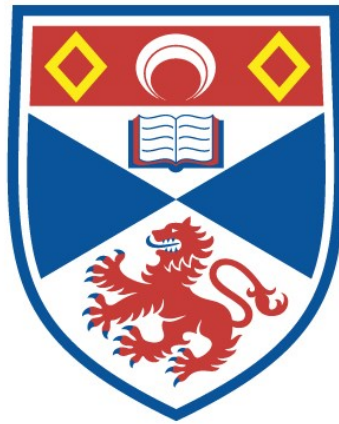


ASPECTS OF THE VOCABULARY OF AESCHYLUS

Antonios Kapsomenos

A Thesis Submitted for the Degree of PhD
at the
University of St Andrews



1977

Full metadata for this item is available in
St Andrews Research Repository
at:
<http://research-repository.st-andrews.ac.uk/>

Please use this identifier to cite or link to this item:
<http://hdl.handle.net/10023/15445>

This item is protected by original copyright

ASPECTS OF THE
VOCABULARY OF AESCHYLUS

by A. S. Kapsomenos



A thesis submitted in application for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy
in the University of St. Andrews.

ProQuest Number: 10170733

All rights reserved

INFORMATION TO ALL USERS

The quality of this reproduction is dependent upon the quality of the copy submitted.

In the unlikely event that the author did not send a complete manuscript and there are missing pages, these will be noted. Also, if material had to be removed, a note will indicate the deletion.



ProQuest 10170733

Published by ProQuest LLC (2017). Copyright of the Dissertation is held by the Author.

All rights reserved.

This work is protected against unauthorized copying under Title 17, United States Code
Microform Edition © ProQuest LLC.

ProQuest LLC.
789 East Eisenhower Parkway
P.O. Box 1346
Ann Arbor, MI 48106 – 1346

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this thesis has been composed by myself, that the work of which it is a record has been done by myself, and that it has not been accepted in any previous application for a higher degree.

(signed)

Antonios Kapsomenos,

candidate for the degree of Ph.D.

STATEMENT

I certify that I was admitted into the University of St. Andrews as a research student in October 1969. The research was carried out on a full-time basis from that date until December 1972 in the University of St. Andrews and the thesis was completed in the University of Thessaloniki in Greece.

(signed)

Antonios Kapsomenos,

candidate for the degree of Ph.D.

I hereby certify that Antonios Kapsomenos has been engaged upon research work under my supervision and that he has fulfilled the conditions of Resolution no. 1 and that he is qualified to submit the accompanying thesis in application for the degree of Ph.D.

.....Supervisor

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I wish here to express my sincerest gratitude to all those who in various ways assisted me in producing this study: The British Council, which granted me its scholarship for two years; the University of St. Andrews and the Staff of its Library for most readily providing me with all I needed in my work; Elizabeth Craik and John Coghlan, who patiently corrected my English in parts of the thesis. Looking back, I cannot but send also my thanks to all people I met in St. Andrews, whose friendly feelings made me feel at home. I also feel very grateful to Professor N. Hourmouziades for his criticism and the precious advice he gave me on many points. Above all, I am immensely indebted to two persons: Professor S. G. Kapsomenos, who, being my father, offered me the help of his knowledge and experience; and, most of all, Professor K. J. Dover, under whose wise supervision I found more help and understanding than any student of ancient Greek could ever expect to meet in his first scholarly attempt. Whether or not I followed the advice offered to me, there is hardly any need to say that full responsibility for everything written is mine.

Thessaloniki, August 1975

CONTENTS

Note: Ep=in Epic, L₁=in pre-Aeschylean Lyric, L₂=in s. v Lyric
 A=in Aeschylus, S=in Sophocles, E=in Euripides

BIBLIOGRAPHY	xiv
ABBREVIATIONS	xxi
INTRODUCTION	1
PART ONE: Analysis of the vocabulary according to its history	
and nature	8
A. Words taken from pre-Aeschylean poetry	9
I. From both Epic and early Lyric(EpL ₁ +L ₂ A+SE)	9
1. Also in s. v Lyric(EpL ₁ L ₂ A+SE)	9
a. Also in Prose 9/i. Poetic or alien 9/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 32/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 36/iv. Different meaning 37/v. Technical terms 39/vi. Phonologically alien 44/vii. Different grammatical type 45	
b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 47/i. Poetic or alien 47/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 52/iii. Different meaning 53/iv. Technical terms 53/v. Phonologically alien 54 /vi. Different grammatical type 54	
c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 55/i. Poetic or alien 55/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 59/iii. Technical terms 60/iv. Phonologically alien 61/ v. Different grammatical type 61	
2. Not in s. v Lyric(EpL ₁ A+SE)	62

- a. Also in Prose 62 /i. Poetic or alien 62 /ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 66 /iii. Different meaning 69 /iv. Technical terms 69 /v. Different grammatical type 71
 - b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 71 /i. Poetic or alien 71 /ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 72 /iii. Different grammatical type 73
 - c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 73 /i. Poetic or alien 73 /ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 75 /iii. Technical terms 76
- II. From Epic only(Ep+L₂A+SE) 76
- 1. Also in s. v Lyric(EpL₂A+SE) 76
 - a. Also in Prose 76 /i. Poetic or alien 76 /ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 81 /iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 84 /iv. Different meaning 84 /v. Technical terms 84 /vi. Phonologically alien 87 /vii. Different grammatical type 87
 - b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 87 /i. Poetic or alien 87 /ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 89 /iii. Phonologically alien 90
 - c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 90 /i. Poetic or alien 90 /ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 94 /iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 94 /iv. Different meaning 95 /v. Technical terms 95
 - 2. Not in s. v Lyric(EpA+SE) 95
 - a. Also in Prose 95 /i. Poetic or alien 95 /ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 100/iii. Familiar ingre-

- dients but not obvious meaning 105/iv. Different meaning 106/v. Technical terms 106/vi. Different grammatical type 109
- b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 109/i. Poetic or alien 109/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 111/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 112/iv. Technical terms 113
- c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 113/i. Poetic or alien 113/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 120/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 123/iv. Different meaning 123/v. Technical terms 123/vi. Phonologically alien 124/vii. Different grammatical type 124
- III. From early Lyric(L_1+L_2A+SE) 124
1. Also in s. v Lyric(L_1L_2A+SE) 124
- a. Also in Prose 124/i. Poetic or alien 124/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 127/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 129/iv. Technical terms 129/
- b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 130/i. Poetic or alien 130/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 131/iii. Technical terms 131
- c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 132/i. Poetic or alien 132/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 133
2. Not in s. v Lyric(L_1A+SE) 133
- a. Also in Prose 133/i. Poetic or alien 133/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 136/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 138/iv. Different meaning 139/v. Technical terms 139/vi. Phonologically alien 139/

- vii. Different grammatical type 140
 - b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 140/i. Poetic or alien 140/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 140/iii. Technical terms 141
 - c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 141/i. Poetic or alien 141/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 143/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 144/iv. Technical terms 144/v. Phonologically alien 145
- B. Words occurring in Aeschylus and s. v Lyric but not earlier(L₂A+SE) 146
- a. Also in Prose 146/i. Poetic or alien 146/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 150/iii. Technical terms 155/iv. Phonologically alien 158/v. Different grammatical type 158/
 - b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 158/i. Poetic or alien 158/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 159/iii. Technical terms 160
 - c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 161/i. Poetic or alien 161/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 164/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 166/iv. Technical terms 166/v. Phonologically alien 167/vi. Different grammatical type 167
- C. Words first occurring in Aeschylus(A+SE) 168
- a. Also in Prose 168/i. Poetic or alien 168/ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 175/iii. Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 196/iv. Different meaning 198/v. Technical terms 198/vi. Phonologically alien 207/vii. Different grammatical type 207/

b. Also in Comedy but not in Prose 208/i. Poetic or alien 208/	
ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 212/iii.	
Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 215/iv.	
Different meaning 216/v. Technical terms 217/vi. Phono-	
logically alien 218/	
c. Neither in Comedy nor in Prose 219/i. Poetic or alien 219/	
ii. Familiar ingredients and obvious meaning 226/iii.	
Familiar ingredients but not obvious meaning 232/iv.	
Different meaning 233/v. Technical terms 233/vi. Phono-	
logically alien 235/vii. Different grammatical type 236/	
Conclusions	237
PART TWO: Word formation in the vocabulary which first occurs in	
Aeschylus	243
A. Verbs first occurring in Aeschylus	244
I. Verbs not appearing before Aeschylus in either simple	
or compound form	244
1. -αίνω 244/2. -ύνω 246/3. -άω 247/4. -ιάω 248/5. -έω 248/	
6. -όω 254/7. -εύω 257/8. -άζω 258/9. -ύζω 260/10. -ζω(onomato-	
poeic) 262/11. -ύζω 263/12. -άνω 263/13. -(ύ)σκω 263/14. -θω 264/	
15. -ρω 264/16. -σσω 264/17. -λλω 265/18. -ύω 265/19. -πτω 265/	
20. -ω 265/21. -ω(with change of vowel) 266/22. Dialectal verbs 266/	
23. Problematic verbs 266/	
II. Verbs appearing before Aeschylus under a different form	266
1. Preposition + verb: a. άμφι- 266/b. άνα- 266/c. άντι- 267/	
d. άπο- 268/e. δια- 269/f. εις- 270/g. εκ- or εξ- 270/	
h. εν- 274/i. επι- 274/j. κατα- 277/k. μετα- 278/l. παρα- 279/	
m. περι- 280/n. προ- 280/o. προσ- 281/p. συν- 282/q. υπερ- 284/	

- r. ὑπο- 284
2. Rare active of a verb 285
 3. Rare middle of a verb 285
 4. Simple verb found as compound in previous poetry 285
- B. Compound nouns without suffix 286
- I. Copulativa/1. Ἀνδρόπαις 286/2. Ἀστούξενος 288/3. Ἰατρομαντις 289/
4. Ὀξύγλυκος 290/5. Γρυπαιετός - Ἰππαλεκτριῶν - Τραγέλαφος 291/
 - II. Determinativa 292/1. The second component is noun/ The first component is: a. noun 294/b. pronoun 296/c. verbal 297/d. an adverbial prefix 297/e. a preposition 298/f. a prefix 300/2. The second component is verbal/The first component is: a. adjective 300/
b. pronoun 303/c. verbal 304/d. an adverbial prefix 304/e. a preposition 306/f. a prefix 309/
 - III. Objectiva 309/1. The first component is verbal and governs the second 310/2. The first component is an adjective and governs the second which is a noun 312/3. The first component is a preposition or an adverb and governs the second which is a noun 312/
4. The second component is verb or noun defined by the first component which is equivalent to: a. the object 315/b. the agent 320/c. an adjunct of place 321/d. an adjunct of time 321/
e. an adjunct expressing manner, means, cause 322/f. an accusative of specification 323/g. an adjunct expressing prolepsis 323/
Some problematic compounds 323/
 - IV. Possessiva 324/The first component is: 1. an adjective 325/
2. verb 331/3. noun 331/4. pronoun 332/5. numeral 332/6. a preposition 333/7. a prefix 335/8. an adverb or an adverbial prefix 336/

V. Three more types of compound nouns	339
Problematic compounds of all types	340
C. Suffixed nouns	344
I. Vowel and diphthongal stems	344
1. Nouns in -ῆ(-ᾱ) or -η(except those deriving from adjectives) 344/	
2. Nouns in -η deriving from adjectives 346/3. Nouns in -ος 347/	
4. Adjectives in -ος 347/5. -ης or -ας(except -της) 347/6. -ᾶς 348/	
7. Nouns in -υς 349/8. -υς 349/9. -ῶ 349/10. -εὖς 350	
Ia. o- stems and feminine α- stems with preceding vowel	350
1. -αλέος 350/2. -τέος 351/3. -υος(except -τήριος) 351/a. Simple	
adjectives 351/b. Compound adjectives: i. Preposition + noun 355/	
ii. Noun + noun 356/iii. Adverb + noun 356/4. -αλος: a. Simple	
adjectives 356/b. Compound adjectives 358/5. -ειος 358/6. -ῦδος 359/	
7. -σιος 359/8. -λιος 360/9. Nouns in -ιον 360/10. Nouns in -ια 361/	
a. -ῖα 362/b. -ῖα 364/c. -εῖα 364/d. -εῖα 364/e. -οῖα 365/	
f. -οῖα 365/g. -αῖα 365/11. -ῖας 365	
II. Nasal terminations	366
1. Nouns in -μός 366/2. -ημός 367/3. Adjectives in -(σ)υμος 367/	
4. -μων 369/5. Nouns in -μα 370/a. An instance of an activity 373/	
b. The product of an activity 374/c. Instead of the external	
object 377/d. Instrument 378/e. Substitute for the subject 379/	
Table of nouns in -μα 381/Statistics 389/Nouns in -μα deriving	
from different stems of the same verb: a. Πέσημα - πῶμα 390/	
b. Πῶμα - πόμα 394/c. Κρύμα - κῤμα 395/d. Ρῦμα 395/6. Nouns in	
-ών 395/7. Adjectives in -ων 395/8. Nouns in -ηδών 395/9. Ad-	
jectives in -νός 396/10. -υνος 396/11. -συνος 396/12. Nouns in	
-ανον 397/13. -ονῆ 397/14. -ᾶνη 397/15. -αινα 397/	

- III. Liquid terminations 397
1. Adjectives in -ρός 397/2. Nouns in -θρον 398/3. Adjectives in -λος 398/4. Nouns in -αλον 399/5. -θλον 399/
- IV. Dental terminations 399
1. Nouns in -ός 399/2. Adjectives in -(ι)ός 401/3. Nouns in -ός 402/4. Adjectives in -ός 402/5. -εις 403/6. -τος 404/a. Simple adjectives 409/b. ᾶ + -τος 412/Statistics 415/c. δυσ- and εὖ + -τος 416/d. Noun + -τος: i. From intransitive verbs 420/ii. From transitive verbs/ The noun is equivalent to: (a) adative of means 421/(b) ὑπό + noun of agent 423/(c) subject 424/(d) an adjunct of place 426/(e) an adjunct of time 426/e. Adjective + -τος: i. From intransitive verbs 426/ii. From transitive verbs 427/ f. Adverb + -τος 429/g. Preposition + -τος: i. From intransitive verbs 430/ii. From transitive verbs 431/Problematic compound verbal in -τος 432/7. Nouns in -σος 434/
- V. Guttural terminations/ Adjectives in -κός 435
- VI. Sibilant terminations 435
1. Neuter nouns in -ος 435/2. Adjectives in -ής 436/a. Simple adjectives 437/b. ᾶ + -ής 437/c. δυσ- or εὖ + -ής 438/d. Noun + -ής/i. The second component is verb/(a) Objectiva 439/(b) 'Subject type' 443/(c) 'Genitive type' 444/ii. The second component is noun 445/e. Adjective + -ής 445/f. Verb + -ής 447/g. Preposition + -ής 448/h. Adverb + -ής 449/Problematic adjectives in -ής 449/
3. Adjectives in -ώδης 450/4. -ήρης 450/
- VII. Agent nouns in -της, -τήρ, -τωρ and relative suffixes . 451
1. Nouns in -της 453/2. Nouns in -τήρ 457/3. Nouns in -τωρ 459/
4. Nouns and adjectives in -τις 461/5. Nouns in -τετρα 461/
6. -τρια 462/7. Adjectives in -τήριος 462/8. Nouns in -τήριον 464/

9. -τρον 464/10. Adjectives in -τρος 465/	
VII. Some unusual formations	468
1. Nouns and adjectives in -ος(παρώνυμα) 468/2. Irregular comparatives and superlatives 468/3. Nouns in -ώς(ω-ών) 469/4. Nouns in -ος(ω-η) 469/	
VIII. Dialectal and foreign nouns and adjectives	469
IX. Nouns and adjectives of uncertain origin	469
D. Adverbs in: 1. -δην 473/2. -δα 47 /3. -δον 473/4. -έ(-εέ?) 473/	
5. -θεν 474/6. -ως(from participles) 475/7. -α̃(from nouns) 475/	
8. Compound adverbs 475/	
E. Conjunctions	476
F. Exclamations	476
G. Prepositions	476
GENERAL CONCLUSIONS	477
Footnotes	480
INDEX OF WORDS	507

BIBLIOGRAPHYA. Fragments of classical authors

AESCHYLUS

Mette H. J., *Die Fragmente der Tragödien des Aischylos*, Berlin, 1959

Mette H. J., *Der Verlorene Aischylos (Addenda et Corrigenda zur Ausgabe der Fragmente, p. 223)*, Berlin, 1963

Mette H. J., *Nachtrag zu: Fragmente der Tragödien des Aischylos*, *Lustrum* xiii, 1968, 513-534

BACCHYLIDES

Snell B., *Bacchylidis Carmina cum Fragmentis*, post B. Snell edidit
H. Maehler, Leipzig, 1970

COMICI

Austin C., *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta in papyris reperta*, Berlin, 1973

Demianczuk I., *Supplementum Comicum*, Kraków, 1912

Edmonds J. M., *The Fragments of Attic Comedy*, i-iii, Leiden, 1957-61

Kaibel G., *Comicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, Berlin, 1899

Kock Th., *Comicorum Atticorum Fragmenta*, i-iii, Leipzig, 1880-88

EURIPIDES

Arnim Von H., *Supplementum Euripideum*, *Kleine Texte* 112, Bonn, 1913

Austin C., *Nova Fragmenta Euripidea in papyris reperta*, Berlin, 1968

Bond G. W., *Euripides, Hypsipyle*, Oxford, 1963

Diggle J., *Euripides, Phaethon*, Cambridge, 1970

Page D. L., *Greek Literary Papyri*, i, Loeb, 1942

Snell B., *Euripides, Alexandros*, *Hermes Einzelschriften Heft 5*, Berlin, 1937

see also 'TRAGICI'

HESIOD

Merkelbach R. et West M. L., *Fragmenta Hesiodica*, Oxford, 1967

HISTORICI

Jacoby F., *Die Fragmente der Griechischen Historiker*, Berlin, 1923-30,
Leiden, 1940-

LYRICI

Diehl E., *Anthologia Lyrica Graeca*, i-iii, Leipzig, 1949-52, ii¹, 1925
(Simonides' Epigrams)

Lobel E. et Page D., *Poetarum Lesbiorum Fragmenta*, Oxford, 1955

Page D.L., *Poetae Melici Graeci*, Oxford, 1962

West M. L., *Iambi et Elegi Graeci*, i-ii, Oxford, 1971-2

MENANDER

Jaekel S., *Menandri Sententiae*, Leipzig, 1964

Koerte A., *Menander, Reliquiae*, ii, retractavit A. Thierfelder, Leipzig 1959

see also 'COMICI'

PINDAR

Snell B., *Pindarus, Fragmenta*, ii³, Leipzig, 1964

PRAESOCRATICI

Diels H. - Kranz W., *Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*, i-ii⁷, Berlin, 1954

SOPHOCLES

Carden R., *The papyrus Fragments of Sophocles*, with a contribution by W.
S. Barrett, Berlin-New York, 1974

Pearson A. C., *The Fragments of Sophocles*, Cambridge, 1917

TRAGICI

Nauck A., *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, Leipzig, ²1889

Snell B., *Supplementum ad A. Nauck T.G.F. continens Nova Fragmenta Euripidea et Adespota apud scriptores veteres reperta*, Hildesheim, 1964

- Snell B., *Tragicorum Graecorum Fragmenta*, i(Minores), Göttingen, 1971
- B. Indexes, Lexica and Grammars
- Allen J. T. and Italic G., *A Concordance to Euripides*, Oxford, 1954
- 'Ανδρωτίης Ν., 'Ετυμολογικό λεξικό τῆς κοινῆς Νεοελληνικῆς, Θεσσαλονίκη 1967
- Ast D. F., *Lexicon Platonium sive Vocum Platoniarum Index*, i-iii,
Leipzig, 1835-38
- Bétant E.-A., *Lexicon Thucydideum*, i-ii, Hildesheim, 1961(Genève, 1943-7)
- Boisacq E., *Dictionnaire Etymologique de la langue grecque*, Heidelberg ⁴1950
- Bonitz H., *Index Aristotelicus*, Graz, ²1955(Berlin, 1870)
- Bruchmann C. F. H., *Epitheta deorum quae apud poetas Graecos leguntur*,
Leipzig, 1893(Rosher's Lex. Suppl.)
- Buck C. D. and Petersen W., *A reverse Index of Greek nouns and adjectives*,
Chicago
- Chantraine P., *Dictionnaire étymologique de la langue grecque*, i-ii(A-K),
Paris, 1968-70
- Cleef F. L. van, *Index Antiphonteus*, Hildesheim, 1964(Ithaca, 1895)
- Collard C., *Supplement to the Allen and Italic Concordance to Euripides*,
Groningen, 1971
- Cunliffe R. J., *A Lexicon of the Homeric dialect*, London-Glasgow-Bombay,
1924
- Diels H.-Kranz W., *Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker*, iii⁶(Wortindex),
Berlin, 1952
- Dindorf G., *Lexicon Aeschyleum*, Leipzig, 1876
- Ellendt F., *Lexicon Sophocleum*, ed. alt. curavit H. Genthe, Hildesheim,
1965(Berlin, 1872)
- Fatouros G., *Index verborum zur frühgriechischen Lyric*, Heidelberg, 1966
- Forman L. L., *Index Andocideus, Lycurgeus, Dinarcheus*, Oxford, 1897

- Frisk H., *Griechisches Etymologisches Wörterbuch*, i-ii, Heidelberg, 1960-70
- Goligher W. A. and Maguiness W. S., *Index to the speeches of Isaeus*, London, 1961(repr. from *Hermathena* vol. 51, 1938)
- Holmes D. H., *Index Lysiacus*, Bonn, 1895
- Italie G., *Index Aeschyleus*, ed. alt. curavit S. L. Radt, Leiden, 1964
- Jacobi H., *Comicae Dictionis Index*, i-ii, Berlin, 1857
- Kühner R.-Gerth B., *Ausführliche Grammatik der griechischen Sprache*, i-ii, Hannover, 1966(1898-1904)
- Liddell H. G.-Scott R., *A Greek-English Lexicon*, ⁹1940, revised by H. S. Jones and R. Mckenzie, with a *Supplement* ed. by E. A. Barber with the assistance of P. Maas, M. Scheller and M. L. West, Oxford, 1968
- Nauck A., *Tragicæ Dictionis Index spectans ad T.G.F.*, Hildesheim, 1962 (Petersburg, 1892)
- Pape W., *Wörterbuch der Griechischen Eigennamen*, i-ii, Braunschweig, ³1863-70(ed. G. E. Benseler)
- Powell J. E., *A Lexicon to Herodotus*, Cambridge, 1938
- Preuss S., *Index Demosthenicus*, Leipzig, 1892
- Preuss S., *Index Isocrateus*, Leipzig, 1904
- Rohlf G., *Lexicon Graecanicum Italiae inferioris*, Tübingen, 1964
- Roscher W. H., *Ausführliches Lexicon der griechischen und römischen Mythologie*, Leipzig-Berlin, 1884-1937
- Schwyzler E., *Griechische Grammatik*, i-ii, München, 1939-53
- Slater W. J., *Lexicon to Pindar*, Berlin, 1969
- Todd O. J., *Index Aristophaneus*, Cambridge, 1932

C. Editions, Books and Articles

- Benveniste E., *Noms d'agent et noms d'action en Indo-Européen*, Paris, 1948
- Bishop C.E., *De adjectivorum verbalium -τος terminatione insignium usu Aeschyleo*, diss., Leipzig 1889
- *Verbals in -τος in Sophocles*, *AJPh* 13, 1892, 171-199
- Björck G., *Das Alpha impurum und die tragische Kunstsprache*, Uppsala, 1950
- Bock M., *De Aeschylō poeta Orphico et Orpheopythagoreo*, Weida, 1914
- *Aischylos und Akragas*, *Gymnasium* 65, 1958, 402-450
- Borthwick E.K., *The dances of Philocleon and the sons of Carcinus in Aristophanes' Wasps*, *CQ* 1968, 44-51
- Broadhead H.D., *The Persae of Aeschylus*, Cambridge, 1960
- Cantarella R., *I nuovi frammenti Eschilei di Ossirinco*, Napoli, 1948
- Cataudella Q., *Saggi sulla tragedia Greca (Eschilo in Sicilia, p.67-93)*, Messina-Florence, 1969
- Ceadel E.B., *Resolved feet in the trimeters of Euripides and the chronology of the plays*, *CQ* 1941, 66-89
- Chantraine P., *La formation des noms en Grec ancien*, Paris, 1933
- Clay D.M., *A formal analysis of the vocabularies of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides*, diss., vol. i, Minnesota, Minneapolis, 1960, vol. ii, Athens, 1958
- Daw R.D., *The collation and investigation of manuscripts of Aeschylus*, Cambridge, 1964
- *Repertory of conjectures on Aeschylus*, Leiden, 1965
- De Heer, Μάκαρ, Εὐδαίμων, "Ολβιος, Εὐτυχής, University of Western Australia Press, 1968
- Denniston J.D.-Page D., *Aeschylus Agamemnon*, Oxford, 1957

- Deubner L., *Attische Feste*, Hildesheim, 1966 (Berlin, 1932)
- Dover K.J., *Aristophanes Clouds*, Oxford, 1968
- Dumortier J., *Le vocabulaire médical d'Eschyle et les écrits Hippocratiques*, Paris, 1935
- Fitton Brown A.D., *Aeschylea*, CQ 1960, 79-83
- Fraenkel Ed., *Aeschylus Agamemnon*, i-iii, Oxford, 1950
- *Kleine Beiträge zur klassischen Philologie*, Roma, 1964
- Fraenkel Ernst, *Griechische Denominativa in ihrer geschichtlichen Entwicklung und Verbereitung*, Göttingen, 1906
- *Geschichte der griechischen Nomina agentis auf -τήρ, -τωρ, της(-τ-)*, Stassburg, 1910
- Gow A.S.F., *Theocritus*, i-ii, Cambridge, 1952
- Groeneboom P., *Aischylos 'Perser*, i-ii, Göttingen, 1960
- Johansen H.F., *Aeschylus, The Suppliants*, the text by H.F.Johansen, the scholia by Ole Smith, Copenhagen, 1970
- & Whittle E.W., *Textual notes on Aeschylus: Supplices 1-503*, SO, 50, 1975, 5-41
- Kapsomenos A.S., 'Ενδακρύειν, a ghost-word?, φίλτρα, τυμπητικός τόμος Σ.Γ.Καψωμένου, Thessaloniki, 1975
- Kapsomenos S.G., *Τραγικὴ λέξις, Lexicographorum Graecorum glossae in emendatis tragicorum locis corruptis adhibitae*, Thessaloniki, 1960
- *Sophocles 'Trachinierinnen und ihr Vorbild*, Athens, 1963
- Lloyd-Jones H., *The robes of Iphigeneia*, CR 66, 1952, 132-135
- *The end of the Seven against Thebes*, CQ 1959, 80-115
- *Agamemnonea*, HSPh 73, 1969, 97-104
- Lobeck C.A., *Paralipomena Grammaticae Graecae*, Leipzig, 1837

- Lorimer H.L., *Two notes on the Agamemnon*, *CR* 45, 1931, 211-212
- Miller H.W., *Some medical terms in Aeschylus*, *CW* 35, 1941/2, 278-9
- Pfeiffer R., *Callimachus*, i-ii, Oxford, 1949-53
- Pickard-Cambridge A., *The dramatic festivals of Athens*, Oxford, 1968
- Rau P., *Paratragodia*, *Zetemata*, Heft 45, München, 1967
- Renehan R., *Agamemnon and ἄγκαθεν*, *CR* 20, 1970, 125-127
- Schuursma J.A., *De poetica vocabulorum abusione apud Aeschylum*, Amsterdam, 1932
- Schweizer-Keller R., *Von Umgang des Aischylos mit der Sprache, Interpretationen zu seinen Namensdeutungen*, Sauerländer Aarau, 1972
- Sideras A., *Aeschylus Homericus Untersuchungen zu den Homerismen der Aischyleischen Sprache*, Göttingen, 1971
- Stanford W.B., *Traces of Sicilian influence in Aeschylus*, *Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy*, 44, 1937-8(section c), 229-240
- Stevens P.T., *Colloquial expressions in Aeschylus and Sophocles*, *CQ* 1945, 95-105
- Thesleff H., *Studies in the styles of Plato*, *Acta Philosophica Fennica* 20, Helsinki, 1967
- Thomson G., *The Oresteia of Aeschylus*, Amsterdam-Prague, 1966
- Τσερέπης Γ., *Τὰ σύνθετα τῆς Ἑλληνικῆς γλώσσης*, Athens, 1902
- Tucker T.G., *The Supplices of Aeschylus*, London and New York, 1889
- *The Choephoroi of Aeschylus*, Cambridge, 1901
- *The Seven against Thebes*, Cambridge, 1908
- Van Nes D., *Die maritime Bildersprache des Aischylos*, Groningen, 1963
- Wartelle A., *Histoire du texte d'Eschyle dans l'antiquité*, Paris, 1971
- Whittle E.W., *Two notes on Aeschylus, Supplices*, *CQ* 1964, 24-31
- see Johansen H.F.

ABBREVIATIONS

The abbreviations used in this study are in general those of L.S.J. or more explicit. I should add that 'mon.' stands for Μονόστιχου (references are to Jaekel S., *Menandri Sententiae*) and 's. v', 's. iv' for 'fifth' and 'fourth century' respectively.

Introduction

1. Aim

The first thing one has to consider in order to understand the meaning and assess the connotation of an uncommon word used by a classical poet, is the question where the word comes from - not only because it seems natural to start with this, but also because the strongly traditional character of ancient Greek poetry¹ makes the investigation of sources essential. If the word happens to occur in earlier poetry or in any other earlier piece of Greek literature or documentation, its use by the poet concerned will have to be seen in the light of that earlier usage. If, on the other hand, it is never found before our poet, there will be four possible answers as regards its origin: first, it may have been used in earlier literature that has not survived; second, the poet may have taken it into his vocabulary from another Greek dialect² or even from another language; third, the use of the word may have been restricted to particular sections of public or private activity, such as arts, professions, religious practices etc. ; fourth, and this is by far the most interesting of all cases, the poet may himself have coined it in accordance with existing linguistic rules.

The examination, however, of an uncommon word is by no means exhausted with the investigation of its sources. Language is not quite the same from the one generation to the next, and it is obvious that the nearer we come to a poet in time, the better chance we shall have to understand his expressive intentions. Therefore, a comparative study of how contemporary authors used the same word seems to be equally necessary,

as it will eventually allow similarities and differences to come out and thus throw light on its connotation.

There is still one last enquiry to be carried out; this is to see if and how later writers made use of the word. This examination is very important, too, because the roots of a later usage are nearly always to be found in an earlier. It can also sometimes be revealing of how a later author understood a disputed word³. Even the absence of a word from later literature in some cases can mean something⁴.

It is only after having taken these factors into account that we are able to gain a fuller understanding of a word used by a classical poet. Lack of evidence about its origin or its contemporary and later usage diminishes our understanding, in fact it may sometimes preclude it altogether, because it deprives the word of its historical background, on which a modern scholar most of the time has to rely.

These considerations constitute the basis of this study. To examine the vocabulary used by Aeschylus, its sources and its relations to the rest of the Greek literary language is to some extent to examine the vocabulary of tragedy as a whole. Aeschylus' activity covers almost all the first half of the 5th century⁵, and although he was neither the first nor the last representative of a large number of known⁶ and unknown tragedians, he may well have made the most vigorous contribution of all to the development of the tragic language. By combining epic⁷ and lyric elements of the poetic tradition with elements taken from non-Attic Greek dialects⁸, by using formal as well as sometimes colloquial⁹ modes of expression from current usage, and most of all by creating himself an indefinable number of new words, he laid the foundations on which later tragedians based their own diction.

2. Choice of words

Not every single word found in the surviving plays and fragments of Aeschylus is dealt with in this study. Its object is limited to those words which for one reason or another one would not expect the average member of the Athenian audience¹⁰ in *s. v* normally to have used. Some degree of subjectivity in selection seems naturally unavoidable. Even in a contemporary language it is sometimes very difficult to characterize a word with certainty, and very often what looks poetic, dialectal or technical to some people looks normal to others, according to their origin, background etc. So, there are always bound to be different opinions. In the case of the Aeschylean vocabulary, the problem is further complicated by the fact that apart from a few inscriptions the earliest surviving Attic prose dates from at least one generation later than Aeschylus¹¹. This means that we have to rely mostly on evidence from *s. iv* prose authors in order to assess the poetic or prosaic character of a certain word used by Aeschylus in the previous century. As poetic words because of the impact of poetry on intellectual life in Greece are to be expected occasionally in almost every prose author, it becomes obvious that this criterion alone cannot be of absolute value.

My decision on which words would not have been normal in *s. v* Athens was based on one or more of the following criteria: i. Whether they occur or not in pre-Hellenistic prose, and, if they do, in which authors and in what context. It is mainly the answer to the latter question which provides decisive clues to the nature of a word. A context will show what exact meaning is given to the word and if its usage was unavoidable. But as every author has his own style of writing, poetic influence will have to be admitted in many of them on several occasions¹².

ii. Whether they occur or not in comedy, and, if they do, in what context. Here, one must be very careful. The language of comedy is not the same in dialogue, in anapaestic and lyric parts, or when some parody is intended. Poetic words are not usually to be found in normal dialogue, but in the end one should not forget that comedy, too, is poetry. iii. Whether or not they have a synonym in normal usage. This is a question which is not always easy to answer. Poetic words sometimes do not have any synonyms in prose language, because there are no opportunities for them to be used there.

The result of having examined the whole of the Aeschylean vocabulary in this way was some 4.400 words, which are to be dealt with in this study.

3. Method

The classification followed answers questions concerning the history and the nature of each word. In the first place comes the question where a word first appears. Is it in Epic (Ep), in early Lyric (L_1), in *s. v* Lyric (L_2) or in Aeschylus alone (A) that its first occurrence is attested¹³ ? This question led to a primary division of all our material into three main parts: the first includes all words found in earlier poetry, the second those found in poetry contemporary with Aeschylus but not earlier, and the third those first found in Aeschylus but not in contemporary poetry. The reason for producing a separate category for the words which occur in Aeschylus and *s. v* Lyric but not earlier is that we are not in a position to know whether these were used first by Aeschylus or not¹⁴. However, some contribution to this problem is found in the second part of the study, where an investigation into the origin and formation of the first-in-Aeschylus words will some-

times indicate what word-types and word-formations Aeschylus favoured or avoided.

The whole vocabulary is now divided in such a way that words of common origin and history are grouped together showing in general lines the influence that previous poetry exercised upon Aeschylus. The next question will be of a different kind: did prose and comedy make use of these words, and, if so, how? This examination throws light on the Aeschylean vocabulary from another side and at the same time permits us to draw conclusions as to how prose and comedy authors understood and handled words taken from serious poetry. The same examination often makes unsuspected associations of a word appear and in this way helps a fuller understanding of its connotation in Aeschylus.

Further division of the vocabulary is reached through another question partly related to the previous one: what sort of impression an uncommon word would have produced on the average member of the audience in *s. v* Athens? An investigation leads to the distinction of several groups of words. One group consists of words which, on all existing evidence or even because of lack of any evidence, seem likely to have been felt as poetic or alien in *s. v* Athens. Distinction between poetic and alien words is often impossible because of scarcity of evidence and the fact that dialectal words were sometimes used in poetry to such an extent that their original character may well have been forgotten. Another group consists of words which, while being uncommon, would have been easily understood because their ingredients or root would have been familiar to the audience. It sometimes happens, however, that a word with familiar ingredients or root would not have been easily understood, because one would have expected a different meaning.

Some other words are familiar to the audience but in a radically different meaning. But leaving aside dialectal and poetic words, there is another large word group consisting of technical terms. These may be religious terms, such as cult-titles, or other terms associated with religious practices, or words specialized in professions, or used in the language of law, medicine etc.¹⁵. Finally, one can distinguish another two small groups of words, which would not have been really alien to the *s. v* Athenian audience, but were normally found in a different phonological or grammatical form.

A last classification is intended to make a distinction between words occurring also in both Sophocles and Euripides, words occurring only in one of them, and words occurring in neither of them but used by Aeschylus. This new division will constitute a point of comparison between Aeschylus and the other two great tragedians, showing what each of the three poets avoided and what he favoured.

The account of the study made so far covers all the first part, which constitutes an analysis of the Aeschylean vocabulary according to its history and nature. The second part examines the vocabulary which first appears in Aeschylus from another aspect. Its object is not any more if and how contemporary and later authors made use of a given word, or what sort of impression it would have produced on the average Athenian audience, but what made Aeschylus himself choose or coin the word in question. The problem now is the origin and the formation of those words which occur first in Aeschylus.

To start with, all the words are classified according to their grammatical type. There is one exception only: nouns and adjectives are handled in one group, because the distinction between them is often

not clear and formative suffixes in many cases are common to both. The words are grouped according to their formation, that is their suffixes if they happen to be suffixed ¹⁶, and their composition type if they are compound. When these two ways of formation coexist in one word, as for instance in the case of compound adjectives in -ης or in -τος, the words will be found under their suffix. This small inconsistency serves a double purpose, which is to examine the role of suffixes in coining new words and at the same time to make a semantic investigation of word-composition.

The number of words which occur first in Aeschylus is by no means exhausted by examination of compound and suffixed words. Another group consists of words which seem, on direct or indirect evidence, to have been taken from other Greek dialects. The formation of these words is often obscure and at any rate does not help much the investigation of words which might have been coined by Aeschylus. Finally, there is another group consisting of words which are either etymologically obscure or do not belong to any system of productive derivation known in *s. v.*

Although all the vocabulary appearing first in Aeschylus is analysed in this second part of the study, it is to be noticed that the treatment of the various word-types and formations is not done at equal length and that our semantic investigation is confined only to the compound nouns and to those of the suffixes which seemed to present particular interest. This selective arrangement was determined by the peculiarities of the vocabulary itself, which sometimes permitted us to come to probable conclusions on the usage of a suffix and sometimes not.

PART ONE

Analysis of the vocabulary
according to its history and nature

A. Words taken from pre-Aeschylean poetry

I. From both Epic and early Lyric (EpL₁)

1. Occurring also in s. v Lyric

a. Occurring also in Prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁L₂ASE)

- ἄβρός (Hes. +¹⁷) : Hdt.(2), Pl. *Smp.* 204c(καλόν καί ἄβρόν καί τέλειον καί μακαριστόν: climax of epithets), X. *Smp.* 4.44 - Com.: Antiph. 91('Ιώνων... ὄχλος), Com. *Adesp.* 3('Αλκιβιάδην), 56; rarely derogatory in serious poetry
- ἄξω : Hdt. 3.80, Democr. 211; = ἀξάνω
- αἰθήρ : Hdt. 7.8γ(ὁ Διός), Pl.(7, distinguished from αἴθρ), often in Pre-socratic philos., Arist. - Com. : except Ar. *Mu.* 285, where serious Lyric, all the other instances in Ar. (13) are parodic; Men. *Sam.* 326 (par.), fr. 720; in poets = οὐρανός, αἴθρ; philos.assoc.
- αἶθω : Hdt. (2). X. *An.* 6.3.19 αἶθ. ; = καίω, λάμπω, ἀνάπτω; used transitively first in A. *Ag.* 1435, also in S. *Ph.* 1033 and E.
- αἶθων : Pl. *R.* 559d (αἶθωνσι θηροῦ : n.b. θήρ is also poetic) - Com : Ar. *Pax* 1328 (σύνθηρον, anap. : probably poetic reminiscence, cf. *Il.* 4. 485 αἶθ., *S.Aj.* 147), Hermipp. 46 (Κλέωνι), Alex. 2 (ἀνήρ), Eup. 21D; = λαμπρός, in Trag.; applied to a man first in A. *Th.* 448, also in S. *Aj.* 221, 1088, E. *Rh.* 122 and mockingly in Com.
- αἰμύλος (Hes. +) : Pl. *Phdr.* 237b, *Lg.* 823e, Democr. 104 - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 687 (lyr.), *Lys.* 1269 (lyr., ἀλωπέκων, cf. *Trag. Adesp.* 564b Sn); = πανοὔργος
- αἰνέω : Hdt.(18), Pl. *R.* 404d, *Lg.* 952c - Com: Ar. fr. 694 (orac.par.),

mon.; old for ἐπ-αυνέω, συν-etc., cf. *IG* 9(1). 119 (Locr., IV BC,
ὁ δᾶμος αἰνεῖ)

αἶνος : Hdt. 7. 107 (v.l. ἐπ-); = ἔπαινος, λόγος (but the two senses
cannot always be separated, cf. κακόν αἶνον in *A. Ag.* 1483, εὐφρον'
αἶνον in *A. Supp.* 534 etc.); technical in *IG* 4. 926 (Epid.) etc.

αἰχμή : Hdt. (29), *X. Cyr.* 4.6.4 ; = λόγην

ἀκήρατος : Hdt. (3), *Pl. R.* 417a (νόμισμα), *Phdr.* 247d (ἐπιστήμη), *Plt.*
303e and *R.* 503a (referred to χρυσός, cf. *Alcm.* 1.54, *Archil.* 51
p I A.48, *Sim.* 592.2, Hdt. 7.10a), *Ti.* 95b and *Lg.* 840d (poet.
with gen.), *Lg.* 735c (ἦθη), *R.* 413e, *Ti.* 41d, *X. Hier.* 3.4(φυλλάα);
the use in Prose seems to be poetic influence unless technical
term for metals.

ἀλδομαι : Hdt. 4.97, *Th.* 2.102 (the story of Alkmeon, cf. also on δεῦμα),
Lys.?6.30¹⁸, *Isoc.* 4.168, *D.* 19.310 - Com. = *Ar. Av.* 942 (poet. par.);
pathetic¹⁹ in orators; = πλανῶμαι

ἀλγος : Hdt. 5.49, *Hp.*, [*X*] *Cyn.* 3.3 - Com.: *Ar. Pl.* 1034 (com. hyperb.,
cf. τήκομαι used metaphorically in serious poetry), mon. 446; ὀ-
δύνη seems to be used in Attic Prose, while Medic. use both

ἀλήτης : Hdt. 3.52, *Isoc.* 11.39, 14.46 (ἐνδραεῖς ... ἀλήται καὶ πτωχοί);
= πλάνης, πλανήτης; pathetic in *Isoc.*, cf. ἀλδομαι

ἀλκή : *Gorg.* 11 (ἀλκή φρονημάτων) *al.*, Hdt. (8), *Th.* (7, 4 in speeches),
Democr. 173, *Arist.* - Com: *Ar. fr.* 899b dub.; its occurrence in
Hdt. and *Th.* may be due to extensive use in military speeches of
encouragement, cf. *Tyrt.* 9.9 and ἀλκιμος, which occurs in both
Callin. and *Tyrt.*; ἐς or πρὸς ἀλκήν τρέπεσθαι seems to be formulaic
in Hdt. and *Th.*; cf. also γένεσθε ... ἀλκή in *A. Th.* 76

- ἄλκιμος : Hdt.(10), Pl. *R.* 614b (with play on Ἀλκίονου), X. *Mem.* 3.5.3
al., Arist.-Com.: Ar. *V.* 1060, 1061 (lyr.), Pl. 1002 = 1075 (prov.),
 Philem. 89.4 (λέοντες), Epich. 60 (δράκων); cf. on ἀλκή
- ἄλοχος : Arist. *Pol.* 1253^{b7} - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 1286 (serious lyr.), *Ra.*
 1050 (paratr.); = γυνή (i.e. 'wife')
- ἄμαυρόω (Hes.+): Hdt. 9.10, Hp. , [X.] *Cyn.* 5.4, Democr. A 77 (?), Arist.
 - Com. = Ar. *fr.* 974, mon. 831; presumably Ionic, cf. ἀμαυρίσκω
 in Democr., ἀμαυρός in Heraclit. and Hp., ἀμαύρωσις in Hp.
- ἀμεύβω : Hdt. (74), [X.] *Cyn.* 9.14, X. *Mem.* 4.3.15, Pl. *Prm.* 138d, *Sph.*
 224b (act.), *Ap.* 37d (middle), D. 20.6 (middle) - Com.: Eub. 151
 (dub., = Chaer. Trag. 17 Sn), Com. *Adesp.* 371; old and Ionic
- ἀντιάω (-ζω): Hdt. (7); the quantity of -ασ- is not always determinable; = ἀπαντιάω
- ἀντίος : Archyt. 1 (ἀντίαν φοράν), Heraclit. 120, Hdt. (43), Hp., X.
 (often instead of ἐν-) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 822 (com.anap), Epich.
 35.5; Ionic and Doric(?) for ἐναντίος; occurrence in Archyt. and
 Epich. may be due to influence of Pythagorean philosophy
- ἄρουρα : Hdt. (11), Pl. *Ti.* 73c (οἶον ἄρουραν), 91d, 22e, *Lg.* 839a (ἄ-
 ρούρας θηλεύας), Arist.-Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1533 (hex.), Cratin. 220
 (anap.); ἄγρός, γῆ; dialectal, cf. *Inscr. Cypr.* 135.20H
- ἄτερ : Hp. *Prorrh.* 2, Democr. 223; partly Ionic? : Democr., Hp., Thgn.,
 Sim., Mimm., avoided by Com. and often used in Poetry where
 ἄνευ would scan as well; = ἄνευ, χωρίς
- ἄτη: Hdt. (3), Pl. *Chrm.* 165a (prov.), Critias 42, Democr. 213, Arist.
 - Com.: Cratin. Jun. 12. (prov.); term of law in *Leg. Gort.*
- αὐγή: Hp., often in Presocr. phil., Pl. *Phdr.* 268a and 269a (ὕπ' αὐγᾶς,
 cf. Hom. and E. *Hec.* 1154), *Ti.* 68b and *R.* 540a (τῆς ψυχῆς)
al., Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 287 (serious lyr.), *Th.* 500 (paratr.),
Men. fr. 667; the word was widely used by Philos.

αὐδάω: Hdt. 2.57 - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 369 (anap.), Alex. 236 (paratr.);

= φημί, λέγω, φωνῶ

ἄχος: Hdt. 2. 131, X. *Cyr.* 5.5.6 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 1054 (paratr. of E. *Andromeda*), *Ra.* 1353 (paratr. of E.), 1531 (hex.), Men. *Sam.* 534 (καρδίαν πληγείς ἄχει); perhaps used in epitaphs, cf. Men. *l.c.*, Ar.*Ra.* 1353 (ἐμού δ' ἄχε' ἄχεα κατέλυπε), X. *Cyr.* 5.5.6 (ἄχος αὐτόν ἔλαβεν), cf. also A. *Ag.* 1558 (ὠκύπορον πρόθυμυ' ἄχέων, said of Ἀχέρων) and Licymn. 770a and b.

βαστάζω: Arist. *Rh.* 1413^b 12 (pass. in the sense 'to be popular') - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 437 (lyr., ἐβάστασε φρενί, cf. A. *Pr.* 888), Hermipp. 46.2 (anap., paratr.? ²⁰), Eur. 73, 303, Men. *Epit.* 148 (ὄπλα βαστάζειν)

βιοτή: Hdt. 7. 47, Democr. 200, 297 *al.*, X. *Cyr.* 7.2.27, Hp. - Com.: Ar. *V.* 1452 (lyr.); Ionic for βίος ²¹

βρόμος: Arist. *Mir.* 843^a 8, fr. 634; applied to a wide range of sounds after Hom.

βροτός: Pl. *R.* 566d, *Ep.* 344d, Arist. - Com.: common and always with comic effect; = θνητός

βρύω: [X] *Cyn.* 5.12 (of the earth) - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 329 (serious lyr.), Nu. 45 (βίος ... βρύων, trim.), Eub. 56.6 (κισσῶ κάρα βρύουσαν), Alex. 86.3 (τράπεζαν ... κόσμου βρύουσαν), Cratin. 9; high-flown in Com.

γένυς: Arist. *H.A.* 492^b 23 (defined as the back part of σιαγόνες) - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 214 (anap.), 744, 1065, *Lys.* 1257 (lyr.); = γνάθος, σιαγών

γηθέω: Pl. (5 in pf.), D. 18.323 (φαιδρός καὶ γεγηθώς), 18. 291 (pf., pathetic) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 335 (com. hyperb.), *Eq.* 1317 (anap.), *Th.* 510 (trim.), Epich. 109 (anap.), 2, 23 D?

- δαῖναι : Hdt. 2.165; = εἰδέναί, γινῶναι
- δαύνυμι : Hdt (5) - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 1280, 1282 (hex.), Cratin. 142, Eub. 7.7, Cratin. Jun. 8.3 ; cf. *SEG* XVIII 340.5 (ἐνδαίνυ[: religious law, Thasos)
- δαῦς : Hdt. (5), Pl. *Smp.* 174b (prov.), *Phdr.* 247b (speaking about the gods) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 779 (lyr.), Cratin. 169 (anap.), Eup. 289 (hex.), Pherecr. 152 (hex.), Hermipp. 82.11, 63.21 (hex.), Antiph. 90, *Com. Adesp.* (Dor.) 223.9 Aust.
- δαμάζω(δαμνάω, δάμνημι) : *Leg. Gort.* 2.11, X. *Mem.* 4.3.10 αἰ. - Com. : Plat. 173.9(hex.), Anaxandr.6.2, 33.15, mon.; = χειρδόμα
- δεῦμα : Hdt. (7), Democr. 199, 215, Th. 7.80 (coupled with φόβος), 2. 102 (the story of Alcmeon, cf. on ἀλάομαι), Pl. (9, twice coupled with φόβος) - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 688 (parab., κάφελεῖν τὰ δεῦματα); old word used in documentary language? cf. Ar. *l.c.*, Pl., Th., oracle ap. Hdt. 7. 140; = φόβος, δέος
- δέρη (δελρή) : Hdt. (3); = αὐχὴν
- δνοφερός : Hp. *Morb. Sacr.* 16 (τὸ δνοφερόν =gloom)
- δόμος : Hdt. (3), Heraclit. 5 - Com.: very common mostly in lyr. and parodic passages; = οἶκος, οἰκία
- δοῦπος : X. *An.* 2.2.19 (coupled with θόρυβος), Th. 3.32? (*v.l.*) - Com.: *Com. Adesp.* 234.11 Aust.
- δράκων : Hp. *Viet.* 2.48 (a sea-fish), Arist., D. 60.30 (mythol. reference) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 198 (epic par.), 206, 207, 208, 209 (reference to v. 198), *Pl.* 733 (reference to Asclepios' serpents), Epich. 60 (a sea-fish), Posidipp. 26.8, Hermipp.3; name of a sea-fish in Epich. *l.c.*, Arist.
- δύσμορος : Antipho 3.2.11 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 7 (com. hyperb.), Men. *Sam.*

69, 255, 370, *Epit.* 292; pathetic in Antipho *l.c.* ; =

δυστυχής

δύστηνος : D. 19.255 (λογάρια, derogatorily) - Com.: common, mostly in par. passages or as com. hyperb. ; = δυστυχής, ἄθλιος

δῶμα : Hdt. 2.62 (pl.) - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 479, 1072, *Th.* 871, *Nu.* 1159, *Pax* 115, *fr.* 268 (all par. passages), *Hermipp.* 63.1 (epic par.), *Eub.* 104 (lyr.) ; = μέγαρον, δωμάτιον

ἔζομαι : Hdt. (3) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 802, *Ra.* 682 (lyr.); presumably old for καθέζομαι

εἰλύσσω (ἐλ-) : Hdt. (4), Pl. *Thet.* 194B (στρέφεται καὶ ἐλύττεται), *Erin.* 978d, *Ti.* 73a - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1314, 1348 (paratr. of E.' lyr.), *Stratt.* 66.5 (probably paratr. of E.' lyr., cf. Kock *ad l.*)

εἶμα : Hdt. (24); dialectal for ἑμάτια, cf. *Leg. Gort.* 3.38, *Inscr. Cret.* 4.43Ab

ἐκάς : Hdt. (17), *Th.* 1.69 (οὐχ ἐκάς... ἀλλ' ἐγγύς), 8.94 (οὐχ ἐκάς, ἀλλά...), 8.104 (οὐχ ἐκάς), 1.80 (οἱ γῆν ἐκάς ἔχουσι); Ionic?: also in *Thgn.* 970 and entirely avoided by Com.; οὐχ ἐκάς occurs in *Pi.P.* 8.21, *A.Ag.* 1650, *S.Ph.* 41, *OC* 1668, Hdt.; Herodotean influence in *Th.*?; = μακρῶν

ἔνερθε(ν) : Hdt. (11); cf. *IG* 4. 1485.57 (*Epid.*), 12 (2). 74b21 (*Mytil.*, III BC) and late Ionic prose as in *Aret.*: dialectal. The word expresses motion from a place in *A. Pers.* 222, 630, *E. Alc.* 1139 *al.*, while in most cases it means simply "beneath" without any motion being involved. In *S. fr.* 686, moreover, γῆς ἔνερθ(ε) goes with a verb expressing motion towards a place (ῶχου)²²

ἔρκος : Hdt. (7), *Arist.* - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 528 (anap.), *Pherecr.* 209 (from *Pollux* : τὰ θηρευτικὰ πλέγματα); almost = τεῦχος

ἐρύκω : Hdt. (3), *X. An.* 3.1.25, *Arist.*; = ἐπέχω, κωλύω

ἐρύομαι (ρύ-) : Hdt. (25), *Th.* 5.63 (*v.l.* λύσεσθαι) - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 342

- (lyr), Men. *Epit.* 166, mon. 701, = σῶζω
- ἔσθλός : X. *Cyr.* 1.5.9 - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1218 (from E.), mon., Philem. 91.2, Com. *Adesp.* 236.37 Aust., also in Stesich., Pi., Theoc.
- ἔτυμος : Pl. *Phdr.* 244a, 260e (Doric) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 114, 118 (paratr.); = ἀληθής; probably Doric, cf. Pl. *l.c.*; also in Thgn., Stesich., Pi., Theoc.
- εὐδω : Hdt. (7, compared with 2 καθεύδω), Heraclit. 1, 21, 26, [X.] *Cyn.*, Pl. (6 compared with 21 καθεύδω) - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 82, *Lys* 15, *Nu.* 12, Cratin. 4 (par. of a prov.), Eup. 36 (anap.), Epich. 35.14, Timocl. 25 (Ὁρεσταυτοκλείδης, paratr. of A. *Eum.*); old and perhaps Ionic for καθεύδω (cf. Hdt, Heracl., [X] *Cyn.*)
- εὔτε : Hdt. (5); = ὄτε; Ionic?
- ἔχθαύρω : Hp. *Ep.* 17, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1425 (paratr., cf. Ion Trag. 44), Cratin. 317 (epic par., cf. Hes. *Op.* 300); Ionic?: Thgn. (9), cf. also ἔχθος; = μισῶ
- ἔχθος : Hdt. (8), Th. (9); cf. Thgn. 1247 and ἔχθαύρω; use in Th. may be due to treaties; κατά ἔχθος sounds almost formulaic : Th. (4), Hdt. (3)
- ἦμαι : Hdt. 9. 57 (τῆ Δῆμητρος ἱρόν ἦσται : = "lie") - Com.: Cratin. 142 (hex.); = κάθημαι
- ἦχέω (Hes.+) : Hdt. 4.200 (ἦχεσκε ὁ χαλκός), Pl. *Pr.* 329a (τά χαλκεῖα πληγέντα ... ἦχεῦ) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 1489 (dance par., see Rau 155), *Nu.* 164, Sopat. 2, Men. *fr.* 60.4 (χαλκίον, ὃ λέγουσιν ἦχεῦ); associated with bronze? cf. also A. *fr.* 681 M τὰ κύμβαλα ἦχεῦ
- ἦχώ (Hes.+) : Hdt. 9. 24 (of mourning), Pl. *Phdr.* 255c, R. 515b (='echo') - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 215 (anap.), Th. 996 (serious lyr.: hymn to gods), Com. *Adesp.* 669 (ἦχώ πετραῖαν, said of Aegina; Kock compares A. *Pers.* 390f. νησιώτιδος πέτρας ἦχώ); some degree of technicality

- θᾶκος (θῶ-) : Hdt. (3, of 'a bench'), Hp., Pl. R. 516e (mentioning Hom.)
Plt. 288a - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 993 (anap.), *Ra.* 1515, 1522 (anap,
 Aeschylus is speaking), Cratin. 7 (hex, prov.), Men. *Dysc.* 176;
 = ἔδρα, θρόνος
- θάλαμος : Hdt. (3), X. *Oec.* 9.3. (= 'store room') - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 593
 (anap.), Eub. 108 (hex.), Mnesim. 4.1 (anap.), Sophron 12;
 = δωμάτιον
- θάλλω : Pythag. 1a, Antípho Soph. B60 (ζῆ ... καὶ θάλλει), Philol. 13,
 Pl. *Smp.* 203e (θάλλει τε καὶ ζῆ), *Lg.* 945d (θάλλει τε καὶ εὐδαιμο-
 νεῦ), *Ep.* 321e (θάλλει τε... καὶ σώζεται), *Ti.* 77d - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 1000 (se-
 rious lyr.:hymn to gods);prob.associated with Pythagorean philos.
- θέλω : Gorg. 11, Pl. *Smp.* 197e (praise of Eros); = γοητεύω, κηλέω
- θύς : Hdt. 3.26 (τῆς φάμμου), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *V.* 696 (anap., metaph.),
 1521 (lyr. - epic par.)
- θεός : Hp. *MuL.* 2. 132 - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 554 (serious lyr., prayer to god),
 1266 (lyr.); variously explained, cf. *An. Ox.* 1.200 and Hsch.
- ἔζω : Hdt. (44), Pl. *Lg.* 855d (ὁ δικαστῆς ... ἐγγύτατα κατὰ πρέσβιν
 ἔζέσθω: language of law), *Ti.* 25d and 53a (= 'subside', cf. ἔζά-
 νω in Th. 2.76 and ἔζημα in late authors), Th. 3. 58 (religious
 context) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 430 (lyr.), *Ra.* 199 (where ἔζω 'πύ κώ-
 πην answers to κάθιζ' ἐπύ κώπην probably to serve the joke), *fr.* 56.6
 Aust.(Ar.?), Epicr. 3.12; old for καθύζω, cf. *IG* 12(5) 615 (Iulis,
 V BC), 9(1) 704 (Corc., VI BC), Pl. *Lg.* 855d, and Ionic (καθύ-
 ζω never in Hdt.)
- ἔκνεομαι : Hdt. (8), Hp., Th. 1.99 (τό ἔκνούμενον ἀνάλωμα), 5.40? (ἦκ-
 ν.λ.), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 1037 (μή ὤρας ἔκοισθ'(ε) : saying),
Ec. 958, 959 = 966, 967 (lyr.: double sense of ἔκν-), *Epich.* 53,

- Alex 266, 2 (μή ὄρασι ... τά τῶν κακῶν ἔκουθ' ὁ ...), *Men. Pk.* 132, *Phasm.* 44; the part. ἔκνουσμενος appears in *Hdt.*, *Hp.*, *Th.* *l.c.*, orac. ap. *D.* 43.66, *Arist.*, and might have been used regularly in documentary language
- ἑμέρω: *Hdt.* (3), *Hp.*, *Democr.* 223- *Com.*: *Ar. Nu.* 435 (anap.); = ποθῶ
- ἕμερος : *Hdt.*(6), *Hp.*, *Pl. Phdr.* 251c (ἄ ... ἕμερος καλεῖται), 255c (ὄν ἕμερον Ζεὺς ... ὠνόμασεν), *Smp.* 197d (ἑμέρου, πόθου πατήρ, *scil.* "Ἔρωσ), *Lg.* 823 *al.* (7) - *Com.*: *Ar. Ra.* 59 (τοιοῦτος ἕμερός με διαλυμαίνεται : *com. hyperb.*), *Lys.* 552 (anap.), *Philem.* 79 (paratr. cf. *E. Med.* 57), *ComAdesp.* 356.5 *Aust.* (paratr.?); = πόθος
- ἑπότης : *Hdt.* (15, in pl. = 'cavalry'); standard epithet of heroes in *Hom.*, *Alcm.*, *S.*, *E.* ; sense of ἑπεύς which appears in *Pi.*, *A.*, *S.*, *E.* seems to be dialectal, cf. *IG* 7.3087 (Lebad., III BC) and *Hdt.*
- κακότης : *Hdt.* (10, never κακῆ), *Hp.*, *Democr.* 178, *Th.* 5.100 (κακότης καὶ δευλῦα), *Antipho* 6.1, *Gorg.* 11a (4); undoubtedly Ionic as in *Hdt.*, *Hp.*, *Democr.*, *Emp.*, *Thgn.* (16); avoided by *Com.*; cf. also φιλότης; = κακῦα
- καλύπτω : *SIG* 1218.7 (Ceos, V BC), *Michel.* 995C 32 (Delph., V/IV BC: τὸν νεκρὸν κεκαλυμμένον φερέτω σιγᾶ) etc., *X.*, *Lycurg.* 89 (τὴν αὐτὴν (*sc.* χώραν) καλύπτειν τοὺς τῇ ἀρετῇ διαφέροντας καὶ τὸν κάκιστον ...), *Arist.* - *Com.*: *Ar. Nu.* 740, *Men. Pk.* 379, *Phasm.* 23, *Asp.* 346; usually associated with burial of dead; commoner in compds
- κάματος : *Hdt.* 9.89, *Heraclit.* 84, 111, *Hp.* - *Com.*: *Plat.* (or *Posidipp.*?) 2. 697 *Mein.* (καμάτων ἄλις); Ionic?, = πόνος

κασύγνητος : Hdt.(2) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 900 (paratr. of E. *Hel.*); = ἀδελφός
κατακτείνω: Hdt. (4), *SIG* 58.7 (Miletus, V BC), Heraclit. 56, X. *Hier.*

6.14 *al.*; must have sounded definitely Ionic

κέλομαι: *Leg. Gort.* 6.48, *Schwyzzer* 181 V 4.8 (Crete), *IG* 4² (1) 121.

50, 121.108, 122.35 (from *Epid.*, IV BC) - Com.: *Epich.* 71, 99, 85.301 Aust; the verb is undoubtedly Doric (cf. above, also in *Theoc.*) and although it belongs also to the poetic tradition, its occurrence in A. *Supp.* 591, *Ag.* 1119 may well be due to Sicilian influence²⁶ (nb. in *Epich.* and *Emp.*); = κελεύω, παρακλεύομαι, καλῶ

κῆρ : Pl. *Lg.* 937d (οἶον κῆρες ἐπιπεφύκασιν, vivid metaphor), D.? 61.
12²³

κλαγγή : [X.] *Cyn.* 4.5 (κλαγγή καὶ ὕλαγμα: synonyms or distinction of sounds?) - Com.: *Mnésim.* 4.57 (anap.); cf. κλάζω

κλάζω : [X.] *Cyn.* 3.9 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *V.* 929, 930 (reference to dogs); associated with dogs already in Hom.

κόρος (κοῦρ-) : Pl. *Lg.* (5, technical), Hp. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 977 (orac. par.), *fr.* 558 (paratr. of E. *Ph.*), Eub. 10.6 (par.?), *Lysipp.* 9 (= 'shoot'); used by Pl. in legal language

κτέανον (Hes.+): Hp. *Ep.* 27 - Com.: Eub. 139 (epic par.); = κτήμα

κτύπος : Th. 7.70, Pl. *Criti.* 117e (φωνήν καὶ θόρυβον παντοδαπὸν κτύπον τε), X. *Cyr.* 7.1.35. - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 552 (serious lyr.), *Lys.* 1307 (lyr.), *Av.* 1156 (trim.), *fr.* 244b (par.?, see Rau 210)

κῦρέω (κῦρω) : Hdt. (8), *Democr.* 243, Pl.? *Alc.* 2.141b; Ionic? : also in *Parm.*, cf. προσ-; = τυγχάνω

λάβρος : Hdt. (3, of rain), Hp., *Arist.*; most examples from poetry refer to physical phenomena, weather etc., and may suggest

some degree of technicality

λεύβω : Pl. *R.* 411b (τήκει καὶ λεύβει), *Ti.* 82d (λειβόμενον ἀπὸ τῶν ὀσιῶν καὶ στάζον), X. *Cyr.* 6.4.3 (ἐλεύβετο τὰ δάκρυα) - Com.:

Ar. *Eq.* 327 (lyr. and com. hyperb.), Cratin. 234; = σπένδω, χέω

λήθω: X. *Smp.* 4.48; sts in compds in Prose; = λανθάνω

λύσσομαι : Hdt.(3) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 382 (par., Trygaeos imitates Hermes' over-elaborated language); = παραιτοῦμαι, δέομαι

λυγρός : Hdt. 9.37

λωών (λῶ-) : Pl. *Lg.* 828a, *Phlb.* 11b (coupled with ἀμείνων), *Ep.* 336b; also in later inscrr. *SIG.* 398.41 (Cos, III BC), 1044.4 (Halic. IV/III BC)etc. X. *An.* 6.2.15 (coupled with ἀμείνων); the superlative occurs 5 times in Pl. mostly in addressing persons, cf. X. *Smp.* 4.1 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 823 (λῶστον in dial.), Cratin 4 D (ὁ λέγων τό λῶστον); used in language of laws and oracles, cf. Pl. *Lg.* 828a and inscrr., often coupled with ἀμείνων, cf. λωότερον καὶ ἀμείνων in Hom.

μαλακός : Hp. *Aḗr.* 1 etc., Pl. (9) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 714 (anap.), *Av.* 233 *Ra.* 539, 595 (lyr.), *Av.* 122, *Ach.* 70, 1200, *fr.* 815 (trim.), Theopomp. 72, Eur. 319; = μαλακός

μένος : Hp., X. *Cyr.* 3.3.61 *al.* , [X] *Cyn.* 6.15, Pl. *Ti.* 70b (τό τοῦ θυμοῦ μένος) - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 666 (lyr.), *V.* 424 (trim.)

μέριμνα(Hes.+):Hp. *Insomn.* 89-Com: Ar. *Nu.* 420 (anap.), 950 (lyr.), 1404, *Diph.* 88, *Men. fr.* 164, 575; favourite word of Emp., see K.J. Dover on Ar. *Nu.* 101

μῆνις : Hdt. (7), Pl. *Lg.* 880e (τῶν ἄνω δεισας θεῶν μῆνιν), Hp. *Ma.* 282a (τῶν τετελευτηκότων), *R.* 390e (reference to Achilles' μῆνις) - Com.: *Men. fr.* 582 (θεῶν), 785; = ὀργή

- μηνύω : Hdt. (4); unique middle in active sense in A. *Eu.* 101, presumably on the analogy of ὀργύζομαι
- μολεῖν: X. *An.* 7.1.33 (indirect speech of a Theban) - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 984 (dial., Lacon), 1263, 1298 (lyr., Lacon.), 743 (address to god), *Av.* 404 (anap.), *Eq.* 21ff (play with αὐτομολ-), *Th.* 1146, 1155 (serious lyr.), *fr.* 697 (lyr.), Cratin. 111 and Stratt. 41 (address to gods), Philem. 79.2 (paratr.), Epich. 99, 170; Doric: cf. X. *l.c.*, Ar. *Lys.* 11. *cc.*, Plut. 2. 220e, 225d (from *Apophth. Lac.*), Epich.; = ἐλθεῖν
- μόρος : Hdt. (8), Heraclit. 20, 25; also as a measure of land in Locris, cf. *Berl. Sitzb.* 1927. 8(V BC), at Mytilene, cf. *IG* 12(2). 74B3; entire avoidance by Com. suggests that it would sound dialectal rather than poetic
- μόρσιμος : Hdt. 3.154; also proper name
- μόχθος (Hes.+): Hdt. 1.206, Democr. 223, X. *Smp.* 2.4, *Cyr.* 1.6.25 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 780 (lyr., paratr. of E. *Palamedes*, see Rau 51f), *Com. Adesp.* 296 (b).5 Aust. (mentioning Eur.); = πόνος
- μυχός : Hdt. (5), *Th.* 7.52 (ἐν τῷ κοῦλφ καὶ μυχῶ τοῦ λιμένος), 7.4, X. *An.* 4.1.7, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 324 (serious lyr.), *Ec.* 12 (paratr.), Call. 1 (prov.), 22
- νεῦκος : Hdt. (10), [X.] *Cyn.* 1.17, *Pl. Sph.* 243a (philosoph. term), Isoc. 15.268 (reference to Emp.), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1099 (lyr.), *V.* 867, *Th.* 788 (anap.), *Ra.* 818 (lyr., paratr.); = ἔρις, φιλονικία
- νέκυς: Hdt. (19), Heraclit 96, *IG* 2².1672.119 (Crete, IV BC) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 1055 (lyr., paratr. of E. *Andromeda*), *fr.* 725(par.), *Eub.* 14 (mentioning the myth of Adonis); dialectal, = νεκρός

- νέμεσις : Gorg. 6 (θεύων νέμεσιν), Hdt. 1.34 (ἐκ θεοῦ), Arist. *E.N.* 1108^a35 - Com.: Plat. 173.14 (hex., par.), mon. 520
- νήπιος : Hdt.(3), Hp., Democr. 76, Heraclit.79, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 105 (dial.), *Pax* 1063 (orac. par.), Men. *Ep.* 69 (παιδάριον); for its meaning, cf. Hes. Op. 286 μέγα νήπιε Πέρση and the oracle in Hdt. 1.85 (μέγα νήπιε Κροῦσε : god to mortal who does not know what is in store for him), cf. also A. *Pr.* 443 (of mankind, explained in 447f οὐ πρῶτα μὲν βλέποντες ἔβλεπον μάτην, κλύοντες οὐκ ἤκουον etc.; probably Ionic as in Hdt., Hp., Heraclit., Democr., Emp., Thgn., hence it is surprising to find it in Ar. *Nu.* 105 (dial.), unless μηδέν εὔπης νήπιον hides some unknown parody²⁴
- νόστος : Hdt. 8.119 - Com.: *Com. Adesp.* 785 (anap.)
- νοσφύζω : X. *Cyr.* 4.2.42 (νοσφύσασθαι ὅποσα ἄν βουλώμεθα : technical) - Com.: *Com. Adesp.* 289(b).5 Aust; the verb seems to be a non-Attic law term, cf. *SIG* 993.21 (Calauria, III BC), *P. Cair. Zen.* 484.4 (III BC) etc., also X. *l.c.*
- ὄλβος : Hdt.(2), Hp., X. *Cyr.* 1.5.9 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 421 (lyr.); Ionic?: cf. Hdt., Hp., X., Emp., Thgn., cf. also ὄλβος as a cult-title
- ὄλλυμι : Meliss. 7 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1071 (lyr., par.), *Pax* 1013 (paratr., *Trag. Adesp.* 6), *Com. Adesp.* 608, Plat. 3.3 (hex.), Men. *Sicyon.* 335, mon. 218, 245 (*v.l.*); old for ἀπόλλυμι, cf. orac. ap. Arist. *fr.* 544, epigr. ap. Th. 1.132; common in curses ὄλοιο, ὄλοιο etc. (from religious law?)
- ὄμμα : Gorg. 11, Hdt.(2), Th. 2.11, Pl.(27), X., D.? 61.13²⁵, Aeschin. 3.121 (πόους ὄμμασι ... , cf. S. *OT* 1371), Hp., Arist. - Com.:

- Ar. *Nu.* 285, 290, *Lys.* 1283 (serious lyr.), *Nu.* 706, *Th.* 665, 958 (lyr.), *Ach.* 1184, *Th.* 126, *Ra.* 817, 1354, *Ec.* 1 (paratr.), *Alex.* 89 (συκτός τῆς μελαμπέπλου : paratr., see Edmonds *ad l.*), 112.3, *Tim.* 2 dub. . It is surprising to notice that the usage of the word in prose is more extensive than in Comedy, where it is almost always found in lyr. or par. passages²⁷. Dialectal use is not supported by evidence nor does it look likely after so many occurrences in Comedy. The final prevalence of ὄμμα over ὀφθαλμός²⁸ may suggest that ὄμμα was never felt to mean quite the same as ὀφθαλμός²⁹
- ὄμῳς : *Archyt.* 4; = ὁμοῦς; Sicilian?(prob.in *Emp.*); the adjective ὁμός is found in epitaphs; ὄμῳς has survived up to now in South Italy³⁰
- ὄροῦω : *Democr.* 228 - *Com.*: A. *fr.* 523 (prov.), *Philem.* 214; = ὀροῦω
- πάλλω : *Hdt.* (4), *Pl. Rhd.* 94c (v.l.) - *Com.*: *Ar. Av.* 1714 (paratr.), *Lys.* 1304 (lyr.), *Ra.* 345 (lyr.: song of initiates); = σεῶ
- πάρω (= πάρεστι, πάρεισι) : *Hdt.*(4) - *Com.*: *Ar. Ach.* 129, *Hermipp.* 50 (= πάρεμι), *Cratin.* 127 (anap.), *Epil.* 3(dor.), *Eup.* 161; in serious poetry it is always equivalent to πάρεστι or πάρεισι; dialectal?
- πάταγος : *Hdt.*(3), *Hp.* - *Com.*: *Ar. Nu.* 382, *Pax* 155 (anap.), *Lys.* 329 (lyr.), *Ach.* 539 (τῶν ἀσπίδων, cf. *E. Heracl.* 832)
- πελάζω : *Hdt.*(3), *Hp.*, *X.*, *Pl. Smp.* 195b (ὁμοιον ὁμοῦφ ... πελάζει: prov.), *Th.* 2.77 - *Com.*: *Ar. Av.* 1399 (lyr.)
- περάω : *Hdt.* (3), *X. Mem.* 2.1.31 *al.* , [*X.*] *Cyn.* 8.5 - *Com.*: *Ar. Av.* 1195 (lyr.), *fr.* 413 (anap.), *Eup.* 192 (paratr. of *A. Pers.* 65), *Timocl.* 15 (paratr. of *A. Pr.* 717f., cf. also *Pers.* 487), *Antiph.* 217.11; = δειρόχομαι

- πόντος : Hdt. (5 times, generally of the sea), Th. 4.26 (ὁπότε πνεῦμα ἐκ πόντου εἴη), Pl. *R.* 611e, *Ti* 25a, *Ep.* 312d; the noun was normally used of particular seas, e.g. Εὐξεινος etc.-Com.: Ar. *Th.* 44 (paratr. of Agathon), *Nu.* 284 (serious lyr.), *Axion.* 4. 4 (anap.), *Xenarch.* 1.7 (paratr.), *Cratin.* 116 (dub.), 138 (anap.); = θάλασσα, πέλαγος
- πόσις : Arist. *Pol.* 1335^b41 (πόσις καὶ ἄλοχος) *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 866, 901, 913 (paratr. of E. *Hel.*); = ἀνὴρ (i.e. 'husband')
- ποτί : Archyt. 2 *al.* - Com.: Ar. (11, always Doric: Megarian in *Ach.* and Lacon. in *Lys.*), *Epich.* 170.7*al.* ; plainly Doric, cf. Ar., *Epich.*, *IG* 4²(1)121.20 (*Epid.* IV BC) , *Theoc.* etc. A. *Eu.* 79 is the only example of the word in dialogue and a striking one given its dialectal character; Sicilian influence?
- ρεῖθρον (ρέε-) : Hdt. (22), Th. 7.74 (τῶν ρεῖθρων καὶ τῶν ποταμῶν), [X] *Cyn.* 5.15-Com.: *Antiph.* 231.3(=S. *Ant.* 712); in *A. Pers.* 497 uncontr. ρεῖθρον is unus.
- ρέζω : Hdt. 8.143 (*v. l.* ἔρδω , *Hp.*, Pl. *Lg.* 642c (οὐ καλῶς ἢ καλῶς ἔρρεξε: language of laws) - Com.: *Pherecr.* 152(hex., probably direct quotation), *Epich.* 107; = τελῶ, ποιῶ, πράττω
- ρήγνυμι : Hdt. (6), *Hp.*, Pl. *R.* 359d (in an earthquake), *X. Cyr.* 1.6. 16 (ἰμάτια ῥαγέντα), [D.] 56.21 (of ships), *Tab. Heracl.* 1.18 etc., Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 357, 378, 960, 406, *Pl.* 515, 546 (anap.), *Nu.* 583 (paratr. of S. *fr.* 578, cf. Σ), *Com. Adesp.* 661, 1292; the simple verb must have sounded rather archaic; commoner in compds.
- σαίνω : Arist. *Metaph.* 1090^a37 (τὴν ψυχὴν) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 1031 (orac. par.), *Apollod.* 14.5
- σεύω (σοῦμαι) : *Hp. Mul.* 1.36 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 126 (paratr. of

- Agathon's lyr.), V. 209, 458 (σοῦ, σοῦσθε), Cratin. 73.24 Aust. (anap.); σοῦ and σοῦσθε may have been colloquial, cf. Ar. V. *ll. cc.*, A. Th. 31, *Supp.* 836, 842, S. *Aj.* 1414
- σθένος : Hdt. 3.65 (σθένει^f τεφ), Pl. *Lg.* 646a, 854b (παντί σθένει), *Phdr.* 276c (τό τοῦ Χαλκηδονίου, ironically); παντί σθένει is formulaic in treaties, cf. Pl. *Lg.* *ll. cc.*, Th. 5.23 (treaty), 1.86, *SIG* 122.6, also in poetry as in A. *Supp.* 147, S. *fr.* 904.2P *al.*
- στάζω : Hdt. 6.74, Hp.; striking absence from Comedy; dialectal?
- στεύχω : Hdt. (5); also in Aeolic prose : *IG* 12(2)6.6 (Mytil. IV BC), *Inscr. Perg.* 5.25 (Temnos, III BC) - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1398 (par.) *Mnesim.* 4.2 (anap.); dialectal, = πορεύομαι
- στέρνον : Hdt. 1.215, Hp., X. *An.* 1.8.26 *al.*, *IG* 4²(1)121.99 (Epid., IV BC) - Com.: *Philetaer.* 19 (prob. paratr.), *Xenarch.* 4.5;
- στιῆθος, θῶραξ in Attic
- στόρνυμι (στρώννυμι) : Hdt. (8), Th. 6.18 (ἕνα Πελοποννησίων στορέσωμεν τό φρόνημα), 2.34 (μία κλίνη κενή φέρεται ἐστρωμένη τῶν ἀφανῶν), Pl. *R.* 372b (ἐπὶ στιβάδων ἐστρωμένων) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 844 (στόρνυ τ' ἐμοῦ καὶ τῆδε κουρῦδιον λέχος, epic par.), Eub. 134 (ταῦς ξυστίσιν ταῦς χρυσοπάστοις στόρνυται), Diod. 2.9 (ἐστρωμένην κλίνην), Com. *Adesp.* 1211 (paratr.: = *Trag. Adesp.* 90. 2); the metaphor in Th. 6.18 may have been influenced by epigrams, cf. Sim. 88.2 D (epigr. of Marathon); στρώννυμι seems to be commoner in compds
- στρωφάω : Hdt. 2.85, Hp. *Art.* 60 - Com.: Ar. *fr. dub.* 900b; Ionic? cf. Hdt., Hp., twice in Thgn., στρωφέομαι in Aret.)
- στυγέω : Hdt. 7. 236, Democr. 199 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 33 (paratr., = *Trag. Adesp.* 41, cf. Σ), 472 (paratr.), Th. 1144 (serious lyr.),

- Diph. 73.5 (paratr.), *Com. Adesp.* 1278 (= *Trag. Adesp.* 149);
= μισῶ
- τάλας : *Democr.* 125 (φρήν), *X. Cyr.* 4.6.5 - *Com.*: very common throughout *Com.* as a sort of colloquial hyperb.
- τεῦχος : *Hp.*, *Archyt.* 1, *X. H.G.* 1.7.11 *al.*, *Arist.* - *Com.*: *Pherocr.* 78 = σκεῦος; sense of 'vessel' appears mainly in *Trag.*
- τινάσσω : *Hp. Flut.* 14 (*v.l.* τανάσσω) - *Com.*: *Ar. Ra.* 328, 340 (serious *lyr.* = song of initiates); = σεῶ
- τλήμων : *X An.* 3.1.29 (= 'wretched') - *Com.*: *Ar. Pl.* 603, 777, *Th.* 1072, *Ra.* 1355 (paratr.), *Ach.* 1154 (*lyr.*), *Ra.* 85, *Pax* 723 (*com. hyperb.*); the sense of 'wretched', 'miserable' occurs in *Tragedy*, *Comedy* and *B.* 5.153; elsewhere in poetry = 'patient', 'steadfast'
- τλήναλ : *X. Cyr.* 3.1.3, *Isoc.* 4.96 (quoted by *Arist. Rh.* 1408^b 16 as an example of pathetic use) - *Com.*: *Ar. Nu.* 1387 (*com. lyr.*), *fr.* 149 (paratr.), *Nu.* 119, *V.* 1159, *Th.* 544, *Pl.* 280 (*dial.*), *Amips.* 9 (*anap.*); = φέρειν, μένειν, τολμᾶν
- τοῦτος : *Pl. Phdr.* 271d, *R.* 429b, 437e (always as expression : τοῦτος ἢ τοῦτος), *Archyt.* 2 - *Com.*: *Ar. Ra.* 470 (paratr.), *fr.* 33b D (*troch.*), *Eup.* 10.3 D (*lyr.*); poetic and archaic for τοῦσδε, τοιοῦτος
- τρέω : *IG* 4.554 (VI, V BC, Argive prose), *Hdt.* 7.231, *Pl. Phd.* 117b οὐδέν τρέσας : about Socrates), *X. An.* 1.9.6; τρέσας was a technical term in Sparta, cf. *Plut. Ages.* 30, *Tyrt.* 8.14 *al.*
- τύμβος : *Hdt.* (2), *Pl. Lg.* 827b (language of law as context) - *Com.*: *Ar. Lys.* 372 (ὦ τύμβε: address to old persons, cf. τυμβογέρων), *V.* 1370 (παρά προσδοκῶν joke), *Plat.* 183; = σῆμα

- φάρος : Pherecyd. 2 (theology), Hdt. (5) - Com. Ar. *Th.* 890 (paratr. of E. *Hel.*), Philetæer. 19 (dub. par.); dialectal? cf. φάρινος in *Schwyzler* 462B
- φάτις : Hdt. (8), Heraclit. 34 - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 115 (paratr.), *Av.* 924 (lyr.); = φήμη, ἀγγελία, λόγος
- φθίνω (φθίω) : Hdt. 3.29, *Th.* 5.19, 5.54 (μηνός φθίνοντος : techn.), Pl. (15, mostly coupled or opposed to αὐξάνεσθαι), *Hp.*, X. *Cyr.* 8. 7.18 (οἱ φθίνενοι), Arist. - Com.: Alex. 240.4 (par.), Xenarch. 1.1 (paratr.), Men. 445 (πέμκτη φθίνοντος : techn.); archaic verb used in documentary inscrr. (*IG* 1².298.17 etc.), also in *Th.* *ll. cc.*; for οἱ φθίνενοι, cf. *IG.* 1². 976, orac. ap. Hdt. 7.220 etc.; the verb may have acquired philos. associations, cf. Pl.
- φιλότης : Hdt. (3), *Hp.*, Antipho Soph. 49, [*Lys.*] 2.35, And. 1.145, 3. 30, Pl. *Lg.* 757a (ἰσότης φιλότητα ἀπεργάζεται : φιλότης used on the analogy of ἰσότης?), *Phdr.* 228d (ῶ φιλότης instead of φύλε), Arist.; the word must have sounded Ionic : in Hdt., *Hp.*, Emp., Mimn., Thgn. (12) and entirely avoided by Com.; cf. also κακότης; φιλότης also has been a favourite word of Emp. and was generally associated with philos. ; = φιλία
- φλέγω : Pl. (3) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 680, *Ra.* 350, *Lys.* 1285 (serious lyr.), *Nu.* 992 (anap.); = καίω
- φρόσσω : *Hp.*, Pl. *Phdr.* 251a, *R.* 387c (reference to poets), D. 18.323, 21.35, 51.9, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 822 (epic-trag. par.), *Nu.* 1133 (δέδοικα καὶ πέφρικα καὶ βδελύττομαι : com. hyperb.), Men. *Ep.* 581 (πέφρικ' ἐγὼ ... αὖός εἰμι τῷ δέει : com. hyperb.); pathetic in D.; = ῥυγῶ ; ordinary word for 'shudder'?

χέρσος : Hdt.(2), *IG* 2² 2492.16 (Attica, IV¹ BC); probably used in documentary inscriptions, cf. χερσαῖος occasionally used in prose

χρῶς : Hdt. 4.175 (κεῖρειν ἐν χρῶϊ), Hp., X. *H.G.* 1.7.8 *al.*, Th. 2.84, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 127 (par.³¹), *Ra.* 1312 (lyr.: paratr. of E.' lyr.), Anaxil. 18.1 (anap.), Pherecr.30 ; ἐν χρῶϊ (or χρῶϊ), κεῖρειν is formulaic or perhaps a colloquial expression

φάσω : Hdt. (7), Antipho 3.3.5(τόν ... οὔτε φάσαντα), X. *Mem.* 1.4.12 - Com.: mon. 299; = ἀπτομαί

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁₋₂AE)

ἄέν(ν)αος (Hes.+): Hdt.(2), Heraclit. 29 (κλέος), X., Pl. *Phd.* 111d (ποταμῶν), *Lg.* 966e (οὔσαν), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Mu.* 275 (serious lyr., epithet of Νεφέλαι), *Ra.* 146 (σκῶρ' ἀένων : an Orphic feature of Hades, cf. ὁ τῆς διαρροῦσας ποταμός in Ar. *fr.* 150), 1309 (paratr. of E.' lyr.), Cratin. 20 D (lyr.); the adjective had philos. associations ; cf. ἀένων in Hom.

ἄθυρμα : Heraclit. 70 (παύδων) - Com.: Eur. 3 D, Crates 2.3 D, Cratin. 145 (νεοχμόν)

ἄλλοδαπός : X. *Cyr.* 8.7.14 ; = ξένος

ἀπήμων : Hdt. (2), Pl. *Phdr.* 248c (ἀπήμων as variation of ἀβλαβής)

γυῖον : Hp. *Epid.* 6.4 (= 'the whole body', cf. Pi. *N.* 7.73); = μέλη

δέπω : Hdt.(5)

δινέω : X.*An.* 6.1.9 *al.* , Pl. *Euthd.* 294e (ἐπὶ τροχοῦ); = περιστρέφω

δουλοσύνη : Hdt. (19, only once δουλησίη); Ionic: also in Sim., Thgn.³²; cf. also εὐφροσύνη; = δουλεία

δρέπω : Hdt.(2), Pl. *R.* 401c (δρεπόμενοι τε καὶ νεμόμενοι: almost syno-

- nymys), *Lg.* 844e (ἐκ τῶν ἑαυτοῦ), *Ti.* 91c (καρπὸν), *Ion* 534b (ἀπὸ κρηνῶν ... δρεπόμενοι τὰ μέλη) - Com.: *Ar. Ra.* 1300 (λεμῶνα Μουσῶν, Aeschylus is speaking)
- ἐπαυρέω (-ίσκω) : *Hdt.* 7.180, *Hp.*, *Democr.* 172, *And.* 2.2, *Arist.*; Ionic as in *Hdt.*, *Hp.*, *Democr.*, *Thgn.*; cf. ἐπαύρεσις in *Hdt.*, *Democr.* and *Th.*
- εὐφροσύνη : *X. Cyr.* 3.3.7 *al.*, *Pl. Ti.* 80b; cf. δουλοσύνη
- ζεύγλη : *Hdt.* 1.31
- ήλων : *Hdt.* (3), *X. HG* 1.1.5; also name of place; = παραλία
- ήλμβατος : *X. An.* 1.1.4 (πέτραι) - Com.: *Ar. Av.* 1732 (serious lyr.), *Damox.* 2.22; as an epithet of πέτρα in *Hom.*, *Hes.*, *Thgn.*, *Pi.*, *A.*, *E* and *X. l.c.*
- ήχέτης : *Arist. HA* 532^b16; 556^a20 (species of τέτιλιξ) - Com.: *Ar. Pax* 1159 (lyr.), *Av.* 1095 (lyr., par.)
- θαλία : *Hdt.* 3.27, *Pl. R.* 573d? (ἐορταί ... καὶ κῶμοι καὶ θαλία) - Com.: *Ar. Av.* 733 (anap.), *Nu.* 309 (serious lyr.), *Pax* 780 (lyr.)
- θεσπέσιος : *Hdt.* 3.113, *Pl. R.* 558a (θεσπεσία καὶ ἡδεῖα ... διαγωγή), *R.* 365b(βύος), *Euthd.* 289e(τέχνη...θεσπεσία τις καὶ ὑψηλή), *Thet.* 151b(σοφοῖς τε καὶ θεσπεσίους)-Com.: *Ar. Av.* 1095(lyr., par.), *Hermipp.* 82.9(ep.par.)
- θούνη (*Hes.*+) : *Hdt.*(2), *Pl. Phdr.* 247b (speaking about the gods: πρὸς δαῖτα καὶ ἐπὶ θούνην; cf. δαῖς), *Smp.* 174c (reference to *Hom.*), *Phdr.* 236e, *Thet.* 178d, *Lg.* 649a, *Sph.* 251b, *X. Cyr.* 4.2.39, *Arist.* - Com.: *Epich.* 148.1, 148.2; most of the Platonic passages are normal prose context but avoidance in Attic Comedy, where one would expect to find such a word, may suggest that it sounded dialectal
- κόρος (= 'satiety') : *Hp. VM* 14, *Heraclit.* 65 *al.*, *Pl. Phdr.* 240c,

D.19.187 (ἄχρη κόρου); the noun probably had medical and philos. associations

μάργος : Pl. *Lg.* 792e (ἠδοναῖς)

νεβρός : Hdt. 7.75, Pl. *Chrm.* 155d (from Cydrias)

ὄρμος (= 'cord', 'chain') : Pl. *R.* 590a ('Ερυφύλη ἐπὶ τῆ τοῦ ἀνδρός
φυχῆ τόν ὄρμον δεξαμένη : reference to myth) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 677
(anap.)

πόσυνος : Hdt.(8), Th. 2.89 (τῆ δυνάμει ... ἢ τῆ γνώμῃ), 5.14 (τοῦς
ἔξω), 6.2 (ξυμμαχίᾳ) - Com.: Ar. *Mu.* 949 (lyr.), *V.* 385 (anap.),
Pax 84 (anap., paratr. scene but not tragic language),
Axionic. 4.2 (par.) ; despite absence from inscriptions, the
word may have been used in formal language, e.g. oracular
sayings, treaties, or religious documents : Διὺ in Hom., θεῶν
or θεοῦς in Pi. and A., ὄρκῳ in Thgn., χρησμῶν and χρηστηρίῳ
in Hdt. ; also ἠνορέη, κάρτεῦ χειρῶν in Hom., ἰσχύῃ in B., ἀλιῶν
in A., ῥώμῃ in Ar., δυνάμει in Th. etc.

πλόκαμος : Hdt. 4.34 - Com. Ar. *Mu.* 336 (par. of dithyrambic language)

πολιήτης : Hdt. (29, only twice πολιτ- in the mss.), Democr. 255 ;
Ionic for πολίτης? cf. πολιήνοχος ~ πολίνοχος ; Hom. used both
πολίτης and πολιήτης; but πολιάτας and πολιατεύω in *Leg. Gort.*

πόλις : Hp. *Medic.* 14 - Com.: Anaxandr.44 (from *Σ Il.* 23.1, where
said to be Κυπρίων τῶν ἐν Σαλαμῖνι ἢ λέξις); Cypr. : cf.
Inscr. Cypr., also Arc. as the old name of Mantinea in Paus.
8.12.7; = πόλις

σκόπελος : Hdt. 2.29 - Com.: Ar. *Mu.* 273 (serious anap.: prayer), *Ra.*
471 (par.)

τελέθω : Hp. *Morb.* 2.5, X. *An.* 3.2.3, 6.6.36 (in both passages a

Spartan is speaking) - Com.: Epich. 170; undoubtedly Doric: cf. X. *ll.cc.*, *Tab. Heracl.* 1.111 ὄτι κα φαφισθῆν τελέθῃ, Theoc., also in Emp. (from Acragas) and Epich. ; its use by Hp. may be due to the influence of Sicilian school of medicine on the Coan school³³ ; its occurrence in A. *Supp.* 692, 1040 and *Ag.* 100, 467 may also be due to Sicilian influence

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides

(EpL₁L₂AS)

- αἰνός : Hdt. 4.52, 61, 76 (as adverb; notably, all three examples occur in the same book and within a short distance of each other);
= δεινός
- ἀποφθύνω : Hp. *Aer.* 11, used intransitively in A. *Ag.* 857 ἀποφθύνει τό τάρβος and in S. *Ph.* 457 ἀποφθύνει τά χρηστά
- ἄρρηκτος : Hdt. 2.68, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 182 (ξυνωμόσαμεν ὅπως ἀρρηκτως ἔχη : perhaps technical term in oaths)
- βῆσσα : Arist. *HA* 618^b24
- γνά(μ)πτω (or κν-) : Pl. *R.* 616a (of torture), *v.l.* in Th. 3.58 -
Com.: Cratin. 275 (of torture), *Com. Adesp.* 1313 (= *Trag. Adesp.* 224 N)
- εἰλ(λ)ω (ἰλ-) : Hdt. (2), Hp., Pl. *Ti.* 40b, 76b, 86e - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 761 (Socrates is speaking)
- ἐρέϊκω : Hp. *Morb.* 2.67 *a.l.*, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 22; = σχύζω; Medic. use it in the sense of 'bruise', 'pound'
- κάλυξ : Hdt. (3), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1065 (lyr., par.), *fr.* 467 (κάλυξ νεαρᾶς ἥβης), Cratin 98.3 (ἀνεμωνῶν κάλυξι ... ἠρουναῖς - presumably not much opportunity for use in prose

μυνύθω : Hp. *Art.* 53 *al.*; also in Hp. μυνυθέω, μυνύθημα, μυνύθησις, μυνυθώδης

ξυνός : Hdt. (2), Heraclit. 114 *al.*, Democr. 151 *al.*, SIG 37 A3 (Teos, V BC); Ionic, = κοινός

πατέομαι : Hdt. (6) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 1092, 1281 (ep. par.); = γεύομαι

πεδάω : Hdt. 6.23, Pl. *Ti.* 43d, 71e (metaphorically); almost = δέω

πίων : Hdt. 2.94, Hp., Pl. *R.* 422c (πλουσίουν δέ καὶ πτόνουιν : pair of synonyms, cf. A. *Ag.* 820), 422d (προβάτους πτόσῦ τε καὶ ἀπαλοῦς), *Plt.* 309b (πτόνῦ τε καὶ μαλακῷ ... διανήματι), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1092, *Pl.* 560 (anap., derogatorily of men), *Eq.* 1190 (πλακοῦντος), *fr. dub.* 969. Telecl. 1.15 (anap., derog. of men), Antiph. 186 (τάριχος), Alex. 27.5 (ἀρός), Hermipp. 11 (τάριχος); the adjective may have been introduced in colloquial language as a stronger alternative for παχύς; n.b. avoided by s.v serious poetry (once in A., S., Pi, B.); culinary term?

προσκυρέω (Hes.+) : Hp. *Praec.* 8 *al.*; Ionic?: (Hp., Emp., once in Thgn.); cf. κυρῶ

φέριστος : Pl. *Phdr.* 238d (ὦ φέριστε; pomposity in addressing rather than colloquialism)

χύμαρα : X. *An.* 3.2.12 *al.*, Arist.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁L₂A)

ἀρεῶν : Lycurg. *fr.* 77 (oath), Arist. *fr.* 44; = ἀμεύων

διερός : Anaxag. 4 *al.* (philosoph. term, opposite ξηρός), Arist. *GC* 330^a16 (definition)-Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 337 (dithyr. par.)

δύζημα : Hdt. (29), Democr. 108, 191, Heraclit. 22, 101; Ionic (also in Parm. and Thgn.); = ζητῶ

δονέω : Hdt. (2), X. *Smp.* 2.8 - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 954 (lyr.), *Av.* 1183

reminiscence of A. *Pr.* 125F? see Rau, 165, 177), *Mnesim.* 4.60

(anap.)

εἶδομαι : Hdt (2); = εἶοικα

ἔσκον : Hdt. (5); Ionic for ἦν; avoided by Soph. and Eur.

ἔφέπω : Hdt. 7.8 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 675 (serious lyr.), *Av.* 1377 (lyr, par.)

ζώννυμι : Hdt. 4.9, Hp.; the simple verb sounds dialectal, cf. *IG* 7.52.6
(Megara, IV BC)

ἔκω : often in Doric inscr.: *IG* 4.329 (Corinth), 952.16 (Epid.),

Schwyzler 323 C 37 (Delph.), *IG* 5 (2).3.12 (Tegea) etc. - Com.:

Ar. *Ach.* 742, 750, 820 (Megarian), *Lys.* 87, 1077 (Lacon.), Epich.

35.13 *al.*; Doric word; its occurrence in A. *fr.* 27.4 M (from

Αἰτναῖαι or Αἰτναί presented in Syracuse)³⁴ is probably due

to Sicilian influence (cf. Epich. *l.c.*); = ἀφικνοῦμαι

κρατερός : Hdt. 8.12 (unless καρτ-, which occurs 13 times in Hdt., cf.

the Ionic κάρτα and κάρτος); = ἰσχυρός

κῦδος : Hdt. 7.8, Democr. 215 - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 200 (ep. par.); mon. append.

3.1 Jaekel; the only two instances in tragedy are in A.'s earliest

liest of the surviving plays (*Pers.*, *Th.*); = δόξα

κυδρός : X. *Ap.* 29, *Eq.* 10.16; = ἐνδοξος; also in Ion Trag. 13

πάγχυ : Hdt. (14) - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1531 (hex.), Epich. 99.3

φάμμος : Hdt. (20) - Ionic for ἄμμος? cf. φαμμαῖος in inscr. (Priene),

φάμμινος in Hdt., φαμμοειδής in Hp., φαμμώδης in Hdt., Hp., but

also ἀμμώδης in Hp.

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is
more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles' and Euripides (EpL₁L₂ASE)

ἄελπιος (Hes.+): Hdt. 1.111 (ἐξ ἀέλπιου, cf. S. *Aj.* 716), Hp. - Com.:

Ar. *Lys.* 256 (lyr.); cf. ἀελπτέω in Hom.; = ἀνέλπιστος

ἀμφιβάλλω: Arist. *EE* 1243^a12 *al.* (= to be doubtful); *v.l.* in Hp. *Art.*

2; = περιβάλλω

ἄϋπνος: Pl. *Ti.* 52b, X. *Cyr.* 2.4.26 - Com.: Sannyr. 2D

εἰσοράω: Hdt. (3), Pl. *Grg.* 526c (religious - mythol. context), X. *Cyr.*

5.1.16 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 905 (paratr. of E. *Hel.*), 1150 (serious

lyr.), *fr.* 461.2 (paratr. of E. *Thyest.*), mon. 393, Alex. 98.12,

Call. 11 etc.

ἐκτελέω: Hdt.(3), Pl. *R.* 434b, *Smp.* 193c, [Pl.] *Alc.* 2.138c

εὐκλείης: X. *H.G.* 2.20, *Eq. Mag.* 1.1 (superl.), *Vect.* 6.1 (compar.), Pl.

Ma. 247d (ἀγαθούς καὶ εὐκλειεῦς), *Smp.* 208d (δόξης), *Lys.* 2.23

(epid. speech), Lycurg. 49.91 - Com.: mon. append. 12.3 Jaekel

(compar.); pathetic in orators

θήρ: Hdt. 3.129 (*v.l.* θηρῶν), X., Pl. *R.* 559d (ἀΐθωσι θηρσί), *Sph.* 235a,

Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 777 (lyr.), 1064 (lyr., par.), *Th.* 47

(paratr. of Agathon), Alex. 245.12, Theop. 45, mon. 342; = θηρῶν

κατάσκιος (Hes.+): Hdt. 2.138 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 965 (τρεις κατασκίους

λόφους: paratr. of A. *Th.* 384)

νεφέλη: Hp., X. *An.* 1.8.8, Anaxag. 16, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 341, 346.,

Av. 528, 728 (anap.), *Av.* 818 (on Νεφελοκοκκυγία), 1384, 1386,

Eq. 1013, 1608, *Av.* 978, 987, 178, 194, 1502 (most of these

passages are par.); the word is favoured by Ar. and does not

occur elsewhere in Com.; = νέφος

ὄδοιπόρος: D.19.305 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 205 (troch. tetram. between lyr.),

Stratt. 61; dialectal? : cf. ὄδοιπορέω in Hdt., Hp., ὄδοιπορία, in Hdt., Hp., X., also ὄδοιπόρος in *IG* 4²(1) 121.83 (Epid., IV BC)

ὄρειος (οὔρ-) : Pl. *Lg.* 677b, Criti. 109d, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 740, 746, 1098 (lyr.), Men. *fr.* 259 (paratr.); = ὄρεινός

ὄχος : Hdt. 8.124, *v.l.* in Hp. *Mul.* 2.204 - Com.: Posidipp. 10

πάννουχος : Hdt. 2.130 (πάννουχος λύχνος παρακαίεται); cf. παννουχίς and παννουχίζω which seem to be technical terms in religious ceremonies

πάτρα : Hdt. (6 times against 14 occurrences of πατρίς) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 136 (paratr., cf. A. *fr.* 72M), *Ra.* 1163, 1427 (paratr.), *Ach.* 147 (τόν πατέρα ἠντεβόλει βοηθεῖν τῇ πάτρῃ ὁ δ' ᾤμοσε σπένδων ... : language of oaths seems to be used in anticipation), Alex. 193 (where ὑπέρ πάτρας leads into joke with following ὑπέρ μήτρας); = πατρίς

πνοή : Th. 4.100 (of the blast of bellows): Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1396f (par.), *Th.* 43 (paratr.), *Ra.* 154, 313, *Nu.* 161 (dial.), Anaxandr. 41. 37 (anap.), Eub. 75.8, Antiph. 217.7; = πνεῦμα

πολύχρυσος : X. *Cyr.* 3.2.25 (ἀνήρ)

προλείπω : Th. 1.74 (τό τῶν ... ξυμμαχῶν κοινόν), 2.87 (χώραν ... ἧ ἄν τις προσταχθῆ), 7.75 (εἰ τῷ προλείποι ἡ ῥώμη καί τό σῶμα), Pl. *R.* 601b (ὅταν αὐτά τό ἄνθος προλίπη), D. 57.70 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 323 (serious lyr.), 927 (paratr.), *Pax* 116 (paratr.), *Av.* 1558 (lyr.), the verb seems to have been used in treaties, oaths (cf. Th.), language of exhortation (twice in Tyrt.), epigrams (Sim 834 D); = καταλείπω

πρώτιστος : [D.?] 43.75, 48.33, Archyt.1; common in Comedy

ῥοή : Pl. (12, mostly as philos. term; cf. Heracl., Xenoph.) - Com.: Ar.

Th. 855, 865 (paratr. of *E. Hel.*; *Ar.*, *Th.* 855 = *E. Hel.* 1);
= ῥεῦμα

σάφα : *Hp. Art.* 64 *al.*, *Antipho* 6.18, *X. Cyr.* 4.5.21 - *Com.*: several times in *Ar.* in the expression σάφ' εἰδέναί, which seems to be a literary formula rather than a colloquial expression, given its absence from orators (except *Antipho l.c.*) and *Pl.*;
= σαφῶς

ὑπερθε(ν) : *Hdt.* 6.61, *X. An.* 1.4.4 *al.*; mostly = ἄνωθεν

ὑφοῦ : *Hdt.* (3) - *Com.*: *Hermipp.* 55 (anap.), *Anaxil.* 22 (ὑφοῦ πρὸς αἴθρα)

χόλος : *Hdt.* (3) - *Com.*: *Ar. Ra.* 814 (par.); = χολή

χολῶ : *Hdt.* 8.31

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁₋₂ AE)

ἀπορρήγνυμι : *Hdt.* (4), *Hp.*, *Th.* 4.69 (τά μακρὰ τεύχη ... ἀπό τῆς τῶν Μεγαρέων πόλεως), 5.10 (τό εὐώνυμον κέρας ... εὐθύς ἀπορραγέει ἔφυγεν) - *D. ap. Aeschin.* 3.72 - *Com.*: *Theophil.* 6.3 (imitation of *Thgn.* 457ff), *Com. Adesp.* 709, *Men. Dysc.* 373, *fr.* 97. 4 - given *Hdt.*, *Hp.*, *Thgn.* (2) and comparative absence from early *Com.*, one could suspect it to be Ionic - military technical term in *Thuc.*? or Herodotean influence? cf. ἐκός

ἀψευδής (*Hes.*): *Hdt.* (4), *Pl.* (4), *D.* 20.13, 164 - *Com.*: *Cratin* 29D dub. (= *Trag. Adesp.* 1110 dub; used in prose as stronger for ἀληθής

ἐπικλώθω : *Pl.* (3) - *Com.*: *Hermipp.* 48, *Com. Adesp.* 295; κλώθω is technical

εὐκυκλος : *Pl. Ti.* 40a, [*X.*] *Cyn.* 9.12 - *Com.*: *Ar. Th.* 968 (serious lyr.)

παρούχομαι : *Hdt.* (8), *Hp.*, *Democr.* 235, 202, *Gorg.* 11, 11a, *X. An.*

- 2.4.1 *αλ.* - Com.: Cratin 71; Ionic? (also once in Thgn.); = α) ἀπόλωλα ('to be gone, dead') (Pi., A. *Supp.* 738 'παρούχομαι ... δείματι'), = b) 'to go away', 'avoid by bypassing' (A. *Supp.* 452 'ἢ κάρτα νεύκουσ τοῦδ' ἐγὼ παρούχομαι, E. *Med.* 995 'δύστανε μοῦρας ὅσον παρούχη'); also in *IG* 1².90.15(V BC, decree)
- πολύδακρυς : Gorg. 11 (φρίκη περίφοβος καὶ ἔλεος πολύδακρυς καὶ πόθος φιλοπενθήης) - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 212 (anap.³⁵)
- πυργῶ : X. *Cyr.* 6.1.20 - Com.: Ar. *Pax.* 749, *Ra.* 1004 (anap.)
- τέκμαρ : Hp. *Mul.* 2.123 ; = τεκμήριον

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides

(EpL₁L₂AS)

- ἀθλοφόρος : Hdt. 1.31
- ἀσπάζσιος : Hdt. 7.152
- αὔτε : Democr. 172, Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 595 (serious lyr.), *V.* 1015 (anap.), *Pax* 1270 (epic par.), *Lys.* 1297 (lyr., Lacon.), Cratin. 169 (anap.); = αὔ, δέ
- βιάω : Hdt.(8), Hp., Pl. *Ti.* 63c ; = βιάζω
- δοτήρ : X. *Cyr.* 8.1.9
- (ἐ)κεῖθι : Hdt.(2) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 751 (par.); = ἐκεῖ
- κατακρύπτω : Hdt.(6), X. *Cyr.* 3.3.3., Pl. *R.* 460c

- iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles

(EpL₁L₂AE)

ἐκπρεπής : Pl. *Phdr.* 238a (=eminent), Th. 3.55 (οὐδέν ἐκπρεπέστερον ... ἐπάθετε), 1.38 (οὐδ' ἐπιστρατεύομεν ἐκπρεπῶς), X. *Smp.* 8.31 (referring to Hom.) - Com.: Nausicr. 2.6 (ἐκπρεπεῖς φύσιν); the word is used in poetry and Pl. *l.c.* in the sense of 'distinguished, preeminent', while Th. and X. *ll.c.* seem to understand it as = ἀκρεπής. The abuse is explained by the different meaning of πρέπω

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₁L₂AS)

μυθέομαι : Democr. 30 (πάντα Ζεὺς μυθεῖται) = λέγω, φημί - μῦθος is poetic in this sense

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁L₂A)

ὑπέρθυμος : X. *Eq.* 3.12 (of a horse)

= a) bold, noble, overweening, arrogant, wanton 'in Hom., Hes., Stesich., Pi., B.

= b) vehemently angry 'in A. *Eu.* . 824

It is remarkable that Aesch. alone gives to the word a meaning quite different from the tradition under the influence of θυμός (= anger) in prose. A parallel case is περιφρων which means in Aesch. alone 'haughty, overweening' under the influence of the current meaning of περιφρονέω. In both cases the poet brings the words 'up to date'

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different in normal usage

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁₋₂ASE)

ἄγαλμα : Gorg. 6 (Διὸς ἀγάλματα) Pl. *Ti.* 37c - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 594 (paratr. of E. *fr.* 968N²). Its original sense of 'delight' is the commonest in serious poetry. The word came to be applied especially to images of gods and statues dedicated to them; this is the current meaning in prose.

πάγος : Of its two meanings 'rock, hill' and 'frost', the first was known to an Athenian audience only in connexion with "Ἄρειος Πάγος, its prose equivalent being πέτρα, λόφος. The second meaning occurs occasionally in prose as in Pl. *Smp.* 220b, *Ti.* 74c and was probably, like παγετός, a normal word for 'frost'

παλάμη : The word means primarily 'palm' and occurs in this sense already in Epic ; but since the hollow of the hand is essential in grasping something or creating handwork, παλάμη came also to mean in poetry 'a deed of violence' , 'a work of art', 'a device' etc.: Hdt. 8.19 (= stratagem) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 645 (com. lyr. = artifice, trick), Nicoch. 2 (σοφαῖσι παλάμαις τεκτόνων)

πετραῖος : Arist. *HA.* 488^b7 αἰ (as a class of marine animals) - Com.: Theopomp.62.3, Sotad.1.22, Com. *Adesp.* 669(ἠχώ-Kock compares A.*Pers.* 390 πέτρας ἠχώ)etc.; kind of fish in Com. and normal usage

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁₋₂AE)

λιπαρός: The word is used in prose and Com. in the sense of 'oily, greasy, shiny with oil' (Pl., X., Hp., Arist.), a sense which occurs in Hom.; Lyr. and Trag. poetry, however, use it exclusively in the sense of 'splendid, rich' (already in Hom.); so also in Hdt. 3.23, X. *Cyr.* 1.4.11, Arist. and in Com.: Ar. *Av.* 826, *Nu.* 299 (serious lyr.), *Eq.* 1329 (= Pi.), *Nu.*

1012(com.,anap.),*Ach.*639-40(playing on the double meaning) etc.

νότιος:*Hr.Aph.*3.11(ἕαρ)-Com.:*Ar.Ra.*1311(paratr.of E.lyr.);='moist,damp'in poet.

v. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

ἄναξ : *Hdt.* (5, in crisis ἄναξ addressing Apollo and once ἄναξ Φοῦβος 'Ἀπόλλων), *D.*35.40 (of Zeus), *Arist. fr.* 526 (of sons or brothers of kings), cf. *Isoc.* 9.72; applied to various male deities in *Trag.* and *Com.* but also to heroes, kings etc.; common as a cult-title of Apollo, as in *Hom.,A., S., E., Hdt.* etc., and other gods, especially the Dioskouroi (worshipped also as "Ἄνακες)

ἄνασσα : *Isoc.* 9.72, cf. *Arist. fr.* 526 (cf. ἄναξ); in *Com.* it is used either in par. passages or as address to a goddess; mainly a title of Athena in Athens (cf. *A. Eu.* 235, 288, 892, *S.Aj.* 774 etc.), but also of other deities (Δημήτηρ etc.) or of mortals occupying a high rank (Ναυσικῆ in *Hom.*, Xerxes' mother in *A. Pers.* etc.)

Ἰππ(ε)λος : *Is. fr.* 85 (of Athena) - *Com.*: *Ar. Nu.* 83f, *Eq.* 551 (of Poseidon); title of Poseidon (cf. *B.*17.99, *A. Th.* 129, *Ar. Ll. cc.*, *IG* 1²310.142 etc.), of Athena (*Pi. O.* 13.82, *S. OC.* 1070) etc.

μακάρα (fem also -αυρα): *Pl.* (9, in pl. as the blessed dead), [D?] 60.34 (ἐν μακάρων νήσοις); also in *Com.* mostly in lyrics; usually as an epithet of θεοῦ³⁶

ὄλβιος : Hdt. (15), Pl. *Prt.* 337d (τῆς πόλεως εἰς τὸν μέγιστον καὶ ὄλβιώτατον οἶκον) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 129 (paratr. of Agathon's lyrics), *Lys.* 1286, *Ra.* 452(lyr.), *Av.* 1708 (par., see Rau. 167f), *Ec.* 1131 (com. hyperb.), *Alex.* 22 (hex.), *Philem.* 99,6; usually said of humans and human goods but applied to a god by A. *Supp.* 526, cf. Ar. *Th.* 129, *Lys.* 1286, *Ra.* 452, E. *Hipp.* 1440³⁶, cf. *CIG* 2017 (Thrac. Chers.), *JHS* 25.56 (Cyzic)³⁷

ὑπάτος : Pl. *R.* 443d (ὑπάτη in musical sense), cf. *Philol.* 6; mostly as an epithet of Ζεὺς from Hom. onwards (cf. also orac. ap. D. 21.52, *Paus.* 1.26.5 etc.

χθόνιος (Hes.+): Hdt. (2, of Demeter and Persephone), Pl. *R.* 619e (κορεύαν... χθονίαν as opposed to οὐρανίαν), *Lg.* 717a, 828c, 959c (refer. to χθόνιοι θεοί) - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1126, 1138, 1145, 1148 (refer. to A. *Ch.* 1), *Th.* 101 (paratr. of Agathon), *Av.* 1745, 1750 (serious lyr.), *fr.* 500 (anap.: Ἐκδήτη); usually applied to the gods of the nether world in general, but sometimes also to specific deities, Ἐρμῆς, Ζεὺς, Ἄιδης, etc.)

(b) Other religious terms

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁L₂ASE)

αἶσος : X. *Cyr.* 2.4.19 (ἀετός); also epith. of Poseidon at Delos, as in *Durrbach Choix d' inscriptions de Delos* 135; applied usually to omens in οἰωνοσκοπία, cf. *Pi. N.* 9.18, *S. OT* 52, *E. IA* 607., *HF* 596 or other phenomena regarded as omens, cf. *Pi. P.* 4.23 (βροντῶν) etc.

ἄλσος : Hdt. (12, mostly as a 'sacred grove'), Pl. *Lg.* 761c (ἐὺ τῷ ἄλσος ἢ τέμενος), *Cri.* 117b (τό τοῦ Ποσειδῶνος), *Lg.* 947c (δένδρων ἄλσος), 625b (ἐν τοῖς ἄλσεσιν) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 1149, *Ra.* 440 (serious lyr.)

ἄπυρος : Hdt. 3.97 (χρυσίον = 'unrefined'), Hp. *Prorrh.* 1.119 αἷ. (= 'without fever'), Pl. *Lg.* 679a, *Plt.* 287e (opp. ἔμπυρος) - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 532 (πινακίσκον, expl. by An. *Bekk.* 14.22 as καυνόν, μήπω πυρὶ προσενηνεγμένον); the adj. is applied to ἱερὰ (= sacrifices) by both Pi. *O.* 7.48 and A. *Ag.* 70 and by comparing S. *fr.* 417 (Hsch: ἀπύρου ἄθύτου) and E. *fr.* 912.4 θυσίαν ἄπυρον παγκαρπέας, we may assume that ἄπυρος was a technical term in sacrifices (opp. ἔμπυρα). Technical though it may be, Aeschylus seems to have used ἄπυρος in *Ag.* more freely; it is difficult to take ἀπύρων ἱερῶν ὀργάς as anything but 'wrath of sacrifices that would not burn'³⁸. On the other hand ἄπυρος in A. *Pr.* 880 οἴστρου ... ἄρδεις χρῖει μ' ἄπυρος is not clear unless its use in Luc. *DDeor.* 29.1 ἄπυρος δῶς, of love, is analogous³⁹

ἔδος : Hp. *Art.* 7 (kind of chair), Pl. *Phd.* 111b (θεῶν), Isoc. 4. 155 (τῶν θεῶν), 15.2, Din. 3,2, Lycurg. 143, X. *HG* 1.4.12; all examples from Attic Prose refer to 'seated statues of gods' or 'the place where the god is seated'

ἐπεύχομαι : Hdt. (3), Pl. (9), Aeschin. 3.111, D. 18.141 (religious context) - Com.: Ar. *Pax.* 1320 (anap.), *V.* 388 (anap.); religious term, cf. Lex ap. And. 1.98.

ἔρδω : Hdt. (15) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 1431 (prov.); ἔρδω seems to be normal word in dialectal inscrr. for 'sacrifice', cf. *Ath. Mitt.* NS 6.16 (Samos, VI BC), *Schwyzler* 726.15 (Miletos) etc., cf. also προσέρδω

ὕμεναλος : Isoc. 9.16 (mythol. refer.) - Com.,: Ar. *Av.* 1728, 1735 (serious lyr.), *Pherecr.* 12D, *Men. Sam.* 126, 449; also as the god of marriage

χρηστήριον (Hes.+) : Hdt. (92), Th., X.; - Com.: technical term; = 1) μαντεῖον, 2) χρησμός, 3) σφάγιον

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles

(EpL₁L₂AE)

ἄρειος (ἀρήλιος): Hdt. (7); cf. "Ἀρειος Πάγος

πρόπολος (*h.Cer.*+) : Hdt.(2) - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 436 (anap.), *Pl.* 670(trim, τοῦ θεοῦ ὁ πρόπολος), *fr.* 684 (anap.)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

κνῦσα : Arist. *Mete.* 387^b6 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 1045 (lyr.), *Pax.* 1050, *Av.* 193, 1517, *Alex.* 261.4 ; technical term as suggested by Ar. *Uloc.* and by orac. ap. D 21.52

(2) Technical terms other than religious ones

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

ἄποινα : Hdt.(3), *Pl. Lg.* 862c (τό ...ἀποίνους ἐξιλασθέν), *R.* 393e (δέξαμένους ἄποινα) - Com.: *Com. Adesp.* 226.6 *Aust.*(paratr.); technical term of law, cf. D.23.33(where prose law has been quoted with the explanation τά χρήματα ἄποιν' ὠνόμαζον οἱ παλαιοί)

ἄρνημα : Hp. *Aēr.* 17 (ἢ δ' ἄν ἄνδρα ἑωυτῆ ἄρηται), *Pl. Prt.* 349a, *R.* 346c, *Lg.* 813e (in the formulaic phrase μισθόν ἄρνησθαι), 944c (ζωὴν ἀλοχράν...μᾶλλον ἢ καλόν...θάνατον), *Arist.*; technical in law, cf. *Pl.*, *IG* 12(9)1273fIII.1(Eretria), *IG* 9(1)334.32(Locr., δίκων ἡρέσται

καὶ δόμεν)

ἐπίσκοπος : Hdt. 3.35, Pl. *Lg.* - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1022, 1023, 1031, 1033;
technical administrative term, cf. Ar. and inscr.

ἐφάπτω : Hdt. (2); common in Pl. in technical sense 'to claim as one's
property', 'to lay hands upon', cf. also ἐμβατεύω in similar use
- Com.: Ar. *Pl.* 728, 1068 (trim.) , Stratt. 66.3 (lyr.)

κῆδος : Hdt.(3, both for 'mourning' and for 'connexion by marriage'),
Th. 2.29, Pl. *R.* 605d , Isoc. 19.31 , Arist. ; Prose examples
and absence from Comedy may indicate that the word was technical
in laws, cf. *SIG* 1218.18 (Iulis, V BC)

μιαφόνος : Hdt.(2) , Arist. *EN.* 1177^b10 ; cf. μιαφονέω in Pl. *R.* 565e
571d, Isoc. 12.181, μιαφονία in D.25.84, Plut; the word seems
to have been used in religious laws; this is supported also by
the occurrences in Trag, eg. A. *Pr.* 868, *Eu.* 607 etc.

πέλας : the word occurs in poetry and Hdt. without article in the
sense of πλησίον. All the other occurrences in Prose are with
the article: ὁ (οὐ) πέλας, which seems to originate from the
language of laws, cf. Pl. *Lg.* 884 (μηδ'αὖ χρῆσθαι μηδενὶ τῶν τοῦ
πέλας), 936e etc., cf. τὴν τῶν πέλας δηοῦν in Th. 2.11 or ἐν τῇ
οἰκείᾳ καὶ ἐν τῇ τῶν πέλας in Th. 4.92 etc.

πλεκτός : Hdt. 7.79 (κράνεα, = 'plaited'), X. *Oec.* 8.12 (σκεύη) - Com.:
Ar. *fr.* 34 (σχοῦνον), *fr.* 160 , Xenarch. 1.9 (paratr.) , Lysipp.
9; most probably technical term

τέρμα : Hdt.(3), Arist., Democr. 215 (ἀδικίης), Heraclit.120 (ἡοῦς καὶ
ἐσπέρας)-Com.:Ar.*Av.* 705(anap.) , Cratin. 309 (anap.) ; prob.
known to ordinary people only as a technical term in racing, cf.
Hom., Pi. *P.* 9.114 etc., Arist. *Rh.* 1409^b23

τύνω : Hdt., Pl. (12, 9 in *Lg.*), X.; common in inscrr. mostly in compds;
technical term of law, cf. Pl etc.

ώδύς : Pl.(9, mostly metaph.), Hp., Arist.; medical term for the 'pangs or throes of childbirth', cf. ώδύνω⁴⁰ ; mostly metaph. in Poetry

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁L₂AE)

ἀναύνομα : Hdt. 9.53, X., Pl. *Phlb.* 57e, Is. 2.27, D.36.31; [D.] 61.48 -
Com.: Plat. 181, Men. *fr.* 378.I17 (Koerte I, p.88); language
of the courts, cf. Is. 2.27, D.36.31 etc., avoided by Com.

πηδάλιον : Hdt. (3), Pl(7), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 711, *Eq.* 542 (anap.),
Pax 142, Cratin. 139, Theophil. 6, Diph. 43.11, mon 155

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁L₂A)

ύς : Pl.(5), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 86 (anap.) ; medical term

καμπύλος : Hp. *Art.* 1, Pl. *R.* 602c (καμπύλα τε καί εὐθέα) - Com.: Ar.
Av. 1002, *fr.* 128, Anaxandr. 37; technical term in building, cf.
IG 1².374.57 (σελεύς) etc. and Ar. *Av.* 1002

πλήθω : Hdt. 2.93, 2.173, Th. 8.92 (πλήθουσα ἀγορά), Pl. *Grg.* 469d (ἐν
ἀγορῇ πληθούση) - Com.: Pherecr.29(πρὶν ἀγορὰν πεπληθέναι); ἀγο-
ρά πλήθουσα has acquired purely technical sense, cf. also inscrr.,
as *SIG* 257.14 (Delph., IV BC)

vi. Words felt to be phonologically alien

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁L₂ASE)

ἀεῦρω : Hdt. (14), Hp.; Ionic for αὔρω

ἄμ(μ)ιν: Archyt.1-Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 759, 821, 832 (Megar.), 903 (Theb.), *Lys.* 1081, 1162,
1298 (Lacon.); mainly Doric, also in Aeolic poetry

δοιδή : Hdt.(2)- Com. : Ar. *Th.* 111(lyr., paratr.), *Nu.* 297(anap.), *Ra.* 675, 213, 675, *Av.* 906, 908 (lyr.); Ionic for $\psi\delta\eta$
 δοιδός : Hdt. 1. 24, Arist.; Ionic for $\psi\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$ (cf. $\acute{\epsilon}\pi\omega\delta\acute{o}\varsigma$, τραγωδός etc.)
 κεῦνος : Hdt. (24), cf. *SIG* 37.3 (Teos, V BC) -Com.: Ar. *Pax* 48 (Ionic), *Th.* 784, *V.* 751(paratr.); Ionic for $\acute{\epsilon}\kappa\epsilon\upsilon\omicron\nu\omicron\varsigma$
 τοῦ (=οἰ): *SIG* 35Ba(Olympia, V BC);Doric for οἰ, cf. Ar. *Lys.* 1251(Lacon.)
 φάος : X. *Cyr.* 4.2.26($\acute{\epsilon}\tau\iota$ φάους ὄντος),Heraclit.,Arist.-Com.:Ar.*Eq.* 973, *Ach.*1185, *Th.* 126(paratr.), *Av.*1748(lyr.), *Ra.* 1529(hex.),Philem. 192(?);=φῶς

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁L₂AE)

ἀεῦδα :Hdt.(7),Archyt. 1-Com.:Ar.*Eq.*1266(lyr.),*Th.*115(paratr.)Cratin. 305(troch. tetram., susp.), Eup. 139.2(lyr), Men. *fr.* 185(Homeric imit.)
 ὄδμη : Hdt.(8), Democr. 11 - Com.: Anaxandr. 41.36(anap., dialect? Anaxandr. comes from Rhodes or Colophon), Hermipp. 82.3, 82.9(hex.); probably Ionic as in Hdt., Democr. *ll. cc.*, Thgn., Xenoph., Sim., cf. also ὄδμαλέος in Hp.;but epic ὄδμη would naturally be an easy error(instead of ὄσμῆ)in many mss.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

ἀδελφεός : Hdt.(103, 3 with the variant -φός); also in Archyt. and Epich.; perhaps avoided by S. and E. as alien rather than poetic;=ἀδελφός

vii. Words occurring in Prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

γερατός : X. *Lac.* 1.7 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 419(paratr.), Alex. 30, Men. *Sicyon.*

169; compar. γεραίτερος and superl. γεραίτατος belonging both to γέρων and γεραῖός are common; =γηραιός, γέρων

θνήσκω : Hp., Th.(5), Pl. *Lg.* 946e(θνησκέτω:legal language, cf. τινέτω further on), *Phd.* 72d, *IG* 12(5)593.2.20.23(Iulis, V BC, law about dead) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 865(paratr. of E. *Hel.*), *Ach.* 893 (paratr. of E. *Alc.* 367f), *Eup.* 12.3D, *Philem.* 92.5, 128.3, 129.3 etc.; also in Men. and mon.; old for ἀποθνήσκω, used in laws, cf. Pl. and inscr.; the pf. and plpf. are normally used in Prose

πέποιθα : Hdt. 9.88, Th. 2.42(περὶ τοῦ ἤδη ὀρωμένου σφύσιν αὐτοῦς ἀξιοῦν-τες πεποιθένα), Pl. *Ma.* 248a(διὰ τὸ αὐτῷ πεποιθένα), *Epin.* 974b (τῆς...ψυχῆς σφόδρα πεποιθυίας) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 770(anap.), *Av.* 418, *Ach.* 940, *Nu.* 1347(lyr.), *Nu.* 1043("Ἄδικος Λόγος speaking), *Eq.* 342(τῷ καὶ πεποιθῶς ἀξιοῦς ἐμοῦ λέγειν ἔναντα; perhaps language of courts), *Pl.* 449(ποῖους ὄπλοισιν ἢ δυνάμει πεποιθότες; ironically), *Apollod.* 16, mon. 632; probably used in documentary language; cf. γέγηθα γηθέω

σφε(encl.) : Hdt.(4) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 1020(orac. par.)

φρήν (sing.) : Heraclit. 104, Democr. 125,129 - Com.: Ar.(16, always in lyr. or par. passages), *Pherecr.* 152(hex., prob. citation from Hes.); the plural is normally used in Prose

χέω(act.): Hdt. 5.8; used normally only in passive and in compds

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁L₂AE)

ὀχέω(active): Hp. *Fract.* 9 *al.*, Democr. 173, X. *Cyr.* 1.3.8 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 23(causal); used normally in pass. and in compds

b. Occurring also in Comedy but not in Prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁₋₂LASE)

αἰόλος : Ar. *Th.* 1054(paratr. of E. *Andromeda*), *Ra.* 248(lyr., comic song of Frogs); = ποικύλος

ἄῶ : Ar. *Nu.* 1166(paratr. of S.), *Pax* 1064(orac. par.), *Hermipp.* 47.7 (anap.); ἐπαῶ is common in Pl.; = ἀκούω

ἄλιος⁴¹ : *Ephipp.* 5.3(Κρήτης, anap.), *Mnesim.* 4.59(Συρούας, anap.); = θαλάττιος

ἄλς(=sea) : Ar. *V.* 1521(lyr.), *Ra.* 667(? paratr. of S. *Laoc.*), *Men. P.* 374(paratr. of E. *Tr.* 88); = θάλαττα

ἀπεύρων : Ar. *Av.* 694(anap., par. of Hes. *Th.*), *fr.* 250; = ἀπειρος, ἀπεραντος

ἀραρίσκω : *Men. Epit.* 226(ἄραρε = 'it is fixed'); ἄραρε is also an expression in late Prose: from laws?

ἄφθιτος : Ar. *Av.* 689, 702(anap., par. of Hes. *Th.*), *Men. Sam.* 736(θεά)

βρέμω : Ar. *Th.* 998(serious lyr.); cf. βρόμος; applied to a wide range of sounds after Hom.

βρότειος(-εος) : *Alex.* 240.9(βροτεύων...παυστήρ πόνων)

γαῖα : Ar. *Av.* 1064(lyr., par.), *Nu.* 290(serious lyr.), *Ra.* 1529(hex.), *Eub.* 43, *Antiph.* 52.3, *Sannyr.* 4(κεραμικήν γαῖαν), *Theop.* 17.1 (ἔξει δέ Μήδων γαῖαν: paratr.); = γῆ

γηρύω(Hes.+) : Ar. *Pax* 805f(lyr.); = ᾄδω, φθέγγομαι

γόςος : Ar. *Th.* 1041(lyr., paratr. of E. *Andromeda*); = θρηῖνος

δάϊος(δαῖος) : Ar. *Ra.* 897, 1022(paratr.), *Nu.* 335(dithyr. par.); = πολέ-

μιος, ἔχθρός

Ar. *Pax* 584(lyr.); = χειροῦμαι

δάσκιος : Ar. *Th.* 997(serious lyr.)

δέρκομαι : Ar. *Th.* 700, *Ra.* 1336(paratr.); = ὀρῶ

δεῖος : Ar. *Eq.* 1273(lyr.); = θεῖος

ἔγχος : Ar. *Av.* 1749(serious lyr.), Cratin. 73.55Aust.(ἔγχος λόγων);

the word occurs with the following meanings: i. 'spear'(Hom.,

Lyr., A., S., E.), ii. 'sword'(S., E.), iii. 'arrow'(E), iv. 'ball'

(S. *fr.* 781); also in the general sense of 'weapon' in Pi. etc.; for

vagueness of sense in words denoting weapons, cf. βέλεμον in

A. *Ag.* 1496; cf. also the wide sense of τεῦχος(τεύχεα)

ἔκατι : Ar. *Pax* 699(prov.), *Lys.* 306(θεῶν ἔκατι, cf. similar expressions

in serious poetry), Telecl. 41.4 ; = ἔνεκα, χάριτι, χάριν (in-

itial cause or means in Hom., Archil., Anacr., Pi., B., A., E.,

but also the final cause in Pi., A., S., E.)

ἐνάλιος (εἰν-) : Ar. *Th.* 325(Νηρέος: serious lyr.)

ἐν(ν)έπω : Axion. 4.7(lyr., par.); = λέγω

ἔρνος : Ar. *Ec.* 973(lyr.), *Th.* 321(serious lyr.); = βλαστός

ἔρω : Ar. *Eq.* 673, *Lys.* 129, 130(ὁ πόλεμος ἐρπέτω), *V.* 552(anap.), 272,

fr. 210, Men. *fr.* 679(ἔρωπ' ἀπ' οἴκων, cf. E. *Hel.* 477); Doric:

IG 4.951.86(Epid.), *GDI* 5040.39(Crete) etc., Theoc.; the imper.

is common in Trag.; = χωρῶ

ἐτήτυμος : Ar. *Pax* 119(paratr.); = ἀληθής, ἀκριβής, ὀρθός

ἦδέ : Eup. 14(anap.), Alex. 133.6(s.v.l.); rare in dial.; = καί

κάρα : Ar. *Ach.* 1218(paratr.), 946, *Pax* 153(κάρτω κάρα: trim.), *Th.* 1102

(paratr. of E. *Andromeda*), Cratin. 98.7(lyr.), Eup. 251, Eub.

56.6(κισσῶ κάρα βρούσαν), Sannyr. 3 ; = κεφαλή

- κῆαρ : Ar. *Ach.* 5 (humorously elaborated language but not clear par.; see Rau 185), Eup. 90 (paratr. of E. *Med.* 398) = καρδία
- κῆλευθος : Ar. *Th.* 1100 (paratr. of E. *Andromeda*, = E. fr. 124N² according to Σ); = ὀδός
- κευθμών : Ar. fr. 149 (paratr. of E. *Hec.* 1)
- κλύω : Ar. *Th.* 1018, *Eq.* 813 (= *Pl.* 601, paratr. of E.), *Av.* 407, 416, 432 (lyr.), 1390 (speech of a poet), Pherecr 145.1 (paratr.); = ἀκούω
- κνώδαλον : Ar. *Lys.* 477 (lyr.), *V.* 4 (hyperb.), Cratin. 233 (anap.); = θηρίον
- λεύσσω : Ar. *Th.* 1052 (paratr. of E. *Andromeda*); the verb offers a very convenient metrically alternative form compared with ὀρώ or βλέπω and was widely used in Tragedy
- λέχος : Ar. *Th.* 891, 1122 (paratr.), *Av.* 1758 (serious lyr.), *Pax* 844 (κουρύδιον λέχος: epic par.), Eub. 67.1 (paratr.), Men. *Sam.* 495 (paratr.), fr. 718 (paratr.); = κλύνη
- μάρπτω : Ar. *Eq.* 197, *Pax* 1100 (orac. par.), *Com. Adesp.* 289b.12, 304.3 Aust.
- μέλαθρον : Ar. *Th.* 41 (paratr. of Agathon), 874 (paratr. of E. *Hel.*), *Av.* 1247 (paratr. of A. *Niobe*), Men. *Sam.* 517 (paratr.); = στέγη, οἰκία
- μήδομαι : Ar. *Th.* 676 (serious lyr.), *Av.* 689 (anap., par. of Hes. *Th.*); = βουλευόμαι
- μῆλον : Straton 1.23 (τὰ μῆλα πρόβατα, sc. ἐστὶ: Hom. quot.); the word is applied mainly to 'small grazing animals' in epic poetry, often opposed to βοῦς-ταῦρος, but specifically to either 'goats' or 'sheep'; the latter is the usual meaning in post-Homeric poetry
- μολπή : Ar. *Ra.* 370, 383, 1527 (anap.), Mnesim. 4.57; = ῥοπή
- ναῖω : Ar. *Av.* 1094 (lyr.), *Ra.* 324 (serious lyr.), Alex. 22.1 (hex.); = οἰκῶ
- ὄλοός : Ar. *Th.* 1027 (lyr., paratr. of E. *Andromeda*); passive sense ('lost') in A. *Pers.* 962, S. *El.* 844, *Tr.* 846

- ὄρνυμι : Ar. *Ra.* 1529(hex.), *Pax* 1287(epic par.) ; = ἐγγείρω
- *ὄψ : Ar. *Pax* 805(lyr.), 400(dial., but prayer to a god), *Th.* 127(lyr., paratr. of Agathon); = φωνή
- παῦρος : Ar. *Pax* 764(anap.) ; = ὀλίγος
- πέλω : Ar. *Pax* 1276(epic par.); common in mon. ; = εἰμί, γύγνομαι
- πῆμα : Eub. 27(paratr.), mon. 141, 354, Men. *Pap.* XVIIIcol.2.20Jaekel
- στιγυερός : Ar. *Ach.* 1191, 1208(paratr.); = μισητός
- τεύρω : Ar. *Lys.* 960(paratr.), Men. *Comp.* II.196Jaekel; = βασανύζω
- τεύχω : Eub. 43(par.?), mon. 55; = ποιῶ
- φαινός (-ενός): Ar. *Pax* 1094(epic par.); = λαμπρός
- φυή : Cratin. 221(δεινός φυήν, conj.); = σχῆμα, φύσις; the word was favoured by Pi.
- φώς : Ar. *Th.* 1040(lyr., paratr. of E. *Andromeda*), *Pax* 528(paratr. of E. *fr.* 727N²), *Ra.* 820(epic-tragic par.), *Diph.* 126.3(par.); = ἀνῆρ, ἄνθρωπος; common throughout poetry, as its metrical form(-, -x) seems to be useful to all kind of prosodies
- χθών : Ar. *Nu.* 282, 300, *Av.* 1751(serious lyr.), *fr.* 110(lyr.), *Eup.* 71 (paratr.), *Ephipp.* 14.13(par.), Men. *Sam.* 325(paratr.), mon. 539; = γῆ

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁L₂AE)

- ἀγανός : Ar. *V.* 1467(lyr.), *Lys.* 1109(anap.), 886(dial., com. hyperb.), *Mnesim.* 4.56(anap.); = ἥπιος
- δόναξ : Ar. *Ra.* 233(lyr., comic song of Frogs); = κάλαμος (but δόνακες κάλαμοιο in *h. Merc.* 47)
- ζάθεος : Ar. *Nu.* 283, *Ra.* 383, *Av.* 927(all three passages are serious lyr.); = θεῖος

- καίνυμαι : Ar. *Eq.* 685(lyr.: echo of A. *Pr.*? cf. *Pr.* 922f as well as ποικύλος and αἰμύλος in *Pr.* ; or indirect quotation?); = ὑπερβάλλω, ὑπερέχω; probably Sicilian as in Stesich. and Emp.
- κελαδέω : Ar. *Pax* 802(lyr.), *Ra.* 683(?lyr.), 383, 1527(anap.), *Th.* 44 (paratr. of Agathon), Theopomp. 40(trim. of a τέττιξ); lyric word(32 times in early and s. v Lyric); it covers a wide range of sounds including song
- κλόνος : Ar. *Nu.* 387(anap.: ἐταράχθης τὴν γαστέρα καὶ κλόνος...αὐτὴν διεκοροκορύγησεν); the word appears in medical writers and may have been a technical term, see K.J.Dover on the passage; ταρασσῶ in the previous line is also used by medical writers, cf. the use of ταραχῆ
- κρέων : Cratin. 68(episode par.);also proper name
- μέλω : Ar. *Th.* 961, 970, 974, 983(serious lyr.), Anaxandr. 41.19(anap.); = ᾄδω, χορεύω
- ὀπάζω : Ar. *Eq.* 200(orac. par.), *Th.* 972(serious lyr.); = παρέχω; remarkable absence in S.
- ποτόμαι : Ar. *Nu.* 319(anap.⁴³), *Lys.* 1013(com. hyperb.), *Av.* 251(lyr.), 1445(paratr.), *Pax* 830(par.); = πέτομαι
- σχέθω : Ar. *Lys.* 425(trim.,perhaps for metrical reasons)
- τέρων : Cratin. 302(or Crates), Alex. 189

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(EpL₁L₁AS)

- ἄμβροτος : Ar. *Th.* 1154, *Av.* 1749(serious lyr., invocation to gods)
- μαίομαι(μάο- or μῶμαι) : Ar. *V.* 1232(orac. par.), Epich. 117⁴²
- οἶος : Theopomp. 30.3(episode par.); = μόνος
- ὄφρα : Cratin. 317(par. of Hes. *Op.* 299); = ἵνα, ἐν ᾧ χρόνῳ, ἕως

ῥα(encl.) : Ar. *Pax* 1274(epic par.); = ἄρα ,

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

μεγασθενής(Hes. +) : Ar. *Nu.* 566(serious lyr., prayer to gods); applied to various deities

- ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

βλοτος : Ar. *Av.* 718, *Ec.* 594, 669, *Pl.* 526(anap.);cf. βλοτή which is Ionic; = βλος

εὐφρων : Ar. *Lys.* 1282, *Th.* 1148(serious lyr.), Men. *Sicyon.* 116(εὐφρο- νέστερον); for its meaning, see Ed. Fraenkel on *Ag.* 806

νεᾶνις : Ar. *Th.* 1030(paratr. of E. *Andromeda*), *Lys.* 85(dial.); though νεᾶνις itself is absent from prose, Ar. *Lys.* 85 may suggest that the word was used as the feminine of νεανίας, which is normal in prose

οὐνεκα : very common in Com.; = οὐ ἔνεκα, ἔνεκα

πρόφρων : Ar. *Av.* 930(lyr.); = πρόθυμος

περδεις : Ar. *Av.* 576(anap., quot. of Hom. phrase), 698(anap., par. of Hes. *Th.*), fr. 224(anap.); = περωτός

ὑπέρτερος : Ar. *Lys.* 722(οραc.)

χάρμα : Antiph. 1.3(paratr.)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁L₂AE)

ἐρατός : Ar. *Th.* 993(serious lyr.); the adj. has very strong lyric as-

sociations(only once in Hom.,Hes.,48 times in Lyric ,once in A.,
twice in E.)

παρθένιος : Ar. *Av.* 1099(lyr. par.)

τέκος : Ar. *Pz.* 292(lyr.); = τέκνον

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

ἀσβεστος : Ar. *Pax* 1287(epic par.)

ἐφημέριος : Ar. *Av.* 687(par. of Hes. *Th.*); ἐφήμερος is commoner in Prose
and Comedy

προχοαί : Ar. *Nu.* 272(anap.: Νεύλου προχοαίς; see K.J.Dover *ad l.*)

iii. Words with a meaning that is radically different in
normal usage

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

βία(+ gen. of proper name) : Euphro. 8.6(epic par.);epic usage

οἰωνός(=bird) : Ar. *Nu.* 337(anap.),*Av.* 254,1089, 1394(lyr.), 691(anap.:
par. of Hes. *Th.*); in normal usage, the word came to mean 'omen'

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

ἐλατήρ : = i.'charioteer' in Ar. *Eq.* 1266(lyr.), ii. a kind of cake, in
Ar. *Ach.* 246, *Eq.* 1183, *Callias* 21

iv. Technical terms

Religious terms

Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

δόλιος : Ar. *Eq.* 1068, *Pax* 1068(hex., orac. par.), *Th.* 1202, *Pl.* 1157 (epithet of Hermes), mon. 195; standard epithet of Hermes(cf. *S. Ph.* 133, Ar. *ll.ca.*, especially *Pl.* 1157ff.), of Aphrodite (cf. B. 17.116, E. *Hel.* 238)

πότνια : common in Com. in addressing gods; applied to any deity or woman of some distinction; cf. ἄναξ, ἄνασσα

v. Words felt to be phonologically alien

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

ἄμός(ᾶ-) : Ar. *Lys.* 1181(Lacon.) ; Doric: cf. Ar. *l.c.* Theoc. 5.108, *GDI* 4952D23(Crete), *IG* 14.952(Agrigentum) etc. ;= ἡμέτερος, ἐμός

Ζήν : Ar. *Av.* 570(anap.), *Pax* 722(=E. *fr.* 312N²), *Av.* 1740, *Nu.* 564(serious lyr.), *Lys.* 717(paratr.), *fr.* 245(religious context), *Stratt.* 41(addr. to god); dialectal: cf. *SIG* 1025.24(IV/III BC, Cos), cf. also Ζάβ in *Schwyzler* 696(Chios, IV BC) etc.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁L₂AE)

καρδία : Com. *Adesp.Dor.* 223.11 Aust.(?);=καρδία

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(EpL₁L₂AS)

τώς : Ar. *Ach.* 762(Megarian); Doric for ὤς, cf. τοῦ

vi. Words occurring in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

οὔτις : mon. 35(ἀλαζονείας οὔτις ἐκφεύγει δίκην), Men. *Sicyon.* 20dub.

οὕτω as adv. is common in prose; = οὐδέεις

c. Not occurring either in Comedy or in Prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁L₂ASE)

ἄλσα : often personified in poetry as the divinity of destiny, cf. μοῦρα

ἄκοιτις : cf. ἀκοίτης; = γυνή(wife)

ἄλαστος : = ἀεὶμνηστος

ἀνάσσω : = βασιλεύω

αὐδή : [v. l. in Ar. Av. 241(lyr.)] ; = φωνή, λόγος

αὖω : = βοάω

ἄφαρ : παραυτίκα

δάπτω : = σπαράττω?

δαρός(δη-) : = μακρός

ἔμπας : = ὁμοίως, ὅμως, ἀλλά

ἔμπεδος : = στερεός, συνεχής, ἀσφαλής

ἐναίρω : = φονεύω

ἐρεμνός : = σκοτεινός, μέλας

ἦμαρ : nb. entirely avoided by Com. ; dialectal : cf. *JHS* 12.234(Cilicia),

IG 5(2).5(Tegea), 262.22(Mantineia)

θρῶσκω : cf. Hsch. θρῶσκευ. πηδῶ, σκιρτῶ, τρέχει, ἄλλεται, πύπτει, ὀχεύ-

ει, ἔγκυον ποιεῖ, γεννῶ(of males)

ἕδρις : = εἰδώς, ἔμπειρος

ἕλος(arrow) : = βέλος

κασιγνήτη : = ἀδελφή

κεδνός : = ἀγαθός

κερτομέω : = λοιδορῶ

κεῦθος :

κιγχάνω(or κιχάνω) : = τυγχάνω, φθάνω, εὐρίσκω; κιγχάνω which is the older form of κιχάνω occurs in A. *Ch.* 622, S. *OC* 1450 and 3 times in E. (first in Sol. according to Phot.)

κλυτός : = ἔνδοξος

κωκυτός : = θρηῆνος

λιγύς : = ὀξύς; Pl. *Phdr.* 237a(Μοῦσαι) is deliberately poetic

μῦμνω : convenient metrically alternative for μένω

νηλής : ἀλλ'ἀνηλεῶς in A. *Pr.* 240 is the unanimous reading of the mss. and there is no need to spell it ἀλλά νηλεῶς; both νῆσις and ἄνησις are used by A.; ἀνηλεής and ἀνηλέητος in Pl. and orators (And., Lycurg., Aeschin.) seem to be used pathetically rather than normally

ὀμφή : = φωνή

ὄσσε : = ὀφθαλμοί

ὀτρύνω : = παρακελεύομαι; military vocabulary? ἐποτρύνω occurs 4 times in Hdt. and twice in Th.

πάρουθε(ν) : = πρό, πρῦν

πέρθω : = πορθῶ, αἰρῶ

πεύθομαι : = πυνθάνομαι; πεύθω occurs in *Leg. Gort.* 8.55, *Inscr. Cret.* 4.162.7(Gortyn., III BC), 4.83(Gortyn., V BC) as a law term

πολύπλαγκτος :

πολύστονος :

πότμος : = μοῦτρα

προσαυδάω : = προσφωνῶ

πρών : [Ar. *Ra.* 665=S. *fr.* 371]

στεροπή : = ἀστραπή

ταρβέω : = φοβοῦμαι

τεός : = σός

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁L₂AE)

δαΐζω : = σχίζω, κόπτω

ἔδνον : = προύξ (but in narrower sense than ἔδνον)

εἰλαπίνη : = πανδαισία?

ἐπήρατος : = χαρῆεις, εὐχαρις, ἔραστός

ζόφος : = σκοτός ; γῆς ὑπό ζόφον in A. *Pers.* 839 and E. *Hipp.* 1416

λαχή : = βοή, κραυγή

μαρμαίρω : = λάμπω, στέλβω

ὄβριμος : cf. Hsch. ὄβριμος. ἰσχυρός, γενναῖος, δυνατός

οἴγω : = ἀνούγω ; Aeolic: cf. decree in *IG* 12(2)6.43(Mytil.), also in
Alc., *Inc. Lesb.*

ὀμήγουρις : Men. *Sicyon.* 58(prob.: ἸΥΡΙΣ); = ἀγορά, ἐκκλησία

πεδόθεν : governing a genitive in A. *fr.* 494.10 M² πεδόθεν ὀμμάτων; one should probably compare *Pers.* 222 γῆς ἔνερθεν, *Ag.* 96 πελάσφ
μυχόθεν βασιλεύων(Paley, βασιλεύφ codd.), *Ag.* 3 στέγης(Schneidewin, στέγαις codd.) Ἀτρείδων ἄγκαθεν; cf. also πάροιθεν, προ-
παροιθεν, ἔκτοθεν, νέρθεν, ὑπερθεν, πρόσθεν, ἔντοσθεν, ἐγγύθεν,
ἄνωθεν, ἔσωθεν, which are used as both adverbs and prepositions

τίω : = τιμῶ

ὠκύπορος :

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(EpL₁L₂AS)

ἄγχι : = πλησίον ; cf. ἀγχιστεία in Attic law

ἄϊδωρις : = ὁ μή εἰδώς

ἀπαλέξω : = ἀμύνω, ἀπαμύνω; cf. 'Ἀλεξητήριος as a cult -title; unique middle in S. *Aj.* 166(='defend oneself')

ἄτλητος :

δύη : = συμφορᾶ

ἐναρύζω : = σφάζω

ἱκάνω : = ἀφικνοῦμαι

νόσφι(ν) : = χωρῆς, ἄνευ, μακράν, πλὴν

παπταίνω : = ὀρᾶ, βλέπω

στονόεις : used in epigrams, cf. *IG* 9(1)868 and Sim.

φαίδιμος : epic character, cf. A. *fr.* 212A M² φαίδιμ' Ἀχιλλεῦ, S. *fr.* 453P(ῶμοις, cf. Hom., Pi., B. etc.)

ῶμηστιάς :

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

ἀγαυός : = ἐπιφανής

ἀγήνωρ : also known as proper name

αἴψα : = αὐτίκα

ἀλέγω : = μεριμνῶ, φροντίζω, λογίζομαι

ἀμεύλιχος :

ἀπήμαντος : = ἀβλαβής

δάϊς : = μάχη

δῆρις : = ἄγών, μάχη

ἔντος : usually in pl., = ὄπλα, σκεύη

ἦτορ : with A. *Pers.* 991 βοᾶ μοι μελέων ἔντοσθεν ἦτορ, cf. *Il.* 21.389
ἐγέλασσε δέ οἱ φύλον ἦτορ

κίω : = πορεύομαι

κυανῶπις : epithet of Amphitrite in Hom. and of Nymphs in Anacr.; Aesch. (*Pers.* 559, *Supp.* 743) and perhaps B. 13.160⁴⁴ use it as an epithet of ships; it has been generally suggested that this is a variation of the Homeric ναῦς κυανόπρωρος⁴⁵, but although the Homeric phrase may well have been in Aeschylus' mind, it is unlikely that he meant his words to give the actual colour of the ships and not their dreadful appearance to the women; cf. *Supp.* 745 μελαγχλύμῳ σὺν στρατῶ, *Pers.* 81f κυάνεον...δέργμα δράκοντος, E. *fr.* 83.9 Austin κυανωπὸν...σέλας etc.; almost = κυανοῦς

λατλαψ :

τῆλε : = μακρὰν

ὑπέροπλος : = ὑβριστής

ῥίος : = ῥαῖος

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁L₂ASE)

ἀνεμόεις :

ἄφαντος : = ἀφανισθεὺς, ἠφανισμένος

γνωτός : = γνωστός

ὄστε : = ὅς, ὅσπερ

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁L₂AE)

ἄγός : = ἠγεμῶν

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₁L₂AS)

ἐπέοικα :

καλλιῤ(ρ)οος: cf. the proper name Καλλιρρόη and the spring with the same name in Athens, which Aeschylus seems to have in mind in *Pers.*

201 καλλιρρόου πηγῆς

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁₋₂A)

Διόθεν : = ἐκ Διός

ἐπούχομαι : ἐπέρχομαι

μελύφρων : A. *fr.* 355.25 M μελύφ[ρονα] θυμόν follows the Hesiodic tradition, i.e. = 'having a kindly heart'; Hom. and Lyr. use it in the sense of 'sweetening the heart' (οἶνος, ὕπνος, νόστος etc.)

ὀρμαίνω : for the sense of verbs in -αίνω, see p. 244ff

προφεύγω : cf. προλείπω

τρομέω : = τρέμω

iii. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms (cult-titles)

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁₋₂ASE)

ἐκηβόλος : mostly as epithet of Apollo and Artemis, cf. ἐκατηβόλος and ἕκατος

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₁₋₂AS)

ἀφνεός : cult-title of Ares in Arcadia, cf. Paus. 8.44.7

πρόμαχος : title of tutelary gods, as of Athena in *IG* 3.638, of Hermes in Paus. 9.22.2 etc. ; in poetry = a) 'front ranks' (Hom., Thgn., Tyrt., Alc., Sim., Mi., Pi.), b) 'fighting for' (Ib. 298.1?, A. *Th.* 419, 482, S. *Tr.* 856)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

αἰδοῖος : epithet of Hera in Tyrt. 1.31, of Zeus in A. *Supp.* 192, of Dike in Hes. *Op.* 257, cf. Pl. *Lg.* 943e; = σεμνός

(2) Technical terms other than religious ones

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(EpL₁L₂AE)

ἄντρος : presumably technical term for 'bilge-water', cf. Alc. Z 2.6, A. *Th.* 796, E. *Tr.* 691 etc.; = 'the hold of a ship' in Hom.

iv. Words felt to be phonologically alien

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

καππεσεῖν : = καταπεσεῖν ; cf. κατθανεῖν etc.

v. Words occurring in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(EpL₁L₂ASE)

σέθεν :

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(EpL₁L₂AS)

πορεῖν : common in the types πέπρωμαι, πεπρωμένος

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁L₂A)

ῥηύτερος :

2. Words not occurring in s. v Lyrica. Occurring also in prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

ἀεικής (or αἰ-) : Hdt.(4) - Com: Plat. 225 (one-word citation);= ἀπρεπής,

αἰσχροός

ἀμαυρός : Hp. *Acut.* (Sp) 55, [X] *Cyn.* 6.21 *al.*, Arist. - Com: Plat. 1D

(cf. E. *Andr.* 204), Men. *fr.* 727 (from Hom); presumably Ionic,

cf. ἀμαυρώ (Hdt., Hp.), ἀμαυρίσκω (Democr), ἀμαύρωσις (Hp.)

ἀμάω : Hdt.(3) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 392 ('τάλλοτριον ἀμῶν θέρος' cf. E. *fr.*

423 and Hes. *Th.* 599); = θερύζω, δρέπω

ἄνωγα : Hdt.(3) ;= κελεύω

ἄσσον (comp. of ἄγχι) : Hdt.(4) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 1306 Eup.(?) 2.577 Mein.;

= πλησιαύτερον

ἀσχαλάω(-λλω): Hdt.(2), X. *Eq.* 10.6, D. 21.125

βοτόν : Pl. *Mx.* 237d (opp. θηρύα) - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 1427, Cratin. 175;

cf. *SEG* IX(1) 72 31 (religious law)

γεύνασθαι : Hdt.(6), X. *Ap.* 20, Arist. *HA* 582^b15; = γεννησαι

γοάω : X. *Cyr.* 4.6.9 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 1036 (paratr. of E's *Andromeda*) ;

= θρηνώ ; only middle in Trag., cf. κλαίωμα

δομή : X. *Cyr.* 5.1.6 = δούλη

κατηρεφής : Pl. *Criti.* 116b

κληδών : Hdt.(3), And. 1.130 (derog.?); = οἰωνός, φήμη, ἀγγελία

κλύζω : Hp., X. *Cyr.* 1.3.9, Arist.; common in compds with ἐκ-, ἐπί-,

κατά-, περι-

- κορέω : Hdt.(3) Heraclit 29 , X. *Mem.* 3.11.3 - Com.: Ar. *Pax.* 1283, 1284, 1285 (epic. par.) ; Ionic? cf. κόρος
- λάσκω : Arist. *HA* 618^b31 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 1046 (lyr.), *Ach.* 410. *Ra.* 97 (paratr.), *Pax* 381, 382, 384 (Hermes is speaking in high-flown language), *Pl.* 39 (par.); = φωνῶ, φθέγγομαι
- οἰμῶζω : Hdt. 7.159, X. *HG* 2.3.56, D. 35.40 (πονηροῦ ... ταῦτα ... σοφιστοῦ καὶ οἰμωξιμένου) - Com.: very common in Comedy; the future seems to be used in colloquial phrases cf. D. *l.c.*, Ar. *V.* 1033 etc.
- ὀμαρτέω: Hp. *Morb.* 2.61 ; cf. συμπαρομαρτῶ in X.; = ἀκολουθῶ
- πημαίνω : Hdt. 9.13, Democr. 258, Pl. (4 in Lg., once in *R.* 364c) - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 842 (lyr. with comic language); used in documentary language cf. *IG* 1²18.7 (treaty) and laws, cf. Pl and S. *Aj.* 1155 ... ποιήσεις ἔσθι πημανούμενος ; = βλάπτω
- πύμπρημι : Hp., Th. 6.94 (ἐμπιπρῶντες *v.l.*), Arist., - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 341 (lyr.), Pherecr. 80, Amphis 30.10 (dub.); common with prepositions
- πλέως (-έος, -εῖος) : Hdt.(16), Th. 2.52 (τὰ ἱερά ... νεκρῶν πλέα), X. *Cyr.* 1.35, Antipho. Soph. 49, Pl.(3), Diog. 10, Meliss. 7 - Com.: common throughout Comedy even in dialogue; rather archaic in Att.? occasional retention by Pl. would be typical; = πλήρης
- σάκος : Hdt. 1.52 (refers to golden σάκος dedicated by Kroisos and not to shield in ordinary use) - Com.: Anaxandr. 41.25 (anap., χρυσοῦν); Cretan word acc. to *AB* 1096; = ἀσπίς
- σκύμνος : Hdt.(3), Arist. *HA* 571^b30 - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 1039 (orac. par.), *Ra.* 1431 (paratr.); words like σκύμνος, νεβρός, χίμαιρα etc. seem to be known only through poetry; the Aristotelean corpus often accepts

such words from poetry.

σποδός : Hdt.(5), Hp. (= 'oxide of metals') - Com.: Alex. 25. 12 (σπο-
δός δέ τ' ἄλλα, Περικλέης, Κόδρος, Κύμων); = τέφρα

στένω : D. 18.217, 244, 323 (pathetic) - Com.: common in old as well
as new Com.

χρήζω : Hdt. (18), Democr. 198 *αλ.*, Archyt. 1, Th. 3.109, X. *Cyr.* 1.
6.15 - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 359, 453, 891 (anap.), *Ach.* 734 (Megar.),
Th. 751 (paratr.); common also in dialectal inscrr. as *SIG*
57.41 (Milet. V BC), 56.23 (Argos, V BC) etc., cf. Ar. *Ach.*
l.c.; = δέομαι

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁AE)

ἄδην (ἄ-) : Hdt. 9.39, Pl.(7): remarkable occurrence in Pl.

δύνη : Hdt.(2), Pl. *R.* 620e ('τῆς τοῦ ἀτράκτου δύνης'), *Cra.* 439c ('ὥσπερ
εἰς ... δύνην ἐμπροσόντες'), *Phd* 99b (ref. to theories about the
universe) - Com.: Ar. *Au.* 697 (anap., par. of Hes. *Th.*), 1198
(paratr., = *Trag. Adesp.* 47,2), Xenarch. 1.7 (paratr.)

κραδαίνω : Arist. *Cael.* 290^a22 (of fixed stars) - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 965,
967 (epic-tragic par.); = σεῖω

πεῦμα : Pl. *Lg.* 893b ('ἐχόμενοι ... ὥς τινος ἀσφαλοῦς πεύματος'), *Ti.*
85e (ἔλυσε ... οἶον νεῶς πεύματα), Democr. 148; absence from
Tab. Cur. Nav. in *IG II*² shows that the word was not an actual
technical term in *s. v*; = κάλως, σχοινίου

ποδώκεια : [X.] *Cyn.* 5.27 ; see ποδώκης

πτοέω : Pl. *Phd.* 68c, 108a, *R.* 439d, Heraclit. 87, Arist. - Com.: Men.
Asp. 324 (dub.) ; = ἐκπλήττω; always pass. aor. or perfect in
Attic.

σκιρτάω : Pl. *Lg.* 653e, 716b, *R.* 571c, *Phdr.* 254a - Com.: *Ar. Nu.* 1078, V. 1305, *Pl.* 761, *Mnesim.* 4.55 (anap.); it seems to be used properly of young cattle, deer etc.

ὑπερθρόσκω : *Hdt.*(3)=; ὑπερπηδῶ

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides

(EpL₁AS)

αυαίνω : *Hdt.* (5) , *Heraclit*126, *Hp. Muł.* 1.84 etc., *X. An.*2.3.16 etc. - Com.: *Ar. fr.* 613 (ὡστ' ἔγωγ' ἠυαίνομην θεώμενος : com. hyperb. and metaphor from poetry); = ξηραίνω; Ionic?

ποδώκης : *Th.* 3.98 (ἄνθρωποι), *Pl. R.* 467e (ἔππος superl.), *X. Mem.* 3.11. 8 - Com.: *Plat.* 15 D (ποδώκης ... Ἀχιλλεύς); ποδώκες ὄμμα in *A. Th.* 623 and ποδώκευ ... χαλκεύματι in *A. Ch.* 576 show how much the first element of the compound has weakened, cf. ποδωκεία σκελῶν in *A. Eu.* 37; other examples of this kind are cited by Groeneboom, Freymuth, and W. Schmid in *Alex. Sideras* 37, footn. 94

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

ἄμωμος (*Hes.*+): *Hdt.* 2.177(νόμος)

ἄσινής : *Hdt.*(8), *Hp.*, *X. Cyr.* 1.4.7 *al.*, *Pl. Lg.* 670d, 649d, *Hp. Ma.* 303e, *Arist.*; also in inscrr, cf. *IG* 3.1418, 1419; *Schwyz er* 197.46 (Crete, III BC); use in prose seems to have its origin in documentary inscrr.

ἀχλύς : *Hp. Prorrh.* 2.20, *Arist. Mete.* 367^b17 *al.*

βλοσυρός : *Pl. R.* 535b, *Th.* 149a (coupled with γενναῖος) - Com.: *Nicostr.* 35 τὴν ψυχὴν ἔχεις)

κόρη (*Att.* -ρη) : *Pl. Grg.* (3), *D.* 21.72, 21.147, *Hyp. fr.* 97 - Com.:

Pherecr. 155b (*CAF* III, p. 716); ἐπὶ κόρρης (τύπτειν, κατάσσειν etc.) is the only phrase in which the word occurs in prose (cf. also Pherecr. *l.c.*) and looks like a formulaic expression⁴⁶;

= κρόταφος

μωμάομαι (-έομαι):Hp.*de Arte* 1, Democr.48-Com.:Ar.*Av.*171(dial.);=μέμφομαι

ραδινός:X.*Lac.*2.5(σώματα),Epich.83.9 Aust.(ῥάδιον or ῥάδιον); prob. Doric

as in Stesich., Epich., Thgn., Theoc., Ibyc.,and Ραδύνη,poem by Stesich.

χλούνης⁴⁷:Arist. *HA* 578^b1 *al.* ; epithet of σῦς with uncertain meaning

in Epic; Hippon.(?)64 uses it for 'robber' , while A.*fr.* 74M

is not clear in sense ; cf.χλουσίας χοῦρος in *Sokolowski* ii 18^VA31B26

(rel. law,Athens,V BC) and χλούνιον(='piglet') in *Ath.Mitt.*66.172B26(Attic
ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is

more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

ἀνασχετός : Hdt.(5), Th. 1.118 (οὐκέτι ἀνασχετά), 2.21 (οὐκέτι ἀνασχετόν) - Com.: Ar. *Ec.*940 (lyr.), *Eq.* 1305, *Pl.*419, 898,*Ach.* 618, *Pax* 1179, Xenarch. 4.1 (com. hyperb.), Antiph. 190.10; all examples from both poetry and prose are negated except Thgn. 119 (ἄτη) and S. *Ph.*987 where ταῦτα δῆτ'ἀνασχετά ... ; is a rhetorical question that is virtually equivalent to negation;
= ἀνεκτός

ἀποπαύω: Hdt. 1.46 , X. *Cyr.*7.6.52, Pl.(4); Ionic? (nb. 3 times in Thgn., cf. ἀπόπαυσις in Aret.)

ἄροτος : Hdt. 4.46 (= 'cultivated land') - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1034 (anap., reference to Hes.), Men. *Sam.* 727,*Dysc.* 842,*Pl.* 436, *fr.*682 (παύδων ἐπ'ἀρότῳ γνησίων as formula from marriage-contracts)
Com. Adesp. 250.9, 266.10 Aust; nb. ἄροτος ἱερός was ceremonial

at Athens.

ἄφθογγος (*h. Cer.* +) : Hdt. 1.116, Pl. *Phlb.* 18c (= 'mute') = ἄφωνος

βασύλειος (-ήϊος) : Hdt. (43), Th. 1.132 (γένους), Pl. *Aza.* I.121e

(οὓς ἐκεῖνοι βασιλείους παιδαγωγούς ὀνομάζουσιν, i.e. οἱ Πέρσαι),

D. 25.23 (στοά), 59.98 (γένους) - Com.: Crates 2 (μύρου), Philem.

241 (σῦκα); probably old Attic (cf. Th., D. *ll. cc.*) and Ionic

(cf. Hdt.) for βασιλικός

δούλιος : Hdt. 7.8 γ (ζυγόν, poetic); = δουλικός

ἐκπύνω : Hdt. 4.199, Antipho 1.20 (ἐκπύνουσιν ὑστάτην πόσιν, poetic

in character), Pl.(3), Diog. 6, Arist. - Com.: very common

throughout Com.; the word might have associations with the

Carmina Convivalia, as in Anacr., 5 times in E. *Cyc.* (satyric

drama) and very common in Com.

ἐπιπνέω : Hdt. 3.26, Democr. 14.3, Philol. 11, Pl. *Phdr.* 262d (Μουσῶν

προφήται) - Com.: Ar. V.265 (dial.); associations with Pythag.phil.?

θαροσύνω : Hdt. 2.141, Th.(7), X. *Cyr.* 6.3.27; perhaps used in military

language, cf. Tyrnt. 9.19

καίριος : Hdt.(2), Hp., Th. 4.10 (τά καίρια), X. *Cyr.* 4.2.12 *al.*, Pl.

Lg. 855e, 961a, *Phlb.* 66a - Com. : Xenarch. 7.11 (πληγῆν); pro-

bably used in documentary language in the sense 'at the right

time', cf. Pl. *Lg. ll. cc.* , absence from orators and avoid-

ance by Com.

πάγκαμος (Hes.+): Pl.(5), Arist. *EN* 1099^b5 ; nb. πάγκαλος is also

favoured by Pl.

παρεξέρχομαι : Hdt.(13). Th. 8.62, Pl. *R.* 503a, *Phlb.* 66b; = παραβαίνω;

cf. παρεμβαίνω

περίρρυτος : Hdt.(3), Th. 4.64 (referred to Σιμελία, cf. E. *Ph.* . 209)

σῦριγξ : Hdt. 1.17, Pl.(4), Hp. (technical). - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 719 ; the meaning of 'hole in the nave of a wheel' occurs first in Tragedy and seems to arise from the original meaning of ' a pipe' ; whenever it occurs in Aeschylus, it is accompanied by an adjective that sheds light on its meaning : 'ἐλύτροχου' in *Th.* 205 and 'ἄξονήλατου' in *Supp.* 181, cf. also 'σύριγγες τροχῶν' in E. *Hipp.* 1234 and 'σύριγγας ἀρματεύους' in *IA* 230; only in S. *El.* 721 is σῦριγξ (= the hole in the nave of a wheel) unqualified but the description of the race does not leave any doubt as to its meaning.

φθόγγος : Pl.(18), Archyt. 1 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 681 (lyr.), Alex. 162.6 (anap.) - remarkable case of Plato strongly favouring a poetic word ; = φωνή ; associations with Philosophy

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁AE)

ἀνηβάω (Hes.+) : Pl. *Lg.* 666b (ὥστ' ἀνηβᾶν ἡμᾶς, cf. A. *Supp.* 600 ὥστ' ἀνηβῆσαί με) - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 668 (lyr.)

ἀποσφάλλω : Hdt. 6.5 (τῆς ἐλπύδος, cf. E. *IA* 742), Pl. *Lg.* 950b, D. 26.3 (?) ; for ἀποσφαλεῖς φρενῶν in A. *Pr.* 472, cf. Sol. 23.4

ἀτερπής : Democr. 233 (superl.). Th. 1.22 (compar.)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₁AS)

ἄκοσμος : Hdt. 7.220, Gorg. 11a (βύσος) , Lys. 3.4 (?) ; = ἄτακτος

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

ἀθλεύω : Hdt. 5.22, Pl. *Lg.* 873e (law)

εὐκοσμος : Th. 6.42 (comp.), 1.84 (τό εὐκοσμον), X. *Cyr.* 2.4.1 (superl.)

καθιζάνω : Isoc. 1.52, Arist. *HA* 601^a7 *αλ.* - Com.:Men. *fr.* 709, Pherecr.
172;= καθίζομαι

ὀψιγόνος : Hdt. 7.3, Arist. *HA* 571^a2

φαρμάσσω : Hp. *Morb. Sacr.* 1, Pl.(4) - Com.: Ar.*Th.* 534 (in bad sense) ;
its original sense in poetry seems to be 'to ameliorate the
condition of something by different means'; so a) of an axe by
tempering it (Homer), b) of a food by seasoning it (Hippon.), c)
c) of a fire by adding an unguent (A. *Ag.* 94)

iii. Words with a meaning that is radically different in normal
usage

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁AE)

κονία : Pl.*R.* 430b - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 18, *Lys.* 470, *Ra.* 712 (com. 1yr.) ;
'kind of soap-powder' in prose and comedy, but= κόνις, τέφρα in
serious poetry.

iv. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

ἑφέστιος (ἑπιστ- Ion.) : Hdt.(5), Pl.*Lg.* 931a (Ἴδρυμα) ; epithet of Zeus
in Hdt. and S. *Aj.* 492

τελεσφόρος : Arist.*Rh.* 1406^a3 (προθυμία, πειθώ) ; epithet of Ζεὺς in
h. *Hom.* 23.2, of Μοῦσα in A. *Pr.* 511, of Δίκη in S. *Aj.* 1390 and
as a deity itself in *IG* 2².4533.27 *αλ.*

φυλήτης : Hellenic. 19b J (Ἑρμῆς); epithet of Hermes, cf. *h. Merc.* 446,

S. *Ichn.* 332, E. *Rh.* 217 etc.; = κλέπτῃς

(b) Other religious terms

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

ἀράομαι : Hdt.(5), And. 1.31 (reference to oath)- Com.: Ar. *Th.* 350 (formal invocation of gods), Pherecr. 118 (ἀράται κάπιθεάζει τῷ πατρὶ); = εὐχομαι, καταρῶμαι

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

γεραρός : D.59.73, 78, 79 (reference to priestesses of Dionysus)

(2) Technical terms other than religious ones

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁AE)

ἔλιξ : Arist. *PA* 675^b24 *al.* - Com. Ar.*Ra.* 1321 (paratr. of E'lyrics), *Th.* 1000 (serious lyr.) ; probably technical in handicraft originally, cf. περὶ ἐλίκων, title of work by Archim.

ἔρμα : Hdt.7.183, Pl. *Lg.* 737b (οἶον ἔρμα πόλεως), *R.* 553b (πταύσαντα ὥσπερ πρὸς ἔρματι), *Th.* 7.25 (=reef) , Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Av.*1429 (= 'ballast') ; technical in marine language for the 'ballast' of a ship and 'a sunken rock', see Van Nes 153

καλύπτρα : Hdt. 4.64 (φαρετρέων), Pl. *Alc.* I.123c ('land given to queens as veil-money') ; use in Hdt. *lc.* seems to be technical, cf. *IG* II².1396.31 (IV BC) (θυμιατηροῦ)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(EpL₁A)

ἔνδημος : *Th.* 1.70 (ἐνδημότατοι, opp. ἀποδημηταί), Arist., technical term, cf. ἔνδημοι ἀρχαί in Arist. *Ath.* 24.3 etc.

v. Words occurring in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

χειμάρρους (-ρρους, -ρρος, adj.) : Hdt. 3.81 (ποταμός) - Com.; Antiph. 231 (παρά ρεύθροισι χειμάρρους, paratr.) ; common as subst. in prose

b. Occurring also in comedy but not in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

γύης : Ar. *Av.* 230 (lyr.), 996 (=a measure of land);= a) 'the curved piece of wood in a plough' (Hes.). b) 'a measure of land', 'land', 'field' (cf. Hsch s.v.: καὶ μέτρον γῆς) ; the two different meanings perhaps do not distinguish two different homonyms but indicate rather the transition of the meaning from the instrument of ploughing to the land which is ploughed with this instrument in a certain time (perhaps a day), see P. Chantraine s.v. *γύη. Parallel is the transition of meaning in ἄροτρον, cf. Hsch. ἄροτρα (ἄρουρα gloss. Cyrill.)·γῆ, χώρα, πλέθρα; Sicilian^{cf.} (Tab. Heract

θάσσω (epic θαάσσω) : Ar. *Th.* 889 (paratr. of E. Hel.), *V.* 1422 (anap., par. par.) ; = κάθημαι

θύελλα : Ar. *Nu.* 336 (anap., dithyr. par.)

μέλεος : Ar. *Th.* 1037 (paratr. of E's *Andromeda*), *Pax* 1063 (epic par.), *V.* 312 (paratr.), Antiph. 209.8 (ὀνόμασιν) Men. *Epit.* 571

στενάχω : Ar. *Ach.* 548 (στοῶς στεναχούσης), Stratt.(?) 220.101 Aust(lyr.)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁AE)

δέπας : Ar. *Pax* 1093 (epic par.), Antiph. 237 (paratr.)

κάμαξ : Ar. *fr.* 404 (ξυστή)

λέπαδνον : Ar. *Eq.* 768 (anap.)

μογέω : Ar. *Lys.* 1002 (Lacon.) ; Doric, cf. also Hsch. μογύοντι, μογοῦσι, πυρέσσουσι. Δωριεῖς⁴⁸ ;= πονῶ

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₁AS)

ἐφύμερος (Hes.+) : Anaxil. 38 (τήν Ἐκτόρειον τήν ἐφύμερον κόμην), Laon.

2.2

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

ἔσθω : Ar. *fr.* 693 (conj., hex.), Archipp. 20(?) Philippid. 9.5; = ἔσθῶ

ἰάλλω : Sophr. 14, 61; Sicilian word? = πέμπω

λάξ : Philem. 1.6 D (παύει ... λάξ πύξι)

παρασχεθεῖν : Ar. *Eq.* 320 (dial.), cf. σχέθω in Ar. *Lys.* 425;=παρασχεῖν

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

ἔφημαι : Ar. *Av.* 1066 (lyr.) ; = ἐπικάθημαι

καταθνήσκω : Ar. *Ra.* 1477 (paratr.), mon. 110 (βροτοῖς ἅπασι καταθνεῖν ὀφείλεται = E. *Alc.* 782, cf. 419) ; nb. only types with *apokope* (καθαν-), which are metrically useful, occur in Tragedy; = ἄποθνήσκω

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

ἐπιμαίνομαι : Ar. V. 744 (paratr.), 1469 (lyr.)

iii. Words occurring also in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁AE)

περίδρομος (adj.) : Ar. Ra. 472 (paratr.) ; common as subst. in prose

c. Not occurring either in comedy or in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

ἄζομαι : = σέβομαι

αἶα : = γῆ

δορυσσός (-οῦς) (Hes.+) : cf. proper name Δόρυσος in Hdt.

ἔχθω : = μισῶ

κεύθω : like καλύπτω, it is often used in epigrams, cf. Sim. 85.2 D, 116.4 D

al., ,epigr. ap. Th. 5.59.3, *Epiqr. Gr.* 181 etc.

λαῖφος : originally = ῥάκος (Hom.), later=ἱστίον

προσδέρομαι (Ep. ποτι-) :

φλεγέθω : = καίω, λάμπω

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₁AE)

αὐτάρ : αὐτάρ, as opposed to ἀτάρ, cannot be established in Tragedy, as

it is never required by the metre ; = ἀλλά, δέ

θοῦρος :

οἰζύς : = πόνος, λύπη

ὄρεσκόος (-ῶος):

οὐτάζω (-άω) : = τιτρώσκω

ῶκιστος : = τάχιστος

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₁AS)

φλοῖσβος :

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

ἀγρέω : normal Aeolic word even in s.iv as in *IG* 12(2).6.33 (Lesbos) *αλ.*

cf. also *Sapph.* 31.14;= αἰρέω

ἀλαπάζω : the epic form (ἀλα-) of the mss in *A. Ag.* 130 is preferable to the form without ἀ-(cf. *A. Th.* 47,531) because of the epic-oracular character of the passage (dactylic metre)

ἀλιταίνω :

βροτολογός : traditional epithet of Ares (*Hom.*, *Tyrt.*, *A*)

[δῆν] : the occurrence of the word in Aeschylus (*Pers.* 584) is dubious ;
= μακρόν χρόνον

δουρικλυτός :

ἔθεν : αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς

ἐπιδέρκομαι (*Hes.*+) : = ἐφορῶ

ἐπιστεφής :

ἠριγένεια : *A. fr.* 660M as quoted by *Hsch.* is uncertain

θυμοβόρος : *v.l.* - φθόρος in *A. Ag.* 103 (corrupt.)

ἰότης : cf. *Hsch.* ἰότητι· βουλήσει, θελήσει, αἰτίῃ, ὀργῇ, χάριτι

κύδιστος :

μαυρόω (Hes.+) ; cf. ἀμαυρόω

μεγαίρω : = φθονῶ

παράορος :

πινύσκω : = νουθετῶ

πωλέομαι (Ion. -εὔμαι) : cf. πολέω (-εὔω)

πωτάομαι : cf. ποτάομαι

χερνήτης (fem. -τις) :

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₁ASE)

αἱματόεις :

ἄκλαυτος (or -στος) :

ἔκτοθεν (-σθεν) : = ἐκτός, ἄνευ

μέθυ : = οἶνος but in A. *Supp.* 953 deliberately chosen in preference to οἶνος since reference is to beer; cf. βροῦτον in A. *fr.* 97M

χεῦμα : = χειμών

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

ἄμαρτύνοος (Hes.+) : different in sense from βλαψύφρων (p.323, first in A.); notably, ἄμαρτάνω is always intr. while βλάπτω is always trans.

βέλτερος (sup.-τατος)

ἐπιρρέπω :

κρυπτάδιος :

ξενοδόκος :

παρασταδόν :

πολύγομφος (Hes.+)

iii. Technical term

Religious terms (cult-titles)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₁A)

ἑκατος : epithet of Apollo in Hom., cf. Alc. 46, and of Artemis in A.

Supp. 676 ; cf. also goddess Ἑκάτη

II. From Epic only

1. Occurring also in s.v. Lyric (EpL₂A+SE)

a. Occurring also in Prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἄγχιστος (ἄσ(σ)ιστος) : Hdt.(10), Hp., Antipho 2.1.6 (τά ἄγχιστα = most recently); the form ἄσσ- occurs in A. *fr.* 80M (from Hsch.) and seems to be dialectal, cf. *IG* 5(2).159.17 (Tegea) etc. : nb.

ἄγχιστεῖα is law term in Athens ; used only as adv. by Hom.

ἄθρέω : Pl. (22, often in imper.), Th. 5.26 (ἄθρέωτω) - Com. Ar. *Th.* 530 (lyr.), 607, *Eq.* 436, *V.* 140, *Pax* 538, *Av.* 1196, *Nu.* 731 ; it is worth noticing that almost all examples from Prose and Comedy and most of the examples from poetry are imperative or equivalent to imperative; this is a specific usage which might show influence from decrees, where imperative is often used; such an imperative appears in *Schwyzler* 281.18(degree, Rhodes). However, one must also consider that poetry sts. uses poetic verbs/ in the imperative, like ἔρπειν, ἔγκονεῖν etc.

- ἄκος : Hdt.(2), Hp., Heraclit. 68, Pl. *Lg.* 910a (law) - Com.: Cratin. 22D ; nb. absence of ἀκέομαι and ἄκος from Com(exc. Cratin. *l.c.*)
- ἄλλος : Hdt.(2), Pl. *Plt.* 287a, Isoc 15.74, Thrasym. 1 (Plato's and Isocrates' pupil), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1364 (Aeschylus is speaking), *fr.* 506, Sotad.1.27, Crates 1; formulaic in argumentation?, cf. Pl., Isoc., Thrasym. *ll.cc.*; = ἑκανῶς
- ἄναυδος : Hp. *Epid.* 3.17 γ *al.*; = ἄφωνος
- ἀντάω : Hdt.(3); = ἀπαντάω
- ἀντρον : Hdt.(3), Pl. *Lg.* 625b and *Min.* 319e (τό τοῦ Διός) - Com. Ar. *Av.* 1097 (serious lyr.), *Th.* 1019 (paratr. of E' *Andromeda*), *Pax* 223 (Hermes is speaking in an artificial language, cf. v. 380f)
- ἄνω : Hdt.(3) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 369 (vivid metaphor, cf. Blaydes *ad l.* for parallel examples), Phryn. 89 (one-word citation) = ἀνύτω
- ἀράσσω : Hdt. 6.44 - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 459 (com. hyp.), *Nu.* 1373 (*v.l.*, ἀράττω ... κακοῦς καλῶχροῦσι), *Ec.* 977(τήν θύραν ... ἤραττες , instead of ἔκοπτες ; the old woman exaggerates deliberately)
- ἀρήγω : Hecat. 30J, Hdt. 7.236, Hp. *Acut.* 65 *al.*, X. *Cyr.* 1.5.13 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 304 (com. lyr.), *Th.* 696, *Pl.* 476 (paratr.), *Com. Adesp.* 226.5 Aust. (paratr.) Ionic? = βοηθῶ
- ἀρωγός : Hp. *Aer.* 10, Th. 7.62, Pl. *Prt.* 334b - Com.: Antiph. 150; = βοηθός
- ἀτενής (Hes.+) Pl. *R.* 547e, Hp. *Prorrh.* 1.24, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *V.* 730 (lyr.), Diph. 61, Epich. 124.1, *al.*
- αὔρα : Hdt.(3), Pl. *R.* 401c (ὥσπερ αὔρα φέρουσα ἀπό χρηστῶν τόπων ὑγίαιαν), X. *HG* 6.2.29 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 945 (lyr.), *Ra.* 1438

(paratr.), *Av.* 725 (anap.), 1717 (par., see Rau 168), *Ra.* 314
(δάδων ... αὔρα ... μυστικωτάτη), *Dionys.* 2.40, *Cratin.* 207,
Antiph. 52.14 (par.), 217

βρύθω : *Hr. Mul.* 2.133 *al.*, *Pl. Phdr.* 247b (βρύθει ... ὁ ... ἔππος ...
ἐπὶ τὴν γῆν ῥέπων τε καὶ βαρύνων) - Com.: *Pherecr.* 190 (hex.)

γέγωνα : *Pl. Hr. Ma.* 292d, [X.] *Cyn.* 6.24, *Antipho* 5.44 (conj.), *Arist.*;
dialectal: *IG* 5(1).1111.12 (Geronthrae); for use in prose, cf.
γεγωνίσκω in *Th.* 7.76 and γεγωνέοντες in *Schwyzzer* 688B (Chios,
V BC); nb. 7 times in *A. Pr.* ; = φωνέω

ἐκπαγλος : *X. Hier.* 11.3, *Hr. Mul.* 2.171 - Com.: *Eur.* 8.14 D; = σφοδρός
εὐφρόνη (*Hes.*+): *Hdt.* (8), *Hr. Mul.* 1.1, *Heraclit.* 26 *al.*, *Epist. Anaximen.*
ap. D.L. 2.4 - Com.: *Ar. Ec.* 954 (lyr.); Ionic? = νύξ

θάλπω : *Hr. Aff.* 4, *X. Cyr.* 5.1.11 - Com.: *Ar. Eq.* 210 (αὐτὸ κα μὴ θαλφθῆ λό-
γους: par., cf. v.201), *Av.* 1092 (lyr.), *fr.* 969, *Men. Asp.* 448, 449,
Com. Adesp. 5.16 D (= 62.27 *Aust.*); = θερμαίνω

θαμβέω : *Hdt.* 1.111

θήγω : *X. Cyr.* 2.1.20, 1.2.10, *Mem.* 3.3.7 - Com.: *Ar. Ra.* 815 (epic-trag. par.),
Lys. 1256 (lyr.: song and dance of a Lacon.); Doric in class. pe-
riod? cf. θηγανείτα in *IG* 14.317 (Therm. Himer.), *Ar. Lys.* 1.1. c.,
X. (who sometimes uses Doric words), *Pi.*

κλισία : *Hr. Epid.* 7.25 (= 'way of lying') ; = σκηνή

κομπέω : *Hdt.* 5.41, *Th.* 6.17

κόμπος : *Hdt.* 7.103, *Th.* 2.40, 2.41 (funeral speech), *Aeschin.* 3.237 (ἀλα-
ζονεία καὶ κόμπος) - Com.: *Alex.* 25.9 (κόμποι κενού φοφοῦσιν),
Timocl. 15.3? (ἔμφρονος λόγου κόμποις παφλάζων)

κραίνω : *Hr. Art.* 45 (ὄπη κραίνουσι); probably Sicilian as in *Emp.*, *Theoc.*,
Orph., *IG* 14.433 (Tauromenium), *Hr.* (cf. on ἀρμοῦ), cf. also

ἐπικραίνω in Archyt. ap. Iamb. *Protr.* 4, κραντήρ in Nic., Orph.
and κράντειρα in Orph.

λιτή : Hdt.(3), Gorg.11a, 27

νωμάω : Hdt.4.128 - Com.:Theophil.2.5 (κάλικα); = νέμω, νέμομαι

οἶμος (or οἶ-) : Hp. *Decent.* 4, Pl.*R.* 420b - Com.: Men. *fr.* 934;= ὁδός

οἶμωγή : Hdt.(4), Th.7.71.6(οἶμωγῆ τε καὶ στόνῳ), 7.75.4, Gorg.27, X.

HG 2.2.3 - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 1276,1277,1278 (epic par.), Men. *Asp.*

56

ὀπαδός (*h. Merc.*) : Pl.*Phdr.* 252c (τῶν ... Διός ὀπαδῶν), *Phlb.* 63 (θεοῦ ὀ-
παδοῦ) - Com.: Men. *fr.* 841 (par.); perhaps technical term for
'attendant of a god', cf. Pl. *ll.co.*, *h. Merc.* 450, Pi. *fr.* 95.3
etc. ; = ἀκόλουθος

ὀπάων (ὀπέων in Hdt.) : Hdt.(3) ; = ἀκόλουθος

οὔρος : X.*HG* 2.3.31 (as technical term but οὔριος ἄνεμος or οὔρια seem
to be the normal terms); nb. phrases (ἔτω) κατ'οὔρον etc.

πάρος : Hdt.9.2 - Com.: Ar. *V.* 1536 (lyr.), *Eq.* 1337 (οὐκ οἴσθ' οἶος ἦσθ'
αὐτός πάρος, οὐδ' οἶ' ἔδρας =paratr?); = πρό

πελειάς : Hdt.(6), Hp., Arist. *HA* 597^b3 (distinguished from περιστερὰ;
for similar distinctions in Arist. cf. γένυς, which is clearly
poetic); Ionic for περιστερὰ?

πορσύνω : Hdt.9.7, X. *Cyr.* 4.2.47 *al.*; = παρασκευάζω

ῥόθιον : Th.4.10, Hyp.*fr.* 157 - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 546 (anap.), Men.*Phk* 353?;
'ῥόθιον κῦμα' always in Hom as adj.; Euripides has 'ῥόθιον ...κα-
κόν' in *Andr.* 1096, where both 'ῥόθιον and κακόν could stand as
adj., but 'ῥοθίουςι πλάτεις in *IT* 1133; elsewhere in Trag. as
well as Pi. 'ῥόθιον or ῥόθια is subst.

σέλας : Hdt.3.28, Democr.152 - Com.: Ar. *Av.*1711 (par.); = φῶς
 φέγγος (*h. Cer.*) : Pl. *Phdr.*250b (δικαιοσύνης καὶ σωφροσύνης), *R.*508c
 (νυκτερινὰ φέγγη, opposed to ἡμερινόν φῶς), *X.Smp.*1.9, [X.]
Cyn. 5.4, Arist. - Com.: Ar.*Ra.* 447,455 (serious lyr., song of
 initiates), *Pl.*640 (lyr., of Asclepius), *Eq.*1319 (anap.), *fr.*
 188 ; = φῶς
 χρύμπτω : Hdt.4.113

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₂AE)

ἔτης : widespread dialectal use in documentary prose inscr.: *SIG* 9.8
 (Olympia, VI BC) etc. cf. *Foed.Lac.* in *Th.* 5.79; Doric and Cypr.
 εὐθύνω : Hdt.1.194, 2.177 ; = εὐθύνω
 μέμονα : Hdt.6.84 (*v.l.* μεμνημένα) ; = ἐπιθυμῶ
 ὀλολύζω : D.18.259 - Com.: Ar.*Eq.* 1327, *Pax* 97 (anap.), *Philem.*79.17,
*Men.fr.*277, 1047 Kock, *Comp.*I.118f Jaekel; connected with women
 πλημυρῶς : Hdt.8.129, Hp. *Acut*62, Arist.; technical?

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₂AS)

ἀΰσιτώ : Hdt.(2), Pl.*Prt.*321a (μὴ τι γένος ἀΰσιτωθεῖη, sophistic par.,
 reference to Prometheus, cf. *A.Pr.*232 ἀΰσιτώσας γένος)
 ἀκάματος : Hp. *Fract.*3 (χεῖρ) *cal.* - Com.: Ar.*Nu.*285 (serious lyr.),
 Cratin. *Jun.*8.5 (oracular par.), Nicol.1.29 (γνώθον); medical
 writers seem to apply the term only to the body whereas in
 serious poetry the sense of 'tireless' is applied much more widely,
 by virtue of an unceasing activity
 ἀναλκίς : Hdt.2.102; almost = ἀνανδρός
 ἐπισπέρχω : *Th.* 4.12 (cf.also κατασπέρχω in 4.126; it is remarkable that

Th. should use -σπέρχω in composition while he always uses

σπεύδω : Herodotean influence? cf. σπέρχω and περισπεύδω in Hdt.

ἐποτρύνω : Hdt.(4), Th(2), Hp.; = παρακελεύομαι

νώνυμος : Democr.26; = ἀνώνυμος

τέλλω : *Leg. Gort.* 10.42; = ἀνατέλλω, τελῶ ; dialectal?

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

ἀμύσσω : Hdt. 3.76, 108, Hp.*Mul.*1.75, Arist.

ἀπαναύνομαι : Hp.*Mul.*2.179; nb. ἀναύνομαι seems to be technical term,
in courts; = ἀρνοῦμαι

διηνεκῆς : Pl. *Hp.Ma.* 301b (σώματα), *Lg.*839a (νόμος), Heraclit.72 - Com.:
*Anaxandr.*6 , *Com.Adesp.*382; used in documents, cf. *IG* 2.1054,81,
Pl. *Lg.l.c.*

ἐξαύσιος : Hdt.3.26, Hp.*Epid.*7.94, X.*HG* 4.3.8 *al.*, Pl(6)

ἐπικύρω (Hes.+) : Hdt.1.35; prob. Ionic; cf. κυρέω, προσκυρέω = ἐπιτυγχάνω

ἐπιφλέγω : Hdt.8.32, Th.2.77.2 - Com.: Men. *Dysc.*899

ἐποπτεύω : Pl. *Lg.*951d (τῶν περὶ τοὺς νόμους ἐποπτευόντων), *Phdr.*250c,
*Ep.*333e - Com.: Ar. *Ra.*745 (= to be an ἐπόπτης in mysteries),
*Diph.*30.1 (paratr.); cf. ἐπόπτης which is techn. in mysteries

εὐερκῆς : Pl. *Lg.* 760e, 848e, *Criti.* 113d

μάσσων : X.*Cyr.* 2.4.27, *Lac.*12.5 (with -σσ-); = μακρότερος

ὑπαντιάζω : Hdt.4.121, X. *Cyr.*4.2.18 *al.* = ἀπαντάω

ὑπαρ : Hp. *Lex* 4, Democr.174, Pl.(16); perhaps originally= 'dream that
comes true', cf. Frisk, *s.v.*

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or
less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἄνοσος : Hdt. 1.32, Hp., Th.2.49, Pl.(2), Arist.

- ἀποπτύω : X. *Mem.* 1.2.54 *αλ.* - Com.: Ar. *Pax* ' 528 (paratr. of E.) -
 Except A. *fr.* 310M Trag. follows the Hesiodic metaphorical use
 (= 'abominate')
- ἀπότροπος : Pl. *Lg.* 877a (= 'preventing') - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 792 (πῦρ); with
 active sense first in A. *Pers.* 203 δαίμοσιν, cf. ἀποτρόπαιος as
 cult-title
- ἄτεκνος (Hes.+) : Arist. *EN* 1099^b₄ *αλ.* ; cf. *Tab. Herae.* 4.151 *αλ.* ; =
 ἄπαις, but with causal sense in A. *Eu.* 785 (= 815)
- γονή : Hdt. (2), Hp., D. 21.149 (τάς ἀπορρήτους, ὡσπερ ἐν τραγωδίᾳ, τὰς
 τούτου (sc. τοῦ Διός) γονάς), Aeschin. 3.111 (βοσκήματα κατὰ φύ-
 σιν γονάς ποιεῖσθαι), Pl. *Lg.* 967d, *Phdr.* 248d, *Democr.* 122a -
 Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 3 (paratr.), *mon* 809; = τοκετός, γένος
- δολῶ : Hdt. 1.212, X. *Cyr.* 1.6.28, *Leg. Gort.* 2.36, 44 - Com.: Ar. *Eq.*
 1067, 1081 (orac. par.); = ἀπατῶ
- ἐμπνέω : Hp. *Flat.* 4, Pl. *Smp.* 179b (= 'breathe into'), *Ap.* 29d, *R.* 368c
 (= 'to be alive', poet.) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 926 (paratr. of E *Hel.*),
fr. 319; sense of 'breathe', i.e. 'to be alive' occurs in Trag.
 exclusively; Pi. follows the epic tradition (= 'to breathe into')
- ἐξειπεῖν : Th. 7.87 (ἀκριβεῖς), D. 21.79(?) - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 454 (lyr.),
Anaxandr. 55.2
- ἐφορμάω : Hdt. 9.39, Th. 6.49 (dub., see K. J. Dover *ad l.*), *Acusil.* 40a
- ἑσίοθεος : Pl. (4), Hp., *Isoc.* (4), *Lycurg.* 88, *Gorg.* 11 (κἄλλος) - Com.: *Men.*
fr. 600 (τιμάς), *Antiph.* 147.2; the adjective seems to have
 been used as a traditional title of honour for kings, rulers,
 etc.
- πέτρος : Hdt. 9.55, Pl. *Lg.* 843a (prov.), X. *HG* 3.5.20; = λίθος
- προσφωνέω : *Isoc?* D. 20⁴⁹

τεκνώω (Hes.+) : Arist. *HA* 585^a34 *al.*; Com.: 'Eup.8.12 D; = γεννώ
 φονή (in pl.) : Hdt. 9.76 - Com.: Ar. *Av.*1071 (lyr., par.); = φόνος
 χεῦμα : Hdt. 1.51 (in pl., of bowls), Hp. *Flat.*3

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₂AE)

ἀμφιβαίνω : Hp. *Art.*33, [X.] *Cyn.*10.13
 ἀπόρρητος : Hdt. 6.28, Din.73 and Lys. 33.7 (of Laconia) - Com.: Antiph.
 117 (Λάκωνες)
 ὄμιλος : Hdt.(21), Heraclit. 104, Th.(16) - Com.: Cratin. 323; probably
 a military term in Hdt., Th.
 ὑπόθεν : Pl. *Sph.*216c (καθορῶντες ὑπόθεν τόν τῶν κάτω βύον)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₂AS)

ἄλυτος : Pl. *Ti.*(5), Arist. *Mete.*384^b7 *al.*
 ἐκκυλίνδω : X. *Mem.* 1.2.22, [X.] *Cyn.* 8.8 - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 134 (paratr.)
 ἐμφύλιος (Hes.+) : Pl. *Lg.*871a (law), *R.*565e, Democr. 249 (στάσις); ~
 ἔμφυλος, cf. λοῦσθος - λοῦσθιλος, θοῦρος - θοῦριλος etc.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

εὐθύμος : Democr. 174 *al.*, Pl. *Lg.* 792b, X. *Cyr.*6.4.13 *al.* (comp. and
 superl.)
 ἐφύζω : Hp. *Mochl.*25
 κυμαίνω : Pl. *Phd.*112b (reference to poets), *Lg.* 930a (αἰ ψυχὰς) ; Hp.
Flat. 3, Arist. *HA* 551^b7 *al.*; used of the sea in Hom. while
 Aeschylus and Pindar take it in the sense of 'swollen' (~ κύω)
 ληΐς : X. *Lac.* 13.11; ληΐζομαι seems to be normal in prose writers ; =
 λεία

οὐρανομήκης : Hdt. 2.138 (δένδρα), Lys.fr. 14 (στήλη), Isoc. 15.134,
 Arist.Rh. 1408^b13 - Com.: Ar. Nu. 357 (anap.), 459 (lyr., κλέος);
 examples from orators are rhetorical hyperb.

χυτός : Hdt.7.37, Pl.(4), Arist. - Com.: Epin. 1.8 (λύθου)

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is
 less easy to assess

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₂AE)

διαπρέπω (h. Merc.+): Pl. Sph. 219c

iv. Words with meaning that is radically different in normal
 usage

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

δίδυμος : Pl.(5); = 'twins' in normal usage but = 'double', 'two' in
 poetry

κοίτη : Hdt.(10), Pl. Lg. 942d, X. Cyr. 2.3.1, Arist. - Com.: Ar. V.1040
 (anap.); examples from Comedy show that it was a normal word
 for 'chest', 'case', 'basket', cf. Pherecr. 122 etc.

φόνος (= 'blood') : Hp. Morb. 2.73; normal word for 'murder' in prose

v. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἄγρα : Hdt.(10), Pl(7); = θήρα; cult-title of Artemis at Athens, cf.

Pl. *Phdr.* 229c, *IG* 2.315 etc.

ἔρκετος : Hdt. 6.68 (Ζεὺς), Pl. *Euthd.* 302d (Ζεὺς), D. 57.67 (Ζεὺς),
Din. fr. 27 - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 245(Ζεὺς), Cratin. Jun. 9(Ζεὺς);
 also common in serious poetry as epithet of Ζεὺς

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

ἀμφιθαλής : Pl. *Lg.* 927d - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1737 (of "Ερως, serious lyr.).

The adjective has the purely technical sense of 'one who has both parents alive'; hence it is striking to find it as an epithet of Zeus in A. *Ch.* 394. In Ar. *Av.* 1737, Eros is fulfilling at the wedding of Zeus and Hera the role of an ἀμφιθαλής boy at a human wedding. Another instance of the word in Aeschylus is *Ag.* 1144 ἀμφιθαλῆ κακοῦς... βίον where the dative κακοῦς makes it clear that ἀμφιθαλῆ means 'all-abounding'.

(b) Other religious terms

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ὄργια (*h. Cer.*+) : Hdt.(4), Hp. *Lex* 5 - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 384, *Th.* 948, 1152 (lyr.), *Ra.* 356 (anap.), *Lys.* 832 (dial., 'Αφροδύτης); cf. *SIG* 57.4 (Milet., V BC); in Athens associated with the worship of Demeter at Eleusis

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₂AE)

αίγυς : Hdt.(3, of the aegis on statues of Athena), Hp. *Coac.* 214 αἷ.
 (= 'speck in the eye'), Lycurg. *fr.* 23 (= 'dress worn by priestesses of Athena') - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 602 (lyr.), Pherecr. 117

(2) Technical terms other than religious onesOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

- ἀκμων : Hdt. 1.68 - Com.: Cratin 87(hex.), Aristopho 4; cf. Modern Greek
ἀμόνι
- ἀπήνη : Arist. *fr.* 568 - Com.: Xenarch. 11; technical in racing cf. Σ
Pi. O. 5 inscr.(b), Arist. *l.c.* etc.
- δάμαρ : D. 23.55 (ἐπὶ δάμαρτι, in Attic law) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 912 (paratr.
of E.*Hel.*), Eur. 407(?), Com. *Adesp.* 350.43, 120, 124 Aust,
mon.; technical in laws
- κλήθρον (*h. Merc.*+) : Hp. *Morb.* 2.28, X. *An.* 7.7.17 - Com.: Ar. V.
1484 (paratr.), *Lys.* 264 (paratr., cf. E. *Andr.* 951); technical,
cf. IG 2²1627,319 (*Tabulae Curatorum Navaliūm*)
- ποινή : Hdt.(4), X. *Cyr.* 6.1.11, Antipho 2.4.11; technical in phrases
like ποινήν τίνειν etc., cf. above, also IG 4²(1).122.98 (Epid.)
etc.; = δίκη in poetry
- στέφω : Hdt. 2.45, Pl. *R.* 398a (ἐρύφω), *Phd.* 58a, c (πρύμνα ἐστεμμένη τοῦ
πλοίου, cf. A. *Supp.* 345 πρύμναν πόλεος ... ἐστεμμένην), Hyp.
fr. 103; also in inscr., as *Schwyzler* 725 (Milet., VI BC), SIG
57.26 (Milet., V BC)- Com.: Ar. *fr.* 380, Alex. 119.6; technical in
ceremonies

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the Tragedians (EpL₂A)

- ἄσθμα : Hp. *Aph.* 3.22 *al.* Pl. *R.* 556d, 568d; technical term in Medic.
(cf. Dumortier 29)

vi. Words felt to be phonologically alien

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

ἐπαοιδή : Hdt. 1.132 - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 29 (τελέειν δ' ἀγαθὴν ἐπαοιδήν);

Ionic for ἐπιδή

ἔταρος : Cleobul.ap. D.L. 1.93; = ἑταῖρος

vii. Words occurring in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἄψιν : Pl.(5) - Com.: common in Old Com. and occasionally in Men.;

although not found except in Pl. and Com., it is unavoidable

for someone who wants to use the dual type; = ἡμῶν, ἡμῶν

b. Occurring also in Comedy but not in Prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἀμφήκης : Ar. *Nu.* 1160 (lyr., highly parodic and metaph.), *fr.* 921 (dub.)

(par. and metaph., γνάθος, cf. S. *EL.* 485 γένυς); its original meaning is 'with two edges' (of a sword or the like), as in

Hom. (φάσγανον, ξίφος), B. (φάσγανον, ξίφος, δύη), Aesch. (δόρυ),

Soph. (ἔγχος, γένυς, i.e. the πέλεκυς), and Eur. (ξίφος); how-

ever, in A. *Pr.* 692 (κέντρον) and *Pr.* 1044 (πυρός ... βόστρυχος),

the idea seems to be not 'of two edges' but rather 'of two

points'; i.e. ἀμφήκης κέντρον in *Pr.* 692 is the same as

διπλοῦν κέντρον in S. *Tr.* 809; and πυρός ἀμφήκης βόστρυχος in *Pr.* 1044 is a thunderbolt which is divided in two as it comes down

ἄπλατος (Hes.+) : *Com. Adesp.* 620 (κυψέλην)

ἄπύω (ἥπ-) : *Ar. Eq.* 1023 (interpretation of an oracle : πρό σοῦ ἄπύω corresponds to ὑπέρ σου ... κεκραγῶς in v. 1018)

γύαλον : *Ar. Th.* 110 (paratr. of Agathon's lyr.)

δέμας : *Plat.* 173.10, *Theopomp.* 30 (ep.par.), *Anaxandr.* 30.2

ἔξαιδάω : *Ar. Ach.* 1183 (paratr.)

θέσφατος (-ον subst.) : *Ar. Pax* 1073 (orac. par.), *Eq.* 1233, 1248 (paratr.)

κικλήσκω : *Ar. Nu.* 565 (serious lyr., invocation of god), *Cratin.* 315 (hex.), *Stratt.* 28; = καλῶ; in A. and S. always = 'invoke' (a god)

κραταλός : *Cratin. Jun.* 8.4 (hex.); = καρτερός, ἰσχυρός

ματεύω : *Ar. Th.* 663 (lyr.); = ζητῶ

ὑπαύ : *Ar. Ach.* 970 (par. of some popular song according to Σ); = ὑπό

φούλιος : *Ar. Th.* 694 (paratr.); metrical alternative for φόνλιος; = φονυκός

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EPL₂AE)

δολιχός : *Archipp.* 11 (κάπρου σχελίδες, mock-heroic); = μακρός

θεύνω : 8 times in *Ar.* in colloquial context and in the sense of κρούω, τύπτω; should it be considered as example of poetic influence on *Aristophanes*?

ἰαχέω (*h. Cer.*+) : *Ar. Ra.* 216 (com.lyr.), *Th.* 327 (serious lyr.); = βοῶ

καταναύω (Hes.+) : *Ar. V.* 662 (anap.); = κατοικίζω

κότος : *Ar. Ra.* 844 (paratr. of A.); nb. word favoured by A. (26, only once in E.); = ὄργη

δόδεξ (adv.) : Ar. *Lys.* 301 (com. lyr.), *V.* 164, 943, *Pl.* 690 (dial.),
Cratin. 164; cf. κύξ, λάξ

πελώριος : Ar. *Av.* 321 (πρέμνον πράγματος πελωρίου, cf. *Pi. P.* 6.41)

στίχες : : Ar. *Eq.* 163 (τάς στίχας ... τῶν λαῶν)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₂AS)

ἀδμής : Epicr. 9.4 (ὡς παρθένος, ὡς πῶλος ἀδμής, hyperbolic speech is reported); cf. ἄδμητος

δόρπον : Ar. *Eq.* 52 (dial., perhaps deliberately chosen in Paphlagonian's flattering speech); = δεῦπνον

πόποι : Ar. *Av.* 227 (imitation of a bird's cry), 310 (excl.)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

ἀλεός : Ar. *Lys.* 988 (probable, a Spartan is speaking)

θην (encl.) : Epich. 34, Sophr. 24, cf. also Theoc.; Sicilian influence
in A. *Pr.* 928?

λοιγός : Cratin. 171 (Ἔνα οὔ ποτε λοιγόν ἀμύναυτ', mock-heroic hex.)

ὀπλότερος : Ar. *Pax* 1270, 1271 (epic par.); = νεώτερος

ταρφύς : Eub. 38 (πατάνια πυκινά ταρφέα); = πυκνός

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more
or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἐπισεύω : Alex. 3

ἐπτάπυλος : Anaxandr. 41.21 (θήβας); traditional epithet of Θῆβαι since

Hom.

θεόθεν : Ar. *Pax*, 944(lyr.), Plat. 173.14(hex.)

μαινάς : Ar. *Lys.* 1283 (serious lyr.)

ὁμόσπορος : Antiph. 18 (ἔρωτι τῶν ὁμοσπόρων μιᾶς πληγεῖς, paratr.);

usually = ἀδελφός but also = συγγενής

πέδον : Ar. *Nu.* 573 (serious lyr.), *Pl.* 772(paratr.), Eub.10,66, Ophel.2; = πεδύον

ταύρειος : Ar. *Eq.* 83 (imitation of S. *fr.* 178P according to Σ but

probably without any parodic intention, cf. Rau 187)

ὑπέριτατος : Ar. *Pax* 52 (com. hyperb.), *Av.* 1764 (serious lyr.); *Com.*

Adesp. 1274 (= *Trag. Adesp.* 570)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₂AE)

ἐφέζομαι : Ar. *Av.* 774 (lyr.)

iii. Words felt to be phonologically alien

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

Ἰάονες : Ar. *Ach.* 104, 106 (Pseudartabas is speaking)

c. Words not occurring either in Comedy or in Prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἀγχιάλος :

ἀίπεινός :

κέλαδος : like κελαδέω, it covers a wide range of sounds

κούρανός : convenient metrical alternative for τύραννος

κραίπινός : = ταχύς

λέκτρον : favoured by Trag.; = κλύνη

λοιβή : = σπονδή

μαλερός : the adjective is used as an epithet of πῦρ by Homer, and post-Homeric poetry seems to try to stay closely to this tradition; so *Pi. O.* 9.22 μαλεραῦς ἐπιφλέγων αἰδαῦς, *A. Pers.* 62 πόθῳ στένεται μαλερῶ (i.e. like a fire), *Ag.* 141 δρόσοις ... μαλερῶν λεόντων (*οαχμορον?*), *Ch.* 325 πυρός μαλερά γνάθος, *S. OT* 190 Ἄρεα ... τόν μαλερόν, ὅς ... φλέγει με, *E. Tr.* 1300 μαλερά μέλαθρα πυρὶ κατάδρομα

νιφάς :

φάσγανον : = ξίφος

ὠγύγιος (Hes.+) : : name of island in Hom.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₂AE)

ἄϊστος : = ἀφανισθεὶς

ἄκραντος (ἀκράα- in Ep.) : = μάταιος, ἀνωφελής; nb. κραύνω is probably Sicilian, see p. 78

ἀπαυράω : = ἀφαιρῶ but = ἀπολαύω in Hes. and *E. Andr.* 1030

ἀϋτή :

βάζω : = λέγω, but mostly derogatory in Trag.

δαίδαλος : a) used as subst. in Homer and probably in *Pi.P.* 5.36 (Pauw),

b) adjective in *A. Eu.* 635 and *E. HF* 471 (Hermann); almost =

ποικίλος

δαφοινός :

ἔθειρα : = χάρτη

ἐναΐσιμος :

ἐρετμόν : = κώπη

ἔφετμή :

λευρός : = λεῖος

μήνη : the word occurs in Emp. 42.3, Pythag. ap. Iamb. *Protr.* 21. υζ;

Ps.—Democr. p. 48B; Sicilian influence in A. *Pr.* 797?

πραπίδες : = φρένες

προπάροιθε(ν) : πρῖν, πρό

φέρτερος : = λῶων, βελτίων

φοῦβος (adj.) : = λαμπρός; cf. ἑκάτη as an epithet of Artemis in Aeschylus

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₂AS)

ἄδητος : cf. ἄδης

ἀλύσκω : = ἐκφεύγω ; the verb occurs also in Phryn. 6.2

ἀταρβής : with active sense = 'causing no fear' only in A. *Pr.* 849

θαλαμηπόλος : its meaning is conditioned by the different meanings of

θάλαμος; so a) = 'chamber-maid' (Hom.), b) = 'servant who looks after the treasure in the θάλαμος of a house' (prob. in *Th.* 359),

c) = 'dweller of a bride-chamber', i.e. 'bride-groom' (S. *OT* 1209)

ἄπτω : a) in Hom. only κατ-ἄπτω (=καταβάλλω, βλάπτω), προ-ἄπτω

(=πέμπω)

β)=βάλλω, πέμπω in B., A. and S. : usually denoting a hostile or harmful action (B. *fr.* 11.6, A. *Supp.* 96, *Th.* 299, 525, 544, *Ag.* 510, S. *Aj.* 501) but also sometimes without hostility being involved (A. *Ag.* 1549, S. *Aj.* 700)

c) intransitively = ἐλαύνω in *Supp.* 547

ἰύζω : cf. ὀλολύζω etc.

μητις : = βουλή

ραῖω :

ταλακάρδιος : like τλήμων, the adjective means originally 'stout-hearted'

but came to mean 'miserable', 'much-suffering' in Tragedy, cf.

τλησικάρδιος

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (E_DL₂A)

ἄημι : = πνέω

ἄκεσμα : = φάρμακον

ἀλίγκλιος : = ὅμοιος

αὐδήεις :

βιβᾶω : dub. conj. in A. *Eu.* 76 ; = πορεύομαι

ἔκαθεν : = πόρρωθεν

ἐνύπτω : non-emotive in Pi. *P.* 4.201, while A. *Ag.* 590 follows the epic tradition (derogatory)

κοιρανέω : metrical alternative for τυραννέω, cf. κούρανος

μήδεα : = βουλή

μόριμος :

οἰωνοπόλος : dub. conj. in A. *Supp.* 58; Pi. uses it as an adjective

ὀκριόεις :

ὀμοκλή : = ἀπειλή

ὄπιθε(ν) : = ὄπισθε(ν)

ὀφέλλω : = αὐξάνω

πιφαύσκω : = φαίνω, προφαίνω

πόντονδε :

ποτινί(σ)ομαι : = προσέρχομαι; ποτι- is Doric

πτολίπορθος :

ρήμφα : = ταχέως

ρόθος (Hes.+):

τόθεν (Hes.+)=: ὄθεν, ἐξ οὗ etc.

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἔννουχος : = νυκτερινός

ῥοπή : cf. ῥοπύς, ῥοπύζω

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpL₂AE)

πολύξενος (Hes.+):

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₂AS)

βαθύζωνος : =

παλαίφατος :

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

βαθύκολπος :

ἐπικεύρω :

κρύβδα :

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpL₂A)

περύφρων : remarkable case of Aeschylus using an epic word with completely different meaning⁵⁰; a)= 'very wise' in Hom. and Hes. (περυ- as intensive), b)= 'haughty, over-bearing' in A. *Supp.*

757, *Ag.* 1426; Aeschylus apparently connects it with περιφρονέω which does not occur in serious poetry⁵¹; cf. also on ὑπέρθυμος

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different in normal usage

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpL₂ASE)

ἔμπορος : its original meaning in poetry is 'traveller, passenger' but normal usage has specialized it as 'merchant'.

πρέπει := 'to be conspicuous, distinguished' in poetry but = 'to be fitting' in normal usage (impersonal); its meaning in *A. Ag.* 1328 (τρέφειν codd.) is 'to liken'

v. Technical terms

Religious terms (cult-titles)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpL₂AS)

γαλάροχος : usually epithet of Poseidon (*Hom.*, *Pi.*, *A.*, *S.*) but applied also to Zeus by *A. Supp.* 814 and to Artemis by *S. OT* 160; for its different interpretations, see Chantraine, s.v. γῆ

2. Words not occurring in s.v. Lyric (EpA⁺SE)

a. Occurring also in Prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

ἀλαός : *Hp. Loc. Hom.* 10 (conj., φθίσσις); *Cypr.* for τυφλός cf. *AB.* 1095

ἀλγίων (irregular comp., ~ ἄλγος) : *Isoc.* 8.128, 10.34 (rhetorism)

- άλύω : Hp. *Epid.* 1.26a⁺. Com.: Ar. *V.* 111 (τοιαῦτ' ἀλύει: paratr. according to Σ *l.c.*, cf. A. *Th.* 391 and E. *fr.* 665), Alex. 116.13 (οὐ μὲν εὐποροῦμεν. οὐ δ' ἀλύομεν), Men. *Epit.* 383
- ἀμφύβληστρον (Hes.+): Hdt.(2) - Com.: Stratt.7 D, Epil. 1 D, Antiph. 194.1(hex.), Men. *fr.* 27; Trag. tends to give the word its etymological meaning (i.e. from ἀμφιβάλλω), although the idea of 'trapping' always coexists. Aeschylus, in *Ag.* 1382, specializes it as 'fishing-net' (ὥσπερ ἰχθύων); = δίκτυον
- ἀνατλήναι : Pl. *Thet.* 169c (τὴν εἰμαρμένην), *Grg.* 525a (τά προσήκοντα πάθη) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 1035 (lyr.); = ὑπομεῖναι
- αὐλών (h. *Merc.*+): Hdt.(7), X. *An.* 2.3.10, Pl. *Ti.* 79a (= αὐλός, i.e. 'pipe'), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 243 (lyr., song of "Ἐποφ); = κοιλός, στενός
- δαύω : Hp. *Haem.* 2 (= 'use cautery') - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 1284 (serious lyr.), *Ra.* 828 (epic-trag. par.); = καύω, λάμπω, ἀνάπτω
- ἐμπολόω : Hp. *Morb.* 4.49, X. *An.* 7.5.4, Is. 11.43 - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 448, 1201, *V.* 444, *Th.* 452 (dial.); old? cf. Ar. *Pax* 448 (prayer)
- ἔνεροι : Pl. *R.* 378c (ἐνέρους καὶ ἀλύβαντας)
- ἐπαρήγω : X. *Cyr.* 6.4.18 - Com.: Ar. *V.* 402 (anap.); n.b. ἀρήγω is Ionic
- κλύδων : Th. 2.84(?), Pl. *Lg.* 758a, D. 19.314 (κλυδῶν καὶ μανία), Arist. - Com.: Nausicrat. 1.7, *Com. Adesp. Nou.* 255.5 Aust; normal word?
- λύμα : Hp. *Gland.* 12 (= 'purgations')
- μαλλός : *Schwyzler* 725.5 (Milet., VI BC); Ionic
- νηδύς : Hdt.(8), Hp. *de Arte* 10 etc.; = γαστήρ
- ὄνησις : Pl. *Lg.* 761c (ἐπ'ὄνησει), *Sph.* 230d, D. 18.242 (εἰς ὄνησιν ἦκει, cf. S. *Aj.* 400 'εἰς ὄνασιν ἀνθρώπων' and *OC* 452 ὄνησις ἦξει), 18.308 (ὄνησιν ... οὐδεμίαν φέροντας, cf. S. *OC* 288 φέρων ὄνησιν) -

Com.: Men. *Kl.fr.* 1, *H.* 49, *al.* mon.411, Philem. 156.2; the examples from D. show poetic influence, while Pl. *Lg. l.c.* seems to be taken from laws; = ὠφέλεια

στύβος (*h. Merc.*+) : Hdt.(5), X. *An.* 1.6.1

φάλαρον : Hdt. 1.215, X. *HG* .4.1.39

φιτύω (*Hes.*+) : Pl. *Lg.* 879d (law context), *R.* 461a, *Criti.* 116c; metrical alternative for φύω

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

ἄθῆρ (*Hes.*+) : Hp. *Epid.* 5.49, X. *Oec.* 18.1, Arist. *HA* 595^b27 - Com.: Philonid. 2D; technical

ἄλη : Hp. *Flat.* 8; = κλάνη

ἄσπαύρω : Hdt.(3), Antipho 2.4.5 (νεκροῦς ἄσπαύρουσι)

αὐχέω (*Ep = Batr.*): Hdt. 2.160, 7.103, Th. 2.39 (funeral speech) - Com.: Cratin.1

γάνυμαι : Pl. *Phdr.* 234d (hyperbolic) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 612 (anap.); for the use in Pl., cf. γηθέω; = χάλρω

δαλός : Arist. *Mete.* 344^a26 - Com.: Sotad. 1.29 (colloquial context); also in Phryn. 6.3; dialectal? cf. Sotad. (from Maroneia) *l.c.*; = δός

ἐκπεράω : [X.] *Cyn.* 6.18 - Com.: Eub. 10.5 (paratr.)

ἐκπέρθω : Pl. *Ep.* 337e (πόλεις ὑπὸ τῶν βαρβάρων ἐκπεπορθημένας), *Prt.* 340^a (μὴ ἡμῶν ὁ Πρωταγόρας τὸν Σιμωνίδην ἐκπέρσῃ, ironically)

θρυγκώω : Arist. *Ph.* 246^a19; θρυγκός is technical term

κατόπτης (*h. Merc.*+) : Hdt.(3) - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 435 (paratr., = *τρασ.* *Adesp.* 43); nb. the word is used technically in Boeot. towns, cf. *IG* 7.303.21 (Oropus) *al.*; cf. also κατοπτικός νόμος in *IG*

7.3073.88 (Lebad.)

κνέφας : X. *HG* 7.1.15 *αλ.* - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 290 (lyr., πρῶ πάνυ, τοῦ κνέ-
φους = 'very early, during the darkness?'), Pherecr. 6D(κνέφας δ'
ἦν ἄρτι κούκ ἄωρία), Com. *Adesp.* 35; = σκότος

κοῦτος : Hdt.(2); = κλύνη

κόρυμβος : Hdt. 7.218 (τοῦ ὄρεος) - Com.: Com. *Adesp.* 1331 (proverb
about saying irrelevant things); A. *Pers.* 659 'ἔλθ' ἐπ' ἄκρον κό-
ρυμβον ὄχθου' is interesting as regards Aeschylus' understanding
of *Il.* 9.241 νηῶν ... ἄκρα κόρυμβα; the word must have been a tech-
nical term in epic language, cf. Hsch. s.v. ; = κορυφή

νεογνός (*h. Cer.* +) : Hdt. 2.2, Hp. *Aph.* 3.24, X. *Oec.* 7.21, [X.] *Cyn.*
5.14, Arist. *PA* 665^{b7}

νήνεμος : Arist. *Mete.* 373^{a24} (*s.v.l.*) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 43, 51 (anap.,
paratr. of Agathon), Av. 778 (lyr., νήνεμος αἰθήρη, cf. *Il.* 8.
556 νήνεμος αἰθήρη)

νωθής : Hdt. 3.53, Hp. *Ep.* 17, Pl(4), Arist.

φαιδρύνω (Hes.+) : Pl. *Lg.* 718b, 769c, *Ep.* 336a, X. *Cyr.* 5.5.37;

a) 'to make clean' in Hes. *Op.* 753 and A. *Ag.* 1109, b) 'cheer
up' in A. *Ag.* 1120, E. *Hel.* 678, Pl. and X.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

αἰγυπιός : Hdt. 3.76, Arist. *HA* 610^{a1} *αλ.*; = γύψ

ἀλλόθροος(-ους) : Hdt. 1.78, 3.11 (στρατός)

ἀνάρολος : Hdt.(7) = δυσμενής in poetry, but Hdt. uses it with a milder
sense

ἀποστεύχω : Hdt. 9.56; = ἀπέρχομαι; n.b. στεύχω is dialectal

ἀρωγή : Pl. *Lg.* 919c (τῆς νόσου), *Mx.* 238a (πόνων); = βοήθεια, ἐπικουρία

διαίνω : Arist. *Mete.* 387^a28 - Com.: Axionic. 8.3 (οὐνῶ διαίνων ἔντερα); = βρέχω

διαμπερές : Pl. *R.* 616e; techn.?

θαμύζω : Pl.(3), X. *Cyr.* 7.3.2

κίρκος : Arist. *HA* 620^a18; its absence from Ar. *Av.* may show that it was not an actual bird in class. Athens

ὄνησιμος (h. *Merg*+) : Pl. *Lg.* 747c, cf. ὄνησις; ὄνησιμος was also a proper name

ὀπτῆρ : Antipho 5.27, X. *Cyr.* 4.5.17

ὀχλέω : Hdt. 5.41, Hp. *Epid.* 2.1.3 *al.*, Arist. *EN* 1167^a10 *al.*; = ἐνοχλῶ

στενωπός (στειν-) : Hp. *Vict.* 2.40, Pl. *Ti.* 70b (of the blood-vessels) -

Com.: Pherecr. 108.4, Nicostr. 24, Hegesipp. 1.23

στόνος : Th. 7.71 (οὐμωγῆ τε καὶ στόνω)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἄγη : Hdt. 6.61; = θαυμασμός (Hom.), = φθόνος (A.)

ἄκικος : Hp. *Morb.* 4.43; = ἀσθενής

ἀπνηής : Pl. *Lg.* 950b *al.* - Com. : Ar. *Nu.* 974 (anap.)

ἀπτήν : Pl. *Plt.* 276a (περσοῦς τε καὶ ἀπτήσι (sc. ζῴους) - Com.: Ar. *Av.*

687 (anap., par.: definition of what men are)

ἀτέραμνος : Hp. *Aἵr.* 1 *al.*, Arist. *GA* 767^a34

ἑτεραλκῆς : Hdt. 9.103 (μάχη), 8.11 (adv.); same idea in the case of

ἑτερορρεπῆς

θυμαλγῆς : Hdt. 1.129 (ἔπεα); cf. θυμηδῆς

ἰθα(ι)γενῆς : Hdt. 2.17, 6.53, Hp. *Mul.* 1.71, Arist. *Mete.* 364^a16 *al.*

ἰκμάς : Hdt.(2), Hp. *Aἵr.* 8. *al.*, Pl. *Ti.* 76b, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Nu.*

233, 236 (Socrates speaking, see K.J. Dover *ad l.*)

ἕκταρ (Hes.+) : Pl. *R.* 575c (saying); = ἑγγύς

ἕουλος : Arist. *HA* 523^b18 *al.* (= 'creature like the centipede'); = γένειον

κρύος (Hes.+) : Arist. *Mete.* 367^a22; dialectal word? nb. despite its rarity it has survived in Modern Greek, cf. 'Ανδρωίτης s.v.

μαργαίνω : Democr. 147 ; = μαίνομαι

οὔθαρ : Hdt. 4.2, Arist. *HA* 523^a1 - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 110 (χθονός), Cratin. 220 (ἀρούρης), Telecl. 31; in A. *Ch.* 532, it is perhaps chosen in preference to μαστός because the infant is animal

σπερχνός (Hes.+) : Hp. *Morb.* 2.64 *al.*

στρόμβος : Arist. *HA* 492^a17 *al.*; the word occurs first in *Il.* 14.413 in the sense 'top', while A. *Pr.* 1085 uses it for 'whirl-wind'; given its survival in the dialect of Catanzaro in modern South Italy in the forms 'strūmbu' and 'strummu' (= 'top')⁵² and its occurrence in Theoc. 9.25 and Nic. *Th.* 884⁵³, we may assume that the word was Sicilian and its occurrence in A. *Pr.* 1085 must be explained as an example of such an influence

ταφεῖν (perf. τέθηκα) : Hdt. 2.156

τυτθός : Hp. *Cord.* 2; Thessalian word according to Σ *Il.* 13.466

ὑπόσχομαι : Hdt.(7) - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 615 (Kock *ad l.* suggests the speech is non-Attic); dialectal, cf. Hdt., *IG* 2².1126.11 (Delph. Amphict.) etc.

φλύω : Hp. *Epid.* 2.3.14 (= 'burst out'); Hom. uses it only in *tnesis*

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

ἄφραστος (Hes.+) : Hdt. 5.92

δεσπόζω : Hdt. 3.142, Hp. *Aer.* 16, Pl(14), Isoc. 5.47, Democr. 214; =

ἄρχω, κρατῶ

διαπορθέω : Th.(3); only pf. διαπεπόρθημαι in Tragedy

δυσκλεής : X.*Cyr.* 3.3.53; cf. δύσκλεα in Th., Pl., D.; ἀκλεής seems to be commoner in prose

ἔνυδρος (Hes.+) : Hdt. 4.47, X. *Cyr.* 3.2.11, Pl(8), Arist. HA 559^a21 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 234, 247 (com. lyr.); almost technical in Pl. and Arist. about sea-creatures; nb. ἔνυδρον Ἄργος in Hes. *fr.* 24 but πολυδύψλον Ἄργος in Hom.; philosoph. associations cf. Pl., Emp., Pythagoreans

ἔξαπόλλυμι : Hdt.(5) - Com.: Men. *Dysc.* 681(?), εἰσαπ- Pap.)

κατασβέννυμι : Hdt.(2), Hp. *Epid.* 1.1, X. *Cyr.* 5.3.55, Pl(10) - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 374, 375 (dial.), Men. *Sicyon.* 198(cf. *Il.* 11.50 βοή δ' ἄσβεστος ὀρώρει); presumably more emphatic than ἀποσβέννυμι

κρηναῖος : Hdt. 4.181 (ὔδωρ) - Com.: Antiph. 209.7

λαμπτήρ : Hp. *Int.* 26, X. *Smp.* 5.2, Arist. HA 531^a5; = λαμπάς

λευκασπίς : X. *HG* 3.2.15 (of the Carians); the white shield was probably alien to Homeric Greece, hence the adj. is used of Deiphobos in *Il.* 22.294; also of Polyneikes' army in A. *Th.*, who were presumably regarded as βάρβαροι, cf. A. *Th.* 170 ἑτεροφώνῳ στρατῷ

μάκιστος (μηκ-) : X. *Agas.* 10.4 *al.* - nb. a proper name in Hdt.

οἶνω : Hdt. 5.18, Arist. *EN* 1147^a14*al.* - Com.: Cratin. 432 (οἶνωμένοι); = μεθύω

ὀλέθριος : Hdt. 6.112, Hp. *Acut.* 58, Pl. *R.* 389d (language of law), *Ep.* 334d, Heraclit. 61; mainly a tragic word

τοιγάρ : Hdt.(2), Hp. *Cord.* 10- Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 516 (anap.), 901, 902 (colloquial context but the repetition of τοιγάρ ἦν δοκῆ may suggest that there is some comic point in it); τοιγάροισι, τοιγαροῦν

ὑπεκφεύγω : Th. 2.90, 91, Pl. *Euthd.* 291b (ἀεὶ δ' (sc. ἐπιστῆμαι) ἀεὶ ὑπεξέφυγον). In A. *Pers.* 113, the image give with τόθεν ... ὑπέκ ... φυγεῖν is of somebody who is caught in nets; ὑπέρ ... φυγεῖν, which is the reading of the mss (ὑπέκ ΣΦ), would be inappropriate since a net is either stuck on bushes or thrown; in this case ὑπέκ would mean both 'under' and 'secretly' as in Alc. G. 1.20 and Thgn. 949, i.e. 'without being noticed', cf. E. *Med.* 988 ἄταν δ' οὐχ ὑπεκφεύζεται (ὑπέρ- v.l.)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

ἄναρχος : Pl. *Lg.*(2), R. 558c, Arist.

ἀναΐσσω (-άσσω) : Hp. *Prog.* 19 (ἀναΐσσει νόσημα), [X.] *Cyn.* 6.17 (of a hare)

ἀρτίφρων : Pl. R. 536b (ἀρτιμελεῖς καὶ ἀρτίφρονας)

δυσχεῖμερος : Hdt. 4.28 (χώρη), Arist. *HA* 606^b5 αλ. - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 125 (com. hyp.)

ἔκβασις : X. *An.* 4.3.20, 4.1.20, Arist. *Cael.* 268^b3 - Com.: Men. *Comp.* I.21; II.102 Jaekel (τοῦ βίου, τοῦ κακοῦ)

εὔρος : Hdt.(24), Heraclit. 3, X. *An.* 1.4.4 αλ., Pl. *Criti.* 116d; Ionic for πλάτος? also in Emp.

καταπνέω (h.Cer .+) : Arist. *HA* 541^a29 αλ. - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 552 (anap.), Cratin. 207 (hex.), Plat. 173.14 (μή σοι νέμεσις θεόθεν καταπνεύση, hex.)

λυπρός : Hdt. 9.122 (γῆ), Arist. *HA* 556^a4 - Com.: Men. 151.374 Aust.

πούκιλμα : Pl.(9), X. *Oec.* 9.2, Arist. *Mete.* 375^a23; good example of Plato's fondness for nouns in -μα, cf. ὕφασμα below

τρίβος (h.Merc.+): Hdt. 8.140, Hp. *Art.* 7 αλ., X. *Cyr.* 4.5.13- Com.:

Philem. 246. 6; = τριβή, but = 'path' in *h. Merc. l. c.*

ὕδρηλος : Hp. *Ep.* 16 *al.*

ὕποπτήσω : X. *Cyr.* 1.5.1 *al.*, Aeschin. 2.105; the meaning in X. is almost αἰδοῦμαι, cf. καταπτήσω

ὕφασμα : Pl.(9), cf. on ποῦκυλμα above - Com.: Hermipp.5, Men. *Pk* 343, mon. 793

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

ἄνοος : Pl.(5, ψυχή, πόλις etc.) - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 736 (dial.). Pherecr. 19D (superl.); = ἄφρων

ἀποθαυμάζω : Hdt.(9), X. *Oec.* 2.17, Aeschin. 1.94, 119

βάδην : Hdt. 9.57, X. *An.* 4.6.25 *al.*, Arist. *HA* 629^b14 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 535, *Lys.* 254, Men. *fr.* 689 (ἄττιον ἢ βάδην), Sosip. 1.50; used technically in military language? cf. Hdt. *l. c.* (ἦγε βάδην), Ar. *Lys. l. c.* , X. *An. l. c.* , Men. *fr.* 689 (ἄττιον ἢ βάδην), also A. *Pers.* 19 οἱ μὲν ἐφ' ἕπκων, οἱ δ' ἐπὶ ναῶν, πεζοῦ τε βάδην πολέμου σιῦφος παρέχοντες

καταπτήσω : D. 4.8, Lycurg. 40; image from cock-fighting in orators? cf. ὑποπτήσω

παλύντονος : Hdt. 7.69 (τόξα), Heraclit. 51(?) - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1739 (serious lyr.); traditional epithet of τόξα, as in Hom., S. *Tr.* 511, Hdt. 7.69; its occurrence in A. *Ch.* 162 (τόξα) is dubious

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἀγέλαστος (*h. Cer.+*) : Heraclit. 92 (Σύβυλλα ἀγέλαστα φθειγγομένη) - Com.: Phryn. 18 (βύον) ; probable in *Od.* 8.307 ἔργα γελαστά (ἔργ' ἀγέλαστα *v. l.*)

ἀνηκουστέω : Hdt.(3), Th. 1.84 (τῶν νόμων); cf. ἀνηκουστιά in Pl. *Lg.*

671b; used in language of laws? with *Il.* 15.236 (=16.676)

οὐδ' ἄρα πατρός ἀνηκούστησεν, cf. A. *Pr.* 40 ἀνηκουστεῖν ... τῶν πατρός λόγων⁵⁴

διαθρύπτω : Hp. *Mul.* 1.74, X. *Lac.* 2.1 *al.*, Pl. *Lg.* 210e (ταπεινοῦντα

καί συστέλλοντα, ἀλλά μή, ... χαινοῦντα καί διαθρύπτοντα), *Lg.*

922c (ἀνοήτως ... καί διατεθρομμένως); = 'to break in pieces'

(Hom.), = (metaph.) σεμνύνομαι (A. *Pr.* 891), 'put on airs', cf.

Theoc. 6.15

ἔντοσθε(ν) : Hp. *Medic.* 11

ἐπίδρομος : [X.] *Cyn.* 6.9 (in techn. sense, = 'cord which runs along the

upper edge of a net'); A. *Supp.* 122 is of uncertain meaning

ἐπιρρύπτω : Arist. *HA* 629^b20

εὐσκοπος : X. *Cyr.* 6.3.2 (τά εὐσκοπώτατα = 'where one has the widest

view'); its meaning in X.*L.c.* seems to be ὁ ἔχων ἀγαθὴν σκοπὴν,

whereas Poetry (Hom., A.) understands it as ὁ καλῶς τοῦ σκοποῦ

τυγχάνων, cf. the double meaning of εὐαγής and εὐλογέω (p. 251)

καταθάπτω : Lys.? 6.47, Isoc. 19.22; more emphatic than the simple

verb, cf. κατακαλύπτω

κλαυθμός : Hdt.(3), Arist. *Pol.* 1336^a35

μονογενής (Hes.+) : Hdt.(2), Pl.(3)

παρακλίνω : Hdt.(2), Hp. *Art.* 54, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 157, 981 (anap.)

παρεκβαίνω (Hes.+) : Arist. *EN* 1109^b19 *al.*; for παρεκ- = παρα- cf. πα-

ρεξέρχομαι = παραβαίνω in A. *Pr.* 551

ὑποκάμπω : [X.] *Cyn.* 5.16

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

πρόρριζος : Hdt.(3), And. 1.146 (οὐχεται (γένος)), Arist. HA 616^a2
 (?) - Com.: Ar. Ra. 587 (curse in an oath); if πρόρριζος =
 ὁ πρό τῆς ῥύζης (cf. πρόκωπος as explained below), then what
 may lie behind the expression πρόρριζον οὐχεται γένος is
 that the younger members of a family have perished before
 the older ones, which is unnatural

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

ἄπτερος : Hdt. 7.92, Pl. Phdr. 256d, Arist. HA 523^b17 αλ. - Com.:
 Eub. 107.18 (hex.). Since an ἔτος πτερόεν in Hom. is an ἔτος
 which flies from one's mouth to another's ear, perhaps an
 ἄπτερος φάτις in A. Ag. 276 is a rumour which was not told
 directly by one person to another but was spread anonymous-
 ly

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpASE)

ἀποψύχω : Hp. Morb. 1.19 (pass.), Th. 1.134 (intrans.), Pl. Phdr. 242a,
 Arist. Rh. 1383^a4 - Com.: Sosip. 54; the verb is used transi-
 tively, or intransitively in the sense 'leave off breathing,
 expire' (Hom., A., S., Hp., Th.), and 'to cool (Hom., Pl.,
 Sosip.); cf. the double meaning of ψύχω and ancient etymolo-
 gies of ψυχή

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different in normal usage

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

τόκος : Hdt.(2), Hp., X. *Lac.* 15.5, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 1156 word-play with the double sense of τόκος, see K. J. Dover on the passage), *Th.* 845 (word-play again); the word means 'interest' in normal usage

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

μέροψ : Arist. *HA* 615^b25 (='bee-eater'), Straton 1.6 (word-play with the double meaning of μέροψ) almost synonymous with βροτοῦ in poetry

v. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

ένόδιος (είν-) : Hp. *Morb.Sacr.* 1, [X.] *Cyn.* 6.9 (techn.), Pl. *Lg.* 914b; cult-title, cf. S. *fr.* 532.2, *Ant.* 1119, *IG* 9(2).358.1286 etc.

πομπός : Hdt.(3); epithet of Hermes, cf. A. *Pers.* 626ff, S. *OC* 1548

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

έπίκλοπος : Pl. *Lg.* 781a (έπικλοπώτερον ... τό θήλυ, cf. Hes.*Op.* 67);

cult-title, cf. A. *Eu.* 149 ἰὼ παῦ Διός, ἐπίκλοπος πέλη, also 'Ἐ-
πικλόπειος Ζεύς ap. Hsch.; cf. φιλήτης

(b) Other religious terms

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

χοή : Hdt. 7.43, X. *Cyr.* 3.3.22 - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 488.13; technical term
for drink-offerings to the dead

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

θεοπρόπος : Hdt.(19) as 'a messenger sent to consult an oracle', cf.
also *IG* 12(5)141.9 (Paros, III BC) etc.; A. *Pr.* 659 uses the
word with this technical meaning, while in Homer (*Il.* 12.228 *al.*)
the meaning is almost the opposite, i.e. 'one who reveals the
divine will', 'a prophet'; Soph. uses it as an adj. (*Tr.* 822
τοῦπος τὸ θεοπρόπον) in the sense of 'prophetic', cf. also
θεοπροπέω and θεοπρόπιον as technical terms

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἰλέομαι (or ἰλάο-) : Pl. *Lg.* 804b (ἰλεοῦμαι codd.); probably from
religious laws, cf. ἰλαος

(2) Technical terms other than religious ones

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

λεκτός (Hes.+) : *BSA* 51.161 C7 (Chios, VI BC, βουλή) suggests that
the word was a non-Attic technical term

πυλωρός (Ep. πυλαω-, Ionic πυλου-) : Hdt.(6); technical term for 'the

guards of Propylaea at Athens, cf. *IG* 2².2297

ῥύσιον : *SIG* 56.41(Argos, V BC); technical term for 'pledge'

ὕφαντός : Th. 2.97 - Com.: Men. *Dysc.* 923; cf. πλεκτός

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

ἐπαίτιος : Th. 5.65, 6.61, Lys. 7.39; technical term in laws, cf. Lex

ap. D. 24.105, Sol. ap. Poll. 8.22

πατροφόνος : Pl. *Lg.* 869b, 960b; technical word in laws as suggested by

Pl. *Ll.c.*

φυκτήριον (Hes.+) : *IG* 2².1543 (Eleusis, IV BC) - Com.: Nicostr.9;

technical term for 'wine-cooler'

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

ἀγρονόμος : Hp. *Vict.* 2.49, Pl(17 in *Lg.*), Arist. *Pol.* 1321^b30; administrative term, cf. Pl. and Arist. *L.c.*

ἐπήβολος : Hdt. 8.111, 9.94, Hp. *Lex* 2, Pl. *Lg.* 666d (τῆς καλλίστης ψῆξης),

724β (παιδείας), *Euthd.* 289β (ἐπιστήμης), Hyp. *fr.* 78 (μήτε

πόλεως μήτε πολιτείας), Arist. *EN* 1101^a13 - Com.: Archipp. 37

χρημάτων); the word looks like a legal term, cf. Hyp. *L.c.* and

ἐπηβολή in *Leg.Gort.* 5.50 and *SEG* 3.342.15 (Boetia, III BC);

with φρενῶν ἐπηβόλους in *A.Pr.* 444, cf. *S. Ant.* 492, *fr.* 108P

μνήμων : Pl.(13) - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 414, *Pax* 761 (anap.); οἱ μνήμονες is

an administrative term in Arist. *Pol.* 1321^b39, *SIG* 45.8 (Halic.,

V BC), *Leg.Gort.* 11.6, cf. also the technical use of ἱερομνήμων

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἄσθμαίνω : Hp. *Morb.* 3.7 ; technical term in Medic., cf. ἄσθμα⁵⁵

its absence from Soph. and Eur. is surprising in view of the many scenes of violence in their works.

ἰχώρ : Hp. *Cord.* 11 *al.*, Pl. *Ti.* 82e, 83c, Arist. *HA*, 521^b2 *al.*;
technical in medicine, cf. Dumortier 53

vi. Words occurring in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

οὔχωκα : Hdt. 1.189, 8.108, 9.98 *al.* ; παρ-οὔχωκεν in Hom.; Ionic type? (οὔχώκεα and οὔχωκα in Hdt.)

b. Words occurring also in comedy but not in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

ἐγκονέω : Ar. *Ach.* 1088, *V.* 240, *Av.* 1324, *Ec.* 489, *Pl.* 255 (dial.); all examples from Tragedy except E. *Pir.* 17 and all from Ar. are imperatives or equivalent to imperatives; the latter should probably be explained as an intrusion from serious poetry, cf. ἔρπε, ἐρπέτω; see also ἀθρέω (p. 76)

ἐπισ(σ)εύω : Ar. *fr.* 698 (dithyr. par.); = ἐπέροχομαι, ἐφοροῦμαι

θωύσσω : Men. *Si agon.* 170; = βοῶ

πέλεια : Ar. *Av.* 575 (anap., reference to Hom.), Antiph. 175.3 (ἡ Κύπρος ἔχει πελειᾶς διαφόρους, suggests use in Cypr.); = περιστερὰ

πολεύω (-έω) : Ar. *Av.* 181 (comic etymology of πόλος); = πλανῶμαι, ἀρῶ

πρόμος : Ar. *Th.* 50 (paratr. of Agathon); = ἄρχων

τλητός : Ar. *Lys.* 529(anap. and com. hyp.: δεινόν ... κοῦ τλητόν); all examples after Homer are negatived cf. οὐκ ἀνασχετός

ὠλένη (h. *Merc.*+) : Ar. *Ra.* 1322 (paratr. of E., who shows particular preference for the word) - Cleitorian (Arc.) word according to AB 1096.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

ἀμέγαρος : Ar. *Th.* 1049 (paratr. of E.'s *Andromeda*)

ἀϋτέω : Ar. *Lys.* 717 (τὶ Ζῆν' ἀϋτεῖς;: paratr.); = βοῶ

γαμφηλαί : Ar. *Eg.* 198(epic par.); = γνάθος, σιαγών

θελκτήριοσ : Men. *fr.* 782 (θελκτήρια, v.l. κουφίσματα)

κύντερος(-τατος superl.) : Eub. 85 (κυντατώτατα, com. hyp.), Pherecr.

106; cf. ὀπλότερος; the hyper-comparative forms, which were used by A., Eub. and Pherecr., presumably show a tendency to hyperbole, cf. χειρότερος in Epic; = ἀναιδέστερος, ἀνασχυντότερος

κύπτερος : Ar.*Av.* 803 (=πιτερᾶ), Stratt. 27 (= πιτερᾶ); epithet of ναῦς both in *Il.* 13.62 and in A. *Supp.* 734

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

ἀλφησιτής : kind of fish in Epich. 44, Sophr. 63 and Numen. ap. Ath.; Sicilian

ἀργής : Ar. *Av.* 1747 (anap., κεραινονόν); = λευκός, λαμπρός

γαμφῶνυξ : Ar. *Av.* 359, 1306 (comic dial.)

εὐκηλος : Pherecr. 152 (hex.)

κωκύω : Ar. *Ec.* 648 (anap.), *Ra.* 34, *Lys.* 1222; always used of women in Epic and Tragedy, so when applied to men in Ar. *Il. cc.* it would have sounded as comic impropriety; = θρηνώ

μάκελλα : Ar. *Av.* 1240 (par.); given its absence from references to rural life in Ar. (*Ach.* and *Pax*) and its parodic character in Ar. *Av.* l. c., one may assume that it was not an actual tool in s. v Athens

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἀνδρακάς : Cratin. 19; = κατ' ἄνδρα, χωρὶς (according to Sud.)

βάσκω : Ar. *Th.* 783 (paratr. of E.'s *Telephos*); always in imperative;
= ἔθει

μάχλος (Hes.+) : Com. *Adesp.* 33D; μαχλοσύνη in Hom.; applied to Ares in A. *Supp.* 636 in the sense ἀκόρεστος, ἀκόλαστος

ὄτω : Ar. *Lys.* 81, 156, 998, 1256 (Lacon.), Epil. 3 (doric); it would have sounded doric in s.v. Athens

πάπ(π)ας : both in Old and New Com. as a child's word for 'father'; it is also a Sicilian word for 'father', as we know from *Et.M.* 651.5, Gaisford πάππα· προσφώνησις τμητικῆ υἱῶν πρὸς πατέρα ... οὕτω λέγεται παρὰ Συρακουσίου οὗ πατήρ· πᾶς, καὶ κατὰ ἀναδιπλασιασμόν πάππας καὶ πλεονασμῶ τοῦ π, πάππα; cf. also Eust. 565.17⁵⁶ The Aeschylean fragment, where this noun occurs contains many other Sicilian words; see Cantarella 65

σπαρνός (Hes.+) : Plat. 253 (= σπάνιον, Phot.)

ii. Words with familiar ingredients, and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

ἄσκοπος : Men. *Dysc.* 715 (τοῦ βίου τὴν τελευταίην)

Διογενής : Ar. *Av.* 1263 (lyr.)

νύχιος(Hes.+) : Ar. *Av.* 698 (anap., par. of Hes. *Th.*); = νυκτερινός

σέβας : Ar. *Nu.* 302 (serious lyr.)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

μετάτροπος (Hes.+) : Ar. *Pax* 945 (lyr., πολέμου μετάτροπος αὔρα, cf.

E. *EL.* 1147 μετάτροποι πνέουσιν αὔραι δόμων⁵⁷)

παλαιγενής:Antiph.237.1(βακχίου),Alex.119.2(νέκταρος),Cratin.73.59 Aust.

πολυδάκρυτος : Ar. *Th.* 1041 (lyr., paratr. of E's *Andromeda*)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

εὕγμα : Ar. *Th.* 354 (serious lyr.); = a) 'boast',(*Od.*22.249) cf. εὐ-

χομαι = 'to be proud', 'boast', b)'prayer' (A., S. and Ar.*Th.*,

l.c.)

καθικνέομαι : Men. *Epit.* 73; also in non-Attic prose with a technical

sense : *IG* 9(1).334.30 (Locr., V BC) (τό καθικόμενον = 'one's share of an inheritance')

κονίω : Ar. *Ec.* 291, 1177(com. lyr.)

μεθύστερος (adj. and adv.) (*h. Cer.*+) : Cratin. 119

φερέσβιος : Antiph.1 (Δηώ, paratr. of S. *fr.* 754), cf. βυσόδωρος

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

ἄφυλλος : Xenarch. 13 (στέφανον); in A. *Eu.* 785 the meaning is 'depriving of leaves' although there is no verbal stem in the

word; cf. ἄπυρος in the sense 'not yet put on the fire'

iv. Technical terms

Religious terms

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἐπίστροφος : Ephipp. 3.10;= 'having dealings with'

θύος : Eur. 108('kind of cake'); probably religious technical term as suggested by *IG* 12(5).593.17 (Iulis, V BC) etc.

c. Words not occurring either in comedy or in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v. Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

ἄγραυλος :

ἄμπυξ :

ἀτίζω : = ἀτιμάζω

βοτήρ : = ποιμήν

δρυμός :

καταφθύω :

κελαινός :

κέλλω : = ὀκέλλω, ἐξοκέλλω, ἐλαύνω

κῶρυς : = κράνος

νάϊος (νηϊ-) : = ναυτικός

νέρθε(ν) : cf. ἔνερθε(ν)

οὔδας : = ἔδαφος

τάρβος : = δέος

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

αἰθαλόεις (-οῦς):

ἀμολγός : 'ἐν νυκτός ἀμολγῶ' in Hom., νυκτός ἀμολγόν in Aeschylus,
ἀμολγόν νύκτα in Euripides; its meaning is uncertain, see
Chantraine, s.v. ἀμέλγω

ἄποτμος : = δυστυχής

ἀρεΐφατος (ἀρηΐ-) :

βέλεμνον : = 'dart' in Hom., but prob.= 'weapon' in A. Ag. 1496, cf.
Fraenkel in his Appendix ; for the generalization of sense
as regards weapons, cf. ἔγχος

βληχή : used of babies metaphorically in A. and E.

βρύζω : = νυστάζω

γεράσμιος (h. Merc.):

δυσκέλαδος : = δύσφημος

ἐπιστρωφάω :

ἐπόρνυμι :

ἰυγμός : = κραυγή

κάρηνον : = κεφαλή

κῆδειος : nb. κῆδος is technical term

μεύλιγμα :

μειλύσσω : = πραῦνω

μεταστένω : for the meaning of μετα-, cf. μεταλγέω

νόστιμος : probably dialectal as suggested from the survival of the
word in Modern Greek in the sense 'savoury', 'tasty', 'appeti-
zing' for which cf. L.S.J. s.v. II and νόστος II

ὄρφνατος : = νυκτερινός, σκοτεινός

παχνόω : = φύχω; always used metaphorically in poetry

πλαγκτός : cf. Πλαγκταὶ Κυάνεαι in Hdt. 4.85

πρόπαρ (Hes.+) : = πρῖν, πρό; cf. προπάροιθε(ν)

πρυμνός : probable in A. *Supp.* 989 (ἐκ πρυμνῆς φρενός Sidw., εὐπρυμνῆ
cod., cf. A. *Ag.* 805 ἀπ' ἄκρας φρενός)

τρίπτυχος : probable in A. *fr.* 109M

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

ἄω : = βλέπω

ἄβροτος : convenient metrical alternative for ἄμβροτος, as shown from the fact that both are applied by Hom. to νύξ (*Il.* 14.78; *Od.* 11.330). Aeschylus, however, seems to draw a distinction between the two adjectives by using ἄβροτος as an epithet of ἐρημιά (A. *Pr.* 2) in the sense 'deserted of men' and ἄμβροτος as epithet of θεά (A. *Eu.* 259) in the traditional sense of 'divine'. Opinions differ among scholars (cf. Sideras, 48, n.153) as to whether Aesch. misunderstood the Homeric passage or deliberately used the word in a different sense. If he did deliberately change the meaning of the word, then we probably have here an example of the poet's tendency to etymologise the adjective in a manner that differs from the traditional one' (i.e. ἄ-βροτός); this tendency is not unparalleled in Aesch. (cf. περίφρων, ὑπέρθυμος) and is moreover helped in this case by the Homeric passage (*Il.* 14.78) ἦν καὶ τῇ ἀπόσχωνται πολέμοιο Τρῶες.

Ἄιδωνεύς : = Ἄϊδης

ἀκηδέω : = ἀμελῶ

ἀναρροιβδέω :

ἀτάρβητος : cf. τάρβος, ἀταρβής

ἀφράσμων (*h. Cer.*+) :

ἄφορρος (adj. and adv.) :

δήλημα : = βλάβη

ἐκθρόψκω : = ἐκπηδῶ

ἔλωρ : = λεία

ἐπικραίνω : κραίνω seems to be Sicilian: see p. 78; ἐπικραίνω occurs in Archyt. ap. Iamb. *Protr.* 4; 13 times in A. (1 in *Th.*, 5 in *Supp.*, 7 in *Orest.*) and once in Soph.

ἐπίρροθος : = α) 'helper' (Hom., Hes., A.) : A. *Th.* 368 νύκτερον τέλος ... ἀλγέων ἐπίρροθον seems to echo Hes. *Op.* 560 μακραῦ ἐπίρροθου εὐφρόναι εἰσύν, = β) abusive (S) : with this meaning of the word, cf. A. *Th.* 7 φρουμύοις πολυρρόθοις

ἐπιστενάχω : = 'to groan after', hence 'to groan for somebody or something', cf. ἐπίρροθος

εὔνυς : = ἐστερημένος

μαιμάω : = ἐπιθυμῶ, ὀρέγομαι

ὀλέκω : Hom. uses it both actively (trans.) and passively. The first usage occurs in Soph. *Ant.* 1285 τὶ μ' ὀλέκεις and the second in *Tr.* 1013 ὠλεκόμαν ὁ τάλας. In Aesch. *Pr.* 564 the mss. have τίνος ἀμπλακίας ποινάς (ποιναῖς and ποιναῖς *vv. ll.*) ὀλέκη which is dubious because it requires ποινάς to be taken as the internal object of ὀλέκη; the gap in meaning, however, between verb and object seems too wide to bridge. H. Stephanus conjectured ποινά σ' ὀλέκει which is very attractive as avoiding the above difficulty and having its exact parallel in S. *Ant.* 1285.

It is also worth noticing that ὀλέκω as type of verb is a little unusual. The present in -κω strongly reminds perfects in -κα and this impression may be justified; cf. Kaibel 126 on Epich 190, where evidence is cited that presents in -κω were supposingly formed from perfects in -κα παρὰ Συρακοσίου; of course, in the case of ὀλέκω, the reduplication of the perfect is absent; however occurrences of the verb in Emp. (from Acragas) and in Theoc. may suggest that the verb had a Doric character.

ὄτοβος (Hes.+):

πόρτις := δάμαλις (Ep., S), μόσχος (A.)

φυσιάω := φυσῶ

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἀγάστονος :

ἀγχύμολος : cf. ἐπίμολος; -μολεῖν is Doric

ἀδήριτος : = ἄμαχος

ἄητος : = μέγας (according to Hsch.), σφοδρός (Hom.)

αἰγίλιψ :

ἄϊδνός (Hes.+):

αἰνόμερος :

αἰολόμητις (Hes.+):

ἀκίχητος :

ἄλδαίνω : = ἀξάνω, τρέφω

ἄλφεισίβοιος : nb. Ἄλφεισιβοία is also proper name in S. fr. 880 P

ἄμαθύνη : Sicilian? cf. ἀμαθῦτις in Epich., ἄμαθος in Nic., ἀμαθύνη in

Theoc. 2.26

ἀμφινωμάω (*h. Cer. +*) : almost = περιβάλλω

ἀνδροκτασία :

ἀρή : = ὄλεθρος

ἀρθμός (*h. Merc. +*) : only ἄρθμιος in Hom.; = δεσμός

βαλός (βηλ-) : for βα-, cf. Björck 129; = οὐδός

βριθύς : = βαρύς

γανάω : dub. in *A. Supp.* 1019

δάος : restored in *A. Ag.* 590⁵⁸; = δῶς

δηναίος : cf. Hsch. δηναίον ' πολυχρόνιον, ἀρχαῖον : the first meaning seems to be that of *Il.* 5. 407 οὐ δηναίος ὅς ἀθανάτοισι μαχεται and the second one that of *A. Pr.* 794 (κόραι); 912 (θρόνων) : and also, if the correction is right, that of *Eu.* 845, 879 (τιμᾶν) (cf. ἀρχαιοπρεπῆ ... τιμᾶν in *A. Pr.* 409)

διάκτορος : *A. Eu.* 567 is corrupt; if, however, διάκτορος is right as epithet of σάλπιγξ (as FTr), this could probably throw light on how A. interpreted the Homeric διάκτορος 'Αργεῖϋφόντης, i.e. 'messenger'

διαρραίω :

δίπλαξ :

δίσομαι : = δικάω, ἐλαύνω

δολόμητις :

εἰσθρόσκω :

εἰσοιχνέω : = εἰσέρχομαι

ἐκτολυπεύω (*Hes. +*) :

ἐκφθίνω : = ἐξόλλυμι

ἐνέρτερος :

ἐνώπια : cf. Hsch. ἐνώπια ' τὰ καταντικρὺ τοῦ πυλῶνος φαινόμενα μέρη ἃ

καί διεκδύμου ἐνεκα τῶν παριόντων. The final clause may explain why A. in *Supp.* 146 says ἔχουσα σέμν' ἐνώπι' ἀσφαλέα (sc. Ἄρτεμις); The reference may be to the statue of the goddess lying on the ἐνώπια, where she can watch everything

ἐπέλομαι (ἐπι- Ep.) :

ἐπικέλλω : restored in A. *Pr.* 100 (Coenen, Blaydes) = προσορμίζω

ἐπικέλομαι : nb. κέλομαι is Doric and probably Sicilian, see p. 18

= ἐπικαλῶ (or -οῦμαι)

ἐπικεύθω : = ἐπικρύπτω, ἀποκρύπτω

ἔραζε :

εὐκραιρος (*h. Merc.*+) : cf. Homeric ὀρθόκραιρος

ἑπιλοχάρμης :

κῆκυσ : = ἰσχὺς

κόναβος :

λιγαίνω :

μακεδνός : = ὑψηλός

ματάω :

μάφ : μάφ αὖτως it is taken by A. from Hom.; the word, however, may

be Sicilian, cf. Kaibel 209 on *Gloss.* 123, μαψίδιος in Alcman and Theoc.

μυκηθμός

μύχιος (*Hes.*+) :

νημερτής :

ὄνθος : = κόπρος?

ὀνοτάζω (*Hes.*+) : active in *Hes. Op.* 258 and *h. Merc.* 30 but middle in

A. *Supp.* 10

ὀροθύνω : = ἐρεθίζω

ὀρσολοπέομαι (-πεύω) (*h. Merc.*+) :

ὄρχαμος : = ἡγεμών

οὔτιδανός :

παναίολος :

παραπαφύσσω : = ἔξαπατάω

πεμπάζω :

προὔαπτω : "Αἶδι προὔαφεν in *Il.* 1.3 and "Αἶδα προὔαφαι in *A. Th.* 322

ῥαιστήρ : = σφῦρα

ῥοιβδέω :

ῥυσύπτολις :

σμερδνός :

στεῦμαι : = ἀπειλῶ, δηλῶ

στροφοδινέομαι : στρεφε- in *Hom.* but στροφο- in *A. Ag.* 51 (στρεφε-
Dind.)

φυσύζοος : cf. ζώφυτος with the same components but in reverse order

χερειότερος : hyper-comparative of χερείων (epic form) cf. ὀπλό-
τερος, κύντερος etc. which have apparently lost their com-
parative sense already in Epic.

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more
or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

γενειάς : = γένειον

ἔδρανον (*Hes.+*) := ἔδρα

ἔρέσσω : = ἐλαύνω

πάγχαλκος :

φθογγή : = φωνή

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

Ἄχαλός (adj.) :

ἐκτελής (Hes.+) : = τέλειος

ἔπευφημέω :

ἵππηλάτης : like ἵππότης, it is a standard epithet of heroes in Hom., but means simply ἵππεύς in Trag.; for -ηλάτης, cf. ὄνηλάτης in common usage

μελάνδετος : the second element has lost its weight, cf. μελάγχμιος;
= μέλας

παιδνός : = παῖς (Hom.), νήπιος (A.), παιδικός (E.)

πρύμνηθεν : = ἐκ πρύμνης

φημίζω :

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

ἀμφιχάσκω :

ἔπαυλος : = α) 'a fold for sheep' in Hom. and S. *OT* 1138

= b) 'dwelling, home' in A. *Pers.* 870, S. *OC* 669

ἐπιπέιθομαι :

εὐπλοία :

θρεπτήριος (Hes.+) : the word occurs first in Hes. *Op.* 188 in neut. plur. as 'return made (by children) for (their) rearing (τροφεία)' cf. also *h.Cer.* 168.223 and S. *OC* 1263. *A.Ch.* 6 treats the word as adj. with the same meaning but in the sense of 'nourishing' in *Ch.* 545

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

ἀνήροτος :

ἀνικτος : = ἄπλυτος (Epic), but = 'not to be washed out' (A.Ag, 1460)

αὐτοδίδακτος :

εὐρύπορος : in A. *Pers.* 100 εὐρυπόροιο θαλάσσης' cf. *Il.* 15.381 etc.

εὐτρεφής (-τραφ.?) :

εὐχαλκος :

θυμηδής : cf. θυμαλγής

λιθάς : = λίθος in Hom., but 'shower of stones' collectively in A.

Th. 158, 212 on the analogy of ἵππας etc.

μεθαιρέω : cf. μεταμανθάνω

ὄλ(π)όθι :

κάνορμος : κἀνορμος λιμῆν in A.*fr.* 496. 11M as in *Od.* 18. 195

παραβασύα (παρβ-, παραιβ-) (Hes.+) :

παρειπεῖν : = πεῖσαι; for παρα- in this sense cf. παραθέλω, παραπαφίσκω
etc.

πλειότερος : hyper-comparative cf. χειρότερος

πολύκλητος :

πολυπενθής :

πολύπυρος :

προσάσσω :

προτύπτω :

προφεύγω :

στένος(ερ. στεῖνος): atticisation of the epic word

στρατόω :

χαλκήρης :

χαμάδις : = χαμαί

χύσις : = 'heap of scattered objects' (Hom.)
 = 'liquid poured forth' (A.Ch. 97)

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a sense that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

πρόπας : = πᾶς

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (EpAS)

κέρδιστος : = πανουργότατος in *Il.* 6.153 (of Sisyphos)
 = φρονιμώτατος in *A. Pr.* 385 and *S. Aj.* 743

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different in normal usage

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

δήμιος : = δημόσιος in Epic and Aeschylus, while its normal meaning in Athens is 'public executioner'

v. Technical terms

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

πρότονος : technical term for 'a rope joining the masthead to the forepart of a ship', cf. *P.Cair.*, *Zen.* 754.4 (III BC) etc.; see also Van Nes 113f

πρυμνήσιος : used in pl. for the 'stern-cables'

vi. Words felt to be phonologically alienOccurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (EpAE)

ἀντολή : = ἀνατολή

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (EpA)

παρβαίνω : = παραβαίνω

τύπτε : = τύποτε

vii. Words occurring in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s.v. AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (EpASE)

κοιμάω : the active occurs only in Epic and tragic poetry

III. Words taken from early Lyric ($L_1 \bar{L}_2 + A + SE$)1. Occurring also in s.v. Lyric ($L_1 L_2 A + SE$)a. Occurring also in prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v. AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides ($L_1 L_2 ASE$)

βατός : Hp. *Lex* 1, Democr. 119 - Com.: *Ach.* 2 (com. hyp.), *Nu.* 1013 (anap., humorous description of a man, γλωττιαν), *Antiph.* 33.5, *Polioch.* 2.4; Ionic?, cf. Hp., Democr., Parm. ; first in *Sapph.* and *Sol.* ;
= μικρός, ὀλίγος

δορά : *Hdt.* (2), *Pl. Smo.* 221e (σατύρου), *Euthd.* 285c (εὖ μου ἢ δορά μὴ

εἰς ἄσκόν τελευτήσῃ, ὥσπερ ἡ τοῦ Μαρσίου); first in Thgn.; =
δέρμα

δρόσος : Hdt. 2.68, Pl. *Ti.* 59e (τό δ' ἐπὶ γῆς συμπαγὲν ἐκ δρόσου γενόμενον πάχνη λέγεται) - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1339 (paratr. of E.'s lyrics), *Nu.* 330, 978 (anap.), *Eq.* 1285, Cratin. 125; first in Sim.; as Prof. Dover remarks, the word must mean σπέρμα in A. *Ag.* 141, i.e. semen in metaph. sense, cf. Call. *fr.* 260.19 Pf., Verg. *G.* 11.151f 'saeva leonum semina', and cf. similar words like γόνος, ἔρση, ψάκαλον (as in φακαλοῦχος)⁵⁹

ἔστε : Hdt.(11), X. *An.* 3.4.49 *al.*, Pl. *Smp.* 211c (ἔστ' ἄν ... τό μάθημα τελευτήσῃ); dialectal, as very common in non-Attic inscriptions and avoided by Com., except Epich. 85.324 Aust. and *Com. Adesp.* 261.15 Aust. ; = ἔως

εὐμαρής : Hp. *Decent.* 13, Pl(2, as adv.), Democr. 223 -Com.: Pherecr. 108.6 (ἔνθεσιν); first in Sapph.; = εὐκόλος

θειγγάνω : X. *Cyr.* 1.3.5 *al.*, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 1004 (Lac.), Antiph. 55.10, Pherecr. 10.4, *Com. Adesp.* 311.2 Aust; first in Archil.; probably Doric, cf. Ar. *l. c.*, *IG* 12(3).451 (Thera) etc.; = ἄπτομα

λάχος : X. *An.* 5.3.9 *al.*; first in Thgn.; dialectal, cf. *IG* 5(2).262.20 (Mantineia, V BC), *Schwyzler* 289.88 (Rhodian, II BC)

λήμα : Hdt.(4) - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 457, 1350, *Th.* 459, *Ra.* 602, 899 (lyr.), 463, 500 (humorous pomposity), Strattis(?) 220.42 Aust; first in Sim. 107b, 2D (on ^{the} battle of Plataea); = φρόνημα

πτυχή : Pl. *Ep.* 312d (ἡ πόντου ἡ γῆς ἐν πτυχαῖς), Arist. *HA* 549^a17; first in Sim.

- τέγγω : Hp. *Nat.Mul.* 35, Pl. *R.* 361c (τέγγεσθαι ὑπό κατοδοξίας), *Lg.* 866d (ἐν θαλάττῃ τέγγων τοὺς πόδας), 880e (ἀτεράμονι χρωμένων ... φύσει καὶ μηδέεν τεγχθέντων) - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 550 (anap.), *Ra.* 1311 (paratr. of E' lyrics), *fr.* 906 (dub., αἵματος ταγαῖ κηλῦδα τέγγῃ); first in Alc.; = βρέχω
- φεῦ : Pl.(3), X. *Ages.* 7.5. *al.* - Com.: very common; first in Sim.
- φαιδρός : D. 18.323, 45.68, X. *An.* 2.6.11 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 550 (lyr.), *Pax* 156 (anap.), Cratin. 301 (τράπεζαι), Alex.119.1 (κρατήρ); first in Sol.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁L₂AE)

- ἀμπλακία : Hp. *Ep.* 22, first in Thgn.
- ἔργμα : Democr. 43, 63; probably Ionic as in Democr and 11 times in Thgn.; first in Archil.; = ἔργον
- καλύγκοτος : Hdt. 4.156, Antipho Soph. 49 (τὰ καλύγκοτα λέγειν) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 390 (lyr.), Epich. 85.492 Aust; first in Archil.
- *κτόμαι : *Leg.Gort.* 9.43 *al.*; X. *An.* 3.3.18 *al.*; common in Doric documentary prose, cf. *SIG* 1164 (Dodona), also in *SIG* 306.7 (Tegea, IV BC) etc. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 943 (lyr. par.); Doric and Arc., cf. inscrr., also in Theoc.; first in Sol.; = κτώμαι
- πιαύνω : Hp. *Mul.* 1.47, Pl. *Lg.* 807a (ἐν τρόπῳ βοσκήματος ... πιαυνόμενον), Arist. *HA* 520^b7 *al.*; first in Xenoph.; = παχύνω
- χοιράς (subst.+adj.) : Hdt. 2.29, Hp. *Aph.* 3.26, Th. 7.33 (νησοί); first in Thgn.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁L₂AS)

- ποταύνιος : Hp. *Acut.* 37 *al.*; first in Sim.; = πρόσφατος; Doric acc. to Phot.⁶⁰

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁L₂A)

ἀμίαντος : Pl. *Lg.* 777d (ἀμίαντος τοῦ ἀνοοίου πέρι); first in Thgn; it could possibly have been term used in religious law

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

ἀβλαβής : Hp. *Epid.* 1.6, Th. 5.18, 47 (σπονδαί, both passages are treaties and in both ἀβλαβής is coupled with ἄδολος), Pl.(8), X. *Eq.* 6.1 (superl.), *Cyr.* 4.13 - Com.: Men. *Fl.* 68(ἀ]βλαβής πόνου); apparently used in language of treaties and official documents, cf. Th.*ll. ca.*, *IG* 1.33, also ἀβλαβής τοῦ δρᾶσαί τε καὶ παθεῖν in Pl. *Lg.* 953b etc.; first in Sapph., also in *h. Merc.* 83

γέννα : Pl. *Phlb.* 25d (τοῦ πέρατος γένναν, about the universe); Is. *fr.* 136 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1063(lyr.); first in Alc.; = γένος

ἐφήμερος : Hp. *Apñ.* 4.55 (πυρετός), Th. 2.53, Pl.(3), Arist. *Pol.* 1252^b16 *al.* - Com.: Diph. 45 (τύχας), Ar. *Nu.* 223 (ὦ' φήμερε, Socratic pomposity in addressing Strepsiades), Men. *fr.* 324(βίον); first in Thgn.; = ἡμερήσιος? cf. ἐφημέριος in Hom.

ὄχθος : Hdt.(8, = 'hill') - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 774 (lyric song of birds), Th. 1105 (paratr. of E' *Andromeda*), Eup. 371(?); first in Sapph., also in *h. Ap.*17

προσορᾶω : Hdt.1.129, Pl. *Phdr.* 250e - Com.: Cratin.260 (hex.), first in Sapph.

ὕποπτερος : Hdt(3), Pl.(5) - Com.: Ar. *Th.*1100 (paratr. of E:' *Andromeda*),

Av. 786, 797, *Eub.* 41.2 ; first in *Mimn.*

φιλόφρων : *Hdt.* (4 times as adv.), *X. Mem.* 3.16 *αλ.*, *Pl.* (5 times as adv.); cf. φιλοφροσύνη in *Hom.*; perhaps used normally as adv.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁L₂AE)

δεσπόσυνος : *X. Oec.* 9.16 *αλ.* - *Com.*: *Ar. Th.* 42 (paratr. of Agathon), *Anaxandr.* 41.33 (anap.); first in *Tyrt.* 5.2 as subst. and in *h.Cer.* 144 (λέχος) as adj.; = δεσπότης, δεσποτικός

εὐδοξος : *Hdt.* 7.99, *Th.* 1.84 (superl.); *Pl.* (2); first in *Thgn.*, favoured by *Pi.* and *Ba.*

οἰνηρός : *Hdt.* 3.16, *Hp. Fract.* 24 (σαλῆνες), *Arist. EN* 1135^a2 - *Com.*: *Cratin.* 187, 461, *Alex.* 55 (ἀγγεῖον); first in *Anacr.*

χορεύμα : *Pl. Lg.* 655c (τῆς κακίας) - *Com.*: *Ar. Av.* 746 (lyr.); nb. -μα in *Pl.*; first in *Stesich.*; = χορός

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁L₂AS)

σαφηνής : *Hdt.* (3, -έως as adv.); first in *Thgn.*

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁L₂A)

φθόρος : *Th.* 2.51, 52, *Pl. Euthd.* 285b (φθόρον τιναῖ καὶ ὄλεθρον), *D.* 13. 24. - *Com.*: *Ar. Eq.* 1151, *Th.* 535 (as if it were a nick-name), *Men. fr.* 159.5 *Aust.*; first in *Thgn.*; = φθορά, ὄλεθρος; ἐς φθόρον may be a colloquial expression, see P.T. Stevens, *CQ* 39, 1945, p. 103

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

ἐμπρέπω : Hdt.(2) - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 605 (elevated lyr.); first in Sapph.; πρέπω in the meaning 'to be conspicuous' is poetic

iv. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

οὐρος : Th. 7.53, X. *HG* 1.6.37, Pl. *Prt.* 338a, Arist. *GA* 753^a22 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 669 (lyr.), *Lys.* 550(anap.), *Eq.* 433(κῦμα), Men. *fr.* 205; first in Archil.; epithet of Ζεὺς in A. *Supp.* 594, etc., see Roscher VI, 118

πόντιος : Arist. *Mete.* 368^b33 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 322, *Av.* 250 (lyr.), *Ra.* 1341 (paratr. of E.), *Pax* 140 (paratr.), *Th.* 872 (paratr. of E. *Hel.*) etc; common as epithet of Poseidon

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁L₂A)

ἐναγώνιος : Arist. *VV* 1250^b37 (νῦκαλ) - Com.: Ar. *Pl.* 1161 (ἐναγώνιος ... ἔσομαι, Hermes is speaking); epithet of Hermes also in Sim. 555.1, Pi. *P.* 2.10 and A. *fr.* 738 M

(b) Other religious termsOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

ἀκροθύλια : Hdt.(6), Th. 1.132, *Pl.* 946b (ἀκροθύλιον 'Απόλλωνι κατά τόν παλαιόν νόμον ἀνατίθειαι κοινόν καί 'Ηλίφ); religious term

(2) Technical terms other than religious onesOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

ἄφυκτος : Hdt. 9.116 (-ως), Hp. *Acut.* 10, Pl. *Lg.* 873c. (ἀφύκτω ... τύχη), *Tht.* 165b (ἐρωτήματι), *Euthd.* 276e (ἐρωτῶμεν ἄφυκτα), D. *Ep.* 3.18 (παῦσμα), Aeschin. 3.17 (λόγος) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 757 (lyr., λόγους), *Nu.* 1047 (σέ μέσον ἔχω λαβών ἄφυκτον), Nicoch. 3 D (εἰλήμεθα λαβήν ἄφυκτον); probably technical term in wrestling, cf. χεῖρες in Pi. *N.* 1.45, *I.* 8.65, πάλαισμα in A.*Eu.* 776, χερῶν ... δεσμοῦς in E. *Alc.* 984, cf. also Ar. *Nu.* *l. c.*, Nicoch. *l. c.*

b. Words occurring in Comedy but not in prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

αἰαῦ : several times in Ar. either in parodic passages or as comic and passionate exclamation ; first in Thgn.

ενυ (encl.) : Ar. *Ach.* 775 (Megarian), Eub. 108 (hex.), Theopomp. 3 (paratr.), Epich. 21 *al.*, Sophr. 35 *al.*; Doric, cf. Ar. *l. c.*, *IG* 4²(1).121.12 (Epid., IV BC) etc.; first in Alc. and very common in Pi., B.

φόβη : Cratin. 98.6 (lyr.); first in Sapph. and Alc.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁L₂A)

περσέπολις : Ar. *Nu.* 967 (par. of Lamprocles or Stesich., see Dover *ad. l.*), Eup. 192 (paratr. of A. *Pers.* 65), Phryn. 72 (par.)

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

άνάρυθος (άνή-) : Com.: Sop. 17 perhaps in Democr., cf. Democr. A 43 (Diels II, 95.9) σώματα πλήθος άνάρυθμα, cf. *Pers.* 40; first in Sapph.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁L₂AE)

άνθεμώδης : Ar. *Ra.* 449 (λεμμών, serious lyr.); first in Sapph.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁L₂AS)

μέλημα : Ar. *Ec.* 905, 972 (lyr.), Men. *Pk.* 214; first in Alc. m.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁L₂A)

γηραλέος : Cratin. 126 (anap.); first in Anacr. and Xenoph.; = γηραιός

μελύζω : Plat. 69.13 (Καρικόν μέλος (τι) μελύζεται); first in Alc. m.

iii. Technical terms (Cult-titles)

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

παγκρατής : Ar. *Th.* 317 (Artemis, lyr.), 368 (Zeus, lyr.), Plat. *fr.* 218.

4 Aust; epithet of Zeus, cf. A. *Th.* 255, *Eu.* 918, S. *Ph.* 680, E. *fr.* 431.4, Ar. *Th.* 368 etc. and occasionally of other deities as Hera in B. 11.44, Apollo in E. *Rh.* 231, Artemis in Ar. *Th.* 317 etc.

c. Words not occurring either in comedy or in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

ἀπλακεῖν : first in Archil.; = ἀμαρτάνειν

δύσλοφος : first in Thgn.

κατασχεθεῖν : first in Alc.; = κατασχεῖν

πίτωνω : very convenient metrical alternative for πίπτω. It is worth noticing that -ι- is always taken as short by A. and S. while in E. there are only two instances (*Alc.* 403 and *HF* 1006) out of 33 where the iota must be scanned long, and there are 6 cases where the iota is anceps; first in Alcm.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁L₂AE)

μαινόλης (fem. -ις) : conj. in E. *Or.* 823; first in Sapph.

φραδή : first in Alc.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁L₂AS)

αἰανής : uncertain meaning; first in Archil.

μηλοτρόφος : first in Archil. 23, where applied to Ἄσúa, cf.

A. *Pers.* 763

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁L₂A)

θεμιστός : in Hom. only ἀθέμιστος; both instances in A. (*Th.* 694, *Ch.* 645)

are negatived, i.e. = ἀθέμιστος

φοῦνισσα : fem. of φοῦνιξ; first in Sim.

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁L₂ASE)

ἔδικος : first in Sol., = ἄδικος

ἐκτελευτώ : first in Semon.

πλόκος : first in Anacr.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁L₂A)

εὐθύδικος : first in Anacr.

θεοτίμητος : first in Tyrt.

κενόφρων (κενεο-) : first in Thgn.

2. Words not occurring in s.v lyric (L₁A⁺SE)

a. Occurring also in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

ἀλώσιμος : Hdt. 3.153, Th. 4.9, X. *Mem.* 3.11.11; first in Ibyc.

ἄνολβος : Hdt. 1.32; with A. *Eu.* 551 οὐκ ἄνολβος ἔσται, cf. S. *Ant.*

1026; first in Archil. but ἀνολβία in Hes.

- ἀνταμείβομαι : Hdt. 9.78 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 721¹-2 (paratr.)
- ἀποστάζω : Hp. *Coac.* 328; first in Sim.
- ἀτηρός : Democr. 279 - Com.: Ar. *V.* 1299 (paratr.)
- βόστρυχος : Arist. *HA* 551^b26 (kind of insect) - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 536 (paratr.),
Ec. 955 (lyr.)
- δειμαίνω : Hdt.(16), Pl.(4) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 1042 (anap.); first in Tyrt.
- θραύω : Hdt. 1.174, Pl. *Phdr.* 248b - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 466 (anap.), Men. *fr.*
110 Aust; first in Sim.; commoner in compds
- κάρτα : Hdt.(93), Hp. *Acut.* 58, Pl. *Ti.* 25d, Protag. 9, Democr. 191 *al.*,
Anaxarch. B1, Anaxag. 14 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 544, *Av.* 342 (dial.),
Amips. 22, Epich. 85.13 Aust: apparently Ionic with limited use
in Attic
- κύτος : Pl.(6), Arist. *HA* 491^a29 etc. - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 1224(periphr.,
cf. Rau 195), Plat. 189 (periphr.), Xenarch. 1.10 (periphr.),
Antiph. 52.2, Men. *Dysc.* 947 *Com. Adesp. Nov.* 245.27 Aust;
examples in periphrasis from Comedy and Pl. show poetic influence;
first in Alcm. 17.1⁶¹
- κῶλον : Hdt.(4), Pl(5), Arist. *HA* 498^a3 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1358 (paratr.
of E'. lyrics)
- νεοχμός : Hdt.(2), Hp. *Mul.* 2:133 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 701, *Ra.* 1372
(paratr.), Cratin. 145 (ἄθυρμα); first in Alcm.
- πάλος : Hdt.(3); first in Alcm. and Sapph.; = κλῆρος
- σταλαγμός : Hp. *Aph.* 7.85, Arist. *Rh.* 253^b15 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 1033
(σταλαγμόν εἰρήνης), Anaxandr. 34.3; first in Sapph.
- στυγνός : Hp. *Mul.* 2.182, X. *An.* 2.69 *al.*; characteristically tragic,
cf. στυγερός; first in Archil.

φακάς : Hdt. 3.10, Hp.*Epid.* 2.3.1, [X.] *Cyn.* 5.4 Arist. *Mete.* 347^a11
al. - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 121 (com. hyperb. and paratr.), *Ach.* 1150
 (paratr.); first in Simon.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁AE)

διαμεύω : Hdt. 9.108, Pl(6), first in Sol and Thgn.; = διανύω, διαλάσσω

λέπας : Th. 7.78 ('Ακραῖον Λέπας); first in Sim.

φάραγξ : Th. 2.67, X. *HG* 7.2.13 - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 248 (derog. of Cleon) ,
 Eub. 75.11; first in Alcm.

χέλυς : Hp. *Anat.* 1 - Com.: Men. *fr.* 259 (probably paratr.); first in
 Sapph. and Alc., also in *h.Merc.*

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁AS)

βάκκαρις : Hp. *Nat.Mul.* 6 - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 319, Magn. 3, Epil. 1; Lydian
 word according to Σ A. *Pers.* 42 (καὶ τὴν βάκκαριν δὲ ἔνλοι Λυδῶν
 μύρον ἔφασαν), cf. Hsch. *s.v.* (ἄλλοι δὲ μύρον Λυδῶν)

βρῦτος : Hecat. 154J, Hellanic.66J (drunk by non-Greeks); first in Archil.

μηδαμὰ : Hdt.(4) - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 1162 (dial.); presumably Ionic, cf.Hdt.,
SIG 45.39 (Halic., V BC), Parm 7.1 (dub.), cf. also οὐδαμὰ

οὐδαμὰ : Hdt.(26); Ionic, cf. Emp. 17.6 *al.* and μηδαμὰ

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

γανδομαί : Pl.*R.* 411a (μυυρυύζων τε καὶ γεγανωμένος) - Com.: Ar.*Ach.* 7
 (com. hyperb., cf. ἦσθην in v. 4 and τὸ κέαρ εὐφράνθη in v.5);
 first in Anacr.

ἐπίπας (adv.-παν) : Hdt.(8 as adv.), Pl. *Epin.* 986e (adv.) first in Xenoph.
 3.4; probably Ionic

ἐράσμιος : Pl.(3 times, superl. coupled with other superl.), X. *Smp.* 8.

36 *al.*, first in Anacr. and Sem.

κατερείκω : Hdt. 3.66 - Com.: Ar. V. 649 (anap.); first in Sapph.;= κα-

τασχίζω

λεωργός : X. *Mem.* 1.3.9 (superl.); example of X. using a poetic adj. in

superl.; first in Archil.

σύσυρνα : Hdt.(2); first in Alc.;σύσυρνα is probably, like σισύρα, a non-

Greek word, see Boisacq. s.v.

τρύω : Hdt.(3), Pl. *Lg.* 761d (πόνους τετραυμένα σώματα); first in Sim.

χρῖσμα : X. *An.* 4.4.13 *al.*; first in Xenoph.

χρυσόπαστος : Hdt. 8.120, D. 50.34 - Com.: Eub. 134; first in Alc.

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

ἀγχόνη : Aeschin. 2.38 (ἀγχόνη καὶ λύπη) - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 125(ταῦτα δῆτ'

οὐκ ἀγχόνη; com. hyperb.), Sophr.(?) 2D

ἔκλυσις : Hp. *Aph.* 7.8 *al.*, D. 17.29 (τῆς πόλεως ἔκλυσις καὶ μαλακία);

first in Sol. and Thgn.

ἔσωθε(ν) : Hdt.(8), Hp. *Art.* .46 - Com.: Phryn.1

εὐμορφος : Hdt.(2) - Com.: Eub. 75.1, Philem. 170; first in Sapph.;

= καλός

καταρτύω : Hp. *Ep.* 12, Pl. *Lg.* 808d (παῦς ἔχει πηγὴν τοῦ φρονεῖν μήπω

κατηρτυμένην), Men. *fr.* 88b (μανθανόμενα καὶ καταρτυόμενα);

first in Sol.

κατασκήπτω : Hdt.(3), Hp. *Epid.* 3.8, Th. 2.49 (of the plague), Arist.

HA 353^b30 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 558 (paratr.), Anaxipp. 3.6 (com. hyperb.); first in Hippon.

παροικος : Hdt. 7.235, Th. 3.113 (who uses also παροικῶ, παροϊκησις), Arist. *Rh.* 1395^a18; first in Sapph.; = γεύτων

προκάμνω : Th. 2.39 (= 'to be distressed beforehand'); 2.49 (= 'to have a previous illness'); in A. *Eu.* 78 the meaning is slightly different from the meaning in Thgn. 925; μή πρόκαμνε τόνδε βουκολούμενος πόνον implies 'don't grow weary too early', that is 'before the distress is over'. Sophocles, on the other hand, uses προ- in the sense 'in defense of', cf. S. *Ant.* 741 σοῦ ... προκήδομαι⁶²

προσβλέπω : X. *Smp.* 3.14, Pl. (4), D. *Ep.* 3.42 - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1474 (paratr., cf. Rau. 122), *Pax* 1172, *Pl.* 1014, Strato 1.5, Men. *Sicyon.* 397, Com. *Adesp.* 22.11 D; first in Alcm.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁AE)

ἄκλητος : Th. 1.118, 6.87 (of a god, i.e. 'without being invoked), Pl. *Smp.* 174b,c,d (discussion of Homeric passage), Arist. - Com.: common in Comedy; first in Asios

ἄχαρις : Hdt. (14), Pl. *Phdr.* 265d, *Ep.* 360c - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 156; first in Sapph.

ἄφυχος : Pl. *Ti.* 74e, Arist. - Com. : Sopat. 10; first in Archil.

ἄωρος : Hdt. 2.79, Antipho 3.1.2, 3.2.2 (τελευτήν, συμφοραῦς), X. *Mem.* 1.3.14, Pl. *R.* 574c (opp. ὠραῖος) - Com.: Eup. 69, Nicom. 1.21, Apollod. 4; associated with epitaphs, cf. *IG* 1²977 and ἄωρῆ; first in Sol.

εὐτολμος : X. *An.* 1.7.4 *al.* - Com.: mon. 226; first in Sim. (epigr.) = τολμηρός

κατάπτυστος : D.(7), Din. 15 - Com.: Anaxil. 22,6; pathetic in orators

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁AS)

ἀντύτυπος: Hp. *Art.* 43, Pl. *Ti.* 62c, *Tht.* 156a, X. *Eq.* 1.4 *αλ.*; first
in Thgn.; = ἀντύπαλος

σύμβολος : X. *Ap.* 13 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 721 (anap.); first in Archil.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

ἀντιλάμπω : Anaxag. 19, [X.] *Cyn.* 5.18; dubious in Sapph. 4.6

ἔμμελής : Pl.(9), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 807

μάθος : Hp. *Mul.* 1.6.61; first in Alc; = μάθημα

μωσιτός : X. *Mem.* 2.6, 21 *αλ.*, Pl. *Phlb.* 49e - Com.: Cratin. 316 (of prostitutes, cf. Archil. 32); perhaps associated with prostitution, cf. Cratin. *l.c.* and μωσιτία in Ar. *Pl.* 989; μωσιτῆς κυνός in A. *Ag.* 1228 is said of Clytaemnestra

προσιζάνω : Arist. *HA* 535^a2; first in Sem.

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a sense that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

ἰσόμενος : Hdt. 5.92ε', Hp. *Avh.* 7.43, Arist. *EM* 1134^b34; the original meaning is 'equally δεξιός on both hands or both sides' (Hippon. 70.2, A. *fr.* 410M, E. *Hipp.* 780), hence 'equally good', or 'indifferent' (A. *fr.* 244M, *Traq. Adesp.* 355.2

ἀποκλαίω : Hdt.(5), Pl. *Phd.* 117c - Com.: Ar. *V.* 564 (anap.); cf. ἀποθαυμάζω, ἀποιμύζω etc.

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different
in normal usage

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁AS)

πιστός: Pl. *Lg.* 824; first in Thgn. in the sense 'relying on'; cf. πίσυρος

v. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

ἄλειφα : *SIG* 57.34 (Milet. VI/V BC); also *v.l.* in Hes. *Th.* 553

(2) Technical terms other than religious ones

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

οὔραξ : Pl. *Plt.* 272e, *Alc.* 117c - Com.: Anaxandr. 4; Modern Greek οὐράκι⁶³
suggests that it was always the right term for 'tiller'

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁AE)

ἐπίσημα : *Schwyzler* 607 (Thess., V BC)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

σειραφόρος : Hdt. 3.102 - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 1300; first in Alc. m.; technical
term from races

vi. Words felt to be phonologically alien

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁AS)

τοῦσι : dative plural of τίς : τίσισι in Sapph. 162, τοῦσι in A. *Supp.*

718 (Herwerden, τῶς ἄν M) and S. *Tr.*, 984

vii. Words occurring in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s.v. Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

Ἑλλάς (adj.) : Hdt.(20); first in Xenoph. and Thgn.

b. Words occurring also in Comedy but not in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

δύσποτος : Ar. *Ach.* 419 (paratr. of E.' *Telephos*), Men. *fr.* 147.5 Aust.

(com. hyperb); first in Anacr.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁AE)

γάμος : Ar. *Ra.* 1320 (paratr. of E.' lyrics); first in Alc. and Sapph.

κνεφαῖος : Ar. *Lys.* 327 (lyr.), *Ra.* 1349 (paratr. of E's lyrics) V.

124 (comic context, see Rau 134)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

λακίς : Ar. *Ach.* 423 (paratr.); also in *Trag. Adesp.* 228

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

ἀπαρῆω : Ar. *fr.* 457; first in Sol.

στέφος : Cratin 22; first in Sim.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁AE)

ἀνήμερος : Men. *Dysc.* 122; first in Anacr.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

τῦμος : Com. *Adesp.* 1164; first in Archil; = τυμή

iii. Technical terms

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

φορηγός : Ar. *fr.* 886, Metag. 4(hex.) (= Anistag.2); first in Thgn.

c. Words not occurring either in Comedy or in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

ἀναστένω : first in Archil.

ἀντιτιτύω : first in Thgn.

βάξις : first in Mimn. and Thgn.; = λόγος, φήμη

κάσις : first in Anacr.; = ἀδελφός, ἀδελφή

πέργαμα : first in Stesich. 192.3, joined with Τρούας, the citadel of which is thus referred to by Hom. (Πέργαμα); Aesch. in *Pr.* 956 ναύειν ἀπενθή πέργαμα understands it simply as ἀκρόπολις in the same way that Ὠλυγία, the mythical abode of Calypso, was understood already by Hes. *Th.* 806 to mean 'primeval, 'primal'

ῥῦμα : first in Sol.; = ἔρυμα (fence, guard) '

σέλιμα : first in Archil. but Homeric εὐσσελιμος presupposes the existence of σέλιμα

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁AE)

γήρυμα : first in Alcm.

χλιδανός : first in Sapph.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₁AS)

θυιάς : first in Alcm.

μάτη : first in Stesich. but cf. the adverbial accusative μάτην in *h. Cer.*; probably Doric as in Stesich.

παμπήδην : first in Thgn.

πέμφυξ : it covers a wide range of physical phenomena; first in Ibyc.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

ἀρπαλύζω : first in Archil.; Ἄρπαλος was a proper name

αὐονή : first in Archil.; = ξηρότης ; n.b. αὐαύνω is probably Ionic

δαυμονή : as restored by Maas in *A. Eu.* 727, cf. *Alcm.* 65 (Page) cited by *Σ Il.* 1.222; = διανομή

δυσόφος : first in *Sim.*, but cf. *δυοφερός* in *Hom.*

δυσαχής : first in *Anacr.*

ἠχέεις : conj. both in *Archil.* 74.8, where inescapable on metrical grounds and in *A. Th.* 915, where the text is badly corrupt

κάλμυς : Asian word, see *Dindorf, s.v.*; first in *Hippon.* but already proper name in *Hom.*; = βασιλεύς

πεδάορος : Aeolic and Doric for μετέωρος; first in Alc.; conj. in A. Ch.

590

προθεσπύζω : first in Hippon.

φρενώλης : cf. ἐξώλης etc. which has its origin in religious laws; first in Hippon.

χαλκῆρητος : first in Archil.

ii. Words with familiar ingredients, and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

ἄζηλος : first in Sem.

ἐποικτύρω : the compound verb is indistinguishable in meaning from the simple οἰκτύρω; ἐπι- in this case seems to imply the presence of a pitiable person or situation facing another person cf. Xenoph. 6.3 καὶ ποτέ μιν ... παριόντα φασὺν ἐποικτύραι, as well as S. *El.* 1199 ὡς ὄρων σ' ἐποικτύρω πάλα

παιδοτρόφος : first in Sim.

ὕψυργος : first in Sim.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₁AE)

'Ασύς (adj.) : first in Sim.

εὐφθογγος : first in Thgn.

πάνοπλος : first in Tyrt.

πολύκλαυ(σ)τος : first in Archil.

φιλαύματος : in A. *Th.* 45 Ἄρην, Ἐνώ καὶ φιλαύματος φόβον cf. Anacr.

100.3 D φιλαύματος Ἄρης

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

ἄθραμαντιεύς (adj.) : first in Anacr.

ἀπέδελος : first in Alcm.

ἀπολακτιεύω : first in Thgn.; = ἀποκρούω

εὐθουντήρ : the word has technical associations; it first occurs in Thgn. with the meaning 'chastiser' (cf. technical εὐθουνοσ), then in A. *Supp.* 717 (Turn. for συνουτήρος) with the meaning of 'guiding' (a ship), cf. εὐθύνω and εὐθουντηρία in techn. senses

ἡμίκοπος : first in Anacr. 375.2 as an epithet of αὐλῶν, while in A. *fr.* 315M it is said by the lexicographers to mean 'small', metaphorically.

λεόντειος : first in Sol; also in *Trag. Adesp.* 228c Snell

μυξοβόας : first in Sim.; A. *fr.* 701M μυξοβόαν ... διθύραμβον is explained by Plut. as διθυραμβικά μέλη παθῶν μεστά καὶ μεταβολῆς πλάνην τε-
νά καὶ διαφόρησιν ἔχούσης

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

ἐμπρεπής : πρέπω (= 'to be conspicuous') is poetic; first in Anan.

iv. Technical terms

Religious terms

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₁ASE)

δυσφημέω : first in Hippon.; cf. εὐφημος, εὐφημέω

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

βουφόνος : first in Sim. and *h. Merc.* 436, cf. βουφονέω in Hom.; the technical use of the word is shown by Βουφόνια, Βουφονιών, which are connected with Διπολύεια, see L. Deubner *Att. Feste* 158ff

κατευχή : first in Sim. as title of poem or series of poems; the word occurs in late inscrr. as in *OGI* 309.5, etc., and by comparing κατεύχομαι (Pl., inscrr.), one may assume that it was probably a technical term in religious laws

v. Felt to be phonologically alien

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₁A)

ἀγκαλέω : first in Sapph. 44.3 ὄγκαλέοντες; = ἀνακαλῶ

Ἰάονος : first in Sol.; = Ἰώνος

B. Words occurring in Aeschylus and s.v Lyric but not earlier

a. Occurring also in Prose

i. Words that would be felt to be poetic or alien in s.v

Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

ἀλαλάζω : X. *An.* 5.2.14, 6.5.27

ἄμοχθος : X. *Mem.* 2.1.33 (= 'not tired'); except A. *fr.* 145.3M, another instance of the word in A. is *Pr.* 314 where the difficulty of χόλον ... μόχθων can be avoided by emending to τόν νῦν χόλον παρόντι, ἄμοχθον παιδιδάν εἶναι (n.b. μόχθον is v.l. in YaHC²P^CO¹PB, see Dawe (1964)210); cf. also S. *Tr.* 147 ἄμοχθον ... βύον and ἀμοχθεῖ in A.*Pr.* 210; = ἄπονος

ἀποσυλάω : X. *An.* 1.4.8, *Is.* 5.30; συλάω is a technical term while ἀποσυλάω is used on the analogy of ἀφαίρω

βορά : Hdt.(3), Pl. *Prt.* 321b (ζῴων ... βοράν, mythol. context), Arist.-Com.: Ar.*Th.* 1033 (paratr. of E'. *Andromeda*), *Eq.* 416 (par.), Plat.56, Amips. 8, Ephipp. 20

δέλτος : Hdt. 8.135 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 778 (paratr. of E'. *Palamedes*); = σαυῖδιον, γραμματεῖον

θέσμος : Hdt. 1.59, Arist. *Ath.* 3.4; τὰ θέσμια (= θεσμοί) is technical term in IG 9(1).334.46 (Locr., V BC)

θράσσω : Hp. *Mul.* 1.70, Pl. *Phd.* 86e, *Phdr.* 242c - Com.: Cratin. 363, Pherecr. 39, Mnesim. 4.57 (com.hyperb.); θράπτει με was probably colloquial, cf. Cratin. and Pherecr. *ll.cc.*, ἐμέ ... ἔθραξε in Pl. *Phdr.* 242c etc., = ταραττω

- κλήζω : Hp. *Art.* 42, X. *Cyr.* 1.2.1 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 905, 921, 950 (par.),
1745 (anap., serious context), *Th.* 117 (paratr. of Agathon)
- κομπάζω : X. *Smp.* 4.19, *Oec.* 10.3, *Lys.* 6.18, 6.48; = σεμνύνομαι
- λόγχη : Hdt.(8), Pl. *Lach.* 183e, [X] *Cyn.* 10.3 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 1226,
Ra. 1016 (paratr.), *Th.* 826 (anap.), *V.* 1119 (com. hyperb.?),
fr. 104, *Antiph.* 16, *Timocl.* 12.5, *Men. fr.* 282, *Pk.* 277; δόρυ
is always used in normal Attic speech
- στεναγμός : Pl. *R.* 578a (ὄδυρμούς τε καὶ στεναγμούς καὶ θρήνους καὶ
ἀλγηδόνας : succession of words for lamentation)
- σύνευνος : *Philol.* 20a - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 953 (serious lyr.)
- ὑπάθριος : Hdt.(3), *Th.* 1.134, X. *An.* 5.5.21 *αλ.*, *Gorg.* 11a (βύος),
Pl. *Smp.* 203d (of Eros), *Criti.* 117b - Com.: Aristopho 10.5;
absent from Attic orators
- φορβάς : Pl. *Lg.* 666e (οἶον ... πάλους ... φορβάδας), *Arist.H.A.* 604^a22
- χλιδή : Hdt. 6.127, Pl. *Smp.* 197d (ἀβρότης, χλιδῆς ... πατήρ), X.
Cyr. 4.5.54

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

- εὐαγής : Hp. *Insomn.* 89 *αλ.*, Pl. *Lg.* 952a, *Ti.* 58d; the adjective is
passive in Pl. *fr.* 25h.41 (πέτραν) but active (= 'having full
view of') in A. *Pers.* 446 and E. *Supp.* 652; from εὐ-αυγής, see
K.J.Dover on Ar. *Nu.* 276
- κακόποιμος : *Arist. H.A.* 616b21 (κακόποιμος ὄρνις ἢ κρέξι); = δυστυχής
- κηδεύα : X. *Mem.* 2.6.36, *Arist. Pol.* 1262^a11 *αλ.*; cf. κῆδος which is
technical term
- παρηΰς (παρής) (Phryn.+): Hdt. 2.121; favoured by E.; Ionic?: cf. πα-
ρήιον in *IG* 12(5).593.30 (Ceos, V BC); = παρειά

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₂AS)

ἀρχῆθεν : Hdt.(7), Hp. *Epid.* 6.7.5; Ionic according to Phryn. F 264p166.9

Borr; = ἐξ ἀρχῆς

ἄτριτος : Hdt. 9.52, Arist. *Cael.* 284^a35 *a*l.

ζάλη : Hp. *Insomn.* 89 (χειμῶν καὶ ζάλη), Pl. *R.* 496d (κονιοροτοῦ καὶ ζάλης ὑπὸ πνεύματος φερομένου), *Ti.* 43c (ζάλη πνευμάτων ὑπὸ ἀέρος φερομένων). The word may perhaps be suspected of being Sicilian on the following grounds : a) it survived in Magna Graecia until the 10th century A.D in the sense of 'hail'⁶⁴ ; with this sense one may compare Nic. *Th.* 252 ζαλόωσα ... χάλαζα⁶⁵ . Apart from ζαλόω, Nic. also uses ζάλος; β) ζάλη itself occurs in Pl. *O.* 12.12, which is one of the poet's Sicilian odes; c) the word occurs in A., once in *Pr.*(371) βέλεσι πυρπνόου ζάλης (of Aetna) and twice in *Ag.* (656 and 665); d) it occurs also in Pl. *U.c.*, whose acquaintance with Magna Graecia is well known, and in Hp.⁶⁶ ; and e) cf. Hsch. ζάλα (sic)' θόρυβος; this sense of ζάλη, which is quite different from its Mod.Gr.(='dizziness') occurs in dialects of South Italy today, see Rohlfs *s.v.*; also it may well be helpful to understand A. *Ag.* 656 σύν ζάλη ... ὄμβροκτύπῳ = ζάλη ('noisy whirl'), ὁ ὄμβρου κτύπος (see p.295)? cf. ὀπλόκτυπος βοῶ, ἄρματοκτύπος ὄτοβος and other examples, where the second component of the compound is a synonym of 'the noun defined'; cf. also the meaning of ζαλόωσα χάλαζα (= 'sounding hail'?) in Nic. *l.c.*

ὕγξ : X. *Mem.* 3.11.18, Arist. *HA* 504^a12 *a*l. - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 1110(anap.);

normal word for 'wryneck' (a small bird) but used always in the

sense of 'charm' in poetry

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₂A)

ἀδαμάντινος : Pl. *R.* 360b, 618e, *Grg.* 509a (δέδεται ... σιδηροῦς καὶ ἀδαμαντίνους λόγους), Aeschin. 3.84 (χαλκοῦς καὶ ἀδαμαντίνους τεύχεσιν)

ἀμφιλαφής : Hdt.(4), Pl. *Phdr.* 230b (associated with trees)⁶⁹

ἄρμοσ (adv.) : Hp. *Mul.* 1.36 *al.* - Com.: Pherecr. 111. Evidence about the word is contradictory : while *An.Ox.*(Cramer) 1.318 states that it is not Doric, Herodian says that the form in -ου instead of -ψ is Syracusan⁶⁷

ἐλινύω : Hdt.(3), Hp. *Acut.* 47 - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 598 (οὐκ ἐλινύειν ἐχρῆν ἀλλὰ σκοπεῖν ...); the word occurs in an oracle in D. 21.53, which comes from Dodone but is cited in Attic prose language; given its occurrence in Ar. *Th.* 598, where the context is colloquial, one may suspect that it was used in official language as a term for 'to rest from work'

εὐτυκος : Hdt. 1.119 (*v.l.*-τυκτα); cf. εὐτυκάζομαι

μεγάλαυχος : Pl. *Lg.* 206a (comp.), X. *Agas.* 8.1 (τό μεγάλαυχον)

μηλόβοτος (conj. in Hes. *fr.* 180.4 μηλοβοτούς): Isoc. 14.31(τὴν χώραν ἀνεῖναι μηλόβοτον ὡςπερ τό Κρῖσαῖον πεδίον), Lycurg.145 (μηλόβοτον τὴν Ἀττικὴν <ἀν>εῖναι), *fr.* 17β; cf. μηλοβοτήρ in Hom.

τιμαλφῶ : Arist. *Pol.* 1336^b19 - Com.: Epich. 214 Kai. (Aeschylean parody); favourite word of Aeschylus; = τιμῶ

ii. Words with familiar ingredients' and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

αἰμάσσω : Hp. *Mul.* 1.91

ἄκαρπος : Pl. *Ti.* 91c, *Phdr.* 277a, Arist. *EN* 1125^a11; in A. *Eu.* 942 the meaning is 'making barren', cf. *Eu.* 784f ἄφορον ... ἄφυλλος ἄτεκνος

ἄμεμπτος : Pl. *Lg.* (4, language of laws), X. *Ag.* 6.8 *al.*, D. 18. 216 - Com.: Men. *fr.* 454; probably used in language of laws and documents

ἀμνήμων : Pl. *Ti.* 88b (δυσμαθείς ἀμνήμόν τε), *Ep.* 344a (δυσμαθεῖς ... καὶ ἀμνήμονες), Antipho 2.1.7 (τῶν κινδύνων), Arist. *EN* 1167^b27; ἀμνημονέω seems to be normal in prose; = ἐπιλήσιμων

ἄτρωτος : Pl. *Smp.* 219e (of Aias), *Acusil.* 40a, Arist. *Rh.* 1396^b18 - Com.: Eub. 107.4 (hex.)

διόσσω : Hdt. 4.134, Hp. *Morb.* 1.22, *Mul.* 1.35, Arist. *Mete.* 341^b35 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 792 (par. with γαλή as παρά προσδοκίαν joke)

δύσφορος : Hp. *Epid.* 5.95 *al.*, X. *Cyr.* 1.6.17 *al.*, Pl. *Ti.* 74e (medical context)

Δωρῆς (adj.) : Hdt.(7), Th. 6.5 *al.*

ἐγγενής : Hdt.(2) - Com.: Ar. *V.* 1076 (ἐγγενεῖς, αὐτόχθονες), Alex. 230

ἐκδιδάσκω : Hdt.(2), Antipho 5.14, Democr. 157, Th. 6.80, Pl. *Prt.* 328e, *Ep.* 360e - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 1019, 1026 (anap., n.b. διδάξας Πέρσας ... ἐξεδίδαξα in v. 1026), Eup. 353, *Com. Adesp.* 14.9 D; in ἐκδιδάσκω ἐκ- does not seem to add much to the sense of the verb⁶⁸,

cf. Antipho 5.14 (ἐκδιδ-) but 6.2 (διδ-); however, a deliberate distinction of sense seems to be intended in Ar. *Ra*.1026

ἐπάξιλος : Hdt. 2.79, Hp. *Art*. 72, Pl(4)

ἔρεισμα : Pl. *Lg*. 793c (οἶον τεκτόνων ἐν οἰκοδομήμασιν ἐρείσματα:technical usage); Arist. *PA* 689^b19

εὐκαρπος : Hp. *Aer*. 12, Pl. *Criti*. 110e (πάμφορον εὐκαρπὸν τε ... καὶ ... εὐβοτον)

καταινέω : Hdt.(10), Th. 4.122; = ἐπαινῶ, δοκιμάζω

κρυφαῖος : Pl. *Ti*. 77c, *Sph*. 219e; = κρυπτός

λυτήριος : Hp. *Prog*. 24

μάντευμα : Pl. *Ep*. 311d - Com.: Ar. *V*. 161 ("Ἀπολλὸν ἀποτρόπαιε, τοῦ μαντεύματος : comic invocation to a god); = χρησμός

μητρόθεν : Hdt.(3) - Com.: Ar. *Ach*.478 (paratr. of A. *Ch*. 750); = ἐκ μητρός (so, even in A. *Th*. 664, *Ch*. 610, as rightly Dindorf *s.v.*)

μομφή : Pl. *Ep*. 323b - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 664; = φόγος

ναυβάτης : Hdt. 1.143, Th. (3, opp. πεζός); cf. ἐπιβάτης in prose; = ναύτης, ναυτικός

νικηφόρος : X. *Mem*. 3.4.5, Pl.(4); the adjective appears in later inscrr. as a cult-title

νομάς : Hdt.(31), Arist. *Pol*. 1256^a31 - Com.: Ar. *Av*. 941 (par.); given that the word is mostly associated with foreign nations (Σκύθαι, 'Ινδοῦ etc.), it might owe its origin to geographers, like Hecat., Hellenic. etc.

ὄμαιμος : Hdt. 1.151, 8.144 - Com.: Cratin. 433, Plat. 122; almost exclusively tragic word; n.b. compds in -αιμος are not archaic

πάγκοινος : Hp. *Aer*. 2

πάλαισμα : Hdt. 9.33, Aeschin. 3.205 (δικαστηρίου), Pl. (3), X.

Mem. 2.1.14 - Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 689 (in parab.), 878 (par.)

πολύπρονος : Hp. *Aff.* 23, Pl. *Lg.* 633b (κρυπτεία τις ὀνομάζεται θαυμαστῶς

πολύπρονος πρὸς τὰς καρτερήσεις) - Com.: *v.l.* in Ar. *Th.* 1023

πορθμεύω : Hdt. 2.97, Aeschin. 3.158

ποτάμιος : Hdt. 2.71 (ἵππος, i.e. 'hippopotamus'), Arist. *HA* 487^a27 *αλ.*

- Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1141 (ὄρνεια), Philem. 79.19, Alex. 204, Com.

Adesp. (*Nov.*) 262.11 Aust.

προστρέπω : Pl. *Lg.* 866b (language of law); techn. assoc., cf. προστρόπιος

πρόσφορος : Hdt.(2), Hp., Th. 1.125, 7.62, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *V.* 809,

Av. 124, Antiph. 62

πυρόω : Hdt.(2), Hp. *Vict.* 2.5, Pl. *Ti.* 51b, 52d, Arist.

σπαρτιός : Pl. *Sph.* 247c (οἱ ... σπαρτιοῦ τε καὶ αὐτόχθονες); tradition-

ally associated with Thebans

συναίνεω : Hdt. 5.92, Pl. *R.* 393e, X. *Cyr.* 4.2.47 *αλ.*, Gorg. 11; =ὁμο-

λογῶ, ἐπαινῶ

σύννομος : Hp. *Aēr.* 3, Pl(8), Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 209(anap. with

serious contents, cf. E. *Hel.* 1107-1113, presented two years

later), 678 (lyr.), 1756 (serious lyr.), Antiph. 217.17; =σύν-

τροφος

φάσμα : Hdt.(10), Pl.(8), Arist. - Com.: title of play by Men.; n. b.

-μα in Pl.

φθέγμα : Pl.(4) - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 319, 364 (anap.), *Av.* 683(lyr.), 204,

223, *Pax* 235, *Th.* 267, *fr.* 606, Polyzel. 12; = φωνή

φύλτρον : Antipho 1.9, Arist. - Com.: Men. *fr.* 571

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

ἄκαμπτος : Hp. *Fract.* 2 (superl.), Pl. *Ti.* 74b (medical context), Arist.

HA 493^b29

ἀπόλεμος : X. *Cyr.* 7.4.1, Pl.(3); cf. ἀπτόλεμος in Hom.

ἐπανατέλλω (ἐπαντ-) : Hdt.(4), Arist. *Mete.* 376^b29; in ἐπαντέλλω ἐπι- has the meaning of 'upon something'; hence : a) ὁ ... ἐπαντέλλων χρόνος = ὁ ἐπιών χρόνος (i.e. the one that comes upon or after the present time) in Pi. *O.* 8.28 (metaphor from the sun), b)= 'to get up again (like the sun) in A. *Ag.* 27 and E. *Ph.* 105(?), c)= 'upon' in A. *Ag.* 282 (τῆδε ... νόσῳ) and HF 1053, where something like ἐπὶ τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν must be understood⁷⁰

ἔτελος : [X.] *Cyn.* 5.14; = ἐτήσιος, ἐπέτελος

φορητός : D. 21.198 (neg.); a)= 'bearable' in A. *Pr.* 979, E. *Hipp.* 443, and D. 21.198, in the expression οὐ φορητός; cf. τλητός, ἀνασχετός etc.; b) = 'born', 'carried' in Pi. *fr.* 33c.1

χαμαυπετής : Pl. *Smp.* 203d (of Eros, = 'lying on the ground'); a) = 'lying on the ground' (physical sense) in A. *Ch.* 964, E. *Ba.* 1111 *al.* and Pl. *l.c.*; b)= 'ignoble', 'law' (metaph.) in Pi. *O.* 9.12 (λόγος), P. 6.37 (ἔπος), A. *Ag.* 920 (βόαμα)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₂AS)

ἄφθεγκτος : Pl. *Sph.* 238c (ἀδιανόητόν τε καὶ ἄρρητον καὶ ἄφθεγκτον καὶ ἄλογον)

δολερός : Hdt.(5), X. *Cyr.* 1.6.27, Pl.(2) - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 451 (lyr.);

lectio varia and *difficilior* in A. *Pr.* 570

ὄρχημα : X. *Smp.* 2.23 - Com.: Ar. *fr.* 626; = χορός

παίδειος : Pl. (3 in *Lg.*); = παιδικός

φύτευμα : Pl. *Lg.* 761b; n.b. -μα in Pl.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(L₂A)

ἀλληλοφόνου : X. *Hier.* 3.8; n.b. the frequency of compds with ἀλληλο-
in technical language

ἀπαμβλύνω : Hdt. 3.134 (αἱ φρένες γηράσκοντι ἀπαμβλύνονται), Pl.*R.* 442d
(ἀπαμβλύνεται ἡ δικαιοσύνη)

ἀτέκμαρτος : Hdt. 5.92 (of an oracle), Th. 6.63 (δέος), X.*Mem.* 1.4.4 ,
Pl. *Lg.* 638a - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 170 (humorous definition of 'man',
par. of sophists).

ἀφάνεια : Th. 2.37 (ἀξιώματος ἀφανεία)

ἀφθονέστερος : Pl. *R.* 460b - Com.: Eur. 307 (πόλιν ἀφθονεστάτην χρήμα-
σιν)

εὐθύπορέω : Arist. *IA* 710^a7 *al.*

εὐνομος : Pl(11); for Plato's fondness for the word, cf. σύννομος

εὐφωνος : D.(3), X. *HG* 2.4.20, Democr. 18^b, Arist. - Com.: Ar.*Ec.* 713

πάμφωρος : Hdt. 7.8a², Hp. *Coac.* 502, X. *Mem.* 2.4.7, Pl(5)

σιδηρῦτης (-ης) : Arist. *fr.* 326 Berol. (γῆ) - Com.: Eur. 263 (τέχνη ,
which is also Lobel's supplement in A. *fr.* 17.67 M σιδηρῦτι [ν
τέχνην] ; σιδηρῦτις τέχνη probably implies some kind of person-
ification, cf. δωματῦτις ἐστία in A. *Ag.* 968; it is worth no-
ticing that -ῦτης(fem. -ῦτις) is frequent in Sicilian dialect

σύνδρομος : Pl.(3)

σφυρήλατος : Hdt. 7.69 (εἰκῶν), Pl. *Phdr.* 236b (σφυρήλατος ἐν Ὀλυμπίῳ
στάθῃτι)

ὑπερμῆκης : Hdt.(3)

iii. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms (Cult-titles)

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

ἀγώνιος : Pl. *Lg.* 783a (θεοῦ). The meaning of ἀγώνιοι θεοῦ in Aeschylus (*Supp.* 189, 242, 333, 355, *Ag.* 513) cannot be the same as in Pl. *Lg.* 783a, where the reference is to 'gods of the contest' and the epithet is presumably a legal-religious technical term just as in Pi. *I* .10 ('Ερμῆς) and S. *Tr.* 26 (Ζεῦς)⁷¹. An indirect piece of evidence comes from Σ BT on *Il.* 24.1: ἀγωνίους . θεοῦς Αἰσχύλος τοὺς ἀγοραίους (cf. also Eust. 1335. 58)⁷². This *scholion* seems to imply that by ἀγώνιοι θεοῦ Aeschylus had in mind the Homeric ἀγών meaning 'assembly'⁷³. 'Ἀγώνιοι θεοῦ' are probably meant by Aeschylus 'gods whose statues or altars are assembled together', that is 'gods worshipped in common'. This explanation is supported by A. *Supp.* 222 πάντων ... ἀνάκτων τῶνδε κοινοβωμίαν, where reference is to the same gods who were called ἀγώνιοι in v. 189. That is perhaps what the Scholiast wanted to say with ἀγοραῖοι, namely to show that, in ἀγώνιος, ἀγών is taken in the Homeric sense of ἀγορά. Aeschylus seems to stand quite on his own in his interpretation and use of ἀγώνιοι θεοῦ.

ἀρχηγέτης : Hdt. 9.86, Th. 6.3 (title of Apollo at Naxos, in Sicily), X. *HG* 6.3.6 (title of Heracles at Sparta), Pl. *Lg.* 205d (the tutelary hero of a deme) - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 644 (lyr., of Athena), *fr.*

126 (of ἥρωες ἐπώνυμοι), Sophr. 42 (Δία); the noun was generally used in connection with colonising, but is also found as cult-title of various gods in cities of continental Greece

γενέθλιος : Pl. *Lg.* 729c, 879d (θεοῦ), *Alc.* 121c, *Smp.* 203c (τά γενέθλια); cult-title, cf. Pl. *Lg.* 11.cc., A. *Th.* 639 (θεοῦς), Pi. *O.* 8.16 and *P.* 4.167 (of Zeus) as well as a term in ceremonies

πυρφόρος : Hdt. 8.6, Th. 2.75 (ὄλοστοῦ), X. *Lac.* 13.2 (in the Spartan army, 'the priest who kept the sacrificial fire') - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1248 (paratr. of A. *fr.* 276 M), *Th.* 1050 (paratr. of Euripides *Andromeda*), *Av.* 1749 (serious lyr.); epithet of different gods, as of Zeus (S. *Ph.* 1198), Demeter (E. *Supp.* 260) and Persephone (E. *Ph.* 687, *IG* 4.66.9) etc.

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

πολιόχος (-οῦχος) : Hdt. 1.160 ('Αθηναίη), Pl. *Lg.* 921c (Ζεῦς) - Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 581, *Nu.* 602, *Lys.* 345 (lyr.), *Av.* 827 (dial., θεός); technical term for the god-protector of a city, cf. *IG* 5(1).213.3 (Sparta, V BC) etc.

(2) Technical terms other than religious ones

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides

δύαυλος : Hp. *Virt.* 2.63 (ἕπκος), Pl. *Lg.* 833b - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 292 . Anaxandr. 56.4, Alex. 235; technical term in racing, cf. Pl. *l.c.*, *IG* 2²957, Ar. *l.c.* etc.

ἔνδικος : *Leg. Gort.* 3.23 etc., Pl(8); legal technical term, cf. *IG* 12(5)675.4 (Syros), 5(2).6.33 (Tegea, IV BC) etc., in Trag. the word offered a convenient metrical alternative for δίκαιος

ἐντολή : Hdt.(8), Pl.(2); technical term in documentary prose as suggested by Decr. ap. D. 18.75

ἔφεδρος : Hdt. 5.41, Hp. *Fract.* 8, X. *An.* 2.5.10, Pl. *Plt.* 273e -Com.: *Ar.Ra.* 792 (in techn.sense), Men. *fr.* 605; technical term in games(= 'the third competitor in contests')

κρηπίς : Hdt.(3), X. *An.* 3.4.7 *αλ.*, Pl.(2) - Com.: *Plat.* 4.68; technical term in building, cf. *IG* 1².372.67 etc.

στέγω : Th.(3), Pl(11), *Democr.* 152 - Com.: *Ar. V.* 1295 (par.); techn. term as suggested by *inscrr.*: *IG* 2²2498.23 etc.

χραίνω : Pl. *Lg.* 769a (ἢ τοῦ χραίνειν ἢ ἀποχραίνειν, ἢ ὅτι δῆποτε καλοῦσι τό τοιοῦτον οὐ ζωγράφων παῖδες), 917b (θεῶν ὀνόματα μὴ χραίνειν) - Com.: *Ar. Ec.* 64 (ἀλειφαμένη ... ἐχραίνομην, = 'to stain'); technical term in painting as clearly suggested by Pl. *Lg.* 769a

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

ἐρμηνεύς : Hdt.(8), X. *An.* 1.2.17, Pl.(6), *Gorg.* 11a

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₂AS)

ἀνάτος : 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1920.76 (Crete, VI/V BC), *IG* 9(1).333 (Locr.); presumably non-Attic technical term of law, cf. ἀνάτος in dialectal *inscrr.*

ἀστυνόμος : magistrative term as in D. 24.112, Pl. *Lg.* 75a etc.; used as epithet in Pi., A., S.

ἐπόπτης : D. 4.25 - Com.: *Epich.* 23; the word is a technical term in Mysteries, cf. *IG* 1²6.51 etc.

iv. Words felt to be phonologically' alien

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

παντῶ : Philol. 11- Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 169, 180, 1013, 1081, 1096 (Lacon.),
Av. 345 (lyr., par.); Doric form of πάντη which already occurs
 in Epic.

v. Words occurring in Prose but normally under a different
 grammatical type in s.v. Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

νησιώτης (fem. -ως) (adj.): Hdt. 7.22 (πόλιες, opp. ἡπειρωτῆς); used as
 noun in Prose and probably especially common in time of Empire,
 cf. Th. 5.97, Is. 5.46 etc.

πιτηνός (adj.) : Pl.(13) - Com.: Ar. *Pax* 126, 141, *Av.* 1707 (paratr.),
 1088 (serious lyr.), Anaxil. 22 (com.hyperb.)

b. Words occurring also in Comedy but not in Prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

αἰθέριος : Ar. *Av.* 349 (paratr.), 689 (anap. with elevated language), 776
 (lyr.), 1277 (praise of Νεφελοκοκκυγία)

αἴλιος : Epich. 14 (= 'weaving-song'); Sicilian word?: Epich. *l.c.*, *IG*
 14.1502 (funeral epigr. αἰ. βρέφος), Call. *Ap.* 20 and αἰλινέω, con-
 jecture in Dosiad. *Arx.* 15 (doric dialect)

ξουθός : Ar. *Pax* 1177, *Av.* 800, *Ra.* 932 (paratr., A. *fr.* 212 F M), *Av.* 214

(cf. E. *Hel.* 1107-13, which is presented two years later), 676, 744 (lyr.); the adjective seems to refer to the sound produced by the quick motion of something (usually a winged creature)

χλιδάω : Ar. *Lys.* 640 (lyr.)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

εὐθαλής : Ar. *Av.* 1062 (lyr. in tragic style), mon. 536 (γῆρας)

ἐφέρπω : Ar. *Pl.* 675 (dial., perhaps deliberately chosen to recall the creeping of an ἐρπετόν); n.b. ἔρπω is Doric; = ἐπέρχομαι

ἰήλεμος : Men. *fr.* 199 (ὅταν δ' ἐρῶντος τόλμαν ἀφέλης οὐχεται, εἰς τοὺς ἰαλέμους τε τοῦτον ἔγγραφε = 'when you remove the boldness from a lover, he is lost, include his name among those for whom dirges are sung'); = θρηῖνος (or kind of θρηῖνος)

ποντομέδων : Ar. *V.* 1532 (lyr.)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₂AS)

προσέρπω : Ar. *V.* 1509 (τουτί τ' ἦν τό προσέρπον; 'Οξύς ἢ φάλαγξ: association with ἐρπετόν), 1533 (lyr.); cf. ἐφέρπω above

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₂A)

ἄγνα(μ)πτος (or ἄκν-) : Plat. 18D (χλαῖνα, in the sense of 'new')

πεδάριστος : Ar. *Av.* 1197 (paratr., = *Trag. Adesp.* 47); = μετέωρος; cf. πεδόροσ

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

βούθυτος : Ar. *Av.* 1232 (paratr., μηλοσφαγεῖν βουθύτοις ἐπ' ἐσχάραϊς)

πρᾶγος : Ar. *Av.* 112 (paratr.), *Lys.* 706 (E. fr. 699); = πρᾶγμα
 σεβύζω : Ar. *Th.* 106 (paratr. of Agathon), 674 (lyr.); = σέβομαι
 σύγγονος : Ar. *Th.* 1039 (paratr. of E. *Andromeda*). = συγγενής

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

ἀκύμων : Ar. fr. 708 (θάλασσα); said of the sea in the sense of 'waveless' : but note E. *Andr.* 158 and Mosch. 6.13, where ἀκύμων means 'fruitless' (κύμα = 'seed', cf. A. *Ch.* 128)
 εὐάνδρος : Ar. *Nu.* 300 (serious lyr.); A. *Eu.* 1031 may suggest 'victories in war', n.b. εὐανδρεία was technical term in contests; also a proper name in Hes.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₂A)

μελίγλωσσος : Ar. *Av.* 908 (par.); cf. *Il.* 1.249 μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν
 αὐδή

iii. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

ἑήτος : Ar. *V.* 874 (serious lyr.); traditional cult-title of Apollo
 or Paean

μαντεῖος : Ar. *Av.* 722 (anap. 'Ἀπόλλων); cult-title of Apollo? cf. Ar.
I.c., E. *Or.* 1666, *Tr.* 454

(b) Other religious termsOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

πρόπολος : Men. *Dysc.* 950; virtually synonym of πρόπολος used extensively by S. and E.; Men l.c. may suggest that it was a religious term

(2) Technical terms other than religious onesOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

πλάξ : Ar. *Ra.* 1438 (paratr. of E.); technical term in building for a 'flat stone'? cf. *IG* 4²(1).109.III.154 (Epid., III BC); its usage in Poetry is probably metaphorical

c. Words not occurring either in Comedy or in prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s.v AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

ἀνολολύζω : n.b. ὀλολύζω is normally used of women

δύρομαι : related to and synonym of ὀδύρομαι

θροέω : a "tragic word"; < θρός (Hom.) = 'a confused noise', but θροέω almost = φημί, φάσκω

καίνω : = ἀποκτείνω

λούσθος : cf. λούσθος in Epic, also ἔμφυλος (Ep.) ~ ἐμφύλιος (Pi., Trag.), θούρος (Ep.) ~ θούριος (Trag.)

προσεννέπω : = προσαγορεύω

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

ἀδεύμαντος : also proper name

δάκος : ~ δάκνω

δικεῖν : = ῥῦσαι, βαλεῖν; aorist of δισκέω(Hom.+)? see p. 266

ἐπιστεύχω : n.b. στεύχω is dialectal; = ἐπέρχομαι

καχλάζω : onomatopoeic word

κρύμνημι⁷⁴ : = κρεμάννυμι

λίσσος : always an epithet of πέτρα (A. *Supp.* 794, E. *Andr.* 533, *HF* 1148, *Trag. Adesp.* 365a Sn., Corinn. 654i. 31), cf. λισσή πέτρα in Homer⁷⁵; λίσσος seems to be dialectal, cf. *SIG* 527.115 (Dreeros, III BC)

οἰακοστρόφος : A. *Th.* 62 ὥστε ναός κεδνός οἰακοστρόφος, cf. E. *Med.* 523; οἰαξ is a technical word

ποτανός : conj. in A. *Ag.* 394

τιμῶρος : =a) 'avenger' (τιμή = 'compensation', 'satisfaction' in A. *Ag.* 1280, *Ch.* 143; b) 'tutelary god', in A. *Ag.* 514, 1578 and probably *Ag.* 1324; c) 'payer of honour', in Pi. *O.* 9.84; perhaps a cult-title in sense b

χερμάς : Homer has χερμάδιον, which was obviously felt by later poets to be a diminutive; cf. λιθάς

φαλμός (Phryn.+): = 'plucking the strings of an instrument'; φαλμός is normally used of a cithara; but E. *HF* 1064, *Ion.* 173, uses it of a bow.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (L₂AS)

ἀγάζω : ~ ἄγαν; see verbs in -άζω, p. 258 ff

ἄτερθε(ν) : modelled on ἄνευθεν (Ep., Alc., Pi.)?

ἐμπύτων : cf. πύτων; = ἐμπύπτω

ἐπενθρόσκη : A. *Pers.* 359 σέλμασιν ναῶν ἐπενθορόντες (v.l. , ἐπανθ- codd.);

cf. *Hermipp.* 54 ἐς τῆν ναῦν ἐμπηδήσας

ἐπύκωτος : passive in S. *fr.* 428P according to Hsch.

ὑπερπόντιος : = ὁ ὑπὲρ πόντον ὧν

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₂A)

ἄβροβάτης : cf. βαίνοντες ἄβρω̄ς in E. *Med.* 830

ἄκταίνω : cf. ἄκταίνω in *Anacr.* 137, also in *Trag. Adesp.* 147

ἀναξία : = βασιλεία

ἀργηστής : cf. ἀργεστής as epithet of winds in Epic.; one should notice

that the epic usage is very close to πτηνόν ἀργηστήν ὄφιν (A. *Eu.* 181)

γυλοπέδη :

δύσθροος :

δύστιλητος :

ἐξόπιον : cf. ἐξόπιθε(ν) and ἐξοπύσω in Epic; = ὄπιθε(ν)

ἐρειψύτουχος :

θέορτος :

ἰσοδαύμων : analogous to the epic ἰσόθεος

μαργόμαλ : n.b. μάργος and μαργαίνω occur already in Epic

μεγαυχής :

πέδουκος : Aeolic and Doric for μέτουκος ; cf. πεδάροισος

σεισύχθων : all its occurrences (Pi. *I.* 1.52, B. 17.58, 18.22, A. *fr.*

17.18 M) refer to Poseidon but it is difficult to establish

whether it was an actual cult-title or a poetic formation on

the analogy of ἐνοσίχθων

τοξοδάμας : like τοξόδαμνος, it is used by Aesch. to denote the skilfulness of Persians in shooting with a bow, in contrast to the skilfulness of Greeks in the use of the spear; cf. ἵποδάμας

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and a meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

βυδόωρος : presumably modelled on the Homeric ζεύδωρος; cf. φερέσβιος

βορεάς : proper name in S. *Ant.* 985 (Boreas' daughter); probably a semi-personification of πνοαῖ in A. *fr.* 327 M βορεάδας ἤξειε πρὸς πνοάς

διφρηλάτης : cf. βοηλάτης, ὄνηλάτης etc. in prose; = ἠνύοχος

κακόφρων : = κακόνους

λευκόπωλος : epithet of ἡμέρα in A. *Pers.* 386 and S. *Aj.* 673; also in *Trag. Adesp.* 323 Snell

παλύντροπος : = παλύντονος

πολυφθόρος (or πολύ-)

πόμπιμος :

στρατηλάτης : = στρατηγός

τερασκόπος : cf. τερατοσκόπος in Pl. *Lg.* 933c, e

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

βαθύξυλος :

βαθύπλουτος :

πάντολμος : cf. παντότολμος

παρθένειος : cf. παρθένιος in Hom.

ποικιλόνωτος :

τύπανον : cf. δρέπανον, κόπανον; = τύμπανον; cf. Schwyzer 1.206 f 33

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(L₂AS)

πανδόκος : said of Hades' hospitality in *A.Th.* 860, cf. *A. Supp.* 157

τόν πολυξενώτατον Ζῆνα τῶν κεκμηκότων and *fr.* 377 M Ζαγρεῦ καί
πολυξένῳ πατρὶ

προπέμω : dub. sense in *Eum.* 313

ὑπέροικος :

ὑψιστος :

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₂A)

ἀμεμφής :

ἀπενθής : cf. ἀπένθητος

ἀφθόνητος : passive in *Pi. O.* 11.7 and *A. Ag.* 939 but active in *Pi. O.*

13.25

διόσδοτος :

δυσπαλής : cf. δυσπάλαιστος

ἐπίζηλος : cf. ἐπίκοτος, ἐπίφθονος etc.; = ζηλωτός

εὐφεγγής :

μεταλλακτός :

μονόψηφος :

νεόκτιτος :

νεώω : = ἀνανεοῦμαι

ὀρθόβουλος : n.b. also proper name

πάντεχνος : associated with Hephaistos in both *A. Pr.* 7 and *Pi.fr.* 52i

(b).3

Παρνησ(σ)ύς :

πολυκρατής : cf. παγκρατής

φιλόανωρ : cf. στυγάνωρ; in *A.* φιλόανωρ always implies ἀνὴρ = 'husband'

φιλόμαχος :

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

ἐξεύχομαι : = a) 'pray earnestly for', b) 'boast'

iv. Technical terms

Religious terms (cult-titles)

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (L₂ASE)

κομπαῖος : epithet of Hermes in *A. Eu.* 91, *S. Aj.* 832, *E. Med.* 759,
cf. κομπός

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (L₂AE)

ἀγρεύς : epithet of Apollo in *A. fr.* 332 M and *Trag. Adesp.* 197b Snell
and epithet of Bacchus in *E. Ba.* 1192; cf. ἀγρέτης and ἀγρευτής
as cult-titles of Apollo

ἀγυιάτης : epithet of Apollo in *A. Ag.* 1081, 1086; cf. ἀγυιάτιδες θε-
ραπεῖαι in *E. Ion* 186 related to his worship, as well as ἀ-
γυλεύς in *E. Ph.* 631, *Orac. ap. D.* 21.52 etc.

v. Words felt to be phonologically alienOccurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₂A)

ἀμπέμω : ἀναπέμω

ἀντέλλω : ἀνατέλλω

vi. Words occurring also in Prose but normally under a
different grammatical type in s.v AthensOccurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (L₂A)τεκμαίρω (act.) : the middle is common in Prose; cf. rare active ἦδω
in Anacr. and Antipho Soph.

C. Words first occurring in Aeschylus (A⁺SE)

a. Occurring also in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (ASE)

ἀβρύνω : Pl. *Ap.* 20c (ἐκαλλυνόμενη τε καὶ ἡβρυνόμενη ἄν), X. *Ages* 9.2;

used transitively only in A. *Ag.* 919 μή ... ἐμέ ἄβρυνε

αἰάζω : Arist.; cf. αἰαῖ

ἀκόρεστος : X. *Smp.* 8.15 (ἀκορεστοτέρα, cf. κόρος in the passage) -

Com.: Cratin. 230 (ἀκορέστους ... ὀργάς, cf. E. *Med.* 638); cf.

κορέννυμι, p.

ἀποιμῶζω : Antipho 5.41 - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 392 (=A. *fr.* 227 M), Men. *Dysc.*

649; pathetic in Antipho *l.c.*

ἀραγμός : Hellenic. 167 c J

ἀτεγμος : Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 1047 (lyr., par.)

βύσσινος: Hdt.(2); absence from Attic prose and Comedy; unknown in s. v Athens

δειματώ: Hdt.6.3, Gorg.11(τὰ δειματοῦντα)-Com.: Ar.*Ra.*144(com.hyperb.)=φοβύζω

ἐρεῦπιον:Hdt.(2), Arist.- Com.: Cratin.151(Κυμῶνεια ἐρεῦπια:='lavatory')

ἔῶ : Pl. *Prt.* 314d- very common in Comedy; <ἔῶ? cf. ἄγε, φέρε, εἰπέ μοι (Ar.*Pax*383)

εὔνακος : X. *Cyn.* 5.7, 5.9 (used as techn. term in reference to

hares) - Com.: Stratt. 3

θάλλπος : Hp. *Aph.* 3.4, X. *Oec.* 7.23, *Cyr.* 1.2.10 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1096

(lyr. par.)

θεσπύζω : Hdt. (7) ; = χράω

θέσπισμα: Hdt. 2.29 ; = χρησμός

- θυηπολέω : Pl. *R.* 364e (with reference to Homer); = θυώ
- καταστάζω : X. *Cyr.* 5.1.5 (v.l.) - Com.: Men. *Th.* 16
- μεταύχμιον : Hdt. (3 times, used as technical term for 'space between two armies')
- μύσος : Hp. *Morb.Sacr.* 1
- νάμα : common in Pl. - Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 14 (par.), Antiph. 296 *al.*, Men. *Dysc.* 947 (Νυμφῶν); partly a synonym of ὕδαρ
- οἰστράω (or -έω) : Pl. *Phdr.* 251d, *R.* 573e, *Th.* 179e - Com.: Men. *fr.* 258 (οἰστρῶντι πόθῳ); = μαίνομαι
- παπαῦ (exclam.) : Pl. *Lg.* 704b (admiration), Hdt. 8.26 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 1214, *Lys.* 215, *Pl.* 220 etc.
- πημονή : Th. 5.18 (ἐπέ πημονῆ) *al.*; ἐπέ πημονῆ was clearly a legal phrase = βλάβη
- πίστις : Th. 1.5, 1.136, 3.82, Pl. *La.* 196c
- συνεύδω : Hdt. 3.69
- συνέστωρ : Th. 2.74 - Com.: Men. *Comp.* I44 Jaekel
- τρανής(adv. -ῶς and -όν) : Hp. *Ep.* 17; very common in post-classic Greek
- φροῦδος : Antipho 5.29 - Com. : common; colloquial?

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

- ἄβυσσος : Hdt.(2) - Com.: Ar. *Lys.* 174 (Lacon.), *Ra.* 138 (λύμνην ...)
- ἄβυσσον : Orphic feature of Hades? cf. *Ra.* 146 (ἄένναος, p. 27)
- ἄγρευμα : Gorg. 11 τύχης ἀγρεύμασι, X. *Mem.* 3.11.7
- αἶπος : Hp. *Morb.* 2.51, 2.70; cf. αἶπος and αἶπύς in Epic
- ἀλαλαγμός : Hdt. 8.37; cf. ἀλαλάζω
- ἀραρότως : Pl. *Phdr.* 240d (ἀραρότως ... ὑπηρετεῦν); cf. the proper name Ἄραρός

ἀρβύλη : Hp. *Art.* 62; used in dialects? cf. ἀρβυλικός in *IG* 11(2).158

A6 *al.* (Delos, III BC)

ἄρκυς : Pl. *Lg.* 824 (ἄρκυσύν τε καὶ πάγαις), [X.] *Cyn.* 6.5 *al.* - Com.: Ar. *Lys.*

790 (lyr.); technical in hunting, or a synonym of δόκτυον used in non-Attic dialects?

βᾶρις : Hdt.(6); word for 'an Egyptian type of boat', presumably taken from Egypt⁷⁶; known to A. through geographers?

γεγωνύσκη : Th. 7.76 (ref. to loudness of voice); = φωνῶ

γοργός : X. *Cyr.* 4.4.3 *Smp.* 1.10, *Eq.* 10.17- Com.: Ar. *Pax* 565 (στῦφος

... πυκνόν καὶ γοργόν : description suited to an army, hence ironically said by Hermes: cf. τοὺς λόγους ἀφεῖλε καὶ τὰς Γοργόνας in v. 561)

διακναύω : Hp. *Morb.* 1.13 *al.* - fairly common in Com.

διαμπδέξ : X. *HG* 7.4.23; technical term of wounds? cf. X. *l.c.*, A. *Pr.* 65, E. *Ba.* 994 (=1014)

διανταῖος : Hp. *Art.* 45; medical language?

ἐκπαγλέομαι : Hdt.(3); = ἐκπλήττομαι

ἐλέπτολυς : Hp. *Ep.* 11 (τῆς Ἑλλάδος) - Com.: *Com. Adesp.* 303 (of Lamia); πτόλυς is dialectal, see p. 29; also 'an engine for sieges' in later authors

ἐξικμάζω : Pl. *Ti.* 33c (ἐξικμασμένη τροφή, i.e. 'digested'), Arist; dubious in both Aesch and Eur.

ἐξοτρύνω : Th. 1.84, 1.90 *al.*; more emphatic than παρακελεύομαι?

εὐθενέω : Hdt.(3), D. 8.20 *al.*, Arist. - Com.: Cratin. 327, Men. *Dysc.* 275; constant confusion of εὐθενέω and εὐσθενέω in mss.

καταθαλόω : Hp. *Ep.* 27 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 1242, 1261 (par.)

κλυδώνιον : Th. 2.84 (= 'surf', dub.)

- λευστήρ : Hdt. 5.67 (= 'stone-thrower', dub., derogatory for λιθοβόλος?)
- μελάγχυμος : [X.] *Cyn.* 8.1; virtually = μέλας
- ὀρκάνη : *Lycurg. fr.* 74; ~ ἔρκος
- σκεθρός : *Hp. Mul.* 1.11, *Art.* 50
- τορός : *Pl. Thet.* 175e (τορῶς τε καὶ ὀξέως διακονεῖν), *X. Lac.* 2.11 (super.)
- *Com.*: *Ar. Ra.* 1102 (troch.); = ὀξύς
- φερνή : Hdt. 1.93, *X. Cyr.* 8.5.19, *Aeschin.* 2.31 - *Com.*: *Anaxandr.* 41.
23, *Men. fr.* 926; technical in *IG 4²(1).*40.6, 41.7 (Epid.,
V/IV BC); = προύξ
- φροιμαζομαι : *Arist. Rh.* 1416^b33 *al.*
- ὦή (exclam.) : [X.] *Cyn.* 6.19 - *Com.*: *Com. Adesp. (Novae)* 240.30 Austin

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides (AS)

- ἀεζωος (-ζως) : *Heraclit.* 30 (πῦρ), *Pl. Ep.* 356a; philosoph. associations; cf. ἀέναος
- ἀμαρτίας : Hdt.(9), *Hp.*; Ionic word, cf. *A. fr.* 755 M; = ἀμαρτία
- ἀνέδην : *Pl. Prt.* 342c, *Grg.* 494e, *Hp. Mi.* 368a, *Lg.* 919d, *D.* 18.11,
Din. 46, *Arist.*; curious revival of the word in s.iv Prose;
used by sophists?
- ἀστιβής : *X. Mem.* 3.8.10
- κηκίς : *D.* 27.10, 27.43, *Hp.*; occasionally used in Prose for 'a kind of dye'
- κημός : *X. Eq.* 5.3 - *Com.* : *Ar. V.* 754(anap.), 1339, *Eq.* 1150, *Th.* 1031(lyr.)
- κράζω : *X. Cyr.* 3.1.10, *D.* 18.132 (βοῶν ὁ βάσκανος οὗτος καὶ κερραγῶς),
Arist. - very common in Comedy; pathetic in *D.*; usually in pf. and plpf.
- λειμώνιος : *Arist. HA* 555^b7 (ἀράχναυ)
- λίγνυς : *Arist.* - *Com.*: *Ar. Av.* 1241 (par.), *Th.* 281, *Lys.* 319; almost
= κωνός

ὀργάζω : Pl. *Thet.* 194c (of wax), Hp. *Mil.* 2.206 - Com.: Ar. *Av.* 839 (πη-
λόν), Eur. 248 (πηλόν); = μαλάττω, πλάττω

παλτός : X. *Cyr.* 4.3.9, 6.2.16, used as subst. by Aesch. and X. and as
verbal adjective by Soph.; cf. σκηπτός

προσπαίος : Arist. *EN* 1166^b35 (ἐκ προσπαίου = 'suddenly')

προσχρήζω : Hdt.(3), n.b. *χρήζω* is dialectal

ῥαχία : Hdt.(4), Hp., Th. 4.10 - Com.: Posidipp. 27.11 (ὄχλου ... ῥα-
χίαν ἠθροισμένην); cf. Hsch. : πᾶς πετρῶδης αἰγιαλός; but =
'flood-tide' in Ions and Posidipp. *l.c.*

τιάρα (also ὁ τιάρας) : Hdt.(4), X. *An.* 2.5.23 *al.*, Pl. *R.* 553c - Com.:
Antiph. 36; Persian word

τιθασός : Pl. *Ti.* 77a, *Plt.* 264a, Arist. - Com.: Epicr. 3.24, Anaxil.24;
= ἡμερος

φρύαγμα : X. *Eq.* 11.12 (φρύαγμα καὶ φύσημα) - Com.: Men. *fr.* 333.13

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians (A)

ἀβροδύαιτος : Th. 1.6 (τό ἀβροδύαιτον = 'effeminacy'), cf. ἀβρός, p. 9

ἄγγαρος : X. *Cyr.* 8.6.17 - Com.: Men. *fr.* 186, 349(βάρβαρος ἄγγαρος ὄντως
κοῦδενός προορώμενος); prob. Assyrian word, see Chantraine *s.v.*; = ἄγγελος

ἄϊονάω : Hp. *Nat.Mil.* 44 ; cf. ἠιών ; = βρέχω, λούω

ἀλέξημα : Hp. *Mil.* 2.212 (ὀδύνης); cf. ἀλέξησης and ἀλεξητήριος in Medic.

ἀμβλυώσω : Pl. *R.* 598c, 516e *al.*, Hp.; the word has medical associations⁷⁷

ἄμβων : Critias 34 - Com.: Eur. 52, Ephipp. 3.16; Rhodian acc. to Erot., Apoll. Cit

ἄμηνιτος : Hdt. 9.94

ἀνέκαθεν : Hdt.(13); Ionic?; adverbs in -θεν are especially common in
Ions; cf. ἀρχῆθεν

ἀνοιμύζω : Th. 3.113 - Com.: Telecl.1D (ἀνακλαύσομαι ... κἀνοιμύξομαι)

ἀντιόμαλ : Hdt.(18); Ionic, cf. ἀντίος; =ἐναντιοῦμαι

ἀπαρτί : Hdt. 2.158, 5.53, Hp. - Com.: Ar. *Pl.* 388, Pher. 71, 93, Telecl.
37, Plat. 143 etc.

ἀποστέγω : Pl. *Lg.* 844b, Arist.; n.b. στέγω is a technical term

ἀρδεύω : Arist. *HA* 601^b13 - Com. : *Com. Adesp.* 29D; = ἄρδω

ἄρδως : Hdt.(4); uncertain etymology and origin

ἀρῖδακρυς : Arist. *HA* 608^b9

ἀρouraτος : Hdt. 2.141(μῦς), D. 18.242(derogatorily said of Aeschines)-
Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 762(ἀρouraτου μῦες: Megar.), *Ra.* 840(paratr.)

ἀρχαιοπρεπής : Pl. *Sph.* 229e; πρέπω is poetic in this sense

ἀσώδης : Hp. *Art.* 19

ἀτημέλητος : X. *Cyr.* 5.4.18 *αλ.*

ἀχθηδών : Pl. *Lg.* 734a, Th. 2.37(funeral speech), 4.40; cf. ἀλγηδών

βαῦζω : Heraclit. 97(of dogs)-Com.: Ar. *Th.* 173(par.), Cratin. 6

βόμβυξ : Arist. *Metaph.* 1093^b3(='lowest note'on the flute); = kind of flute(A.)

γάπεδον(γῆ-) : Pl. *Lg.* 741, Arist.; Aesch. uses the Doric type γά- in *Pr.* 829

γρύψ : Hdt.(5), inscriptions - Com. : Hipparch. 1.4

δέκρος(-ους) : Pl. *Ti.* 78b, [X.] *Cyn.* 9.19 *αλ.*, Hp., Arist. - Com. :

Ar. *Pax* 637(παρά προσδοκίαν joke), Timocl. 9.6(ξύλον); technical?

ἔμμοτος : Hp. *Art.* 49 *αλ.*; common in Medic. ; μοτός is a technical term

ἐπαλαλάζω : X. *Cyr.* 7.1.26(τῷ 'Ενυαλίῳ); cf. ἀλαλάζω

ἐπάργεμος : Arist. *HA* 609^b16 *αλ.* (= 'having a film over the eye')

ἐπαφάω : Hp. *Mul.* 2.165, Hecat. 22J; cf. ἀφάω in Ep.; = ἄπτομαλ

εὐεστῶ : Hdt. 1.85; Ionic (title of work by Democr.); but ἐστῶ in Pythagoreans

εὐθηλέομαλ : Democr. 276(act. voice)

θῶμλγξ : Hdt. 1.199; uncertain etymology and origin

- ἔπω : Hp. *Art.* 47 - Com. : Cratin. 91, Ar. *Eq.* 924(com. hyperb.)
- ἔτης : Pl.(3) - Com. : Ar. *Nu.* 445(anap.)
- καταγύζω : Hp. *Morb.* 3.7.16 - Com. : Alex. 46.5, 247.3, *Com. Adesp.* 1227(com. hyperb.)
- κατισχαίνω(κατισχν-) : Hp. *Prog.* 23, Pl. *R.* 561c(ὑδροποτῶν καὶ κατισχαινόμενος); for the reading κατισχαίνω, see p. 244f
- κόγχος : Arist. *HA* 528^a24 - Com. : Epich. 42.9, Phryn. 49; cf. κόγχη
- κολοσσός : Hdt.(12); inscriptions
- κύμβαλον : X. *Eq.* 1.3 - Com. : Men. *fr.* 210
- κυρύσσω : Pl. *Grg.* 516a(μὴ λακτίζοντας... μηδέ κυρύττοντας μηδέ δάκνοντας), *R.* 586b(λακτίζοντες καὶ κυρύττοντες), Arist.
- μαλικῶ : D. 9.35, [X.] *Cyn.* 5.2
- μεγαλαυχέω : Pl.(3), Isoc.
- μικκός : Hp. *Art.* 3 *al.*(as *v.l.*), Archyt. 1 - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 909(Theb.); Doric : cf. Archyt., Theoc., Ar. *l.c.*, and Modern Greek μικκός surviving in Crete and Rhodes; see also Rohlf's *s.v.* μικκός and μικιός
- μύζω : Hp. *Epid.* 5.6 *al.*, Arist. - Com.: Ar. *Th.* 231, Men. *Asp.* 3, *fr.* 75
- νεβροφόνος : Arist. *HA* 618^b20; νεβρός occurs in poetry
- νεῦμα : Th. 1.134, X. *An.* 5.8.20
- νηπιάζω : Hp. *Ep.* 17.1, Democr. C 3 Diels; Ionic, cf. νήπιος
- ὄκρῆς(adj.) : Hp. *Art.* 14(subst.)
- ὄσφυαλγής : Hp. *Coac.* 313⁷⁸
- προσαυαίνομαι : Hp. *Mul.* 2.137; probably Ionic, see αὐαίνομαι, p. 65
- πυ(π)ᾶξ(exclam.) : Pl. *Euthd.* 303a - Com. : *Com. Adesp.* 1130
- πυραύστης : Arist. *HA* 605^b11; cf. πυραύστρα(='pair of fire-tongs') in inscr.

ῥῦμα : X. *An.* 3.8.15(ἐκ τόξου ῥύματος, cf. A. *Pers.* 147 τόξου ῥῦμα)

ῥῶπος : D. 34.9, Arist. - Com. : Diph. 55

σύνος : Hdt. 8.65, Hp., Isoc.*Ep.*4.11, Arist.; = βλάβη

σπεύραμα : Arist. *Mir.* 843^a32; almost = σπεύρα

στοιχίζω : [X.] *Cyn.* 6.18

συνθάλλω : Hp. *Aff.* 15 αλ.

σύνουρος(συνορ-) : Arist. *EN* 1160 αλ.

σχέδιος : Arist. *fr.* 498(δόρυ)

τιλμός : Hp. *Epid.* 1.23 - Com. : Men. *Epit.* 573

τιμαλφής : Pl. *Ti.* 59b - Com. : Men. *append.* 2.29 Jaekel

ὑπέραυχος : X. *Ages.* 11.11

φανός : common in Pl., [X.] *Cyn.* - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 845(lyr.), *Ec.* 347,
fr. 375, Phryn. 93, Men. *fr.* 56

χειρωναξία : Hdt. 2.167

χλῆδος : D. 55.22, 55.27 - Com. : Crates 28(ἀργυρίου)

χύλωμα : *IG* 2²1672.200; see p. 377

φαύρω : Hp. *Mul.* 2.120

φαφαρός : Hp. *Coac.* 596 αλ. - Com. : Plat. 118; Sicilian? cf. Rohlf's s.v.

φελλός : Arist. *HA* 492^b32 - Com. : Com. *Adesp.* 393

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is
more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

αἵματηρός : Hp. *Coac.* 502; a 'tragic word'

αἵματώω : Th. 7.84, X. *Cyr.* 1.4.10 - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 1020, *Ra.* 476(par.),

Eriph. 5

- ἀκέλευστος : Pl. *Lg.* 953d(law)
- ἀλγύνω : X. *Ap.* 8, Antipho Soph. 44.4.9, 44.5.18, Democr. 223 - Com. :
Eur. 90(τούμὸν ἀλγύνει κέαρ : par.)
- ἀμηχανέω : Th. 7.48.5(τὰ μὲν ἀπορεῦν, τὰ δ' ἔτι ἀμηχανήσειν), Hdt. 1.35,
X. *Cyr.* 2.1.19 - Com. : Plat. 45, Antiph. 254; = ἀπορῶ
- ἀμφύλογος : Th. 4.118, 5.79, X. *Mem.* 4.2.34 *al.*, Arist.; = ἀμφύβολος
- ἀναγνος : Antipho 2.1.10(μιαρόν καὶ ἀναγνον)
- ἀναπτερόω : Hdt. 2.115, Pl. *Phdr.* 249d, 255c, X. *HG* 3.1.14 *al.* - Com. :
Ar. *Lys.* 669(lyr.) and several times in *Av.* where it serves the
subject-matter; Cratin. 384, Men. *Epit.* 638 etc.
- ἀναστενάζω : Hdt.(4)
- ἀνόνητος : D. 9.40 *al.* Pl. *R.* 486c *al.*, Arist. - Com. : Men. *Her.* 51;
contemptuously used in prose
- ἀντακούω : X. *An.* 2.5.16 - Com. : Crates 5D, Alex. 156.5
- ἀντιβαίνω : Hdt.(4), Pl. *Lg.* 634a - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 767(anap.), *Ra.* 202
- ἀπαυστος : Th. 2.49(δύψα), Pl. *Ti.* 36e(βίος), *Cra.* 417c(φορὰ), Arist. -
Com. : Antiph. 237.4(paratr.)
- ἀπευθύνω : Pl.(4), Aeschin. 3.158
- ἀποδύρομαι : Hdt. 2.141, Pl. *R.* 606a, D. 55.24 - Com. : Men. *fr.* 639
- ἀποστατέω : Pl. *Prm.* 144b, 145a, *Th.* 205a, X. *Cyr.* 4.5.24, D. 20.104-
Com. : Ar. *Av.* 313(par.,cf. A. *Ch.* 826); almost = ἀφύσταμαι
- ἀφιλος : Pl.(3), *Lys.* 2.73, 13.18, D. 53.1, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Th.*
1028(lyr., par.); pathetic in orators
- ἀφρακτος(ἀφαρκτος) : Th.(6) - Com. : Ar. *Th.* 581(paratr.)
- ἀφρόντιστος : X. *Smp.* 6.6, *Cyr.* 1.6.42
- βαφή : Hdt. 3.22, Pl. *R.* 430a, Arist.
- βλέμμα : D. 21.72 - Com. : several times in both Old and New Comedy

- βόσκημα : common in Pl. (who is fond of words in -μα), X. *Cyr.* 8.1.19
al., D. 54.8, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Ra.* 892(paratr.), *Ach.* 811,
Antiph. 179.4, Athenio 1.13
- βραδύνω : Pl. *Plt.* 277b, R. 528d - Com. : Ar. *Ec.* 493(lyr.), V. 230,
Th. 661, *Ec.* 500, 1140
- γηγενής : Hdt. 8.55, Pl. (8), Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Ra.* 825(epic-Aesch.
 par.), *Nu.* 853, *Av.* 824, *Antiph.* 182.3, *Alex.* 108.5, *Xenarch.* 1.5
- γνώμα : Hdt. 7.52, Arist. - Com. : *Com. Adesp.* 572(of 'a child's first
 teeth'); = γνώμη
- διάστροφος : Hdt. 1.167
- διεκπεράω : Hdt. (3), Pl. *Ti.* 73a - Com. : Ar. *Pl.* 283
- διήκω : Hdt. (3), Th. 3.21
- διούχομαι : Hdt. 4.136(ἡμέρα...διούχονται), Pl. *Phd.* 87e - Com. : Ar.
Th. 609(par.), mon. 677
- διχοστατέω : Pl. R. 465b(μή...ἡ...πόλις...διχοστατήση)
- δύωγμα : Pl. *Plt.* 310b(cf. βόσκημα above), [X.] *Cyn.* 3.9
- δράμημα : Hdt. 8.98(ἔπιων); for nouns in -ημα from 2nd aor. stem, cf.
 πέσημα
- δυσδαίμων : Pl. *Lg.* 905c(τύχην), And. 2.9(δυσδαίμονέστερος) - Com. : Ar.
Eq. 1249(paratr.); And. shows a tendency to poetic vocabulary
- δύσκριτος : Hp., Pl. R. 433c, [D.] 60.15 - Com. : Ar. *Ra.* 1433(paratr.)
- δυσπάλαιστος : X. *HG* 2.18(δύναμις) - Com. : *Com. Adesp.* 349.3 Austin
- δυσπραξία : And. 2.5, Isoc. 6.102 *al.* - Com. : Men. *Comp.* I 147 Jaekel
- δυσσεβής : D. 18. 323 - Com. : *Diph.* 105(or S.?), Men. *fr.* 538; = άσεβής
- δυσφορέω : Hp. *Epid.* 3.1γ', Hdt. 5.19, X. *Cyr.* 2.2.8 - Com. : Ar. *Th.*
 73, *Ra.* 922, *Pher.* 22D, Men. *fr.* 639.7

- δῶρημα : Hdt. 7.38, X. *Hier.* 8.4, Arist. *EN* 1099^b11 - Com. : Ar. *Nu.*
305(lyr.)
- ἐκκαλύπτω : Hdt. 1.112, Pl. *Phd.* 118, Aeschin. 3.55 - Com. : Ar. *Av.*
1503(par. of *A.Pr.*), mon. 639
- ἔγκριτος : Pl. *Lg.* 926d(δικαστῶν:law)
- ἐκπνέω : Hdt. 7.36, Th. 2.84,6.104, Pl. *Phd.* 112b, Arist.
- ἐκσφίζω : Hdt.(2),Pl. *Grg.*486b,508c, D. 19.299 - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 1301,
Eup.(?)97.24Aust(paratr., cf. *S. Ant.* 712ff), Men.(2)
- ἐκτρέβω : Hdt.(5), X. *Cyr.* 2.2.15 - Com. : Eub. 96, Men. *Georg.* 60 *al.*
- ἐμμανής : Hdt. 3.25, Pl.(4),Arist. - Com. : Men. *Sam.* 415 *al.*
- ἔνθεος : X. *Smp.* 1.10, common in Pl.
- ἔννοος : Pl. *Ti.* 30b, 71e, D. 31.2, Lys. 10.20 - Com. : Men. *Sam.* 619
- ἐξακούω : X. *Cyr.* 4.3.3(*v.l.*) - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1198, *Th.* 293(paratr.)
- ἐξεπίσταμαι : Hdt.(16), Pl. *Phdr.* 228b, D. 19.246,250 - Com. : Ar. *Nu.*
1228, *V.* 1249, *Theop.* 42; more emphatic than ἐπίσταμαι
- ἐξεύρημα : Hdt.(3) - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 886, *Ec.* 577(lyr.),Eup. 351.6, etc.
- ἐπαιδέομαι : Pl. *Lg.* 921a(religious law), Antipho Soph. 44.2.1Diels
- ἐπαισθάνομαι : Hp. *Morb.* 3.8, D. 2.21,11.14
- ἐπαναμένω : Hdt. 8.141 - Com. : 5 times in Ar.(once in lyr.)
- ἐπιζέω : Hdt. 7.13(ἢ νεότης ἐπέζεσε) - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 321, *Th.* 468
- ἔποχος : X. *Cyr.* 1.4.4 *al.* - Com. : Ar. *Lys.* 677(with humorous point)
- ἔσθημα : Th. 3.58(ἔσθημασὺ τε καὶ τοῦς ἄλλους νομίμους)
- εὐήμερος : Pl. *Ti.* 71d(= ἡμερος) -Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1322(lyr.)
- εὐλογέω : Isoc. 9.5, 12.206,Arist. - Com. :4 times in Ar.
- εὐπρόσωπος : Hdt. 7.168, X. *Mem.* 1.3.10(superl.),Pl.(2),D. 18.149 -
Com. : several times in Com.

εὐσημος : Hp. *Mochl.* 16, Arist. *Mete.* 363^a27

ἑως : X. *HG* 4.4.9(='eastern'); in poetry the meaning is 'in' or 'of the morning'

ἡμερεύω : X. *HG* 5.4.3 *al.*, and several times in orators in the sense 'to spend the day'

θανάσιμος : Hp. *Aph.* 2.1, Antipho 4.3.4, Pl.(7) ; use in prose seems to have its roots in poetry

θεήλατος : Hdt. 7. 18

θήριος : Hp. *Aff.* 52, Pl. *Ti.* 42c, X. *Cyr.* 1.3.6

θρέμμα : X. *Agas.* 9.6 *al.* , common in Pl., Isoc. - Com. : Ar. *Lys.* 369 (par., cf. S. *El.* 622), *Ec.* 973(lyr.), Antiph. 182.3, Men.

θύραθεν : Arist.

ἱστορέω : Hdt.(17), Hp.

καθαρός : Hdt. 7.197, D. 18.259, common in Pl., Arist.

καταξάινω : Hp. *Ulc.* 24 - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 320(par.)

κατασφάζω : Hdt.(2), X. *An.* 4.1.17; analogy of κατακτείνω etc.

κατοικτιύω : Hdt.(2)

κάτοχος : Hp. *Coac.* 570 *al.*, Arist.-Com.:Hermipp.21; associated with the dead

κέλευ(σ)μα : Hdt.(2), Th. 2.92, Pl. *Phdr.* 253d, [X.] *Cyn.* 6.20-Com.: Eub. 8

κηδεύω : Demad. 9, Arist. - Com.: Men. *Dysc.* 903, *Epit.* 500

κλοπαῖος : Pl. *Lg.* 934c (κλοπαίων τε καὶ βιαίων)

κουρά : Hdt. 3.8, Pl.(2), Arist.

κυνηγετέω : [X.] *Cyn.* 5.34 *al.*, Pl. *Lg.* 824, Aeschin. 3.255 - Com. :

Ar. *Eq.* 1382, Men. *Dysc.* 523

λαμπρύνω : Th. 6.16, X. *HG* 7.5.20 *al.*, Arist. *EN* 1122^a33 - Com. : Ar.

Eq. 556-7(lyr.), Antiph. 264

λύμη : Hdt.(4), Hp., X. *Oec.* 5.6, Pl. *Lg.* 919c - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1068

(lyr., par.)

μαλθάσσω : Hp. *Acut.* 16 *al.*

ναυτίλος : Hdt. 2.43, Arist. - Com. : Nausicr. 1.2, 2.10

νουθέτημα : Pl. *Grg.* 525c(τοῖς ἀεὶ τῶν ἀδύκων ἀφικνουμένοις θεάματα
καὶ νουθετήματα)

νυμφικός : Pl. *Lg.* 775b(Μούσας), 783d(τά νυμφικά) - Com. : Ar. *Lys.* 378

οἰκήτωρ : Hdt.(7), Th.(11) -Com. : Antiph. 91, mon. 519; use in Hdt. and
Th. may be due to poetic influence

οἰκουρός : Din. 1.82 - Com. : Ar. *V.* 970, *Lys.* 759

οἰκτιζω : Th. 2.51.6, Din. 1.110

ομαίμων : Hdt. 5.49(ἄνδρες)

ὄχημα : Hdt. 5.21, common in Pl. - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 865(par)

πάνσοφος : very common in Pl.

πανώλεθρος : Hdt.(2) - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1239(par.), *Lys.* 1039

πέτρινος : Hdt. 2.8(ὄρος) -Com. : Anaxipp. 3.3(?), Men. *Asp.* 453; also
used in later inscriptions

πληθύω : Hdt.(6), Pl.(4), Arist. ; δήμου or ἀγορῆς πληθουούσης seems to
be formulaic

πόλισμα : Hdt.(6), very common in Th. - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 553, 1565, Men.
Sam. 325; example of Hdt. and Th. using the same poetic word

προσγελάω : Hdt. 5.92γ', Pl. *R.* 566d(προσγελαῖ τε καὶ ἀσπάζεται), Arist.-
Com. : Diph. 33.5, Eub. 109, Ar. *Pax* 600(lyr.), Com. *Adesp.* 25a.1D

προσπέτομαι : X. *Mem.* 3.11.5, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 865, *Av.* 1613

προστατέω : Hp. *Praec.* 13, X. *Mem.* 2.7.9 *al.*, Pl.(3)-Com.: Ar. *Eq.* 325 etc.

προστροπή : Aeschin. 3.110(προστροπήν καὶ ἀράν ὑπὲρ τούτων ἐποιήσατο);
almost technical, cf. προστρόπαλος

προσφερέης : Hdt. 2.105, 4.33, Th. 1.49, Pl.(7)-Com.: Ar. *Ec.* 67, Antiph. 240

πρόσφθεγμα : D. *Ep.* 3.42

πρόσχωρος : Hdt. 9.15, D. 19.244, 23.39, Th. 8.11, Pl. *Lg.* 737d, Arist.;

given occasional use in prose and absence from Comedy, one may suspect that the word was used in documents

προὔπιτος : Hdt. 9.17, Isoc. 10.27, Th. 5.99, 111, D. 3.13 (κακόν) - Com. :

Aristopho 5 (κακόν), Phoenicid. 4.18 (κακόν); προὔπιτον κακόν is formulaic; pathetic usage in orators

περωτός : Hdt. (4), Pl. *Phdr.* 251b, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1198 (par.),

Tim. 2

πτῶμα : see p. 390ff

πτῶμα (πό-) : X. *Mem.* 4.7.9, common in Pl. - Com. : *Epin.* 1.10 etc.

ραχύζω : Din. *fr.* 80 (= 'boast'); in Tragedy = 'cut through the spine'

σκηπτός : X. *An.* 3.1.11, D. 18.194 - Com. : Antiph. 195.11, Men. *Asp.*

402 *al.*

σπορά : Pl. *Lg.* 729c, 783a - Com. : Ar. *fr.* 297 (par.), Men.

Inc. 29, *Comp.* II 199 Jaekel, mon. 70

στεγανός : Th. 3.21, 4.100, Pl. *Lg.* 493b, X. *Cyn.* 5.10, Arist.

στόμιον : Hdt. 1.215, 4.72, Pl. *R.* 615d, e, X. *Eq.* 6.9, Arist. - Com. :

Ar. *fr.* 58, Posidipp. 26.16

συγκοιμάομαι : Hdt. 3.69, Lys. *fr.* 4

συμμιγής : Pl. *Lg.* 895c (κεχωρισμένῃ ἢ καὶ συμμιγεῖ), *Phdr.* 239c (σκιῶ)-

Com. : Ar. *Av.* 771 (lyr.), Antiph. 52.7

συμπονέω : X. *Cyr.* 7.5.55, D. 2.9, 30, Pl. *R.* 520d - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 694

(lyr.), Men. *Ph.* 427, *Com. Adesp. (Nov.)* 256.25 Austin, mon. 803

συναλγέω : Antiph. 3.2.8, Pl. *R.* 462d, D. 18.287, Arist. - Com. : Men. *fr.* 641

συνέμπορος : Pl. *Phd.* 108b - Com. : Ar. *Ra.* 396(lyr.)

συνέστιος : Pl. *Lg.* 868d,e, *Euthphr.* 4b, *Ep.* 350c; used in laws to ban
someone from civil life

σχιστός : Hp. *Nat. Muł.* 53, Pl. *Plt.* 265d, Arist. - Com. : Antiph. 132,
Eup. 266('kind of shoes'), Apollod. 12

ταχύων : X. *Cyr.* 8.5.15 - Com. : Ar. *Ec.* 582(anap.)

τροφεύς : Antipho 4.1.2, several times in Pl. - Com. : Theophil. 1 ;
probably used in laws, cf. Pl.

ὑπέρφρων : Th. 2.62(in good sense); ='arrogant' in Tragedy

φύλημα : X. *Mem.* 1.3.12 - Com. : Plat. 46 *al.*, Eub. 3.4, Nicopho 8

φόρημα : Hp. *Art.* 35, X. *Cyr.* 3.1.25 *al.* - Com. : Ar. *fr.* 321, Diph. 59

φρενώ : X. *Mem.* 2.6.1 *al.*

φυλλάς : Hdt. 8.24 - Com. : Ar. *V.* 398(anap.), Mnesim. 4.31(anap.), Diph. 18.4

φουουργός : Pl. *R.* 597d(with special point)

Φωκίς(subst. and adj.) : Hdt.(4), X. *HG* 3.5.4

ψευδόμαντις : Hdt. 4.69

ᾠφέλημα : X. *Hier.* 10.3 *al.* - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 836(lyr., par.)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

Αἰθιοπίς : Hdt.(2)

αἴκισμα : Lys. 6.26; cf. ἀλάσσαι, p. 10

αἰτίωμα : Th. 5.72

ἀκαρπία : Hp. *Vict.* 4.90, Arist. *Mir.* 842^a22

ἀλγόμενος : Th. 2.25, 4.8,27 - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1400(anap., humorous poetry)

ἀνδρῶν : Hdt.(-εῶν, 6 times), X. *Smp.* 1.4- Com. : Ar. *Ec.* 676, *fr.* 72;

used only as opposed to γυναικῶν, γυναικωνῆτις ?

- ἀντίερος : Pl. *R.* 461b(νόθρον... καὶ ἀνέγγυον καὶ ἀντίερον: from religious laws ?)
- ἀνταποκτείνω : Hdt. 7.136, X. *HG* 2.4.27, D. 23.42 - Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 326 (par.); technical in law? cf. D. *l.c.*
- ἀντερῶ : X. *Smp.* 8.3(ἐρῶν ἀντερᾶται) - Com. : Eur. 398, Men. *Sam.* 161, 457
- ἀντίπορος : X. *An.* 4.2.18(τόν ἀντίπορον λόφον τῷ μαστῷ)
- ἀντισηκῶ : Hp. *Art.* 6 *al.*
- ἀπαντλέω : Pl. *R.* 407d
- ἀπαξιῶ : Th. 1.5
- ἄπλοια : 2.119, Th. 2.85, 4.4, 6.22, 8.99
- ἀποσκήπτω : Hdt. 1.120, 7.10, Aeschin. 1.182, Arist.
- ἀποφθείρω : Th. 2.49(*v.l.*), Hp. *Epid.* 1.16 - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 892, Nu. 789(οὐκ εἰς κόρακας ἀποφθερεῖ;) etc.; vulgar associations, cf. Ar.
- Ἄργολίς : Hdt. 1.82, 6.92
- ἀργυρώνητος : Hdt. 4.72, Isoc. 14.18 *al.* (of a slave)
- Ἄσις : Hdt. 4.45(φυλή)
- αὔξιμος : Hp. *Viet.* 2.65 *al.*, [X.] *Cyn.* 7.3 - Com. : Com. *Adesp.* 37D
- ἄφειτος : Pl. *Criti.* 119d(ταύρων), *Prt.* 320a(νέμονται ὥσπερ ἄφειτοι), *R.* 498c(ἀφέτους νέμεσθαι), Isoc. 5.127; for the use in prose, cf. A. *Pr.* 666(said of Io)
- ἀχάριτος : Hdt.(2) - Com. : mon. 655
- βακχεῖα : Pl.(3), Arist.
- βλάστημα : Hp. *Hum.* 1, Isoc. 1.52
- βοσκή : Arist. *HA* 624^a27
- γαμέτης : X. *Cyr.* 4.6.3
- δαίμονῶ : X. *Mem.* 1.1.9 - Com. : Men. *fr.* 127.1
- δεσποτέω : Pl. *Ti.* 44d

δημηγόρος : X. *Mem.* 2.6.15, Pl.(5) - Com. : *Diph.* 101, *Com. Adesp.* 667

διαλαγχάνω : *Hdt.* 4.68, X. *Cyr.* 7.3.1, Pl. *Criti.* 109b, *Plt.* 307c, and
perhaps technical in *Leg. Gort.* 8.4.24(='obtain a share by inheritance')

διωγμός : X. *Cyr.* 1.4.21; = δώξις

δρασμός : *Hdt.*(8), *Aeschin.* 3.21(δρασμῶ χρῆσθαι)

δραστήριος : *Th.* 4.81(άνήρ), 2.63(τό δραστήριον)

δυσεύρετος : X. *Mem.* 3.14.7

δυσίαιος : *Hp. Art.* 14, Pl. *Lg.*(4), *Gorg.* 11

δυσκατάπαυ(σ)τος : *D.* 25.49

δύσλυτος : X. *Oec.* 8.13, *Arist.*

δυσμαθής : X. *Mem.* 4.8.8, common in Pl. - Com. : *Ar. Nu.* 646

δύσμαχος : X. *HG* 4.2.10(compar.), Pl. *Lg.* 863b, *D.* 1.4, *Isoc.*

ἐκδοχή : *Aeschin.* 2.30

ἐκλάμπω : *Hdt.*(3), *Hp. Epid.* 7.88, X. *Cyr.* 7.1.2, Pl.(3) - Com. : *Ar.*

Pax 304, *Av.* 1712, *Lys.* 387

ἐκπεράζω : X. *An.* 5.1.13, Pl. *Ep.* 333b

ἐκτήκω : *Hp. Coac.* 629 *al.*, Pl. *R.* 411b - Com. : *Ar. Nu.* 772, *Cratin.* 184

ἐκτυφλώ : *Hdt.* 4.2, 9.93, X. *Eq.* 10.2 - Com. : *Ar. Ra.* 1195(par.), *Pl.*

301(lyr.), *fr.* 569, *Antiph.* 195.4, *Men. Sam.* 500

ἐκφορος : *Antipho Soph.* 60, Pl. *La.* 201a, *Arist. fr.* 283 - Com. : *Ar. Th.*

472; *A. Eu.* 910 is hardly intelligible

ἐλεος : *Th.* 1.110(τῶν Αἴγυπτίων οἱ ἔλεοι), *Hp.*, *Arist.* - Com. : *Ar.*

Av. 243, *Ra.* 352(lyr.)

ἐμβασίς : *Arist. fr.* 236(= 'bathing-tub')

ἐνθουσιάζω : X. *Cyr.* 1.4.8, Pl.(3)

- ἑξαμεύβω : X. *Agēs.* 2.2(ἑξαμεύβας Μακεδονίαν εἰς Θετταλίαν ἀφύκετο)
- ἑξεικάζω : X. *Cyr.* 1.6.39, *Hier.* 1.38 - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 230
- ἑξευλαβέομαι : Pl. *La.* 199d, *Lg.* 905a *al.*
- ἑξιστορέω : Hdt. 7.195
- ἑξοπλίζω : Hdt. 7.100, X. *Cyr.* 4.5.22 *al.*, Pl. *R.* 555d - Com. : Ar.
Pax 566, *Lys.* 454, *Antiph.* 217.19, 226.2
- ἑπεισφέρω : Hdt. 7.50, Hp., Th. 3.53, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Th.* 1164
- ἑπιβώμιος : Hp. *Ep.* 26
- ἑπιρροή : Hp. *VC* 13 *al.*, Pl. *Lg.* 732b, 783b
- ἑπιδός : Pl. *Phd.* 78a, *Lg.* 671a, 903b - Com. : *Antiph.* 217.15 etc.
- εὐήλιος : Hp. *Aff.* 60, X. *Oec.* 9.4, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Ra.* 241-2(lyr.)
- εὐθαρσής : X. *HG* 7.1.9 *al.*, Arist. *EN* 1115^a21 - Com. : *Diph.* 111
- εὐμορφία : *Democr.* 294, Pl. (3) - Com. : *Philem.* 170, *mon.* 870
- εὐπαιδία : *Isoc.* 9.72, 11.41 - Com. : Ar. *V.* 1512
- εὐπειθής(-πιθής) : common in Pl.
- εὐτεκνος : Arist. *HA* 563^b6 *al.*
- εὐφύλακτος : Th. 3.92, 8.55, Arist.
- ἑφηβῶω : Hdt. 6.83, X. *Cyr.* 6.1.12
- ἑδωνίς : Hdt. 5.11
- ἑηλυγενής : Pl. *Lg.* 802e(compar.)
- ἑάσιμος : Hp. *Morb. Sacr.* 11, *Antipho* 4.2.4, Pl.(7) - Com. : *Alex.* 124.4etc.
- ἑδρυμα : Hdt. 8.144(θεῶν), Pl. *Lg.* (4, of 'temples')
- καθαίμασσω : Pl. *Phdr.* 254e
- κάκη : common in Pl. - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 541(lyr.)
- καλλύπαις : Pl. *Phdr.* 261a(Φαῦδρον)
- κάρπιμος : Arist. *EN* 1125^a12 *al.* - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 326(lyr.), *Pax* 1154,
V. 264, *Alex.* 119.5

- κατασφραγίζω : Isoc. 17.34, Arist. *Mir.* 842^a,29
- κωπήρης : Th. 4.118.5(πλοῦτον)
- λύσιμος : Pl. *Lg.* 820e(ἐνέχυρα), Arist. *APr.* 70^a31
- μακρηγορέω : Hp. *Nat. Puer.* 12, Th. 1.68, 2.36, 4.59
- μαλθακίζομαι : Pl.(6)
- μητροκτονέω : Arist. *EN* 1110^a29
- μύμημα : very common in Pl., Damon 9 - Com. : Antiph. 176.6
- μῦμος : D. 2.19, Arist. *Po.* 1447^b10
- μωραίνω : X. *Mem.* 1.1.11, Arist. *EN* 1148^b2
- νεόγαμος : Hdt.(3)
- ὀδῶ : Hdt. 4.139
- ὀδυρμός : Pl.(8), Isoc. - Com. : Men. *Asp.* 57
- ὀμόπτερος : Pl. *Phdr.* 256e - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 229(com., lyr.), Stratt. 78
- ὀξύθυμος : Arist. *Rh.* 1368^b20 - Com. : Ar. *V.* 405(lyr.), 455, 1105, *Eq.* 706, Phryn. 18.3, Epich. 281, Men. *Georg. fr.* 2
- ὄρεγμα : Arist. *HA* 632^a31; technical in *Tab. Heracl.*; Sicilian influence?
- ὄρισμα : Hdt. 2.17
- πάραυτα : D. 23.157
- παρθενεύω : Hdt. 3.124
- πελάγλιος : Th. 8.39 *al.* , X. *HG* 2.1.17, Arist. - Com. : Nausic. 1.3(πελάγλιος ἐν ἀγκάλας: from A. *Glaukos Pontios?*), Ar. *Ra.* 1438(paratr.)
- πηγαῖος : Hp. *Aēr.* 8, Pl. *Criti.* 113e, *Lg.* 761b, 845e, Arist.
- πλάνη : Hdt.(5), common in Pl., Arist. - Com. : Men. *append.* 2.10Jaekel, mon. 644,677
- πλεκτή : Pl. *Lg.* 824b(='fishing-basket' or 'weel')- Com. : Plat. 21, 173.16
- ποδήρης : X. *Cyr.* 6.2.10, 6.4.2, *al.*

- πολύτεκνος : Arist. *HA* 616^b10
- πόριμος : Hp. *Acut.* 50, Th. 8.76, Pl. *Smp.* 203d, Gorg. 11a - Com. : Ar.
Pax 1030(lyr.), Th. 777(lyr.,par.), Ra. 1429(par.=E.fr.886.3N² but
 προσεικάζω : Pl.(4), X. *Mem.* 3.10.8, Aeschin. 3.247 //see Rau 123(n.18))
- προσίζω : Hp. *Vicat.* 1.6, Pl. *R.* 564d, Arist.
- πυθόχρηστος : X. *Lac.* 8.5, Arist. *Pol.* 1331^a27
- στενόπορος : Hdt.(2), Th. 7.73, X. *HG* 4.6.9 *al.*, Arist.
- στερρός : X. *An.* 3.1.22 - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 219(lyr.), *Nu.* 420(anap.), mon.721
- στομώω : Hdt. 4.69, Hp. *Art.* 40 - Com. : Ar. *Nu.* 1108, 1110
- στρατηλατέω : Hdt.(12)
- συγκαταβαίνω : Th. 6.30, Arist. *Mete.* 358^b32 *al.*
- σύζυγος : Arist. *HA* 610^b8 - Com. : Ar. *Pl.* 945
- συμπενθέω : Isoc. 8.87 *al.*, Lycurg. 43
- συνεισβαίνω : Antipho 5.82(εἰς τό πλοῦτον)
- σφριγάζω : Hp. *Mul.* 1.71, Pl. *Lg.* 840b - Com. : Ar. *Nu.* 799, *Lys.* 80,
Com. Adesp. 276
- ταχύπορος : Hp. *Art.* 11(compar.)
- τρικυμιά : Pl. *R.* 472a *al.* - Com. : Men. *fr.* 656.8, *Com. Adesp.* (Nov.)
 255.11 Austin
- ὑμνωδέω : Pl. *Lg.* 682a(poet. context)
- ὑπέγγυος : Hdt. 5.71
- ὑπερθέω : Pl. *Lg.* 648e
- ὑπνώσσω : Hp. *Epid.* 7.11, Pl. *R.* 534c(ὄνειροπολοῦντα καί ὑπνώττοντα)
- ὑφή : Pl. *Lg.* 956a, *Plt.* 281a,c, Arist. *HA* 623^a21
- φαντάζομαι : Hdt.(3), Hp. , common in Pl. - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 823(φαν-
 τάζομαι: Megar.), Men. *Phasm.* 18

φάντασμα : common in Pl., Arist.; nouns in -μα are favoured by Pl.
 χλανύδιον : Hdt. 1.195 - Com. : Ar. *Lys.* 1189(lyr.), Men. *Pk.* 392
 χρησιμώδεια : Pl. *Prt.* 316d(ref. to poets)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

ἀνωφέλιτος : X. *Cyr.* 1.6.11 - Com. : Eur. 377(ἀνθρωπος), Stratt. 9D
 ἄουνος : X. *Cyr.* 6.2.27 *al.*, Pl. *Phlb.* 61c, Arist.
 ἀπάνθρωπος : Pl. *Ep.* 309b(compar.) - Com. : Men. *Dysc.* 6, *fr.* 151.285Austin
 ἄρτυμα : Hp. *Aff.* 43 - Com. : Anaxipp. 1.5
 ἀρχαιοπλουτος : *Lys.* 19.49(οἱ πτωχῶν νεωστὶ ἐν δόξῃ γεγενημένων), Arist.-Com.:
 ἄστροφος : Pl. *Plt.* 282d (γένεσιν ἄστροφόν τινα) /Cratin.73.70Aust.
 αὐτόκλητος : Pl. *Ep.* 331b(αὐτόκλητος... οὐκ ἔρχομαι συμβουλευσῶν);
 ἀχρήματος : Hdt. 1.89, Arist. *Pol.* 1271^b16 - Com. : Timocl. 9.7;= ἄπορος
 βαρυστόνος : D. 18.262(τοῦς βαρυστόνοισ ἐπικαλουμένοις ἐκεῖνοισ ὑποκριταῦς)
 βούκερως : Hdt. 2.41(ἄγαλα)
 γειτονέω : Pl. *Lg.* 842e(law); γειτόνημα already in Alc. 108
 δῆγμα : X. *Mem.* 1.3.12, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Pl.* 885
 δυσάλωτος : Pl. *Ly.* 206a(compar.), *Ti.* 51a(superl., metaph.), Arist.
 δύσοιστος : Hp. *Mul.* 2.181(ὀδμή)
 δυσπετής : Hdt. 3.107, Hp. *Prog.* 15, *Morb.* 1.22(adv.); εὐπετής is much
 commoner in prose
 ἐγκατασκήπτω : Th. 2.47(of epidemics)
 ἐκρύπτω : Aeschin. 2.153(in the sense ἀποκρύπτω or ἀποδοκιμάζω)-Com.; Diph.43.12
 ἐνάλλομαι : X. *HG* 2.4.16, D. 54.8(ἐναλλόμενοι καὶ παύοντες) - Com. : Ar.
 V. 1305, *Ra.* 39(κενταυρικῶς), Philem. 1.5D(com. hyperb.)
 ἐπαισχύνομαι : Hdt.(3), X. *HG* 4.1.34, Pl.(3) - Com. : Men. *fr.* 510

ἐπεικάζω : Hdt. 9.32

ἐπικτάομαι : Hdt. 2.79, X. *HG* 7.1.3, Th. 1.144, 2.65, 4.61, Democr. 279

ἐπίχαρτος : Th. 3.67, Pl. *Ep.* 356b, D. 45.85 - Com. : Ar. *fr.* 274

ἐφυμνέω : Pl. (3)

θανατηφόρος : Hp. *Art.* 48, X. *HG* 2.3.32, Pl. *R.* 617d, Arist.

καταξιόω : Pl. *Ti.* 30c, D. 59.111; more emphatic than ἀξιόω

καταστροφή : Hdt. (4), Th. 1.15, 2.42 - Com. : Men. *Pk.* 12, *fr.* 795,

Antiph. 191.19

καταφθεύρω : Pl. *Lg.* 697d, Democr. 159 - Com. : Epich. 35.13, Men. *Epit.* 502

κατεικάζω : Hdt. 6.112, 9.109, Hp. *Ep.* 17 - Com. : Eur. 345

κλαῦμα : X. *Cyr.* 2.2.14, And. 4.39 - Com. : Ar. *Ra.* 813(par.), *Pax* 249

λίπος : Arist. *Long.* 467^a3 (= 'animal fat'); in poetry = 'thick bright liquid'?

μακραίων : Pl. *Epin.* 982a(βίος, cf. A. *fr.* 284.2M, S. *OT* 518)

ὀδοιπορέω : Hdt. 4.110, 116, Hp. *Art.* 58 - Com. : Crates 14.3, Philippid.

13, Men. *Comp.* 2.167 Jaekel, mon. 423

οἰκουρέω : Pl. *R.* 451d, D. 59.86, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 1060, Hermipp. 45(derog)

πανήμερος : Hdt. 7.183(neut. as adverb)-Com.: Ar. *Ra.* 387(lyr.); πανημέριος in Ep.

παρασύρω : Hp. *VC* 11 - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 527(anap.)

πλουτίζω : X. *Cyr.* 5.5.27 *αλ.* - Com. : Timocl. 4.8

πολύχειρ : Arist. *Pol.* 1281^b6; cf. Th. 2.77 διὰ τὴν πολυχειρίαν

πρόνοος : Hdt. 3.36

προσήγορος : Pl. *Tht.* 146a(φύλους τε καὶ προσηγόρους), *R.* 546b(προσή-

γορα καὶ ῥητά), Philol. 11

προστέλλομαι : Th. 5.71(=φυλάσσω or προτείνω); = προπέμπω in tragedy

συναυλία(ξυν-) : Pl. *Lg.* 765b(μονωδιῶν τε καὶ συναυλιῶν) - Com. : Ar.

Eq. 9(par.), Antiph. 47.1, Anaxandr. 70

ὑπερδέδουκα : Hdt. 8.94, Democr. 278; = 'to fear for someone' in tragedy

φερέγγυος : Hdt. 5.30, 7.49, Th. 8.68

φύλανδρος : Pl. *Smp.* 191e(γυναῖκες φύλανδροί τε καὶ μοιχεύτριάι)

φυγγάνω : Hp. *Int.* 12

φύρδην : X. *Cyr.* 7.1.37(φύρδην μάχεσθαι)

χωρῦτης : X. *HG* 3.2.31

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἄθηρος : Hdt. 4.185

αἵματιζω : Arist. *HA* 532^a13

αἰνυγματώδης : Pl. *Thet.* 180a, *Chrm.* 164e *al.*, Arist.

αἰπολέω : Lys. *fr.* 25 - Com. : Eup. 13

αἰφνύδιος : Th. 2.53 *al.*, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Th.* 127(par., lyr.);

favourite word of Th.

ἀντιρρέπω : Hp. *Art.* 4

ἀντισπᾶω : [X.] *Cyn.* 5.1, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 492(lyr.)

ἀπευκτός : Pl. *Lg.* 628c, *Ep.* 353e

ἀποδηλώω : Hp. *Int.* 23, Arist.

ἀποφθορά : Hp. *Epid.* 3.11 *al.*; medical associations cf. ἀποφθεύρω in Hp.

ἀποφιλώω : Hdt. 3.32, Hp. *Foet. Exsect.* 1 - Com. : Ar. *Th.* 538, *Lys.*

827-8(lyr.)

ἄστοχος : Pl. *Ti.* 19e, Arist. - Com. : Alex. 116.14

ἀφάλλομαι : Arist. *de An.* 420^a22 - Com. : Ar. *Nu.* 147

ἄφορος : Hdt. 2.156, Hp. *Mul.* 1.38 *al.*, X. *Oec.* 20.3

βουλευτός : Arist. *EN* 1113^a2

γελωτοποιός : X. *An.* 7.3.33, *Smp.* 1.11, Pl. *R.* 620c

δασμοφορέω : X. *Cyr.* 8.6.4

- δελφίνοφόρος : Th. 7.41(κεραῖαι) - Com. : Pherecr 12(anap.)
- διαμυθολογέω : Pl.(3)
- διαπόντιος : Th. 1.141(πόλεμοι) -Com. : Hermipp. 58, Antiph. 196.8,
Alex. 210
- δίστοιχος : Arist. HA 501^a24
- διχόθεν : Th. 2.44, D. 24.123 *al.* - Com. : Ar. Pax 477(διχόθεν μισθο-
φοροῦντες , cf. D. *l.c.*)
- δύσελπις : Hp. Nat. Muλ. 41(prob.), X. HG 5.4.31, Arist. Rh. 1390^a4
- δύσορμος : [X.] Cyn. 10.7
- δυσπολέμητος : D. 4.4, 11.15, Isoc. 4.138
- ἐγκλεῦω : [X.] Cyn. 9.7, Arist. fr. 11
- εἰσαναγκάζω : Hp. Art. 47, Pl. Ti. 49a-Com. : Men. Sam. 449
- ἐκζέω : Hdt. 4.205; medic. assoc.
- ἐκκενώω : Pl. Prt. 315d - Com. : Ar. Ra. 1070(anap.)
- ἐκπλυτος : Pl. Lg. 872e(ἐκπλυτον...γύγνεσθαι τό μιανθέν, cf. A. Eu. 281), R. 429e
- ἐκφανής : Pl. (8); example of Plato's fondness for particular word
- ἐκφυγάνω : Hp. Morb. 2.26 - Com. : Diph. 7
- ἐκφυσίς : Pl. Lg. 777e, Phdr. 251b, Hp. Art. 45, Arist.
- ἐλατήριος : Hp. Epid. 5.7 *al.*
- ἐναιμος : Hdt. 3.29, Hp. VM 22 *al.*, Pl. Ti. 68b, 81a, Arist.
- ἐνδυναστεύω : Pl. R. 516d(τούς παρ' ἐκείνους τιμωμένους τε καὶ ἐνδυναστεύ-
οντας, cf. A. Pers. 691 ἐκείνους ἐνδυναστεύσας), Hp. VM 20, X.
HG 7.1.42
- ἐντέμνω : Hdt. 5.49, 8.22, Hp. Art. 72, Th. 5.11 - Com. : Ar. Lys. 192
- ἐξυπτιάζω : Arist. HA 499^a7(='lie back') *al.*
- ἐπανερέσθαι : Hp. Prog. 7 *al.*, Pl. Prt. 329a *al.* - Com. : Ar. Lys. 512
(anap.), Ra. 435(lyr.)

ἐπιζεύγνυμι : Hdt. 7.36, Arist.

ἐπιλαβή : Hp. *Art.* 47

ἐπίπνοια : Pl.(9), Arist. ; word associated with Pythagorean philosophy?

cf. Pythagor. D11 in Diels I478,24, ἐπιπνέω in Philol., and Pl.

ἐπιφθέγγομαι : Pl.(4)

ἐπίφορος : Hp. *Art.* 14 *al.*, Th. 2.77, 3.74, [X.] *Cyn.* 7.2

ἐπιχαλκεύω : Arist. *Rh.* 1419^b15(dub. sense) - Com. : Ar. *Nu.* 422(anap.)

ἐπίφογος : X. *Lac.* 14.7

εὐβατος : X. *HG* 4.6.9(compar.), Pl. *Lg.* 761a

εὐέδρος : X. *Eq.* 1.12(ἔππος, compar.)

εὐήτριος : Pl. *Plt.* 310e(τὸ λεγόμενον εὐήτριον ὕφασμα)

εὐθήμων : Arist. *HA* 616^b23

εὐθήρατος : Arist. *EN* 1110^b14

εὐθύπορος : Pl. *Lg.* 775d(ἦθος)

εὐκρυτος : Hp. *Aph.* 1.12(νόσημα) *al.*, Pl. *Plt.* 272c,d - Com. : Men.*Epit.* 177

εὐκρυπιος : Hp. *Fract.* 18

εὐμήχανος : Pl. *Prt.* 344d *al.*, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 759(cf. A. *Pr.* 59)

εὐχεύρωτος : X. *HG* 5.3.4, Arist.

ἐφοδεύω : X. *HG* 2.4.24 *al.* - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1160, Timocl. 32.2

ἐχενηῦς : Arist. *HA* 505^b19(of a small fish)

ζυγώω : Hp. *Cord.* 12

ζωκυρέω : Hp. *Vict.* 1.9, Arist. *PA* 670^a25 - Com. : Ar. *Lys.* 682(lyr.,
par.), Men. *Dysc.* 547, *fr.* 65

ἑπτάκη : Hp. *Aer.* 18

καθιππάζομαι : Hdt. 9.14(χώρην)

κακοποιέω : X. *Oec.* 3.11 *al.*, D. 12.23 - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 731(anap.)

κακουχία : Pl. *R.* 615b - Com. : Alex. 80

- καταλήγω : Arist. *Mete.* 340^b9
- καταλλαγή : D. 1.4 *al.* - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1588 (πολέμου), Diph. 66.14, Euphr. 3.4
- καταρράπτω : Hdt. 2.96, Hp. *Acut.* 21; for its sense in A. *Eu.* 26, cf. *Od.* γ118
- καταφύχω : Hp. *Aph.* 4.40, Pl. *Ti.* 84e, Arist., Democr. 5.1
- κατοπτήρ : Hp. *Fist.* 3 *al.*; κατοπίτης was title of an officer in Boeot.
- καύσιμος : X. *An.* 6.3.19, Pl. *Lg.* 849d (law context) - Com. : Alex. 307
- κομμός : Arist. *Po.* 1452^b24 (definition); technical?
- κυματίας : Hdt. 2.111 (ποταμός), 8.118 (άνεμος)
- μακροσκελής : Arist. *PA* 692^b5 *al.*
- μασχαλιστήρ : Hdt. 1.215
- μαχαιροφόρος : Hdt. 9.32, Th. 2.96, 98, 7.27
- μεγαλήγορος : X. *Cyr.* 7.1.17
- μεσημβρινός : Th. 6.2 (τά μεσημβρινά), Arist. *Mete.* 375^b29 *al.* - Com. :
Ar. *Av.* 1096 (lyr.), *Ach.* 40, *V.* 774; used by geographers?
- μεταῦθις : Hdt. 1.62
- μοιράω : Hp. *Ep.* 26 (τά μεμοιραμένα); common in later prose
- μύουρος : Arist. *PA* 662^a32 *al.*
- μυριετής : Pl. *Epin.* 987a (χρόνω μυριετεῦ τε καὶ ἀπέρω, cf. A. *Pr.* 94), Arist.
- νεογενής : [X.] *Cyn.* 10.23, Pl. (7) - Com. : Antiph. 1.5 (paratr.), 52.4
- οἰκτισμός : X. *Smp.* 1.16 *al.*
- όληή : Hp. *Mul.* 1.55, Pl. (4), Arist. - Com. : Men. *Asp.* 84, *fr.* 325
- όμότοιχος : Pl. *Lg.* 844c, Is. 6.39 - Com. : Antiph. 295
- όξύχειρ : Lys. 4.8 - Com. : Nicom. 1.33, Men. *fr.* 891
- όρθοστάδην : Hp. *Epid.* 1.1, 5
- όχετεῦω : Hdt. 2.99, 3.60, Pl. *Lg.* 666a, Arist. - Com. : Pher. 130.8
(com. hyperb.)

πάμμαχος : Hp. *Praec.* 13, Pl. *Euthd.* 271c - Com. : Ar. *Lys.* 132 (of
Athena)

παναληθής : Pl. *R.* 583b (ἡδονή)

πανδημία : Pl. *Lg.* 829b, Arist.; cf. πανδημί (techn.)

παραλλαγή : Hp. *Art.* 30 αλ., Pl. *Tht.* 196c, Critias 36; word exten-
sively used by Philos., as we know from indirect evidence, see Diels s.v.

παρεῖρω : X. *Smp.* 6.2

παρηβάω : Hdt. 3.53, Th. 2.44

παρώνυμος : Arist. *EE* 1228^a36 αλ.

περύθυμος : Hdt. (2), Pl. *Ti.* 88a

περιώδυνος : Pl. *Lg.* 873c, D. 54.12

Περσύς (adj.) : Hdt. (7), Th. 1.138 - Com. : Ar. *fr.* 128

πέτασμα : Arist. *HA* 541^b6

πίστωμα : Arist. *Rh.* 1376^a17 - Com. : Clearch. 1 (πίστωμα φιλίας)

πλεκτάνη : Hp. *Oss.* 14, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1717 (par.), Eub. 150.7,
Alex. 187.2 etc.

πολύγονος : Hdt. 3.108, Hp. *Aer.* 19, Arist. - Com. : Men. *fr.* 910

πολύευκτος : X. *Cyr.* 1.6.45 (πλοῦτος, cf. A. *Eu.* 537 ὄλβος); also a pr. n.

προκάλυμμα : Th. 2.75, 3.67

προσμηχανάομαι : Pl. *R.* 467c

προσπασσαλεύω : Hdt. 1.144, 9.120 - Com. : Ar. *Pl.* 943, Cratin. 164 etc.

προσφύλα : Pl. *R.* 399a (φθόγγου καὶ προσφύλα), Arist., Critias 57

προφοβέομαι : X. *Cyr.* 1.6.24 (v.l.)

πτέρωμα : Pl. *Phdr.* 246e (τῆς ψυχῆς)

πιῆσις : Arist. *PA* 639^b2 αλ.

σκήνημα : X. *HG* 5.3.19

σκοπή : X. *Cyr.* 3.2.11

- Ξουσίς : X. *Cyr.* 4.6.11(γυνή) ,
 σπορητός : X. *HG* 4.6.13
 σταθερός : Pl. *Phdr.* 242a(μεσημβρία = 'high noon') - Com. : Cratin. 206
 (anap.), Ar. *fr.* 467(paratr.?)
 στενόστομος : Hp. *Mul.* 1.2
 στόμωμα : Arist. *Mete.* 383^a33 - Cratin. 247
 συγκαθεύδω : Pl. *Lg.* 838b - Com. : Ar. *Ec.* 1009, Cratin. 279
 συγχόω : Hdt.(8), X. *HG* 3.1.18
 συμπνέω : Pl. *Lg.* 708d, D. 18.168, Arist. *Pol.* 1303^a26
 σύμφρων : Pl. *Ep.* 324b
 συνεδρία : Arist. *HA* 608^b28 *al.*
 συσπεύδω : Hdt. 1.92
 τραχύνω : Is. 8.37, Pl.(4)
 τρίχωμα : Hdt. 7.70, [X.] *Cyn.* 5.30, Arist. - Com. : Ehipp. 14.6
 τύμμα : Hp. *Epid.* 7.37, Arist.
 τυχηρός : Arist. *Pol.* 1295^a28 - Com. : Ar. *Th.* 305(lyr.,par.), *Ach.* 250
 ύδαρης : Hp. *Prog.* 11 *al.*, Arist. *Pol.* 1268^b15(φιλία, cf. A. *Ag.* 798)*al.*,
 X. *Lac.* 1.3 - Com. : Pher. 70, Antiph. 24 etc. ;technical of mix-
 ing metals in *IG* 12(2)1.14(Mytil., IV BC)
 υπερβατός : Hp. *de Arte* 11, Th. 3.25, Pl. *Prt.* 343e, Arist.
 υπέρπλουτος : Pl. *R.* 552b(opp. παντάπασι πένητες)
 υπέρπολυς : Hp. *Epid.* 2.2.23 *al.*, X. *HG* 3.2.26, D. 43.69; used as superl.
 of πολύς
 υπεφοβέομαι : X. *Cyr.* 1.4.2
 υπόγαλος : Hdt.(3)
 υποσυρῶζω : Hp. *Epid.* 7.25 *al.*
 φιλόμουσος : X. *Cyr.* 5.1.1, Pl. *Phdr.* 259b, *R.* 548e- Com. : Ar. *Nu.* 358(anap.)

ὠμόλινον : Hp. *Morb.* 2.60 *αλ.* - Com. : Cratjn. 9(lyr.); Sicilian?⁷⁹

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

μεταύτιος : Hdt.(6), X. *HG* 2.3.32, Pl. *R.* 615b

περιπετής : Hdt. 8.20, D. *Ep.* 5.1 - Com. : Men. *Asp.* 336; for its sense, see Lloyd-Jones, *CR* 1952,132

σύννοια : Hdt. 1.88, Pl.(5), Arist. ; explained in Pl. *Def.* 415e by διάνοια μετά λύπης

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

αὐτανέπιος : Pl. *Euthd.* 275b; see p. 296

ἀψυχία : Hp. *VM* 10, *Coac.* 222; in medical sense in Hp., but = 'want of spirit' in tragedy

ἐπιθεάζω : Pl. *Phdr.* 241b(ἀγανακτῶν καὶ ἐπιθεάζων) - Com. : Pherecr.118 (ἀράται κάπιθεάζει); = εὐχομαι

παράσημος : D. 18.242, 24.213(ρήτωρ) - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 518; used always metaphorically in poetry; for A. *Ag.* 780, see p. 308

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

ἀμφύδρομος : [X.] *Cyn.* 6.5(dub.) - Com. : Plat. 24D(πορθμός); in A. *fr.*

79(and 360)M, ἀμφύδρομος is epithet of some δαύμων and its sense is not clear; but cf. Ἀμφιδρόμια as the name of Attic festival

ἄσπιτος : Pl. *Lg.* 743b, D. 40.58, 45.76, Arist.; in A. *Ag.* 1597, βορὰν ἄσπιτον...

γένει presumably means 'a food that has everlasting results for the family' (ref. to θεύστεια δεῖπνα); cf. ὀλοός in active sense

παραπαύω : Pl. *Smp.* 173e(μαίνομαι καὶ παραπαύω) - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 90
 (par.), Pl. 508(anap.); = 'to lose one's wits'; cf. παραπόπτω
 τοπαύω : common in Pl. - Com. : Ar. *V.* 73; = εὐκάζω

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀγάλακτος : Hp. *Nat. Puer.* 30; Hsch's gloss ἀγάλακτον ὁμογάλακτον may
 refer to A. *Ag.* 718

ἄθετος : Arist. *Metaph.* 1016^b25 *al.* - Com. : Posidipp. 39; for ἀθέτως
 in A. *Pr.* 151, see p. 412

ἄξύστατος : Pl. *Ti.* 61a(γῆν...ἀσύστατον...ὔδωρ...λύει) - Com. : Ar.
Nu. 1367(Ἀίσχυλον νομίζω...ἀξύστατον...; probably = 'incoherent',
 cf. Quintil. *Inst. Or.* 'incompositus'(of Aeschylus)⁸⁰ and Pl. *Lg*
 817b ἡ πολιτεία συνέστηκε μύμησις τοῦ καλλίστου καὶ ἀρίστου βίου,
 ὃ δὴ φάμεν ἡμεῖς γε ὄντως εἶναι τραγωδίαν τὴν ἀληθεστάτην); in
 A. *Ag.* 1467, ἀξύστατον ἄλγος may be 'an ἄλγος that has no limits'

ἀπογυμνάω : Arist. *HA* 624^a25; see p. 268

ἀπρόσοιστος : Isoc. 9.49; = 'hard to deal with'

δύωγρος : Hp. *Int.* 43; dub. in A. *Th.* 985 unless = 'tear-soaked'

ἐπίρρυτος : Pl. (3), X. *An.* 1.2.22; see p. 430

ἑτερορρεπής : Hp. *Acut. (Sp.)* 21; see p. 445

εὐέξοδος : Arist. *Pol.* 1326^b41 *al.*; see p. 342

εὐθετος : Hp. *Off.* 15 *al.* - Com. : Philem. 105.5(ν.λ. χρήσιμα), Nicol. 1.40

εὐξύμβλητος : Hdt. 7.57(εὐσύμ-)

εὐσπλαγχνος : Hp. *Prorrh.* 2.6(physical sense)

εὐξύμβολος(εὐσύμ-) : Antiphon Soph. 74, X. *Mem.* 2.6.5; cf. εὐξύμβλητος
 and see p. 305

έφολκός : Th.4.108(έφολκά λέγειν, cf. A. *Supp.* 200) - Com. : Ar. V. 268;

see p. 307

μεταμανθάνω : Hdt. 1.57, Pl. *R.* 413a(opp. μανθάνειν ἐξ ἀρχῆς), Aeschin.

3.157, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Pl.* 924; for this sense of μετα-, see p.278f

νοιύζω : Hp. *Fract.* 29, Heraclit. 126, Pl. *Ti.* 74c - Com. : Ar. *Th.*

857(par.)

παρακοπή : Hp. *Aph.* 6.26; for the idea involved, cf. παρακόπτω, παρακρού-

ω, παραπαύω etc.; perhaps a term associated with Medic.⁸¹

παρασκοπέω : Pl. *Smp.* 221b; dub. in A. *Ag.* 1252

προπράσσω : Arist. *Po.* 1455^b30; dub. in A. *Ch.* 834; cf. προπράκτω

(= 'champion') in A. *fr.* 474.5M

τραγέλαφος : Pl. *R.* 488a, Arist. - Com. : Diph. 80 etc.; see p. 291

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different
in normal usage

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

πρεσβεύα(='seniority') : Pl. *R.* 509b, Arist.

φικμός : Aeschin. 1.59 - Com. : Diph. 76; ='kind of cup' in prose and
Com., but ='nose-band of a horse's bridle' in A.

v. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἀλάστρω : Hp. *Morb. Sacr.* 1, D. 18.296, 19.305 - Com. : Nicoch. 18(Σφύγξ),

Men. *fr.* 308 *al.*; name of a deity in Hes. *fr.* 33.9 Merk., title of Zeus in Orph., used as an epithet of the gods of the nether world
 ἀραῦτος : Pl. *Lg.* 931c(ἀραῦτος γονεὺς ἐκγόνους); epithet of Zeus in S.;
 the word probably has associations with religious law, cf. Pl.
 γενέτης : Hp. *Jusj.*; cult-title, cf. θεοῦ γενέται in A. *Supp.* 77, Κρόνου in E.
 εὐκταῦτος : Pl. *Lg.* 906b(ἐπωδαῦτος) - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1060(par.), mon.;
 epithet of Erinnys in A. *Th.*, of Themis in E. *Med.* etc.
 καθάρσιος : Hdt. 1.35, 1.44(Ζεὺς), Arist.; in Tragedy, the adjective
 often refers to gods who cleanse people from guilt or defilement
 προστρόπακος : Antipho 2.3.10, 3.4.9, 4.1.4, 4.2.8, Aeschin. 2.158 - Com.:
 Eup. 120; name of 'the avenger' god in Antipho

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

ἀλεξητήριος : Hp. *Acut.* 54, X. *Eq.* 5.6, Pl. *Plt.* 279d(medic.); epithet
 of Zeus in A. *Th.* 8, cf. S. *OC* 143
 γεννήτωρ : common in Pl., especially in *Lg.*; often applied to Zeus, cf.
 A. *Supp.* 206, E. *Hipp.* 683 etc.; θεῶν γεννήτορι in *IG* 3.636
 ἐπήκοος : X. *An.* 2.5.38 *al.*, common in Pl.; epithet of various deities
 in inscrr.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

κτήσιος : Hp. *Insomn.* 89, Antipho 1.16, Is. 8.16 - Com. : Men. *fr.* 452
 (Δία); cult-title of Zeus (n.b. in both Antipho and Is.)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἐπίγονος : Hp. *Vict.* 1.31, Pl. *Lg.* 740c, 929d, Hecat. 30J(of the Heraclids);
 known from the myth of the Epigonoι, as well as the descendants
 of god-leaders, cf. Hecat.; technical in law in Pl. *ll.cc.*

πρόναος : Hdt. 1.92, 8.37, 39(of 'Αθηναίη);,cult-title of many deities at Athens, Thebes, Delphi etc.; very common in inscrr.

προπομπός : X. *Cyr.* 3.1.2 *al.*- Com. : Alex. 89('Ερμῆ...προπομπέ); cult-title of Hermes

(b) Other religious terms

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

βακχεύω : Hdt. 4.79, 108, Pl. *Ion* 534a, *Lg.* 700d - Com. : Men. *fr.* 93; term related to the cult of Bacchus; cf.Hdt. *ll.cc.*, *Schwyzler* 792(Cyme, V BC, 'to initiate in the Bacchic mysteries')

βέβηλος : Hdt. 9.65, Th. 4.97, Pl. *Smp.* 218b;originally, term for ground that is 'allowable to be trodden',often transferred to persons

κατεύχομαι : Hdt.(7), Pl. *R.* 393a *al.*;used in both good and bad sense

μύσμα : Hp. *Flat.* 5, Antipho 4.1.3 *al.*, Pl. *Lg.* 866b *al.*; term for 'defilement'

παλαμναῖος : X. *Cyr.*8.7.18, Hyp. *fr.* 85 - Com. : Phryn. 58; term for 'one defiled by blood-guiltiness' but also sometimes for 'the avenger' god

πρόμαντις: Hdt.(7), Th. 5.16; technical term for 'prophet' or 'prophet-ess', sometimes also an epithet of 'the god-prophet'

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

κάθαρμα : Hp. *Epid.* 5.2, D. 18.128 *al.*, Aeschin. 3.211, Din. 16 -Com.: Ar. *Ach.* 44, Pl. 454, Eup. 117.8, Men. *Sam.* 481; term for 'something or someone thrown away in cleansing'

πελανός(or πέλ-) : Pl. *Lg.* 782c, common in inscrr. - Com. : Ar. Pl. 661 (par.); term for 'mixture offered to the gods and the dead'

προτέλεια : Pl. *Lg.* 774e(γάμων), *Lycurg. fr.*, 46 - Com. : Plat. 174.5,
Men. *Sam.* 713, *fr.* 903; term for 'sacrifice offered before any
solemnity'

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

ἄγος : Hdt. 6.56, 91, Th. 1.126 *al.*, Arist.; term for any 'matter of
religious awe'

ἐναγής : Hdt.(4), Th. 1.126(ἐναγεῖς καὶ ἀλιτήριου τῆς θεοῦ ἐκαλοῦντο), 1.139,
Aeschin. 3.110(ἐναγής τοῦ Ἀπόλλωνος); cf. ἄγος; dub. in *A. Supp.* 121

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἐπισπένδω : Hdt.(4 ,='pour over'), Th. 5.22(='make a fresh treaty');
also a term in law in *Leg. Gort.*

θεωρίς : Hdt. 6.87; name of 'the sacred ship which carried the θεωροὶ
to their destination'

ὀργεῶν : Is. 2.14 *al.*, Lys. *fr.* 112S, *Din. fr.* 13, *inscrr.*; techn. term at Athens
(2) Technical terms other than religious ones

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἀνατί : Th. 8.67(?), Pl. *Lg.*(3), Is. *fr.* 2 - Com. : Ar. *Ec.* 1020(decree);
used in law as technical term; cf. ἀνατος in *inscrr.*

βραβεύς : Pl. *Lg.* 949a(ἄθλων ἐπιστάτας καὶ βραβείας); technical for
'judge at games'

ἐδῶλιον : Hdt. 1.24(='raised quarter-deck at the stern') - Com. : Ar.
fr. 155; the technical usage in Ar. seems to be the original,
cf. S. *Aj.* 1277, E. *Cyc.* 238 etc.

ἐκπρόσω : Hdt. 7.158, Th. 8.108, Pl. *Lg.*(3), D. 23.205; technical in
law about 'exactig' money(a debt, taxes etc.) from people, cf. *inscrr.*

- ἐμβατεύω : D. 33.6, 44.16, 19, Is. 9.3 - Com. : Cratin. 321; technical term for 'enter on possession of' a property
- ἐπιτιμητής : Pl. *Phdr.* 240a, Antipho 5.32, Lys. *Sf* 82, late inscr.; term for 'public estimator and punisher'; for Ζεὺς ἐπιτιμητής in A. *Pr.* 77, cf. Ζεὺς ἐπιτιμητῶν in *Od.* 9.270
- ἔστιλοῦχος : Pl. *Lg.* 878a(γεννήτορα τε...καὶ ἔστιλοῦχον) - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 865(mock-prayer), *fr.* 776(=ἔστιλάτω according to Poll.); technical in Pl. *l.c.*
- ἔφορος : Hdt.(16), Pl. *Phdr.* 265c(τῶν παίδων) etc.; known to Athens mainly from the *ephors* of Sparta
- κολαστής : Pl. *Lg.* 863a, Gorg. 6, Lys. 27.3, Critias 25.6 ;technical in law; for -τής formation , cf. Antipho 5.94 and see p. 453ff
- πελάτης : Pl. *Euthphr.* 4c, Arist. *Ath.* 2.2; term for 'one who approaches to seek protection' in Pl. and Arist. *ll.cc.*
- ῥυθμίζω : X. *Cyr.* 8.8.20, Pl. *Phdr.* 253b, Arist.; ῥυθμῆω in *Hesperia* 4.15(Athens, V BC, ='fix, determine a penalty') suggests that ῥυθμίζεσθαι, when used in the sense of 'to treat' in A.*Pr.* 241, must have technical associations
- συνωρίς : Pl. *Criti.* 36d, 119b, *Phdr.* 246b - Com.: Ar. *Nu.* 1302 etc.; ordinary technical term, to judge from *ξυνωρικεῖται* in Ar. *Nu.* 15; common in inscr.
- σφαδάζω : Hp. *Mul.* 1.38, X. *Cyr.* 7.1.37; technical term used of a horse, 'chafing against its bridle'
- ταγός : X. *HG* 6.1.6 *al.*, common in inscr. - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 159(ταγῆ τῶν Ἀθηναίων, par.); non-Attic administrative term(Thessaly etc.)
- φρυκτωρία : Th. 3.22 - Com. : Ar. *Av.* 1161; term for 'making signals by beacons'

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

- αὐθέντης : Hdt. 1.117, Th. 3.58, Antipho 3.3.4, Lys.*fr.* 94,125S; technical in law
- βόλος : Arist. *HA* 576^b13(='casting of teeth'); technical term in fishing for 'throw with a casting-net'
- δύοπος : Hp. *Epid.* 5.74 *al.*; technical for 'a ship's officer', perh. 'sailing-master'(L.S.J.Suppl.);cf.Hsch. διοπεύειν·ἐπιμελεῖσθαι νεῶς ἐκμαρτυρέω : D. 46.7, Aeschin. 2.19, 1.107, etc.; term in legal procedure
- ἰσόφηφος : Th. 1.141, 3.11, 3.79, Pl. *Lg.* 692a; technical in decrees
- κόμιστρον: *Leg.Gort.* 37, *SIG* 1184.4(Cnidus); technical in dialectal inscrr.
- μητροκτόνος : Pl. *Lg.* 869b(law); term in law
- συλλήπτωρ : Antipho 3.3.10, X. *Mem.* 2.2.12, Pl.(3); technical in law for 'accomplice'
- σφάκελος : Hp. *Aph.* 7.78; term in Medic.; the word is used by A. to describe an epileptic fit(*Pr.* 878); see Dumortier 74ff and Miller 279
- φαγέδαινα : Hp. *Aer.* 10, D. 25.95, Democr. 281; medic. term used by A. (*fr.* 397) to describe an ulcerous disease; see Dumortier 82f,Miller278
- φάλαιον : X. *Eq.* 7.1, Pl. *Lg.* 692a(metaph.) - Com. : Ar. *Pax* 155(anap., par.); technical term denoting a part of the bridle

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

- ἄμισθος : D. 24.99, 49.13; technical in law to judge from D. *ll.cc.*;cf. ἄμισθός(adv.)
- ἀνδρηλατέω : Pl. *R.* 565e; presumably a technical term in law, cf. Pl.
- ἄπαρνος : Hdt. 3.99, Antipho 1.9, 1.10; technical term in the language of legal procedure; cf. ἀπαρνέομαι in Antipho;both active and passive

ἐπιξενόμαλ : Isoc. *Ep.* 6.2, D. 50.56, Arist. ; despite absence of direct evidence, there is a good reason to believe that the word had technical associations given Hsch. s. *υυ.ξενοδόκος*(and *ξεινο-*), *ξενοδοκοῦμαι*; cf. Pi. *fr.* 311

ἡμεροσκόπος : Hdt.(3), X. *HG* 1.1.2(techn.) - Com. : Ar. *Lys.* 849, *Av.* 1174(par.); military technical term, cf. X. and Ar. *ll.cc.*

ἰσόμοιρος : X. *Cyr.* 4.6.12, Is. 6.25 *αλ.* - Com. : Pherecr.193(paratr.) common in inscrr. as a term in law

λοχύτης : X. *Cyr.* 2.2.7; military term to judge from X.

μύδρος : Hdt. 1.165, Hp., Arist., Gorg. 31 - Com. : Antiph. 195.3; technical for the 'red-hot mass ' of iron on the anvil; the word was extensively used by philos.

πράκτωρ : Antipho 3.2.6 *αλ.*, D. 25.28 *αλ.*, And. 1.79 - Com. : Ar. *Ra.* 1289(paratr.); common in inscrr.; administrative term for 'an official who executes a judgement for debt'

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀλουργής(-γός) : Pl.(3), Arist., common in inscrr. - Com. : Pherecr.100, Anaxandr. 41.7; term describing a certain process in dyeing clothes

βρέγμα : Hp. *VC* 2, Arist. - *Sratt.* 34; medical term? cf. *βρεχμός* in Hom.

γόμος : Hdt. 1.194, D. 24.25, 32.4, 56.3; technical for 'cargo'

δατητής : Arist. *Ath.* 56.6; term in Attic law for 'liquidator', as mentioned by Arist. *l.c.*

ἐκατόνταρχος : X. *Cyr.* 5.3.41; military term

ἐμμέλεια : Hdt. 6.129, Pl. *Lg.* 816b(defined as 'kind of dance') - Com. : Ar. *V.* 1503(*κονδύλου*), *Ra.* 896(*lyr.*, paratr.), *mon.* 766; techn.?

ἐφέτης : D. 23.38 etc., inscrr.; the *Ephetae* was a special court at Athens

- ἔφορεύω : Th. 8.6, 58, X. *HG* 1.3.1, D. 13.8; cf. ἔφορος; synonym of ἔφορῶ in A.
- ἡμερολογεῖν : Arist. *HA* 575^a27, *IG* 2²458.6(IV BC); technical in documents
- θρόμβος : Hdt. 1.179, Pl. *Criti.* 120a(θρόμβον...αἵματος), Hp. *Morb.* 2.75-
Com. : Antiph. 52.8(αἰγῶν ἀπόρρουσιν θρόμβον: paratr.); presumably
a technical term in the process of making cheese from milk; also
used in Medic. for 'a clot' or 'a lump', see Dumortier 22f
- κλητήρ : Pl. *Lg.* 846c, D. 21.87 *al.*, inscrr.- Com. : Ar. *V.* 189, 1310
(slang for 'donkey') *al.*, Eub. 94.9 etc.; term in Attic law
- λαπάσσω : Hp. *Epid.* 4.31 *al.*; medical term, see Ed. Fraenkel (1964) 151-2
- λευχῆν : Hp. *Aph.* 3.20 - Com. : Ar.(?)58.10Aust; medical term for a dis-
ease of the skin⁸²
- μητραλοῖας : Pl. *Lg.* 881a(law), *Phd.* 114a, Lys. 10.8, 11.4; technical
in law
- ὀξύγλυκος : Hp. *Fract.* 11 *al.*(τό ὀξύγλυκου as subst.) - Com. : Ar. *fr.*
610(=A. *fr.* 710M); term for a kind of drink used in Medic.;
see p. 290
- ὄρον(or ὄρος) : Is. *fr.* 24 - Com. : Men. *fr.* 160; ='a wooden implement
for pressing grapes or olives'; cf. *Ath. Mitt.* 66.201(Sicyon, V BC)
- ὄχευον : Lycurg. *fr.* 26, Din. *fr.* 64.2; term for 'male animal kept for
breeding'; cf. Arist. *HA* 572^a14; for its meaning in A. *fr.* 336M,
see p. 360
- ποδοχέω(or ποδουχέω?) : Antipho Soph. 96; dub. conj. in A. *Pers.* 656;
term for 'to guide a ship by means of the sheet'
- πρόβουλος : Hdt. 6.7, 7.172, Lys. 12.65, Arist. - Com. : Ar. *Ach.* 755,
Lys. 421, 467, 609; term with administrative associations all
over Greece; A. *Th.* 1006 does not necessarily presuppose 'the
Athenian committee of Ten', hence it can not be used as an ar-
gument against the authenticity of the end of the *Septem*; see Lloyd-
Jones (1959) 94

πρόδικος : X. *HG* 4.2.9(=a young king's guardian at Sparta) - Com. : Ar.

fr. 267(δύκην); term for 'public advocate' in *IG* 9(1).694.114(Conc.)

προδύμνυμ : Pl. *Lg.* 954a(law), D. 29.52, 57; technical in law

σιτφος : Hdt. 9.57, 9.70, Th. 8.92, X. *Cyr.* 1.4.19 - Com. : Ar. *Eq.* 852,

Pax 564; presumably a military term

στρατιῶτις(fem. adj.): Th. 1.116(ναῦς) *αλ.*X. *HG* 1.1.36 - Com. : Eup.

256; στρατιῶτις ναῦς is a term in Th., X. and inscrr.

στρέβλη : Arist. *MA* 701^b3,9, Diph. 88(='torture'); the usage in A. *Supp.*

441 is technical, cf. Hsch. *s.v.*

συντέλεια : Pl. *Lg.* 905b(ἡ παρά τοῦ διδασκάλου: metaph.), D. 18.237 *αλ.*,

Antipho *fr.* 56; technical term for 'joint contribution for the

public burdens'; συντέλεια θεῶν in A.*Th.*251, cf. *Sammlb.*7470.7(III/II BC)

συντελής : Antipho *fr.* 56, D. 18.104 *αλ.*, Arist.; term for 'contributor

in the payment of taxes'

ταγεύω : X. *HG* 6.1.8, 6.1.19, inscrr.; an administrative term in Thessaly

τόξαρχος : Th. 3.98; military term, cf. Th., *IG* 1².79.7; cf. ἔπιπαρχος

ὑπερδικέω : Pl. *Phd.* 86e(τοῦ λόγου; cf. Σ: συνηγορεῖν καὶ ὑπέρδικοι οἱ συνηγοροῦντες)

ὑποχος : X. *An.* 2.5.7(θεοῦς), D. 57.53(ἐξωλείας), *IG* 5(2).357.92(Stymphala-

lus; τοῦ ἐνκλήματος); technical in law

φρυκτός(subst.):Th. 2.94, 3.22 - Com. : Anaxandr. 33.11, Alex. 155.3

(='small fish for frying'); term for signal-fire, cf. Th., A.

φρυκτωρός : Th. 8.102, Dinarch. *fr.* 9.5; cf. φρυκτός

χιλάρχος : X. *Cyr.* 8.1.14 *αλ.* - Com. : Men. *Pk.* 104; military term

ψῆγμα : Hdt.(8, χρυσοῦ), Arist. - Com. : Eub. 20; probably, technical

term used in working various metals

vi. Words felt to be phonologically alienOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ζῶη : Hdt.(23); Ionic for Attic ζωή

προμηθία(-ή) : Hdt. 1.88, 3.36; =προμήθεια

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

ἐπαείδω : Hdt. 1.132; = ἐπείδω

εὐήθεια(-ή) : Hdt.(3) - Com. : Men. *fr.* 489, *Com. Adesp.* 773; =εὐήθειαOccurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)γαμόρος : Hdt. 7.155(ref. to the γαμόροι of Syracuse); = γεωμόρος; Sicilian influence in A. *Supp.* 613, *Eu.*890, see Bock 59vii. Words occurring also in prose but normally under a different grammatical type in s. v AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

τύραννος(adj.) : Th. 1.122,124(πόλις)

ψεύδω(act.) : X. *Cyr.* 1.5.13; ψεύδομαι is normally usedOccurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

γαμήλιος : cf. γαμήλιος(sc. πλακοῦς) and γαμηλία(sc. θυσία) in prose and Com.

'Ιλιάς(adj.) : Hdt.(4)

ποτός(adj.) : Th. 6.100(ὔδωρ); cf. τό ποτόν

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)τρίγωνος : Pl. *Ti.* 55b(βάσεις), Arist., cf. τό τρίγωνον

b. Words occurring also in Comedy but not in prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἀγρώστης : Anaxil. 12(λύκους); for the word, see Pearson on S. *fr.* 94

ἄθικτος : Anar. 14; n.b. θυγεῖν is probably Doric, see p. 125

ἄλοξ : Ar. *Av.* 234(lyr.), Eub. 98.6(com. hyperb.)

ἀμυναθεῖν : Ar. *Nu.* 1323(epic-tragic par.); -θεῖν seems to be alien to s.v Athen

δύκελλα : Men. *Georg.* 65(ἀπαλλαγείς δυκέλλης καὶ κακῶν); cf. μάκελλα

ἔξαμάω : Ar. *Lys.* 367(com. hyperb.)

ἐπουρίζω : Ar. *Th.* 1226(par.), Epicr. 10

θακῆω : Cratin. 239; = κἀθημαι

θούριος : Ar. *Eq.* 757(λήμα, lyr.); cf. θοῦρος in Epic

λιβάς : Antiph. 52.13(par.)

μογερός : Ar. *Ach.* 1209(par.); cf. μογέω which is Doric

ὀλβύζω : Ar. *Th.* 107,118(lyr.,par.)

πανός : Diph. 6 , Men. *fr.* 55; cf. Athen. 15.700e:πανός ὀνομάζεται τὸ
διακεκομμένον ξύλον καὶ συνδεδεμένον· τούτῳ δ' ἐχρῶντο λαμπάδι

σθένω : Ar. *Pl.* 912, mon. 595

στροβέω : Ar. *Eq.* 386, *Nu.* 702, *V.* 1528, *Ra.* 817(lyr.), Men. *Georg.* 100,
Com. Adesp. 219

τυφῶς : Ar. *Eq.* 511, *Lys.* 974(anap.), *Ra.* 848(said of Aeschylus' wrath)

χαμεύνη : Ar. *Av.* 816; cf. χαμαιεύνης in Epic

χρυσότευκτος : Eub. 20.4(ψήγματος)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

βρέτας : Ar. *Eq.* 31, 32(par.), *Lys.* 262(lyr.), Anaxandr. 11(of a stupid man)

- δα̃(exclam.): Ar. *Lys.* 198(Lacon.); Doric according to the scholiasts
 διασπαράσσω : Ar. *Ra.* 474(paratr.), Eub. 15.3, *Com. Adesp.* 240.25Aust
 (com. hyperb.)
 δράκαινα : Ar. *fr.* 767, Anaxil. 22.3; cf. δράκων
 θεσπιφδέω : Ar. *Pl.* 9(paratr.); = μαντεύομαι
 ἴσχαίνω : Ar. *Ra.* 941(ἴσχανα probably, ἴσχανα codd.: paratr.; tragedy
 seems to use ἴσχαίνειν, see p. 244); = ἴσχναίνω
 καταύθω : Ar. *Th.* 727, 730(paratr.)
 μάραγμα : Plat. 63; = μάστιξ according to Poll. and Hsch.
 νεολαία : Ar. *fr.* 67
 ὀλολυγμός : Men.(?) *fr.* 145.22Aust(serious lyr.)
 παμπησία : Ar. *Ec.* 868(paratr.); = οὐσία
 παντάλας : *Com. Adesp.* (Nov.) 264.5Aust
 παντευχία : Aristomen. 5
 πελόθω : Ar. *Th.* 58(paratr.); cf. ἀμυναθεῖν
 περικλυστός : Ephipp. 5.3(anap.)
 πύτυλος : Ar. *fr.* 84(ναῦς ὅταν ἐκ πιτύλων ῥοθιάζη)
 πρευμένης : Ar. *fr.* 21(paratr.?); = εὐμένης
 τοξόδαμνος : Diph. 30(Λητοῦς Διὸς τε τοξόδαμνε παρθένε, ὡς οἱ τραγῳδοὶ
 φασιν)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

- ἀπαιόλημα : Ar. *Nu.* 729(νοῦς ἀποστερητικός ἀπαιόλημα, cf. A. *Ch.* 1002
 ξένων ἀπαιόλημα καὶ βύον ἀργυροστερή)
 αὐτόπρεμνος : Ar. *Ra.* 902(lyr., paratr.), Antiph. 231.7(paratr., cf.
 S. *Ant.* 714), Eup.(?) 97.25Aust(paratr. of S. *Ant.* 714)

καλπάζω : Ar. *fr.* 48D, Plat. *fr.* 25D

κυδάζω : Epich. 6; Sicilian, cf. Σ A.R.I 1337 κύδος γὰρ ἀρσενικῶς παρὰ
Συρακοσίου; = λουδορέω; see Stanford 232

μινύρομαι : Ar. *Ec.* 880

ὀρτάλιχος : Ar. *Ach.* 871(Theban), Stratt. 47.4(Theban for ἀλεκτρούων);

Doric word, cf. Theoc. 13.12; for the ending -ιχος, see ὄβριχα (p.220)

ὑφέρπω : Eur. 8.7D; n.b. ἔρω is Doric, see p. 48; = ὑπέρχομαι

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

αἰακτός : Ar. *Ach.* 1194(paratr.)

ἀμφίσβαλνα : Ar. *fr.* 18D; cf. φαγέδαλνα

ἀντιδουπος : Plat. 27D(paratr., cf. A. *Pers.* 1040)

ἀπαλόγη : personified in Ar. *Nu.* 1150

ἀχηνία : Ar. *fr.* 20 (paratr.); Doric? cf. ἀχίην in Theoc. 16.33

βρυάζω : Men. *Asp.* 48

γάϊος : Epich. 42.9; Doric and probably Sicilian, see Stanford 235

δαυταλεύς : Com. *Adesp.* 30D, play by Ar.

διαρταμέω : Anaxandr. 6; ἀρταμέω and ἀρταμος may well be Doric : cf.

Epich. 60ὔτε Συκελία καυχῆσεται τρέφειν τοιοῦτον ἀρταμον; also,

ἀρταμος occurs in IG 14.643(from Calabria), ἀρτάμησις in IG 7.

2426.15(Thebes); n.b. Anaxandr. probably comes from Rhodes;

Sicilian influence in A. *Pr.* 1023?

ἐλελεῦ : Ar. *Av.* 364(war-cry); cry of pain in A. *Pr.* 877

ἐκύξηνον : Ar. *Ach.* 318ff(paratr. of E. *Telephos*)

ἐπολολύζω : Ar. *Eq.* 616, *Av.* 783(lyr.), Men.(?) 145.5Aust(lyr.); cf.

ὄλολύζω in Epic

- ἐπῳάζω : Ar. *Av.* 266(?), Cratin. 108, Epich. 172; = ἐπῳάζω
- εὐνατήρ : *Com. Adesp.* 920(χιτών εὐνητήρ)
- θωμός : Ar. *Lys.* 973(lyr.), *fr.* 94, 217; = σωρός
- θῶσθαι : Epich. 139; Doric word, especially Sicilian; see Stanford232
- κατασποδέω : Ar. *Th.* 560(com. hyperb.)
- κατυλλώπτω : Philem. 124
- κινύρομαι : Ar. *Eq.* 11; = γοῶ
- κόμπασμα : Ar. *Ra.* 940(paratr.), Canthar. 1D, *Com. Adesp.* 343.51Aust
- κορκορυγή : Ar. *Lys.* 491, *Pax* 991(cf. διακορκορυγῶ in *Nu.* 387)
- λογγάζω : Ar. *fr.* 811; dialectal, cf. Poll. IX 136...φαῦλον γάρ τό λογ-
γάζειν ἐν τοῖς Κήρυξι τοῖς Αἰσχύλου(*fr.* 161M); cf. Phot. s.v.;
probably Sicilian to judge from Syracusan λογγῶνες⁸³
- μυυρός : Phryn. 69(com. hyperb.)
- μολπάζω : Ar. *Ra.* 380(lyr.); = ᾤδω
- ᾄα : Ar. *fr.* 228
- οἰμωκτός : Ar. *Ach.* 1195(?)(paratr.)
- οἰστροδόνητος : Ar. *Th.* 324(lyr., par.)
- ὄμβροφόρος : Ar. *Nu.* 298, *Av.* 1750(serious lyr.)
- ὀτοτύζω : Ar. *Th.* 1082(paratr.), *Pax* 1011(anap.), *Lys.* 520(anap.)
- πλᾶτις : Ar. *Ach.* 132
- πρόσειλος : Eup. 378(αὐλή)
- προυσελέω : Ar. *Ra.* 730; unknown etymology and origin
- τονθορούζω : Ar. *V.* 614(anap.), *Ach.* 683, *Ra.* 747
- ὕμεναῖώω : Ar. *Pax* 1076, 1076b, 1112(hexam.)
- ῶζω : Ar. *V.* 1527(lyr., par.)

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἀντίπαλος : *Com. Adesp.* 318

ἀπόπτυστος : *Ar. Eq.* 1285

δέσμιος : *Ar. Th.* 1035(lyr., par.)

κάτουδα : *Eub.* 43, *Epicrat.* 11.6, 19(anap.), *Men. fr.* 472, 514

κλωστήρ : *Ar. Lys.* 567, 571(anap.), *Ra.* 1349(paratr.)

μεσόμεφαλος : *Theopomp.* 3(φιάλην: paratr.)

νεόζω : *Men. fr.* 608(νεόζων τῷ τρόπῳ); the verb occurs later in *Epicur.*

and *Patristic prose*

νύκτερος : *Ar. Ra.* 342(lyr.)

ὀρκωμοτέω : *Ar. fr.* 96; = ὀμνυμι; ὀρκωμότης was a techn. term

παμφαής : *Ar. Av.* 1709(par.)

πανόθλιος : *Ar. Th.* 1107(paratr.), *Timocl.* 25(paratr., cf. *A. Eum.*)

παραστατέω : *Ar. Th.* 370(lyr., par.), *Ec.* 9(paratr.), *Antiph.* 217.13(paratr.)

σαγή : *Ar. fr.* 848, *Men. fr.* 906

σῦγα(adv.) : *Ar. Ach.* 238(trochaic), *Th.* 1006(Scythian)

συνθνήσκω : *Ar. Ra.* 868, 869(paratr.)

τροχήλατος : *Ar. Ec.* 1(paratr.), *Xenarch.* 1.9(paratr.)

φόνιος : *Ar. Av.* 345(lyr.), *Ra.* 1337(paratr., E.' lyrics); = φονικός

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

ἀηδόνιος : *Ar. Ra.* 683(lyr.), *Nicoch.* 4D(ὕπνον)

αἵματοσταγής : *Ar. Ra.* 471(par.), *fr.* 906(=E. *fr.* 871)

- ἀμβλωπός : Plat. 23D
 ἀποθραύω : Ar. Nu. 997(anap.)
 ἔνδυτός : Antiph. 36(στολαῦσι)
 εὐγλωσσός : Ar. Nu. 445(anap., mixed with slang terms)
 εὐοδία : Ar. Ra. 1528(hexam.)
 εὐτράπεζος : Eriph. 6(θετταλῶν ξένων)
 κόπος : Com. Adesp. (Vet.) 234.12Aust (par. or com. hyperb.); ~ κόπτω
 μονομάχος : Ar. fr. 558(paratr.)
 ναύφρακτος : Ar. Ach. 95, Eq. 567
 ξιφηφόρος : Antiph. 217.19(χερσύν: par.)
 ὀξύστομος : Ar. Av. 244(lyr.)
 πολυάνωρ : Ar. Av. 1313(lyr.)
 πτεροφόρος : Ar. Av. 1714(paratr.), 1757(serious lyr.), Men. Pk. 104
 πύρπνοος : Anaxil. 22.3, Epin. 2.10(Χύμαιραν)
 σύγκωμος : Ar. Ach. 264(lyr.: phallic hymn)
 ὑπέρτονος : Ar. Nu. 1154(paratr.)
 φιλόχορος : Ar. Th. 989, 1136(serious lyr.)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

- αἵματορρόφος : Archipp. 4D(one-word quotation)
 ἀφίλητος : mon. 89
 δυσβουλία : Ar. Nu. 587(parabasis: oratorical style)
 ἔγχωρος : mon. 518
 εὐστομέω : Ar. Nu. 833(εὐστόμει); = εὐφημῶ in A.Ch. 997 and Ar., but 'to sing sweetly'
 ἵπποβάμων : Ar. Ra. 821(paratr., ref. to Aeschylus' ῥήματα) /in S.O.C 98
 κᾶκοσμος : Ar. Pax 38, 132; S.fr. 565 is imitation of A. fr. 486.2M

τρούδουλος : Ar. *fr.* 576

χυτρούζω : Pherecr. 247

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀβλάβεια : Men. *Comp.* I 131Jaekel

ἀμάρτιον : Plat. 22D(dub. conj.)

ἀμφοτύς : Plat. 230

ἀποφύλιος : Com. *Adesp.* 83

ἀρχιτεκτονέω : Ar. *Pax* 305, *fr.* 195, Sosip. 1.16; dub. in Aesch.

ἀστενακτέ : Ar. *Ec.* 464

βόαμα : Ar. *Nu.* 967(poet. par.)

βρώσιμος : Diph. 13

γύνυς : Ar. *Th.* 136(=A. *fr.* 72M)

δηξέθυμος : Sopat. 21

ἐγκαθήμι : Ar. *Lys.* 308

ἐκφυσάω : Ar. *Pax* 610(metaphor)

ἐπικρούω : Ar. *Th.* 1004, *fr.* 448; technical?

ἑπιηδόν : Ar. *Pax* 81(par. of E.' *Beller.*)

ἱσάργυρος : Ephipp. 21.4(ἀργύριον)

καταφαγᾶς : Men. *fr.* 357, Myrttil. 4

κοκκύζω : Ar. *fr.* 610; cf. ἐκκοκύζω in Ar. *Pax*

λουτήριον : Antiph. 208, Epigen. 6; technical?

μουσδμαντις : Ar. *Av.* 276(paratr., cf. A. *fr.* 75M)

μυρηρός : Ar. *fr.* 205, 234

νεοκράς : Plat. 69.8(νεοκρᾶτά τις ποιεῖτω); in A. *Ch.* 344 νεοκρᾶτα φύλον,

νεοκρᾶτα is the noun and φύλον the adjective; cf. Plat. *l.c.*

νεότροφος : Cratin. 326(νεοτρόφοιο γένας: dub.)

ὄνειρόμαντις : Magn. 4(ὄνειρομάντεσιν ἀναλύταις)

ὄξυκάρδιος : Ar. V. 430(σφήκες: hint at their sting)

πολύμιτος : Cratin. 436

προσμανθάνω : Ar. Th. 20, 24, Men. Comp. II 136Jaekel

σταθμοῦχος : Antiph. 171

συμπαραστατέω : Ar. Ra. 385(serious lyr.), Ec. 15(paratr.), Men. fr. 714

συνῆλιξ : Eur. 181.5, Anaxil. 7

ταγή : Ar. Lys. 105; dub. in Aesch. Ag. 110

τριγέρων : Phryn. 4(?)

τριμύτινος : Crates 34(ποδεῦα)

τρίμορφος : Chariclid. 1(Ἐκάτη τριδοῦτι, τρίμορφε, τριπρόσωπε)

ὑπέρικρος : Men. Dysc. 129

ὑραῦζομαι : Eur. 358(ὑραῦζομένη καὶ θρυπτομένη), Cratin. 272, Men. fr. 788

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

συλλύω : Ar. fr. 678; its meaning in A. Ch. 294 is different from S.

and E.; see p. 282

χαλιήλατος : Ar. Ra. 929(paratr.); for its meaning, see p. 422

χρυσήλατος : Ar. Pl. 9(paratr.); for its meaning, see p. 422

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

παραῦτιος : Men. Comp. IV 1Jaekel, mon. 144; for its meaning, see p. 298

παράκοπος : Ar. Th. 681(lyr., par.); = φρενοβλαβής

ὑπέρφευ : Cratin. 359(μηδέεν ὑπέρφευ); = ἄγαν

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

αὐτόφορτος : Cratin. 248; see p. 332

πρεπτός : Ar. *Lys.* 1298(lyr.-dor.); in this sense, πρέπω is poetic

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἄνηστις : Cratin. 45; = νῆστις

ἄταύρωτος : Ar. *Lys.* 217; if ταῦρος means 'wild, not tamed'(cf. Ταύρεος epithet of Poseidon, Ταυρογενής epithet of Dionysus, Ταυροκόλος (-α) epithet of Artemis and Athena, Ταυρώ name of Artemis, ταυρόμαλ in A. *Ch.* 275 in the sense of 'become wild as a bull'), ἄταύρωτος in A. *Ag.* 244 may mean 'without becoming infuriated' (αὐδᾶ πατρός φύλου = 'at her father's shout', i.e. 'the order to go ahead with the sacrifice'⁸⁴) and ἄταυρώτη in Ar. *Lys.* 217 may mean 'without being wild', i.e. 'calm, gentle, sweet' in order to excite more men's desire, which in fact happens later on in the play(n.b. v. 219 κροκωτοφοροῦσα καὶ κεκαλλωπισμένη - ὅπως ἄν ἀνὴρ ἐπιτυφῆ μάλιστα μου)⁸⁵

ἐπιγλωσσάομαι : Ar. *Lys.* 37

εὐπάλαμος : Ar. *Eq.* 530(anap.), Cratin. 70(ὕμνων)

πεσσονομέω : Crates 7(literally used); metaphorically used in A. *Supp.* 12

προσφύω : Ar. *Nu.* 372(cf. A. *Supp.* 276)

ὑπόσκιος : Men. *Pk.* 367(τόπον)

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different
in normal usage

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

νόμισμα : Ar. *Nu.* 248(playing with the double sense)

v. Technical terms(1) Religious terms(a) Cult-titlesOccurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

καταβάτης : Ar. *Pax* 42; Ar. *l.c.* strongly suggests existence of cult-title

κληδοῦχος : Ar. *Th.* 1142(Παλλάδα...ἧ...κληδοῦχος...καλεῖται: lyr)

πανόπτης : Ar. *Ec.* 80(par.: ref. to Argos, cf. A. *Supp.* 302); epithet
of Zeus in A. *Eu.* 1045, *Trag. Adesp.* 43

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

παῖωνιος : Ar. *Ach.* 1223(χερσίν: lyr.,cf. A. *Supp.* 1066, S. *Ph.* 1345);

title of Apollo to judge from A. *Ag.* 512; cf. Παῖωνία, of Athena, in Pau.

παντόπτης : Ar. *Av.* 1058(lyr.); applied to Zeus in A. *Supp.* 140, S. *OC*
1086, to Helios in A. *fr.* 323M; cf. πανόπτης

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

δύλογχος : Cratin. 80; epithet of Βένδης, see Hsch. s.v.; also in *Com. Adesp.* 343.

//35 Aust.

(b) Other religious termsOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἀντήλιος : Men. *fr.* 444; epithet of gods whose statues stood in the sun

νέρτερος : Ar. *Lys.* 772(oracle); name of gods or things which belong to
the nether world; cf. ἐνέρτερος in Epic

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

θυηπόλος : Ar. *Pax* 1124; technical term as suggested by Ar. *l.c.*

σφαγεῖον : Ar. *Th.* 754(paratr.); although in a parodic scene, the passage of Ar. suggests that σφαγεῖον was a term in sacrifices; also in inscr.

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

λαμπαδηφόρος : Ar. *fr.* 442, Men. *Sicyon.* 288, Com. *Adesp.* 17.9D

μακαρίτης : Ar. *Pl.* 555, *fr.* 488.10, Men. *fr.* 871; perhaps colloquial of dead; a technical term originally?

(2) Technical terms other than religious onesOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

πωλικός : Alc. Com. 14(πωλικόν ζεύγος βοῶν); technical in races

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

γομφώ : Ar. *Eq.* 463; presumably a technical term

καταρρινάομαι : Ar. *Ra.* 901(lyr., par.); presumably a technical term to judge from καταρρινάω in *IG* 11(2).158A5(Delos, III BC)

σχελῦς : Ar. *Eq.* 362, *fr.* 253, Pherecr. 108.13 etc.; probably a culinary term

τροπόομαι : Ar. *Ach.* 553, Eub. 52 (τροποῦσθαι κώπην); cf. τροπική

vi. Words felt to be phonologically alienOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

αὐθαδέα : Ar. *Th.* 704(paratr.), Antiph. 300.4 etc.; = αὐθάδια

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

εἰκῶν : Ar. *Nu.* 559; εἰκῶ(accus.), εἰκοῦ(-dat.), εἰκοῦς probably by assimilation to declension-type of μεύζων, see K. J. Dover *ad l.*

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

εὐκλεία : Com. *Adesp.* 210 Mein.

c. Words not occurring either in Comedy or in Prosei. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v AthensOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἀγλάϊσμα, ἀδάματος, ἀλῆρροθος(cf. 'Αλιρρόθιος in Hes. *fr.* 49 M.-W.), ἀμπλάκημα, ἀναίθω, ἀναύδητος, ἀνιστορέω, ἀντίποινα, ἀπεννέπω, ἀρκύστατα(?), ἄτρεστος(τρέω is Doric), ἀφεγγής, δύπαλτος, ἐνδατέομαι, ἐξαλύσκω, ἐξαυχέω, ἐξομματώω, ἐπινωμάω, ἐπιρροθέω, εὐνατήριον, θεσπιφδός, θοάζω, θυστάς(technical? cf. θύστας= 'a sacrificing priest' in Cret.((Hsch.)), ἱκτήρ, καινύζω, κρωσσός(Doric? n.b. in Theoc., *Erinn.*⁸⁶), κώκυμα, μαργάω, ματᾶζω, μιᾶστωρ, μόχθημα, ὄδυρμα, οἰστροπλήξ(οἰστρος is probably dialectal), ὀμματοστερής, ὄτο(το)τοῦ, πάνδυρτος, πίνος, προπίτνω, προσθυγγάνω⁸⁷, προσπίτνω, προσσαίνω, προταρβέω, προῦννέπω, στόμαργος, στύφλος, τεύχημα, ὑπέρκωτος(? -κομπος?), φηλῶ, χνόη

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

αἰμοσταγής, ἀκόμπαστος, ἀκρόπτολις, ἀλαίνω, ἀλητεία, ἀλίτυπος, ἀμοχθί(-εἰ?), ἀνάκτωρ, ἀνοτοτύζω, ἀντίμολπος, ἀντίφαλμος, ἀποδικεῖν, ἀρταμέω(Sicilian? see διαρταμέω), ἀτέρμων, ἀτίετος, βούτης(Doric?: Theoc.), βροτοφθόρος, γοερός, γοργωπός, δέργμα, δηϊάλωτος, δμωίς, δυσοίζω, δύσχλιμος, ἐκμοχθέω,

ADDENDA ET CORRIGENDA

i. concerning the following words :

- | | |
|------------|--|
| αἶατ | p. 130 : instead of 'Thgn.', read 'Archil. <i>SLG</i> 478(α)26' |
| ἄϊδνός | p. 117 : add 'possible in <i>Lyr. Adesp. SLG</i> 390.5' |
| ἀκάματος | p. 80 : add 'probable in L_1 from Stesich. <i>SLG</i> 22.2' |
| ἀλώσιμος | p. 133 : add 'and possibly' Stesich. <i>SLG</i> 89.11' |
| ἀμεμφής | p. 165 : (a) add ' L_1 from <i>IG</i> 12.3.1075(VI BC)'
(b) transfer to p. 133 |
| ἀνδροκτασά | p. 118 : add 'probable supplement in Stesich. <i>SLG</i> 22.6' |
| ἀπήνη | p. 86 : (a) add ' L_1 from Stesich. <i>SLG</i> 148 ii 4'
(b) transfer to p. 42 |
| ἄπλατος | p. 88 : (a) add ' L_1 from Ibyc. <i>SLG</i> 176.3'
(b) transfer to p. 47 |
| ἀποδύρομαι | p. 176 : (a) add ' L_1 from <i>GVI</i> 1226.4(VI BC)'
(b) transfer to p. 136 |
| αὐτάρ | p. 268 : (c) delete
p. 73 : (a) add ' L_2 from <i>ZPE</i> 12(1973)175(after 480? P.A. Hansen, <i>Gr.V.Inscr.</i> 181)'
(b) transfer to p. 57 |
| ἄϋτή | p. 91 : (a) add ' L_1 from Alc. <i>SLG</i> 262(α)i 14 and <i>GVI</i> 73'
(b) transfer to p. 57 |
| αὐχέω | p. 97 : (a) add ' L_2 from <i>GVI</i> 5(V BC? liter. transmission)'
(b) transfer to p. 80 |
| βάζω | p. 91 : (a) add ' L_1 from An. <i>SLG</i> 313(β)'
(b) transfer to p. 57 |
| βάσκη | p. 111 : (a) add ' L_1 from Alc. <i>SLG</i> 262(α)ii 10'
(b) transfer to p. 72 |
| γαῖδοχος | p. 95 : (a) add ' L_1 from Stesich. <i>SLG</i> 105(α)9'
(b) transfer to p. 60 |
| γάνυμαι | p. 97 : (a) add ' L_1 from Stesich. <i>SLG</i> 13.8'
(b) transfer to p. 64 |
| δαίω | p. 96 : (a) add ' L_2 from <i>GVI</i> 11(V BC? liter. transmission)'
(b) transfer to p. 78 |
| διαμπερές | p. 99 : add 'cf. <i>Lyr. Adesp. SLG</i> 395.4 διαμπε[]' |
| δοῦλλος | p. 67 : (a) add ' L_2 from Meiggs-Lewis 26'
(b) transfer to p. 33 |
| ἐκθρόσκω | p. 116 : (a) add ' L_1 from Stesich. <i>SLG</i> 105(α)8'
(b) transfer to p. 74 |
| ἐνδίκος | p. 156 : (a) add ' L_1 from Alc. <i>SLG</i> 262(α)i 1'
(b) transfer to p. 130 |
| ἐνύπτω | p. 93 : (a) add ' L_1 from Ibyc. <i>SLG</i> 221.2'
(b) transfer to p. 58 |
| ἐπαίτιος | p. 108 : (a) add ' L_1 from Alc. <i>SLG</i> 280.30'
(b) transfer to p. 70 |
| ἐποικιύρω | p. 143 : (a) add ' L_2 from <i>GVI</i> 1960a'
(b) transfer to p. 133 |
| εὐποτος | p. 229 : (a) add ' L_1 from Meiggs-Lewis 1(VIII BC)'
(b) transfer to p. 144 |
| θαμύζω | p. 418 : (c) delete
p. 99 : add 'also in <i>Lyr. Adesp. SLG</i> 458 ii 10' |

- 2
- θοῦρος p. 73 : (a) add 'L₂ from Meiggs-Lewis 34(460/54 BC)'
(b) transfer to p. 57
- καταφθῶ p. 113 : (a) add 'L₁ from ZPE 10(1973)78(=SEG 25.59)(VI BC) and SEG 22.79(VI BC)'
(b) transfer to p. 73
- κελαινός p. 113 : add 'also in *Lyr. Adesp. SLG 457.13*'
- κεῦθω p. 73 : (a) add 'L₂ from GVI 539(V BC?, liter. transmiss.)'
(b) transfer to p. 56
- κύρκος p. 99 : (a) add 'L₁ from Stesich. *SLG 88 ii 20*'
(b) transfer to p. 65
- λιβάς p. 208 : add 'also in *Lyr. Adesp. SLG 439.10, 458 i 12*'
- μέροψ p. 106 : add 'cf. *Lyr. Adesp. SLG 390.8*'
- μητροκασιγνήτη p. 224 : add 'possible in GVI 163(V BC) if we read νέψ...Σωσικρα[τ] ἰ[δα] ...μητροκασι[γνήτη]'
(b) transfer to p. 83
- μονογενής p. 104 : (a) add 'L₂ from GVI 1960a.5'
(b) transfer to p. 83
- ναυτίλος p. 180 : (a) add 'L₂ from GVI 320(V BC)'
(b) transfer to p. 151
- νύκτερος p. 471 : (c) delete
- οἰμωγή p. 212 : add 'also in *Lyr. Adesp. SLG 473 i 1*'
- οἰμωγή p. 79 : (a) add 'L₁ from Alc. *SLG 262(α) i 13*'
(b) transfer to p. 21
- ὀπίων p. 79 : (a) add 'probable in L₁ from Ibyc. *SLG 166.19*
(or συνοπ-?)'
(b) transfer to p. 22
- ὄρχαμος p. 119 : (a) add 'L₂ from DAA 225(= IG i².516)'
(b) transfer to p. 93
- παρθένειος p. 165 : (a) add 'L₁ from Archil. *SLG 478(α)27(-ήλιος)'*
(b) transfer to p. 128
- πούκιμα p. 102 : add 'also in *Lyr. Adesp. SLG 458 i 2*'
- πολιοῦχος p. 156 : (a) add 'L₁ from DAA 3(= IG i².487, end of 6th c.)'
(b) transfer to p. 129
- πόλισμα p. 180 : add 'also in *Lyr. Adesp. SLG 414(d)12*'
- πολύξενος p. 94 : add 'probable in L₁ from Stesich. *SLG 135.5*(or Πολυξένη?)'
- πολυπενθής p. 122 : (a) add 'L₁ from SEG 22.79(end of 6th cent.)'
(b) transfer to p. 76
- προσεννέπω p. 161 : (a) add 'L₁ from Stesich. *SLG 148 i 2(ποτεν-)*'
(b) transfer to p. 132
- τλητός p. 110 : (a) add 'L₁ from Alc. *SLG 263.8*'
(b) transfer to p. 71
- φούλιος p. 88 : (a) add 'L₁ from Ibyc. *SLG 167.6*'
(b) transfer to p. 50

ii. concerning page 145 : add at the end of the page, also considering /the alterations mentioned in italics

A₁. Words taken from pre-Aeschylean tragedy(T_{1±})

1. Occurring also in s. v Lyric

a. Occurring also in prose

i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(T₁L₂AE)

παρηός : transfer from p. 147 and add first in Phryn. 13 Snell

- εὐτυκος : transfer from p. 149 and add first in Pratin. 4 Snell
 ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious
Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (T₁L₂ASE)
- πάλασμα : transfer from p. 152 and add first in Phryn. 3a Snell
 b. Words occurring also in comedy but not in prose
Technical terms
- πλάξ : transfer from p. 161 and add first in Phryn. 5.3 Snell
 c. Words not occurring either in comedy or in prose
 i. Felt to be poetic or alien in s. v Athens
Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (T₁L₂AE)
- φαλμός : transfer from p. 162 and add first in Phryn. 11 Snell
 2. Not in s. v Lyric
 a. Occurring also in prose
Technical terms
Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles (T₁AE)
- πυθόχρηστος : transfer from p. 187, add first in Pratin. 9 Snell and delete on p. 426
 b. Not occurring either in comedy or in prose
Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is more or less obvious
Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides (T₁ASE)
- παράκτιος : transfer from p. 226, add first in Phryn. 5.3 Snell and delete on p. 355
- στρατηλάτης : transfer from p. 164 and add first in Pratin. 3.9. Snell

ADDENDA ADDENDIS

p. xvi,	line 4 :	instead of	θεσσαλονίκη	read	Thessaloniki
p. 24	" 5 :	" "	276c	"	267c
p. 48	" 1-2 :	delete			
p. 88	" 1 :	instead of	Tr 809	"	OT 809
p. 122	" 12 :	" "	ὀ(π)όθι	"	ὀ(π)όθι
p. 147	" 20 :	" "	Pers. 446	"	Pers. 466
p. 153	" 10 :	" "	Ag. 282	"	Ch. 282
p. 183	" 10 :	" "	2.119	"	Hdt. 2.119
p. 199	" 1 :	" "	Merk.	"	M.-W.
p. 213	" 23 :	" "	S. OC 98	"	S. OC 18
p. 275	" 26 :	" "	πεπτωκόσι	"	πεπτωκότι
p. 278	" 17 :	" "	Ch. 374	"	Ch. 347
p. 326	" 3 :	" "	Ch. 974	"	Ch. 947
p. 358	" 12 :	" "	Eum. 944	"	Eum. 994
p. 391	" 7 :	" "	Supp. 622	"	Supp. 662
p. 398	" 22 :	" "	fr. 27 M	"	fr. 58 M
p. 452	" 19 :	" "	452	"	453
p. 488	" 1 :	" "	διατρέψας	"	διατρέψας
p. 521	"	ἰσόμοιρος :	instead of page 203	"	204

Part II examines the vocabulary first appearing in Aeschylus with reference to its origin and formation. The words are classified according to their formation and grammatical type; their occurrences in tragedy are also mentioned. There is an extensive semantical investigation of the compound nouns and adjectives with emphasis on their probable analysis in ancient Greek. Some of the suffixes are thoroughly examined with reference to their exact meaning and the various types produced; such are the adjectives in -ιος and -ης, the nouns in -μα, the verbals in -τος, and the agent nouns in -της, -τηρ, -τωρ and their relative suffixes.

An index containing all the words and indicating their nature is added at the end of the study.

ABSTRACT

The object of this study is that vocabulary of Aeschylus which the average Athenian spectator was not likely to use.

In part I, the words are classified according to their history and nature. There are three main categories, one for words taken from pre-Aeschylean poetry, one for words occurring in Aeschylus and *s. v* Lyric but not earlier, and one for words first occurring in Aeschylus. There are also sub-categories showing parallel occurrences of the words in early Lyric, in *s. v* Lyric, etc. In order to illuminate the nature and the connotation of the words, the study proceeds to further division showing words probably sounding poetic or alien in *s. v* Athens, words containing some familiar ingredient, technical terms, etc. Occurrences of words in pre-Hellenistic prose and comedy are also mentioned with an effort to show the context in which they were used. Furthermore, semantical differentiations of words along the poetic tradition are mentioned. The analysis shows certain tendencies of the poet in the usage of his vocabulary. It shows that its largest proportion first appears in Aeschylus, while epic words come next in number. Technical terms and dialectal words are widely used by Aeschylus. The analysis proves that most of the Ionic words came from the pre-Aeschylean poetic tradition, while the majority of the Doric words first appear in Aeschylus. The study contributes new evidence on the problem of Sicilian words in Aeschylus and observes that their use may have a bearing on the dating of the plays. Finally, the usage of Aeschylean words in prose and comedy is very revealing as to how and why prose authors or comedians may sometimes have found them useful.

ἐμβριμάομαι, ἐπιθωύσσω, ἐπίσσοτος, εὔμαρις(probably a foreign word), εὐ-
νάτωρ, θαλασσόπλαγκτος, θεοκλυτέω, θηκτός(Doric? see θήγω p. 78), θρέομαι
(θρεῦμαι), ἰά, κηραίνω, κραταύλεως, λαϊός(partly Doric?:
Tyrnt., *IG* 14.1721.3((Doric)), λεύσιμος, λευσμός, λόχευμα, λώτισμα, μεταλ-
γέω, νεύκη, νεύρα(?), ὄβριχα(Doric: cf. -λχος in Doric and Boeotian proper
names, cf. κώριχα in Ar. *Ach.* 731((Prof. Dover)) as well as many Doric
words in the same fr. 474⁸⁸), οἴμωγμα, οἴστρηλατος(see on οἴστροπλήξ p.219),
Ὅμολωίς, ὀχμάζω, πεδοστιβής, πετρηρεφής, ποινάτωρ, πολυεπής, Ποτιυάς,
Προιτύς, προνωπής(from *προ-ενωπής? see Frisk s.v.),
ρουσιάζω (technical term in late inscrr.), σκύρτημα, σμοιός(dub.
conj. in A. *Ag.* 639, *Ch.* 1048 and E. *Alc.* 777; if right, cf. Sicilian ἀ-
μοιός and proper name Σμοῖος in Ar. *Ec.* 846⁸⁹), συλήτωρ, συμπίτνω, συναμπέ-
χω, τέρωων(Doric and Sicilian: *IG* 14.352((Halaesa)), *STG* 421.8((Thermon,
III BC)), τερμονύζω in *IG* 4²(1).71.11((Epid., III BC)); see also G. Rohlfs
s.v. τερμόνιος), τευχεςφόρος, τηλουρός, φαεσφόρος, φαιδρωπός, φθιτός, χρυ-
στός, χρυσοπήληξ

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

ἀγγύπολις, ἄημα, ἄκοπος, ἀλάστορος(ἀλάστωρ is a religious term), ἀλεύω,
ἀλκιάθω, ἀμαλάπτω, ἀμπύκωμα, ἀμφινεικής, ἀνακωκύω, ἀναμπλάκτητος, ἄρηξις⁹⁰,
ἀρτάνη, ἀσφάδατος, αὐτόσσοτος, βαλήν(probably a foreign word, see Pearson
on S. fr. 515), γογγύλος, διάτορος, ἐναίσιος, ἐπιτύμβιος, εὔποτος, εὐω-
ριάζω, θηγάνη(Doric, see θήγω p.78), ζνις(Cypr. inscrr.), κάρβανος(καρβάν)(cf.
Κάρβας, which is name in Cyrene for the wind Εὔρος, 'ἀπό τῶν Καρβανῶν τῶν
κατά Φοινίκην' according to Arist. *Vent.* 973^b₄ and a Phoenician word acc.
to Thphr. *Vent.* 62⁹¹), κατεναρίζω, κρεκτός, λωτίζομαι, ναρός, νηλίπους(see
Gow on Theocr. II,89), νοσσός(despite Schwyzer I 121, 253, 320, the noun

is Doric rather than Ionic; cf. the poetess Νοσσός from Λοκροῦ Ἐπιζεφύ-
 ριου, who is one of the main representatives of the Doric school of epi-
 grammatis; Sicilian influence in A. fr. 162 M?), οὐρίζω, παραστεύχω(στεύ-
 χω is Aeolic), πέλλυτρα, ποντύζω, προτύω, σελασφόρος, σκηπτουχία, στάλαγμα,
 στιβέω, συνναίω, σωκέω, τινάκτειρα, τρόχλις, ὑποστενάζω, ὕφαλος

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀβδέλυκτος, ἀβρόγος, ἀβρότιμος, ἀβροχύτων, ἀγδαβάτης(see p. 453), ἄγ-
 καθεν, ἀγκυλητός, ἄγοος, ἀγρέμων(n.b. ἀγρέω is Aeolic), ἀγρέτης(?), ἀ-
 γύρτρια, ἀγγιγεύτων, ἀγχύσπορος, ἄδατος, ἀδαμαντόδετος, ἀδίοπος, ἄδρε-
 πτος, ἄειλος, ἀεξύφυλλος(?), ἄεπτος, ἀήσυρος, ἀθέλεος(?), ἄθελκτος, ἀ-
 θερής, αἰμός, αἰνεκτήριος, αἰνολαμπής, αἰνόλεκτρος, αἰνοπάτηρ, αἰολόστο-
 μος, αἰπυμήτης, αἰπύνωτος, αἰσιμύα, αἰσχρόμητις, αἰχμήεις, ἀκασκαῖος⁹²,
 ἀκνύσωτος, ἀκραγγής(see p. 449), ἀκρωνία(?), ἀλέρρυτος, ἀλίστονος, ἀλκη-
 στής, ἀκκίφρων, ἄλιξις(see p. 434), ἄλυξις, ἀλφινία, ἀμάς(and ἀμύς?),
 ἀμπυκτήρ, ἀμυγμός, ἀμφύπτολις, ἀναμυχθίζομαι, ἀναύγητος, ἀναδαίω(ἀνδ-),
 ἀνδροδάϊκτος, ἀνδροφόντης(cf. ἀνδρελφόντης in Hom.), ἄνη, ἀνηκίδωτος,
 ἀνήρης, ἀνθεμουργός, ἄνλιος, ἀνούμωκτος, ἀνταλαλάζω, ἀντίφερνος, ἀοζέω⁹³,
 ἀπέλλητος, ἀπέρατος, ἀπερᾶω, ἀπέρωπος(?), ἀποκλάζω, ἀποκορσόομαι, ἀποκκωύω, ἀπριγδα,
 ἀπριγδόπληκτος(? conj.), ἀπρομήθητος, ἀπρόσδεικτος, ἀργίας(?),
 ἀρειθύσανος, ἄρκειος, ἀρματόκτυπος, ἄρος, ἀροτός(?), ἀρρυσίαστος, ἀρχέ-
 στατος(see p. 468), ἀσαλής(Doric⁹⁴), ἄσαντος, ἄστονος, ἀστραβί-
 ζω, ἀστυναξ, ἀσχαδής, ἀσχέδωρος(Sicilian, see Kaibel on Scir. 1, p. 190),
 ἀτύτης(Doric? cf. ἀτύταν((sic)) in Hsch. s.v. Τιτᾶνες⁹⁵), ἀτρύακτος, ἀτρύ-
 μων, αὐριβάτας(n.b. αὔρι is Sicilian: cf. *avri* surviving in South Italy
 (= 'tomorrow')⁹⁶), αὐτοδάϊκτος, αὐτόθηκτος(θήγω is probably Doric),
 αὐτόκραντος(κραίνω is Doric), αὐτόμαργος, αὐτοπήμων, αὐτορέγμων(ρέζω or

ὀρέγω?), αὐτόστανος, αὐτότευκτος, αὐτόφορβος, αὐτόχθονος, ἄφερικτος (Sicilian⁹⁷), ἀφοῖβαντος, ἀφόρμικτος, βᾶ (Doric?⁹⁸), βάγμα, βαθυχαῦτος (? Doric? see Gow, Theoc. 2, 132), βαθύχθων, βαρύκοτος, βαρύμηνις, βαρυταρβής, βασσάρα (foreign word: Cyren. acc. to Hsch.; word associated with the cult of Dionysus in Thrace), βδελύκτροπος, βλοσυρόφρων, βουθόρος, βοῦνις (βουνός is Cyrenaic word acc. to Hdt.; it is also Sicilian, see Kaibel p. 199; Rhodian etc.⁹⁹), βούχιλος, βροτοκτονέω (?), βροτοσκόπος, βροτοστυγής, βρύχημα, βρύχιλος, βυσσόφρων, γάγγαμον (Sicilian: see G. Rohlfs s.v.¹⁰⁰), γοεδνός, γρυπαλετός, γυλοβαρής, γυναικογήρυτος, γυναικόποινος, γυπιάς, δαῦκτηρ, δαῦκτωρ, δαῦσφρων (?), δαρόβλιος, δατήριος, δαυλός (Doric? cf. pr.n. Δαυλός) δαυνός, δειλοσηνωρ, δελτογράφος, δελτόδομαι, δεμνιοτήρης, δενδροπήμων, δημόθροος, δημόκραντος (κραίνω is Sicilian), διαύ (dialectal?), διαλγής, διαμαθύνω (ἀμαθύνω is probably Sicilian, see p. 117), διαμυδαύνω, διαμυδαλέος, διαμφύδιος, διαπάλλω, διαπεύθομαι, διαρροθέω, διαρτάζω (?), διαστοιχίζομαι, δέθηκτος (θήγω is probably Doric), διολιχνέω, διόρρυμαι, διρρυμία, διρρυμος, δίσκηπτρος, δομοσφαλής, δορικανής, δορύμαργος, δορισθενής, δορύκρανος, δορύπαλτος, δορυτίνακτος, δοχμόλοφος, δρακονθόμιλος, δρακοντόμαλλος (cf. μαλλός, p. 96), δροῦτη, δρώπτω, δύϊος, δυσαιανής, δυσαλγής, δυσβάϋκτος, δύσδαμαρ, δυσευνάτωρ, δύσκηλος, δυσοδοπαῦπαλος, δύσοιμος, δυσόμματος, δυσπάλαμος, δυσπαράθελκτος, δύστονος, δωματῦτις (Sicilian colour? see p. 154), ἐγκατιλλώπτω, ἔγκοτος, ἐγκουράς, ἐγγλῶ, ἐδανός, εἰλοθερής, εἰσαμείβω, εἰσάφασμα, εἰσόπιν, ἑκατογκάρανος, ἐκβάζω, ἐκδρακοντόδομαι, ἐκθολινάομαι (θούνη may be dialectal), ἐκκηραίνω, ἐκλαπάσσω, ἐκματεῶ, ἐκπάτιος, ἐκπέραμα, ἐκπεύθομαι, ἐκπίτνω, ἐλειοβάτης, ἐλύγδην, ἐλύτροχος, ἔμπαλιος, ἐμπάλαγμα, ἐμφίω, ἐναροκτάντης (?), ἔνδρας, ἔνδροσος, ἐνηλύσιος, ἐξαῦστώ, ἐξαστήρ, ἐξέσθω, ἐξορίνω, ἐπαλκής (?),

ἔπασσυτεροτριβής, ἔπαῦω, ἐπιβριθής, ἐπιγηθέω, ἐπιγηρύω, ἐπιδύομαι, ἐπι-
 καινώω, ἐπιμέλω, ἐπίμολος (n.b. μολεῖν is Doric), ἐπιπάλλω, ἐπιποτάομαι,
 ἐπιρροιζέω, ἐπιρρύομαι, ἐπιστενάω, ἐπισχέθω, ἐπιτέρμιος, ἐπιτυμβίδιος,
 ἐποιμώω, ἐρύδητος, ἐρικύμων, εὐδερκής, εὐεῖμων (εἶμα is dialectal),
 εὐθουινός, εὐκοινόμητις, εὐκτέανος, εὐμόλπος, εὐνάεις(?), εὐνάτειρα, εὐπέμπελος (cf.
 δυσπέμπελος in Epic), εὐποκος, εὐτλήμων, εὐτυκάζομαι, ἐφηλώ, ἐχμάω,
 ζαπληθής, ζάπυρος, ἠλίοκτυπος, ἠμορίς, ἦρανος, Ἡφαιστοτυκῆς, θελεμός,
 θέλεος(??), θέλκτω, θεμερῶπις (the word may come from Graecia Magna: see
 Bock 20f, Stanford 236, and cf. θεμερῶνεσθαι in Poll.¹⁰¹ and θέμερον
 which is found in Hsch. , θεμερῶπις in Emp. and A. Pr. 134; θεμερός is
 also probable in Pi. N. 7.83), θεόκλυτος, θεόκραντος (κραίνω is Sicilian),
 θεομήστωρ (also a proper name), θεομουσῆς, θεός(σ)υτος, θεοστύγητος, θε-
 σφατηλόγος, θηγάνω (n.b. θήγω is Doric¹⁰²), θουνατήρ, θραῦμα, θυ-
 ηφάγος, θυοσκέω, θώπτω, ἰαλτός, ἰηλεμύστρια, ἰκταῖος, ἴκτωρ, ἰπιάναξ,
 ἴτηλος, ἴττυγα(??), ἴυγμα, ἰωά(exclam.), καινοπηγῆς, καινοπήμων, κάκα-
 λον (if the etymology suggested on p.399 is right, the noun must be Doric:
 cf. Doric κλάξ and κλαξῶ), κακόφατις,
 καναχῆς (cf. καναχέω and καναχή in Epic), κανθύλη, καραμιστήρ, καρανόω
 (both with long α), καταύσιος, κατακάρφομαι, καταπαλτός, καταπρύσσομαι,
 κατασθμαίνω, κατασκέλλομαι, καταυχέω, καταφθατέομαι, καταφακάζω¹⁰³, κατολολύω,
 κατοππρός (? see p.467), κελαινόβρωτος, κελαινόδομαι, κελαινόφρων, κελαινόχρως, κε-
 λευθοποιός, κεναγγῆς, κεντροδηλητής, κήνυγμα (or κιν-?), κηνύσσομαι (or κιν-?),
 κινάθισμα, κερκήλατος, κερκῶω, κλαγγαίνω, κνεφάζω, κνισωτός, κνοῦς, κοι-
 νόλεκτρος, κομπολύρας, κουνέω, κοταίνω, κουροβόρος, κραιπνόσυτος, κραι-
 πνοφόρος, κραταίπιλος, κρεόβοτος, κροκόβαπτος, κροκοβαφῆς, κρυσταλλοπήξ,
 κτεάτειρα, λαβροστομέω, λαβρόσυτος, λαγοδαύτης, λακάζω, λάμπη (or λάπη?),

λαπαδνός, λάτρον, λαχή, λέπαργος, λεπτόδομος, λεπτοσπάθης, λεπτοφάμα-
 θος(?λεπτόφαμος F.Johansen¹⁰⁴), λέχειος(? conj.),
 λήνος, λύβος, λινοσιλής, λύπτομαι, λιτανός, λύψ, λιφουρία, λοπάω, λουτροδάϊκτος, λυτρός
 (?see p.467), μά(Doric,=μήτερ¹⁰⁵), μακιστήρ, μακροβύτος(n.b. βιοτή is Ionic),
 μανδύη(foreign word, cf. Poll. VII 60, Ael Dion. fr.252), μανόσπορος,
 μανοστήμων(? see p. 328), μαριλευτής, μάρπτis, μάστειρα(n.b. μαστήρ
 was a technical term at Athens), μεγάλατος(?), μεγαλόμητις, μεγαλόστο-
 νος, μευλικτήριον, μελάγκροκος, μελανεύμων(εῖμα is probably dialectal),
 μελανόστερφος, μελεοπαθής, μελεοπόνος, μελλώ(fem. nouns in -ώ are often found
 in dialects), μέσαγκτος, μεταδύομαι, μεταπτοέω, μηλοφόνος, μητροκασιγνή-
 τη, μήχαρ, μιξόθροος, μιξόμβροτος, μνησιπήμων, μοιρόκραντος(κραίνω is
 Sicilian), μοληδόν, μονόσκηπτρος, μονοστιβής, μυδροκτυπέω, μυκτηρόκομ-
 πος, μυριοταγός(?), μύσαγμα, μυχθίζω, μυχόθεν, μωμητός, ναρθηκοπλήρωτος,
 νεόδρεπτος, νεόδροπος, νεόθηλος, νεόκοτος, νεόλεκτρος, νεόπολις, νεο-
 σπαθής, νηριτοτρόφος(?), νυκτηρεφής, νυκτίπλαγκτος, ξιφοδήλητος, ὄα(excl.),
 ὄβρύκαλα(Doric: see Stanford 233 who mentions Aly's arguing that
 -καλον is related to the Latin ending -culum; cf. ὄβρυχα), οἰακονό-
 μος, οἰακαστροφέω, οἰδματόεις, οἰοβουκόλος, οἰόφρων, ὄϊστοδέγμων, οἰστρο-
 δύνητος, οἰστρόδονος, οἰωνόθροος, ὀκορνός, ὀλιγοδρανία(cf. ὀλιγοδρανέω
 in Hom.), ὀμβρόκτυπος, ὄμιγμα, ὀμματώω, ὀμοδέμνιος, ὄξύγοος, ὄξυμήνιος,
 ὄξύμολπος, ὀπισθοβριθής, ὀπιτοπάλης, ὀπλόκτυπος, ὀρθοδαής, ὄτιλος, ὄτοβέω
 (cf. ὄτοβος in Hes.), οὐριοστάτης, ὄφανον, ὄψύκοιτος, παγκαύνιστος, παι-
 δόμορος(?), παλαύχθων, παλύμπλαγκτος, παλύμποινα, παλύνορτος, παλύρροχθος,
 πάμβοτος, πάνουζος, πάνολβος, παραθέλω, παράρρυσος, παρεκπεράω, πάρευ-
 νος, πεδαύχιμος(Aeolic and Doric for μεταύχιμος), πεζοφόρος(πέζα is said
 to be dialectal for πούς), πειρά(cf. πεύρω in Epic), πευσύβροτος, πελα-
 τεύω, πελειοθρέμμων(πέλεια is probably dialectal), πεμπαστής, περιναίω,

περικύτνω, περιστυχίζω, πευθώ(see μελλώ), πύσμα, πισσοκώνητος, πλανο-
 στιβής, πλατός(or -στός? <πελάζω), πλεκτανάομαι, πλουτογηθής, πλουτόχθων,
 ποδόφηστρον, ποικιλεύμων(εἶμα is dialectal), ποιονόμος, ποίφυγμα(Sicil.?Stanford236)
 πολισσόνομος, πολεμόκραντος(κραύνω is Sicilian), πολύβοτος(πουλυβότειρα in Hom.),
 πολύδονος, πολυηλάκτος, πολύθροος, πολυκανής, πολυκούρανος, πολυπάλακτος,
 πολύρροθος, πολυσινης, πολύφαμος, πορτιάω, πότημα, προμηθεύς(after the
 proper name), προμηθής(?), προσθροέω, προσύκτωρ, πρόσπλαστος(or -τος),
 προσπορπατός, προστένω, πρόστερνος, πρυμνόθεν, πρωτόμορος, πρωτοπήμων,
 πτάξ, πτερυγκής, πτολιπόρθης, πυθόκραντος(κραύνω is Sicilian), πυκίεις,
 πυργοδάκτος, πυρδαής, πυρίδακτος, πυρίφατος(cf. μυλήφατος in Hom.),
 ραντήριος(?), ροθιάς, ρυσύβωμος, ρύσιος, ρύτωρ, σινδόλιος, σκάρφος¹⁰⁶, σκύλ-
 λομαι, σκύφωμα, σμίνθος(Mysian word acc. to Schol. *Il.* A 39; cf. Σμινθεύς
 'Απόλλων in Hom.), σπαθητός, σπαρακτός, σπύδιος¹⁰⁷, σταθευτός, στεγαστρός(see p.467)
 στέμβω, στημορραγέω, στοιχηγορέω, στρόβος, στυγάνωρ(Doric instead of Ho-
 meric -ήνωρ?), στυγητός, στύγος, στύφελος, συγκαλυπτέος, συγκαλυπτός,
 σύδην, συνασχαλάω(and -άλλω?), συνδαύτωρ, συνόρνωμαι, ταγέω, ταγοῦχος,
 τανύδρομος, ταρβόσυνος, ταχύμορος, ταχύρροθος, τεκνόποινος, τεράζω, τερ-
 μόνιος(n.b. τέρμων is Sicilian), τευχηστήρ, τευχηστής, τηλέγνωτος, τηλέ-
 πλανος, τηλέπομος, τυτήνη(Ionic? cf. Τιτᾶνες ~ Τιτηνες), τλησικάρδιος,
 τοξοτευχής, τοτοῦ, τριακτήρ, τρίρρυμος, τρίσκαλμος, τρισσόζωος, τρίχηλος,
 *τρουθός(see D. Young, *CQ* 1964, 3¹⁰⁸), τροχοδινέομαι, τυμβοχόος, τύρβα, ὑπερ-
 στένω, ὑποβρέμω, ὑποθάλλω, ὑπολείβω, ὑποστροβέω, ὑποτοβέω, ὑστερόποινος,
 ὑψηλόκρημος, ὑψίκρημος, φαιδρόσσοος, φαιδ(ρ)ύντρια, φασγανουργός, φά-
 τνωμα, φαυνός, φεύζω, φεφαλδω, φθύνασμα, φιλαίακτος, φιλογηθής, φιλόδουρ-
 τος, φιλόστονος, φύντων(Doric: cf. proper name Φιντίας, φύντατος in Epich.¹⁰⁹
 etc.; see Schwyzer I 213), φύτυμα, φυτυπούμην, φλαδεῦν, φλέγος, φλέδων,

φλέω, φοινικόβαπτος, φοινικόπεδος, φονολιβής, φρενοδηλής, φυγαύχμης,
 φυξίμηλος, χαλιμάς, χειμάμυνα, χερομυσής, χθονοτροφής, χλίω, χλοῦνις¹¹⁰,
 χρηματοδαύτης, χρύω(='sting'), χρυσαμοιβός, χρυσεόδητος, χρυσεόστολμος,
 χρυσοφεγγής, φεδυρός, φόλος, φύθος, ώκύποινος, ώμόδροπος

ii. Words with familiar ingredients and meaning that is
 more or less obvious

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

άναυλος, άνήλιος, άπόπολις, αὐτάδελφος, άχάλκευτος, άχορος, γένεθλον,
 γῆθεν, γυναικόμιμος, δύπιος, δορύξενος, δυστέκμαρτος, δύσφρων, έκλαγ-
 χάνω, ένθηρος, έξιχνεύω, έπιμαστίδιος, εύαίωv, εύήρετμος, θραυστομέω,
 θυραῖος, Καδομογενής, κακανόρεια, κατανθρακώ, κάτευγμα, κατῶρυξ, κέραστις(κεραῖ-?)
 κεραύνιος, κροτητός, μεθαρμόζω, μελαμβαθής, μύσημα, νεοσφαγής, νεότο-
 μος, νύπτρα, νωτίζω, ξιφοκτόνος, όθούνεκα, παγκληρία, πανδάκρυτος, πάν-
 δικος, πανώλης, παράκτιος, πατροκτόνος, πενθητήρ(-τρια), πέπλωμα, πέση-
 μα, πήδημα, πρόσσημαι, προφωνέω, ρυτός, σπαραγμός, στέγος, στέργηθρον,
 στικτός, συγκάμνω, τετρασκελής, ύπερτελής, φοιτάς, φρούρημα, χείριος,
 χρυσόρρυτος, ώμόφρων

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

άγεύτων, άγή, άκρυπτος, άμαξήρης, άμφύλεκτος, άμφιμήτωρ, άμφιτόμος, ά-
 ναύμακτος, άνδροκμής, άνθρακώ, άντιδέχομαι, άπαράμυθος, άπόμουσος, άρ-
 γυρήλατος, 'Ασιῶτις, άσπιδηφόρος, άστερωπός, αύτοκτόνος, βάκτρον, βοη-
 δρομέω, γυναικοπληθής, δάκρυμα, δακρυτός, δαφνηφόρος, δενδρῶτις, διά-
 δρομος, δολιόφρων, δορύπωνος, δυσήλιος, δύσορνις, έλευθεροστομέω, έν-
 ύπνιος(adj.), έξαμέλγω, έξαμύνομαι, έπιθύω, έπίμομφος, εύάγγελος, εύάγ-

καλος, εὐδειπνος, εὐθυνητήριος, εὐξενος, ἐχθρόξενος, ζυγηφόρος, ἥλιοστροφῆω, θεομανής, θρασύσπλαγχνος, θρασύστομος, ἵποβάτης, καλλιάρκος, καλλίπυρος, καλλίστευμα, κατάπτερος, καταφθορά, κούριμος, κρεοκοπέω, λευκόπτερος, λοχαγέτης, λυτήρ, μονάς(adj.), μόρφωμα, μύκημα, ναύπορος, νησαῖος, νυκτηγορέω, νυμφοκόμος, ὄδιος, ὀπισθόπους, παιδολέτωρ, πάλλευκος, παράμουςος, παρασπιστής, παρηγόρημα, παρθενών, πένθιμος, πολύθρηνος, πολυκτόνος, πολύπλανος, πόρευμα, πορφυροειδής, πρόκωπος, προμήτωρ, πρόσφαγμα, πρυμνήτης, πύλωμα, πυργηρέομαι, πύργωμα, πυρίφλεκτος, πυρφορέω, σιδηρόφρων, στολμός, σύγχορτος, συνομαύμων, σύρδην, ταραγμός, ταυρόομαι, Τιτανύς, τομαῖος, τρισώματος, ὕλαγμα, φλογμός, φοιταλέος, χαλκόμετος, Χάλυβος, χιλιοναύτης, χρεῖος(adj.), ψευδηγορέω, ὠμόσυτος

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

ἀκάρπιωτος, ἀκμαῖος, ἀμάχετος, ἀμεμφεία, ἀμύνανδρος, ἀντίφωνος, ἀντιφωνέω, ἀπόξενος, ἄρπαγος, ἀρτίκολλος, ἄσκευος, αὐτόκλιτος, βούνομος, δέσμημα, δυσημερία, δυσθέατος, δύσθεος, δυσπόνητος, δυσφιλής, ἐκκυνηγέσσω(?), ἐκλήγω, ἐνζεύγνυμι, ἐξαναστρέφομαι, ἐξαποφθεύρω, ἐξαρκής, εὐπομος, θυτήρ, ἰχνοσκοπέω, κένανδρος, κηρόπλαστος, κλαυτός, κριθᾶω, κουφόνοος, λάκτισμα, λινορραφής, μασχαλίζομαι, οἰκητήρ, ὀμόσπλαγχνος, ὀμόστολος, ὀρθόκερως, οὐράνη, πάγκλαυτος, παμμήτωρ, πλάνημα, πολύρ(ρ)υτος, πολυστεφής, πρέσβιστος, προκήδομαι, πυθόμαντις, ῥινηλατέω, σημαντήριον, σύγκολλος, ταυροκτονέω, τοσουτάρειθος, ὑποσπανύζομαι, φρονούντως, χαλκόμετος, χεῖρωμα

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀβουκόλητος, ἀγατός, ἀγκυρουχία, ἄγνισμα, ἀγνόρυτος, ἄδασμος, ἀερόφοιτος,

ἀθέρμαντος, Αἰγύπτιογενής, αἵματηφόρος, αἵματολοιχός, αἵμόρρυτος, αἰσχυν-
 τήρ, ἀκαμαντόδετος, ἀκύθαρις, ἀκούμητος, ἀκριτόφυρτος, ἀκροπεν-
 θής, ἄκτωρ, ἀλαβαστροφόρος, ἄλαλος(?), ἀληθόμαντις, ἀλμιόεις(?), ἀλού-
 δορος(?), ἄμομφος, ἀμπελοσκάφος, ἀμυντής, ἀμυντρός(? see p. 467), ἀμφύ-
 βουλος, ἀμφύζευκτος, ἀμφικυκλόομαι, ἀμφύστροφος, ἀμφύσωπος, ἀμφιτειχής,
 ἀναγκόδακρυς, ἀναίματος, ἀναλυτήρ, ἀναπομπός, ἀνάρχετος, ἀναστατήρ, ἀναστάτης,
 ἀναφυγή, ἀνδρόβουλος, ἀνδροθνής, ἀνδροκτονέω, ἀνδρολέτειρα, ἀνδροπλήθεια,
 ἀνδροτυχής, ἀνελληνόστολος, ἀνθαλίσκομαι, ἀνθεμίζομαι, ἀνθονομέω(?),
 ἀνθονόμος, ἀνιδεῦν, ἀντήνωρ (proper name), ἀντηρέτης, ἀντίδουλος,
 ἀντικαταθνήσκω(?), ἀντίκεντρον, ἀντικτόνος, ἀντίμισθος, ἀντι-
 νικάω, ἀντιπενθής, ἀντίπνοος, ἀντιπυργώ, ἀντισέληνος, ἀντιστάτης, ἀντί-
 τολμος, ἀντίφαντος, ἀνυπέρβατος(?), ἀξιόμισος, ἀξονήλατος, ἀξυνήμων,
 ἀπανθίζω, ἄπαππος, ἀπατιμάζω, ἀπειρόδακρυς, ἀπένθητος, ἀ-
 πεύχετος, ἀπολακτισμός, ἀπορφανύζω, ἀπόσκημα, ἀποστέργω, ἀποχρήματος,
 ἀπρόξενος, ἀπρόοπτος, ἀπρόσκοπος(?), ἄραχνος, ἀργυροστερής, ἀργυρότου-
 χος, ἀρύθμημα, ἀρμόστρω, ἀρπάξανδρος, ἀρσενογενής, ἀρσενοπληθής, ἀρτί-
 γαμος, ἀρτιζυγία, ἀρτιόφρων, ἀρτιτρεφής(?), ἀρχηγενής, Ἀσιατογενής,
 ἀσπίστρω, ἄστεκτος, ἀστεργάνωρ, ἀστρογείτων, ἀστυγειτονέομαι, ἀστυδρο-
 μέομαι, ἀστύνικος, ἀτέλευτος, ἀτιμαστήρ, ἀτιμοπενθής, ἀτίμωσις, αὐθάδι-
 σμα, αὐλωτός, αὐτόβουλος, αὐτογενής, αὐτόδηλος, αὐτοκῆρυξ, αὐτόκωπος, αὐτόμαρτυς,
 αὐτόσπορος, αὐτότοκος, αὐτουργία, αὐτοφόνος, ἄφερτος, ἀφύζω, ἀχείματος,
 Ἄχελως, ἄωρόνυκτος, βαθύβουλος, βακχάω, βακχειόμαντις, βαρύδικος, βα-
 ρυδότειρα, βαρυπεσής, βαρύτιμος, βλαστημός, βούλαρχος, βουλευτήριος,
 βούλευτις (femin.), βούλιος, βούστασις, βρόντημα, βρωτήρ, γαμήλευμα, γέ-
 λασμα(?), γέμος, γλώσσημα, γομφόδετος, γονίας, γυναικόβουλος, δακνάζω,
 δακρυογόνος, δακρυοπετής, δακρυσίστακτος, δακτυλόδεικτος,

Δαρειογενής, δεκέμβολος, δεκτέος, δέκτωρ, δεξιώνυμος, δεσπόσιος, δημη-
 λασία, δημήλατος, δημοσπληθής, δημόπρακτος, δημορριφής, διαβρέχω, διαλα-
 λακτήρ, διάπλοος, διαρρύδην, διατομή, διαφρουρέω, δέθρονος, δικηφόρος,
 δέμοιρος, δίδοτος (proper name), δύπαις, διπλούζω, δύπολος, δύφροντις,
 δύφυλος, διχόρροπος, διχόφρων, δολοφόνος, δολόφρων, δόλωμα, δορύγαμβρος,
 δοριλύμαντος, δοριπαγής, δορύτμητος, δράσιμος, δύσαγνος, δυσάδελφος,
 δυσάνωρ, δύσαρκτος, δυσαυλία, δυσδάκρυτος, δύσεδρος, δυσέκλυτος, δύσκα-
 πνος, δυσκύμαντος, δύσλεκτος, δυσμαθέω, δυσμήτωρ, δυσμηχανέω, δυσόμιλος,
 δύσορμος (~όρμη), δυσπαράβουλος, δυσπαραύτητος, δυσπαρήγορος, δύσπεμπτος,
 δύσπλανος, δυσπόλεμος, δύσποτος, δυσπραγέω, δυστερπής, δύστομος (?), δύ-
 σφατος, δυσχάριστος, δωματοόμαι, δωματοφθορέω, εΐκασμα, έκβροντάω, έκ-
 θαμνίζω, έκκαρπίζομαι, έκκρουστος, έκλογος, έκνομος, έκπήδημα, έκφατος,
 έκφράζω, έκφυλλάζω, έκφυσιάω, έλαιόφυτος, έλανδρος, έλευθερόστομος, έλ-
 καίνω, έλκοποιός, έμπατέω, ένέζομαι, έννομος, ένώτιον, έξαναζέω, έξαφρίζω,
 έξηβος, έξορθιάζω, έπακρίζω, έπανθίζω, έπαρχος, έπεκχωρέω, έπεμβο-
 λή, έπενδύδωμι, έπεξιακχάζω, έπιδεσπόζω, έπίλυσις, έπιπασσαλεύω, έπιρ-
 ρήγνυμι, έπίσπορος, έπιστρεπτός, έπίφοβος, έπιχαλάω, έπιχαρής, έποικτι-
 στος, έποικτος, έποπτήρ, έπορθιάζω, έπτάρους (?), έπωπάω, έπωπή, έραστεύ-
 ω, έριόστεπτος, έρματος, έτερόφωνος, εύαρκτος, εύδάκρυτος, εύθνήσιμος,
 εύθυδύκαιος, εύθύφρων, εύληματέω, εύμετρος, εύόρκωμα, εύπάτωρ, εύποτος,
 εύρις, εύροέω, εύφυλής, εύφύλητος, εύφυλόπαις, εύφόρητος, έφάπτωρ, έφα-
 φς, έφορμαίνω, ζευκτήριος, ζώφυτος, ήγητής, ήέ (exclam.), ήλιθισώ, ήμε-
 ρόφαντος, ήπειρογενής, θαλασσόπληκτος, θαμνοϋχος, θεοβλαβέω, θεόθρεπτος (?),
 θεόπτυστος, θεοφόρητος, θεόφορος, θεραποντίς, θερμόνοος, θηλυκρατής,
 θηλυκτόνος, θηλύνοος, θηλύσπορος (??), θηράσιμος, θησής (adj.), θρηνητήρ,
 θρηνητής, θυμοιδής, θυμόμαντις, θυμοσπληθής, θύμωμα, θυροκόπος, ίαμβύς¹¹¹,
 ίερεϋτις, ίκεταδόκος, ίπογνώμων, ίσθμιάζω, ίσόνειρος, ίσόπαις, ίσόπρε-

σβυς, ἰσόψυχος, ἰχθυοβόλος, κακάγγελος, κακόμαντις, κακομέλετος, κακορ-
 ρήμων, κακόσπλαγχνος, κακόστρωτος, κακόσχολος, κακοφρονέω, καλλιγράφος,
 καμφύπους, καρδιόδηκτος, καρποτελής, κάρπωμα, καταβασμός, κατασχυνητήρ,
 κατάμομος, καταξενόμοι, καταρρίπτω, κατασκήνωμα, κατειργαθέσθαι, κατόλ-
 λυμι, κενανδρία, κέντημα, κεροτυπέω, κηρύκευμα, κινητήριος, κοιλογάστρω,
 κοινοβωμία, κοινοφιλής, κολπίδας, κολυμβητήρ, κόπανον, κρεμάς (fem. adj.),
 κρεουργός, κρέμα, κροτησμός, κυκλωτός, κυκνόμορφος, κυνοθραστής, κυνόφρων,
 κυπτός, κωλυτήριος, κωλύτωρ, Κωρυκίς, λάγιλος, λάμπουρις, λαμπηρουχία,
 λεοντοβάμων, λεοντόχορτος, λευκήρης, λευκοστεφής, λιμοθνής, λινόδεσμος,
 λινόπτερος, λινοφθόρος, λιπόναυς, λυκηδόν(?), λυκοδύκτος, λυμαντήριος,
 μαλακογνώμων, μαντιπολέω, μαστικήρ, μαστίκτωρ, μεγαλοσχήμων, μεγιστό-
 τιμος, μειζονώτερος, μελάγκερως, μελαγχύτων, μελαμπαγής, μελανθής, μελά-
 νιππος (proper name), μελανόζυξ, μελισσονόμος, μεσολαβής, μετακοιμίζομαι,
 μετάκοινος, μετατίκτω, μηνυτήρ, μητροφόνος, μηχανορραφέω, μισόθεος, μνή-
 στωρ, μονόδους, μονόζυξ, μονόκλαυτος, μονόρρυθμος, μονόφρουρος, μονόφρων,
 μουσομήτωρ, μυριωπός, ναύστολος(?), νεάγγελτος, νεαύρετος, Νειλώτις,
 νεκροδέγμων, νεοζυγής, νεοπαθής, νεόρρυτος, νεόσπορος, νηφάλιος, νόμευ-
 μα, νυκτίφοιτος, νυκτιφρούρητος, [νυκτόσεμνος], νυμφόκλαυτος, νυμφότι-
 μος, ξενότιμος, ξιφουλκός, ξιλουργία, ὄδισμα, ὄδυνοςπᾶς, οἰκοφύλαξ, οἰ-
 κτιστός(?), ὀμαυλία, ὀμιλητός, ὄνειρόφαντος, ὄξυβδας, ὄξύπρωρος, ὀπλι-
 σμός, ὀρθιάζω, ὀρθοδύκαιος, ὀρθόθριξ, ὀρθομαντεία, ὀρθονόμος, ὀρθώνυμος,
 ὄρκωμα, ὀροτύπος, ὄρχησμός, ὄστρακώ, οὐρανύζω, οὐρανοστεγής(?), οὐρα-
 νοῦχος, ὀφθαλμορῦχος, πάγκροτος, παιδολυμάς, παιδόστρωτος, παλαιόφρων,
 παλιμμήκης, παλινστομέω, παλιντυχής, παμβαφής, παμμιγής, πάμμικτος, παμ-
 πόρθης, πάμφθαρτος, παναύτιος, πανάλωτος, πανάρκετος, παναρκής, πάνδο-
 κέω, πανεργάτης, πανούμοι, πανομιλί (adv.), πανταρκής, παντομισής, παν-
 τόσεμνος, παντότολμος, παντόφυρτος, πάντρομος, πάντροπος, πάνωρος, παρα-

μυκάομαι, παρανικάω, παράνοος, παραφορά, παρηγορία, παρθενόσφαγος, πά-
 ρορνις, παροψώνημα, πατησμός, πατραδέλφεια, πατροκτονέω, πατροστερής,
 πατρωνύμιος, παυσάνεμος, παύσυβρις, πεδιήρης, πεδιονόμος, πεζονόμος,
 πειθάνωρ, πείθαρχος, πένθεια(??), πένθημα, πενθήμων, πενθητήριος, πεν-
 τηκοντάπαις, περύβαρυς, περύοργος(?), περίσεπτος, περισκεηνόω, περισπεύ-
 δω, περισοφόρων, περσονομέομαι, περσονόμος, πηλόπλαστος, πικρόγλωσσος,
 πικρόκαρπος, πισσήρης, πιστός(πιπύσκω), πλατύρροος, πλειστήρης, πλεύ-
 ρωμα, πληθύνομαι, πλύνθευμα, πλινθυφής, ποδένδυτος, ποδιστήρ, ποικιλό-
 ω, ποιμανόριον, ποιμάνωρ, πολεμοφθόρος, πολιαύνομαι, πολυαύμων, πολύ-
 ανδρος, πολύδρομος, πολύθεος, πολυθρέμμων, πολύμνηστος, πολυμνήστωρ,
 πολυναύτης, πολυσκεδής, πολυστομέω, πολύχωστος, πορευτός, πορθήτωρ, πόρ-
 θμευμα, πορφυρόστρωτος, ποσθοφιλής, πρέσβος, πρεσβυτοδόκος, προβατογνώ-
 μων, πρόδουλος, πρόσκακος, πρόνομος(?), προπηδάω, προπράκτωρ, πρόπρυμνα,
 πρόπυργος, προσδοκητός, προσεδαφίζω, προσείδομαι, προσθόδρομος, προσ-
 κινέομαι, προσσέβω, προστόμιον, προστρέφω, πρόστριμμα, πρόσφθογγος, προσ-
 φύλεια, προσχάσκω, πρόσχωμα, προύξεπίσταμαι, πρόσφαντις, προχαλκεύω, πρῶ-
 τάρχος, πρωτοκτόνος, πρωτόμαντις, πτώσιμος, πυθοχρήστης, πύργινος, πυρ-
 γοφύλαξ, πυργῶτις, πυριγενέτης, πυρσόκορσος, πυρωπός, ῥαφεύς, ῥέος, ῥη-
 ματίζω, ῥύζωμα, ῥύφοπλος, σάκτωρ, Σαλαμινιάς, +σεμνοκοπτέω+, σεμνόστο-
 μος, σεμνότιμος, σεπτός, σεσωφρονισμένως, σηματουργός, σιδηρομήτωρ, σι-
 δηρονόμος, σιδηρόπληκτος, σιδηροτέκτων, σκώπευμα, Σουσιγενής, σπευσύδω-
 ρος, στάγμα, σταδαῖος, στασίαρχος, στιγμός, στόμις, στρατόμαντις, συγ-
 καθέλκω, συγκλινης, συζυγέω, σύζωμα, συμβολέω, συμπρεπής, σύμφθογγος,
 συνανύτω(?), συνεμβολή, συνεξελαύνω, συνισθημιάζω, συνολικήτωρ, σφοδρύνο-
 μαι, σχισμός, σωφρόνισμα, ταλαντοῦχος, τάράκτωρ, ταυροσφαγέω, ταυρόφθογ-
 γος, ταχυήρης, ταχύπομος, ταχύπτερος, τεκνογόνος, τέκνωμα, τελεσοφόρων,

Τευκρίς, τηρός(?), τοξουλκός, τρύμυρος, τριπάχυντος, τριτόσπονδος, τριτόσπορος, τριχορρυής, ύβρισμός, ύγρώσσω, ύλάσσω, ύπάγγελος, ύπασπιστήρ, ύπαστρος, ύπεκσώζω, ύπερβαρής, ύπερβόρεος, ύπεργήρως, ύπερστατέω, ύπερτελέω, ύπερτενής, ύπερτερώτερος, ύπέρτολμος, ύπερτοξεύσιμος, ύπνοδότης, ύπόδοσις, ύποκλαύω(?), ύπομυκάομαι, ύπορχέομαι, ύπτίασμα, ύπτίομαι, ύπήγορος, ύψιγέννητος, φαιοχίτων, φέρασπις, φέρμα, φθερσιγενής, φιλήνυος, φιλήτωρ, φιλόθυτος, φίλοικτος, φιλόμαστος, φίλορνις, φιλόσπονδος, φιλοσυμπότης, φιλοφόρμιγξ, φλογωπός, φλογώψ, φοῦτος, φόνευσις(conj.), φράστωρ, φρενομανής, φρενοπληγής, φρενόπληκτος, φύδα(adv.), φυξανορία(dub. conj.), φυσίαμα, χάλτωμα, χάλκευμα, χαλκοκέραυνος, χαριτογλωσσέω, χειμωνοτύπος, χειροτόνος, χελιδονίζω, χιονόβοσκος(?), χοιρόκτονος, χρυσόγονος, ψευδόδειπνα, ψευδώνυμος, ψιλής, ώλεσίοικος, ώμοδακής

iii. Words with familiar ingredients but a meaning that is less easy to assess

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

πευκήεις : see p. 403

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

άνδρόπαις : see p. 286

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

άνναυς(see p. 300), άστόξενος(see p. 288), άτόπαστος(τοπάζειν='to aim at', 'to guess'), βλαψύφρονος(?=ό βλάπτων τάς φρένας or ό φρενοβλαβής?), έπτατειχής(corrupt?), εϋπρεπτος(πρέπω is poetic in this sense), ίατρόμαντις(see p. 289), ίπαλεκτρών(see p. 291), λιπαρόθρονος(λιπαρός in lyric sense), μελάνδρουος(p. 468), μυλτόπρεπτος(cf. εϋπρεπτος above),

οἰωνοκτόνος(οἰωνός='bird'), ὁμοιοπρεπής(cf. εὐπρεπτος above), ὄξυτευ-
κῆς(p. 446), πᾶμπρεπτος(cf. εὐπρεπτος above), κέρηξις(dub. in A. Ag.
556, cf. Σ), περὶπεμπτος(?), πλειστηρίζομαι(cf. πλειστηριάζειν in Lys.
and Plat. Com.)πρόλεσχος(λέσχη = 'talk'), φονόρυτος(φόνος = 'blood')

iv. Words with a meaning that is radically different in
normal usage

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

κῦμα := κῆμα

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἄφιξις : = ἰκεσία; Cyrenaic to judge from ἀφικετεύω in *SEG* 9.72.132 *al.*

λόχος : = 'childbed'

v. Technical terms

(1) Religious terms

(a) Cult-titles

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἄντατος : cf. Hsch. ἄντατα· ἐναντία, ἰκέσιος. Αἰσχύλος Σεμέλη(fr.361 M).

σημαίνει δέ καὶ δαίμονα. καὶ τὴν Ἐκάτην δέ Ἄνταταν λέγουσιν,

ἀπό τοῦ ἐπιπέμπειν ἄντα(*scripsi*, αὐτὰ cod.; ἐπιπέμπειν ἄντα =

'send against', cf. ἄντα τιτύσκεσθαι in *Od.* χ266

ἰκέσιος : usually, epithet of Zeus in Tragedy and inscrr.

φυτάλμιος : epithet of gods in inscrr.

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

ἐργάνη : standard epithet of Athena, cf. S. *fr.* 844.2P, *IG* I²561('Αθηναία)
 προστατήριος : epithet of Artemis in A. and of Apollo in S., cf. *inscrr.* and D.21.52

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀκάκης : epithet of Hades in *IG* 7.117.3(Megara); applied to Dareios in A. *Pers.* 855

ἀφίκτηρ : epithet of Zeus in A. *Supp.* 1; cf. ἀφικετεύειν in L.S.J. *Suppl.*

ἐβδομαγέτας : epithet of Apollo in A. *Th.* 800, perhaps as 'leader of
 the festivities on the 7th(cf. Hes. *Op.* 770f)

κισσεύς : epithet of Apollo in A. *fr.* 86 M and proper name in E. *Hec.*
 3, *fr.* 229 N²

κλάριος : epithet of Zeus in A. *Supp.* 360, cf. Paus. 8.53.9

μαστήριος : epithet of Hermes in A. *Supp.* 920, cf. μήνις μᾶστευρα in
 the same play

μελάναιγλις : epithet of Erinys in A. *Th.* 699 , of Dionysus in Paus.2.
 35.1 etc.

νεμέτωρ : epithet of Zeus('dispenser of justice') in A. *Th.* 485

πολισσοῦχος : epithet of gods(protectors) in Aesch.

πρακτήριος : see p. 463

(b) Other religious termsOccurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

φυχαγωγός : possibly, term associated with necromancy

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

ἐξαγύζω : assoc. with ἄγος? found in A. *Ag.* 641 and restored by Siegman
 in S. *Ichn.* 137; cf. ἐξάγιστος and ἐξάγισις in *Ath.Mitt.* 59.37(mutil.,
 decree, Sunium, V BC)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἄοζος : technical term if we judge from A. *Ag.* 231, Call. *Del.* 249,

IG 9(1).976(Corc.); cf. ὄζος "Ἄρης in *Il.* 2.540 *al.*

ἀφιερόμαι : technical associations : cf. ἀφαγνύζομαι and ἱερδομαι in inscrr.

(2) Technical terms other than religious onesOccurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

πασσαλεύω : cf. καταπατταλεύω in *SIG* 1261.17(Attica, IV/III BC)

σκαλμός : technical from maritime life

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

τροπαία : technical term for 'an alternating wind'; cf. γούας

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀκροβόλος : cf. ἀκροβολίζεσθαι, ἀκροβόλις, ἀκροβολισμός etc.

ἀνδρηλάτης : cf. technical sense of ἀνδρηλατεῖν

ἀσυλία : technical of law in inscrr.

διατιμάομαι : technical sense of ἐκτιμάω, ἀμφιτιμάομαι, ἐπιτιμάω suggests that διατιμάομαι was also technically used

ἐπισταθμάομαι : cf. σταθμάομαι and ἐπίσταθμος

θωρακεῖον : = 'dwarf-wall of an enclosure'; late inscrr.

τύτας : technical term at Gortyn, cf. *Schwyzler* 175, 183

vi. Words felt to be phonologically alienOccurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

ἀνοία(= ἄνοια)

Occurring also in Euripides but, not in Sophocles(AE)

ἀνδακρύω(see p. 266), θρύσαι(v. θερύζειν), λατογένεια(in lyrics), προσ-
 άμβασις(= προσανάβασις), φρούμιον(= προούμιον), δουρύληκτος (? in trim.),

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

ἀγησίλαος(Doric proper name), ἄγκρισις(in lyr.), ἄερδην(Att. ἄρδην),
 ἄμβόαμα(lyr.), ἄμπετής(lyr.), ἄμπύπτω(in trim.), ἀνδέκτωρ(in trim.),
 βοᾶτις(in lyr.), γάποτος(in trim.), γατόμος(in trim.), ἀρχέλαος(? Doric
 proper name), δουρικμηής(in lyr.), δυσαγκόμιστος(lyr.), δυσάγκριτος(lyr.),
 δυσσεβία(lyr.), ἐπαγγέω(see p. 275), ἐπαμβατήρ(in trim.), ἐπανδελπλούζω
 (conj. in both trim. and lyr.), λαοδάμας(lyr.), λαοπόρος(lyr.), μουνώψ
 (in trim.), παρβάδαν(lyr.), παρβατός(lyr.), πεδοβάμων(lyr.), ποτικύπτω
 (in lyr.), ποτιτρόπαιος(in lyr.)

vii. Words occurring in Prose but normally under a different
 grammatical type in s. v Athens

Occurring also in Sophocles and Euripides(ASE)

παράλιος(adj.)

Occurring also in Euripides but not in Sophocles(AE)

παρθένος(adj.)

Occurring also in Sophocles but not in Euripides(AS)

κλαύομαι(κλαύω is normal)

Occurring in Aeschylus alone of the tragedians(A)

αἰῶ(accus. instead of αἰῶνα), ἐνούκιος(adj.), καρπῶ(καρποῦμαι is normal),
 ναύαρχος(adj.), πέρα(the adv. πέραν is normal), γύγας(adj.)¹¹²

Conclusions on part one

Although many suggestions have been put forward on individual cases, it will be useful here to survey the general picture of the vocabulary analysed in the first part of the study.

One of the immediate results of the classification was that it revealed a striking number of words of epic origin. While nearly two thirds of the whole of our selected words are first attested in Aeschylus, three quarters of the rest are directly or indirectly taken from Epic. On the other hand, the number of words which are taken from early Lyric is comparatively small. A closer examination of the epic vocabulary found in Aeschylus shows that the poet was not always faithful to the tradition. The connotation of the word was sometimes changed, as we were able to find out in the case of ἀκυρος and ἀκρεος; or its sense may have been widened, as for instance in ποδάκης, or may even have become more intelligible to us in the light of the Aeschylean usage, as in κόρυμβος and ἄβροτος. In two cases (ὑπέρθυμος and περιφρων), the meaning given to the word was found to be quite different from the traditional one, under the impact of contemporary associations (i.e. of θυμός = 'anger' for ὑπέρθυμος and of περιφρονέω for περιφρων). Such deviations from the original usage are often to be noticed and constitute one of the characteristics of the Aeschylean vocabulary.

Another striking feature of the vocabulary is the number of dialectal words found in it. Statistical considerations show that there is a tendency for Ionic words to be used more in the poet's earlier plays and for Doric words to be used more in his later plays. But as our knowledge of what belongs to Ionic, Doric or other dialects is always based

on surviving evidence, which sometimes is scarce, we should be careful not to reach any final conclusions before a very detailed examination of every available piece of evidence. This examination is not within the possibilities of this study. However, what seems now to be proved beyond any doubt is that ancient grammarians' and scholars' statements about Aeschylus' extensive use of φωναῖ Σικελικαῖ¹¹³ is fully justified. Our investigation increased the number of possible Sicilian words with new ones, such as ἀρταμέω, ἀσαλής, αὔρι(-βάτας), ἀφερκτος, γάγγαμον, γύης etc. Moreover, we often suspected that some Doric words might have been known to Aeschylus through Sicily and could be considered as Sicilian influence on the poet; such are βοῦνις, κρωσσός, νοσσός etc. The picture of possible Aeschylean Sicelisms is completed by some epic words which on all evidence were Doric in classical Greece and Aeschylus might have come across them during his visits to Sicily; such are ἔκω, κέλομαι, κραίνω, ὄϊω etc.

Technical terms are another of the elements which one finds widely used in the vocabulary of Aeschylus. These were borrowed from a technical language employed in various professions, religious practices and other sections of public and private activity. Among them, religious terms occupy the first place. Their usage is in most cases determined by the poetic tradition, but contemporary associations sometimes exercised their influence, as e.g. in the case of ὄλβιος, applied only to humans and human wealth in pre-Aeschylean poetry, but to Zeus by Aeschylus, inscriptions and later poets. Apart from religious terms, the Aeschylean vocabulary includes a lot of words used in the language of law, in medical language, in maritime life etc.

An interesting aspect of the analysis of our vocabulary in the first part of the study is the usage of Aeschylean words in Prose and Comedy. The reason why words used by Aeschylus can be occasionally found in almost every prose text has to do with the nature of the text in question, the origin of its author, his intentions, his style etc. Some discussion of these factors in the light of our analysis is useful.

When a word occurring in Aeschylus is found either in Ionic prose inscriptions or in more than one of the texts written in an Ionic dialect, namely the Hippocratic corpus¹¹⁴, Herodotus and the fragments of Ionian philosophers, we can suspect that it was taken by Aeschylus from an Ionic dialect. Of course, a lot depends on the number of its occurrences in Ionic prose, its nature, its associations etc. Apart from the authors mentioned above, Ionic words are occasionally found in Xenophon, who spent a considerable time of his life as a mercenary out of Athens. On the other hand, when a word is found either in Doric prose inscriptions or in one of the texts written in a Doric dialect, as for instance in the fragments of Pythagorean philosophers, it can more or less safely be said that this word is Doric and Aeschylus probably took it from a Doric dialect. Evidence which is valuable for the investigation of Doric words is also the survival of many Sicilian and South Italian words in some of today's Greek dialects of South Italy. Finally, Doric words are normally found in poets who come from a Doric region, as Epicharmus, Pindar, Stesichorus etc. The result of all these considerations was to find out that most of the Ionic words which occur in Aeschylus appear already in previous poetry, especially Epic, while most of the Doric words are absent from pre-Aeschylean poetry. One could mention here,

for example, Ionic words like ἀμαυρός and ἀμαυρόω(Hp., Hdt., Democr., Heraclit.), ἀρήγω(Hecat., Hdt., Hp., X.), βλοπή(Hdt., Hp., Democr., X.), δύζημα(Hdt., Democr., Heraclit.), εὐφρόνη(Hdt., Hp., Heraclit., Anaxim.), κατακτείνω(Ionic inscr., Hdt., Heraclit., X.), νήπιος(Hdt., Hp., Heraclit., Democr.), ξυνός(Ionic inscr., Hdt., Heraclit., Democr.) etc., all of which come from pre-Aeschylean poetry; also Doric words like ἄοζος(inscr.), ἄφερκτος(cf. ἀφέργω in *Tab. Heracl.*), γάγαμον(surviving today in South Italy), μικκός(Archyt.), ὄρεγμα(*Tab. Heracl.*), τέρμων(Doric inscr.) etc., which are absent from pre-Aeschylean poetry. This difference between Ionic and Doric words in Aeschylus shows that the poet accepted most of his Ionic words from the poetic tradition, while he had a personal acquaintance with Doric dialects where he found most of the Doric words of his vocabulary.

It is time now to see what happens with the poetic words which occur in Aeschylus. How do the different prose authors deal with them? The author found to have least reservations in using poetic words was Herodotus. In his work one can find not only words used by Aeschylus, which belong to a long poetic tradition, as for example ἀλάομαι, αὐδᾶω, δαῖνα, ἔρκος, ἕμερος, μῆνις, στυγέω, φάτις etc.¹¹⁵, but also words which are highly likely to have been coined by Aeschylus himself, as ἀποδύρομαι, διάστροφος, δώρημα, ἐκκαλύπτω, λευστήρ, συνεύδω etc. Poetic words are also found in the Hippocratic corpus, in Xenophon and Plato. The latter uses words taken from poetry to develop his own style of language in the various parts of his dialogues¹¹⁶. So he sometimes uses a poetic word coupled with another word that is its synonym or completes its sense in some way, as for example δεῦμα, ἐλίττω, ἕμερος, λῶν, δρέπω

etc.; or he includes in his vocabulary poetic words which acquired a special sense in philosophy, as ἀλήθεια, αὐγή, ἀένναος, θάλλω, ῥοή, φθόγγος etc. Our analysis brought up another of his characteristics, namely his fondness for words in -μα, as for instance βόσκημα, δόλωμα, ἔρεισμα, θρέμμα, μάντευμα, ὄμμα, ὄχημα, ποίκιλμα, χόρευμα etc. There are also other types of words occasionally found in prose authors, as specialised terms, archaic words, compound words with familiar ingredients, words used in documentary language, in formulas etc.

Comedy, too, contains a lot of words taken from serious poetry, especially tragedy. Its language is the ordinary language spoken by average people in s. v. This means that in Attic Comedy, one finds the language spoken by the average Athenian, while in Doric Comedy, of which the main representative is Epicharmus, one will find the dialect spoken by people in Sicily. Attic Comedy often throws light in the connotation of poetic words. A great number of words taken from poetry are used to parody poetic language and give a pretentious colour to a character's speech. Parodies of tragic language are very often used and sometimes help us to understand better the sense of some words. The lyric parts of Attic Comedy also contain many poetic words, especially when they have a more serious character as in prayers. On the other hand, Comedy avoids dialectal words, except when deliberately chosen to give a dialectal character to a speech.

etc.; or he includes in his vocabulary poetic words which acquired a special sense in philosophy, as ἀλήθεια, αὐγή, ἀένναος, θάλλω, ῥοή, φθόγγος etc. Our analysis brought up another of his characteristics, namely his fondness for words in -μα, as for instance βόσκημα, δόλωμα, ἔρεισμα, θρέμμα, μάντευμα, ὄμμα, ὄχημα, ποίκιλμα, χόρευμα etc. There are also other types of words occasionally found in prose authors, as specialised terms, archaic words, compound words with familiar ingredients, words used in documentary language, in formulas etc.

Comedy, too, contains a lot of words taken from serious poetry, especially tragedy. Its language is the ordinary language spoken by average people in s. v. This means that in Attic Comedy, one finds the language spoken by the average Athenian, while in Doric Comedy, of which the main representative is Epicharmus, one will find the dialect spoken by people in Sicily. Attic Comedy often throws light in the connotation of poetic words. A great number of words taken from poetry are used to parody poetic language and give a pretentious colour to a character's speech. Parodies of tragic language are very often used and sometimes help us to understand better the sense of some words. The lyric parts of Attic Comedy also contain many poetic words, especially when they have a more serious character as in prayers. On the other hand, Comedy avoids dialectal words, except when deliberately chosen to give a dialectal character to a speech.

PART TWO

Word formation in the vocabulary
which first occurs in Aeschylus

A. Verbs first occurring in Aeschylus

I have divided all verbs first occurring in Aeschylus into two main categories. The first includes all verbs which do not appear before Aeschylus in either simple or compound form. The second category contains verbs which appear before Aeschylus under a different form: that is their simple form is pre-Aeschylean, if compound in Aeschylus, and vice versa; in a few cases the voice of the verb is an Aeschylean innovation. The purpose of this division is firstly to find out what is entirely new in Aeschylean verbs and secondly to examine the use of prepositions in creating new compound verbs.

I. Verbs not appearing before Aeschylus in either simple or compound form

1. Verbs in -αίνω¹¹⁷

ἀλαίνω : A. *Ag.* 82, E. *Tr.* 1082 *al.* Parallel to ἀλασθαί (Ep. +) as λυσσαίνεῖν to λυσσαῖν etc.¹¹⁸ ; <ἄλη (Ep. +)

διαμυδαίνω : A. *fr.* 269 M. The simple μυδαίνω appears later, cf. μυδαλέος (Ep. +)¹¹⁹

ἐλκαίνω : A. *Ch.* 843. There is no ground for Fraenkel's¹²⁰ recognition of a nasal stem in ἔλκανον (cf. Hsch. ἔλκανα' τραύματα) in order to justify ἐλκαίνω; thus, there is δρέπω > δρέπανον but not *δρεπαίνω, κόπτω > κόπανον but not *κοπαίνω etc. The justification of ἐλκαίνω as well as of all verbs in -αίνω which appear in s. v must be sought in their meaning; see at the end.

ἴσχαίνω (or ἴσχιν-) : A. *fr.* 97 M, *Pr.* 380, *Eu.* 267 E, *Or.* 298

κατισχαίνω (or κατισχιν-) : A. *Pr.* 269, *Eu.* 138. The form is not certain: if we accept ἴσχιν- we must derive it from ἴσχινός on the analogy

of μωραίνω, πολιαίνομαι etc.¹²¹; if, on the other hand, we accept ἴσχ-, we must connect it with the Homeric ἴσχαλέος¹²², just as μυδαίνω is connected with μυδαλέος. I should be inclined to follow the second reading and derivation as far as tragedy is concerned on the grounds that i. ἴσχνός does not occur in serious poetry until late, and ii. ἴσχ-, which is an almost constant variant in the mss., is the *lectio difficilior*. Of course, a parallel verb ἴσχναίνω in medical (cf. ἴσχνός in Hp.) and other prose writers seems quite probable¹²³

κηραίνω : A. *Supp.* 999, E. *Hipp.* 223, *HF* 518

ἐκκηραίνω: A. *Eu.* 128; <κήρ (= 'doom', 'plague', 'disease'). Since verbs in -αίνω can be either transitive or intransitive, the distinction between two verbs κηραίνω, one from κήρ (= 'doom') and one from κῆρ (= 'heart') does not seem justified¹²⁴. Κηραίνω in Euripides is simply a synonym of νοσῶ¹²⁵ and προκηραίνω in S. *Tr.* 29 means 'to be anxious', 'to suffer for (someone)'¹²⁶ on the analogy of πημαίνω, θυμαίνω etc.¹²⁷

κλαγγαίνω : A. *Eu.* 131; <κλαγγή (Ep. +), cf. ἀλαίνω

κοταίνω : A. *Th.* 485; <κότος (Ep. +), cf. θυμαίνω <θυμός

μωραίνω: A. *Pers.* 719, E. *Med.* 614, *Andr.* 674, *fr.* 282. 22 N², 962. 3 N²;
<μωρός (Att. μῶρ), cf. πολιαίνομαι¹²⁸

πολιαίνομαι : A. *Pers.* 101; <πολιός, cf. μωραίνω

As we notice from these examples, some verbs in -αίνω are cognate with other verbs derived from the same stem with a different ending. Thus, ἀλαίνω is cognate with ἀλδομαι and κοταίνω with κοτέω, which occur already in Epic, while (διατ-)μυδαίνω is cognate with μυδάω, which is found in medical writers. Neither nasal stem nor metrical reasons can sufficiently justify the new formation in these cases. Ἄλαίνω, for instance, appears

first in A. *Ag.* 82 ὄναρ ἡμερόφαντον ἀλαύνει (ἀναρ.), where ἀλάται would have scanned as well. What made the use of a verb in -αύνω necessary in this case¹²⁹? The answer must be sought in the sense. In fact, all the above examples seem to suggest that there is some nuance in the sense of these verbs, which distinguishes them from their cognates. While ἀλάσθαι means 'to wander', ἀλαύνειν seems to mean precisely 'to keep wandering', διαμυδαύνειν = 'to keep putrefying', ἰσχ(ν)αύνειν = 'to keep withering' (trans. or intrans.) etc. The formation expresses the continuation of an activity for a considerable period of time. Because of their sense, most instances of verbs in -αύνω occur in the present, imperfect or future, namely tenses expressing duration. Of the verbs mentioned above, the only instances in another tense are: a) A. *Eu.* 267 ζῶντι σ' ἰσχ(ν)άνας ἀπάξομαι κάτω, where the verb implies that the action will take quite some time before coming to an end (= 'little by little' in translation), b) A. *Eu.* 128 ὕπνος πόνος τε ... δεινῆς δρακαύνης ἐξεκηραναν μένος, and c) A. *Pers.* 719 πετρὰν τήνδ' ἐμῶρανεν τάλας, where the verbs express that the action came to an end after lasting for some time

2. Verbs in -ύνω¹³⁰

Verbs in -ύνω are generally factitive in sense and can be used both transitively and intransitively.

a. From adjectives in -ύς

βραδύνω : A. *Th.* 623, *Supp.* 730, S. *El.* 1501, *al.* E. *Heracl.* 733; *al.*; trans. and intrans.

ταχύνω : A. *Pers.* 692, *Ch.* 660, also in S. and E., transitive and intransitive

τραχύνω : A. *Th.* 1045 τραχύς γε μέντου δῆμος ... -τράχυν', (=call them harsh'?)

b. From neuter nouns in -ος

ἀλγύνω : A. *Th.* 358, *Pr.* 425, *Ch.* 746, S. *OT* 322 *al.*, E. *Alc.* 521 *al.*; trans.

πληθύνομαι : A. *Supp.* 604 (conj.), *Ag.* 1370; <πληθος or πληθύς

c. From adjectives in -ός

ἀβρύνω : A. *Ag.* 919, 1205, S.*OC* 1339, E. *IA* 858; transitive

λαμπρύνω : A. *Eu.* 104, S. *fr.* 710P, E. *EL.* 966, 1039; middle in tragedy

σφοδρύνομαι : A. *Pr.* 1011 (middle)

Except *πληθύνομαι* and *σφοδρύνομαι*, all the other verbs occur sporadically in prose. In comparison with another category of factitive verbs, i.e. verbs in -όω, the coinage of new verbs in -ύνω does not seem to have especially appealed to Aeschylus.

3. Verbs in -άω

ἀϊονάω : A. *fr.* 636 M; probably connected with ἡϊών¹³¹, like δάϊος with δηϊόω¹³²

ἀπεράω : A. *Ag.* 1599 (in tmesis); medical associations

βακχάω : A. *Th.* 498; < Βάκχος

δαυμονάω : A. *Th.* 1001, *Ch.* 566, E. *Ph.* 888; < δαύμων

ἐμβρυμάομαι : A. *Th.* 461, E. *fr.* 1099 N²; < βρύμη (*h. Hom.*, *Orph.*)

ἐπισταθμάομαι : A. *Ag.* 164; < σταθμη; n.b. σταθμάομαι and ἐπίσταθμος are technical terms

ἐπωπάω : A. *Supp.* 879, *Ch.* 693, *Eu.* 275, 971; < ἐπωπή¹³³

καταρρινάω : A. *Supp.* 747; < ῥύνη (techn., cf. παραρρινάω)

κριθάω : A. *Ag.* 1641, S. *fr.* 876 P; < κριθή

λοπάω : A. *fr.* 110. 6 M; < λοπός (*Hom.* +)

μαργάω : A. *Th.* 380, *fr.* 432 M, S. *fr.* 842P, E. *Hipp.* 1230 *al.*; < μάργος

(*Ep.* +), or possibly μαργάωνω ~ μαργάω on the analogy of λυσσαίνω ~ λυσσάω etc.

οἰστράω : A. *Pr.* 836, S. *Tr.* 653, E. *Ba.* 32 *al.*; < οἷστρος (*Ep.* +)

πλεκτανάω : A. *Ch.* 1049, < πλεκτάνη (A. +)

πορπάω : A. *Pr.* 61; < πόρπη (*Ep.* +)

σφρυγάω : A. *Pr.* 380, E. *Andr.* 196, *Supp.* 478', *Ach.* 4. 2; < σφρυγος

(Hermipp.); the verb seems to have been used by medical writers.

Possessive sense may be recognized in the following verbs: βακχάω, δαιμονάω, ἐπωπάω, κριθάω, λοιπάω, οἰστράω, πλεκτανάομαι (pass.) and σφριγάω. The fact that these verbs in particular are free from technical associations makes their Aeschylean origin more probable. It should also be noticed that none of all the above verbs in -άω occurs in the *Persae*,

4. Verbs in -ιάω

ἐνθουσιάω : A. *fr.* 76 M, E. *Tr.* 1284; < ἔνθεος (-ους)

5. Verbs in -έω

a. Derivative

ἀοζέω : A. *fr.* 270 M; < ἄοζος (A. +, and techn.)

ἀρταμέω : A. *fr.* 530. 35 M, E. *Alc.* 494, *El.* 816, *fr.* 612 N²; < ἄρταμος
(S. +)

— διαρταμέω : A. *Pr.* 1023

γειτονέω : A. *Pers.* 311, *Supp.* 780, S. *OC* 1525; < γεῖτων

δεσποτέω : A. *Ag.* 19, *Ch.* 104, *Eu.* 526, 696, E. *Heracl.* 884; < δεσπότης

διαρροθέω : A. *Th.* 192; < ῥόθος (Hes. +), δια- = 'among'

— ἐπιρροθέω : A. *Ch.* 427, 458, S. *Tr.* 264, *fr.* 762 P, E. *Hec.* 553 *al.*

διαφρουρέω : A. *fr.* 249 M; < φρουρός, δια- = 'up to the end'

ἐξευλαβέομαι : A. *fr.* 456 M, E. *Andr.* 644; < εὐλαβής

θακέω : A. *Pr.* 313, 389, S. *Aj.* 325 *al.*, E. *Heracl.* 239; < θάκος (Ep. +)

ἱστορέω : A. *Pers.* 454, *Pr.* 632, *Ag.* 676, *Eu.* 455, S. *Tr.* 382 *al.*, E.

IT 94 *al.*; < ἱστωρ (Ep. +)

— ἀνἱστορέω : A. *Pr.* 963, S. *Tr.* 317 *al.*, E. *Supp.* 110 *al.*, ἀνα- =

'throughout'

—ἐξιστορέω : A. *Th.* 506, *Ch.* 678, E. *Or.* 289 *al.*; ἐξ- as in ἐκπεύθομαι
ἐξιχνεύω etc.

κατασποδέω : A. *Th.* 809, *Ag.* 670 (conj.), <σποδός (Ep. +)

καταφθατέομαι : A. *Eu.* 398; presumably <*φθατός (φθάνω), cf. φθατέω
in lexicogr.

κοννέω : A. *Supp.* 117, 129, 164; cf. Hsch, κωννεῖν' συνιέναι, ἐπιστα-
σθαι and κωννοῦσι' γιγνώσκουσι; unknown etymology

ότοβέω : A. *fr.* 71 M; ότοβος (Hes. +)

—όποτοβέω : A. *Pr.* 575; όπο- presumably suggests accompaniment

προσθροέω : A. *Pr.* 596; <θρός (Ep. +)

πυργηρέομαι : A. *Th.* 22, 184, E. *Or.* 762, 1574, *Ph.* 1087, <πυργήρης
(Orac. ap. Paus. 10. 18. 2)

στιβέω : A. *Pr.* 791 (conj.), S. *Aj.* 874; <στίβος (*h. Merc.* +)

στροβέω : A. *Ch.* 203, 1052, E. *fr.* 1109. 5 N² (?); <στρόβος (A.)

—όποστροβέω : A. *Ag.* 1215; όπο- = 'inwardly'

σωκίεω : A. *Eu.* 36, S. *El.* 119; <σώκιος (Hom. +)

τάγέω : A. *Pers.* 764; <τάγός (techn.)

The semantic content of the formation seems to be broad enough.
Verbs of this type are most favoured in the *Promethens*.

b. Parasynthetic

In parasynthetic verbs in -έω, the subject concerned acts in
such a way or is in such a condition as the noun of derivation suggests.
The following table shows that the coinage of such verbs was favoured
by Aeschylus more than any other group of verbs.

αἰπολέω : A. *Eu.* 196; <αἰπόλος (Hom. +). Αἰπολέω is a good example
of parasynthetic verb, in which the first element has lost much
of its weight

- ἀμηχανέω : A. *Pers.* 458, *Supp.* 379, *Ag.* 1113, 1177, 1530, *fr.* 326. 6 M,
S. *El.* 1174, *Ph.* 337, E. *Ion* 548 *αλ.*, < ἀμηχανος
- ἀνδρηλατέω : A. *Ag.* 1419, 1586, *Eu.* 221. S. *OT* 100; < ἀνδρηλάτης (A.)
- ἀνδροκτονέω : A. *Eu.* 602; < ἀνδροκτόνος (B., S., E.)
- ἀνθονομέω (?) : A. *Supp.* 43 (ἀνθονομούσας Porson for ἀνθονόμουστᾶς of M;
cf. Whittle, *CQ* 58, 1964, 24 ff.); < ἀνθονόμος (A.)
- ἀποστατέω : A. *Ag.* 1104, *Ch.* 445, 826, *Eu.* 65, 414, *fr.* 433 M, 279. 4 M,
S. *Ant.* 993, *OT* 743, E. *Hec.* 631; < ἀποστάτης (inscr., Plb.)
- ἀρχιτεκτονέω (?) : A. *fr.* 530. 16 M; < ἀρχιτέκτων (Hdt.)
- ἀστυγειτονέομαι : A. *Supp.* 286; < ἀστυγείτων (A. +)
- ἀστυδρομέω : A. *Th.* 221 ἀστυδρομουμένην πόλιν. Σ: ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν περιερ-
χομένην. Since ἀστυ- could hardly be analysed as ὑπὸ τῶν ἀστῶν,
I should prefer to render 'citizens (= πόλιν) chased (= -δρομου-
μένην, passively) throughout the city (= ἀστυ-)'. For the curious
relation between ἀστυ- and πόλις, cf. *Eu.* 915 ἀστύλικος πόλις
(see p. 341). There is no *ἀστυδρόμος
- βοηδρομέω : A. *fr.* 465. 6 M, E. *Rh.* 412 *αλ.* ; < βοηδρόμος (E.); cf Βοη-
δρομιών(month) and Βοηδρόμια(name of games)
- βροτοκτονέω : A. *Eu.* 421: < βροτοκτόνος (E. +)
- δασμοφορέω : A. *Pers.* 586: < δασμοφόρος (Hdt. +) ¹³⁴
- διχοστατέω : A. *Ag.* 323, *Eu.* 386, S. *fr.* 867 P, E. *Med.* 15, *fr* 173 N²;
< *διχοστάτης, cf. διχοστασίη in Sol. 3. 37, Thgn. 78
- δυσμαθέω : A. *Ch.* 225: < δυσμαθής (A. +)
- δυσμηχανέω : A. *Ag.* 1360: < δυσμήχανος (Epimenid., Eratosth.)
- δυσπραγέω : A. *Ag.* 790: < δυσπραγής (later), cf. εὐπραγέω, εὐπραγία
- δυσφορέω : A. *Th.* 780, *Supp.* 513, S. *El.* 255, *Ichn.* 329, E. *Andr.* 1234,
Rh. 425: < δύσφορος (Pl., A. +)

- δωματοφθορέω(?): A. *Ag.* 948 (Schütz, σωματο- codd.): <*δωματοφθόρος
 ἐκπαγλέω : A. *Ch.* 217, *fr.* 535. 5 M, E. *Or.* 890 *al.*; <ἔκπαγλος (Ep. +)
 ἐλευθεροστομέω : A. *Pr.* 180, E. *Andr.* 153: <ἐλευθερόστομος (A. +)
 εὐθενέω(?): A. *Eu.* 895, 908, 943, E. *Cyc.* 2: <εὐθενής (Hsch.)
 εὐθηλέω : A. *fr.* 616. 1 M (pass.): εὐθαλής (Pi., B.)
 εὐληματέω : A. *fr.* 153 M: <*εὐλήματος ; cf. ληματίας in Ar. *Ra.* 494
 εὐλογέω : A. *Ag.* 580, S. *Ph.* 1314, *OC* 720 *al.*, E. *Ion* 137 *al.*: <εὐλο-
 γος (A. +). It must be noticed that εὐλογος, from which εὐλογέω
 derives, never seems to appear in the sense of εὖ λέγων nor of
 εὖ εἰρημένος, but in the sense of ἔχων ἀγαθὸν λόγον. The in-
 consistence shows that the relation between noun of derivation
 and parasynthetic verb is not necessarily close; cf. ταυροκτονέω
 εὐροέω : A. *Pers.* 601: <εὐροος (Ep. +)
 εὐστομέω : A. *Ch.* 997, S. *OC* 18: <εὐστομος (S. +)
 ζωπυρέω : A. *Th.* 289, *Ag.* 1033: <ζώπυρον (Pl. +)
 ἠλιοστροφέω : A. *Ch.* 1022, E. *Ph.* 172: <ἠλιοστρόφος (S. +)
 θεοβλαβέω : A. *Pers.* 831: <θεοβλαβής
 θεοκλυτέω : A. *Pers.* 500, E. *Med.* 207: <θεόκλυτος. For its sense, see
 θεόκλυτος, p. 433
 θεσπιωδέω : A. *Ag.* 1161, E. *Ph.* 959, *Trag. Adesp.* 61: <θεσπιωδός (A.,
 S., E. +)
 θρασυστομέω : A. *Supp.* 203, *fr.* 273. 18 M², S. *Ph.* 380, E. *Hec.* 1286:
 <θρασύστομος (A., E.)
 θυηπολέω : A. *Ag.* 262, S. *fr.* 126 P, 522 P, E. *Heracl.* 401 *al.*: <θυη-
 πόλος (A. +)
 θυοσκέω(?): A. *Ag.* 87 θυοσκεῖς (Turn., θυοσκινεῖς codd, θυοσκοεῖς Σ Tr):
 considered to come from θυοσκόος on the analogy of βοηθός >

βοηθέω¹³⁵; cf. also the derivation proposed for θρέομαι and φλέω, p. 266

ἔχνοσκοπέω : A. *Ch.* 228, S. *Ichn.* 7: <*ἔχνοσκόπος

κακοποιέω : A. *fr.* 160 M: <κακοποιός (Pi. +)

κακοφρονέω : A. *Ag.* 1174: <κακόφρων (Pi. +)

κεροτυπέω : A. *Ag.* 655 : <*κερότυπος (or -τυπής)

κρεοκοπέω : A. *Pers.* 463, E. *Cyc.* 359: <κρεοκόπος (late)

κυνηγετέω : A. *Pr.* 573, S. *Aj.* 5 *al.*, E. *HF* 898: <κυνηγέτης (Er. +)

λαβροστομέω : A. *Pr.* 327: <*λαβρόστομος

μακρηγορέω : A. *Th.* 1052, E. *Hipp.* 704, *Ph.* 761: <μακρήγορος (late), cf. μακρᾶγορία in Pi.

μαντιπολέω : A. *Ag.* 979: <μαντιπόλος (E. +)

μεγαλαυχέω : A. *Ag.* 1527: <μεγάλαυχος (Pi., A. +)

μητροκτονέω : A. *Eu.* 202, 427, 595, E. *Or.* 48, 887: <μητροκτόνος (A. +)

μηχανορραφέω : A. *Ch.* 221: <μηχανορράφος (S., E. +)

μυδροκτυπέω : A. *Pr.* 366: <μυδροκτύπος (E.)

νυκτηγορέω : A. *Th.* 29, E. *Rh.* 89: <*νυκτήγορος, cf. νυκτηγορία in E. *Rh.* 19

όδοιπορέω : A. *fr.* 17. 24 M, S. *Aj.* 1230 *al.*: <όδοιπόρος (Er. +)

οἰαιστροφέω : A. *Pers.* 767: <οἰαιστρόφος (Pi., A. +)

οἰκουρέω : A. *Ag.* 809, S. *Ph.* 1328, *OC* 343: <οἰκουρός (A. +)

όρκωμοτέω : A. *Th.* 46, *Eu.* 764, S. *Ant.* 265, E. *Supp.* 1190: <όρκωμότης (early inscrr.)

παλινστομέω : A. *Th.* 258: <*παλύνστομος¹³⁶

πανδοκέω : A. *Th.* 18: <πανδόκος (A., Pi. +)

παραστατέω : A. *Th.* 669, *Ag.* 14, 877, 1079, 1201, S. *El.* 917 *al.*, E. *Rh.* 638 *al.*; < παραστάτης (Pi., A.)

- πατροκτονέω : A. *Ch.* 909: <πατροκτόνος (A. +)
- περσονομέω : A. *Pers.* 585 : <περσονόμος (A. +)
- πεσσονομέω : A. *Supp.* 12: <*πεσσονόμος
- ποδουχέω(?): A. *Pers.* 656: <*ποδοῦχος
- πολυστομέω : A. *Supp.* 502: <πολύστομος (Hp. in techn. sense)
- προστατέω : A. *Th.* 396, S. *El.* 781, E. *El.* 932 *al.*: <προστάτης (A. and techn.)
- προυσελέω : A. *Pr.* 438: uncertain etymology
- πυρφορέω : A. *Th.* 341, E. *Tr.* 348: <πυρφόρος (Pi., A. +)
- ῥινηλατέω : A. *Ag.* 1185, S. *Ichn.* 88: <ῥινηλάτης (Poll.)
- σεμνοκοπτέω(?): A. *fr.* 97 M (corrupt.?)
- στημορραγέω : A. *Pers.* 836: <*στημορραγής
- στοιχηγορέω : A. *Pers.* 430: <*στοιχηγόρος
- στρατηλατέω : A. *Pers.* 717, *Eu.* 687, E. *Heracl.* 465 *al.*: στρατηλάτης (Prat., A.+)
- συζυγέω : A. *fr.* 734 M: <σύζυγος (A. +)
- συμπαραστατέω : A. *Pr.* 218: <συμπαραστάτης (S. +)
- ταυροκτονέω : A. *Th.* 276, S. *Tr.* 760 ταυροκτονεῦ ... βοῦς; <ταυροκτόνος (S. +), See also αἰπολέω, εὐλογέω above
- ταυροσφαγέω : A. *Th.* 43: <ταυροσφάγος (A. +)¹³⁷
- τροχοδιλέομαι : A. *Pr.* 882: <*τροχόδιλος?
- ὑμψδέω : A. *Ag.* 990, E. *Ion* 6: <ὑμψδός (E. +)
- ὑπερδικέω : A. *Eu.* 652 τό φεύγειν τοῦδ' ὑπερδικεῖς, = 'plead for': <ὑπέρδικος (cf. Σ Pl. *Phd.* 86e, though ὑπέρδικος seems to be used differently in trag.); cf. ὑπερστατέω
- ὑπερστατέω : A. *Supp.* 343: <*ὑπερστάτης
- χαριτογλωσσέω : A. *Pr.* 294: <*χαριτόγλωσσος

ψευδηγορέω : A. *Pr.* 1032, E. *fr.* 396 N², *Trag. Adesp.* 119. 5: < ψευδη-
γόρος (Lyc.)

6. Verbs in -όω¹³⁸

From a semantic point of view, verbs of this type may be handled separately as instrumental and factitive according to the role that the noun of derivation plays within the sense of the verb.

a. Instrumental

αίματόω : A. *Ag.* 1656, S. *fr.* 987 P, E. *Andr.* 260 *al.*

ἀναπτερόω : A. *Ch.* 227, S. *fr.* 355 P, E. *Supp.* 89 *al.*; ἀνα- can be considered intensive, as its meaning is already implied in πτερόω; cf. the joke in Ar. *Av.* 1436 ff.

ἀντισηκόω : A. *Pers.* 437, E. *Hec.* 57: < σηκός (techn., cf σηκόω, σήκωμα)

ἀποκορσόομαι : A. *fr.* 41 M ἀποκορσωσαμέναις (= ἀποκειραμέναις according to Hsch.)

γομφόω : A. *Supp.* 440

δειματόω : A. *Ch.* 845, S. *Ichn.* 142, *fr.* 565. 4 P, E. *Andr.* 42

δελτιόομαι : A. *Supp.* 179, = 'to have written down on one's tables'¹³⁹

δωματόομαι : A. *Supp.* 958 δεδωμάτωμαι (= κέκτημαι δώματα); cf. δελτιόομαι
above

ἐφηλόω : A. *Supp.* 944

ζυγόω : A. *fr.* 490 M, *Agath.* 4. 2, 4, 5

ἴπώω : A. *Pr.* 365: < ἴπος (= 'a weight' or 'a mouse = trap')

καρανόω : A. *Ch.* 528, 705 : < κάρηνον. For the idea expressed in this verb, cf. θριγκόω in *Ag.* 1283

κικρόω : A. *Pr.* 74

ὀδόω : A. *Ag.* 176, *Pr.* 498, 813, E. *Ion* 1050; cf. ὀμματόω below

ὄμματόω : A. *Supp.* 467, *Ch.* 854

—ἐξομματόω: A. *Pr.* 499, S. *fr.* 710 P, E. *fr.* 541 N². For the idea expressed in ὄμματόω, cf. ὀδοῶ, φρενόω etc.; thus, i. = 'to provide with eyes' (φρένα ... ὀμματωμένην in *Ch.* 854), ii. = 'to provide with light'¹⁴⁰ (σήματα ἐξωμμάτωσα in *Pr.* 499, = 'I threw light on the signs')¹⁴¹. It is remarkable that Euripides uses ἐξομματόω with the opposite meaning, i.e. 'to deprive of eyes'. The difference is due to different usages of ἐξ-.

περλοσκηνόω(?): A. *Eu.* 634 (παρεσκήνησεν in marg. M)¹⁴²

στομόω : A. *fr.* 647α. 2 M, E. *IT* 287, *Cr.* 44

συγχόω : A. *Pr.* 1049

τροπόματ : A. *Pers.* 376: <τροπός (techn.); for the middle, cf. δελτόματ
above

ὕμεναλόω : A. *Pr.* 557

φηλόω : A. *Ag.* 492, E. *Supp.* 243. Fraenkel¹⁴³ compares δηλόω, δικαιοόω,
κακόω¹⁴⁴

φρενόω : A. *Pr.* 355, *Ag.* 1183, *Ch.* 116, S. *Tr.* 52, *Ant.* 754, E. *Ion* 526
Ba. 792. The intransitive use of φρενόω in S. *Ant.* 754 (κλαίων
φρενώσεις, ὡν φρενῶν αὐτός κενός) is puzzling; here, too, φρε-
νώσεις could be transitive as expected, if the sentence is inter-
rogative the object being hidden in κλαίων (1. ἄλλον? κἄλλον?);
= '(and) will you increase someone else's mind, when you are
empty - minded yourself'?

b. Factitive

ἀνθρακόω : A. *Pr.* 372, E. *Cyc.* 614

—κατανθρακόω: A. *fr.* 492. 4 M, S. *EL.* 58, E. *Cyc.* 633, *IA* 1602

ἀντιδόμαί : A. *Supp.* 389, = 'to present oneself as opposite'

ἀπαξιόω : A. *Eu.* 367, E. *El.* 256

—καταξιόω: A. *Th.* 667, *Ag.* 572, S. *Ph.* 1095. The middle in A. *Th.* 667

οὔτε (νυν) ... Δίκη προσεΐδε καὶ κατηξιώσατο seems to mean οὐχ ἠ-
γήσατο αὐτόν ἄξιον ἑαυτῆς, hence almost = οὐ κατεδέξατο αὐτόν

('accept him to her circles'). The meaning of the middle ἀπαξιό-

ομαι is similar in *Eu.* 367 Ζεὺς ... ἔθνος τόδε λέσχας ἄς ἀπηξιώ-
σατο = 'Zeus did not accept this company to his council'; else-

where the active -αξιόω means 'to consider as worthy'¹⁴⁵

ἀποδηλόω : A. *fr.* 609. 2 M

ἐκδρακοντόω : A. *Ch.* 549; cf. ταυρόω

ἐκκενώω : A. *Pers.* 549, 761, *Th.* 330

ἐκτυφλόω : A. *Ch.* 536 (metaph.), E. *Rh.* 924

ἐπικαινώω(?); A. *Eu.* 693 (dub. conj.)

ἐπιξενόομαι : A. *fr.* 168 M (= μαρτύρεσθαι according to Hsch.), *Ag.* 1320,

S. *fr.* 146 P. For ξένος in the sense of μάρτυς (techn.), cf. Hsch.

s. *vv.* ξενοδόκος, ξεινοδόκος, ξενοδοκοῦμαι

—καταξενόομαι: A. *Ch.* 706; κατα- is intensive

ἠλιθιόω : A. *Pr.* 1061

καταιθαλόω : A. *fr.* 276 M, E. *Ion* 215, *Supp.* 640, *Tr.* 60

κελαινώομαι : A. *Ch.* 413

ὄστρακώω : A. *fr.* 486. 3 M

ποικιλόω : A. *fr.* 609. 2 M

ταυρόομαι : A. *Ch.* 275, E. *Med.* 92, *Ba.* 922, = 'to become bull-like'

ὕπτιόομαι : A. *Pers.* 418

φεφαλόω : A. *Pr.* 362; cf. καταιθαλόω

7. Verbs in -εύω¹⁴⁶

- ἀρδεύω : A. *Pr.* 852, = ἄρδω: no noun of the same stem is attested, but for the possibility of *ἀρδεύς, cf. κηπεύς, σκαλεύς, σκαπανεύς.
- βακχεύω : A. *fr.* 76 M, S. *Ant.* 136, *Ichn.* 99, common in E.; cf. Βακχεύς in Tragedy and inscriptions. Βακχεύω occurs also in *Schwyzzer* 792 (Cyme, V BC)
- ἐμβατεύω : A. *Pers.* 449, S. *OT* 825, *OC* 679, E. *EL.* 1251 *αλ.*: <βατήρ, βάτης; a technical term in law
- ἐνδυναστεύω : A. *Pers.* 691: <δυναστής. Δυναστεύω occurs in Ionic prose (Hdt., Hp.), Attic prose (Th., Pl., Isoc.) and inscriptions, and may owe its origin to documentary language
- ἐραστεύω : A. *Pr.* 893: <ἐραστής
- ἐφορεύω : A. *Pers.* 7, *Supp.* 627, 677, *Eu.* 530: <ἔφορος.; also in Th., X., D. and *inscrr.* as technical term
- ἡμερεύω : A. *Ch.* 710, S. *EL.* 787, E. *fr.* 525. 2, 816.2 N² <ἡμέρα; also in X., D., Isoc.; technical?
- κηδεύω : A. *Pr.* 890, common in both S. and E.; <κῆδος; technical, as in D., Demad., Arist. and *inscrr.*
- ὄχετεύω : A. *Ag.* 867: <ὄχετός; also in Hdt, Emp., Pl., Arist., and late *inscrr.*; technical?
- παρθενεύω : A. *Pr.* 648, E. *Supp.* 452 *αλ.*: <παρθένος; probably technical, cf. ἐφηβεύω in *inscrr.*
- πασσαλεύω : A. *Pr.* 56, 65, 113, *Ag.* 579, E. *Rh.* 180, *Ba.* 1214
- ἐπιπασσαλεύω : A. *fr.* 17. 19 M
- προσπασσαλεύω : A. *Pr.* 20. Πασσαλεύω is probably technical; cf. καταπατταλεύω in *SIG* 1261. 17 (Attica, iv/iii BC)

πελατεύω : A. *fr.* 474. ii. 22 M: <πελάτης

ταγεύω : A. *Th.* 58: <ταγός; technical as we may assume form X. and
inscr.

We can easily see that this table is rich in technical terms. Of the above verbs, βακχεύω, ἐμβατεύω, (ἐν)δυναστεύω, ἐφορεύω, κηδεύω, ὀχeteύω, πασσαλεύω (προσ-, ἐπι-), ταγεύω, and probably ἡμερεύω, παρθενεύω are technical terms or have technical associations; πελατεύω, although known only from Aeschylus, has good reason to be suspected of having technical associations, given the use of πελάτης; only ἀρδεύω and ἐραστεύω remain as possible Aeschylean formations, though the occurrence of ἄρδευσις in *Hp.* should make us cautious about the former. So verbs in -εύω do not after all seem to be particularly productive in the Aeschylean vocabulary.

8. Verbs in -αζω¹⁴⁷

The semantic content of the suffix cannot be easily defined from the following verbs

αἰάζω : A. *Pers.* 922, S. *Aj.* 432, 904, E. *Or.* 80 αζ. Cf. the word -
play with Αἶας in S. *Aj.* 432

βρυάζω : A. *Supp.* 878, *Trag. Adesp.* 1 : <βρύω (Hom. +)

δακνάζομαι : A. *Pers.* 571 : <δάκνω

διαρτάζω : A. *fr.* 633 M: ~ διαρτάω, cf late ἀερτάζω

ἐκφυλλάζω : A. *fr.* 273. 13 M; cf. Hsch. ἐκφυλλάσαι· ἐκπαῖσαι

ἐξικμάζω : A. *fr.* 174 M, E. *Andr.* 398 (?): <ἰκμάς (Hom. +)

ἐξυπτιάζω : A. *Th.* 577 ἐξυπτιάζων ὄνομα; this may mean 'to follow a
word backwards', i.e. 'towards its origin'¹⁴⁸; cf. Pl. *Phdr.*
464a ἐξ ὑπτίας ἀνάπαλιν διανεῖν ἐπιχειρεῖ τόν λόγον = 'to follow

the argument backwards to its starting point; cf. also ἐξορθιάζω below

ἐπεξίανχάζω : A. *Th.* 635: < "Ἰακχος; ἐπεξ- = 'over (a victory) and openly'

ἐπιθεάζω : A. *Ch.* 856, E. *Med.* 1409

εὐτυκάζομαι : A. *Th.* 150: < εὐτυκος (Prat., A., B.)

εὐωριάζω : A. *Pr.* 17, S. *fr.* 561 P: < εὐωρία (inscr.)

ἐχμάζω: A. *Pers.* 756 ἀνανδρίας ὕπο ἔνδον ἐχμάζειν (*corrupti*, αἰχμάζειν codd, ὄχμάζειν γρ. Q); the emendation is based on Hsch. ε. 7649 L: ἐχμάζειν· κωλύει. ἡ σ υ χ ἄ ζ ε ι. στηρίζει ...and Σ^{vet} *ad* A. *Pers.* 756: οἰκουρεῖ; cf. οἰκουρεῖν ἔ ν δ ο ν in Pl. *R.* 451d; < ἔχμα (Hom.)

θοάζω : A. *Supp.* 595, S. *OT* 2, E. *Ba.* 65 *al.*: < θοός (Er. +)

ἰσθμιάζω : A. *fr.* 17. 34 M, *fr.* 17. 75 M: < "Ἰσθμια

—συνλισθμιάζω : A. *fr.* 17. 94 M

καλπάζω : A. *fr.* 414 M, S. *fr.* 1007 P (?): < κάλπη (term in the Olympic games)

καταφανάζω : A. *Ag.* 561: < φακός (Simon., A.)

κνεφάζω : A. *Ag.* 131 μή ... ἄγα ... κνεφάση (= κνέφα καλύπτειν)

κυδάζω : A. *fr.* 141 M, S. *Aj.* 722: < κῦδος (= 'abuse')

λακάζω : A. *Th.* 186, *Supp.* 872: < λακεῖν (Er. +)

λογγάζω : A. *fr.* 161 M : ~ λογγών (Sicilian)?

μολπάζω : A. *fr.* 343. 43 M: < μολπή (Er. +)

νεάζω : A. *Supp.* 104, *Ag.* 765, S. *Tr.* 144, *OC* 374, E. *Ph.* 713, 1619

νηπιάζω : A. *fr.* 356. 9 M: < νήπιος

ὄργάζω : A. *fr.* 765 M, S. *fr.* 25, 482, 510, 787 P: ~ ὄργας

ὄρθιάζω : A. *Pers.* 687: < ὄρθιος

—ἐξορθιάζω : A. *Ch.* 271

—ἐπορθιάζω : A. *Pers.* 1050, *Ag.* 29, 1120, *Ch.* 955

ὄχμάζω : A. *Pr.* 5, 618, E. *Or.* 265 *al.* : < ὄχμα (Hsch.) cf. ἔχμα > ἐχμάζω,
~ ἔχω

ῥυσιάζω : A. *Supp.* 424, *fr.* 432 M, E. *Heracl.* 163 *al.* : < ῥύσιον

τοπάζω : A. *Ag.* 1369, S. *fr.* 235. 2 P: < τόπος

φαντάζομαι : A. *Ag.* 1500, E. *Ph.* 93 *al.*

*φλάζω (φλαδεῖν) : A. *Ch.* 28: cf. φλάω, παφλάζω and see φλέω, p. 266 ¹⁴⁹

φρομιιάζομαι : A. *Ag.* 1354, *Eu.* 20, E. *IT* 1162

For a possibly dialectal character of verbs in -άζω, see footnote 147

9. Verbs in -ίζω

αἵματιζώ : A. *Supp.* 662 μηδ'... αἵματίσαι πέδον γᾶς; αἵματιζειν on the
analogy of ποτιζειν?, = 'irrigate with blood'

ἀνθεμιζομαι : A. *Supp.* 73: < ἄνθεμον (Sapph. +) ¹⁵⁰

ἀπανθίζω (?) : A. *Ag.* 1662 (susp.)

—ἐπανθίζω : A. *Th.* 951, *Ag.* 1459, *Ch.* 150

ἀστραβίζω : A. *Supp.* 285: < ἀστράβη

διπλοίζω : A. *Ag.* 835, *Eu.* 1014

--ἐπανδιπλοίζω(?): A. *Pr.* 817 (-δύπλαζε codd), *Eu.* 1014 (ἐπιδιπλοίζω
codd.)

ἐκθαμνίζω : A. *Th.* 72

ἐκκαρπίζομαι : A. *Th.* 601

ἐξαγίζω : A. *Ag.* 641, S. *Ichm.* 137: uncertain meaning and etymology
(< ἄγος?); cf. ἀγίζω in Alc. ; see p. 234

ἐξαφρίζω : A. *Ag.* 1067

ἐπακρίζω : A. *Ch.* 932 ἐπήκρισεν (cf. Hsch. ἐπήκρισεν' ἐπ' ἄκρον ἤγαγεν

τέλος ἐπέθηκεν)

ἐπῶζω : A. *fr.* 273. 7 M, = ἐπῶάζω; for its point in A. *l.c.*, see A.D. Fitton

Brown CQ 1960. 79

θεσπύζω : A. *Ag.* 1210, 1213, *Eu.* 923, S. *Tr.* 1131 *al.*, E. *Hel.* 148 *al.*,

Trag. Adesp. 414: < θεέσπυς (Hom. +)

καταγύζω : A. *Th.* 63, *fr.* 327. 3 M

καλυύζω : A. *Ag.* 1071, *Ch.* 492, S. *Tr.* 867, E. *Tr.* 889, *fr.* 598. 2 N²

κατασφραγύζω : A. *Supp.* 947, E. *fr.* 762 N²

κοκκύζω : A. *fr.* 710 M

λωτύζομαι : A. *Supp.* 963, S. *fr.* 724 P 151

μαλθακίζομαι : A. *Pr.* 79, 952, E. *Med.* 291

μασχαλίζομαι : A. *Ch.* 439, S. *El.* 445

ματῶζω : A. *Ag.* 995, S. *OT* 891; cf. ματῶ already in Epic

μετακοιμύζομαι : A. *Ch.* 1076; μετα- in the sense of 'in the meanwhile'?

μυχθύζω : A. *fr.* 644 M

—ἀναμυχθύζομαι : A. *Pr.* 743

νοτύζω : A. *fr.* 125. 25 M

νωτύζω : A. *Ag.* 286, S. *OT* 193, E. *Andr.* 1141, *Ph.* 654; cf. προσεδάφζω

οἰκτύζω : A. *Supp.* 486 *al.*, S. *Tr.* 312 *al.*, E. *Hec.* 720 *al.*

—κατουκτύζω : A. *Pers.* 1062, *Supp.* 904 *al.*, S. *OT* 1178 *al.*, E. *Heracl.*

152, *IA* 686

όλβύζω : A. *Ag.* 928, S. *El.* 693 *al.*, E. *Alc.* 919 *al.*,

οὐρανύζω : A. *fr.* 766 M

οὐρύζω : A. *Pers.* 602, *Ch.* 317, 814, S. *OT* 696: < οὐρύος

—ἄπουρύζω : A. *Eu.* 137, S. *fr.* 442. 6 P, E. *Andr.* 610

περιστιχύζω : A. *Ag.* 1383

πλειστηρύζομαι : A. *Ch.* 1029; cf. πλειστήρης in *Eu.* 763¹⁵²

- πλουτίζω : A. *Ag.* 586, 1268, S. *OT.* 30
 ποντίζω : A. *Ag.* 1014, *fr.* 474. 16 M, S. *El.* 508;
 προσεδάφίζω : A. *Th.* 496; cf. νωτίζω
 ραχίζω : A. *Pers.* 426, S. *Aj.* 56, 299, E. *fr.* 1105 N²
 ρηματίζω : A. *fr.* 17. 66 M
 ρυθμίζω : A. *Pr.* 241, S. *Ant.* 318, E. *Hec.* 924
 στοιχίζω : A. *Pr.* 484
 —διαστοιχίζομαι : A. *Pr.* 230
 σφαδάζω : A. *Pers.* 194, S. *fr.* 848 P, E. *fr.* 821. 3 N², 1020 N²
 τεράζω : A. *Ag.* 125
 ὑποσπανίζομαι : A. *Pers.* 489, *Ch.* 577, S. *Aj.* 740
 χελιδονίζω : A. *fr.* 728 M (= βαρβαρίζειν according to Σ^{RV} in Ar. *Av.*
 1680, cf. *Ag.* 1050)
 χυτρίζω : A. *fr.* 171 M, S. *fr.* 532 P
 ὠραΐζομαι : A. *fr.* 530. 10 M

10. Onomatopoeic verbs in -ζω

- ἀνταλαλάζω : A. *Pers.* 390; ἀλαλάζω in Pi.
 —ἐπαλαλάζω : A. *Th.* 497, 953
 βαΰζω : A. *Pers.* 13, *Ag.* 449, *Trag. Adesp.* 66; used of dogs in Heraclit.

97

δυσσούζω : A. *Ag.* 1316, E. *Rh.* 724, 805. This verb would be unique in formation if we accept a connexion with οὔζω (fut. of φέρω) or a back formation from δύσσοιστος (A., S., Hp.). It would be equally unique, as Denn. - Page rightly remark, if it were a compound verb (δυσσ- *οὔζω). Analogy may offer a more probable solution: given the fact that εὐοῦ was a cry of good omen (cf.

S. *Tr.* 219, Ar. *Lys.* 1294, *Th.* 993 b, *Ecc.* 1181 f.), δυσούζω may have been formed on the analogy of *εδούζω (onomatopoeic just as βαύζω etc.) in the sense 'to utter words of ill omen' (= οὐωνύζεσθαι according to Hsch., who obviously takes it in bad sense; cf. D. 25. 80). Such a meaning is very apt in A. *Ag.* 1316, where Cassandra δυσφημεῖ (*Ag.* 1072) and foretells disasters.

κράζω : A. *Pr.* 743, *fr.* 492 b. 5 M, S. *Aj.* 1236, *fr.* 208. 6 P

μύζω : A. *Eu.* 118, 189

φεύζω : A. *Ag.* 1308

ῶζω : A. *Eu.* 124

11. Verbs in -ύζω

ότοτύζω : A. *Ch.* 327; cf. the Homeric όλολύζω

—ἀνοτοτύζω : A. *Ag.* 1074, E. *Hel.* 371

τονθορύζω : A. *fr.* 630 M

All the categories of verbs which have so far been dealt with have a common feature, which is the possibility in most cases to investigate their derivation and, even broadly, describe their semantic content. Such an investigation is almost impossible in the following categories, which seem to be abundant in dialectal verbs,

12. Verbs in -άνω

θηγάνω : A. *Ag.* 1535: < θήγω

φυγγάνω : A. *Pr.* 513, S. *EL.* 132

—έκφυγγάνω : A. *Pr.* 525

13. Verbs in -(ι)σκω

γεγωνύσκω : A. *Pr.* 627, E. *Supp.* 204, *EL.* 809; ~ γέγωνα (Hom, +)

ὕλασσω : A. *Supp.* 877

14. Verbs in -θω

ἀλκιάθω : A. *fr.* 754 M, S. *fr.* 996 P

ἀμυνάθω : A. *Eu.* 438, S. *OC* 1015, E. *Andr.* 721, 1079, *IA* 910

πελάθω : A. *fr.* 212 B M, E. *Rh.* 557, *EL.* 1293

15. Verbs in -ρω

κινύρομαι : A. *fr.* 474. 2. 6 M; cf κινυρός in Hom.

μινύρομαι : A. *Th.* 122 (Dind. ex Hsch. and Σ, κινυρ- codd.), *Ag.* 16, S.

OC 671: cf μινυρίζω in Hom. and μινυρός in A.

φάρω : A. *Pr.* 394

16. Verbs in -σσω (i.e. muta + jω)

ἀμβλυώσσω : A. *fr.* 55. 6 M

ἐκκυνηγέσσω (?) : A. *Eu.* 231 (?), S. *Ichn.* 75

καθαίμασσω : A. *Eu.* 450, E. *Andr.* 588 *al.*

καταπρίσσομαι : A. *fr.* 496. 6 M κ[ατα]πρίσσομαι

κηνύσσομαι : A. *Ch.* 196 (κιν- Turn); cf κήνυγμα (Hsch. and Σ in *Ch.* 196, κινυγμα codd, in *Pr.* 158)

κυρύσσω : A. *Pers.* 310, *fr.* 85 M

λαπάσσω : A. *Th.* 47, 531; cf. ἀλαπάζω in Hom. and λαπάζειν in Hsch.: for -σσω ~ -ζω, see Schwyzer i. 715

—ἐκλαπάσσω : A. *Th.* 456

μαθάσσω : A. *Pr.* 379, 1008, *Eu.* 134, S. *Ant.* 1194, E. *HF* 298, *Alex.* 23.

6, *Trag. Adesp.* 367

ὕγρώσσω : A. *Ag.* 1329

ὑπνώσσω : A. *Th.* 287, *Eu.* 121, E. *Cyc.* 454, *Or.* 173

17. Verbs in -λλω (i.e. -λ- + -jω)

σκόλλομαι : A. *Pers.* 577 : <σκόλον?

18. Verbs in -ύω

ἐμφύω : A. *fr.* 427 M (ἐμφυέω Dind, but φύω in lexicographers)

μαλκύω : A. *fr.* 652 M

χλύω : A. *Supp.* 236, *Ch.* 137

—ἐγχλύω : A. *Supp.* 914

χρύω (= 'sting') : A. *Pr.* 567, 598, 675, 880

19. Verbs in -πτω

ἀμαλόπτω : A. *Pr.* 899, S. *fr.* 465 P ; = ἀπόλλυμι

δρώπτω : A. *fr.* 481 M (= διακόπτειν or διασκοπεῖν according to Hsch.)

θώπτω : A. *Pr.* 937, *fr.* 386 M ; = θωπεύω ; cf. σκώπτω ~ σκώπευμα (A)

κατιλλώπτω : A. *fr.* 376 M εὔ κατιλλώφας (or ἐγκατιλλώφας ? cf. *Eu.* 113)

ἄθρει; Hsch; ἰλλώπτειν' ἐμβλέπειν

—ἐγκατιλλώπτω : A. *Eu.* 113 ὑμῶν ἐγκατιλλώφας (Turn, ἐκκ- codd.) μέγα...

λύπτομαι : A. *Th.* 355, 380

20. Verbs in -ω

πληθύω : A. *Pers.* 421, *Ag.* 869, *Ch.* 1057, S. *Tr.* 54, *al.*, E. *HF* 1172;

cf. πληθύς ; the verb has been extensively used in formulaic expressions like ἀγορῆς πληθουούσης, δήμου πληθύοντος etc., and is presumably pre-Aeschylean

σθένω : A. *Ag.* 296, 938, *Eu.* 619, 896, *Pr.* 1013, S. *Tr.* 927 *al.*, E. *Alc.*

267 *al.*, cf. σθένος

στέμβω : A. *fr.* 635 M; cf. ἀστεμφής in Hom.

21. Verbs in -ω (with change of vowel)

θρέομαι (θρεῦμαι) : A. *Th.* 78, *Supp.* 111, *Ag.* 1165, *Ch.* 970, *E. Med.* 51, *Hipp.* 363; perhaps derived from θρόος (Hom.), just as βοηθέω from βοηθός and θυοσκέω (p. 251) from θυοσκόος; see also φλέω below
 φλέω : A. *Ag.* 377, 1416, = 'teem with abundance' (L.S.J.); probably derived from φλός (-οῦς); cf. *Anat.* 335 φλόον' τήν χλωρότητα καί τό ἄνθος τῶν καρπῶν¹⁵³ ; see also θρέομαι above

22. Dialectal verbs

θῶσθαι : see p. 211

23. Problematic verbs

ἀποδικεῖν : A. *Ag.* 1410, *E. HF* 1205; -δικεῖν may have been conceived of as the aorist of a verb *δίσκω or of δισκέω (Hom. +) (cf. δίσκος); cf. λακεῖν (λάσκω), ὑλακή (from ὑλάσκω)

II. Verbs appearing before Aeschylus under a different form1. Preposition + verba. ἀμφι-

ἀμφικυκλόομαι : A. *Pers.* 457 (tmesis); ἀμφι- = 'around'. New compound verbs with ἀμφι- are avoided by all tragic poets

b. ἀνα-

ἀναδαίω (ἀνδ-) : A. *Ag.* 305 ἀνδαίοντες φλογός μέγαν πώγωνα; ἀνα- = 'up', 'to the sky'

ἀναδακρύω (ἀνδ-) : A. *Ag.* 541, *E. Or.* 1122, *Ph.* 1344 (restored by us in all the above passages, see A. *Kapsomenos* 69-72); ἀνα- = 'up'

from within'

ἀναΐθω : A. *Ch.* 536 πολλοὶ δ' ἀνήθον ... λαμπτήρες, S. *fr.* 823 P, E. *Cyc.*

331; ἀνα- = 'up' (Σ: ἀνέλαμψαν) or 'again' (given ἐκτυφλωθέντες in *Ch.* 536)

ἀνακωκύω : A. *Pers.* 468, S. *Ant.* 423, 1227; ἀνα- as in ἀναστενάζω, ἀναδακρύω etc.

ἀναστενάζω : A. *Ch.* 335, *fr.* 273. 1 M, S. *Aj.* 930 *al.*, E. *HF* 117 *al.*; cf. ἀνακωκύω

ἀνιδεῖν : A. *Ch.* 808, ἀνα- = 'again'?

ἀνοιμῶζω : A. *Pers.* 465; cf. ἀνακωκύω

c. ἀντι-

ἀνθαλίσκομαι : A. *Ag.* 340 οὐ ... ἐλόντες αὐθις ἀνθαλοῦεν ἄν; ἀντι- = 'in return'

ἀντακούω : A. *Eu.* 198, S. *Aj.* 1141, *OT* 544, E. *Hec.* 321 *al.*; ἀντι- = 'in return', cf. ἀντιφωνέω below

ἀνταποκτείνω : A. *Ch.* 121, 274, E. *Or.* 509, 515, *Hec.* 262; ἀντι- = 'in return'

ἀντερᾶω : A. *Ag.* 544, E. *Rh.* 184; ἀντι- = 'in return'

ἀντιβαίνω : A. *Pr.* 234, S. *EL.* 575, E. *Ba.* 1126 *al.*; ἀντι- = 'against'

ἀντιδέχομαι : A. *Ch.* 916, E. *IA* 1222; ἀντι- = 'in return'

ἀντικαταθνήσκω (?) : A. *Ch.* 144; ἀντι- = 'in return'

ἀντινικῶω : A. *Ch.* 499 κρατηθεῖς γ' ἀντινικῆσαι θέλεις; ἀντι- = 'in return'

ἀντιπυργῶω : A. *Eu.* 688 πόλει (πόλιν *codd*) νεόπολιν τήνδ' ὑψίπυργον ἀντεπύργωσαν; ἀντι- = both 'against' and 'in return'

ἀντιρρέπω : A. *Ag.* 574 νικᾶ τό κέρδος, πῆμα δ' οὐκ ἀντιρρέπει; ἀντι- =

'on the other side' (i.e. of the scales)

ἀντισπᾶω : A. *Pr.* 337 ὀρμώμενον ... μηδαμῶς ἀντισπᾶσης; ἀντι- = 'from the other side', i.e. 'back'

ἀντιφωνέω : A. *Eu.* 303, S. *El.* 1501 *al.* ; ἀντι- = 'in return', cf. ἀντακούω

All the above verbs occur in the *Oresteia*, except ἀντιβαίνω and ἀντισπᾶω, which occur in the *Prometheus*. Did Aeschylus avoid to coin new verbs with ἀντι- in his early plays?

d. ἀπο-

ἀπαντλέω : A. *Pr.* 84, E. *Or.* 1641 *al.* ; ἀπο- = 'from (some source)'

ἀπατιμάζω : A. *Eu.* 95; cf. ἀπατιμάω in Epic. Since deprivation is already denoted by the ἀ- of ἀτιμάζω (ἀτιμος), ἀπο- can be considered intensive

ἀπεννέπω : A. *Th.* 1053, *Eu.* 957, S. *OC* 209, E. *Heracl.* 556 *al.* ; ἀπο- as in ἀπαγορεύω

ἀπευθύνω : A. *Ag.* 1667, S. *OT* 104 *al.*, E. *Ba.* 884. 'Απο- seems to lay emphasis on direction. 'Απευθύνω was perhaps used literally of guiding a ship, cf. Pl. *Criti.* 109 c, S. *fr.* 143 P¹⁵⁴. In other words ἀπο- means 'with precision', 'unmistakeably', cf. ἀποσκήπτω, ἀποβλέπω πρὸς etc.

ἀπογυμνάζω : A. *Th.* 441 κάπογυμνάζων στόμα; perhaps ἀπο- does not refer only to the sense of 'exercising' but also to the sense of γυμνός, which is not necessarily present in the meaning of γυμνάζω; cf. Σ: τό στόμα μὴ κατέχων καὶ παιδεύων and ἀναιδῶς ἀποκαλύπτων καὶ διανούγων.

ἀποδύρομαι : A. *Pr.* 637, S. *El.* 1122, E. *fr.* 563 N² (?); ἀπο- = 'up to

the end'`

ἀποθραύω : A. *Pers.* 410, E. *Rh.* 1399; ἀπο- = 'off'

ἀποιμώζω : A. *Ag.* 329, *Ch.* 1014, *fr.* 227 M, S. *Ant.* 1224, *Ph.* 278, E.

Alc. 635 *al.*; cf. ἀποδύρομαι

ἀποκλάζω : A. *Ag.* 156 τοιαύδε κάλχας ... ἀπεκλαγξεν; ἀπο- = 'forth' and probably 'from (some source)',¹⁵⁵

ἀποκωκύω : A. *Ag.* 1544; cf. ἀποδύρομαι

ἀπορφανύζω : A. *Ch.* 249; ἀπο- = 'away from'¹⁵⁶

ἀποσκήπτω : A. *Pers.* 740 ἔς παῦδ' ἔμδόν Ζεὺς ἀπέσκηψεν τελευτήν θεοφάτων, E. *Hipp.* 438 ὀργαὶ ἔς σ' ἀπέσκηψαν; ἀπο- = 'with precision', 'unmistakeably' ('determine' in medical writers); cf. also ἀπευθύνω above

ἀποστέγω : A. *Th.* 234; ἀπο- = 'off', 'away'

ἀποστέργω : A. *Ag.* 499; ἀπο- denies the sense of the main verb

ἀποφθεύρω : A. *Ch.* 256, 258, *fr.* 225, 27M, E. *Supp.* 1106 *al.*; ἀπο- = 'to completion', 'utterly', but also 'away from (a place)'; cf. οὐκ ἔς κόρακας ἀποφθερεῦ; and A. *Ch.* 256 νεοσσοὺς τοῦσδ' ἀποφθεύρας (= 'to let them die', 'to send them to destruction')

ἀποφιλόω : A. *Ch.* 695 φύλων ἀποφιλοῦς με; ἀπο- is intensive

ἀφάλλομαι : A. *Pers.* 305 ἐκ νεώς ἀφήλατο; ἀπο- = 'away from'

ἀφιερδομαι : A. *Eu.* 451; ἀπο- = 'to completion', 'utterly'

ἀφύζω : A. *Supp.* 684 νούσων ... ἐσμός ἀπ' ἀστῶν ἕζου κρατός (tmesis); cf. Hsch. ἀφύζειν' ἀποκαθύζειν

e. δια-

διαβρέχω : A. *fr.* 611 M; δια- = 'throughout', 'entirely', cf. διάβροχος = 'saturated' in prose

διακναύω : A. *Pr.* 94, 541, *Ag.* 65, E. *Cyc.* 486 *al.*; δια- = 'through',
'throughout', 'to the end'

διαλαγχάνω : A. *Th.* 789, 816, E. *Ph.* 68, *Ba.* 1291; δια- denotes distri-
bution, division

διαμαθύνω : A. *Ag.* 824, *fr.* 422 M; δια- = 'throughout', 'utterly'

διαμυθολογέω : A. *Pr.* 889 σοφός ὅς πρῶτος ... γλώσσα διεμυθολόγησεν ὡς
...; δια- = 'from the beginning to the end', cf. διηγοῦμαι

διαπάλλω : A. *Th.* 731 χθόνα ναίειν διαπήλας (= 'having shaken (lots) for
distribution?'), *fr.* 609.4M (=S.*fr.* 581.4P); cf. διακληρώ (A.*Supp.* 978)

διαπεύθομαι : A. *Ag.* 807, = 'to seek to find out through questioning'

διασπαράσσω : A. *Pers.* 195, E. *Pir.* 12 P; δια- = 'apart and through'

διατιμάομαι : A. *Th.* 1047 τὰ τοῦδ' οὐ διατετιμάται; (δια- = 'to the end')¹⁵⁷

διεκπεράω : A. *Pers.* 485, S. *fr.* 646. 3, E. *Supp.* 954, *fr.* 757. 8 N²; δια-
= 'through to the end'

διήκω : A. *Th.* 900, *Ag.* 476, S. *OC* 306, E. *Hyps.* 60.45; δια- = 'through to the end'

διολχνέω : A. *Eu.* 315; cf. διήκω above

διούχομαι : A. *fr.* 227 M, S. *Aj.* 973, *OC* 574, E. *Supp.* 530 *al.*; δια- =
'through to the end', usually in bad sense

διόρνωμαι : A. *Supp.* 552 δι' ὄρων Κιλίκων ... διορνωμένα; δια- = 'through'

f. εἰσ-

εἰσαμεΐβω : A. *Th.* 558 εἰσαμεΐψαι ... ἔξωθεν εἶσω; n.b. εἰσ- ... εἶσω,
cf. διόρνωμαι above

εἰσαναγκάζω : A. *Pr.* 290 (susp.) : εἰσαναγκάζει, if right, must be
equivalent to εἰς ἀνάγκην ἄγει

g. ἐκ- or ἐξ-

ἐκβάζω : A. *Ag.* 498 τὸ χαίρειν ... ἐκβάξει λέγων; ἐκ- = 'openly'; cf.

ἔκφημι in Hom., ἐκφράζω in A. Pr. 950, etc.

ἐκβροντάω : A. Pr. 362 ἐφεφαλώθη κάξεβροντήθη σθένος; ἐκ- = 'entirely'¹⁵⁸

ἐκζέω : A. Th. 709 ἐξέζεσεν ... Οἰδίου κατεύγματα; ἐκ- = 'into the open'
the metaphor probably being from diseases, cf. ἔκζεμα and ἐκζέω
in medical writers

ἐκθολινάομαι : A. Pr. 1025 αἰετός ... ἦπαρ ἐκθολινήσεται; ἐκ- = 'entirely',
cf. ἐξέσθω below

ἐκκαλύπτω : A. Pr. 193 πάντ' ἐκκάλυφον, S. Aj. 1003, fr. 918 P, E. Supp.
111 αλ.; ἐκ- = 'into the open', i.e. 'to full view or hearing'

ἐκλαγχάνω (?) : A. Th. 457 τόν ἐνθενδ' ἐκλαχόντα (Blaydes, ἐντεῦθεν λα-
χόντα codd); the conjecture ἐκλαχόντα, if right, denotes succes-
sion, cf. ἐκδέχομαι. Different are S. El. 760, OC 1337 and E.
fr. 115 N², where ἐκλαγχάνω is transitive and ἐκ- expresses ac-
ceptance; cf. ἐκδέχομαι in transitive and intransitive usage

ἐκλάμπω : A. Pr. 1084, fr. 192. 4 M (?), E. fr 330. 3 N² αλ., Trag. Adesp.
158 etc; ἐκ- = 'to full view'

ἐκλήγω : A. Pr. 340 τά μὲν σ' ἐπαλῶ κούδαμ' ἐκλήξω ποτέ (κούδαμη, κούδέ
μή, κού μή δέ, κού μή λήξω ποτέ codd, correxi, cf. S. El. 1312 οὐ
ποτ' ἐκλήξω ... δακρυροοῦσα); ἐκ- = 'entirely', cf. ἐκπεράζω below

ἐκμαρτυρέω : A. Ag. 1196, Eu. 461, E. fr. 553 N²; ἐκ- = 'openly'; tech-
nical term in law

ἐκματεύω : A. Eu. 247; ἐκ- = 'out', 'into the open'

ἐκμοχθέω : A. Pr. 825, E. HF 22 αλ.; ἐκ- implies that 'something is
worked o u t', hence ἐκμοχθέω is always transitive, while
μοχθέω can be used both transitively and intransitively; dif-
ferent is the passive usage of the verb in E. fr. 332. 5 N²
(s.v.l.), where ἐκμοχθέομαι means 'to be worn o u t'

ἐκπεραίνω : A. *fr.* 114 M, E. *HF* 428 *al.*; ἐκ- = 'entirely', cf. ἐκλήγω

ἐκπεύθομαι : A. *Pers.* 954, = 'to find out', cf. ἐκματεύω

ἐκπίτνω : A. *Pr.* 912 ἐκπίτνων θρόνων (= πίτνων ἐκ θρόνων)

ἐκπνέω : A. *Pr.* 359, *Ag.* 1493, S. *Aj.* 1026, 1148, *fr.* 336 P, E. *Ba.* 620
al.; ἐκ- = 'out'

ἐκπράσσω : A. *Pers.* 723 *al.*, S. *OT* 377 *al.*, E. *Med.* 1305 *al.*; in this
verb, ἐκ- takes almost every possible meaning: 'to the end', 'at
the end', 'entirely', 'from somewhere', 'off' (pay) etc.

ἐκρύπτω : A. *Pr.* 932, S. *EL* 512, *OT* 1412; ἐκ- = 'out'

ἐκσφίζω : A. *Pers.* 360, 451, S. *Aj.* 1128 *al.*, E. *EL* 416 *al.*; ἐκ- = 'out
of (a danger)'

ἐκτήκω : A. *Pr.* 535, E. *Hec.* 433 - 4 *al.*; ἐκ- = 'to the end', 'entirely'

ἐκτρέβω : A. *fr.* 17. 30 M ἐξέτριβες Ἰσθμιαστικὴν [πάλη]ν¹⁵⁹, = 'to
the end', 'to perfection'

ἐκφράζω : A. *Pr.* 950 μηδέν ἀνυκτιηρώως ἀλλ' αὖθ' ἕκαστ' ἔκφραζε (PV, ἕκαστα
φράζε *rell.*, but the antithesis with μηδέν ἀνυκτιηρώως supports
the reading ἔκφραζε); ἐκ- = 'openly', cf. ἔκφημι, ἐξαυδῶ, ἐκβάζω
etc.

ἐκφυσάω : A. *Pr.* 720 ποταμὸς ἐκφυσᾷ μένος; ἐκ- = 'out'

ἐκφυσιάω : A. *Ag.* 1389 κάκφυσιδῶν ... αἵματος σφαγὴν; ἐκ- = 'out'

ἐξαΐστώ : A. *Pr.* 668; ἐκ- = 'entirely'

ἐξακοῦω : A. *Eu.* 397, S. *EL* 553, *Ph.* 378, 472, 676, E. *Heracl.* 677,
Trag. Adesp. 47. 2; ἐξ- = 'from'

ἐξαλύσκω : A. *Eu.* 111, S. *Aj.* 656, E. *Hipp.* 673, *Hec.* 1194 *al.*; ἐκ- =
'out of', cf. ἐκσφίζω

ἐξαμάω : A. *Pers.* 822, *Ag.* 1655, S. *Tr.* 33, *Aj.* 1178, E. *Ba.* 1315, *Cyc.*
236; ἐκ- = 'from (somewhere)'

- ἐξαμεύβω : A. *Pers.* 129, *Pr.* 223, E. *Or.* 816 *al.*; for ἐκ-, cf. ἐκλαγχάνω
- ἐξαμέλω : A. *Ch.* 898, E. *Cyc.* 209; ἐκ- = 'from (somewhere)'
- ἐξαμύνομαι : A. *Pr.* 483 ἐξαμύνονται νόσους, E. *Or.* 269, *Supp.* 208; ἐκ- implies 'away (from a position)', 'back'
- ἐξαναζέω : A. *Pr.* 370 τοιόνδε ... ἐξαναζέσει χόλον; ἐκ- = 'out (of himself)'
- ἐξαναστρέφομαι : A. *Pers.* 812, S. *fr.* 727 P; ἐκ- = 'away (from its previous position)'
- ἐξαποφθεύρω : A. *Pers.* 464, S. *Tr.* 713; for ἐξαπο-, cf. ἐξαπόλλυμι in Hom.
- ἐξαυχέω : A. *Ag.* 872, S. *Ant.* 390, *Ph.* 869, E. *Supp.* 504; ἐκ- = 'clearly', 'openly'
- ἐξεικάζω : A. *Th.* 445, *Ag.* 1244, E. *Ph.* 162; ἐκ- = 'from (somewhere)', almost 'by means of'¹⁶⁰
- ἐξεπίσταμαι : A. *Ag.* 838, S. *Ant.* 239 *al.*, E. *Alc.* 511 *al.*; ἐκ- = 'completely', 'thoroughly'
- ἐξέσθω : A. *Ch.* 281; cf. ἐκθολινάομαι above
- ἐξιχνεύω : A. *Ag.* 368, S. *Ichn.* 160 *al.*, E. *Ba.* 352 *al.*; for ἐκ-, cf. ἐκματεύω, ἐκπεύθομαι
- ἐξοπλίζω : A. *Supp.* 98, 683, 702, E. *HF* 466, *IT* 302, *Trag. Adesp.* 404, *Neophr.* 2. 13; ἐκ- = 'entirely'
- ἐξορύνω : A. *Ag.* 1631; ἐκ- implies 'from a previous condition', cf. ἐξοτρύνω
- ἐξοτρύνω : A. *Th.* 692, E. *Supp.* 24; cf. ἐξορύνω above

New compound verbs with ἐκ- are remarkably numerous in the *Prometheus*.

h. έν-

έγκαθήμι : A. *fr.* 117 M ταῦτα ... Ζεὺς έγκαθήει Λοξίρα, (= καθείει έν Λοξίρα); έν- = 'in'

έγκατασκήπτω : A. *Pers.* 514 ἄ Πέρσαις έγκατέσκηψε θεός, *Trag. Adesp.*

466, 2 ὅταν τι ναοῦς έγκατασκήψη μῦσος; έν- = 'in', 'among'. The same verb is used absolutely in S. *Tr.* 1087 ἔνσεισον ... έγκατάσκηπον βέλος κεραυνοῦ, where έμοῦ seems to be understood; cf.

έγκελεύω below

έγκελεύω : A. *Pr.* 72 μηδέν έγκέλευ'άγαν; έν- refers to the object even though the verb is used absolutely; cf. έγκατασκήπτω above

έμπατέω : A. *Ag.* 1434 (*loc. corr.*); cf. έμβατεύω

ένάλλομαι : A. *Pers.* 516, S. *OT* 263, 1261, *Trag. Adesp.* 486, 4; έν- = 'at' or 'against'

ένδατέομαι : A. *Th.* 578, *fr.* 284 b, 1 M, S. *Tr.* 791, *OT* 205, E. *HF* 218;

έν- presumably refers to the indirect object as in έγκαθήμι, έγκελεύω etc, i.e. ένδατέομαι = दाτέομαι έν τινι ('to somebody' or 'against somebody'). A. *Th.* 578 is obscure, cf. Hsch. ένδατούμενος' μεριζόμενος καί οἶονεί κακῶς λέγων σφοδρῶς

ένέζομαι : A. *Pers.* 140; έν- = 'in'

ένζεύγνυμι : A. *Pr.* 108, 578, S. *OT.* 718; έν- = 'in'

έντέμνω : A. *Ag.* 17 άντίμολπον έντέμνων ἄκος; έν- is used because the metaphor is from surgical medicine; for άντίμολπον ἄκος, see p.298

i. έπι-

έπαιέδω : A. *Ag.* 1021, E. *EL.* 846; έπι- = 'over'

έπαιδέομαι : A. *fr.* 228 M, S. *Ant.* 510, E. *IA* 900 *al.*; έπι- = 'for',

'because of', cf. έπεικάζω below

ἐπαισθάνομαι : A. *Ag.* 85, S. *Ant.* 1183 *αλ.*, 'E. *Cyc.* 420; for ἐπι- cf.

ἐπαιδέομαι, ἐπεικάζω etc.

ἐπαισχύνομαι : A. *Ag.* 1373, S. *Aj.* 1307, *Ph.* 929, OT 635, OC 978; cf.

ἐπαιδέομαι above

ἐπαναμένω (ἐπαμμ-) : A. *Pers.* 807, *Pr.* 605, conjectures in S. and E.;

ἐπι- = 'after', 'in addition to'

ἐπαναχέω (ἐπαγγχ-) : A. *Ag.* 1137; ἐπι- = 'in addition to'. In this pas-

sage, the reading ἐπαγγέασα (F G Tr) is preferable to ἐπεγγέασα

(M) because: i. Given the context, ἀνα- (as in ἀνα-μεύγνυμι)

gives a better sense. ii. There can be little doubt, despite

Murray, that Σ read ἐπαγγχ- when he explained συν α ν α μύξασα

... καὶ συγκεράσσα; this is supported by Anacr. 409 P καθαρῆ δ'

ἐν κελέβῃ πέντε τε καὶ τρεῖς ἀναχεύσθω, where ἀναχέω is plainly

a synonym of ἀναμεύγνυμι. iii. 'Eπαγγχ- is the *lectio difficilior*,

cf. ἀνδακρύω (p. 266) and ἀνδέκτωρ (p. 459)

ἐπανέρομαι : A. *Pers.* 972; ἐπι- = 'over again'

ἐπαῦω : A. *Ch.* 828 (*loc. corr.*); ἐπί = 'over'

ἐπαφάω : A. *Pr.* 849, *Trag. Adesp.* 458. 7; ἐπι- = 'on', 'over'

ἐπεικάζω : A. *Supp.* 244 *αλ.*, S. *Tr.* 141 *αλ.*; ἐπι- with verbs expressing

mental or emotional activity implies that there is an impelling

motive, cf, ἐπαιδέομαι, ἐπαισθάνομαι etc.

ἐπεισφέρω : A. *Ag.* 864, *Ch.* 648, E. *Hipp.* 867, *Ph.* 200; ἐπι- = 'besides',

'in addition to'

ἐπειχωρέω : A. *Pers.* 401 δεύτερον δ'ὸ ... στόλος ἐπεξεχώρει; ἐπι- is

probably used in the sense 'after', 'next' rather than 'against'

ἐπενδίδωμι : A. *Ag.* 1386 καὶ πεπτωκόσσι τρίτην ἐπενδίδωμι, ἐπι- = 'over',

'above'

ἐπιγηθέω : A. *Pr.* 156; cf. ἐπαιδέομαι and ἐπεικάζω above

ἐπιγηρύω : A. *Th.* 634 κἀπιγηρυθεύς (Dawe, -κηρυχθεύς fere codd., κρηρυθεύς
Π) χθονύ; ἐπι- = 'over'

ἐπιγλωσσόομαι : A. *Pr.* 928 ταῦτ' ἐπιγλωσσῶ Διός (?), *Ch.* 1045, *fr.* 113 M
(Hsch. ἐπιγλωσσῶ' ἐποιωνύζου διὰ γλώσσης); ἐπι- is proleptically
used in the sense 'οἰωνύζεσθαι something that is going to happen
in the future'; cf. ἐπιφημίζω in L.S.J.(f)

ἐπιδεσπόζω : A. *Pers.* 241 ἔπεισι κἀπιδεσπόζει; ἐπι- = 'over'

ἐπιδύομαι : A. *Eu.* 357; ἐπι- = 'after' (an aim)

ἐπιξεύγνυμι : A. *Ch.* 1044, *Eu.* 405; ἐπι- = 'on', 'at'

ἐπιζέω : A. *fr.* 342. 3 M, S. *Tr.* 840, E. *Hec.* 583, *IT* 987, *Cyc.* 392;
ἐπι- = 'over', 'upon'

ἐπιθύω : A. *Ag.* 1504, E. *Or.* 562; ἐπι- = 'after', 'upon'

ἐπιθώσσω : A. *Pr.* 73 κἀπιθώξω γε πρὸς, 277 οὐκ ἀκούσαις ἐπεθώξας τοῦ-
το, E. *IT* 1127; ἐπι- = 'in addition', 'upon', 'over'

ἐπικρούω : A. *Ag.* 203; ἐπι- = 'on'

ἐπικτόομαι : A. *Eu.* 671, 901, S. *Ant.* 846; ἐπι- = 'besides', 'in addition'

ἐπιμέλω : A. *Th.* 869; ἐπι- = 'over'

ἐπινωμάω : A. *Th.* 727, *Eu.* 311, S. *Ant.* 139, *Ph.* 168, E. *Ph.* 1564; ἐπι-
= 'over', 'to'

ἐπιπάλλω (?) : A. *Ch.* 161 (*loc. corr.*); ἐπι- = 'against', 'over'

ἐπιποτόομαι : A. *Pers.* 667, *Eu.* 378 (both in tmesis); ἐπι- = 'above',
'over'

ἐπιρρήγνυμι : A. *Pers.* 1030 πέπλον δ' ἐπέρρηξ' ἐπὶ συμφορᾷ; ἐπι- = 'over',
'after', 'because of'

ἐπιρρουζέω : A. *Eu.* 424; ἐπι- = 'against'

ἐπιρρούομαι : A. *Th.* 165; ἐπι- = 'in addition' (i.e. 'as reinforcement?')

ἐπισπένδω : A. *Ag.* 1395, *Ch.* 149, *fr.* 279. 2 M; ἐπι- = 'over'

ἐπιστενάζω : A. *Pers.* 727; ἐπι- = 'over', 'after', almost, 'because of'¹⁶¹

ἐπισχέθω : A. *Th.* 453; ἐπι- = 'upon', 'over'

ἐπιφθέγγομαι : A. *Ch.* 457; ἐπι- = 'in addition', 'after'

ἐπιχαλάω : A. *Pr.* 179 δύαισιν οὐδέν ἐπιχαλᾶς; ἐπι- = 'after', almost
'in spite of'

ἐπιχαλκεύω : A. *fr.* 613 M ; ἐπι- = 'upon'

ἐποιμῶζω : A. *Ch.* 547 ἐπώμωξεν πάθει; ἐπι- = 'over', 'because of'

ἐπολολύζω : A. *Th.* 825, *Ag.* 1236, *Ch.* 942; cf. ἐποιμῶζω above

ἐφηβᾶω : A. *Th.* 665, E. *fr.* 559 N²; ἐπι- = 'on' (the age of)

ἐφοδεύω : A. *Ch.* 728 (*susp.*); ἐπι- = 'over' (?)

ἐφορμαίνω : A. *Pers.* 208; ἐπι- = 'against'

ἐφουρνέω : A. *Pers.* 393, *Ch.* 385, *Eu.* 902, S. *OT* 1275 *al.*; ἐπι- = 'over'

j. κατα-

καθιππάζομαι : A. *Eu.* 150, 731, 779, 809; κατα- = 'down', 'under'

καταίθω : A. *Ch.* 608, *fr.* 699 M, E. *Andr.* 258 *al.*, *Trag.* *Adesp.* 114, 2

κατα- = 'entirely', 'up to the end'

κατακάρφομαι ; A. *Ag.* 80; κατα- = 'entirely'

καταλήγω : A. *Ag.* 1479, *Ch.* 1075; κατα- = 'to an end'

καταξάινω : A. *Ag.* 198, *fr.* 73, 2 M, S. *Aj.* 728, E. *Ion* 1267 *al.*; κατα-
= 'entirely'

καταρράπτω : A. *Eu.* 26 καταρράψας μέρον; κατα- = 'over' (someone)

καταρρέπτω : A. *Ag.* 884 δημόθρους ἀναρχία βουλήν καταρρέπειεν (κατα-
ράπειεν Scal.), Καταρρέπειεν must be sound, because it is con-
sistent with the next line, It does not mean 'overthrow'¹⁶²
but 'throw down', an image taken from wrestling or hand-to-hand

fighting in a battle. The phrase τὸν πεσόντα λακτύσαι πλέον shows that the poet has in mind a kind of fighting where there is no mercy for the person thrown down; cf. *Ar. Eq.* 166 βουλὴν πατήσεις

κατασθμαίνω : *A. Th.* 393; κατα- is intensive

κατασκέλλομαι : *A. Pr.* 481; κατα- = 'entirely', 'wholly'

καταστάζω : *A. fr.* 648 M, *S. Ph.* 7 *al.*, *E. Hec.* 760 *al.*; κατα- = 'down'

κατασφάζω : *A. Eu.* 102, *S. OT.* 730, *E. Cyc.* 128 *al.*; for κατα- cf. καταβάλλω, κατακτείνω etc.

καταυχέω : *A. Pers.* 352; κατα- is intensive

καταφθεύρω : *A. Pers.* 251, 345, 716, 729, *S. OT.* 331; cf. κατασφάζω above

καταφύχω : *A. fr.* 197 M; κατα- = 'entirely'

κατεικάζω : *A. fr.* 356. 17 M, *S. OC* 338; κατα- = 'entirely', 'very much'

κατειργαθόμην : *A. Eu.* 566; κατα- is intensive

κατεναρίζω : *A. Ch.* 374, *S. Aj.* 26; for κατα-, cf. κατασφάζω and κατεναύρομαι (*Er*)

κατεύχομαι : *A. Th.* 633, *Ag.* 1250 *al.*, *S. Tr.* 764 *al.*, *E. IT* 536 *al.*;

κατα- is used in double sense: i. as intensive ('to pray earnestly'), ii. = 'against' (someone)

κάτουδα : *A. Pers.* 744, *Ag.* 4, very common in *S.* and *E.*; κατα- is intensive

κατόλλυμι : *A. Pers.* 670 (tmesis); κατα- = 'utterly'

κατολολύζω : *A. Ag.* 1118; κατα- probably = 'over'

k. μετα-

μεθαρμόζω : *A. Pr.* 309, *S. El.* 31, *E. Alc.* 1157; μετα- suggests change

μεταδύομαι : A. *Supp.* 819 μετά με ... διόμενοι (tmesis); μετα- = 'after'

μεταλγέω : A. *Supp.* 406 τί ... μεταλγεῖς τό δύναιον ἔρξαι; μεταλγεῖν seems to mean 'to change one's spirits into ἄλγος'. Cf. E. *Andr.* 814 (conj.) as well as μεταπτοέω below and μεταστένω (p. 114)

μεταμανθάνω : A. *Ag.* 709 μεταμανθάνουσα ... ὕμνον; μετα- suggests change from a previous condition (cf. Hsch. μεταμαθεῖν 'μεταγνώ- ναι'); so μεταμανθάνουσα ... ὕμνον presumably implies both 'learning a new ὕμνος' and 'forget the previous one'

μεταπτοέω : A. *Supp.* 332 ἔχθει μεταπτοῦσαν εὐναίων γάμων, = 'to change one's spirits into fear' ¹⁶³; cf. μεταλγέω and μεταμάνθ- νω above

μετατίκτω : A. *Ag.* 759 τό δυσσεβές ... ἔργον μετά μὲν πλείονα τίκτει (tmesis); μετα- = 'in the future', 'afterwards'

1. παρα-

παραθέλω : A. *Ag.* 71 ὀργᾶς ἀτενεῖς παραθέλξει; παρα- suggests change from a condition, alteration; cf. δυσπαράθελκτος, δυσπαράβουλος, δυσπαραύτητος, δυσπαραμυθος etc.

παραμυκδομαι : A. *Pr.* 1083 βρυχία δ' ἠχώ παραμυκταται βροντῆς; παρα- seems to suggest succession ('in answer')

παρανικᾶω : A. *Ch.* 600 ξυζύγους ... ὀμαυλίας θηλυκρατῆς ... ἔρως παρα- νικᾶ; παρα- presumably suggests change from a previous condition or state, as in παραθέλω, παραπέλω (Hom.), παρασύρω, παραπα- φίσκω

παραπαύω : A. *Pr.* 1056, *fr.* 621 M (?), S. *Iohn.* 234; παρα- = 'aside', 'away from the point', cf. παρασκοπέω below

παρασκοπέω (?) : A. *Ag.* 1252 (?); for παρα-, cf. παραπαύω above

παραστεύχω : A. *Ch.* 568, S. *OT* 808, *Ant.* 1255; παρα- = 'near by'

παρασύρω : A. *Pr.* 1065 οὐ ... τλητόν παρέσυρας ἔπος, S. *fr.* 767 P; παρα- probably means 'past', i.e. 'beyond the right'

παρεύρω : A. *fr.* 492. 3 M; παρα- = 'aside'

παρεκπεράω : A. *fr.* 61 M (dub.); παρα- = 'past'? 164

παρηβάω : A. *Ag.* 986 χρόνος ... παρήβησεν (*loc. corr.*); παρα- = 'past';
cf. ἔξηβος in A. *Th.* 11, where the reference seems to be to those who have just passed their ἡβη

m. περι-

περιναύω : A. *Supp.* 1021; περι- = 'around'

περιπίτνω : A. *Th.* 834 καθόν με καρδίαν τε περιπίτνει κρύος; περι- = 'all around'

περισπεύδω : A. *fr.* 55. 7 M (*vers. mutil.*); for περι- as intensive, cf. περι + -τος (p.432)

n. προ-

προκήδομαι : A. *Pr.* 629, S. *Tr.* 966, *Ant.* 741; προ- = 'for', 'for the sake of'

προδύμνυμι : A. *Ag.* 1196 ἐκμαρτύρησον προδύμσας; προ- = 'before' (time)

προπηδάω : A. *fr.* 85 M (uncertain meaning)

προπίτνω : A. *Pers.* 588, S. *El.* 1380, E. *Heracl.* 618 (?), *HF* 1208 (?);
προ- = 'forward', 'prostrate'

προπράσσω : A. *Ch.* 834 (*loc. corr.*); προ- = 'in advance'

προστέλλομαι : A. *Th.* 415, S. *OC* 20; προ- = 'forth', 'forward'

προστένω : A. *Ag.* 252; προ- = 'in advance'

προταρβῶ : A. *Th.* 333, S. *Ant.* 83, *Tr.* 89, E. *HF* 968 *al.*; προ- is used in double sense; i. = 'beforehand', 'in advance', ii. = 'for

the sake of' (cf. προκήδομαι)

προτίω : A. *Ag.* 789, *Eu.* 545, *S. Ant.* 22; προ- suggests 'to put someone or something before something else'

προϋννέπω : A. *Eu.* 98, 852, *S. Tr.* 227, *E. Med.* 351, *Hipp.* 1085; προ- = 'in front of', 'publicly'

προϋξεπίσταμαι : A. *Pr.* 101, 699; προ- = 'beforehand'

προφοβοῦμαι : A. *Supp.* 1045; προ- = 'beforehand'; cf. προδεύω in *S. OT*

90

προφωνῶ : A. *Pers.* 363, *Supp.* 617, *Ag.* 882, *Eu.* 466, 503, also in *S.* and *E.*; προ- = i. 'beforehand', ii. 'in front of', 'publicly'

προχαλκεύω : A. *Ch.* 647; προ- = 'beforehand', i.e. 'in preparation for'

ο. προσ-

προσαναύνω : A. *Pr.* 147 (dat.); προσ- = 'on', 'at'

προσγελᾶω ; A. *Eu.* 254, *S. Ichn.* 291, *E. Med.* 1041, 1162; προσ- = 'towards'

προσεύδομαι : A. *Ch.* 178 ἐκεῖνου βοστρύχους προσεύδεται; προσ- suggests comparison, cf. προσεικάζω below

προσεικάζω : A. *Th.* 431, *Ag.* 163, 1131, *Ch.* 12, *E. El.* 559 *al.*; cf. προσεύδομαι above

πρόσημα : A. *Pers.* 882, *Supp.* 383 *al.*, *S. OT* 15, *E. Rh.* 390; προσ- = 'at', 'near'

προσθιγγάνω : A. *Ch.* 1059, *S. Ph.* 9, 817, *OC* 173, *E. Hec.* 344 *al.*, προσ- = 'at'

προσύζω : A. *Supp.* 189, *E. Hec.* 935, *Andr.* 228 *al.*; προσ- = 'at', 'near'

προσικνέομαι : A. *Ag.* 792, *Ch.* 1053; προ- = 'to'

προσμανθάνω : A. *Pr.* 697, *Trag. Adesp.* 516a; προσ- = 'in addition'

- προσηχανάομαι : A. *Th.* 541, 643; προσ- = 'at', 'upon'
- προσπέτομαι : A. *Pr.* 115 τίς ὁδοῦ προσέπτα μ'(ε) (προσ- suggests motion towards something) *Pr.* 555, 644 (+dat.) (προσ- suggests that the motion is over), *S. Aj.* 282, *E. Alc.* 421 (absolutely)
- προσπίτνω : A. *Pers.* 152, 461, *S. El.* 453 *al.*, *E. Ph.* 293 *al.*; προσ- = 'towards', 'upon'
- προσσαίνω : A. *Pers.* 111(?), *Pr.* 835, *Ag.* 1665, *S. fr.* 1082 P, *E. Hipp.* 863; προσ- = 'towards'
- προσσεΐβω : A. *Th.* 1023 προσσεΐβειν οἰμώγμασιν: προσ- is taken by Verall to mean 'in addition', but, as Prof. Dover remarks, it may be influenced by προσεύχομαι (i.e. 'towards')
- προστρέφω : A. *Ag.* 736 δόμοις προσεθρέφθη; προσ- = 'in addition'
- προσχάσκω : A. *Ag.* 920 βόαμα προσχάνης ἐμοῦ; προσ- = 'towards'
- προσχηρίζω : A. *Pr.* 641, 787, *S. OT* 1155 *al.*; προσ- = 'in addition' (not only to what one wants but also to what one has)

p. συν-

- συγκαθέλκω : A. *Th.* 614; συν- = 'together'
- συγκαθεύδω : A. *Ch.* 906; συν- = 'together'
- συγκάμνω : A. *Pr.* 414, 1059, *S. Ag.* 988, *El.* 987, *E. Alc.* 614 *al.*; συν- = 'together' (implies sympathy)
- συγκαταβαίνω : A. *Ch.* 727, *Eu.* 1046, *E. Andr.* 505; συν- = 'together' (i.e. 'to one's aid', in A.)
- συγκοιμάομαι : A. *Ag.* 1258, *S. El.* 274, *E. Ph.* 54; συν- = 'together'
- συλλύω : A. *Ch.* 294, *S. Aj.* 1317, *E. Andr.* 723; συν- = 'together',
Aeschylus uses συλλύω in a different sense from that in *S.* and *E.*, where it is almost equivalent to λύειν ὄμοθ. In *A. Ch.* 294,

the sense is given by the ancient Scholiast who explains συλλύειν as συγκαταλύειν (συγκλ- cod.), συνοικεῖν; with this explanation, cf. e.g. ἐφύζειν = ἐπικαθύζειν. The oddity here is that λύειν is never attested in the sense of καταλύειν. A matter of chance?

συμβολέω : A. *Th.* 352; συν- = 'together'

συμπενθέω : A. *Ch.* 199, E. *HF.* 1390; συν- = 'together' (sympathy)

συμπύτνω : A. *Pr.* 432 (?), *Ch.* 299, E. *Hec.* 864, 966, 1029, *fr.* 981. 3
N²; συν- = 'together'

συμπνέω : A. *Ag.* 187; συν- = 'together'

συμπονέω : A. *Pr.* 274, S. *Aj.* 1379 *al.*, E. *Or.* 683 *al.*; συν- = 'in sympathy'

συναλγέω : A. *Pr.* 288, S. *Aj.* 253 *al.*, E. *Rh.* 807 *al.*, Mosch. 9.10;
συν- = 'in sympathy'

συναμπέχω : A. *Pr.* 521 σεμνόν ἐστίν ὁ ξυναμπέχεις, E. *HF* 1111; συν-
suggests 'by joining together', 'by shutting in'

συνανύτω : A. *Ag.* 1123 (*loc. corr.*, ξυνανυτεῖ codd., ξυνανυτί M¹, i.e. adv.)

συνασχαλάω : A. *Pr.* 161, 243, 303; συν- = 'in sympathy'¹⁶⁵

συνεισβαίνω : A. *Th.* 602, E. *Med.* 477; συν- = 'together'

συνεξελαύνω : A. *Ag.* 1606; συν- = 'together'

συνεύδω : A. *Ag.* 894, S. *El.* 587, E. *El.* 1145

συνθάλλω : A. *Pr.* 685 μηδέ με... ξύνθαλπε μύθοις ψευδέσιν; (συν-)θάλλω was
used by Med.¹⁶⁶ and may refer to a feeling of comfort; = 'in aid'?

συνθνήσκω : A. *Ag.* 819, 1139, *Ch.* 979, also in S. and E.; συν- = 'to-
gether'

συνναίω : A. *Th.* 195, S. *Tr.* 1237, *Ph.* 892, *El.* 240; συν- = 'together'

συνδόνυμαί : A. *Ag.* 429; συν- = 'together'

συσπεύδω : A. *fr.* 673 M; συν- = 'in sympathy'

q. ὑπερ-

ὑπερδέδουκα : A. *Th.* 292, S. *Ant.* 82; ὑπερ- (+ gen.) = 'for the sake of'

ὑπερθέω : A. *Eu.* 562, E. *Andr.* 195, *fr.* 230 N²; ὑπερ- = 'beyond'

ὑπερστένω : A. *Pr.* 66 σῶν ὑπερστένω (ὑπερ στένω Pauw because of the next line, but cf. S. *Aj.* 1310 καλόν μοι τοῦδ' ὑπερπονουμένῳ θανεῖν ... ἢ τῆς σῆς ὑπέρ γυναικός, where ὑπερπονοῦμαι is guaranteed by S. *OC* 345) πόνων; ὑπερ- = 'for'

ὑπερτελέω : A. *Ag.* 359; ὑπερ- = 'over', 'beyond'

ὑπερφοβέομαι : A. *Th.* 238 μηδ' ἄγαν ὑπερφοβοῦ

r. ὑπο-

ὑπεκσώζω : A. *Pers.* 453; ὑπεκ- suggests 'out secretly'. Cf. A. *Pers.* 99 τόθεν οὐκ ἔστιν ὑπεκ (I γρ *i.m.*, ὑπερ codd) θνατόν ἀλύξαντα φυγεῖν (= 'to escape without being noticed'); cf. also ὑπεκσαόω in Hom.

ὑποβρέμω : A. *Pr.* 433 ὑποβρέμει μυχός γᾶς; ὑπο- = 'under', 'beneath'

ὑποθάλλω : A. *Pr.* 878 ὑπὸ με ... σφάκελος καὶ ... μανίαί θάλπουσι (tmesis); ὑπο- = 'under', hence 'inwardly'

ὑποκλαύω (?) : A. *Ag.* 69(?)

ὑπολεῖβω (?) : A. *Ag.* 69(?)

ὑπομυκάομαι : A. *fr.* 71 M; ὑπο- = not 'in answer' but 'below', n.b. ποθέν ἐξ ἀφανοῦς

ὑπορχέομαι : A. *Ch.* 1025 φόβος ᾄδειν ἔτοιμος ἢδ' ὑπορχεῖσθαι κῶτῳ (?);

ὑπο- = 'under the impact of', cf. ὑποσυρίζω below

ὑποστενάζω : A. *Pr.* 430 (*v.l.*), S. *Aj.* 321, 1001; ὑπο- = 'under', 'inwardly'; cf. ὑποστεναχίζω in Hom.

ὑποσυρίζω : A. *Pr.* 126 αἰθήρ ... πτερύγων ῥιπαῖς ὑποσυρίζει; ὑπο- = 'under the impact of', cf. ὑπορχέομαι

ὑφέρπω : A. *Ag.* 270 χαρά μ'ὑφέρπει, 450, *Ch.* 463, S. *OT* 786; ὑπό- =
'without my being aware', 'unintentionally'

2. Rare active of a verb

ἄλεύω : A. *Pr.* 568 (?), *Th.* 88, 141, *Supp.* 528, S. *fr.* 993 P; ἄλέομαι
in Hom., cf. the difference between ἄμύνω and ἄμύνομαι

καρπῶω : A. *Pers.* 821

φεύδω : A. *Pers.* 472, S. *Aj.* 1382 *al.*, E. *Hec.* 1031 *al.*

προσφύω : A. *Supp.* 276 ταῦτ'ἀληθῆ πάντα προσφύσω λόγῳ; cf. *Ar. Nu.* 372
τοῦτο ... τῷ νῦν λόγῳ εὖ προσέφυσας

3. Rare middle of a verb

κλαύομαι : A. *Th.* 920, *Ag.* 1069, *Ch.* 457, 731, S. *Tr.* 153, *OT* 1490; for
the middle of this verb, cf. αἰάζομαι, δακρύομαι etc.¹⁶⁷

4. Simple verb found as compound in
previous poetry

μοιράομαι : A. *Th.* 906 : διαμοιράομαι in Hom.

B. Compound nouns without suffix¹⁶⁸

Aeschylus' contribution in new compound nouns to the poetic tradition can be assessed on the basis of both their number and their variety in formations and meanings. We dealt with these nouns in the first section of the second part while examining the nature of their components. We are going now to focus our attention on their meanings.

Every compound, according to its sense, belongs to one of the following four classes¹⁶⁹: I. *Copulativa* (ind. *dvandva*), II. *determinativa* (ind. *karmadhāraya*), III. *objectiva* (ind. *tatpurusha*) and IV. *possessiva* (ind. *bahuvrīhi*).

I. Copulativa

In this comparatively rare type of compounds, the sense is given by the components, as if connected by 'and'. This is possible only when the two word - elements stand on equal terms and no other clarification is needed in order to interpret the compound; such is usually considered e.g. πλουθυγεία (Ar, *Eq.* 1091, *V.* 677, *Av.* 731) = πλοῦτος καὶ ὑγεία.

Some compounds in Aeschylus give the impression of *copulativa* compounds, and have often been treated as such.

1. 'Ανδρόπαις

Its first occurrence in A. *Th.* 533 as epithet of ἀνήρ offers grounds for certain apriori assumptions: i. The weight of the compound must not lie on -παις if an *oxymoron* (-παις qualifying ἀνήρ) is to be avoided. Given the context, one could further object that a child is not expected to fight in a battle, whatever his manly virtues might be. The variant rendering 'a man who is still a child' does not seem to suit the

passage, either. ii. The compound could hardly mean 'someone who is equally man and child' (*copulativa* type); this translation, apart from being open to the same objections as (i), would leave ἀνήρ almost superfluous. The scholiasts in *A. Th.* 533 interpret ἀνδρόπαις (ἀνήρ) as ὁ νεωστὶ εἰς ἄνδρας τελῶν· ἢ ὁ ἐν παιδικῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἀνδρετός (*scholia vetera* in cod. M) and πρὸς ἄνδρας παραγγείλας ἄρτι ἦτοι πλησίον (*scholia* B in Dindorf's edition). Besides, Hsch. has ἀνδρόπαις·ἀνδρούμενος ἤδη παῖς (cf. Phot., Sud.) ἢ ἀνδρός φρόνησιν ἔχων παῖς (Blomf., ἔχοντες cod.)· Σοφοκλῆς Τρωίλῳ; cf. Σ Pi. P. 2. 121 παῖδα μὲν τὴν ἡλικίαν, ἄνδρα δὲ τῷ φρονήματι (S. fr. 619 P). The meaning of 'someone who has just passed the limits of childhood' is suggested by the first and the third of the *scholia* mentioned above as well as by ἀνδρούμενος ἤδη παῖς¹⁷⁰ (Hsch., Phot., Sud.). This seems to suit the Aeschylean passage best of all. From a semantic point of view, this interpretation means that the weight of the compound now falls mainly on the first component (ἀνδρο-), which serves almost as predicate to the second one: 'a child previously, who now is (i.e. has grown into) a man'. This sense of ἀνδρόπαις is quite in accordance with the noun qualified in *A. Th.* 533 (ἀνήρ)¹⁷¹. It should be noticed that ἀνδρόπαις as ὁ νεωστὶ εἰς ἄνδρας τελῶν is also suggested by Tzetzes on Lyc. 1345 (ἀλκῆ νεάνδρος ἐκπρεπέστατος γένους): μετέφρασε τὸ Αἰσχύλειον· ὃν γὰρ ἀνδρόπαιδά φησιν Αἰσχύλος, αὗτος νεάνδρον (i.e. νεωστὶ ἀνδρωθέντα), ὡς παραφράζων λέγει. 'Ανδρόπαις recurs in S. fr. 619 P apparently in the sense of 'a child who has acquired the spirit of a man' (Σ Pi. P. 2. 121 and Hsch.)¹⁷². Is the usage of the noun in Sophocles really different from that in Aeschylus? Our evidence is too scanty to be certain. In Aeschylus, however, this type of compound noun is not unique as it will be presently shown,

2, 'Αστόξενος

Like ἀνδρόπαυς, ἀστόξενος is made up of two nouns which are incompatible in sense and, therefore, most unlikely to coexist in the meaning of a *copulativa* compound¹⁷³. Once again, the ancient lexicographers seem to be in confusion: Hsch. ἀστόξενοι· οἱ γένει μὲν προσήκοντες, ἐπὶ δὲ τῆς ἀλλοδαπῆς γεγυότες· οἱ δὲ τοὺς ξένους μὲν ὄντας, ἐπὶ τιμῇ δὲ ἀστούς γενομένους. Poll. 3. 60 ἀστόξενος κατὰ μὲν τινας ὁ αὐτός τῃ ἰδιόξενῳ, κατὰ δὲ τινας ὁ γένει μὲν ξένος, τιμῇ δὲ ἀστός· ἐνίοις δὲ δοκεῖ ὁ φύσει μὲν ἀστός, δόξῃ δὲ ξένος, ὡς Δαναός 'Αργείοις ἀπὸ 'Ιοῦς τῆς 'Αργείας ἔχων τό γένος. Cf. Ael. Dion. a 189 Erbse, Paus. a 163 Erbse, Eust, 485. 20, A.B. 456, 5. As far as our direct evidence goes, ἀστόξενος occurs only¹⁷⁴ in A. *Supp.* 356 εἴη δ' ἄνατον πρᾶγμα τοῦτ' ἀστοξένων, where Σ explains τῶν νῦν μὲν ξένων, πρῶν δὲ συνημμένων τῇ ἄστει. All ancient interpretations of the noun can be summed up in two main but contradictory senses, neither of which would be impossible in the Aeschylean passage: i. 'Someone who started by being ἀστός (no matter in what way) to become ξένος later', ii. 'someone who started by being ξένος to become ἀστός later'¹⁷⁵. With respect to A. *Supp.* 356, one may suggest another interpretation which is similar in character, though not identical, to the second of the senses mentioned; 'someone who was thought to be a ξένος but proved to be an ἀστός'. This seems to satisfy the sense required in our passage. The suppliant women have just proved themselves to be Argive in origin (cf. vv, 274, 324) and asked for political asylum, while the hesitant king expresses the wish that this affair of 'people who had been considered foreigners but proved to be citizens' may not cause any harm to the city. Should this interpretation be right, ἀστόξενος would belong to the same type of compound as ἀνδρόπαυς. See fur-

ther on *ἰατρόμαντις*.

3. Ἰατρόμαντις

This is another one of the very few compounds of the pre - Hellenistic Greek to be taken as belonging to the *copulativa* type¹⁷⁶. Under this view, *ἰατρόμαντις* would be 'someone who is *ἰατρός* and *μάντις* at the same time and on equal terms'. However, this does not seem to be the case in A. *Supp.* 263: αὐτῆς δέ χώρας Ἰατρίας πέδον τόδε / πάλαι κέκληται φησὶς ἰατροῦ χάριν / Ἰατρίας γὰρ ἐλθὼν ἐκ πέρας Ναυπακτίας / ἰατρόμαντις παῖς Ἀπόλλωνος χθόνα / τήνδ' ἐκκαθαίρει κνωδάλων ... / ... / (268) τούτων ἄκη τομαῖα καὶ λυτήρια / πράξας ἀμέμπως Ἰατρίας ... etc. Here, Ἰατρίας is not only called *ἰατρός* first, but is also said to act as such. His sole relation to seers in the context - and this alone could justify his title *ἰατρόμαντις* - is the one explicitly mentioned: his father is Apollo, the seer. In this case, the weight of the compound noun clearly seems to fall on the first component, that is 'a healer who is descended from a seer'. This interpretation is by no means incompatible with Ar. *Pl.* 11 *ἰατρός ὢν καὶ μάντις* (sc. Λοξίας, paratr.), which, if Aeschylean parody, would obviously have been meant to provide a word by word reminiscence of *ἰατρόμαντις*, rather than give a proper interpretation of this compound. Another piece of indirect evidence might be of some help: Eust. Hom. *Il.* 1. 62 ... καὶ Αἰσχύλος δέ που, φασί, τὸν ἰατρόν μάντιν ὀνομάζει (fr. 643 M= 460 N²); as it is difficult to see how *ἰατρός* and *μάντις* could ever be used as synonyms, I should be tempted, after Nauck¹⁷⁷, to accept <ἰατρός>μαντιν as corrupted by haplology already in Eustathius' source and refer it to A. *Supp.* 263. But *ἰατρόμαντις* is also used by Aeschylus (*Eu.* 62) as an epithet of Apollo himself: *ἰατρόμαντις δ' ἔστι* (sc. Λοξίας) καὶ τερασκόπος / καὶ τοῦσιν ἄλλοις δωμάτων καθάρσιος.

Has *ἰατρομαντις* here the meaning of 'healer and seer on equal terms'? Not necessarily. Apollo is first and foremost a seer. He is a healer, too, but only because, being a seer, he can make a diagnosis through his art and thus find the right therapies. In other words, he might be *ἰατρός* only because he is *μάντις*, and it is natural for a *μάντις* to give way to an *ἰατρός*, the former being somehow the origin of the latter. That could explain why Apis is introduced by Aeschylus as Apollo's son in the *Supplikes*¹⁷⁸. So, *ἰατρομαντις*, when used of Apollo in *Eu.* 62, could mean 'a seer who has become a healer' or 'a healer from seer'. Finally, *ἰατρομαντις* is used metaphorically in *A. Ag.* 1623 *δεσμὸν δὲ καὶ τὸ γῆρας αὐτῶν νήσιδες / δύαι διδάσκειν ἐξοχώταται φρενῶν ἰατρομάντις*. The general idea brought forward by Aegisthos in this passage appears to be as follows: The old men have gone out of their senses, so what is needed is a healer to cure their illness. But a healer can sometimes be wrong in his therapy, unless he is a seer, too, in which case his latter capacity is a guarantee that there will be no mistake. When Aegisthos describes his tortures¹⁷⁹ as *ἰατρομάντις*, his point seems to be that 'they will unmistakably cure' the old men's obstinacy, because they will act as seers. In conclusion, we may say that even *ἰατρομαντις*, as used by Aeschylus, does not necessarily belong to the *copulativa* type of compound nouns but is susceptible of the same analysis as *ἀνδρόπαις* and *ἀστίξενος*.

4. ὄξύγλυκος

The adjective is used as epithet of *ῥόα* (= 'pomegranate') in *A. fr.* 710 M (= *Ar. fr.* 610) and it looks as though here at last we have a compound noun of the *copulativa* type equivalent to the English 'sour - sweet'. Yet, it would be worth-while noticing two facts: i. *τὸ ὄξύγλυ-*

κυ (or ρός) appears with medical associations in s. v, if we judge from medical writers; it is a drink prepared by adding vinegar to honey and used for medical purposes. Does that not mean that ὀξύγλυκυ is 'something which was sweet and became sour'? ii. Whether ὀξυγλυκεια (ρόα) in Aeschylus means 'sour - sweet' or 'sweet first and then sour' depends a lot on the variety of pomegranate one has in mind. As a matter of fact, there is a certain variety in Greece today, which tastes sweet at first but turns sour as one reaches the kernel. Such a view seems to be supported by Orib. fr. 53 ὁ τῆς ὀξυγλυκεῶς ροῦαῖς χυλός, where the reference is possibly to a special variety of pomegranate¹⁸⁰.

So far in this chapter, we have dealt with four compound nouns which have often been considered as belonging to the *copulativa* type. A closer examination of the passages, where these nouns occur, has shown that a different analysis assigning them to the *determinativa* type¹⁸¹ is possible. The lack of an adequate context will prevent us from expressing a definite opinion on three other compound nouns, which have survived only in small fragments,

5. Γρυπαιετός τ Ἰππαλεκτροῶν - Τραγέλαφος

γρυπαιετός : A, fr. 212E M (= Ar. Ra. 929)

Ἰππαλεκτροῶν : A, fr. 212F M (= Ar. Ra. 932 αλ.)

τραγέλαφος : A, fr. 212G M (= Ar. Ra. 937)¹⁸²

One should be cautious in considering these compounds as *copulativa*. Ἰπποκάνθαρος is used in Ar. Pax 181 for a κάνθαρος which serves as ἕππος and Ἡρακλειοξανθίας in Ar. Ra. 499 for Ξανθίας who is disguised as Ἡρακλῆς; and yet these compounds would probably have been misunderstood, if they had survived only in small fragments. As a matter of fact, ξουθός

(= 'swift') ἵππαλεκτροῦν in Ar. *Pax* 1177 might possibly have been said mockingly of 'someone who at first is eager to fight like a cock but quick in running away like a horse when the time of the fight comes'. If this is so, one wonders whether the ξουθός ἵππαλεκτροῦν mentioned in Ar. *Ra.* 933 and introduced by Aeschylus himself as a σημεῖον ἐν ταῖς ναυσὶν symbolizes the qualities of a ship in the tactics of attacking during a naval battle, when rapid motion is of primary importance. How Aeschylus imagined such a symbol is difficult to say, except that, if quickness is the feature intended with ἵππο-, it would be natural that this should be shown by a horse's four legs (*cf.* the τετρασκελής οἰωνός mentioned in A. *Pr.* 395 as well as ἵπποβάμων (στρατός) and ἵπποβάτης (θάλασος) said of centaurs by Sophocles and Euripides respectively); in that case, ἵππαλεκτροῦν would mean 'a cock equipped with a horse's legs' and not 'a horse-cock'. As for γρουπαετός, I should like to express some doubts whether this compound is made up from γρύψ + αἰετός or from γρουπός + αἰετός (γρουπαίετος in this case?)¹⁸³.

In conclusion, one may say that the coinage of compound nouns of the *copulativa* type can by no means be established in Aeschylus. The few examples of compounds which may sometimes give the impression of *copulativa* do not in fact belong to this type but to a special category of *determinativa*; in these compounds, the second component expresses the initial (temporally or otherwise) form or status of the noun defined, while the first component, which bears the main weight of the meaning, expresses its final status or appearance.

II. Determinativa

Distinction between this and the following class is not always

clear and there has been difference of opinion in some cases. In the *determinativa* type, the secondary element of the compound defines the main element by means of an adjective or an adverb, while in the *objectiva* type the same is done by means of one of the oblique cases. In other words, if we want to analyse a compound noun of the *determinativa* type, we shall have to use the secondary part as an epithet or as an adverb; e.g. *κακοφάτιδα* (βού) in *A. Pers.* 936 is analysed as τὴν κακὴν φάτιν and *ὄξυμόλποις* (οἰμώγασιν) in *A. Th.* 1023 is equivalent to ὄξεως μελπομένους. Confusion of this type with the *objectiva* type arises from the fact that a substantive-element sometimes can define in very much the same way as an adjective or an adverb. To avoid the confusion, we propose two principles laid down by Τσερέπης in his book¹⁸⁴: i. If a compound is made up of two noun-elements, it will be ascribed to the *determinativa* type, if the defining element is replaceable by a possessive genitive, and to the *objectiva* type, if the defining element is replaceable by an objective genitive: thus e.g. *στρατόμαντις*, analysed as ὁ στρατοῦ μάντις, belongs to the *determinativa*, while *ἄστυάναξ* analysed ὁ τοῦ ἄστεως ἄναξ (or ἀνάσσω) belongs to the *objectiva*. ii. A compound which is made up of a noun (or pronoun) and a verb belongs to the *determinativa* type, if the verb is intransitive and to the *objectiva* type, if the verb is transitive¹⁸⁵; thus, *ἀβρόγος* will be assigned to the *determinativa*, because γοῶ is intransitive, while *ψευδόμαντις* will be assigned to the *objectiva*, because *μαντεύομαι* is transitive. Finally, it should be made clear that the second component may often be analysed as either verb or noun. For the sake of consistency, we shall treat most of these cases as having a verbal sense.

1. The second component is a noun

When the second component of a compound adjective of this type is a noun, this noun is an appositive of the noun to which the adjective is applied; thus, *πρώταρχος ἄτη* (*Ag.* 1192) is equivalent to *ἄτη ἡ πρώτη ἀρχή*. It should be noticed that in many examples the noun to which the compound is applied and the second component of the compound are nearly synonyms: e.g. *ἀρματόκτυπος ὄτοβος*, *δορύκρανος λόγχη*, *δρακονθόμιλος ξυνοικία* etc.

a. The first component is a noun

αἰνοπάτηρ : *A. Ch.* 315 *πάτερ αἰνόπατερ*; cf. *Od.* 23.97 *μητερ ἐμή, δύσμη-τερ*¹⁸⁶. Σ *ad l.* interpreted the word as *αἰνά παθών*, but this explanation seems far-fetched. *Αἰνοπάτηρ* could not mean anything else but *ὁ αἰνός πατήρ*¹⁸⁷ and the problem is why and how Agamemnon, who is already dead, can be *αἰνός*¹⁸⁸. The answer seems to be this: Agamemnon was dreadful for his enemies as long as he was alive¹⁸⁹; he can no more be *αἰνός* for them, but he may become *αἰνός* for his sole enemy, i.e. Clytaimestra, by helping Orestes to take vengeance; in other words what Orestes actually asks is that his father becomes again dreadful for his enemies; he almost says *πάτερ αἰνέ, αἰνός γενοῦ* (cf. *Th.* 145 *λύκει' ἀναξ, λύκειος γενοῦ*, prob. = *λυκοκτόνος*). It must be noticed that apart from *δυσμήτηρ* in Hom. and *αἰνοπάτηρ* in Aeschylus, compounds in *-μήτηρ* and *-πάτηρ* seem to be late, the normal form being in *-μήτωρ* and *-πάτωρ*¹⁹⁰.

ἀκρόπολις : *A. Th.* 240, *E. Or.* 1094, = *ἡ ἄκρα πόλις*; a convenient

metrically alternative for ἀκρόπολις,

ἀρματόκτυπος : A. *Th.* 204 ὄτοβον, = ὁ ἀρματος κτύπος

βακχελόμαντις(?): A. *fr.* 86 M (conj. Wil.), = ὁ βάκχελος (= 'inspired')

μάντις

γάπεδον : A. *Pr.* 829, = τό γῆς πέδον

δορυκράνος : A. *Pers.* 148 λόγχης (δορυ- v.l., but cf. δορυξένος below; see further on δορυ-τος, p. 425) = ἡ δόρατος κράνη (cf. Hsch. κράνα' κεφαλή)

δορυξένος : A., S., E., = ὁ δόρατος (i.e. 'of war') ξένος

δρακονθόμιλος : A. *Supp.* 267 ξυνοικίαν, = ἡ δράκοντος ὀμιλία

θηλύσπορος : A. *Pr.* 855 γέννα ... θηλύσπορος (*f.l.* for θῆλυς σπορά? cf. E.

Hec. 559, *Tr.* 503), = ἡ θῆλυς σπορά

ἑπιάνναξ : A. *Pers.* 996, = ὁ ἑπιλος ἄναξ (cf. Ar. *Eq.* 551 ἑπι' ἄναξ Πόσειδον)

κακόφατις : A. *Pers.* 936 βοάν, = ἡ κακή φάτις; cf. the verbal ending
-φατος from φημί

καλλίπρωρος : A. *Ag.* 235 στόματος, = ἡ καλή πρῶρα; for A. *Th.* 533,
see *possessiva*, p. 327

λιπαρόθρονος : A. *Eu.* 806 ἐσχάραυς, = ὁ λιπαρός θρόνος

μητροκασιγνήτη : A. *Eu.* 962 Μοῦραι, = ἡ μητρός κασιγνήτη¹⁹¹

μούρος : A. *fr.* 17. 29 M. = ἡ μῦδος οὐρά

νεόπτολις : A. *Eu.* 687 πόλιν (-ει Orrelli, perhaps rightly), = ἡ νέα
πόλις

οἰοβουκόλος : A. *Supp.* 302 (of Argos); usually explained as βουκόλος
οἷας (*sc.* βοός, = 'herdsman of one heifer'; so L.S.J., cf. Tucker
ad l.), but perhaps = ὁ οἷος βουκόλος, i.e. 'the unique herdsman'
or 'the sole-herdsman', cf. *Ag.* 257 μονόφρουρον ἔρκος¹⁹² ; cf. also
οἰοβώτας in S. *Aj.* 614

ὄμβρόκτυπος : A. *Ag.* 656 ζάλη, = ὁ ὄμβρου κτύπος¹⁹³; cf. Hsch. ζάλα' θό-

ρυβος¹⁹⁴ as well as ἀρματοκύπος and ὀπλόκυπος

ὀπλόκυπος : A. *Th.* 83 βοά (loc. corrupt.), = ὁ ὄπλων (or ὀπλῶν?)

κτύπος

παιδόμορος : A. *Ch.* 1068 μόχθοι (παιδόβοροι *Aur.*), = ὁ παιδός μόρος

πεντηκοντάπαις : A. *Pr.* 853 γέννα, = οἱ πενήκοντα παῖδες; see also
possessiva, p. 333

πολύανδρος : A. *Pers.* 533 Περσῶν, *Ag.* 694 κυναγού, = οἱ πολλοῦ ἄνδρες;
see also *possessiva*, p. 329

πρώταρχος : A. *Ag.* 1192 ἄτην, = ἡ πρώτη ἀρχή; proper name

πρωτόμαντις : A. *Eu.* 2 Γαῖαν, = ἡ πρώτη μάντις

πρωτόμορος : A. *Pers.* 568 ἀνάγκας, = ὁ πρῶτος μόρος (=μοῦρα?)

πρωτοπήμων : A. *Ag.* 223 παρακοπά = τό πρῶτον πῆμα

στρατόμαντις : A. *Ag.* 123 (of Κάλχας), = ὁ στρατοῦ μάντις

ψευδόδειπνα : A. *fr.* 432 M, = τά ψευδῆ δεῖπνα; cf. εὐδειπνα

ῥμόλινον : A. *fr.* 457 M, = τό ῥμόν λίνον

b. The first component is a pronoun

αὐτάδελφος : A., S., E., = αὐτός ἀδελφός ὦν; for the point of αὐτός in
this connection, cf. αὐτόπαις in S. *fr.* 1029; αὐτο- = 'by himself'

αὐτανέψιος : A. *Supp.* 933, 984, E. *Heraccl.* 211, 987, *Rh.* 944, = αὐτός
ἀνεψιός ὦν; cf. αὐτάδελφος

αὐτόδηλος : A. *Th.* 848, = αὐτός δῆλος ὦν

αὐτοκῆρυξ : A. *fr.* 691a M, = αὐτός κῆρυξ ὦν

αὐτόμαργος : A. *fr.* 342.5 M, = αὐτός μάργος ὦν

αὐτόμαρτυς : A. *Ag.* 989 πεύθομαι... ἀπ' ὀμμάτων νόστον αὐτόμαρτυς ὦν,
= αὐτός μάρτυς ὦν

c. The first component is verbal

μιξόμβροτος : A. *Supp.* 568 βοτόν (? *loc. suspect.*), = 'semi-human'

d. The first component is an adverbial prefix

δύπαις : A. *Ch.* 334 θρηνος; transference of the epithet from the person who θρηνεῖ to his θρηνος, cf. δυσμήτωρ κότος in A. *Supp.* 67. For A. *Supp.* 315, see *possessiva*, p. 332

δύσαγνος : A. *Supp.* 751 φρεσύν; δυσ- = 'hardly at all'

δυσαιανής : A. *Pers.* 281 βοάν; δυσ- is intensive

δυσμήτωρ : A. *Supp.* 67 κότου; cf. δύπαις above

εὐδαικνος : A. *Ch.* 484 παρ'εὐδαικνοῖς (cf. Hsch. and Phot. *s.v.*; τὰ εὐδαικνα = τὰ ἀγαθὰ δεῖκνα, cf. ψευδόδεικνα), E. *Med.* 200 δαῖτες (= τὸ ἀγαθὸν δεῖκνον)

εὐθουινος : A. *Ch.* 257 γέρας, = ἡ ἀγαθὴ θούνη

εὐμολπος : A. *fr.* 355. 19M ὑμ[εναίους], = ἡ ἀγαθὴ μολπή; proper name

εὐπέμπελος : A. *Eu.* 476 μοῦραν οὐκ εὐπέμπελον, where Σ explains εὐπαράτυπον, εὐχερῆ, εὐάρεστον· δυσάρεστοι φύσει εἰσὶν αὐταὶ (of Ἑρινύες); probably opposite and related to the Homeric δυσπέμπελος (cf. Hsch. *s.v.*, ... ἐπὶ δέ τοῦ κολυμβητοῦ δυσάρεστος)

πάλλευκος : A. *Eu.* 352, E. *Med.* 30. αλ.; παν- is intensive

παμμήτωρ : A. *Pr.* 90 γῆ, S. *Ant.* 1282; cf. πάλλευκος

πανάθλιος : A., S., E. ; cf. πάλλευκος

παναύτιος : A. *Ag.* 1486 Διός, *Eu.* 200 τὸ πᾶν ἔπραξας ὦν παναύτιος, cf. πάλλευκος

παναληθής : A. *Th.* 722 Ἑρινύν, *Supp.* 86; cf. πάλλευκος

πάνσοφος : A., S., E. ; cf. πάλλευκος

παντάλας : A. *Pers.* 637 ἄχη, E. *Hec.* 667, *Andr.* 140; cf. πάλλευκος
 παντόσεμνος : A. *Eu.* 637 ἀνδρός; like παν-, παντο- is intensive
 τριγέρων : A. *Ch.* 314 μῦθος, = ὁ τρίς γέρων; cf. τριπάχυντος (p.430)¹⁹⁵
 τρίδουλος : A. *fr.* 17. 41 M, S. *OT* 1063, = ὁ τρίς δοῦλος; cf. τριγέρων
 χαμεύνη : A., S., E. = εὐνή χαμαὶ οὔσα

e. The first component is a preposition

ἀντίμολπος : A. *Ag.* 17 ὕπνου τὸδ' ἀντίμολπον ... ἄκος, E. *Med.* 1176
 ἀντίμολπον ... ὀλολυγῆς ... κωκυτόν, = ὁ μολπή ἐστὶν ἀντί ...
 (ἀντι- = 'against', 'in answer'); cf. Phryn. *fr.* 11 φαλμοῦσιν
 ἀντίσπαστ' ἀεῖδοντες μέλη.
 ἀντίφαλος : A. *fr.* 357. 13 M, E. *IT* 179 ψῆδός, = ὁ φαλμός ἐστὶν ἀντί
 ...; cf ἀντίμολπος above
 ἀπόξενος : A. *Ag.* 1282, *Ch.* 1042, *Eu.* 884, S. *OT* 196; ἀπο- is intensive
 διαντατος : A., E.; δια- = 'through'; cf. δῶντα in *Emp.* 84. 9
 ἐπέξηνον : A. *Ag.* 1277, = 'butcher's block' or probably 'the upper
 part of it', cf. ξηνόν.
 μεταῦτιος : A., S., E.; = αὔτιος μετὰ (τινος)
 μετάκοινος : A. *Supp.* 1039, *Eu.* 351, 964; κοινός μετὰ (τινος)
 παραῦτιος : Two different meanings have been proposed for this com-
 pound : i. = αὔτιος, ii. = 'being in part the cause' (L.S.J.),
 almost like μεταῦτιος (cf. Fraenkel on *Ag.* 811, ii, 372). An
 examination of the following passages may be of some help:
 a) A. *Ch.* 910 ἡ Μοῦρα τούτων ... παραιτία uttered by Clytaeme-
 stra in her apology for the crime. The answer given by Orestes
 is very helpful for the understanding of παραιτία : καὶ τόνδε
 τούνυ Μοῦρ' ἐπῆρσεν μῆρον. The conjunctions καὶ and τούνυ

show that Orestes pursues the argument of his mother, and, consequently, ἐπόρουνεν must almost explain the sense of παραίτια¹⁹⁶,

b) A. *fr.* 125. 26 M where Aphrodite, referring to natural reproduction, says : τῶνδ' ἐγὼ παραίτιος. c) E *fr.* 174. 3 N² πολλάκι τό λυκοῦν ὕστερον χαράν ἄγει καί τό κακόν ἀγαθοῦ γύγνεται παραίτιον¹⁹⁷. This passage reveals much of the meaning of παραίτιον; ὕστερον χαράν ἄγει καί ... γύγνεται παραίτιον must presumably be equivalent to ἀγαθόν παράγει. The comparison with A. *Ch.* 910 is impressive: in both passages, 'someone (or something) prepares or is the motive force of a result'. d) *mon.* 144 J γέλωσ ἀκαιρος κλαυθμάτων παραίτιος. e) *comp. Men. Phil.* iv, 1 J πολλῶν ὁ καιρός γύγνεται παραίτιος. The phrase is again equivalent to πόλλ' ὁ καιρός παράγει but can by no means be equivalent to πολλῶν ὁ καιρός συνεργός (or μεταίτιος). f) Decree in D. 18.92¹⁹⁸ ὅτι πάντων <τῶν> μεγίστων ἀγαθῶν παραίτιος γέγονε. It would be admittedly very odd if a decree honoured someone for being 'in part the cause' and not for being 'the only cause' of... All the above examples seem to suggest that the meaning of παραίτιος must be 'being the motive force of', 'resulting in', virtually αἴτιος. The confusion concerning the meaning of παραίτιος has arisen from the fact that παρα- was understood by some as necessarily denoting a joint-activity instead of a s u c c e s s i o n as in παράγω, παρέχω etc. The role of παρα- is to give emphasis and show that an αἴτιον results in something.

περίβαρος ; A. *Eu* 161; the difficulty is that περι- with intensive force does not seem to go with adjectives in composition

προμήτωρ ; A. *Th.* 140, E, *Ph.* 676, 828, = 'first mother'

πρόδουλος : A. *Ag.* 945 πρόδουλον ἔμβασιν ποδός; προ- on the analogy of πρόπολος? cf. also πρόπας

πρόκακος : A. *Pers.* 987, 990; προ- is intensive, cf. πρόδουλος above

συνέμπορος : A., S., E.; συν- = 'with', cf. below

συνήλιξ : A. *Pers.* 784

συνομαίμων : A. *Pr.* 410, E. *IT* 848, *Hel.* 640

ὑπέρπικρος : A. *Pr.* 944; ὑπερ- is intensive

ὑπέρπολος : A. *Pers.* 794; cf. ὑπέρπικρος

f. The first component is a prefix

i. ἀ- privative

ἀναγνος : Phryn. 15, A. *Ag.* 220, S. *OT* 823, 1383, *OC* 945, E. *Hipp.* 1448

ἀναυς : A. *Pers.* 680 νᾶες

ἀντίερος : A., E.

ἀφιλος : A., S., E.; see also *possessiva*

ii ἀ- intensive

ἀνησις : A. *fr.* 433 M ἀνησις ... οὐκ ἀποστατεῦ γόος; for its meaning, see p. 352 (s.v. δόψιλος) and cf. A. *Pers.* 545 γόους ἀκορεστοτάτους.

ἀοζος : A. *Ag.* 231 ; cf. ὄζος Ἄρηος in Hom. (presumably = 'attendant, follower, servant') and Hsch. ἀοζήσω (= A. *fr.* 270 M)· διακονήσω, ὑπουργήσω

2. The second component is verbal

a. The first component is an adjective

ἀβρόγος : A. *Pers.* 541 Περσῦδες, = ἀβρῶς γοῶν (i.e. ἄτε ἀβρός ῶν);

cf. ἀβρότιμος, below

ἀβρότιμος : A. *Ag.* 690 προκαλυμμάτων. It does not mean 'costly' which has rightly been attacked as unparalleled - ἀβρός always refers to the outward appearance of an object - and as unsuitable with προκαλύματα¹⁹⁹, but ἀβρῶς τιμώμενα (i.e. ἄτε ἀβρά ὄντα); the reference is not to any 'cost' but to the ('honour' of) marital chamber or bed, which Helen dishonoured by following Paris. Paley rightly compares μεγασιότιμος and σεμνότιμος (below)²⁰⁰, but not βαρύτιμος²⁰¹. With the sense of ἀβρότιμος, cf. also ἀτιμοπενθής (Eu. 792 = 822) = πενθῶν ἄτε ἄτιμος γενόμενος

ἀμβλωπός : A. *Eu.* 955, E. *fr.* 155a Sn (cf. *fr.* 1096 N² ἀμβλωπός); cf. ἀμβλωπώσω in A.; βύον ἀμβλωπόν in A, *l.c.* is presumably a case of transferred epithet (= ἀμβλέως ὄρων)

βαρύκοτος : A. *Eu.* 780 (=810), = βαρέως κοτῶν

βαρύμηλις : A. *Ag.* 1482 δαίμονα, = βαρέως μηνύων

βαρύστονος : A. *Eu.* 794, S. *OT* 1233, = βαρέως στένων

βαρύτιμος : A. *Supp.* 24 χθόνιοι (sc. θεού). Βαρύτιμοι χθόνιοι are probably οἱ βαρέως τιμῶντες (τιμῶ in the technical sense 'estimate the amount of punishment due to somebody') θεού, whose judgement and punishment is heavy; cf. Σ *ad* λ, οἱ βαρέως τιμύμενοι καταχθόνιοι θεού; also A. *Pr* 77 οὐπιτιμητής ... τῶν ἔργων βαρύς (said of Zeus as 'estimator', cf. Ζεὺς ἐπιτιμήτωρ)²⁰².

γοργωπός : A., E.; almost = γοργός

ἑτερόφωνος : A. *Th.* 170 στρατῶ, = ἑτέρως (= 'differently') φωνῶν; for φωνή = διάλεκτος, cf. A. *Ch.* 563 φωνήν ἥσομεν Παρνησίδα. The point of the epithet in *Th.* 170 might be that the attacking army comes not from the neighbourhood but from a distant location (Argos), hence it is ἑτερόφωνος.

κραιπνοφόρος : A. *Pr.*, 132 αὔραι, = κραιπνῶς φέρων

λεπτόδομος : A. *Pers.*, 104 πείσμασι, = λεπτός δεδμημένος; cf. μονόρρυθμος below

μανόσπορος : A. *fr.* 490A M³, = μανῶς ἔσπαρμένος

μεγαλόστονος : A. *Pr.* 412 πήμασι, = μεγάλως στενόστροφος

μεγιστότιμος : A. *Supp.* 709 Δύκας, = μέγιστα τιμώμενος (ἄτε μέγιστος ὢν);

cf. ἀβρότιμος above

μελανόζυξ : A. *Supp.* 530 ἄταν, almost = μέλας; cf. Σ. τήν ναῦν ἐν ἧ βλα-

βήσονται; μέλας is applied to ships in Hom. (from their being

pitched over)

μονόζυξ : A. *Pers.* 139; cf. μελανόζυξ above; but μονόζυξ is a kind of *oxymoron*

μονομάχος : A. *Th.* 798, E., = μόνος μαχόμενος

μονόρρυθμος : A. *Supp.* 961 δόμους; cf. λεπτόδομος

μονόφρουρος : A. *Ag.* 257 ἔρκος, = μόνος φρουρῶν

μονόφρων : A. *Ag.* 757, = μόνος φρονῶν or μόνα φρονῶν

νεόγαμος : A. *Ag.* 1179 νύμφης, E. *Med.* 324, 1348, = νεωστὶ γηγαμένη

(transference of the epithet in E. *Med.* 1348)

νεόδροπος : A. *Supp.* 354 κλάδοισι, = νεωστὶ δρεφθεὶς

νεόθηλος : A. *Eu.* 450 βοτοῦ, = νεωστὶ θηλῶν? cf. νεοθηλής

νεόσπορος : A. *Eu.* 659 κύματος, = νεωστὶ σπαρεὺς

νεότομος : A., S., E., = νεωστὶ τμηθεὺς

νεότροφος : A. *Ag.* 724 τέκνου, = νεωστὶ τρεφόμενος (?), virtually νέος

οἰόφρων : A. *Supp.* 795 πέτρα, = οἷα φρονῶν (personif.), almost οἶος; cf.

μονόφρων and S. *Aj.* 614 φρενὸς οἰοβώτας

ὀξύγοος : A. *Th.* 320 λιταῦσιν, = ὀξέως γοώμενος

ὀξύμολπος : A. *Th.* 1023 οἰμώμασιν, = ὀξέως μελπόμενος

ὀρθονόμος : A. *Eu.* 963 δαύμονες, = ὀρθῶς νέμων

πλατύρρους : A. *Pr.* 852 Νεῦλος, = πλατὺς ῥέων

- πολύδονος : A. *Pr.* 788 πλάνην; transference of the epithet from the person who κλανᾶται to his πλάνη
- πολύδρομος : A. *Supp.* 737 φυγᾶς; transference of the epithet
- πολύθρηνος : A. *Ag.* 711 ὕμνον, E. *fr.* 773. 26 N² Ἴτυν
- πολύθροος : A. *Supp.* 820 μάταισι, = θρεόμενος πολλᾶ; transference of the epithet
- πολύπλανος : A. *Pr.* 586 πλάναι (cf. πολύδονος), E. *Ph.* 661 κόραισι
- πολύρροθος : A. *Th.* 7 φροιμύοις (παλιρρόθοις Valck.)
- πρωτοκτόνος : A. *Eu.* 718 πρωτοκτόνοισι προστροπαῦς Ἰξίονος; transference of the epithet (hypallage), = τό πρῶτον κτείνων
- σεμνότιμος : A. *Ch.* 357 ἀνάκτωρ, *Eu.* 833, = σεμνῶς τιμώμενος (ἄτε σεμνός ὦν); cf. A. *Supp.* 1036 τίεται δ' αἰολόμητις θεός ἔργοις ἐπὶ σεμνοῦς; cf. also ἀβρότιμος above
- ταχύπομος : A. *Supp.* 1047 διωγμοῖς, = ταχέως πέμπων; transference of the epithet
- ταχύπορος : A. *Ag.* 486, E. *El.* 451, *Hel.* 1272, = ταχέως περῶν
- ταχύρροθος : A. *Th.* 285, = ταχέως ῥοθῶν
- τριτόσπορος : A. *Pers.* 818 γονῆ, = τρίτος σπαρεῖς
- φαιδρωπός : A. *Ag.* 725, E. *Or.* 894; almost = φαιδρός
- ὠμόδροπος : A. *Th.* 333 (dub.)

b. The first component is pronoun

- αὐτόβουλος : A. *Th.* 1053, = αὐτός βουλόμενος
- αὐτοκτόνος : A. *Th.* 681, 734, 805, *Ag.* 1635, E. *Med.* 1254, = αὐτός κτείνων
- αὐτόσπορος : A. *fr.* 329. 4 M γύαι, = αὐτός σπεύρων
- αὐτόστονος : A. *Th.* 916 γόος, = αὐτός στένων

αὐτοφόνος : A. *Th.* 850 πάθη, *Supp.* 66, *Ag.* 1091 κακῶς, = αὐτός φονεύων

αὐτόφορβος : A. *fr.* 489 M, = αὐτοφάγος according to Hsch.

c. The first component is verbal

μειόθροος : A. *Th.* 331 λαΐδος; cf. μειοβόας διθύραμβος in A. *fr.* 701 M

τανυδρόμος : A. *Eu.* 375; cf. τανύπτερος (*Ibyc.*, *Pi.*) ~ τανυσύπερος
(*Ibyc.*, *Alc.*), ἔλκεχύτων (*Hom.*) ~ ἔλκεσύπεπλος (*Hom.*)

d. The first component is an adverbial prefix

ἀγγιγείτων : A. *Pers.* 887, = ἄγγι γειτονῶν

ἀρτίγαμος : A. *fr.* 355. 20 M, = ἄρτι γημαμένη; cf. νεόγαμος

ἀρτίκολλος : A. *Th.* 373, *Ch.* 580, *S. Tr.* 768, = ἀρτίως κολλώμενος

δίμοιρος : A. *Th.* 850 πάθη, *Supp.* 1071; ~ μοιράομαι

δίπολος : A. *fr.* 353 M; ~ πέλω?

δίστοιχος : A. *fr.* 17. 47 M, ~ στοιχέω

διχόρροπος : A. *Supp.* 605, 982, *Ag.* 349, 815, 1272, *Trag. Adesp.* 341, =
δίχα ῥέπων

δύσηλος : A. *Eu.* 825, ~ κηλέομαι (*pass.*); cf. εὐσηλος

δύσμαχος : A. *Ag.* 1561, *Pr.* 921 δυσμαχίτατον τέρας, *E. Hec.* 884 *al.* ,
~ μάχομαι (*pass.*); potential sense

δυσπαράβουλος : A. *Supp.* 107 φρεσύν; perhaps = 'thinking (-βουλος) sinfully,
mistakenly (-παρά-)'; cf. παράνοος 'Ελένα in *Ag.* 1455 and παραφρο-
νῶ in *Th.* 806; δυσ- is presumably intensive

δυσπαρήγορος : A. *Eu.* 384, ~ παρηγορέομαι (*pass.*); potential sense

δύσπλανος : A. *Pr.* 608 παρθένῳ, 900 δύσπλάνους ἀλατείαις πόνων (*trans-*
ference of the epithet from 'Ιώ), = κακῶς πλανώμενος

δυσπόλεμος : A. *Pers.* 1013, ~ πολεμέω; = κακῶς πολεμῶν

δύστονος : A. *Th.* 984, 998 κακῶν, *Ch.* 469 κήδη, ~ στένομαι (pass.)

εὐάγγελος : A. *Ag.* 21 αλ., E. *Med.* 975 αλ., = ἀγγέλων ἀγαθὰ

εὐάγκαλος : A. *Pr.* 350 ἄχθος οὐκ εὐάγκαλον, E. *fr.* 785 Ν² (?),

~ἀγκαλίζομαι (pass.); potential sense

εὐξενος (-ξεινος) : A. *Ch.* 712 ἀνδρῶνας, E. *Hipp.* 157 λιμένα, ~ ξενίζω, ξενόω

εὐπάλαμος : A. *Ag.* 1531 μερίμνας, ~ παλαμδομαι

εὐπομπος : A. *Eu.* 93 τύχη, S. *OT* 697, ~ πέμπω

εὐσημος : A. *Supp.* 714, *Ag.* 818, S. *Ant.* 1021 βοός, E. *IA* 252 φάσμα,

Trag. Adesp. 89α Sn εὐσημος ἀστέρων χορός, ~ σημαίνω (act. and pass.)

εὐξύμβολος : A. *Supp.* 701 δίκας, *Ch.* 170; ~ συμβάλλεσθαι (pass.) in the sense 'to be agreed upon', 'to be settled' (allusion to συμβόλαια?) in *Supp.* 701 and in the sense 'to be understood' in *Ch.* 170, cf.

εὐξύμβλητος

ὀψίκκοιτος : A. *Ag.* 889 ὄμμασιν, = ὀφέ κοιταζόμενος (transference of the epithet)

πάγκροτος : A. *Supp.* 723, ~ κροτέω

παλίμποινα : A. *Ch.* 793 (subst., cf ἄποινα), = πάλιν ποινώμενα

παλιρροχθος : A. *Ag.* 191 παλιρρόχθους (Ahr., -ρόθους codd.) ἐν Αὐλίδος τόποις, = πάλιν ῥοχθῶν²⁰³

πάμμαχος : A. *Ag.* 169 θράσει, ~ μάχομαι

παντότολμος : A. *Ag.* 221, 1237, ~ τολμᾶω; it could equally be analysed as ὁ πάντα τολμῶν (*objectiva*)

πάντρομος : A. *Th.* 294 πελειάς, ~ τρέμω

πάντροπος : A. *Th.* 955 φυγᾶ, ~ τρέπομαι; transference of the epithet

προσθόδρομος : A. *Ch.* 322 προσθοδρόμους (Dodds in CQ 1953, 15, -δόμους codd.) Ἀτρεΐδαυς, = πρόσθε *δρομῶν; προσθόδρομοι is equivalent

to πρόδρομοι, i.e. 'forerunners', 'ancestors'

τηλέπλανος : A. *Pr.* 576 (?) πλάναι, = τῆλε πλανώμενος; cf. δυσπλανός
above

τηλέπομος : A. *Ag.* 300 φάος, = τῆλε πεμπόμενος

ὑφήγορος : A. *Pr.* 318 γλώσσης, 360 κομπασμάτων, = ὑφοῦ ἀγορεύων

ὑψύκρημος : A. *Pr.* 421 πόλισμα, *fr.* 64 M Ἰμέραν, *Trag. Adesp.* 445a Sn
ἄγκος, = ὑφοῦ κρημνόμενος

e. The first component is a preposition

ἀμφύδρομος : A. *fr.* 79 M, S. *Aj.* 353, ~ *δρομάω

ἀμφύλογος : A. *Pers.* 904, *Th.* 863 ἀμφιλόγως (G, -βόλως *rell.*), S. *Ant.*
111 νεικέων, E. *Med.* 637 ὀργάς, *IT* 655; ~ ἀμφιλέγομαι (pass.),
cf. ἀμφύλεκτος

ἀμφύστροφος : A. *Supp.* 882 βάρην; ~ στρέφομαι; potential sense

ἀμφύσωπος : A. *fr.* 451 M, ~ ὄπωπα (in pass. sense)

ἀμφύτομος : A. *Ag.* 1469 (=1520) βελέμνω, E. *Hipp.* 1375 λόγχας, E. *El.*
164 ξύφει, ~ τέμνω

ἀναπομπός : A. *Pers.* 649, = ἀναπέμπων

ἀντικτόνος : A. *Eu.* 464 ποιναῖσι, = *ἀντικτείνων (transference of the
epithet)

ἀντίτολμος : A. *Eu.* 553, = ἀντιτολμών (cf. ἀντιτολμῶ in *Th.* 2.89, 7.21)

ἀπαρνος : A. *Supp.* 1040, S. *Ant.* 435, = ἀπαρνούμενος

διάδρομος : A. *Th.* 191 φυγάς, E. *El.* 1156 λέχους, *Ba.* 592 ἔμβολα; ~ *δρο-
μάω; transference of the epithet in A. *l.c.*

διάπλοος (-πλους) : A. *Pers.* 382, = διαπλέων

διάστροφος : A. *Pr.* 673 μορφή καὶ φρένες διάστροφοι, S. *Tr.* 794 ὀφθαλμόν,
Aj. 447 φρένες, E. *HF* 868 ἀλ., = διαστρεφόμενος, διεστραμμένος

διάτορος : A. *Pr.* 76 πέδας, 181 φόβος, *Eu.* 567 (?), S. *OT* 1034 ἀκμάς,
= *διατεύρων, *διατειρόμενος

δύοπος : A. *Pers.* 44 βασιλεῦς, *fr.* 382 M, E. *Rh.* 741, *fr.* 447 N², = διέ-
πων

ἔγκοτος : A. *Ch.* 40, 393, 924, 1054, = ἐγκοτῶν

ἔκλογος : A. *fr.* 300 M, = τό *ἐκλεγόμενον; cf. διάλογος, ἐπύλογος, πρό-
λογος

ἐκφορος : A. *Eu.* 910, E. *Hipp.* 295, = ἐκφέρων

ἔννομος : A. *Supp.* 565 βροτοῦ ... γᾶς ... ἔννομοι; ~ ἐννέμομαι (later)²⁰⁴

ἔπαρχος : A. *Pers.* 327 (?), *Th.* 282(?), *Ag.* 1227 (?), *Ch.* 664 (?), = ἐ-
πάρχων

ἐπήκοος : A. *Ag.* 1420, *Ch.* 980, E. *Heracl.* 119, = ἐπακούων

ἐπίγονος : A. *Th.* 903, = ἐπιγυγνόμενος

ἐπίμολος : A. *Th.* 629 γᾶς ἐπιμόλους, = ἐπιμολῶν; cf. S. *Tr.* 855 ἐπέμολεν πάθος

ἐπίμομφος : A. *Ag.* 553, *Ch.* 830 (?), E. *Rh.* 327, = ἐπιμεμφόμενος (pass.);
cf. ἐπίφογος

ἐπίσπορος : A. *Eu.* 673, = ἐπισπειρόμενος; cf. ἐπισπορία (= 'second sowing') in Hes.

ἐπίφοβος : A. *Ag.* 1152, = ἐπιφοβούμενος; for ἐπι- in this case, cf.

ἐπαιδοῦμαι, ἐπιγηθέω, ἐπιστενάζω etc.

ἐπίφογος : A. *Ag.* 611 φάτιν, = ἐπιφέγων; cf. ἐπίμομφος

ἔποικτος : A. *Ag.* 1614 φόνον, = ὃν ἄν τις ἐποικτίζουτο

ἔποχος : A. *Pers.* 45, 54, S. *Ichn.* 181, E. *Hipp.* 214, = ἐποχούμενος

ἐπφδός : A. *Ag.* 1418, *fr.* 16 M, E. *Hipp.* 1038, *Hec.* 1272, *Ba.* 234, *Trag.*

Adesp. 364.. 4, = ἐπφδων

ἐφολκός : A. *Supp.* 200, = ἐφέλκων

ἔφορος : A. *Pers.* 25, *Supp.* 674, S. *OC* 145, E. *Ph.* 30, *Trag. Adesp.* 39,
= ἐφορῶν

- κατάμορφος : A. *Ag.* 145 φάσματα, = καταμεμφόμενος (pass.)
- κάτοχος : A. *Pers.* 223, S. *Tr.* 978, E. *Hec.* 1090, = κατεχόμενος
- κατῶρυξ : A. *Pr.* 452, S. *Ant.* 774, 1100, E. *Hec.* 1002, = καταρωρυγμένος
- παράκοπος : A. *Pr.* 581, E. *Ba.* 33, 1000 λήματι, = παρακεκομμένος
- παράνους : A. *Ag.* 1455 'Ελένα, = παρανοῶν
- παράσημος : A. *Ag.* 780 δύναμιν ... πλούτου παράσημον αὐτῷ (i.e. 'made by
praise to appear what in fact it is not'), E. *Hipp.* 1115 δόξα, =
παρασημαίνόμενος, παρασεσημασμένος
- πρόβουλος : A. *Th.* 1006, *Ag.* 386, *Ch.* 620, = προβουλεύων (or -όμενος)
- πρόδικος : A. *Ag.* 451 'Ατρεΐδαις, = προδικῶν
- πρόλεσχος : A. *Supp.* 200; cf. προλεσχηνεύομαι in Hdt. 6, 4
- πρόμαντις : A. *Ch.* 758, S. *EL.* 475 Δίκα, E. *Andr.* 1072 θυμός, *Ion* 681 παῖ,
Hel. 338, *Or.* 1445, *Neophr.* 1. 3, = προμαντεύόμενος
- πρόνομος (?) : A. *Supp.* 691 (dub.)
- πρόνοος : A. *Supp.* 969, S. *Aj.* 119, = προνοῶν
- προπομπός : A. *Pers.* 1036, *Th.* 1069, *Ch.* 23, *Eu.* 206, 1005, = προπέμπων
- προσήγορος : A. *Pr.* 832 δρύες, S. *OT* 1338, 1437, *Ant.* 1185, *Ph.* 1353, *fr.*
411 P, *Mosch.* 9. 8 φάτιν, = προσαγορεύων (or -όμενος)
- πρόσφθογγος : A. *Pers.* 153 μύθοισι, 935 (?), = προσφθεγγόμενος
- σύγκολλος : A. *Supp.* 308, *Ch.* 542, S. *fr.* 867. 2 P, = συγκολλώμενος
- σύγκωμος (?) : A. *fr.* 701 M διθύραμβον σύγκωμον (Tygrwh., σύγκοινοῦ,
σύγκονον, συγγονον codd.) Διονύσῳ, E. *Ba.* 1172, = συγκωμάζων
- σύζυγος : A. *Ch.* 599 ὀμαυλίας, E. *Alc.* 314, 342, 384, *Tr.* 1001, *IT* 250,
= συζυγῶν (or συνεζευγμένος)
- σύμφθογγος : A. *Ag.* 1187 χορός, = συμφθεγγόμενος
- σύμφρων : A. *Ag.* 110, *Ch.* 802 θεοῦ, = συμφρονῶν
- ὑπέραυχος : A. *Th.* 483, = ὑπεραυχῶν

ὑπέρφρων : A. *Th.* 387 and 410 λόγους, S. *Aj.* 1236, E. *Heracl.* 388 φρο-
νημάτων, *fr.* 303. 1 N² ὄλβον, *fr.* 1073. 5 N², *Trag. Adesp.* 521,
= ὑπερφρονῶν

ὑποχος : A. *Pers.* 24 βασιλῆς βασιλέως ὑποχοι, = ὑπέχων (i.e. δύνῃν, κρύ-
σιν etc.)

f. The first component is a prefix

ἀδύοπος : A. *fr.* 256 M (= ἀναρχος, ἀφύλακτος, according to Hsch.), ~ διέ-
πομαι (pass.)

ἀλαλος (?) : A. *fr.* 75 M (?), ~ λαλέω

ἀλοῦδορος : A. *Ag.* 412 (*loc. corrupt.*), ~ λοιδορέω

ἀπαράμυθος : A. *Pr.* 185 κέαρ, E. *IA* 620 ὄμμα, ~ παραμυθέομαι (pass.)

ἀπρόσκοπος : A. *Eu.* 105 (suspect.), ~ προσκοπέω

ἀστοχος : A. *fr.* 500. 4 M, ~ στοχάζομαι

ἀστροφος : A. *Ch.* 99 ὄμμασιν, S. *OC* 490, ~ στρέφομαι

ἀφορος : A. *Eu.* 784 (=814) σταλαγμόν, = 'causing barrenness'; it presumably
implies that a σταλαγμός ususally is φορός

III. Objectiva

In the *objectiva* type, the secondary part of the compound defines the main part as if by means of an oblique case²⁰⁵. The main component can be a verb, a noun or even a preposition²⁰⁶. In Aeschylus, we come across all the groups of *objectiva* compounds as distinguished according to the position and the syntactical analysis of their components: 1. The first component is replaceable by a verb with the second component as its object. 2. The first component is replaceable by an adjective with the second component as a dependent genitive. 3. The first component is

replaceable by a preposition with the second component as a dependent oblique case. 4. The second component is replaceable by a verb or a noun with the first component as a dependent oblique case.

1. The first component is verbal and governs the second

ἀγνίσταος : A. *fr.* 612 M (epith. of Ἄιδης), = ἄγων τόν λαόν; n.b. also proper name

ἀεξίφυλλος (?) : A. *Ag.* 697 ἀκτᾶς ἀεξιφύλλους (Tr, ἀξι- F)

ἀμύνανδρος : A. *fr.* 756 M, S. *fr.* 1003 P, = ἀμύνων τούς ἄνδρας; cf.

Hsch. Ἄμυνανδρίδαι· γένος, ἐξ οὗ ἱερεῖς Ἀθήνησιν

ἀρπάξανδρος : A. *Th.* 776 τῶν ἀρπαξάνδραν (Herm., ἀναρπαξάνδραν codd.) κῆ-
ρα (i.e. Σφύγγα), = ἀρπάζων τούς ἄνδρας; for -άνδρα, cf. the proper
names Ἀλέξανδρος and Ἀλεξάνδρα

ἀρχέλαος : A. *Pers.* 297 ἀρχελάων (ΟΥα, -λεών rell., but cf. βωμούς προ-
νάους in *Supp.* 494), = ἄρχων τοῦ λαοῦ; n.b. also proper name

ἀστεργάνωρ : A. *Pr.* 898 ἀστεργάνωρα παρθενύαν Ἴοῦς, = ὁ μή στέργων τούς
ἄνδρας

δεισήνωρ : A. *Ag.* 153, = δεδιώς τόν ἄνδρα

δηξίθυμος : A. *Ag.* 743 δηξίθυμον ἔρωτος ἄνθος, = δάκνων τόν θυμόν

ἐλανδρος : A. *Ag.* 689, = ἐλών ἄνδρας

[ἐλένας] : see p. 348

ἐλέπτολις : A. *Ag.* 689, E. *IA* 1476, 1511, = ἐλών πόλιν

ζώφυτος : A. *Supp.* 857 ζώφυτον αἷμα βροτοῦσι (?) θάλλει; ζώφυτον αἷμα
might be 'the blood that gives life to plants', i.e. 'the juice',
cf. ζώπυρον = 'giving life to the fire'

καμψίπους : A. *Th.* 791 Ἐριλύς, = κάμπτων τούς πόδας (i.e. chasing)

λιπόνας : A. *Ag.* 212, = λιπών τᾶς ναῦς; cf. λιποστρατία and λιποτάξιον
in Attic law

- μισόθεος : A. *Ag.* 1090, = μισῶν τοὺς θεοὺς
- ὀρθόθριξ : A. *Ch.* 31, = ὀρθῶν τὰς τρίχας
- παυσάνεμος : A. *Ag.* 214 θυσίας, = παύων τοὺς ἀνέμους
- παύσυβρις : A. *fr.* 702 M παύσυβριν δίκην πυρός (said of water), = παύων τὴν ὕβριν
- πειθάνωρ : A. *Ag.* 1639, = πειθόμενος ἀνδρῶ; cf. πειθαρχος
- πειθαρχος : A. *Pers.* 374 φρενῶ, = πειθόμενος τῇ ἀρχῇ
- πεισύβροτος : A. *Ch.* 362 πεισύβροτον (πισύμβροτον M) βάκτρον, = πείθων τοὺς βροτούς; cf. πεισύμβροτος in B. 9. 2
- ρύφοπλος : A. *Th.* 315 ἄταν, = ῥύπτων τὰ ὄπλα
- ῥυσύβωμος : A. *Eu.* 920 ἄγαλμα, = ῥυσόμενος τοὺς βωμούς
- σπευσύδωρος : A. *fr.* 343, 46 M (of Prometheus), = σπεύδων δῶρα
- στυγάνωρ : A. *Pr.* 724 Ἀμαζόνων στρατόν ..., στυγάνορα, = στυγῶν τοὺς ἄνδρας
- τελεσσύφρων : A. *Ag.* 700 Μῆνις, = τελῶν τὴν (ἑαυτοῦ) φρένα
- φέρασπις : A. *Pers.* 240 σαγαῶ (transference of the epithet), *Ag.* 694 κυναγοῦ, = φέρων ἀσπίδα
- φερέγγυος : A. *Th.* 396, 449 φρούρημα, 470, 797, *Eu.* 87, S. *El.* 942, = φέρων ἐγγύην
- φύλανδρος : A. *Th.* 902 πέδον, S. *fr.* 1111 P (of Atalante who pursued masculine ways), = φιλῶν τοὺς ἄνδρας
- φιλήνλιος : A. *Pr.* 465 ἔππους, = φιλῶν τὰς ἡνύας
- φύλοικτος : A. *Ag.* 241 βέλει, = φιλῶν τὸν οἶκτον (i.e. 'longing for', 'questing for')
- φιλόμαστος : A. *Ag.* 142 ὀβρικόλοισι, 719 Ἴνιν, = φιλῶν τὸν μαστόν
- φιλόμουσος : A. *fr.* 293A M³, = φιλῶν τὴν μοῦσαν
- φύλορνις : A. *Eu.* 23 πέτρα, = φιλῶν τοὺς ὄρνιθας(-εις)(personif. of place)

- φιλόσπονδος : A. *Ch.* 292 λιβός, = φιλῶν τὰς σπονδάς
 φιλόστονος : A. *Th.* 279, = φιλῶν τοὺς στόνους
 φιλοφόρμιγξ : A. *Supp.* 697 φήμα, = φιλῶν τὴν φόρμιγγα
 φιλόχορος : A. *Pers.* 448 Πάν, E. *IA* 1037 κισθάρας, = φιλῶν τὸν χορόν
 φυξίμηλος : A. *fr.* 697 Μ δένδρα, = φεύγων τὰ μῆλα (= 'sheep')
 ὠλεσίουκος : A. *Th.* 720 θεόν, = ὀλλύς τοὺς οἴκους

2. The first component is an adjective and governs the second which is a noun

- ἀξιόμισος : A. *Eu.* 365 ἔθνος (of Erinyes), = ἄξιος μίσους
 ἀπειρόδακρυς : A. *Supp.* 72 καρδίαν, = ἄπειρος δακρύων
 εὐφιλόπαις : A. *Ag.* 721 λέοντος ἕνιν ..., εὐφιλόπαιδα, = εὐφιλής παισίν.
 ἐχθρόξενος : A. *Th.* 606 πολύταις ἀνδράσιν ἐχθροξένοις, 621 πυλωρόν, *Pr.*
 727 πόντου Σαλμυδησσία γνάθος ἐχθρόξενος ναύτησι, E. *Alc.* 558
 δόμους, = ἐχθρός τοῖς ξένοις; the dative in A. *Pr.* 727 indicates
 which kind of ξένοι are meant in ἐχθρόξενος.
 ἰσάργυρος : A. *Ag.* 959 πορφύρας ἰσάργυρον κηκῦδα, Ach. *Trag.* 5 λίθου,
 = ἴσος ἀργύρω
 ἰσόνειρος : A. *Pr.* 548 ὀλιγοδρανίαν, = ἴσος ὀνειρῶ
 ἰσόπαις : A. *Ag.* 75 ἰσχύν, = ἴσος παιδῶ; transference of the epithet
 from the old men to their ἰσχύς.
 ἰσόπρεσβυς : A. *Ag.* 78 μυελός, = ἴσος πρέσβει; cf. ἰσόπαις
 κένανδρος : A. *Pers.* 118 ἄστυ, S. *OC.* 917 πόλιν, = κενός ἀνδρῶν.

3. The first component is a preposition or an adverb and governs the second which is a noun

- ἀγχύπολις : A. *Th.* 501, S. *Ant.* 970, = ὁ ἄγχυ τῆς πτόλεως (ῶν)

- ἀγχίσπορος : A. *fr.* 278M οἱ θεῶν ἀγχίσποροι, = ὁ ἄγχι τῆς σπορᾶς (ῶν)
- ἀμφίπολις : A. *Ch.* 75 ἀνάγκαν, = ὁ ἀμφὶ τὴν πόλιν (ῶν)
- ἀντήλιος : A. *Ag.* 519 δαίμονες, S. *Aj.* 805, E. *Ion.* 1550, *fr.* 538 N²
θεοῦ, = ὁ ἡλίου ἄντα (ῶν)
- ἀντήνωρ : A. *Ag.* 443 σποδοῦ, = ὁ ἀντὶ ἀνδρός (ῶν); also a proper name
- ἀντιδουλος : A. *Ch.* 135, *fr.* 336 M (?), = ὁ ἀντὶ δούλου (ῶν)
- ἀντιμισθος : A. *Supp.* 270 μνήμην, = ὁ ἀντὶ μισθοῦ (ῶν)
- ἀντίπαις : A. *Eu.* 38, S. *fr.* 564. 2 P, E. *Andr.* 326, = ὁ ἀντὶ παιδός
(ῶν) (i.e. 'like a child')
- ἀντίποινα (subst.) : A. *Pers.* 476, *Eu.* 268, S. *El.* 592, *Ph.* 316, E. *Hec.*
1075, *HF* 755, = τὰ ἀντὶ ποινηῆς
- ἀντίπορος : A. *Pers.* 67 χώραν, *Supp.* 544 γαῦαν, E. *Med.* 210 Ἑλλάδα,
IA 1494 Ἄρτεμιν Χαλικίδος ἀντίπορον (of Artemis' temple), = ὁ
πόρου ἄντα ῶν
- ἀντισέληνος (?) : A. *fr.* 343. 74 M (dub.), = ὁ ἀντὶ σελήνης (ῶν)
- ἀντίφερνος : A. *Ag.* 406 φθοράν, = ὁ ἀντὶ φερνῆς (ῶν)
- ἀντίφονος : A. *Th.* 892 θανάτων, *Eu.* 982 ἄτας, S. *El.* 248 δίκας, *Ph.*
1156, = ὁ ἀντὶ φόνου (ῶν)
- ἀπάνθρωπος : A. *Pr.* 20 πάγω, S. *fr.* 1020 P, = ὁ ἀπὸ ἀνθρώπων (i.e. 'away
from') (ῶν)
- ἀπόμουσος : A. *Ag.* 801, E. *Med.* 1089, *Ph.* 807 ἀπομουσοτάταισι ψδαῦς, = ὁ
ἀπὸ μουσῶν (ῶν); cf. ἀπάνθρωπος
- ἀπόπολις : A. *Ag.* 1410, = ὁ ἀπὸ τῆς πόλεως (ῶν); cf. ἀπάνθρωπος
- ἀποχρήματος : A. *Ch.* 275 ζημίαις. Tucker *ad l.* argues that ἀποχρήματος
ζημίαι in this passage must mean 'penalties which have nothing to
do with money' and not 'depriving of goods'. If this is so, ἀπο-
χρήματος means ὁ ἀπὸ χρημάτων (ῶν); cf. ἀπάνθρωπος

ἔγχωρος : A. *Supp.* 976 λαῶν, S. *Ichn.* 322 φάσματα, Ph. 692, OC 125, fr.

937 P νόμοις, = ὁ ἐν τῇ χώρᾳ (ῶν)

ἔκνομος : A. *Ag.* 1473, *Eu.* 92, = ὁ ἐκτός νόμου (ῶν)

ἔξηβος : A. *Th.* 11, = ὁ ἐκτός (i.e. 'past') ἡβης (ῶν)

ὀπισθόπους : A. *Ch.* 713, E. *Hipp.* 54 προσπόλων ὀπισθόπους κῶμος, 1179

ὀπισθόπους φύλων ... ὀμήγουρις, *Trag. Adesp.* 564 δίκη, = ὁ

ὀπισθεν τῶν ποδῶν (ῶν)

πάρευνος : A. *Th.* 1004 πῆμα πατρὶ πάρευνον (=παρὰ τῆ τοῦ πατρός εὐνῆ ὄν)

πρόκωπος : A. *Ag.* 1651 ξίφος, 1652, *Or.* 1477 ξίφος. The formation suggests that πρόκωπον ξίφος is τό πρό τῆς κώπης ὄν, i.e. 'the blade in front of the hilt', 'the blade stuck out and ready to strike' (ξίφος in the sense of σπάθη). In A. *Ag.* 1652, its usage may be metaphorical, but I would rather suspect that in this case πρόκωπος has expelled the true reading by being repeated from the previous line; cf. A. *Supp.* 493 - 4

πρόναος : A. *Supp.* 494 βωμούς, = ὁ πρό τοῦ ναοῦ (ῶν)

πρόπυργος : A. *Ag.* 1168 θυσιάαι, = ὁ πρό τοῦ πύργου (ῶν)

πρόσειλος : A. *Pr.* 451 δόμους, = ὁ πρὸς τὴν εὔλην (ῶν)

πρόστερνος : A. *Ch.* 29 πρόστερνου στολοῦ πέπλων, = ὁ πρό τοῦ στέρνου (ῶν)

πρόσχωρος : A. *Pers.* 273 τόπος, S. *OT* 1127 τόκος, OC 493 ξένων, 1065 E.

fr. 658 N² πόλιν, = ὁ πρὸς τῇ χώρᾳ (ῶν)

ὑπάγγελος : A. *Ch.* 838, = ὁ ὑπ'ἀγγέλων (in the sense 'summoned by')

ὑπαστρος : A. *Supp.* 393 μῆχαρ, = ὁ ὑπ'ἀστρους (ῶν)

ὑπέγγυος : A. *Ch.* 40, E. *Hec.* 1029, = ὁ ὑπ'ἐγγύῃ (ῶν)

ὑπερβόρεος : A. *Ch.* 373, = ὁ ὑπὲρ Βορέαν (ῶν)

ὑπόγαλος : A. fr. 71 M βροντῆς, = ὁ ὑπό γῆς ῶν

ὑπόσκιος : A. *Supp.*, 656 στομάτων, *fr.*, 92 M, 326. 8 M, = ὁ ὑπὸ σκιάν ὦν

ὑφαλος : A. *fr.*, 474, 31 M, S. *Ant.*, 589 ἔρεβος, = ὁ ὑπὸ τήν ἄλα (ὦν)

φροῦδος : A. *Supp.*, 863 (*loc. corr.*), common in tragedy; = ὁ πρό τῆς
ὀδοῦ (ὦν)

4. The second component is verb or noun and governs
the first which is a noun

a. The first component is equivalent to the object

αἵματηφόρος : A. *Th.* 420 μύρους, = φέρων αἷμα

αἵματολοιχός : A. *Ag.* 1478 ἔρωσ, = λείχων αἷμα

αἵματορρόφος : A. *Eu.* 193 λεόντος, S. *fr.*, 743P τίσις, = ῥοφῶν αἷμα

ἀλαβαστροφόρος : A. *fr.* 715 M (= τὸν τὰς ἀλαβάστρους φέροντα, according
to Poll.)

ἀληθόμαντις : A. *Ag.* 1241, = μαντευόμενος ἀληθῆ

ἀμπελοσκάφος : A. *fr.* 464. 18 M, = σκάπτων τὰς ἀμπέλους

ἀνθεμουργός : A. *Pers.* 612 (of bees), = ἐργαζόμενος τὰ ἄνθημα

ἀνθονόμος : A. *Supp.* 43 (?), 539 ματέρος ἀνθονόμους ἐπωπῆς (hypallage,
cf. v. 50), = νεμόμενος τὰ ἄνθη; cf. ἀνθονομέω(p.250)

ἀσπιδηφόρος : A. *Th.* 19, *Ag.* 825 (?), E. *Supp.* 390 κῶμον, *Ph.* 1096, *Ba.*
781, = φέρων ἀσπίδα

ἀστρογεῖτων : A. *Pr.* 721 κορυφᾶς, = γειτονῶν ἀστροῖς

ἀστύαναξ : A. *Supp.* 1018 θεοῦς, = ἄναξ τοῦ ἀστεος; n.b. also a proper
name

βουθόρος : A. *Supp.* 299 ταύρω, = θρώσκων τὰς βοῦς

βούλαρχος : A. *Supp.* 11, 970, = ἄρχων τῆς βουλῆς(cf. Tyrnt. 3a.3(3b.3)
ἄρχειν μὲν βουλῆς...βασιλῆας)

βούχιλος : A. *Supp.* 540 λειμῶνα, = χιλῶν βοῦς

βροτοσκόπος : A, *Eu.* 499 μαινάδων, = σκοπῶν βροτούς

βροτοφθόρος : A, *Supp.* 264 κνωδάλων, *Eu.* 788 (=818) κηλῦδας, E. *fr.* 266 N²

σπύλα, = φθειρών βροτούς

γατόμος : A, *fr.* 329, 3 M δὺκελλα, = τέμνων τήν γῆν

γελωτοποιός : A, *fr.* 486, 2 M βέλος, = ποιῶν γέλωτα

γυναϊκόμιμος : A, *Pr.* 1005 γυναϊκομίμοις ὑπιδάσμασιν χερῶν, S. *fr.* 769 P

ἑσθήμασιν, E. *Ba.* 980 στολᾶ, *fr.* 185, 3 N² μορφώματι, = μιμούμενος

γυναΐκας; transference of the epithet in all the above cases.

δακρυογόμος : A, *Supp.* 682 Ἄρη, = γεννῶν δάκρυα

δαφνηφόρος : A, *Supp.* 706, E. *Ion* 422 βωμούς, = φέρων δάφνας

δελφινοφόρος : A, *fr.* 237 M δελφινοφόρον πεδίον πόντου, = φέρων δελφίνας

δικηφόρος : A, *Ag.* 525 Διός, 1577 ἡμέρας, *Ch.* 120, = φέρων δίκην

ἐκατόνταρχος : A, *fr.* 304. 1 M (?), = ἄρχων ἐκατόν (ἀνδρῶν)

ἔλκοποιός : A, *Th.* 398, = ποιῶν ἔλκη

ἔστιοῦχος : A, *Pers.* 511 γαῦαν, *fr.* 492. 2. M, *fr.* 343. 39 M σέλας, S.

Ant. 1083, E. *Andr.* 282 αὐλάν, *Supp.* 1 Δήμητερ, = ἔχων ἐστίαν

ζυγηφόρος : A, *fr.* 647a M πῶλους, E. *Rh.* 303 αὐχένα, *Hipp.* 1183 ἵππους,

= φέρων ζυγόν

θαμνοῦχος : A, *fr.* 110 M (?), = ἔχων θάμνους

θανατηφόρος : A, *Ag.* 1176 παῖθη, *Ch.* 369 αἴσαν, S. *OT* 181, = φέρων θάνατον

θεοφόρος : A, *fr.* 375 M ποδῶν, = φέρων θεόν ; see also p. 320

θεσφατηλόγος : A, *Ag.* 1441, = λέγων θέσφατα

θυηπόλος : A, *Pers.* 202 χερύ, E. *IT* 1359, *IA* 746 Κάλλχαντι

θυηφάγος : A, *Ag.* 597 φλόγα, = τρώγων θύη

θυροκόπος : A, *Ag.* 1195, = κόπτων τήν θύραν

ἱκεταδόκος : A, *Supp.* 713 σκοπῆς, = δεχόμενος ἱκέτας

ἱχθυβόλος : A, *Th.* 131 μηχανᾶ, = βάλλων τοὺς ἱχθύς

- κακάγγελος : A. *Ag.* 636 γλώσση, = κακά ἀγγέλων
- κακόμαντις : A. *Pers.* 10 θυμός, *Th.* 722 Ἐρινύν, = κακά μαντευόμενος
- κακομέλετος : A. *Pers.* 936 ἴαν, = κακά μελετῶν
- κελευθοποιός : A. *Eu.* 13 κελευθοποιοί παῖδες Ἡφαίστου, = ποιῶν κελεύθους
- κληδοῦχος : A. *Supp.* 291, E. *Hipp.* 541 αἰ. , *Trag. Adesp.* 222, = ἔχων τὴν κληδα
- κουροβόρος : A. *Ag.* 1512, = βιβρώσκων κούρους
- λαμπαδηφόρος : A. *Ag.* 312, = φέρων λαμπάδα
- λαοδάμας : A. *Th.* 343 Ἄρης, = δαμάζων λαούς ; n.b. also a proper name
- λαοπόρος : A. *Pers.* 106 μηχαναῖς, = πορεύων (trans.) λαούς
- λινοφθόρος : A. *Ch.* 27 λακίδες, = φθείρων τὸ λίνον
- μαχαιροφόρος : A. *Pers.* 56 ἔθνος, = φέρων μάχαιραν
- μεγαλήγορος : A. *Th.* 565 ἀνδρῶν, = ἀγορεύων μεγάλα
- μελεοπόνος : A. *Th.* 963, = μέλεα πονῶν ?
- μελισσονόμος : A. *fr.* 118 M, = νέμων (= respect?) τὴν Μέλισσαν (epithet of Artemis); cf. *Pi. P.* 4.60
- μηλοφόνος : A. *Ag.* 730 ἄταις (?), = φονεύων μήλα; transference of the epithet
- μητροκτόνος : A. *Ag.* 1281 φύτυμα, *Eu.* 102 χερῶν, 493, E. *Tr.* 363, *El.* 975, *Or.* 587, 1559, = κτείνων τὴν μητέρα; see also p. 340
- μητροφόνος : A. *Eu.* 256, 268 (?), = φονεύων τὴν μητέρα
- μουσομήτωρ : A. *Pr.* 461 ἐργάνην, = μήτηρ τῶν μουσῶν
- μυριοταγός (?) : A. *Pers.* 993 (conj.), = ταγός μυρίων
- ναύαρχος : A. *Ch.* 723 σώματι, = ἄρχων νεῶν
- νεβροφόνος : A. *fr.* 474. ii. 18 M, = φονεύων νεβρούς
- νηριτοτρόφος (?) : A. *fr.* 312 M, = τρέφων νηριότητας
- νυμφοκόμος : A. *fr.* 355. 23 M (?), γάμον, = κομῶν τὴν νύμφην; see also p. 340

νυμφότιμος : A. *Ag.* 705 μέλος, = τιμῶν τὴν νύμφην

ξενότιμος : A. *Eu.* 546 ξενοτίμους ἐπιστροφάς δωμαίων; the passage is obscure: if δώματα are personified, ξενότιμος means τιμῶν τοὺς ξένους (by hypallage); for the personification of δώματα, cf. *Ag.* 1090 μισόθρονον (στέγην), *fr.* 76 M ἐνθουσιᾶ ... δῶμα, βακχεύει στέγη etc.

ξίφηφόρος : A. *Ch.* 594 ἀγῶνας, E. *HF* 812 αἰ., = φέρων ξίφος; transference of the epithet in most cases

ξίφουλκός : A. *Eu.* 592 χειρῶν, = ἔλκων τὸ ξίφος

οἰακονόμος : A. *Pr.* 149, = νέμων τὸν οἶκα

οἰκουρός : A. *Ag.* 1225 λεόντα, 1626, S. *fr.* 487 P, E. *Hec.* 1277, *HF* 45, = οὔρος οἴκου

οἰκοφύλαξ : A. *Supp.* 26 Ζεὺς, = φυλάσσω τὸν οἶκον

οἰωνοκτόνος : A. *Ag.* 563 χειμῶνα, = κτείνων οἰωνούς

ὄμβροφόρος : A. *Supp.* 35 ἀνέμοις, = φέρων ὄμβρον

ὄροτύπος : A. *Th.* 85 ὕδατος, = τύπτων τὰ ὄρη

οὐρανοῦχος : A. *Ch.* 960 ἄρχαν, = ἔχων τὸν οὐρανόν

ὀφθαλμωρύχος : A. *Eu.* 186 δίκαι, = ὀρύσσω τοὺς ὀφθαλμούς

παλαιόφρων : A. *Supp.* 593 (of Zeus), *Eu.* 838 and 871, = φρονῶν παλαιά,

almost παλαιός; cf. οἰόφρων = οἶος; παλαιός perh. in the sense of 'wise'

πατροκτόνος : A. *Th.* 752 αἰ., S. *OT* 1288 αἰ., E. *IT* 1083, = κτείνων τὸν πατέρα

πεδιονόμος : A. *Th.* 272 θεοῦς, = νεμόμενος (= 'dwelling') πεδία

πεζονόμος : A. *Pers.* 76 ἐφέταις, = νέμων (= 'commander') πεζούς

πεζοφόρος : A. *fr.* 424 M ζώμασιν, = φέρων πέζαν

περσονόμος : A. *Pers.* 919 τιμῆς, = νέμων τοὺς Πέρσας; transference of the epithet from the person who τιμᾶται to the abstract noun τιμῆ

- ποιονόμος : A. *Supp.* 50 ποιονόμοις ματρός τόποις, *Ag.* 1169 βοτῶν, = νε-
 μόμενος τήν ποίαν; *hypallage* in *Supp.* 50, cf. v. 539 ματέρος
 ἀνθονόμους ἐπωπᾶς
- πολισσονόμος : A. *Ch.* 864 ἀρχᾶς, = νέμων τάς πόλεις; see also p. 340
- πολισσοῦχος : A. *Th.* 69 αἶ., = ἔχων τήν πόλιν
- πολυγόνος : A. *Supp.* 692 βοτά, = γεννῶν πολλά
- πολυκοῦρανός : A. *fr.* 408 Μ'Ατρέως πολυκοῦρανε παῖ, = κοιρανῶν (or κοῦ-
 ρανός) πολλῶν; cf. πολυκοιρανίη in *Hom.*
- πολυκτόνος : A. *Ag.* 461, 734 σύνος, E. *Heracl.* 217 αἶ., = κτείνων πολλούς
- πρεσβυτοδόκος : A. *Supp.* 667, = δεχόμενος πρεσβύτας?
- περοφόρος : A. *Ag.* 1147 δέμας, E. *Hel.* 167 Σευρήνες, *Or.* 317, *fr.* 779. 6N²
 ὀχημάτων, = φέρων περᾶ
- πυργοφύλαξ : A. *Th.* 168, = φυλάσσειν τοῦς πύργους
- πύρπνοος : A. *Th.* 493 στόμα, 511 Τυφῶνα, *Pr.* 371 ζάλης, 917 βέλος, E.
Med. 478 ταύρων, *El.* 473 λέαινα, = πνέων πῦρ
- σελασφόρος : A. *Eu.* 1022 λαμπάδων, = φέρων σέλας
- σηματοουργός : A. *Th.* 491, = ἐργαζόμενος σήματα
- σιδηρομήτωρ : A. *Pr.* 301 αἶαν, = μήτηρ τοῦ σιδήρου
- σιδηρονόμος : A. *Th.* 788 χερσί, = νέμων τόν σίδηρον
- σιδηροτέκτων : A. *Pr.* 714 Χάλυβες, = τέκτων τοῦ σιδήρου
- σταθμοῦχος : A. *fr.* 376 M, = ἔχων σταθμᾶ (in the sense οἴκου δεσπότης,
 according to *Poll.*)
- στασίαρχος : A. *Supp.* 12, = ἄρχων στάσεως
- ταγοῦχος : A. *Eu.* 296 ἀνήρ, = ἔχων ταγήν (= 'command')
- ταλαντοῦχος : A. *Ag.* 439 (of Ares), = ἔχων τάλαντον (= 'balance')
- τεκνογόνος : A. *Th.* 929, = γεννῶν τέκνα
- τευχεσφόρος : A. *Ch.* 627 ἀνδρῶν, E. *Rh.* 267 δεσπότης, *Supp.* 654 λαόν,

= φέρων τεύχη

τόξαρχος : A. *Pers.* 556, = ἄρχων τοῦ τόξου

τοξουλκός : A. *Pers.* 55 λήματι, = ἔλκων τό τόξον; see also p. 340

φαεσφόρος : A. *Ag.* 489 λαμπάδων, E. *Cyc.* 462 φαεσφόρῳ Κύκλωπος ὄφει,

Hel. 629 φλογί, = φέρων φάος; cf. Φωσφόρος(cult-title)

φασγανουργός : A. *Ch.* 647 Αἴσα, = ἐργαζόμενος φάσγανα

φιτυπούμην : A. *Eu.* 911 ἀνδρός, = ποιμήν φύτους

φρυκτωρός : A. *Ag.* 590, = οὖρος φρυκτοῦ

φυτουργός : A. *Supp.* 592 (of Zeus), S. *OT* 1482 πατρός, E. *Tr.* 481 Πρύα-

μον, *IA* 949 Νηρέα, = ἐργαζόμενος φυτά, almost φύων (ἐργάζομαι

in the sense ('I am the cause of')

χειμάμυνα : A. *fr.* 711 M (= S. *fr.* 1112 P), = ἄμυνα τοῦ χειμάτος

χιλάρχος : A. *Pers.* 304 Δαδάκης, = ἄρχων χιλίων

ψευδομαντής : A. *Ag.* 1195, S. *OC* 1097, E. *Or.* 1667, = μαντευόμενος ψευδῆ

ψυχαγωγός : A. *Pers.* 687 γόους, title of drama in A., E. *Alc.* 1128, *fr.*

933 N², = ἀγωγός ψυχῶν

ὠμόσιτος : A. *Th.* 541 Σφίγγα, E. *Ph.* 1025 χαλαῖσι, *Ba.* 338 σκύλακες, =

σιτούμενος ὠμά

b. The first component is equivalent to the agent

δημόθροος (-ους) : A. *Ag.* 938 φήμη, 1409 and 1413 ἀράς, = θρεόμενος ὑπό

τοῦ δήμου; see also p. 331

ἠλιόκτυπος (?) : A. *Supp.* 155 ἠλιόκτυπον (Well, ἠλιόκτυπον M) γένος, =

κτυπούμενος ὑπό τοῦ ἠλίου

θεοφόρος : A. *Ag.* 1150 δύας, = φερόμενος (= 'possessed') ὑπό θεοῦ; see also p. 316

οἰστρόδονος : A. *Supp.* 17 βοός, = δονούμενος ὑπό οἰστρου; cf. οἰστρο-

δόνητος

οἰστροπλήξ : A. *Pr.* 681, S. *El.* 5 κόρης, E. *Ba.* 1229, πλησσομένος ὑπό
οἷστρου

οἰωνόθροος : A. *Ag.* 56 γόνον, = θρεόμενος ὑπό οἰωνῶν

c. The first component is an adjunct of place

ἀερόφοιτος : A. *fr.* 198 Μ κυσίν, = ἀέρι φοιτῶν; cf. ἠεροφοῖτις in *Il.*

19. 87 and ἀεροφοῦτας in Ion Eleg.

ἀκρόβολος : A. *Th.* 158 ἄλξεων²⁰⁷, = ἀκρόθεν βαλλόμενος?

ἀλύτυπος : A. *Pers.* 945 (?), E. *Or.* 373 (= 'seaman'), = ἀλύ τυπτόμενος

βυσσόφρων : A. *Ch.* 652 Ἐρινύς, = φρονῶν βυσσόθεν; cf. βυσσοδομεύω in Epic

δελτογράφος : A. *Eu.* 275 φρενί, = γράφων ἐν δέλτοις

δημηγόρος : A. *Supp.* 623 στροφάς, E. *Hec.* 254 τιμάς, = πρὸς τὸν δῆμον

ἀγορεύων

πυθόμαντις : A. *Ch.* 1030 Λοξίαν, S. *OT* 965 ἐστίαν (transf.), = Πυθοῦ μαντευόμενος

τυμβοχόος : A. *Th.* 1022 χειρώματα, = χεόμενος ἐπὶ τοῦ τύμβου

d. The first component is an adjunct of time

ἡμεροσκοπός : A. *Th.* 66 ὀφθαλμόν, S. *Ant.* 253, = ἡμέρας (i.e. 'during
the day') σκοπῶν

[νυκτίσεμνος ?] : A. *Eu.* 108 καὶ νυκτί σεμνά (νυκτόσεμνα M¹) δεῖπνα ...

ἔθουον. Both νυκτίσεμνα, accepted by most editors, and νυκτόσεμνα

are unparalleled, because adverbs of time are not found with

adjectives in composition (except with verbal adjectives; cf.

νυκτίπλαγκτος etc, p. 426). I suggest that we emend κἂν νυκτί

σεμνά δεῖπνα ... ἔθουον (νυκτί in the sense of ἐν νυκτί is very rare)

νυκτίφοιτος : A. *Pr.* 657 ὄνειράτα, = νυκτί φοιτῶν

e. The first component expresses manner, means, cause

- ἀλέρροθος : A. *Pers.* 367 πόρους, S. *Aj.* 412 πόροι, E. *Hipp.* 1205 ἀκτάς,
= ῥοθῶν ἀπό (ἐκ) τῆς ἀλός
- ἀλίστονος : A. *Pr.* 712 ραχίαισιν, = στένων ἀπό (ἐκ) τῆς ἀλός
- ἀναγνόδακρυς : A. *fr.* 372 M, = δακρύων ἀνάγκη²⁰⁸
- δολοφόνος : A. *Ag.* 1129 λέβητος, = φονεύων δόλω
- δορύμαργος : A. *Th.* 687 ἄτα, = μαργῶν δορυ
- δορύπωνος : A. *Th.* 169 πόλιν, 628 κακά, E. *EL.* 479 ἀνδρῶν, *IA* 771 δορυ-
πόνους ἀσπίσι Ἀχαιῶν (hypallage unless δορυπόνους = ὑπό δορός
πονουμένας), = πονῶν δορυ
- θηλυκτόνος : A. *Pr.* 860 Ἄρει (?), = κτείνων θήλει ('killing through a
woman') (?)
- θυμόμαντις : A. *Pers.* 224, = μαντευόμενος θυμῷ
- μουσόμαντις : A. *fr.* 75 M, = μαντευόμενος μούσῃ
- ναύστολος : A. *Th.* 857 (?) θεωρίδα, = στέλλων νηῖ (?)
- ξιφοκτόνος : A. *fr.* 296. 15 M, S. *Aj.* 10 χέρας, E. *Hel.* 354 δῶγμα,
= κτείνων ξίφει
- ὄνειρόμαντις : A. *Ch.* 33, = μαντευόμενος ὄνειροις
- πολεμοφθόρος : A. *Pers.* 653 ἄταις, = φθειρῶν πολέμῳ
- τοξόδαμνος : A. *Pers.* 86 Ἄρη, E. *Hipp.* 1451 Ἄρτεμιν, = *δαμνάς τόξῳ
- χειμωνότυπος : A. *Supp.* 34 λαίλαπι, = τύπτων χειμῶνι
- χρυσόγονος : A. *Pers.* 80 χρυσογόνου (-νόμου *v.l.*) γενεᾶς; according to
the ancient scholiast, there is an allusion to Perseus, who was
begotten of Zeus in the form of a shower of gold; χρυσῷ (= 'by
means of'?) γεγονώς.
- χρυσάμουβός : A. *Ag.* 437 ὁ χρυσάμουβός Ἄρης σωμαίων, (= ἀμείβων σώματα
χρυσῷ)

- f. The first component is equivalent to an accusative of specification

λέπαργος : A. *fr.* 609, 5 M κέρκου, *Trag. Adesp.* 231 βοός, = ἀργός τό λέπος
 στόμαργος : A. *Th.* 447, S. *El.* 607, E. *Med.* 525 γλωσσαργύαν, = ἀργός τό
 στόμα

- g. The first component expresses prolepsis

κρυσταλλοπήξ : A. *Pers.* 501 πόρον, = πεπηγώς εἰς κρύσταλλον; cf. μελαμπα-
 γές αἷμα in A. *Th.* 736

Some problematic compounds (objectiva?)

βλαψύφρονος: A. *Th.* 725 κατάρας βλαψύφρονος Οἰδιπόδα (Οἰδιπόδα βλαψύφρονος
 Tr, βλαψύφρονος Λαβδακίδα Maas). As the text stands, βλαψύφρονος
 presents two difficulties : i. The last syllable -νος is short,
 while a long one is required by the metre. ii. All later evidence
 wants βλαψύφρων to mean ὁ βλάπτων τὰς φρένας and not ὁ φρενοβλα-
 βής, as usually taken. Triclinios' and Maas' emendations solve
 the metrical problem but leave the problem of meaning untouched.
 I propose βλαψιφρόνους instead of βλαψύφρονος (n.b. βλαψύφρονος
v.l.) and the sense 'Oedipous' curses maddening (his children's)
 mind'. For a nominative *βλαψύφρονος beside βλαψύφρων, cf. ἄρπα-
 γος (A., S., and proper name) beside ἄρπαξ, ἀλάστορος (A., S.)
 beside ἀλάστωρ, as well as the compounds ῥιψάσπιδος (Eup.) beside
 ῥύψασπις, μελανδρουος (A.), αὐτόχθονος (A.) etc; for -φρονος, cf.
 the late ὑψηλόφρονος. See more on p. 468

ἐλέτροχος (?) : A. *Th.* 205 σύριγγες ἐλέτροχου (ἐλικότροχου Lowinski,
 perhaps rightly, see Page in OCT). Should ἐλι- be right, one

might compare ἑλίχρυσος²⁰⁹

λεοντόχορτος : A. fr. 650 M λεοντόχορτον (Dind., - χόρταν cod. Eust.; -χόρτον?) βούβαλιν. If -χορτος is substantival, the compound presumably belongs to the *determinativa* type: 'being the food of a lion' (ἢ ἔστι or ἐγένετο λέοντος χόρτος). If, on the other hand, -χορτος is verbal (cf. χορτάζω), the compound must belong to the *objectiva* type in the sense 'feeding a lion' (χορτάζουσα or χορτάσσα λέοντα)

ποιμάνωρ : A. Pers. 241. From the point of view of formation, ποιμάνωρ and ποιμανόριον (v. 74) present a difficulty which has not passed unnoticed²¹⁰. If ποιμάνωρ is a compound from ποιμαίνω and ἀνῆρ, one would instead have expected *ποιμαν-άνωρ. But ποιμάνωρ is not the only example of this kind. Lobeck²¹¹ compares the proper names Ποίμανδρος, Ποιμανδρία and Εὐφράνωρ and thinks that all these are in fact compounds with a syncopated stem as first component. A simpler explanation would be haplology, which Aeschylus seems to have used in other cases, too; cf. βδελύκτροπος, ἀκραγγής (p.p. 325, 449)

IV. Possessiva

Compound nouns of this type are considered to hold the highest position in word composition because of their beauty, comprehensiveness and precision²¹². In order to give the sense of these compounds, one has to use one participle of ἔχειν (or a synonym of ἔχειν expressing possession) plus the second component which is always a noun; the first component defines the second as in the *determinativa* type.

Coming to Aeschylus, we shall notice that the *possessiva* type includes more ἀπαξ than any other type of compounds. These belong

to various groups of formation.

1. The first component is an adjective

ἀβροδύαιτος : A. *Pers.* 41 Λυδῶν, = ἔχων ἀβράν δύαιταν

ἀβροχύτων : A. *Pers.* 543 εὐνάς, = ἔχων ἀβρόν χιτῶνα (= 'covering')

αἰνόλεκτρος : A. *Ag.* 713 Πάριον, = ἔχων (or σχών) αἰνόν λέκτρον²¹³

αἰολόστομος : A. *Pr.* 661 χρησμούς, = ἔχων αἰόλον στόμα (στόμα in the sense of 'saying', cf. γλῶσσα in the same sense)²¹⁴

αἰπύνωτος : A. *Pr.* 830 Δωδώνην, = ἔχων αἰπύ νῶτον

αἰσχρόμητις : A. *Ag.* 222 παρακοπά, = ἔχων αἰσχράν μητιν

ἀνελλήνιστολος : A. *Supp.* 234 ὄμιλον ἀνελληνόστολον (Bothe, ἀνέλληνα στόλον M), = ἔχων ἀνέλληνα στολήν

ἀργυρότοιχος : A. *Ag.* 1539 δροῦτης, = ἔχων ἀργυροῦν τοῦχον. It is surprising that compounds are formed only with ἀργυρο- and never with ἀργυρο-, while there are compounds with both χρυσο- and χρυσο-, both χαλκο- and χαλκο-

ἀρτιόφρων : A. *fr.* 252 M (ἀρ[τιόφ]ρων Snell, ἀρ[τίφ]ρων Lobel), = ἔχων ἀρτίαν φρένα

ἀρχαίοπλουτος : A. *Ag.* 1043 δεσποτῶν, S. *Ez.* 1393 ἐδώλια, = ἔχων ἀρχαῖον πλοῦτον

βαθύβουλος : A. *Pers.* 142 φροντίδα, = ἔχων βαθεῖαν βουλήν

βαθύχθων : A. *Th.* 306 αἶαν, = ἔχων βαθεῖαν χθόνα (i.e. 'soil')²¹⁵

βαρύδικος : A. *Ch.* 936 ποινά, = ἔχων βαρεῖαν δίκην

βδελύκτροπος : A. *Eu.* 52 Ἐρινύες; the word is usually taken to originate from *βλελυκτό-τροπος by haplology²¹⁶, = ἔχων βδελυκτόν τροπον

βλοσυρόφρων : A. *Supp.* 833 (*loc. corrupt.*), = ἔχων βλοσυράν φρένα

δαῦτόφρων : A. *Th.* 918 γόος (Blomf., δαῦτόφρων codd.), = ἔχων δαῖταν φρένα

- δεξιώνυμος : A. *Supp.* 607 χερσί, = ἔχων δεξιόν ὄνομα
- δηρόβλιος : A. *Th.* 524 θεοῖσι, = ἔχων δηρόν βίον
- δολιόφρων : A. *Ch.* 974 ποινά, E. *IA* 1301 Κύπρις, = ἔχων δολίαν φρένα
- δοχμόλοφος : A. *Th.* 114 ἀνδρῶν, = ἔχων δοχμόν λόφον
- δυσοδοπαίπαλος : A. *Eu.* 387 λάχη θεῶν δυσοδοπαίπαλα (M, δυσοπ. F, καὶ
δυσοπ. Tr). Cf. Call. *Dian.* 194 παίπαλά τε κρημνούς τε (cf.
Pfeiffer Call. ii, 64, Σ *ad v.* 194 n.) and Σ or Ar. *Nu.* 261 παί-
παλα καλοῦμεν τὰ τῶν χωρίων δύσβατα; = ἔχων δύσοδα παίπαλα
- ἐλευθερόστομος : A. *Supp.* 948 γλώσσης, = ἔχων ἐλεύθερον στόμα (in the
sense 'saying', cf. αἰολόστομος)
- εὐθύπορος : A. *fr.* 355. 11 M λα[χος] (?), = ἔχων εὐθύν πόρον
- εὐθύφρων : A. *Eu.* 1034 (?) 1040, = ἔχων εὐθεῖαν φρένα
- θεσπιφδός : A. *Ag.* 1134 τέχναί, S. *fr.* 456 P ἱερέας, E. *Med.* 668 etc.,
= ἔχων θέσπιν φδὴν
- θηλύνοος (-ους) : A. *Fr.* 1003, = ἔχων θῆλυον νοῦν
- θρασύσπλαγχνος : A. *Fr.* 730, E. *Hipp.* 424, = ἔχων θρασύ σπλάγχνον²¹⁷
- θρασύστομος : A. *Th.* 612 ἀνδράσι, *Ag.* 1399, E. *fr.* 3 N², = ἔχων θρασύ
στόμα; cf. αἰολόστομος and ἐλευθερόστομος
- ἰσόμοιρος : A. *Ch.* 319 σκότῳ φάος ἰσόμοιρον (Turn., ἰσοτίμοιρον M, ἀντί-
μοιρον Erf.; ἰσότιμον?), S. *El.* 87 ἀήρ, = ἔχων ἴσην μοῖραν. If
Erfundt's ἀντίμοιρον is right in A. *Ch.* 319, it must be analogous
to ἀντίμολπος (A. *Ag.* 17 ὕπνου ... ἀντίμολπον ἄκος); cf. ἀντιμοιρεῖ
(v.l. ἀντιμοιρία) in D. 36. 8
- ἰσόφηφος : A. *Eu.* 741, 795 δίκη, E. *Supp.* 353 πόλιν, = ἔχων ἴσας ψήφους
- κάκοσμος : A. *fr.* 486. 2 M οὐράνην, S. *fr.* 565 οὐράνην, = ἔχων κακὴν ὁσμὴν
- κακόσπλαγχνος : A. *Th.* 237, = ἔχων κακὸν σπλάγχνον
- κακόσχολος : A. *Ag.* 194 πνοαί, = φέρων κακὴν σχολήν (presumably implies

'light winds which are not good for sailing')

καλλύκαρπος : A. *Pr.* 369 Σικελίας, E. *HF* 464 Πελασγίας, *fr.* 1083 Ν², *Ba*
108 μύλακι, *Trag. Adesp.* 406 θύρσον, = ἔχων καλοῦς καρπούς

(= 'crops')

καλλύπαις : A. *Ag.* 762 πότμος, *Trag. Adesp.* 17 Λητώ, = ἔχων καλοῦς παῦ-
δας. Different is the meaning in E. *HF* 839 στέφανον (metaphor)

and E. *Or.* 964 ἄνασσα, where καλλύπαις = καλή παῦς οὔσα (*deter-*
minativa type)

καλλύπρωρος : A. *Th.* 533 βλάστημα, E. *Med.* 1335 σιάφος, = ἔχων καλήν πρῶ-
ραν (πρῶρα in a broad sense); see also p. 295

κελαινόφρων : A. *Eu.* 459 μήτηρ, = ἔχων κελαινήν φρένα

κελαινόχρως : A. *Supp.* 785 καρδία, = ἔχων κελαινόν χρώτα

κοιλογάστρω : A. *Th.* 496 κύτος κοιλογάστορος κύκλου, 1033 λύκοι, = ἔχων
κοίλην γαστέρα

κοινόλεκτρος : A. *Ag.* 1441, *Pr.* 560 δάμαρτα = ἔχων κοινόν λέκτρον

κουφόνοος (-οος) : A. *Pr.* 383 εὐηθάν, S. *Ant.* 342 ὀρνύθων, 617 ἐρώτων,
= ἔχων κοῦφον νοῦν; cf. κούφας ἀφροσύνας in S. *OC* 1230

κραταύλεως : A. *Ag.* 666 χθόνα, *fr.* 167 Ν² (?), E. *El.* 534 πέδω, = ἔχων
κραταιούς λᾶας

κραταύπιλος : A. *fr.* 624 M, = ὁ ἰσχυρόν πύλιον ἔχων according to Choerob.

λεπτοφάμαθος (?) : A. *Supp.* 3 στομύων λεπτοφάμαθων (Ραυω, λεπτομάθων, M
τῶν λεπτομάθων Stanl., λεπτοφάμμων H.F. Johansen), = ἔχων
λεπτὴν φάμαθον

λευκόπτερος : A. *Pr.* 993 νιφάδι, E. *Hipp.* 752, *Tr.* 847 ἀμέρας, = ἔχων
λευκόν πτερόν

μακράϊων : A. *fr.* 284. 2 M βίου, S. *Aj.* 194 σχολᾶ, *OT* 518 βίου, 1099,
Ant. 987 Μοῦραι, *OC* 152, = ἔχων μακρόν αἰῶνα (= duration)

μακροβίωτος : A. *Pers.* 262 αἰών, = ἔχων μακρόν βίωτον; cf. μακράων

βίος, presumably in the same sense

μανοστήμων (?) : A. *fr.* 688 M μανοστήμοις (?) πέπλοις, = ἔχων μανόν στή-

μονα. The ending -στημος (ζ noun in -μων) seems abnormal; should

we read μανοστήμοσι πέπλοις (n.b. ἔμμανοῦς στύλοις ἐπίπλοις v.l.

in Et. Gud.)? For resolution of the tenth element of an iambic

trimeter in Aeschylus, cf. *Pers.* 501 (if right), *Supp.* 259, 387,

Eu. 40, 797, *Pr.* 52

μεγάλουτος (?) : A. *Pers.* 1016 (μεγάλατε codd.), *Eu.* 791 (= 821) (μεγά-

λατου codd.), = ἔχων μέγαν οὔτον; see Maas on Theoc. 2. 72

μεγαλόμητις : A. *Ag.* 1426, = ἔχων μεγάλην μήτιν

μεγαλοσχήμεν : A. *Pr.* 408 τιμάν, = ἔχων μέγα σχῆμα²¹⁸, almost =μέγας

μελάγκερως : A. *Ag.* 1127 (dub. ref.)

μελάγκροκος : A. *Th.* 857 θεωρύδα, = ἔχων μέλανα κρόκον (= 'sail')

μελαγχύτων : A. *Pers.* 115 φρήν, = ἔχων μέλανα χιτῶνα, 'mournful'

μελάναιγις : A. *Th.* 699 Ἐρινύς, = ἔχων μέλαιναν ἀγύδα (=ceremonial dress)²¹⁹

μελανεύμων : A. *Eu.* 370 ἐφόδους, = ἔχων μέλανα εἴματα; transference of

the epithet

μελάνιππος : A. *fr.* 103 M νυκτός, = ἔχων μέλανας ἵππους; cf λευκοπῶλος

said of ἡμέρα; n.b. also a proper name

μελανόστερφος : A. *fr.* 721 M, = ἔχων μέλανα στέρφη

μεσόμφαλος : A. *Th.* 747 αλ., S. *OT* 480, E. *Ion* 462 αλ., = ἔχων ὀμφαλόν

μέσον (i.e. 'in the centre')?

μονόδους : A. *Pr.* 796 (of Phorkides), = ἔχων μόνον (= 'one only') ὀδόντα

μονόσκηπτρος : A. *Supp.* 374, θρόνοις, = μόνος ἔχων σκῆπτρον; cf. μονόφη-

φος in the same passage

μουνώφ : A. *Pr.* 804 στρατόν Ἀριμασπῶν, E. *Cyc.* 21, 648, = ἔχων μόνην

ᾠπα

- μυρικώς : A. *Pr.*, 569 βούταν, = ἔχων μυρίας ὄπας
 νεόλεκτρος : A. *fr.*, 355. 20 M, = ἔχων νέον λέκτρον
 ὀξύθυμος : A. *Eu.* 705 (of Areopago), E. *Med.* 319 γυνή, *Or.* 1198 φρονήμα-
 τος, *Ba.* 671, *Trag. Adesp.* 524. 2, = ἔχων ὀξύν θυμόν
 ὀξυκάρδιος : A. *Th.* 906, = ἔχων ὀξεῖαν καρδίαν
 ὀξύπρως : A. *Pr.* 423 αἰχμαῖς, = ἔχων ὀξεῖαν πρῶραν; cf. καλλύπρως
 ὀξύστομος : A. *Pr.* 674 μύωπι, 803 κύνας γρῦπας, E. *Supp.* 1206 μάχαιραν,
 = ἔχων ὀξύ στόμα
 ὀξύχειρ : A. *Ch.* 23 κόπῳ, = ἔχων ὀξεῖαν χεῖρα; transference of the epithet
 from ὁ κοπιόμενος to his κόπος
 ὀρθόκερως : A. *fr.* 109 M βοῦς, = ἔχων ὀρθά κέρα; in S. *fr.* 875 P, ὀρθό-
 κερως φρένη seems to mean ἡ ὀρθοῦσα τὰ κέρα (*objectiva*), cf. ὀρθό-
 θριξ and ὀρθόκραυρος in Hom.
 ὀρθώνυμος : A. *Ag.* 699 κῆδος, = ἔχων ὀρθόν ὄνομα
 περισσόφρων : A. *Pr.* 328, = ἔχων περισσὴν φρένα
 πικρόγλωσσος : A. *Th.* 787 ἀράς, = ἔχων πικράν γλῶσσαν
 πικρόκαρπος : A. *Th.* 693 ἀνδροκτασίαν, = ἔχων πικρόν καρπόν
 ποικιλεῖμων : A. *Pr.* 24 νύξ, = ἔχων ποικύλα εἴματα
 πολυαῖμων : A. *Supp.* 840 ἀποκοπὰ κρατός, = ἔχων (i.e. 'accompanied by')
 πολλά αἶματα
 πολυάνδρος : A. *Pers.* 73 Ἀσίας, 899 πόλεις, = ἔχων πολλοὺς ἄνδρας; see
 also p. 296
 πολυάνωρ : A. *Ag.* 62 γυναικός (of Helen), E. *IT* 1281 θρόνῳ, = ἔχων (in
 the sense 'being the object of', 'the prize of') πολλοὺς ἄνδρας
 πολυηλάκατος : A. *fr.* 30 M, = ἔχων πολλὰς ἡλανάτας
 πολύθεος : A. *Supp.* 424 ἔδρᾶν, presumably = ἔχων πολλοὺς θεοὺς
 πολύμιτος : A. *Supp.* 432 πέπλων, = ἔχων πολλοὺς μίτους

- πολυναύτης : A. *Pers.*, 83, = ἔχων πολλοὺς ναύτας
- πολύτεκνος : A. *Supp.*, 1029, *Pr.* 137 Τηθύος, E. *Med.*, 557 σπουδῆν, = ἔχων
πολλά τέκνα, and probably = τεκνώσα πολλά in E. *l.c.*
- πολύχειρ : A. *Pers.*: 83 E. *El.*, 488 (of Erinyes), = ἔχων πολλὰς χεῖρας
- πολύφαμμος : A. *Supp.*, 870 χῶμα πολύφαμμον (Emp., -φάμαθον M), = ἔχων
πολλήν φάμμον
- πυρσόκορσος : A. *fr.* 159 M λέοντος, = ἔχων πυρσὴν κέρσην
- σεμνόστομος : A. *Pr.*, 953, = ἔχων σεμνὸν στόμα
- στενόπορος : A. *Pr.*, 729 πύλαις, E. *Andr.*, 1143 ἐξόδους, *IT* 890 πέτρας,
IA 81 στενόπορ' Αὐλίδος βάρθρα, 1497 Αὐλίδος στενοπόρους ὄρμους,
= ἔχων στενὸν πόρον or στενὸς πόρος ὦν (*determinativa*, see p. 294)
- στενόστομος : A. *fr.* 157 M τεύχος, = ἔχων στενὸν στόμα
- ταχύμορος : A. *Ag.* 486, = ἔχων ταχύν μόρον
- ταχύπτερος : A. *Pr.* 88 πνοαί, = ἔχων ταχεά πτέρα
- τοσουτάρημος : A. *Pers.*, 432 πλήθος, = ἔχων τοσοῦτον ἀριθμὸν
- τρισοδζωος : A. *fr.* 640 M, = ἔχων τρισσὴν ζωὴν
- ὑστερόποινος : A. *Ag.* 58 Ἐρινύν, *Ch.* 383 ἄταν, = ἔχων ὑστέραν ποινήν
- ὑψηλόκρημνος : A. *Pr.* 5 πέτραις, = ἔχων ὑψηλὸν κρημνὸν
- φαλοχύτων : A. *Ch.* 1049 (of Erinyes; for the metre of this verse, cf v. 657
and *Th.* 547), = ἔχων φαλὸν χιτῶνα
- φοινικόπεδος : A. *fr.* 323 M φοινικόπεδον Ἐρυθρᾶς χεῦμα θαλάσσης, = ἔχων
φοινικοῦν πέδον
- χρυσεδόστολμος : A. *Pers.*, 159 δόμους, = ἔχων χρυσοῦν στολμὸν
- ψευδώνυμος : A. *Th.* 670, *Pr.* 85, 717, = ἔχων ψευδὲς ὄνομα
- ῥακίποινος : A. *Th.* 743 παρβασίαν, = ἔχων ῥακίαν ποινήν
- ῥαμόφρων : A. *Pers.* 911 *al.* S. *Aj.* 931 *al.*, E. *El.* 27 *al.*, = ἔχων ῥαμὴν
φρένα

2. The first component is a verb

τλησικάρδιος : A. *Ag.* 430 (?), *Pr.* 159, almost = ἔχων τλήμονα καρδίαν;
cf τλήθυμος (*Pi.*)

3. The first component is a noun

ἀλκίφρων : A. *Pers.* 92 λαός; ἀλκι- is not necessarily a dative, as in Homer,
cf. ἀναλκις

ἀνδρόβουλος : A. *Ag.* 11 κέαρ, = ἔχων βουλήν ἀνδρός; proper name in *Hdt.*

ἀστερωπός : A. *fr.* 369 M, E. *Hipp.* 851 αλ., = ἔχων ὤπα²²⁰ ἀστέρος

βούκερως : A. *Pr.* 588 παρθένου, S. *fr.* 959. 2 Ἰακχος, = ἔχων κέαρ βοός

γαμόρος : A. *Supp.* 613, *Eu.* 890, = ἔχων μόρον γῆς

γυναικόβουλος : A. *Ch.* 626 μήτιδας, = ἔχων βουλήν γυναικός; transference
of the epithet

γυναικόποινος : A. *Ag.* 226 πολέμων, = ἔχων (almost in the sense of
'having to do with', 'caused by') ποινήν γυναικός²²¹

δημόθροος (-ους) : A. *Ag.* 883 ἀναρχία, = ἔχων θροῦν τοῦ δήμου (i.e.
'accompanied by people's cries')

δολόφρων : A. *Supp.* 750, = ἔχων φρένα δολίαν (or μετά δόλου)? δολοφρονέω in *Hom.*

δορίγαμβρος : A. *Ag.* 686 Ἑλέναν, = ἔχων γαμβρόν δορί (i.e. 'by means
of war')

δρακοντόμαλλος : A. *Pr.* 799 Γοργόνες, = ἔχων μαλλούς δράκοντος

κυκνόμορφος A. *Pr.* 795 (of Phorkides), = ἔχων μορφήν κύκνου

κυνόφρων A. *Ch.* 621, = ἔχων φρένα κυνός

λινόδεσμος : A. *Pers.* 69 σχεδύα, = ἔχων δεσμόν (ἐκ) λίνου

λινόπτερος : A. *Pr.* 468 ὀχήματα, = ἔχων πτερὰ (ἐκ) λίνου

πυρωπός : A. *Pr.* 667 κεραυνόν, *fr.* 193. 5 M φλόγα, = ἔχων ὤπα πυρός;

cf. ἀστερωπός

σιδηρόφρων : A. *Th.* 52 θυμός, *Pr.* 242, E. *Ph.* 672, = ἔχων φρένα (ἐκ)

σιδήρου

ταυρόφθογγος : A. *fr.* 71 M μῦμοι, = ἔχων φθόγγον ταύρου

τεκνόποινος : A. *Ag.* 155 μῆνις, = ἔχων ποινήν τέκνων; cf. γυναικόποινος

φλογωπός : A. *Pr.* 253 πῦρ, *Pr.* 498 σήματα, = ἔχων ῥοπα (ἐκ) φλογός; cf.

ἀστερωπός, πυρωπός

φλογώψ : A. *Pr.* 791 ἀντολάς, = ἔχων ῥοπα φλογός; cf. φλογωπός

χαλκόςτομος : A. *Pers.* 415 ἐμβόλοις; S. *Aj.* 17 κώδωνος, = ἔχων στόμα

(ἐκ) χαλκοῦ

χρυσοπήληξ : A. *Th.* 107 δαῦμον (of Ares), E. *Ph.* 939 στάχυν, = ἔχων

πήληκα (ἐκ) χρυσοῦ

4. The first component is a pronoun

αὐτόκωπος : A. *Ch.* 163 αὐτόκωπα νωμῶν ξύφη (*loc. corr.?*), = ὁ ἀφ' ἑαυτοῦ

τήν κώπην ἔχων²²²

αὐτόπρεμνος : A. *Eu.* 401, S. *Ant.* 714, = ὁ σύν ἑαυτῷ τό πρέμνον ἔχων

αὐτότοκος : A. *Ag.* 137 πτάκα, = ὁ ἐν ἑαυτῷ τόν τόκον ἔχων

αὐτόφορτος : A. *Ch.* 675, S. *fr.* 251, = ὁ σύν ἑαυτῷ τόν φόρτον ἔχων²²³

5. The first component is a numeral

δεκέμβολος : A. *fr.* 226 M, = ἔχων δέκα ἔμβολα

δύθρονος : A. *Ag.* 42 τιμῆς, 109 κράτος, = ἔχων δύο θρόνους

δύλογχος : A. *Ag.* 643 ἄτην, = ἔχων δύο λόγχας

δύπαις : A. *Supp.* 315 Βῆλον, = ἔχων δύο παῦδας; see also p. 297

δύρρυμος : A. *Pers.* 47 τέλη, = ἔχων δύο ῥυμούς

δύσκηπτρος : A. *Ag.* 43 τιμῆς, = ἔχων δύο σκηπτρα

δύφροντις : A. *Ch.* 196, = ἔχων δύο φροντίδας

ἑκατογκάρανος ; A. *Pr.* 353 Τυφῶνα, = ἔχων ἑκατόν κάρηνα; cf. ἑκατοντακάρανος in Pi.

ἑπτάρους : A. *fr.* 193 M Νεῦλος, = ἔχων ἑπτὰ ῥοὰς

πεντηκοντάπαις : A. *Supp.* 317, = ἔχων πενήκοντα παῦδας; see also p. 296

τρίγωνος : A. *Pr.* 813 χθόνα, *fr.* 114 M ρυθμοῖς, = ἔχων τρεῖς γωνίας

τρίμοιρος : A. *Ag.* 872 χλαῦναν, = ἔχων τρεῖς μοῦρας

τρίμορφος : A. *Pr.* 516 Μοῦραι, = ἔχων τρεῖς μορφάς

τρίρρυμος : A. *Pers.* 47 τέλη, = ἔχων τρεῖς ῥυμούς; cf. δίρρυμος

τρίσκαλμος : A. *Pers.* 679 νᾶες, 1075 βάρισιν, = ἔχων τρεῖς σκαλμούς

τρισώματος : A. *Ag.* 870 Γηρύων, E. *HF*24 κῦνα, 423 βοτῆρα, 1271 Τυφῶνας, *Ion* 204 ἀλικάν, = ἔχων τρία σώματα

χιλιοναύτης : A. *Ag.* στόλον, E. *IT* 141 κώπα, = ἔχων χιλίους ναύτας

6. The first component is a preposition

ἀμφύβουλος : A. *Eu.* 733; cf. ἀμφινεικῆς

ἀμφιμήτωρ : A. *fr.* 110 M (cf. Hsch. ἀμφιμήτορες· οἱ ἐκ πολλῶν μητέρων γεγονότες ἀδελφοί. Αἰσχύλος Ἡρακλ(ε)ῦδ(αις) ; Sud. A 1747 Ad1. ἀμφιμήτωρ· ὁ ἑτερομήτωρ. Αἰσχύλος), E. *Andr.* 466 κόρους

ἀντίδουπος : A. *Pers.* 120, 1040, 1048, 1066, = ἔχων δοῦπον ἀντίον (i.e. 'responding')

ἀντίπνοος (-ους) : A. *Ag.* 148 ἀπλοίας, *Pr.* 1087 στάσιν, = ἔχων πνοήν ἀντίαν (i.e. 'contrary')

ἔμμοτος : A. *Ch.* 471 ἄκος (?), = ἔχων μοτούς (sc. 'in it')?

ἔναιμος : A. *fr.* 464. 14 M, = ἔχων αἷμα (sc. 'in it' or 'in himself')

ἔνδαῖς : A. *Eu.* 1044 (?); if right, = ἔχων δᾶδας ('in it')

ἔνδροσος : A. *Ag.* εὐνῆν, = ἔχων δρόσον ('in it')

ἔνθεος : A. *Th.* 497, *Ag.* 1209 τέχναλσιν, *Eu.* 17 φρένα, = ἔχων τόν θεόν (in it)

- ἔνθηρος : A. *Ag.*, 562 τρίχα, S. *Ph.* 698 ποδός, *Ichn.* 216 πάγον E. *Rh.* 289
 δρυμόν, *fr.* 669. 2 N², = ἔχων θήρας (in it); probably 'full of
 vermin' in A. *Ag.* 562.
- ἔννοος (-ους) : A. *Pr.* 444, S. *OT* 916 ἀνήρ, E. *Ba.* 1270, = ἔχων νοῦν
 ('in himself')
- ἐπάργεμος : A. *Ag.* 1113 θεσφάτους, *Ch.* 665 λόγους, *Pr.* 499 σήματα, = ἔχων
 ἄργεμον ('on it')
- κατάπτερος : A. *Pr.* 798 Γοργόνες; E. *Or.* 176, = ἔχων πτερά ('all over'?)
- παράμουςος : A. *Ch.* 467 παράμουςος ἄτας ...πλαγᾶ, E. *Ph.* 785; παρα- in
 the sense 'in harmony with'?
- πάρορνις : A. *Eu.* 770 πόρους, Πάρορνις is usually taken as a mere syno-
 nym of δύσορνις. The point of the passage, however, is that the
 prospective invader will prove to rely on deceitful omens sent
 by Orestes, so he is going to regret his invasion (v. 771 ὡς αὐ-
 τοῦσι μεταμέλη πόνος). Παρα- seems to imply deception, mislead-
 ing, as in παράγω (*Pers.* 98), παραπαφύσκω (*Eu.* 728), παρασύρω
 (*Pr.* 1065) etc.
- παρώνυμος : A. *Eu.* 8; παρα- implies succession
- περίθυμος : A. *Th.* 724 κατάρας, *Ch.* 40; περι- is intensive
- περίοργος : A. *Ag.* 216 (?); περι- is intensive
- περιώδυνος : A. *Ag.* 1448 μοῦρα; περι- is intensive
- σύγχορτος : A. *Supp.* 5 χθόνα, E. *Andr.* 17 πεδία, *HF* 371 *fr.* 179 N² πεδία
- συνέστιος : A. *Th.* 773, *Ag.* 704 Διός, S. *OT* 249, E. *Alc.* 1151, *El.* 784
- σύνουρος : A. *Ag.* 495 κάσις πηλοῦ ξύνουρος ... κόνις
- ὑπέργηρως : A. *Ag.* 79; ὑπερ- is intensive
- ὑπέρπλουτος : A. *Pr.* 466 χλιδῆς; cf. ὑπέργηρως
- ὑπέρτολμος : A. *Ch.* 594 φρόνημα; cf. ὑπέργηρως, ὑπέρπλουτος

ὑπέριονος : A. *Eu.* 569 γήρυμα; cf ὑπέργηρος

7. The first component is a prefix

ἄβυσσος : A. *Th.* 950 πλοῦτος, *Supp.* 470 πέλαγος, 1058 ὄψιν E. *Ph.* 1605

χάσματα, = ὁ ἄνευ βυσσοῦ (= 'depth')

ἀγάλακτος : A. *Ag.* 718 λέοντος ἔνιν ἀγάλακτον, = ὁ ἄνευ γάλακτος? see ἄστωνος

ἀγεύτων : A. *Pr.* 270 πάγου, E. *EL.* 1130 οἶκος, = ὁ ἄνευ γευτόνων //(p. 341)

ἄγοος : A. *Th.* 1063, = ὁ ἄνευ γόων

ἄδασμος : A. *fr.* 77 M, = ὁ ἄνευ δασμοῦ

ἄειλος : A. *fr.* 748 M πεδύα, = ὁ ἄνευ εἴλης

ἄθηρος : A. *fr.* 419 M ἡμέρα, = ὁ ἄνευ θήρας?

ἀκίθαρις : A. *Supp.* 681 Ἄρη, = ὁ ἄνευ κιθάριος (i.e. 'joyless')

ἄκομπος : A. *Th.* 554 ἀνήρ, = ὁ ἄνευ κόμπου

ἀλίμενος : A. *Supp.* 768 χθόνα, *fr.* 116. 3 M γάμον, = ὁ ἄνευ λιμένος

ἄμισθος : A. *Ag.* 979 ἀοιδά, *Ch.* 733, = ὁ ἄνευ μισθοῦ

ἄμομφος : A. *Eu.* 413 (?), 475, 678, = ὁ ἄνευ μομφῆς

ἀναύματος : A. *Eu.* 302 βόσκημα, = ὁ ἄνευ αὔματος

ἀναυλος : A. *fr.* 496. 8 M βρέγμα, S. *fr.* 699 μέλη, E. *HF* 879 (?), *Ph.* 790

κῶμον ἀναυλότατον, = ὁ ἄνευ αὔλοῦ; for its sense, cf. ἀκίθαρις, ἄχο-
ρος etc.

ἀνήλιος : A. *Th.* 859 (?), *Ch.* 51 δνόφοι, 386 λάμπη (?), *Pr.* 453 μυχοῖς,

S. *OC* 676 φυλλάδα, E. *Alc.* 438 αἰ., = ὁ ἄνευ ἡλίου

ἄοινος : A. *Eu.* 107 χόσς, 860 θυμώμασιν, S. *OC* 100, = ὁ ἄνευ οἴνου. A. *Eu.*

860 may imply that θυμώματα are usually the result of wine, cf. παροινεῖν

ἄπαππος : A. *Ag.* 311 φάος ... οὐκ ἄπαππον Ἰδαίου πυρός; for the syntax,

cf. S. *EL.* 1002 ἄλυκος ἄτης

ἀπρόξενος : A. *Supp.* 239, = ὁ ἄνευ προξένου

ἄσκευος : A. *fr.* 197 Μ ναύταισιν, S. *El.* 36, *OC* 1029, = ὁ ἄνευ σκευῆς
 ἀτέλευτος : A. *Ag.* 1451 ὕπνου, = ὁ ἄνευ τελευτῆς; cf. ἀτελεύτητος in Hom.

ἀτέρμων : A. *Eu.* 634 πέπλω, E. *Hec.* 926 αὐγᾶς, *Hel.* 1472 (conj.), = ὁ
 ἄνευ τέρμονος

ἄφιλος : A., S., E., = ὁ ἄνευ φίλων

ἀχείματος : A. *Supp.* 136, = ὁ ἄνευ χείματος; cf. ἀχείμαντος in Alc.

ἄχορος : A. *Supp.* 635, 685 Ἄρη, S. *OC* 1223 μοῦρα, E. *Cyc.* 124 χθόνα,
 = ὁ ἄνευ χοροῦ; cf. ἄναυλος, ἀκίθαρος

ἀχρήματος : A. *Pers.* 167, S. *fr.* 560 P, = ὁ ἄνευ χρημάτων

8. The first component is an adverb or an adverbial prefix

a. δυσ- and εὐ-

δυσᾶδελφος : A. *Th.* 870, = ἔχων κακόν ἀδελφόν

δυσάνωρ : A. *Supp.* 1063 γάμον, = ἔχων κακόν ἄνδρα; by transference of
 the epithet, γάμος δυσάνωρ means 'a marriage with a bad husband'
 just as γάμος Αἴγυπτιογενῆς (v. 1053) means 'a marriage with some-
 one who is born in Egypt'; cf. also v. 106 ἐμόν γάμον = 'a mar-
 riage with me'

δυσδαίμων : A., S., E., = ἔχων κακόν δαίμονα

δύσδαμαρ : A. *Ag.* 1319 ἄνδρός, = ἔχων κακὴν δάμαρτα

δύσεδρος : A. *Ag.* 746, = ἔχων κακὴν ἔδραν

δύσελπις : A. *Ch.* 412, = ἔχων κακὴν ἐλπίδα

δυσήλιος : A. *Eu.* 396 κνέφας, E. *Rh.* 247, Mosch, 6, 5 (?), *Trag. Adesp.*
 340 θέρος; almost a synonym of ἀνήλιος

δύσθεος : A. *Supp.* 422 ἐμβολαῦς, *Ag.* 1590 πατήρ, *Ch.* 46 γυναῖ, 191 φρόνημα,
 525, S. *El.* 289 μύσημα; cf. δυσήλιος above

- δύσκαπνος : A. *Ag.* 774 δώμασιν, *Chaer.* 39, = ἔχων κακόν καπνόν
- δύσοιμος : A. *Ch.* 945 τύχας, = ἔχων κακόν οἶμον
- δυσόμυλος : A. *Ag.* 746, = ἔχων κακόν ὄμιλον
- δυσόμματος : A. *Eu.* 388, = ἔχων κακὰ ὄμματα, almost 'having no eyes'
- δύσορμος (1) : A. *Pers.* 448 νῆσος, = ἔχων κακοὺς ὄρμους
- δύσορμος (2) : A. *Ag.* 194 πνοαί, = ἔχων κακὴν ὄρμην (in the sense of
'direction', see L.S.J. s.v. III)
- δύσορνος : A. *Th.* 838, E. *Hipp.* 759, = ἔχων κακόν ὄρνον (in the sense
of οἰωνός)
- δυσπάλαμος : A. *Supp.* 867 (cf. 865), *Eu.* 847 (= 880) δόλοιοι, = ἔχων κακὴν παλάμην
- δύστομος (?) : A. *fr.* 223 M δυστιόμων λ[όγων
- δυσφρων : A., S., E., = ἔχων κακὴν φρένα
- εὐαίων : A. *Pers.* 711 βίοτον, S. *Tr.* 81 βίοτον αλ., E. *Ion* 126 αλ.,
= ἔχων ἀγαθόν αἰῶνα
- εὐγλωσσοσ : A. *Supp.* 775 φρενί, E. *fr.* 56. 3 N², *fr.* 899. 1 N² μέλος,
= ἔχων ἀγαθὴν γλῶσσαν
- εὐέδρος : A. *Th.* 97 μάκαρας, 319 εὐέδροι ..., στάθητε, = ἔχων ἔδραν ἀγα-
θὴν (cf. Σ; ἐπ' ἀγαθῶ ἰδρυμένοι)
- εὐεῖμων : A. *Pers.* 181 γυναῖκα' εὐεῖμονε, = ἔχων καλὰ εἶματα
- εὐήλιος : A. *Eu.* 906, E. *Hipp.* 129 πέτρας, *IT* 1139 πῦρ, *Ph.* 674 (?); cf.
δυσήλιος
- εὐήρετμος : A. *Pers.* 376 σκαλμόν, S. *OC* 716, E. *Ion* 1160 ναῦς, = ἔχων
καλὰ ἔρετμά
- εὐήτριος : A. *fr.* 466 M, = ἔχων καλόν ἥτριον
- εὐκτέανος : A. *Pers.* 897, = ἔχων καλὰ κτέανα
- εὐμέτρος : A. *Ag.* 1010 σφενδόνας, *fr.* 494. 12M, = ἔχων ἀγαθόν μέτρον
(in the sense of 'proper size')

- εὐμήχανος : A. *Eu.* 381 (of Erinyes), = ἔχων ἀγαθὴν μηχανήν
 εὐπάτωρ : A. *Pers.* 969, = ἔχων ἀγαθὸν πατέρα
 εὐποκος : A. *Ag.* 1416 νομεύμασιν, = ἔχων καλὸν πόκον
 εὐποτμος : A. *Ag.* 245 παιῶνα, S. *fr.* 568 P, = ἔχων ἀγαθὸν πότμον
 εὐπρόσωπος : A. *Ch.* 969 τύχα, S. *Aj.* 1009, E. *Ph.* 1336 φοριμύους, = ἔχων
 καλὸν πρόσωπον
 εὐρις : A. *Ag.* 1093, S. *Aj.* 8(?), = ἔχων ἀγαθὴν ῥύνα
 εὐσπλαγχνος : A. *fr.* 494. 33 (vs. mutil.)
 εὐτεκνος : A. *Supp.* 275 βοός, E. *Hec.* 581 *al.*, = ἔχων ἀγαθὰ τέκνα
 εὐτράπεζος : A. *Ag.* 243 ἀνδρῶνας, E. *fr.* 670. 2 N² and 1052. 3 N² βέος,
 = ἔχων ἀγαθὴν τράπεζαν

b. Other adverbs

- αἰείζωος : A. *Supp.* 988 ἄχθος, *fr.* 60 M, S. *fr.* 740 P γενεά, 741 P ἔλκος,
 Trag. Adesp. 22 πένθος
 ἀρίδακρος : A. *Pers.* 947 γόον; ἀρι- is intensive
 διχόφρων : A. *Th.* 899 πότμω
 ζάπυρος : A. *Pr.* 1084 ἔλικες στεροπῆς; ζα- is intensive
 ὀμαίμων : common in tragedy
 ὀμοδέμνιος : A. *Ag.* 1108 πόσιν
 ὀμόπτερος : A. *Pers.* 559 νᾶες, *Supp.* 224 κίρκων, *Ch.* 174
 ὀμόσπλαγχνος : A. *Th.* 890 πλευρωμάτων, S. *Ant.* 511
 ὀμόστολος : A. *Supp.* 496 φύσις, S. *OT* 212 Βάκχον Μαϊνάδων ὀμόστολον
 ὀμότοιχος : A. *Ag.* 1004
 παλαίχθων : A. *Th.* 105 Ἄρης, proper name in *Supp.*
 πάνδικος : A., S., E.; παν- is intensive
 πάνοιζος : A. *Ch.* 49 ἐστία; cf. πάνδικος

- πάνολβος : A. *Supp.* 582 παῦδα; cf. πάνδικος
 πανώλεθρος : common in tragedy
 τηλουρός : A. *Pr.* 1 πέδον, E. *Andr.* 889 πεδία, *Or.* 1325

V. Three more types of compound nouns

Apart from the compound nouns of the four types which have so far been dealt with, there are in Aeschylus a few more compounds that cannot fit in any of the previous categories.

A first group consists of adverbial adjectives expressing the time at which something takes place. These are:

- ἀωρόνυκτος : A. *Ch.* 34 ἀμβόαμα, = ὁ ἀωρί τῆς νυκτός²²⁴
 εὐήμερος : A. *fr.* 223a M τύχαις, S. *Aj.* 709 φάος, E. *Hyps.* 64, 62 = ὁ
 ἐν ἀγαθῇ ἡμέρᾳ
 πανήμερος : A. *Pr.* 1024 αἰετός ..., ἄκλιτος ... δαιταλεύς πανήμερος, S.
Tr. 660, = ὁ πᾶσαν τὴν ἡμέραν; cf. πανημέριος in Epic
 πάνωρος : A. *Supp.* 690 φέρματι, = ὁ πᾶση ὥρᾳ
 τριτόσπονδος : A. *Ag.* 245 παιῶνα (Hartung, αἰῶνα codd.), = ὁ ἐπὶ τῇ τρίτῃ σπονδῇ(?)

A second group includes compound nouns which are analysed into a relative sentence; in it, the noun which is the first component becomes the subject of the passive or intransitive verb which is the second component. See also the examples in -τος, p. 424f, and the examples in -ής, p. 443f

- βούνομος : A. *fr.* 404 M Σπερχειέ ποταμέ βούνομό τ' ἐπιστροφάι, E. *El.* 181
 ἀκτάν, = οἷ βόες νέμονται; for its usage in Sophocles, see p. 340
 κρεουργός : A. *Ag.* 1529 ἦμαρ, = ἐν ᾧ κρέα ἠργάσθη
 μυκτηρόκομος : A. *Th.* 464 πνεύμασιν, = ᾧ οἱ μυκτηῖρες κομποῦσιν
 ναύπορος : A. *Eu.* 10 ἀκτάς, = οἷ αἰ νῆες πορεύονται

τόξουλος : A. *Pers.* 55 λήματι, 239 αἰχμή, = ὅ τὸ τόξον ἔλκεται

χειρότονος : A. *Th.* 172 λιτάς, = ἐν αἷς αἱ χεῖρες τεύνονται

χοιρόκτονος : A. *Eu.* 283 καθαρμοῖς, = ἐν οἷς χοῖροι κτείνονται; see also
below

A final group consists of compound nouns of the type 'noun + verb' and may be analysed if we see the noun component as a possessive genitive and the verb as a passive participle.

(βούνομος : S. *OT* 26 ἀγέλαις, = βοῶν νεμομένων; for its usage in Aeschylus, see p. 339)

μητροκτόνος : A. *Eu.* 281 μύασμα (i.e. 'the blood'), E. *IT* 1200 κηλῆς,
Or. 833 αἷμα, 1649 αἵματος, = μητρός καταθείσης

(νυμφοκόμος : E. *IA* 1087 γάμον, = νύμφης κομουμένης; for its usage in Aeschylus, see p. 317)

παρθενόσφαγος : A. *Ag.* 209 ῥεύθρους (?); if ῥεύθρους is right, παρθενο-
σφάγοις must mean παρθένου σφαγείσης

πολισσονόμος : A. *Pers.* 853 βιοτάς, = πόλεως νεμομένης; see also p. 319

χοιρόκτονος : A. *fr.* 648 M αἵματος, = χοῖρου καταθέντος; see also above

Problematic compounds of all types

ἀήσυρος : A. *Pr.* 452 κατώρυχες ... ἔναλον (sc. ἀνθρώπου) ὡστ' ἀήσυροι
μύρμηκες. The scholiast's interpretation (οἱ περωτοῦ ἢ κοῦφου) supported by lexicographers (Hsch., *EM* 23. 20, *Sud.*, *Ap. S.* p. 12. 6) and *Call. fr.* 311 seems to suggest that ancient scholars did not associate the word with σύρω but rather with ἄημι. One can hardly understand why, whether περωτοῦ or κοῦφου, ants should because of that live κατώρυχες.

ἀπέρωπος (?); A. *Ch.* 600 ἀπέρωπος (-τος cod.) ἔρως. The emendation ἀπέ-

ρωπος is based on Σ (ἀντί τοῦ στυγνός καί ὑπερήφανος), cf Phryn. P.S.p. 10 B (... ἀναιδής σκληρός, τράχυς, ὄζον ἀπερκόπος ...) EM 120. 41 (... στυγνόν, ὑπερήφανον ...) and Hsch. (ἀπέρωπος ἀπάνθρωπος) and is probably right

ἀρειθύσανος : A. *fr.* 331 M. According to Mette's restoration (from Paus. a 146 Erbse, Hsch. a 7109 + 7191 L), ἀρειθύσανοι is epithet of Ἡνίοχοι in the sense Ἄρειος θύσανοι (see *determinativa* p. 294f)

ἄστονος : A. *Th.* 857 ἄστονον (ἄστολον, ναύστολον *νν. ll.*) θεωρίδα. Cf. Hsch. ἄστονον· ἄλυπον, μεγαλόστονον. The latter may well refer to A. *l.c.* but suspicion arises from the fact that compounds prefixed by ἀ- intensive are not to be easily found in Aeschylus; ἀνησις and ἄοζος (p. 300) are different in formation, because they presuppose νῆσις and ὄζος, and ἀγάλακτος in *Ag.* 718, despite Hsch. gloss. a 255 (256?), 262, 272, (291?) and 294 L²²⁵, is usually interpreted as having a privative ἀ-²²⁶.

ἀστύνικος : E. *Eu.* 915 πόλις. The relation of the first component of the compound ἀστυ- to the noun qualified πόλις raises certain questions. If πόλις means 'the citizens' and ἀστυ- 'the city', as seems to be the case in *Th.* 221 (ἀστυδρομουμένην πόλις), ἀστύνικος πόλις may mean 'citizens fetching a victory claimed by the city'

βαθυχαῖος : A. *Supp.* 858 (*loc. corrupt.*). For the second component of the compound, see Gow, *Theoc.* ii, 132 (χαός or χᾶτος). The formation βαθύς + adjective seems to be late.

δύκελλα : A. *fr.* 329. 4 M, S. *Ant.* 250, E. *HF* 944, *Ph.* 1155. Its exact etymology is uncertain; for the second component, cf. μακέλλα

δύκρος (or -ους) : A. *fr.* 239 M, 428 M. For its uncertain etymology,

see Chantraine s.v.

δύσγρος : A. *Th.* 985 (dub.). The compound does not seem to make sense in the passage

δύσχιμος : A. *Pers.* 567 κελεύθους, *Th.* 503 δράκοντα, *Ch.* 186 πλημμυρίδος, *fr.* 689 M ὄρων, E. *Supp.* 962 πνευμάτων, *Ba.* 15 χθόνα. Cf. μελάγχιμος below.

—μελάγχιμος: A. *Pers.* 301 νυκτός, *Supp.* 719 γυίοισι, 745 στρατῶ, *Ch.* 11 φάρεσιν, *fr.* 164 M λευκοῖς τε ... μόροισι καὶ μελαγχίμοις. Many of the instances of both δύσχιμος and μελάγχιμος show that association with a stem χιμ- which would be related to χειμ- is improbable.

εὐέξοδος : A. *Pers.* 688 ἐστὶ δ' οὐκ εὐέξοδον. The Scholiast may be right when he explains οὐ δυνατόν ταχέως ἐξιέναι. Cf. Hes. *Th.* 732 τοῖς οὐκ ἐξιτόν ἐστι, which Aeschylus had probably in mind.

θερμόνους : A. *Ag.* 1172

—φαιδρόνους: A. *Ag.* 1229

ἰσόφυχος : A. *Ag.* 1470 κράτος <τ'> ἰσόφυχον (*suppl.* Herm.) The compound is usually suspected on the ground that there are hardly any parallels for the relation of ἴσο- to the second component²²⁷

νεόκοτος : A. *Pers.* 256 κακὰ, *Th.* 803 πράγος; for the second component, cf. ἀλλόκοτος and ὑπέροτος below

—ὑπέροτος: This is the reading of the mss. in A. *Ag.* 468 and 822 and should probably be restored instead of ὑπέροκτος wherever required by the metre. Cf. νεόκοτος above.

νηλίπους : A. *fr.* 186. 21 M νηλίπουν [μέ]λευθον, S, *OC* 349; cf. νηλίπεζος and see Gow on *Theoc.* ii, 89 (Σ *Theoc.* 4. 56)

πλουτόχθων : A. *Eu.* 947 γόνος; cf. Σ: ὁ καρπὸς ὁ ἐκ γῆς πλουτίων, which

hardly renders the compound as it is,

χαλκοκέραυτος ; A. *fr.* 323 Μ λύμαν, Allusion to the name of a lake?

χιονόβοσκος ; A. *Supp.* 559 λειμῶνα; cf. Σ: φασί γὰρ λυομένης χιόνος παρὰ

Ἴνδοις πληροῦσθαι αὐτόν, i.e. ὁ ὑπὸ χιόνος βοσκόμενος?

C. Suffixed nouns

I. Vowel and diphthongal stems

1. Feminine nouns in -ή (-ῆ) or -η (except those deriving from adjectives)

Nouns of this type are mostly nouns of action. As with most abstract nouns, transference of the sense is possible from the action to a concrete noun related to it. This is usually the object of the underlying verb as it appears after the action is over, but it can also be the means or the instrument used in the action or even the place related to the action²²⁸.

All nouns in -ή(-η) appearing first in Aeschylus correspond to a verb except ἰή and κορορυγή, which are onomatopoeic nouns formed on the analogy of other nouns in -ή²²⁹, and χνόη, which is of uncertain origin. Unlike nouns in -η, oxytone nouns in -ή are often derived from compound verbs. The formation tends to be rare in the *Prometheus*.

a. Nouns in -ή

ἀγή : A. *Pers.* 425, E. *Supp.* 693, = 'a broken object' : < ἄγνυμι

ἀναφυγή : A. *Ch.* 943 : < ἀναφεύγω (X.+)

ἀπαιολή : A. *fr.* 309 M : ~ἀπαιολάω (E.). For the accent, see Σ on Ar.

Nu. 1150 Ἄριστοφάνης δέ οἱ ἐξύνεσθαί φησι τὴν ἐσχάτην

ἀποφθορά : A. *Eu.* 187 : < ἀποφθείρω (A.,Hp.)

βαφή : A. *Pers.* 317, *Ag.* 239, 612, 960, *Ch.* 1013, S. *Aj.* 651, E. *HF* 1190,

Ach. 40; = a) 'dye', b) 'an object dyed', c) 'dyeing': < βάπτω

βοσκή : A. *Eu.* 266, *fr.* 125.24 M, E. *Hel.* 1331 ; = 'fodder', 'pasturage'

διατομή : A. *Th.* 935 : < διατέμνω (Hom.+)

ἐκδοχή : A. *Ag.* 299, E. *Hipp.* 866 : < ἐκδέχομαι

ἐπεμβολή : A. *fr.* 535.7 M γῆς ἐπεμβολάς(-πολάς Pa²)... λέληνται ; un-
certain meaning

ἐπιλαβή : A. *Supp.* 432 : < ἐπιλαμβάνομαι

ἐπιρροή : A. *Ag.* 1510, *Eu.* 694, *fr.* 412 M, E. *Andr.* 349, *fr.* 573.2 N² :
< ἐπιρρέω

ἐπωπή : A. *Supp.* 539 πῶπας, = 'the place where Io was watched over'²³⁰ ;
~ ἐπωπάω, cf. ἀπαιολή

ἑά : A. *Pers.* 936, E. *Rh.* 553 ; onomatopoeic noun, cf. ἰώή

καταλλαγή : A. *Th.* 767, *Trag. Adesp.* 218 : < καταλλάσσω

καταστροφή : A. *Supp.* 442, *Eu.* 490, S. *OC* 103 : < καταστρέφω

καταφθορά : A. *Ch.* 211, E. *Ion* 1237 : < καταφθείρω

κορκορυγή : A. *Th.* 345 ; onomatopoeic noun for any internal noise, cf.
διακορκορυγέω in Ar. *Nu.* 387 in humorous use

κουρά : a) A. *Ch.* 226, E. *Supp.* 974, = 'lock of hair cut off', b) S.

fr. 659.7 P, E. *Alc.* 427, *Tr.* 141, *Or.* 458, *Hel.* 1054, = 'cutting
off', c) E. *Alc.* 512, 819, 827, *Supp.* 97, = 'head shorn'

λαχή : A. *Th.* 914 τάφων πατρῶν λαχαί, = σκαφή according to Σ, cf. ἀμφι-
λαχαίνω in Hom.

ὄλκη : A. *Supp.* 884 : < ἔλκω

παρακοπή : A. *Ag.* 223, *Eu.* 329, 342 : < παρακόπτω (Hr.+)

παραλλαγή : A. *Ag.* 490 : < παραλλάσσω

παραφορά : A. *Eu.* 330, 343 : < παραφέρωμαι

πειρά : A. *Ch.* 860 πειραί κοπάνων, = ἄγμα according to Σ, i.e. the
means of πείρειν (Er.+)

προστροπή : A. *Pers.* 216, *Ch.* 21, 85, *Eu.* 718, S. *OC* 558, E. *IT* 618,
Heracl. 108, = 'supplication' ; E. *Alc.* 1156 βωμούς τε κνισῶν

βουθύτοιου προτροπαῦς, = 'sacrifices', i.e. the means of προ-
τρέπειν (Pi.,A.)

σαγή (σά-?) : A. *Pers.* 240, *Th.* 125, 391, *Ch.* 560, 675, *S. fr.* 1092 P,
E. *Rh.* 207, *HF* 188 ; it always refers to things someone or some-
thing is packed with, i.e. the means of σάπτειν

σκοπή : A. *Supp.* 786, = 'looking out'; *Supp.* 713, *Ag.* 289, 309, *Ion* 47,
= 'look-out place', cf. ἐπωπή

σπορά : A. *Pr.* 855(?), 871(?), *S. Aj.* 1298 *al.*, E. *Andr.* 637 *al.*,
= σπαρεύς, σπέρμα, σπεύρειν

συνεμβολή : A. *Pers.* 396, *Ag.* 985 : < συνεμβάλλω

ταγή : A. *Ag.* 110 ξύμφρονα ταγάν(?); this is supposed to mean ξύμφρονας
ταγούς but there is hardly any parallel for τᾱ- despite τᾱγός²³¹

ύφή : A. *Ag.* 949, E. *Ion* 1146 *al.*, = τό ύφασμένον²³²

b. Nouns in -η

ἄνη : A. *Th.* 713 ; cf. verb ἄνω

λάμπη : A. *Eu.* 387 ἀνηλύψ λάμπη, *Eu.* 1042 πυριδάπτη λάμπη (? λαμπάδι
codd.); cf. λάμπω

λύμη : A. *Th.* 879, *Supp.* 877, *Pr.* 148, 426, *Eu.* 377, *S. El.* 1195 *al.*,
E. *Heracl.* 470 *al.* ; cf. λυμαίνομαι and λῦμα

νεύκη : A. *Ag.* 1378? (νύκης codd.), E. *Or.* 1679(?); cf. νεικέω and νεῦκος

πλάνη : A. *Pr.* 473(?), 577, 586, 622, 738, 784, 788, 820, E. *fr.* 659.8N²;
cf. πλανάομαι and πλάνος

χνόη : A. *Th.* 153, 371, *fr.* 183 M, *S. El.* 717, 745, E. *Rh.* 118; cf.
κνόςος (-ους)²³³

2. Feminine nouns in -η deriving from adjectives

κάκη : A. *Th.* 192, 315(?), 616, E. *Med.* 1051 *al.* ; < κακός

πλεκτηή (πλέ-?) : A. *Ch.* 248, E. *Tr.* 958, 1010; < πλεκτός ; one would expect πλέκτη, as nouns deriving from adjectives usually tend to have their accent brought backwards

στρέβλη : A. *Supp.* 441, ; < στρεβλός

3. Nouns in -ος

βόλος : A. *Pers.* 424, E. *El.* 582 *al.* ; cf. βάλλω and βολή. Βόλος was a technical term in fishing

γόμος : A. *Supp.* 444; cf. γέμω

κνόςος : A. *fr.* 183 M, explained by Hsch. as ὁ τῶν ποδῶν ψόφος; cf. χνόη

κόπος : A. *Ch.* 23, E. *Tr.* 794; cf. κόπτω and κοπή

λόχος (= 'child-birth') : A. *Ag.* 137, *Supp.* 677; cf. λέχομαι

ὄτλος : A. *Th.* 18; cf. later ὀτλέω and Hsch. ὀτλήμων. ἄθλιος; ~ τλάω

πύνος : A. *Ag.* 776, S. *OC* 1259, E. *El.* 305; cf. πύνη with different sense

ῥώπος : A. *fr.* 245 M ; cf. ῥωπήλιον in Hom.

στρόβος : A. *Ag.* 657; cf. Hsch. στρόβου. συστροφαί ; ~ στρέφω

φοῦτος : A. *Th.* 661; cf. φοιτάω

χλήδος : A. *fr.* 264 M; uncertain etymology

φόλος : A. *fr.* 88 M; connected only with the epic φολόεις

4. Adjectives in -ός

τηρός(?) : A. *Supp.* 248 ἢ τηρόν (ἦτηρον M) ἱεροῦ ῥάβδον (dub.)

τιθασός : A. *Eu.* 355 Ἄρης, S. *fr.* 866 P χῆνα; passive sense

φορός : A. *Ch.* 813 ἐπέε' φορώτατος (Emp., ἐπιφορώτατος M)... Ἐρμῆς

5. Nouns in -ης or -ας (except those in -της)

ἀνάκης : A. *Pers.* 855; cf. ἀνάκητα in Hom. Ἀνάκης is a cult-title²³⁴

κομπολύρας : A. *fr.* 494.28 M, = ὁ κομπῶν (i.e. 'ringing') τήν λύραν

μητραλοίας : A. *Eu.* 153, 210; technical in law. See Chantraine(1933) 27f

ὄξυβόας : A. *Ag.* 57

ὄπλιτοπάλης : A. *fr.* 700

καμπόρθης : A. *Ag.* 714 Πάριν... καμπόρθην (*scripsi*, καμπρόσθη codd.,
καμπορθῆ²³⁵Seidler, but cf. πτολιπόρθης below)

ποσθοφύλης : A. *fr.* 474.31 ποσθοφύλης (Cantar., -φιλῆς Π²³⁵) ὁ νεοσσός

πτολιπόρθης : A. *Ag.* 472; cf. πτολιπόρθος in Epic and καμπόρθης (?)
above

φυγαίχμης : A. *Pers.* 1025 λαός οὐ φυγαίχμας

Despite a relative rarity, the coinage of nouns in -ης or -ᾶς seems to be established in Aeschylus. All the nouns listed above are compound and belong either to the *determinativa* (ἀνάκης, ὄξυβόας) or to the *objectiva* type.

A problematic noun in -ης

ἑλένας ? : A. *Ag.* 688 πρεπόντως ἑλένας ἑλανδρος ἐλέπτολις ... ἔπλευσεν
Blomfield considered ἑλένας to be corruption of ἑλέναυς and his emendation was accepted by many modern editors. In effect, it is difficult to see ἑλένας as a noun in -ᾶς because of the -ν-, and it sounds improbable that Aeschylus would have invented a new word just in order to etymologise the proper noun Ἑλένη. I personally tend to believe that ἑλένας is genitive of the proper noun Ἑλένᾶ and is governed by πρεπόντως. Πρεπόντως Ἑλένας means 'suitably to (her name) Helen'. For πρεπόντως with genitive, cf. S. *Aj.* 534 πρέπον ... ἦν δαίμονος τοῦμοῦ τότε, Pl. *Ma.* 239 c πρεπόντως τῶν πραξάντων etc.²³⁶

6. Nouns in -ᾶς

καταφαγᾶς : A. *fr.* 709 M; cf. φαγᾶς in Cratin. 451; in a satyric play?

7. Nouns in -υςa. Masculine

- γύνυς : A. *fr.* 17, 68 M, 72 M. For the double υ, see Schwyzer i. 315
 ζυς : A. *Supp.* 44, 251, *Ag.* 717, *Eu.* 324, E. *Andr.* 797 *al.*; Cypr.? cf.
Inscr. Cypr. 101 *al.*
 μάρις : A. *Supp.* 826, 827; cf. Hsch. μάρις (sic) ὕβριστής
 στόμις (?) : A. *fr.* 649 M (said of a horse, στομίς and στόμιος vlll)
 τρόχις : A. *Pr.* 941 (of Hermes), S. in *P. Teb.* 692 ii 6

b. Feminine

- ἄρις : A. *Pr.* 879
 βᾶρις : A. *Pers.* 553, 1076, *Supp.* 836, 873, 882, E. *IA* 297; Egyptian
 word?
 εὔμαρις : A. *Pers.* 660, E. *Or.* 1370; non-Greek word?
 χλοῦνις : A. *Eu.* 188; Sicilian? cf. χλοῦνης

Most of the above nouns are dialectal or non-Greek. This fact in combination with the absence of a consistent semantic content points to a non - Aeschylean origin.

8. Nouns in -υς

- ἄρκυς : A. *Pers.* 112, *Ag.* 1116, *Ch.* 1000, *Eu.* 147, E. *Med.* 1278 *al.*
 λύγυς : A. *Th.* 494, S. *Tr.* 794, *Ant.* 1127, *Theod.* 17, 2. For the
 accent, see Pfeiffer *ad Call. fr.* 228. 57

9. Feminine nouns in -ῶ²³⁷

- *εἰκῶ (?) : A. *Th.* 559, *fr.* 187, 6 M, 17, 1 M, E. *Med.* 1162, *Tr.* 1178,
IT 223, 816, *Hel.* 73, 77, *fr.* 152. 2 N²
 εὐεστῶ : A. *Th.* 187, *Ag.* 647, 929. The word appears in Hdt. and Democr.,

hence presumably it should be considered as Ionic; cf. ἐστὶ in Pythagoreans.

μελλῶ : A. *Ag.* 1356

πευθῶ : A. *Th.* 370 πευθῶ τιν' ἡμῶν ... νέαν φέρει

All these nouns are names of natural powers except *εἰκῶ, which is a mere synonym of εἰκῶν; for the view that the oblique cases of *εἰκῶ are in fact alternative types of the cases of the noun εἰκῶν, see K.J. Dover on *Ar. Nu* 559.

10. Nouns in -εύς

βραβεύς : A. *Pers.* 302, *Ag.* 230, *S. El.* 690, 709, *E. Med.* 274 *al.*

δαιταλεύς : A. *Pr.* 1024; obscure formation

κισσεύς : A. *fr.* 86 M (of Apollo)

προμηθεύς : A. *Pr.* 86; presumably used after the proper name (etymology)

ῥαφεύς : A. *Ag.* 1604

τροφεύς : A. *Ag.* 729, *Ch.* 760, *S. Aj.* 863, *Ph.* 344, *E. El.* 16, *Ph.* 45

Of the above nouns, βραβεύς and κισσεύς are technical terms, while προμηθεύς is used after the proper name. Coinage of new nouns in -εύς cannot be proved in Aeschylus

Ia. ο- stems and feminine α- stems with preceding vowel

1. Adjectives in -αλέος

διαμυδαλέος : A. *Pers.* 539 διαμυδαλέους (-οις and διὰ μυδαλέοις *vll.*)

δάκρυσιν κόλπους τέγγουσι; one of the very rare compound adjectives in -αλέος

φουταλέος : A. *Pr.* 599 κέντροισι, *E. Or.* 327 λίσσας

Problematic adjectives in -εος'

ἀθέλεος (?) : A. *Supp.* 862 (*loc. corr.*)

θέλεος (?) : A. *Supp.* 862 (*loc. corr.*)

2. Verbal adjectives in -τέος

δεκτέος (?) : A. *fr.* 530. 24 M δ]εκτέα στρατῶ

συγκαλυπτέος : A. *Pr.* 523

3. Adjectives in -λος (except those in -τήριος)a. Simple adjectives in -λος

Simple adjectives in -λος first appearing in Aeschylus belong to the following types according to origin and formation: i. Those derived from nouns are analysed in several ways: (1) The adjective is equivalent to the genitive of the noun from which it is derived, as ἀηδόλιος = ὁ τῆς ἀηδόνης, δούλιος = ὁ τῆς δούλης, ἔπος = ὁ τῆς ἔω etc. (2) The adjective is explained as ἔχων + the noun of derivation, e.g. βούλιος = ἔχων βουλήν, φόνλιος = ἔχων φόνον (= 'blood', cf. χεῖρας φονύας). (3) The adjective has almost verbal force, as δέσμιος = δέων (δῶν), δεδεμένος, κεραύνλιος = κεραυνῶν or κεκεραυνωμένος, φόνλιος = φονεύων. (4) The adjective expresses the material, as σινδόλιος = ὁ ἐκ σινδόνης. ii. Some adjectives in -λος related to other adjectives, as θούριος to θοῦρος (Ep.), σπύδιος to σπιδής²³⁸. iii. Some are derived from adverbs, as σχέδιος from σχεδόν. iv. Some occur in composition in earlier literature, as βρύχιος (ὑποβρύχιος in *h*, *Hom.* and ὑπόβρυχα in *Hom.*), χεῖριος (ὑποχεῖριος in *Hom.*)

ἀηδόλιος : A. *fr.* 749 M γόνον, E. *Ion* 1482 πέτραν, *Nicomach.* 1 κλαγγήν,
= ὁ τῆς ἀηδόνης

βούλιος : A. *Supp.* 599 φρήν (referring to Zeus' φρήν), *Ch.* 672. Since Διός βουλή is 'Zeus' will, resolve, determination,' βούλιος φρήν in *Supp.* 599 must mean 'authoritative mind'. This meaning is also quite suitable in *Ch.* 672 πράξαι ... τι βουλιώτερον, i.e. 'something that requires more authority' and not 'sage' (L.S.J.) or 'prudens' (Dindorf, *Italie*), as usually explained.

βρύχιος : A. *Pers.* 397 ἔπαισαν ἄλμην βρύχιον. The meaning of βρύχιον here is not likely to be simply 'deep', as usually taken, so giving an ornamental role to the epithet, because βρύχιος seems to be used by Aeschylus as a synonym of ὑποβρύχιος, cf. *Pr.* 1081 βρυχία δ' ἠχώ παραμυκάται βροντῆς. It is possible that the poet used βρύχιον in prolepsis, i.e. 'they struck and sent the ἄλμη downwards'. Could Hsch's βρύχιον βυθιζόμενον be relevant?

γάϊος : A. *Th.* 735 κόνις, *Supp.* 155 Ζῆνα τῶν κευμηκότων, 826, 835

δέσμιοις : Active in A. *Eu.* 306 ὕμνον δέσμιοις σέθεν, 332 (=345) ὕμνος ... δέσμιοις φρενῶν, E. *Ba.* 615 βρόχοις, = δέων; passive elsewhere, as S. *Aj.* 299 *αλ.*, E. *Rh.* 74 *αλ.*, = δεμένοις

δύψιος : The use of the word in tragedy may throw light on how tragic poets understood the Homeric πολυδύψιον "Αργος"²³⁹ : i. The adjective means 'thirsty' in A. *Ag.* 495 διψία κόνις, where the poet personifies the κόνις (cf. also κᾶσις πηλοῦ). The same could apply to E. *Alc.* 560 "Αργους διψίαν ... χθόνα, where Euripides clearly seems to have in mind the Homeric πολυδύψιον "Αργος. On the other hand, Sophocles uses the expression διψία κόνις in *Ant.* 246 and 429 in the sense 'dry' cf. Hsch. διψία κόνις ξηρᾶ (as a minor personification). So the first meaning of δύψιος is διψῶν, ii. A different case, and a puzzling one, is

A. *Ch.* 185 ἐξ ὀμμάτων ... δύψιοι πίπτουσί μοι σταγόνες ἄφαρκτου.
 Here, the meaning of δύψιοι σταγόνες has been much disputed: e.g.
 'salt' (Klausen); 'draining the eyes' (Paley); 'hot' (Wecklein);
 'brackish' (Wil., who compares Josephus *Ap.* 1. 164 τῶν διψίων
 ὑδάτων ἀπέχεσθαι, = 'thirst - provoking'); 'scant' (Tucker);
 none of these solutions is satisfactory from the point of view
 of both meaning and context. I think that a close parallel to
 the passage may be found in A. *fr.* 433 M ἄνηστις ... οὐκ ἀποστα-
 τεῖ γόος. If a γόος is called ἄνηστις (= νῆστις, cf. Hsch.s.v.,
 and ἀνηλεής = νηλεής) when, however much one has of it, one's
 hunger for it cannot be satisfied, equally the σταγόνες (i.e.
 'tears') may be δύψιοι when one's thirst for them cannot be
 satisfied by any means (cf. ἀκόρεστος οἰμωγή, οἰζύς, γόος etc.)
 There is no personification of γόος or σταγόνες in these cases,
 but rather a passive potential use of ἄνηστις and δύψιος de-
 noting something 'that cannot be appeased', 'that cannot be
 checked', 'unceasing', 'insatiable'. So, the second meaning
 of δύψιος is passive and could be rendered by a passive verbal
 in -τος in ancient Greek. iii, = 'causing thirst' in E. *Rh.*
 417 ψυχρὰν ἄησιν δύψιόν τε πῦρ θεοῦ. iv. Perhaps, = 'caused to be
 thirsty' in S. *fr.* 296 P where explained as βεβλαμμένος by the
 grammarians²⁴⁰.

δύλος : A. *Supp.* 829 βοῶν, = ὁ τῆς δύης

ἔψος : A. *Pr.* 25 πάχνην, S. *EL.* 18 φθέγματ' ὀρνύθων, E. *EL.* 786, *Ph.* 169
 βολαῦς (sc. ἀελίου), *fr.* 929 ἀστήρ, = ὁ τῆς ἔω

θοῦριος : A. *Pers.* 73 αἰ., S. *Aj.* 212 αἰ., E. *Rh.* 186 αἰ.; cf. θοῦρος
 (Ep.)

- κεραύνιος : A. *Th.* 430 βολάς, *Pr.* 1017 φλογύ, *S. Ant.* 1139 ματρί (i.e. Semele) *al.*, *E. Alc.* 129 *al.*; = a) ὁ τοῦ κεραυνοῦ. b) κεραυνῶν
c) κεκεραυνωμένος
- κλάριος : A. *Supp.* 36 Διός, = ὁ τοῦ κλήρου
- λειμώνιος : A. *Ag.* 560, *fr.* 727 M, *S. Aj.* 601 (*loc. corr.*), = ὁ τοῦ
λειμῶνος
- ὄδιος : A. *Ag.* 104 κράτος, 157 ὀρνύθων, *E. El.* 162 *al.*, = ὁ τῆς ὁδοῦ
- παιώνιος : A. *Pers.* 605, *Supp.* 1066 χειρὶ, *Ag.* 512 σωτήρ ... καὶ παιώ-
νιος, 848 φαρμάκων, 1199, *fr.* 413 M εὐχαῦς, *S. Tr.* 1208 παιώνιον
καὶ ... ἰατῆρα, *Ph.* 1345 χειρᾶς, = 'healing' (active)
- πελάγιος : A. *Pers.* 427, 467 ἄλς, *E. Hec.* 701, *Hipp.* 1278, *Hel.* 1062,
1436, = ὁ τοῦ πέλαγους
- σινδόنيος : A. *Supp.* 120 and 131 καλύπτρα. The reading σινδονία (M¹)
seems preferable to the reading Σιδονία (M²), because, although
the type Σιδόνιος occurs in Hom., Σιδώνιος is used in all in-
stances in tragedy (*Phryn.* 9, *S. fr.* 902. 2, *E. Hel.* 1413, 1451,
1531, *fr.* 819, *Ba.* 17, 1025); = ὁ ἐκ σινδόνης
- σπίδιος : A. *fr.* 733 M σπιδιον μήκος ὁδοῦ; cf. σπιδής in Hom.
- σχέδιος : A. *Ch.* 163 (*loc. corr.*); <σχεδόν
- τερμόνιος : A. *Pr.* 117 πάγον, = ὁ τοῦ τέρμονος
- φόνιος : A. *Pers.* 82, *Supp.* 840, *Ch.* 312, 400, *Eu.* 317, *S. Tr.* 831 *al.*,
E. Rh. 750 *al.*, = ὁ τοῦ φόνου, φονεύων, ἔχων φόνον (= 'blood')
- φυτάλμιος : A. *Ag.* 327 γερόντων (with very disputed interpretation; see
Fraenkel ii, 127 f and Denn.-Page 99), *S. OC* 150, *fr.* 788 P
μητρί καὶ φυταλμῶ πατρί, *E. Rh.* 920 λέκτρος. Its derivation
is uncertain; see Frisk s.v.

χειρός : A. *Supp.* 507, *fr.* 390, 4 M, S. *Aj.* 495, E. *Cyc.* 177 *al.*; cf.

ὑποχειρός in Ep.

b. Compound adjectives in -ιος

i. Preposition + noun (objectiva)

For the analysis of compound adjectives of this type, see p. 312ff

The following occur first in Aeschylus:

ἀποφύλιος : A. *fr.* 493 M, = ὁ φυλῆς ἀπο (ῶν)

διαπόντιος : A. *Ch.* 352 (?) διαποντιίου γᾶς (Turn., τας M). Both the tradition and the emendation are not satisfactory, because διαπόντιος cannot be a synonym of ὑπερπόντιος. The underlying sense is ὁ διὰ πόντου and may only express or imply motion through a space, e.g. *Hermipp.* 58 στράτευμα, *Alex.* 210 πέτεται διαπόντιος, *Th.* 1, 141 πόλεμοι etc.

ἐκπᾶτιος : A. *Ag.* 49, = ὁ ἔξω τοῦ πᾶτου (cf. Σ)

ἐναίσιος : A. *fr.* 485. 2 M ὑβρισμούς, S. *OC* 1482, = ὁ ἐν αἴσῃ (ῶν); cf.

ἐναίσιμος in Hom.

ἐνοίκιος : A. *Eu.* 866 ὄρνιθος, = ὁ ἐν οἴκῳ (ῶν); refer. to ἐμφύλιος πόλεμος

ἐνούπιος : A. *Th.* 710 φασμάτων (φαντασμάτων v.l.), E. *Hec.* 702 ὄψιν, = ὁ ἐν ὕπνῳ (ῶν)

ἐπιβώμιος : A. *fr.* 88 M ψόλῳ, E. *Andr.* 1025, *EL.* 715, = ὁ ἐπὶ βωμοῦ (ῶν)

ἐπιτέρμιος : A. *fr.* 273. 5 M, = ὁ ἐπὶ τέρματι (ῶν); epithet of Hermes in Hsch.

ἐπιτύμβιος : A. *Ag.* 1548 αἴνον, S. *Ant.* 901 χοάς, = ὁ ἐπὶ τύμβου (ῶν)

καταύσιος : A. *Ag.* 1598 ἔργον, = ὁ κατ'αἴσαν (ῶν); cf. ἐναίσιος

παράκτιος : A. *Pr.* 836 κέλευθον, S. *Aj.* 654 λειμῶνας, *fr.* 905P ὁδόν, E. *IT* 1424, *IA* 164 ψάμαθον, *Phryn.* 5.3 πλάκα, = ὁ παρὰ τὴν ἀκτὴν

(ων)

παράλιος : A. *Pr.* 574 ψάμμον, S. *Aj.* 1065 ὄρνισι, *fr.* 502. 3 πέτραν, E.

Rh. 700 πόλιν, *Ion.* 1592 γῆς, *IT* 425 (?), = ὁ παρά τὴν ἄλα (ων)

πεδάχμιος : A. *Ch.* 589 λαμπάδες. Aeol. for μεταύχιμος

ii. Noun + noun

πατρωνύμιος : A. *Pers.* 146. Contrary to the view of most editors²⁴¹, this may not be an interpolation. The problem may be solved if we punctuate as follows: πῶς ἄρα πρῶσσει Ξέρξης βασιλεύς, Δαρειογενής τό πατρωνύμιον γένος; ἀμέτερον - πότερον τόξου ῥῆμα - τό νικῶν; ἢ etc. Transl. : 'how is king Xerxes faring, who is Darius' offspring as far as his parentage on his father's side is concerned? Which of the two, is it our bow - shooting that prevails or has the spear - force been superior?' There is a word - play between Δαρειο γ ε ν ῆ ς and τό πατρωνύμιον γ έ - ν ο ς, the first meaning that Ξέρξης is Δαρείου γένος and the second meaning that his father's name is Δαρεῖος; this is not a tautology but a specification, because Ξέρξης could have been called Δαρειογενής even if one of his ancestors' name was Δαρεῖος (cf. Καρμογενής etc). As for the unusual position of the adverb πότερον within the sentence, there is an exact parallel in *Pers.* 351 τύνες κατῆρξαν - πότερον Ἕλληνες - μάχης; ἢ etc. Πατρωνύμιον γένος = γένος ἔχον τό τοῦ πατρός ὄνομα (possessiva)

iii. Adverb + noun (possessiva)

δίφυλος : A. *Ag.* 1469 Τανταλύδαισιν, = ὁ ἔχων δύο φυάς²⁴²

4. Adjectives in -ατος

a. Simple adjectives in -ατος

- ἀκασκατος : A. *Ag.* 741 ἀκασκατον ἄγαλμα πλοῦτου. Cf. ἀκασκα in Pi, Cratin, Epich.
- ἀκματος : A. *Pers.* 441, *Th.* 11 ἥβης, *Eu.* 405 πώλους (?), S. *Aj.* 921, Hippoth. 5 νεβρῶν
- ἀντατος : A. *Pers.* 604, *Ch.* 588 κνωδάλων, *fr.* 361 M, S. *El.* 197 πλαγά, *Ant.* 1307 *al.*, E. *Andr.* 842 πλαγάν, *IA* 1323 πομπάν; <ἀντα (Hom. +)
- ἀρατος : A. *Th.* 898 πότιμψ, *Ag.* 236 φθόγγον, 1398 κακῶν, 1565 γονάν (?), S. *Tr.* 1202, *Ph.* 1181 Διός *al.*, E. *Med.* 608 *al.*
- ἀρουρατος : A. *fr.* 380 M σμύνθος
- ἐρματος : A. *Eu.* 947 ἐρμαίαν δαιμόνων δόσιν (probably emphasis on good fortune); cf. ἔρμαιον
- εὐκτατος : A. *Th.* 722 πατρός εὐκταίαν Ἐριλύν, 841 φάτις, *Supp.* 631, *Ag.* 1387 χάριν, *fr.* 67 M λύβα, *fr.* 17. 11 M, S. *Tr.* 239 E. *Med.* 169 θέμιν, *IT* 213, *Or.* 214 θεός. For the formation, cf. ἰκτατος
- εὐνατος : A. *Supp.* 332 γάμων, *fr.* 355. 29 M φωτός, 737 M Ζηνός εὐναία δάμαρ, S. *Ichn.* 226, *fr.* 174 P, E. *Hipp.* 160 *al.*
- θυρατος : A. *Ag.* 837 ὄλβον, 1055, 1608, *Ch.* 115, *Eu.* 864 πόλεμος, S. *Aj.* 793 *al.*, E. *Alc.* 778 *al.*
- ἰκτατος : A. *Supp.* 385 Ζηνός; cf. εὐκτατος
- κλοπατος : A. *Pr.* 110, S. *Ichn.* 76 βοῦς, E. *Alc.* 1035, *Hel.* 1675
- νησατος : A. *fr.* 464. 15 M γέρων, E. *Ion.* 1583 πόλεις, *Tr.* 188 χῶραν, *IA* 203 ὀρέων
- παλαμνατος : A. *Eu.* 448, S. *Tr.* 1207, *El.* 587, E. *IT* 1218
- πηγατος : A. *Ag.* 901 ῥέος, E. *Alc.* 99 χέρνιβα, *Rh.* 929 κόραις, *El.* 108 ἄχθος, *fr.* 656 N² ὕδωρ
- σταδατος : A. *Pers.* 240 ἔγχη, *Th.* 513 (of Zeus); <στάδην

τομαῖος : A. *Supp.* 268 ἄκη, *Ch.* 168 βόστρυχον, 539 ἄκος τομαῖον ... πημάτων, E. *Alc.* 102; with both active and passive sense^{242a}

Most of these adjectives have religious connotations.

b. Compound adjectives in -αῖος

i. Deriving from compound nouns (parasynthetic)

προστροπαῖος (ποτι-) : A. *Ag.* 1587 αἰ., S. *Aj.* 1173 αἰ., E. *Heracl.* 1015 αἰ.; < προστροπή. The adjective is used both actively and passively

ii. Adjective + noun (possessiva)

εὐθυδίκαιος (?) : A. *Eu.* 312 (conj. Herm.), = ὁ ἔχων εὐθείαν δίκην; cf. ὀρθοδίκαιος below

ὀρθοδίκαιος : A. *Eu.* 944, = ὁ ἔχων ὀρθήν δίκην; cf. ἀκριβοδίκαιος in Arist.

iii. Deriving from verb (?)

Two more compound in -αῖος are added below, although in their case -αι- is considered to belong to the stem rather than to the ending.

ἔμπαῖος : A. *Ag.* 187 τύχαισι. This is presumably a different word from the Homeric ἔμπαῖος (= 'practised in', ~ πῶμα?); cf. πρόσπαῖος

πρόσπαῖος : A. *Ag.* 347 κακῶ, S. *Ichn.* 119; cf. ἔμπαῖος

The two adjectives are close in appearance and perhaps in sense to verbs ἔμπαῖω and πρόσπαῖω, but it is not easy to find parallels for such a derivation²⁴³

5. Adjectives in -εῖος

ἄρκειος : A. *fr.* 197 M ἄρκειος (Lob., ἄρκιος codd.) πνοή

- ἔλειος : A. *Pers.* 494 δόκανα, E. *HF* 152 ὕδραν, *fr.* 298. 2 N² θάμνους
 θήρειος : A. *Ch.* 232 γραφήν, S. *Tr.* 1059 βία, E. *Cyc.* 325 δάκος
 λέχειος (?) : A. *Th.* 292 τέκνων ... λεχεύων (Stanford, λεχέων codd.,
 λεχαύων Lachm.)
 χρεῦτος : A. *Supp.* 202, E. *HF* 51, 1337, *fr.* 142. 3 N², *Trag. Adesp.* 159

6. Adjectives in -ιδιος

The suffix provides adjectives with local or temporal sense.

- αἰφνύδιος : A. *Pr.* 680 (?)
 διαμφύδιος : A. *Pr.* 555 μέλος; cf. Hsch. s.v.
 ἐπιμαστύδιος : A. *Th.* 349, S. *fr.* 793. 2 P γόνον, E. *IT* 231 βρέφος *al.*
 ἐπιτυμβύδιος : A. *Ch.* 334 θρήνος, 342 θρήνων

7. Adjectives in -σιος

a. Simple adjectives in -σιος

- δεσπόσιος : A. *Supp.* 845 ὕβρει
 ἱκέσιος : A. *Th.* 113 λόχον, *Supp.* 343 Ζηνός, 360 ἱκεσία θέμις Ζηνός,
 616 Ζηνός, S. *Ant.* 1230, *Ph.* 484 Ζηνός, 495 λιτάς, E. *Med.* 710
al.
 καθάρσιος : A. *Th.* 680, *Eu.* 63 δωμάτων καθάρσιος, 449 αἵματος καθαρσίου,
 578 φόνον ... καθάρσιος, S. *Ant.* 1142 ποδί, E. *HF* 923 ἱερά *al.*
 κτήσιος : A. *Supp.* 445 Διός, *Ag.* 1009 χρημάτων, 1038 βωμοῦ, S. *Tr.* 690
 βοτοῦ, *fr.* 210. 36 P φρενῶν
 ῥύσιος : A. *Supp.* 150 (of Artemis)

It should be noticed that three out of the five adjectives are
 cult - titles.

b. Deriving from compound nouns (parasynthetic)

ἐνηλύσιος : A. *fr.* 263 M (ἐπηλ. codd, corr. Stanl.), = 'struck by lighting' (passive sense)

8. Adjectives in -λιος

νηφάλιος : A. *Eu.* 107 μειλιγματα ²⁴⁴

γαμήλιος : A. *Supp.* 805 κοίτας, *Ch.* 487 χοός, *Eu.* 835 τέλους, *fr.* 420 M λέκτρων, 137, 7 M, E. *Med.* 673 εὐνήs *al.*

9. Nouns in -ιον

ἁμάρτιον : A. *Pers.* 677 (*loc. corr.*), *Ag.* 537 διπλῆ δ' ἔτεισαν ... θάμματα, = 'payment for having committed an error'? ²⁴⁵

ἑδώλιον : A. *Th.* 454, *Ch.* 71, S. *Aj.* 1277, *El.* 1394, *fr.* 566 P, E. *Cyc.* 238, *Hel.* 1571, *Ant.* 88

ἐνώπιον : A. *fr.* 149 M

ἑρέπιον : A. *Pers.* 425, *Ag.* 660, *fr.* 274 M, 477 M, S. *Aj.* 308, E. *Tr.* 1025 *al.*; used only in plural

θωρακεῖον : A. *Th.* 32

κλυδώνιον : A. *Th.* 795, *Ch.* 183, E. *Hec.* 48, *Hel.* 1209

μεταύχιμον : A. *Th.* 197, *Ch.* 63, *fr.* 186, 20 M, E. *Heracl.* 803 *al.*

ὄχεῖον : A. *fr.* 336 M ἔππων ὄνων τ' ὄχεῖα καὶ ταύρων γονάς, *Trag. Adesp.* 251. As Prometheus is speaking in the Aeschylean fragment about his gifts to mankind, ἔππων ὄνων τ' ὄχεῖα must mean not 'the animals kept for breeding' but 'what is born from a crossbreeding between horses and donkeys', i.e. 'mules', which are better workers than either of their parents (πόνων ἀνδέκτορα). Equally, ταύρων γονάς seem to mean 'offspring of bulls', i.e. (oxen',

which are good for ploughing, so being again πόνων ἀνδέκτορα.

ποιμανόριον : A. *Pers.* 74; see ποιμάνωρ, p. 324

προστόμιον : A. *Supp.* 3 προστομίων ... Νεύλου

προτέλεια : A. *Ag.* 65, 227, 720, E. *IA* 718; a technical term

στόμιον : A. *Ag.* 133 *al.*, S. *Tr.* 1261 *al.*, E. *Hipp.* 1223 *al.*

σφαγεῖον : A. *Ag.* 1092 (?), E. *Cyc.* 395, *IT* 335, *El.* 800

φρούμιον : A. *Th.* 7, *Supp.* 830, *Ag.* 31, 829, 1216, *Eu.* 142, E. *Hipp.*

568 *al.*

χλανύδιον : A. *fr.* 274 M, E. *Supp.* 110, *Or.* 42, *Chaer.* 14. 9

φάλλον : A. *Pr.* 54, *Ch.* 962, E. *Rh.* 27 *al.*

10. Nouns in - $\tau\bar{\alpha}$

Nouns in - $\tau\bar{\alpha}$ express a quality suggested by the underlying word.

In Aeschylus the suffix appears under the following forms: i. - $\tau\bar{\alpha}$,

normally from all types of nouns except those mentioned immediately

below, but sometimes also when - $\tau\epsilon\check{\alpha}$ would be the normal ending; e.g.

αὐτουργία < αὐτουργός, ἀχηνία < ἀχίην, but also δυσσεβία instead of - $\tau\epsilon\check{\alpha}$

< δυσσεβής. ii. - $\sigma\tau\bar{\alpha}$, from verbals in -τος and nouns or adverbs with

dental termination; e.g. δημηλασία < δημήλατος, χειρωναξία < χειρώναξ.

iii. $\tau\epsilon\check{\alpha}$, from adjectives in -ής, i.e. with sibilant termination, but

once also from another adjective; e.g. προσφύλεια < προσφυλής, but

πατραδέλφεια instead of - $\tau\bar{\alpha}$, < πατρῶδελφος. iv. - $\epsilon\tau\bar{\alpha}$, when a verb in

-εύω underlies, but sometimes also when $\tau\epsilon\check{\alpha}$ would be the normal type;

e.g. βακχεία cf. βακχεύω, πρεσβεία, cf. πρεσβεύω, but ἀμεμφεία instead

of - $\tau\epsilon\check{\alpha}$, < ἀμεμφής. v. - $\sigma\tau\check{\alpha}$, from nouns with -ο termination; e.g.

ἄπλοια < ἄπλος (-ους). vi. - $\sigma\tau\bar{\alpha}$, sometimes when - $\sigma\tau\check{\alpha}$ would be the

normal type; e.g. ἀνοία instead of - $\sigma\tau\check{\alpha}$, < ἀνοός (-ους). vii. -αα,

with uncertain derivation

a. Nouns in -ῶ

ἀγκυρουχία : A. *Supp.* 766; < *ἀγκυροῦχος; it implies ἀγκύρας ἔχεσθαι

αἰσιμία : A. *Eu.* 996 (see Pfeiffer *ad Call. fr.* 18. 9); < αἴσιμος

(*Ep.* +)

ἀκαρπία : A. *Eu.* 801, *E. fr.* 69 N²; < ἄκαρπος

ἀλφινία : A. *fr.* 311 M (?), = ἡ λεύκη, according to ancient lexicogr.;

presumably < *ἄλφινος < ἄλφος (*Hes.* +), cf. λεύκινος (*Arist.*)

< λευκός

ἀρτιζυγία : A. *Pers.* 542; < *ἀρτίζυγος (cf. νεόζυγος in *E. Med.* 804)

ἀσυλία : A. *Supp.* 610; < ἄσυλος (techn.)

αὐτουργία : A. *Eu.* 336; < αὐτουργός

ἀχηνία : A. *Ag.* 418, *Ch.* 301, *Trag. Adesp.* 70; < ἀχίην (*Theoc.*)

ἀφυχία : A. *Th.* 259, 383, *E. Alc.* 642, 696, 717, 956; < ἄφυχος (*Archil.* +)

δύρρυμία : A. *fr.* 645; < δύρρυμος (*A. Pers.* 47)

δύσαυλία : A. *Ag.* 555, *fr.* 17, 43 M; < δύσαυλος (*S. Ant.* 356)

δυσβουλία : A. *Th.* 802, *Ag.* 1609, *S. Ant.* 95, 1269; < *δύσβουλος

δυσημερία : A. *fr.* 182 M, *S. fr.* 591 P; < δυσήμερος (*Str.*)

εὐμορφία : A. *Pr.* 495, *E. Andr.* 279, *Tr.* 936, *Cyc.* 317, *fr.* 548 N²;

< εὐμορφος (*Sapph.* +)

εὐοδία : A. *fr.* 441. 5 M, *E. fr.* 308, 4 N²; < εὐοδος (*X.* +)

εὐπαίδία : A. *fr.* 284. 1 M, *E. Supp.* 490, *Ion.* 678; < εὐπαῖς (*h. Hom.*

Hdt. +)

καπανδρία : A. *fr.* 216 M, *S. Aj.* 1014, *E. Rh.* 814; < *κάπανδρος

κακουχία : A. *Th.* 668; < *κακοῦχος

κενανδρία : A. *Pers.* 730; < κένανδρος (*A.* +)

- κοινοβωμία : A. *Supp.* 222; < *κοινόβωμος
- λαμπηρουχία : A. *Ag.* 890; < *λαμπηροῦχος (λαμπηρῶχος in *BCH* 62.150, *Thespieae*)
- λιφουρία : A. *Ch.* 756; < *λίψουρος
- ξυλουργία : A. *Pr.* 451; < ξυλουργός (*IG* 1²347.35)
- όμαυλία : A. *Ch.* 599; < όμαυλος (S.)
- παγκληρία : A. *Ch.* 486, S. *fr.* 915 P, E. *Supp.* 14, *Ion.* 814; < πάγκλη-
ρος (E.)
- πανδημία : A. *Supp.* 607; < πάνδημος
- παρηγορία : A. *Ag.* 95; < παρήγορος; the word has technical associations²⁴⁶
- προσφδία : A. *fr.* 729 M; < προσφδός (E. +)
- ράχια : A. *Pr.* 713, S. *fr.* 1088 P; < ράχος
- σηπητουχία : A. *Pers.* 297, S. *fr.* 573. 3 P; < σηπητοῦχος (E. +)
- συναυλία : A. *Th.* 839, S. *fr.* 60 P; < σύναυλος (E. Ar.)
- συνεδρία : A. *Pr.* 492; < σύνεδρος
- τρικυμία : A. *Pr.* 1015, E. *Hipp.* 1213, *Tr.* 83; < *τρύκυμος?
- φρυκτωρία : A. *Ag.* 33, 490, S. *fr.* 432. 6 P, E. *Rh.* 55, 128; < φρυκτωρός (A.)
- φυξανορία(?) : dub. conj. in A. *Supp.* 8
- χρησμφδία : A. *Pr.* 775, E. *fr.* 330 a Sn; < χρησμφδός (S. +)

Nouns in -τία (instead of -εία)

- αῦθαδία : A. *Pr.* 79, 436, 1012, 1034, 1037, S. *OT* 549, *Ant.* 1028, E.
Med. 621, 1028, *fr.* 339. 2 N²; ~ αῦθαδέια < αῦθαδέης
- δυσσεβία : A. *Eu.* 354; ~ δυσσέβεια < δυσσεβής
- εὐηθία : A. *Pr.* 383, E. *Hipp.* 639, *fr.* 904 N²; ~ εὐήθεια < εὐήθης
- όλιγοδρανία : A. *Pr.* 547, ~ *όλιγοδράνεια < όλιγαδρανής (Ar. *Av.* 686),
cf. όλιγοδρανεύω (Hom.)
- παντευχία : A. *Th.* 31, *fr.* 609, 3 M (=S. *fr.* 581, 3 P), E. *Heracl.* 720

787, *Supp.*, 1192; ~ *παντεύχεια < *παντευχής

προμηθεύα : A. *Supp.*, 178, S. *El.*, 1036 *al.*, E. *Alc.*, 1054 *al.*; ~ προμήθεια
< προμηθής

b. Nouns in -σῦα

δημηλασῦα : A. *Supp.*, 6; < δημήλατος (A.)

δυσπραξῦα : A. *Pr.*, 966, *Eu.*, 769, S. *Aj.*, 759, *OC* 1399, E. *Hipp.*, 915 *al.*;
< δύσπρακτος (Poll.)

παμπησῦα : A. *Th.*, 817, E. *Ion.*, 1305; < παμπήδην (Thgn. +)

χειρωναξῦα : A. *Ch.*, 761, *Pr.*, 45; < χειρῶναξ

c. Nouns in -ειῶ

ἀβλάβεια : A. *Ag.*, 1024; < ἀβλαβής

ἀνδροπλήθεια : A. *Pers.*, 235; < *ἀνδροπληθής (cf. γυναικοπληθής in A.
Pers., 121)

ἐμμέλεια : A. *fr.*, 266 M; < ἐμμελής

πένθεια (*corrupt.*) : A. *Ag.*, 429

ποσφύλεια : A. *Th.*, 515; < προσφυλής

συντέλεια : A. *Th.*, 251; < συντελής

Nouns in -ειῶ (instead of -εῖα)

πατραδέλφεια : A. *Supp.*, 40 (-φίαν M); < πατρᾷδελφος

d. Nouns in εῖα

ἀλητεῖα : A. *Pr.*, 900, E. *Ion.* 576, *Hel.*, 523, 934; ~ ἀλητεύω (Hom. +)

βακχεῖα : A. *Ch.*, 698, E. *Ph.*, 21, *Ba.*, 126, 218, 232, 1293; ~ βακχεύω
(techn.)

ὀρθομαντεῖα : A. *Ag.*, 1215; cf. ὀρθόμαντις (Pl.) and ~ μαντεύομαι (Hom.)

πρεσβεῖα : A. *Pers.*, 4; ~ πρεσβεύω

Nouns in $\tau\epsilon\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$ (instead of $\tau\epsilon\iota\acute{\alpha}$)²⁴⁷

ἀμεμφεία : A. *Th.* 909, S. *fr.* 283; < ἀμεμφής

εὐκλεία : A. *Th.* 685, cf. εὐκλείη and εὐκλεία; < εὐκλείης

e. Nouns in $-οι\acute{\alpha}$

ἄπλοια : A. *Ag.* 149, 188, *fr.* 139, 3 M (?), E. *IT* 15, *IA* 88; < ἄπλοος
(-ους)

ἐπίπνοια : A. *Supp.* 18, 44, 577, 1044; < ἐπίπνοος (-ους)

σύννοια : A. *Pr.* 437, S. *Ant.* 279, E. *Andr.* 805, *Hec.* 381, *Or.* 632

f. Nouns in $-οι\bar{\alpha}$ (instead of $-οι\acute{\alpha}$)²⁴⁷

ἄνοια : A. *Th.* 402, S. *fr.* 583, 5 P, E. *Andr.* 519; ~ ἄνοια

g. Nouns in $-α\acute{\iota}\bar{\alpha}$

νεολαία : A. *Pers.* 669, *Supp.* 687, E. *Alc.* 103

τροπαία : A. *Th.* 706, *Ag.* 219, *Ch.* 775, S. *fr.* 1103 P; cf. τροπαῖος

11. Nouns in $-λας$

ἀργίας (?) : A. *Ag.* 115. The acceptance of ἀργίας, which is the reading of all the manuscripts, depends on the acceptance of the synizesis of $-λας$

γονίας : A. *Ch.* 1067 τρίτος ... χειμῶν πνεύσας γονίας ἐτελέσθη explained by Σ ὅταν ἐξ εὐδίας κληθῆι χαλεπὸν πνεῦμα; this comment and Hsch. 's gloss γονίας' εὐχερής are apparently contradictory but may be compatible if γονίας is a wind either εὐχερής or χαλεπός, which simply arises from previous opposite weather conditions; cf. τροπαία

κολπίας : A. *Pers.* 1060 πέπλον ... κολπίαν

κυματίας : A. *Supp.* 546 πόρον κυματίαν

II. Nasal terminations

1. Nouns in -μός

The suffix which is closest in sense to -μα is the suffix -μός.

In Aeschylus, original nouns in -μός are not as numerous as those in -μα and do not show the same freedom of sense. They express only an instance or the product of an activity. In some cases, the choice between a noun in -μα and the corresponding noun in -μός is purely a matter of metrical necessity; thus, δλωγμός and δλωγμα, ὄδυρμός and ὄδυρμα, ὄρχησμός and ὄρχημα, βλαστημός and βλάστημα are used by Aeschylus apparently without any distinction

ἀλαλαγμός : A. *fr.* 494, 30 M (*vs. mutil.*), E. *Cyc.* 65, *Hel.* 1352; < ἀ-

λαλάζω

ἀμυγμός : A. *Ch.* 24; < ἀμύσσω

ἀπολακτισμός : A. *Supp.* 937 ἀπολακτισμοῦ βίου; < ἀπολακτίζω

ἀραγμός : A. *Th.* 249, S. *OC* 1609, E. *Rh.* 569, *Ph.* 1143, *fr.* 631 N²;

< ἀράττω

δλωγμός : A. *Supp.* 149, 1047, E. *HF* 898 *al.*; < δλωγω

δρασμός : A. *Pers.* 360, 370, E. *HF* 1010, *IT* 891, 1300, *Or.* 1374, *Ant.*

20; < διδράσκω

καθαρμός : A. *Th.* 738, *Ch.* 968, 1059, *Eu.* 277, 283, S. *OT* 99 *al.*, E.

IT 1191 *al.*; < καθαίρω

καταβασμός : A. *Pr.* 811; < καταβαίνω

κομμός : A. *Ch.* 423; < κόπτω

κροτησμός : A. *Th.* 561; < κροτέω (κροτήσω, ἐκρότησα), cf. πατησμός

λευσμός : A. *Eu.* 189, E. *fr.* 878 N²; < λεύω

- ὄδυρμος : A. *Pr.* 33, E. *Med.* 112, *Hec.* 155 *dl.*; < ὀδύρομαι
 οἰκτισμός : A. *Eu.* 189; < οἰκτύζω
 ὀλολυγμός : A. *Th.* 268, *Ag.* 28, 595, *Ch.* 386²⁴⁸, E. *Or.* 1137; ὀλολύζω
 ὀπλισμός : A. *Ag.* 405; < ὀπλύζω
 ὀρχησιμός : A. *Eu.* 371; cf. ὀρχηθμός (Ep.)
 πατησιμός : A. *Ag.* 963; < πατέω, cf. κροτησιμός
 σκαλισμός : A. *Pers.* 376, E. *IT* 1347, *Hel.* 1598; a technical term
 σπαραγμός : A. *fr.* 368. 2 M, S. *Tr.* 778, 1254, E. *Hec.* 656 *al.*; < σπαράσσω
 στιγμός : A. *Supp.* 839; < στίζω
 στολισμός : A. *Supp.* 715, *Ch.* 29, E. *Alc.* 216, 818 *al.*; < στέλλω
 σχισμός : A. *Ag.* 1149; < σχίζω
 ταραγμός : A. *Ch.* 1056, E. *Hec.* 857 *al.*; < ταραάσσω
 τιλισμός : A. *Supp.* 839; < τίλλω
 ὑβρισμός : A. *fr.* 485. 2 M; < ὑβρίζω
 φλογμός : A. *Eu.* 940, E. *Hec.* 474, *Supp.* 831, 1019, *Hel.* 1162; < φλέγω

2. Nouns in -ημός

- βλαστησιμός : A. *Th.* 12 βλαστησιμόν (βλάστ- hoc. accentu, βλάστιμον *vlll*).
 ἀλδαίνοντα σώματος πολύν, *Supp.* 318

3. Adjectives in -(σ)ιμος

Quite a few adjectives in -(σ)ιμος occur first in the Aeschylean vocabulary. They derive from verbs or nouns and express eventuality, potentiality, possession or sometimes action (active - passive).

- αὔξιμος : A. *fr.* 427 M βιοτήν, E. *fr.* 1098a Sn; perhaps = 'so as to grow'
 βρώσιμος : A. *Pr.* 479 ἀλεξιμ'(α) ... οὔτε βρώσιμον, οὐ χριστόν, *Trag.*

Adesp. 118. 4, = 'that can be eaten'

- δράσιμος : A. *Th.* 554 χείρ ... ὄρᾱ τὸ δράσιμον; in view of the idea expressed with ἀνήρ ἀκομος in the same line, τὸ δράσιμον must mean 'that can be done' rather than 'that is to be done'
- εὐθνήσιμος : A. *Ag.* 1293 αἰμάτων; transference of the epithet from the person 'who is to have a painless death' to his blood
- θανάσιμος : A. *Ag.* 1019 ἐπὶ γὰρ πεσόν ... θανάσιμον ... αἶμα, *Ag.* 1276 τύχας, 1445 γόν, S. *Aj.* 517 οἰκήτορας *al.*, E. *Med.* 479 *al.*; θάνατος > θανάτι-λιμος > θανάσ-λιμος, cf. Schwyzer i. 270
- θηράσιμος : A. *Pr.* 858 γάμους
- ἰάσιμος : A. *Pr.* 475 φαρμάκους, E. *Or.* 399
- κάρπιμος : A. *Pr.* 455 θέρους, E. *Supp.* 31 στάχους, *Hel.* 112 καρπίμους ἐτῶν κύκλους, *Or.* 1086 πέδον, *fr.* 415. 3 N² φυτοῖς, 757. 6 N² στάχυν, = 'bearing crops'
- καύσιμος : A. *fr.* 110 M καυσίμοις ἐνδ[ύμασιν]
- κούριμος : A. *Ch.* 180 χάριν, E. *Tr.* 279, *El.* 148, 521 τριχός, *Or.* 966 σῦδαρον, *Agath.* 3, 4 τριχός, = κεύρων, κεκαρμένος
- λεύσιμος : A. *Ag.* 1118 θύματος, 1616 ἀράς, E. *Heracl.* 60 δύκη *al.*; connexion with stones is not always evident; = 'which is to be struck', 'which is going to strike'
- λύσιμος : A. *Supp.* 811 μέλη (i.e. 'songs'), E. *fr.* 615 N², = 'able to loose'
- πένθιμος : A. *Supp.* 579 αἰδῶ, E. *Alc.* 512 κουρᾱ *al.*
- πόριμος : A. *Pr.* 904, E. *fr.* 886, 3 N²
- πτώσιμος : A. *Ag.* 639 στρατοῦ, *Ag.* 1122 (?)
- ὑπερτοξεύσιμος : A. *Supp.* 473 μίασμ'(α) ... οὐχ ὑπερτοξεύσιμον

4. Adjectives in -μων²⁴⁹

ἀγρέμων : A. *fr.* 233 M from Hsch.: ἀγρέμονα τόν κάμακα ἀπό τοῦ ἀγρεῖν καί λαμβάνειν ἤγουν ἀγρευεῖν ἢ λαμπάδα ἢ δόρυ· Αἰσχύλος δέ Μυρμιδόσιν ἀγρέμονα τόν ἐπιμήνιον (glossed elsewhere as ἱεροποιός, cf. D. 21, 115, Din. *fr.* 8. 1). Τό ἐπιμήνιον has been suspected but may be supported by Hsch. *sv.* ἀγρεταί· παρά Κῶοις ἑννέα κόραι κατ' ἐνιαυτόν αἰρούμενα εἰς πρὸς θεραπείαν τῆς Ἀθηνᾶς; in other words, ἀγρετός means αἰρετός, which shows that ἀγρέομαι in this connexion means αἰροῦμαι. So, if ἀγρεταί means αἰ κατ'ἐνιαυτόν αἰρούμενα, there may be no objection to ἀγρέμων in the sense ὁ κατὰ μῆνα αἰρούμενος, i.e. ὁ ἐπιμήνιος, as explained by Hsch. The sense of the adjective is passive.

ἀξυνήμων : A. *Ag.* 1060, = ὁ μὴ συνιεῖς; cf. συνημοσύνη in Hom.

ἀτρύμων : A. *Th.* 876, = ὁ μὴ τρυόμενος

αὐτοπήμων : A. *Th.* 917 γόος, = αὐτός πημαίνων?

αὐτορέγμων : A. *fr.* 165 M πότμου, explained by Hsch. as ὅσον ἑαυτόν ἔ-
ρεξε (-ξε?) καί κατέθυσσε. αὐτορέγμονος παρά τὸ ὀρέγειν τὴν χεῖρα

δενδροπήμων : A. *Eu.* 938 βλάβα, = πημαίνων τὰ δένδρα

ἐρικύμων : A. *Ag.* 119

εὐθήμων : A. *Ch.* 84 δωμαῖ γυναῖκες δωματίων εὐθήμονες, = εὖ τιθεῖς

εὐτλήμων : A. *Pers.* 28 δόξη

ἵποβάμων : A. *Supp.* 284 καμήλοισι, *Pr.* 805, *S.* *Tr.* 1095 στρατόν, = βαλ-
νων ἐπὶ ἵππων or ὡς ἵππος

ἵπογνώμων : A. *fr.* 421 M θυμόν; see Fraenkel on *Ag.* 795

καινοπήμων : A. *Th.* 363 δμῶδες

κακορρήμων : A. *Ag.* 1155 ὄρους ... ὀδοῦ κακορρήμονας

- λεοντοβάμων : A. *fr.* 375 Μ σκάφη ; cf. ἵπποβάμων
μαλακογνώμων : A. *Pr.* 188
μνησιπήμων : A. *Ag.* 180 πόνος, = μνηστήσκων τοῦ πημάτων
νεκροδέγμων : A. *Pr.* 153 ἄλδου, = δεχόμενος νεκρούς
οὔστοδέγμων : A. *Pers.* 1020, = δεχόμενος οὔστους
πεδοβάμων : A. *Ch.* 591, = ὁ βαίνων πέδου
πελειοθρέμμων : A. *Pers.* 309 νῆσον, = τρέφων πελειάς
πενθήμων : A. *Ag.* 420
προβατογνώμων : A. *Ag.* 795 ; cf. ἵππογνώμων
πολυθρέμμων : A. *Pers.* 33 Νεῦλος , = ὁ τρέφων πολλά

5. Nouns in -μα

Formation of new nouns in -μα was particularly favoured by the tragedians. This is usually attributed to Ionic influence on the ground that nouns in -μα are more frequent in Ionic than in Attic prose ²⁵⁰ . Nonetheless, the suffix is one of the oldest in Greek language and, even if characteristic of s. v Ionic ²⁵¹ , might well owe its striking occurrence in the tragic vocabulary to an independent development necessitated by the special needs of tragedy as a new poetic genre. Aeschylus either because he followed a practice founded by his predecessors or because he found it convenient for his expressive purposes, used the suffix quite a lot. He appears to have a greater proportion of new nouns in -μα than either contemporary lyric poets or the other two great tragedians ²⁵² . It seems, however, that he did not coin more nouns in -μα in his earlier than in his later plays ²⁵³ , as one would have expected on the assumption that formation of such nouns were to be attributed to Ionic influence, given that usage of Ionic words in Aeschylus in-

creases regularly as one goes back to his earlier plays²⁵⁴.

As far as their meaning is concerned, nouns in $\text{-}\mu\alpha$ are usually said to denote objects or the result of an action²⁵⁵; consequently, meanings as far apart from each other as an event, a product or an instrument used in an action are often to be found even within the same noun. Such a freedom in sense is characteristic of the tragic vocabulary²⁵⁶ and makes the exact interpretation of many nouns often disputable.

Before examining the different meanings of these nouns in Aeschylus, we must have a clear picture of the possible meanings of the suffix. The question may be put in this way; what can a noun in $\text{-}\mu\alpha$ express, as seen in the context of the sentence implicit in this noun²⁵⁷?

Analysis produces the following cases: a) The noun in $\text{-}\mu\alpha$ is syntactically the internal object of the implicit sentence. For example, in $\delta\nu\epsilon\mu\omega\nu \acute{\alpha}\eta\mu\alpha\tau\alpha$ (*Eu.* 905) the noun $\acute{\alpha}\eta\mu\alpha$ can be regarded as the internal object in an implicit sentence like * $\acute{\alpha}\nu\epsilon\mu\omicron\varsigma \acute{\alpha}\eta\sigma\iota\nu \acute{\alpha}\eta\mu\alpha$. As almost every verb, transitive or intransitive, can take an internal object if required, it follows that every noun in $\text{-}\mu\alpha$ can at times be regarded as the internal object of the underlying sentence. As internal object, a noun in $\text{-}\mu\alpha$ can mean two things: i, an instance of the activity expressed by the underlying verb, i.e., an action conceived within the limits of time²⁵⁸, ii, the product of the activity expressed by the underlying verb, e.g., $\beta\lambda\delta\sigma\tau\eta\mu\alpha$ (*Th.* 533), $\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\rho\upsilon\mu\alpha$ (*Pers.* 539 *al.*) etc., b) If derived from a transitive verb, a noun in $\text{-}\mu\alpha$ may replace the external object of the implicit sentence. Thus, $\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\eta\mu\alpha$ (*Ag.* 955) refers to the external object of the implicit sentence * $\acute{\alpha}\sigma\tau\rho\alpha\tau\acute{\omicron}\varsigma \acute{\epsilon}\delta\acute{\omega}\rho\eta\sigma\epsilon\nu \acute{\Lambda}\gamma\alpha\mu\acute{\epsilon}\mu\nu\nu\iota \text{Κασσάνδραν}$, i.e., to Κασσάνδραν

c) The noun in $\tau\mu\alpha$ may express the m e a n' s by which the external object is affected in the implicit sentence. When it expresses m e a n s, a noun in $\tau\mu\alpha$ can impart the following special meanings: i. an i n- s t a n c e o f a n a c t i v i t y as in the case of an internal object; e.g. δύωγμα (*Eu.* 139) may correspond to an implicit sentence like * δυώκειν Ὀρέστην δύωγμα but may equally correspond to an implicit sentence like * δυώκειν Ὀρέστην δυώγματι; in both cases, δύωγμα would express an instance of δυώκειν; ii. the i n s t r u m e n t used in an action. Such is the case, for instance, with ἄγρευμα (= 'net'), αἰκισμα etc.. d) The noun in $\tau\mu\alpha$ may be a s u b s t i t u t e for the o b j e c t of the underlying sentence; e.g. in ὀδοιπόρων δήλημα, χωρῆτης δράκων (*Jr.* 185 M), the noun δήλημα is the substitute for the subject of the implicit sentence * δράκων δηλεῖται ὀδοιπόρους, namely for δράκων.

In the following classification, nouns in $\tau\mu\alpha$ which appear first in Aeschylus have been divided into five categories covering all the possible meanings mentioned above. These are: a) an instance of an activity (internal object or means), i.e., an event, an act, a deed; b) the product of an activity (internal object); c) the substitute for the external object of the underlying verb (trans. verbs only); d) the instrument used in an action (trans. verbs only); e) the substitute for the subject of the underlying verb.

As the same noun can express different things in different passages, many nouns are to be found in more than one of the above categories with the appropriate passages in parenthesis. The usage of the same nouns in Sophocles, Euripides and *Tragicæ Minores* is also treated. A table with all the nouns in $\tau\mu\alpha$ which appear first in Aeschylus has been

added at the end giving all the references in tragedy²⁵⁹, their underlying verbs and the categories to which they have been classified according to their sense; e.g. instr. (A), obj. (E) means that the noun mentioned has been conceived of as instrument by Aeschylus and as substitute for the external object²⁶⁰ by Euripides, and can be found under both these categories

It must be made clear in advance that distinction between these categories is not always feasible. One discovers in many cases that the means of achieving a result and the product of this activity are one and the same thing, as, for instance, in most nouns in -ωμα²⁶¹. In other cases, the product of an action and the action itself cannot be separated, because the first is produced as soon as the action starts and ends when the action stops. Similar difficulties of distinction exist between all five categories. So, in many cases the possible meanings are more than one and only a careful examination of the relevant passage can offer indications of the poet's conception of the noun.

a) An instance of an activity

"Αημα, βλέμμα (either as internal object or as means of βλέπειν), γαμήλευμα (= 'a wedding'?), γέλασμα ('instances or sounds of laughing' in A. *Pr.* 90 κυμάτων ἀνήριθμον γέλασμα), δέργμα (= 'look' in A. *Pers.* 82, E. *Med.* 187, *Hipp.* 1217), δῆγμα, δῶγμα (as internal object of δῶκειν = σπεύδειν in E. *Or.* 988, *Hel.* 354, and as the action - means of δῶκειν τινα in the other occurrences in tragedy), δράμημα, εἰσόφασμα (explained as εἰσπτήματα, σπαράγματα by Hsch.), ἐκπήδημα, ἐμπάλαγμα, θύωμα (= 'fit of anger'), ἕγμα (instance of an activity in A. *fr.*

464, 17 M), κάρμα (instance of an activity in E. *IT* 1316, *HF* 225), καλλίστευμα (instance of an activity in A. *fr.* 273, 21 M, E. *Or.* 1639), κέντημα, κινάθισμα (Verb κινάθζειν is cited only by Hsch.. In A. *Pr.* 124, κινάθισμα presumably implies κινάθζεσθαι in the sense 'to be gathered together'; cf. Hsch. κινάθζειν' ... ἀποθησαυρίζειν κατὰ μικρὸν συλλέγοντα and Phot. κίναθος (-θός?)' θησαυρισμός, from which κινάθζειν is perhaps derived without *κινάθειν being necessary, as Schwyzer i. 703 implies; cf. ὄρμαθος > ὄρμαθζειν), λάκτισμα, λόχευμα (an instance of λοχεύειν in A. *Ag.* 1392 κάλυκος ἐν λοχεύμασιν, cf. also E. *Ion* 921 *al.*), μόχθημα (an instance of μοχθεῖν in A. *Pr.* 464, S. *OC* 1616, E. *Supp.* 1187), νεῦμα, νουθέτημα ὄρεγμα, ὄρκωμα, κένθημα, πέσημα, πήθημα, πύστωμα (an instance in the past in A. *Ag.* 878, *Ch.* 977 and *Eu.* 214; < πιστόμααι = 'to give mutual pledges of fidelity', cf. *Il.* 6. 233, 21. 286 and see also εὐόρκωμα), πλάνημα, ποίφυγμα, πόρευμα (A. *Eu.* 239, cf. φθύνασμα), πρότημα, πρόσφαγμα (an instance of προσφάζειν in E. *Tr.* 628), πῶμα (see p. 390), ῥῦμα (see p. 395), σκίρτημα, σκώπειυμα, τύμμα, ὑπτίασμα (A. *Pr.* 1005), φάντασμα (instance in A. *Th.* 710, *fr.* 619. 3 M, *Trag. Adesp.* 285, 375), φθύνασμα (In A. *Pers.* 232, 'Ἡλίου φθινάσματα are the place where the sun seems to disappear regularly. Similar is the case of πόρευμα in A. *Eu.* 239 ἄλλοισιν οἴκοις καὶ πορεύμασιν βροτῶν. The transference of meaning is natural; cf. also ἐπωπή, p. 345), φύλημα, φρούρημα (E. *Ion.* 511 φρούρημ' ἔχουσαι ((ἔχοντα codd.)), perhaps instead of φρουροῦσαι), φυσάμα, χεῖρωμα (instance of an activity in S. *OT* 560).

b) The product of an activity

Αἰτίαμα (the internal object in αἰτιᾶσθαι τινα), ἀναβόμα (ἀμβ-

in A. *Ch.* 34), ἀ(μ)πλάκημα (both as an instance and as the product of ἀμπλακεῖν that follows a sinner afterwards), ἀρῶθημα (In A. *Eu.* 753, τὰρῶθημα τῶν πάλων is either 'the number produced by counting the votes' or οἱ ἠριθμημένοι πάλου, as periphrasis; cf. ἀΐκισμα and θραῦμα), αὐθάδισμα (cf. ἀμπλάκημα above), βάγμα, βλάστημα (= 'offshoot'), βόαμα, βρόντιμα, βρύχημα, γλώσσημα (A. *fr.* 239 Μ κάμακος ... γλώσσημα, = ἡ γεγλωσσημένη κάμαξ, i.e. the product after the action is over), γνῶμα (= 'product of deliberation'), δάκρυμα (= 'the product of δακρύειν', i.e. δάκρυ), εἴκασμα, ἐξεύρημα, εὐδῶκωμα (There is no verb *εὐδῶκοῦν on record while there is εὐδῶκεῖν. In *Ch.* 901, Aeschylus presumably chose εὐδῶκωμα and not εὐδῶκημα, because, given that εὐδῶκον means 'a firm oath', a verb *εὐδῶκοῦσθαι would mean 'to exchange firm oaths', cf. πιστόομαι; εὐδῶκωμα, accordingly, means 'firm oaths exchanged as mutual pledges'. Εὐδῶκημα, on the other hand, given that εὐδῶκεῖν = 'to keep one's oath' ((opp. ἐπιδῶκεῖν)), would have meant 'an oath kept' or 'an instance when an oath was kept'. The sentence implicit in εὐδῶκωμα is ἠδῶκῶσαντο ἢ μὴν ... ; cf. also Σ), θέσπισμα, ἕδρυμα (cf. ἰδρύειν τὸν θεόν and ἰδρύεσθαι τι, e.g. ναὸν ἄγαλμα etc.), κάρπωμα, κάτευγμα, κέλευμα, κηρύκειμα, κλαῦμα, κόμπασμα, κώκυμα, λόχευμα (in Euripides, like γέννημα), μῖασμα (distinction between subject, object and product cannot easily be established as ὁ μιαινῶν, ὁ μεμιασμένος and the product of μιαινέειν can often be the same thing), μύμημα (= 'copy', 'picture'), μόχθημα (= 'something worked out' in E. *Hel.* 735), μύκημα, νῶμα, ὄδυρμα, οἴμωγμα, ὄμειχμα, παρηγόρημα (cf. κέλευμα), πλευρῶμα (In A. *Ch.* 686 πλευρῶματα are used of 'the sides of a λέβης' and in A. *Th.* 890 perhaps of 'the sides of a man'; the underlying verb *πλευρῶω would mean 'to provide with sides' or 'to make have sides', cf. σκύφωμα

below), πλύνθευμα, πόλισμα, πρόστριμμα, πρόσφαγμα (= 'blood', i.e. the product of προσφάζειν in E. *Alc.* 845), πρόσφθεγμα, πρόσχωμα, πτώμα (= 'corpse' in E. *Ph.* 1482, 1697, *Or.* 1196; see p. 390), πύλωμα, πύργωμα, ῥέζωμα, σκύφωμα (compared with σκύφος, it implies 'made to be'), σπεύραμα, στάγμα (In A. *Pers.* 612, since reference is to 'honey', στάγμα must have been conceived of as the product of στάζειν), στάλαγμα, σωφρόνισμα τέκνωμα, τεύχημα, τρύχωμα, ὕλαγμα, φάτνωμα, φύτυμα (like τεκνῶω, φυτεύω is said of males), φρύαγμα, χάλκευμα (χαλκεύειν, in its original sense, means 'to work on bronze', hence χάλκευμα is the product of this activity), χεῦρωμα (In A. *Th.* 1022 τυμβοχόα χειρώματα, the noun is conceived of as the product of χειροῦν, because this verb means 'to do something with the hands ((instrumental)), cf. S. *OC* 698 φύτευμ' ἀχειρώτων, αὐτοποιόν, the former adjective being explained as ἀχειρούργητον by Poll; see also Lloyd - Jones CQ 1959, 109 and Schuursma 66, 101. Scholars' opinions differ as to whether χειρόω should be connected with χεῦρων ((~ χερείων)) or with χεῖρ; see Ernst Fraenkel (1906) 89 and Boisacq on χέρηϛ for the first view, and Frisk ii, 1083 for the second. The meaning of χεῦρωμα in A. *Th.* 1022 and of ἀχειρώτως in S. *OC* 698 is a strong argument in favour of deriving χειρόω from χεῖρ. Schuursma 66 rejects Kugler's opinion that ἀχειρώτως in Sophocles should be derived from the active χειρόω and not from the middle χειρόομαι, on the ground that the only classical instance of the active form, χειροῦσι in Ar. *V.* 443, is used instead of the middle χειροῦνται according to Σ; despite Σ, however, in that passage χειροῦσι could well mean 'to act with the hands against someone', 'to maltreat someone' ((instrumental)), 'ἀχειρώτως in Sophocles and the double meaning of χεῦρωμα in Aeschylus may simply be due to freedom in formation and sense of verbs in -ωω and the semantic differ-

ence between the active and the middle. The latter expresses according to Fraenkel 75 result, acceptance and acquisition. In other words, while χειρόω means 'to act with my hands', the middle χειρόομαι originally means 'I have someone brought in my hands', i.e. 'I have him brought under my power'), χύλωμα (A. *fr.* 478. 2 M ἐρωδιός ... ὄνθη σε πλήξει, νηδύος χυλώμασιν²⁶²), φῆγμα.

c) Instead of the external object

"Άγρευμα (= 'quarry' in Euripides), αἵκισμα (In E. *Ph.* 1529, αἵκισματα νεκρῶν presumably means ἠκισμένοι νεκροί as periphrasis; cf. θραύμα below), βόσκημα (= 'that which is fed' in A. *fr.* 478, 3 M, S. *Tr.* 762, E. *Ba.* 677 al., *Trag. Adesp.* 40a Sn), δώρημα, θραύμα (In A. *Pers.* 425, θραύματα ἐρειπύων seems to mean τεθραυμένα ἐρείπια, cf. αἵκισμα above. In order to understand these expressions, we should keep in mind that an ἐρείπιον is already τεθραυσμένον, just as a νεκρός is already ἠκισμένος; so, θραύμα and αἵκισμα do not add really to the sense; cf. also ὑπείσασμα below), θρέμμα, κρῖμα (see p. 395), λῶτισμα, μύασμα (see also under 'the product of an activity'), μύμημα (probably = 'example', i.e. 'object of imitation' in E. *HF* 294), μύσημα, μύσαγμα (= 'object of loathing' in A. *Supp.* 995?), νόμεισμα (cf. βόσκημα above), νόμισμα (in the sense of τὸ νενομισμένον), ὄρκωμα (In A. *Eu.* 486, ἄρωγα τῆς δόκης ὀρκώματα are 'persons who are made to take an oath by the jury in order to serve at a trial', i.e. οὓς οἱ δικασταὶ ὀρκόουσι), παροφώνημα πέτασμα, πύστωμα (In A. *Pers.* 171, πιστώματα are 'persons who became trustworthy having given pledges of fidelity'. The implication is either that they have proved in the past to be trustworthy or that they were bound by oaths of fidelity towards Xerxes, the latter being more prob-

able, cf. ὄρκωμα above), πρόσφαγμα (= ὁ πρόσφαζόμενος in E. *Hec.* 41, 265, *IT* 243, 485), πῶμα (see p. 394), ὑπίπασμα (ὑπίπασμα κειμένου πατρός in A. *Ag.* 1284 as periphrasis, cf. αἵκισμα and θραύμα above), φάντασμα (= τὸ φανταζόμενον), φέρομα, φόρημα (= 'burden'), φρούρημα (= ὁ φρουρούμενος in S. *Aj.* 54), χείρωμα (A. *Ag.* 1326).

d) Instrument

Ἄγλαῦσμα (ᾧ ἀγλαῦζεται τις), ἄγνισμα (referred to Orestes as instrument of purification in A. *Eu.* 327), ἄγρευμα (= 'net' in Aeschylus), αἵκισμα (A. *Pr.* 989 οὐκ ἔστιν αἵκισμ' οὐδέ μηχανή(α)), ἀλέξημα (= ἀλεξητήριον), ἀμπύκωμα (= ἀμπυκτήριον) Ἄμπύκωμα is almost an elaborate synonym of ἄμπυξ, cf. πλεύρωμα), ἄρτυμα, βόσκημα (= 'fodder' in A. *Supp.* 620 ἀμήχανον βόσκημα κημονῆς, *Eu.* 302, S. *El.* 363), δέργμα (= ὄμμα, i.e. the instrument used in ὄραν, in E. *Hec.* 1265, *Ph.* 660, 870), δέσωμα, δόλωμα. ἔσθημα, κάθαρμα (In A. *Ch.* 98 καθάρμαθ' ὡς τις ἐκπέμφας, the noun κάθαρμα was conceived of as instrument; cf. Σ: ὅτι καθαίροντες οἰκίαν ὄστρακύνῃ θυμιατηρίῳ ῥύφαντες ἐν ταῖς τριόδοις τὸ ὄστρακον ἀμεταστρεπεῖ ἀνεχώρουν), κατασκήνωμα, κύμα (Distinction between instrument and product is virtually impossible because in Aeschylean usage the means of impregnation is the same as that which later grows in a mother's womb; cf. *Eu.* 658 ff), μόρφωμα (= ᾧ μορφοῦται τις, i.e. 'the shape given to something', or the internal object of μορφοῦν), μόχθημα (in E. *Ion* 1129, μοχθήματα refers to the noun ὀρθοστάταις mentioned in v. 1134), ὄδισμα (the noun seems to refer to Xerxes' bridge in A. *Pers.* 71, cf. Broadhead on the passage), ὄχημα, πέπλωμα, πλεύρωμα, πόρευμα (the means of πορεύειν in E. *IA* 300, i.e. 'carriage'), προκάλυμμα, πρόσφαγμα (All attempts to explain θερμῷ κο-

πέσης φουινύω προσφάγματι in *A. Ag.* 1278 have until now been made on the assumption that πρόσφαγμα means either 'the victim sacrificed' or 'the sacrifice' itself ²⁶³. Πρόσφαγμα, however, could possibly be the instrument used in προσφάζειν. It would be called πρόσφαγμα simply because it was the instrument already used in killing Agamemnon, i.e. ῥ' Ἀγαμέμνων προῦσφάγη. The phrase θερμῶ ... φουινύω προσφάγματι perhaps gives a hint that Cassandra will be killed with the same weapon used on Agamemnon. It is worth noticing that the scene of Agamemnon's and Cassandra's death is pictured by Philostr. in his *Εἰκόνες* ii. 10 with these words: ἡ Κλυταμνήστρα ... πέπλου τέχνη τινός ἀπέυρου τόν Ἀγαμέμνονα περισχοῦσα πέλεκεν ἐς αὐτόν ἦκεν ... τὴν τε τοῦ Πριάμου κόρην ... χρησμούς ... ἀπιστουμένους ἄδουσαν ἀποκτείνει θερμῶ τῶ πέλεκεν. καὶ εἰ μὲν ὡς δρᾶμα ἐξετάζομεν ... ταῦτα, τετραγῶδηταί μεγάλα ἐν μικρῶ ... Has Philostr. our passage in mind? Cf. also *Pi. P.* 11. 20 Κασσάνδραν πολὺ χαλκῶ ... πόρευ' Ἀχέρωντος ἀκτάν παρ' εὐσκιον. The fact that προσφάζειν was also a technical term is not an obstacle to our explanation of πρόσφαγμα; see Ed. Fraenkel iii. 594 on the usage of προτέλεια), πτέρωμα, σκήνημα, στόμωμα (In *A. Pers.* 877, στόμωμα πόντου presumably implies 'equipped with a στόμα by nature'), σύζωμα, φρούρημα (*E. El.* 798 λόγχα ... δεσπότου φρουρήματα), χάλτωμα.

e) Substitute for the subject

Ἀπαιδότημα (For the usage of the noun in *A. Ch.* 1002 φιλήτης ἀνὴρ, ξένων ἀπαιδότημα, see Tucker on the passage and cf. *A. fr.* 185 Μόδοι πόρων δὴλημα, χωρῆτης δρᾶκων. That ἀπαιδότημα could have been used of a person is guaranteed by *A. B.* 419.13 ἀπαιδότημα ... ἢ θεὸν τινα

ἀπατητικόν; cf. also ἀπαιδότημα in *Ar. Nu.* 729 and 'Απαιδότη (-ή?) personified in *Ar. Nu.* 1150 ²⁶⁴), ἐκπέραμα (*In A. Ch.* 655, τρίτον τόδ' ἐκπέραμα δωμάτων καλῶ is explained by Σ in two ways: i. ἐκπερᾶσαί τινα καλῶ, ii. τό ἐκπέραμα λέγει τόν διακονον τόν εἰσιόντα καί ἐξιόντα πρὸς τὰς ἀποκρῦσεις. The first interpretation seems unlikely, because, although a noun in -μα can in fact refer to an action in the future, it is hard to find any other example where it replaces a sentence of wishing. The second interpretation, on the other hand, is unobjectionable: τρίτον τόδ' ἐκπέραμα δωμάτων καλῶ would be equivalent to καλῶ τόν ἐκπερῶντα δωμάτων τρίτην τήνδε κλησιν. Tucker, on the passage, compares δουλεύμα = ὁ δουλεύων, λαλήμα = ὁ λαλῶν, although he himself finds ἐκπέραμα = ὁ ἐκπερῶν improbable), καλλίστευμα (*E. Ph.* 215 πόλεος ἐκπροκρινθεῖτο' ἑμᾶς καλλιστεύματα, = ἡ καλλιστεύουσα), μῦασμα (see under 'the product of an activity'), ὄρισμα (= τό ὀρίζον), ὄχημα (*E. Tr.* 884 ᾧ γῆς ὄχημα ..., Ζεὺς, presumably in the sense ὁ ὄχων, i.e. 'the holder, 'the possessor'), πῆσημα (see p. 390) πῦασμα (*In A. Pers.* 806, πῦασμα refers to the 'watering' of Boeotia by the river Asopos, and not to the prospective dead, as Schütz, who compares *Th.* 587 ἔγωγε τήνδε πλανῶ χθόνα; see Broadhead 200f and cf. *A. Supp.* 1028 f λιπαροῦς χεῦμασι γαῖας τόδε μειλίσσοντες οὖδας, *E. Ba.* 575 χώραν ὕδασι ..., λιπαίνειν, *Hec.* 454 τόν καλλίστων ὑδάτων πατέρα ..., 'Απιδανόν πεδίᾳ λιπαίνειν), πρόθμευμα (*In A. Ag.* 1558, πρόθμευμ' ἀχέων refers to 'Αχέρων, cf. *Licymn.* 770 b P 'Αχέρων ἄχεα προθμευει), σωφρόνισμα (*Aristarch, Trag.* 3 ᾧ θάνατε, σωφρόνισμα τῶν ἀγνωμόνων), φρουρημα (= ὁ φρουρῶν in *A. Th.* 449, *Eu.* 706), ὠφέλημα

Table of nouns in -μα

ἀγλάσμα : A. *Ag.* 1312, *Ch.* 193, S, *El.* 908, E, *Hel.* 11, 282, *El.* 325;

⟨ ἀγλαύω (Ep. +): instr.

ἀγνισμα : A. *Eu.* 327; ⟨ ἀγνύω: instr.

ἀγρευμα : A. *Th.* 607, *Ag.* 1048, *Ch.* 998, *Eu.* 460, E, *Ba.* 1241, *fr.* 155,

754, 2 N²; ⟨ ἀγρεύω (S., E.): instr. (A.), ext. obj. (E.)

ἄημα : A. *Ag.* 1418, *Eu.* 905, S, *Aj.* 674; ⟨ ἄημι (Ep. +): insta.

αἴκισμα : A. *Pr.* 989, E, *Ph.* 1529; ⟨ κατααἰκίζω (Ep.) : instr. (A), ext.

obj. (E.)

αἰτίμα : A. *Pr.* 194, 255, E, *Tr.* 918; ⟨ αἰτιόμαι: prod.

ἀλέξημα : A. *Pr.* 479; ⟨ ἀλέξω (Ep. +): instr.

ἀμπλάκημα : A. *Pr.* 112, 386, 620, *Supp.* 230, *Eu.* 934, *fr.* 52 M, 530.

21 M, S, *Ant.* 51, E, *Ph.* 23, *Trag.* *Adesp.* 481, 2; ⟨ ἀμπλακῆν

(Archil. +): prod.

ἀμπύκωμα : A. *Supp.* 235 (conj.), S, *fr.* 1002 P; καταἀμπυκώω (S.):

instr.

ἀναβάσμα (ἀμβ-) : A. *Ch.* 34; ⟨ ἀναβαίω: prod.

ἀπαλόγημα : A. *Ch.* 1002, S, *fr.* 1018; ⟨ ἀπαλολέω (E.): subj.

ἀποσκημμα : A. *fr.* 265 M ; ⟨ ἀποσκήπτω (A.E. +) : uncertain meaning

ἀριθμημα : A. *Eu.* 753; ⟨ ἀριθμέω : prod.

ἄρτυμα : A. *fr.* 611 M, S, *fr.* 328, 675, 709 P; ⟨ ἀρτύω (Ep. +): instr.

αὐθαδισμα : A. *Pr.* 964; ⟨ αὐθαδίζομαι (Pl.): prod. (or insta.)

βάγμα : A. *Pers.* 635; ⟨ βάζω (Ep. +): prod.

βλάστημα : A. *Th.* 533, E, *Med.* 1099, *Cyc.* 206, *Heracl.* 1006, *Hec.* 1204,

HF 178, *Hel.* 1265, *Ba.* 177, 1071, *Trag.* *Adesp.* 129; ⟨ βλαστάνω

(Pi. +) : prod.

- βλέμμα : A. *fr.* 420 M, S. *fr.* 221, 2 P, E. *HF* 306; < βλέπω: insta.
- βόαμα : A. *Ag.* 920; < βοάω (Ep. +): prod.
- βόσκημα : A. *Supp.* 620, *Eu.* 302, *fr.* 478, 3 M, S. *El.* 363, *Tr.* 762, E.
Hipp. 1356, *Alc.* 576, *Cyc.* 165, 188, *El.* 494, *Ba.* 677, *Trag. Adesp.*
 40 a Sn; < βόσκω : obj. (A., S., E.), instr. (A. S.)
- βρέγμα : A. *fr.* 496, 8 M; cf. βρεχμός in Hom. : uncertain derivation
- βρόντημα : A. *Pr.* 993; < βροντάω (Ep. +): prod.
- βρύχημα : A. *fr.* 278 M; < βρυχάομαι (Ep. +): prod.
- γαμήλευμα : A. *Ch.* 624; cf. νησήλιος ~ νοσηλεύω; γαμηλέ[in POx 2804.
fr. 1. 6. (S.?)
- γέλασμα : A. *Pr.* 90; < γελάω: insta. or prod.
- γλώσσημα : A. *fr.* 239 M; < γλωσσάομαι (Alcm.), ἐπιγλωσσάομαι (A.); *fr.*
 239 M presupposes γλωσσάω = 'to give the shape of', 'to provide
 with a γλώσσα': prod.
- γνώμα : A. *Ag.* 1352, S. *Tr.* 593, E. *Heracl.* 407; < γυγνώσκω: prod.
- δάκρυμα : A. *Pers.* 134, E. *Andr.* 92; < δακρύω (Ep. +): prod.
- δέργμα : A. *Pers.* 82, E. *Med.* 187, *Hipp.* 1217, *Hes.* 1265, *Ph.* 660, 870;
 < δέρκομαι: insta. (A., E;), instr. (E.)
- δέσμημα : A. *Pers.* 745, S. *fr.* 29 P; no verb *δεσμώω, but cf. δεσμώτης
 δεσμοτήριον; instr.
- δήγμα : A. *Ag.* 791, 1164, S. *fr.* 841 P; < δάκνω: insta.
- δίωγμα : A. *Eu.* 139, S. *Ichn.* 135, E. *Andr.* 992, *Hel.* 21, 354, 1263,
Or. 988; < διώκω: insta.
- δόλωμα : A. *Ch.* 1003; < δολώω (Hes. +): instr.
- δράμημα : A. *Pers.* 247, S. *OT* 193, *Ichn.* 74, E. *Med.* 1180, *Tr.* 693, *Ph.*
 1379, *Or.* 1005, *Ba.* 872, 1091, *fr.* 876 N², *Ion Trag.* 1; < δρα-
 μεῖν: insta.

- δώρημα : A, *Pers.*, 523, *Pr.* 626, *Ag.* 955, *Eu.* 402, S, *Aj.* 662, 1303, *OC* 4, 647, *al.*, E, *Med.* 634 *al.*, *Trag. Adesp.* 475; < δωρέω: ext. obj,
- εὔκασμα : A, *Th.* 523; < εἰκάζω: prod.
- εἰσαφάσμα : A, *fr.* 335 M; < εἰσαφάσσω (Hp.); insta?
- ἐκπέραμα : A, *Ch.* 655; < ἐκπεράω: subj.
- ἐκπήδημα : A, *Ag.* 1376; < ἐκπηδάω (S., Hp. +): insta.
- ἐμπάλαγμα : A, *Supp.* 295; < ἐμπαλάσσομαι (Hdt., Th.): insta.
- ἐξεύρημα : A, *Th.* 649, S, *OT* 378, E, *IT* 1029, *Hel.* 1103; < ἐξευρίσκω (Ep. +): prod.
- ἔσθημα : A, *Pers.* 836, 848, *Th.* 277, *Ag.* 562, *Eu.* 1028, S, *EL.* 268, *fr.* 769 P, E, *Tr.* 991; < ἔσθέω (E., Hdt. +): instr.
- εὐδρκωμα : A, *Ch.* 901; there is no verb *εὐδορκάω: prod.
- θέσπισμα : A, *fr.* 117 M, S, *OT* 971, E, *Ion.* 405, 729, *Hel.* 328, 873, *Ph.* 903, 971, *Supp.* 141, *Or.* 1666, 1681; < θεσπίζω (A. S. E. +): prod.
- θραύμα : A, *Pers.* 425; < θραύω: ext. obj.
- θρέμμα : A, *Th.* 181, S, *Tr.* 574, 1093, 1099, *EL.* 622, *OT* 1143, *Ph.* 243 E, *Andr.* 261, E, *EL.* 495, *IA* 598; < τρέφω: ext. obj.
- θύμωμα : A, *Eu.* 860; < θυμόμαι (A., S., E. +): insta.
- ἕδρυμα : A, *Pers.* 811, *Ag.* 339, [527], *Ch.* 1036, E, *Supp.* 632, *Ba* 951; < ἕδρύω: prod.
- ἕυγμα : A, *fr.* 464, 17 M; < ἕύζω (Ep, 1): insta.
- κάθαρμα : A, *Ch.* 98, E, *IT* 1316, *HF* 225; < καθάρω: instr. (A.), insta (E.)
- καλλύστευμα : A, *fr.* 273, 21 M, E, *Or.* 1639, *Ph.* 215; < καλλυστεύω (E.,

Hdt.); insta. (A., E.), subj. (E.)

κάρπωμα : A. *Supp.* 1001; < καρπώ (A., S., E.): prod.

κατασκήνωμα : A. *Ch.* 999; < κατασκηνώ (X.): instr.

κάτευγμα : A. *Th.* 709, *Ch.* 218, *Eu.* 1021, S. *OT* 920, E. *Hipp.* 1170;

< κατεύχομαι (A., S., E.): prod.

κέλευμα : A. *Pers.* 397, *Ch.* 751, *Eu.* 235, S. *Ant.* 1219, *Ichn.* 225, E.

Hec. 929 *al.*; κελεύω: prod.

κέντημα : A. *fr.* 368 M; < κεντέω (Thgn. +), cf. κένσαι in Hom.: insta.

κήνυγμα : A. *Pr.* 157; < κηνύσσομαι (A.): uncertain meaning

κηρύκευμα : A. *Th.* 651; < κηρυκεύω (A. +): prod.

κινάθισμα : A. *Pr.* 124; < κίναθίζω (Hsch.): insta.

κλαῦμα : A. *Pers.* 705, *Ag.* 887, 1148, 1628, S. *Ant.* 932, *Ph.* 1260;

< κλαίω: prod.

κόμπασμα : A. *Th.* 551, 794, *Pr.* 361; < κομπάζω (A., S., E. +): prod.

κρύμα : A. *Supp.* 397; < κρύνω: ext. obj.

κύμα : A. *Ch.* 128, *Eu.* 659, E. *fr.* 106 N²; < κύω (Hes. +): instr. - prod.

κώκυμα : A. *Pers.* 332, 427, S. *Aj.* 321, *Ant.* 1079, 1206, E. *Or.* 1298;

< κωκύω (Er. +): prod.

λακτίσμα : A. *Ag.* 1601, S. *Ichn.* 213, 231; < λακτίζω: insta.

λόχευμα : A. *Ag.* 1392, E. *Ph.* 803, 816, 1019, *Or.* 997 *al.*; < λοχεύω (*h.*

Merc. +): insta (A., E.), prod. (E.)

λώτισμα : A. *fr.* 145 M, E. *Hel.* 1593; < λωτίζω (A. +): ext. obj.

μύασμα : common in tragedy; < μυαίνω: subj, ext. obj. and prod.

μύμημα : A. *fr.* 17. 7 M, 711 M, E. *HF* 294, 992 *al.*; < μυμέομαι: prod.

(A., E.), ext. obj. (E.)

μύσημα : A. *Th.* 186, *Eu.* 73, S. *El.* 289, E. *Hipp.* 407, *fr.* 530, 4 N²;

- < μισέω: ext. obj.
 μύρωμα : A. *Ag.* 873, 1218, *Eu.* 412, E. *Hel.* 19, *fr.* 185, 3 N²; < μωρ-
 φώ (late): instr.
 μόχθημα : A. *Pr.* 464, S. *OC* 1616, E. *Supp.* 1187, *Ion.* 1129, *Hel.* 735;
 < μοχθέω (Ep. +): insta (A., S., E.), instr. (E.), prod. (E.)
 μύκημα : A. *Pr.* 1062, E. *Ba.* 691; < μυκᾶσθαι (Ep. +): prod.
 μύσαγμα : A. *Supp.* 995; < μυσάσσομαι (E., Hp.): ext. obj.
 νᾶμα : A. *Pr.* 806, *Ch.* 1058, *fr.* 193, 7 M, S. *Tr.* 919, *Ant.* 1130, *fr.*
 911, 2 P, E. *HF* 573 *al.*; < νάω (Ep. +): prod.
 νεύμα : A. *Supp.* 373; < νεύω (Ep. +): insta.
 νόμευμα : A. *Ag.* 1416; < νομεύω (Ep. +): ext. obj.
 νουθέτημα : A. *Pers.* 830, S. *El.* 343, E. *Ph.* 592, *fr.* 962, 3 N²; < νου-
 θετέω (A., S., E.): insta.
 ὄδισμα : A. *Pers.* 71; there is no verb *ὀδύζω: instr.
 ὄδυρμα : A. *Ch.* 508, S. *Tr.* 50, 936, *fr.* 649, 48 P, E. *Hec.* 297, *Tr.*
 1226, *Ph.* 1748, *IA* 1101; < ὀδύρομαι (Ep. +): prod.
 οἴμωγμα : A. *Th.* 8, 1023, *Ag.* 1346, 1366, 1384, E. *Ba.* 1112; < οἴμωζω
 (Ep. +): prod.
 ὀμελχμα : A. *fr.* 487 M; < ὀμεύχω (Ep. +): prod.
 ὄρεγμα : A. *Ag.* 1111, *Ch.* 426, 799, E. *Hel.* 546, *Ph.* 308; < ὀρέγω (Ep.
 +): insta.
 ὄρισμα : A. *fr.* 406 M (A?), E. *Andr.* 968, *Hipp.* 1459, *Hec.* 16, *Rh.* 437,
IA 952; < ὀρίζω: subj. (or instr.)
 ὄρκωμα : A. *Eu.* 486, 768; < ὀρκῶ (techn.): ext. obj. (A.), insta.
 ὄχημα : A. *Pers.* 607, *Supp.* 183, *Pr.* 468, S. *Tr.* 656, *El.* 740, E. *Alc.*
 67, *Ion.* 1151 *al.*, *Trag. Adesp.* 210, 565; < ὀχέω: instr. (A., S.,
 E.), subj.

- παρηγόρημα : A. *fr.* 692 M, E. *fr.* (?*Chr.*, *Pat.* 1449); < παρηγορέω (Pi., A. +): prod.
- παροφώνημα : A. *Ag.* 1447; < παροφωνέω (Cratin, Ar.): ext. obj.
- πένθημα : A. *Ch.* 432; < πενθέω (Ep. +): insta.
- πέπλωμα : A. *Th.* 1039, *Supp.* 720, S. *Tr.* 613, E. *Supp.* 97, *Trag. Adesp.* 42; there is no verb *πεπλώω: instr.
- πέσημα : A. *Supp.* 937, S. *Aj.* 1033, E. *Hec.* 699, *IT* 315, 1384, *Oc.* 1548, *al.*; < πέστω (πεσεσθαυ, πεσεστυν): insta. (A, S., E.), subj. (E.)
- πέτασμα : A. *Ag.* 909; < πετάννυμι (Ep. +): ext. obj.
- πήδημα : A. *Pers.* 109, 305, *Ag.* 826, S. *Ag.* 833, *Ichn.* 213, E. *Andr.* 1139, *Hipp.* 829, *Tr.* 755, *El.* 861, *Or.* 263, *Ba.* 1288; < πήδωω: insta.
- πίασμα : A. *Pers.* 806; < πιαίνω (Xenoph. +): subj.
- πίστωμα : A. *Pers.* 171, *Ag.* 878, *Ch.* 977, *Eu.* 214; < πιστώω (Ep. +): insta. (A.), obj. (A.)
- πλάνημα : A. *Pr.* 828, S. *OT* 727; < πλανάομαι: insta.
- πλευρώμα : A. *Th.* 890, *Ch.* 686; there is no verb *πλευρώω, cf. εμπλευρώω in S.: prod.
- πλύνθευμα : A. *fr.* 664 a M (= *Trag. Adesp.* 269); < πλυνθεύω (Hdt., Ar. +): prod.
- ποΐφυγμα : A. *Th.* 280; < ποιφύσσω (Lyc. +): insta.
- πόλισμα : A. *Pers.* 119, 249, *Th.* 63, 119, 247, 342, 478, *Pr.* 421, *Eu.* 668, S. *Ph.* 1423, *OC* 1496, E. *Heracl.* 194, *al.*, *Crat.*, *Trag.* 1. 2; < πολύζω (Ep. +): prod.
- πόρευμα : A. *Eu.* 239, E. *IA* 300; < πορεύω (-ομαι): insta. (A.), instr. (E.)

- πόρθμευμα : A. *Ag.* 1558; < πορθμεύω (A. +): subj.
- πόστημα : A. *Eu.* 250 (Dind., πωτ- codd.); < ποτόδομαι (-εομαι) (poet.):
insta.
- προκάλυμμα : A. *Ag.* 691; < προκαλύπτω (E. +): instr.
- πρόστριμμα : A. *Ag.* 395; < προστρέβω (A. +): prod.
- πρόσφαγμα : A. *Ag.* 1278, E. *Alc.* 845, *Hec.* 41, 265, *Tr.* 628, *IT* 243,
458; < προσφάζω (E. +): instr. (A.), insta. (E.), prod. (E.),
ext. obj. (E.)
- πρόσφθεγμα : A. *Ag.* 903, *Ch.* 876, *fr.* 474. i. 7 M, S. *Aj.* 500, *Ph.* 235,
E. *El.* 1333 *al.*; < προσφθέγγομαι (Pl. +): prod.
- πρόσχωμα : A. *Pr.* 847; < προσχόω (Hdt., Th.): prod.
- πτέρωμα : A. *fr.* 231. 3 M; < πτερόω: instr.
- πτῶμα : A., S., E. (see note below); < πτῶ- (πίπτω): insta. (A., S., E.),
prod. (E.)
- πύλωμα : A. *Th.* 408, 799, E. *Hipp.* 808, *Ion.* 79, *Hel.* 789, *Ph.* 1113;
< πυλόω (Ar., X.): prod. (instr.)
- πύργωμα : A. *Th.* 30, 251, 469, E. *Cyc.* 115, *Supp.* 1221, *Tr.* 46, 1174,
Hel. 51, *Ph.* 287; < πυργόω (Ep. +): prod. (or instr.)
- πῶμα : A. *Th.* 308, *Supp.* 1028, *Eu.* 266, S. *Ph.* 715, *fr.* 19 P, E. *Ba.*
279 *al.*; < πύνω (πέπωνα): ext. obj.
- ρύζωμα : A. *Th.* 413, *Theod. Trag.* 3; < ρύζωω (Ep. +): prod.
- ρύμα : A. *Pers.* 147; < έρύω (Ep. +): insta. (see p. 395)
- σκήνημα : A. *Ch.* 251; < σκηνάω (-έω): instr.?
- σκίρτημα : A. *Pr.* 600, 675, E. *Hec.* 526, *HF* 836, *Ba.* 169; < σκιρτάω
(Ep. +): insta.
- σκύφωμα : A. *fr.* 308 M; there is no verb *σκυφώω: prod.

σκάπευμα : A. *fr.* 20 M; there is no verb *σκάπεύω (~ σκάψ, cf. Borthwick

CQ 1968. 48): insta.

σπεύραμα : A. *Ch.* 248; < σπειρόμαι is late but cf. συσπειρόμαι (Pl.,

X): prod.

στάγμα : A. *Pers.* 612; < στάζω (Ep. +): prod. (or subj.)

στάλαγμα : A. *Eu.* 802, *S. Ant.* 1238; < σταλάσσω (Sapph. +): prod.

στόμωμα : A. *Pers.* 877; < στομόω (A. +): instr.

σύζωμα : A. *Supp.* 462; < συζώννυμι (Ar.): instr.

σωφρόνισμα : A. *Supp.* 992, *Aristarch. Trag.* 3 (v.l. -ημα); < σωφρονίζω

(E, Th. +): prod. (A.), subj. (Aristarch.)

τέκνωμα : A. *fr.* 625 M; < τεκνῶ (Hes. +): prod.

τεύχημα : A. *fr.* 6 M (τεχν- Nauck), *fr.* 639 M, *S. Ph.* 36, 928, *E. IT*

1355; < τεύχω (Ep. +): prod.

τρίχωμα : A. *Th.* 666; τριχῶ (Arist.): prod.

τύμμα : A. *Ag.* 1430; < τύπτω: insta.

ύλαγμα : A. *Ag.* 1631, 1672, *E. IT* 293; < ύλακτέω (Ep. +), cf. the

Homeric ύλαγμός: prod.

ύπτίασμα : A. *Pr.* 1005, *Ag.* 1284; < ύπτιάζω (S. +): ext. obj., insta.

φάντασμα : A. *Th.* 710, *fr.* 619. 3 M, *E. Hec.* 54, 94, 390, *Trag. Adesp.*

285, 375; < φαντάζομαι (A. +): insta. (A.), ext. obj. (E.)

φάτνωμα : A. *fr.* 114 M; there is no verb *φατνώ: prod.

φέρμα : A. *Supp.* 690, *Ag.* 119; < φέρω: ext. obj.

φθίνασμα : A. *Pers.* 232; < *φθινάζω: insta.

φύλημα : A. *fr.* 228 M, *S. fr.* 537 P, *E. Ion.* 519, *Andr.* 416, 630 *al.*;

< φιλέω: insta.

φύτυμα : A. *Ag.* 1281; < φυτύω (Hes. +): prod.

φόρημα : A. *fr.* 669 M, *S. Ph.* 474, *E. fr.* 643 N²; < φορέω: ext. obj.

- φρούρημα : A. *Th.* 449, *Eu.* 706, S. *Aj.* 54, E. *Ion.* 511, *El.* 798; < φρου-
 ρέω: subj. (A.), ext. obj. (S.), instr. (E.), insta. (E.)
- φρούραγμα : A. *Th.* 245, 475, S. *El.* 717; < φρουράσσομαι (Men., Call.): prod.
- φυσάμα : A. *Eu.* 53; < φυσιδάω (Ep. +): insta.
- χαύτωμα : A. *Th.* 385; < *χαλιτόω: instr.
- χάλκευμα : A. *Pr.* 19, *Ch.* 576; < χαλκεύω (Ep. +): prod.
- χεύρωμα : A. *Th.* 1022, *Ag.* 1326, S. *OT* 560; < χειρόω (A. +): obj. (A.)
 prod. (A.), insta. (S.)
- χύλωμα : A. *fr.* 478. 2 M (see p. 377); < χυλόω (Hp.): prod.
- φήγμα : A. *Ag.* 442; < φήχω (E.): prod.
- ώφέλημα : A. *Pr.* 251, 501, 613, S. *OC* 259, E. *Tr.* 703, *Hyps.* 60. 12
Trag. Adesp. 97a Sn: subj.

Statistics on nouns in -μα 265

a) Number of new nouns in -μα in each play

Persae : 23, i.e. one in every 46 lines

Septem : 26, i.e. one in every 41 lines

Supplices : 17, i.e. one in every 62 lines

Agamemnon : 34, i.e. one in every 48 lines

Choephoroi : 24, i.e. one in every 44 lines

Eumenides : 23, i.e. one in every 44 lines

Prometheus : 23. i.e. one in every 47 lines

b) Number of instances of new nouns in -μα in each play

Persae : 27, i.e. one in every 39 lines

Septem : 36, i.e. one in every 29 lines

Supplices : 20, i.e. one in every 53 lines

Agamemnon : 42, i.e. one in every 39 lines

Choephoroi : 26, i.e. one in every 41 lines '

Eumenides : 26, i.e. one in every 39 lines

Prometheus : 26, i.e. one in every 42 lines

The tables show that the *Persae*, the *Oresteia* and the *Prometheus* have almost the same frequency of new nouns in -μα or instances of such nouns. The formation is comparatively commoner in the *Septem* and noticeably rare in the *Supplices*.

Nouns in -μα deriving from different stems of
the same verb

a) Πέσημα - Πτώμα

Πέσημα

1. A. *Supp.* 937 πολλά γίνεται πάρος πεσήματ' ἀνδρῶν (*sc.* before a νεῦκος is solved)
2. S. *Aj.* 1033 πρὸς τοῦδ' ὄλωλε θανασίμῳ πεσήματι (in the past)
3. E. *Andr.* 652 πεσήματα πλεῖσθ' Ἑλλάδος ... νεκρῶν (in the past)
4. E. *Hec.* 699 ἔκβλητον ἢ πέσημα φοινίου δορός; (how Polydoros died)
5. E. *HF* 1007 κίονα ... ὅς πεσήμασι στέγης διχορραγῆς ἔκειτο (= στέγης πεσοῦσης ... ἔκειτο)
6. E. *HF* 1131 ἰδοῦ θέασαι τάδε τέκνων πεσήματα (Heracles' children killed by their father)
7. E. *IT* 315 ἔμφρων δ' ἀνάξας ... πεσήματος (i.e. 'from the previous fall')
8. E. *IT* 1384 τό τ' οὐρανοῦ πέσημα, τῆς Διὸς κόρης ἄγαλμα
9. E. *Ph.* 640 μόσχος ἀδάματον πέσημα δίκη (in the past)
10. E. *Ph.* 1420 σφίζων σίδηρον ἐν λυγρῷ πεσήματι ... ὁ πρόσθε Πολυνεύκης πεσῶν

11. E. *Ph.* 1701 ὃ φίλα πεσήματ' ἄθλι' ἄθλιου πατρός (Oedipus' sons lying dead)
12. E. *Or.* 1548 διὰ τὸ Μυρτίλου πέσημα ἐκ δόφρου (in the past)
13. E. *Ba.* 588 τάχα τὰ Πενθέως μέλαθρα διατινάξεται πεσήμασιν (in the future)

Πτώμα

1. A. *Supp.* 622 μῆδ' ἐπιχωρίους < στάσις? > πτώμασιν αἵματίσαι πέδον γᾶς (in prayer)
2. A. *Supp.* 797 πέτρα, βαθύ πτώμα μαρτυροῦσά μοι (eventuality)
3. A. *Pr.* 919 οὐκ ἐπαρκέσει ... μῆ οὐ πεσεῖν ... πτώματ' οὐκ ἀνασχετὰ (eventuality)
4. S. *Ant.* 1046 κίπτουσι ... βροτῶν χολὴ πολλὰ δεινοῖ πτώματ' αἰσχρ' (ἀ) (gnomic statement)
5. E. *HeracL.* 77 πρὸς τοῦ ποτ' ἐν γῆ πτώμα δύστηνον κίτνεις; (at present)
6. E. *HF* 1228 ὅστις εὐγενῆς βροτῶν, φέρει τὰ θεῶν γε (?) πτώματα (gnomic statement)
7. E. *Tr.* 467 ἑατέ μ' (ε) ... κείσθαι πεσοῦσαν· πτωμάτων γὰρ ἄξια πάσχω ...
8. E. *El.* 575 οὐλήν ... ἦν ποτ' (ε) ... ἠμάχθη πεσών. - Πῶς φῆς; ὁρῶ μὲν πτώματος τεκμήριον
9. E. *El.* 686 εἰ πτώμα θανάσιμον πεσῆ, τέθνηκα κἀγώ (eventuality)
10. E. *Ph.* 1482 κᾶρα γὰρ λεύσσειν πτώματα νεκρῶν ... τάδε
11. E. *Ph.* 1697 Ἐτεοκλέους δέ πτώμα (σῶμα v.l.) Πολυνεΐκους τε ποῦ;
12. E. *Or.* 1196 Ἐλένης ... πτώμα ἰδῶν ἐν αἵματι
13. E. *fr.* 728. 2 N² πόλεμος ... χαίρει πτώμασιν νεανιῶν (gnomic

statement)

14. *Trag. Adesp.* 547. 11 ὄγκου δέ μεγάλου πτώμα γύγνεται μέγα (gnomic statement)

The above passages cover all the instances of πέσημα and πτώμα in tragedy. A careful examination shows that the two nouns are not indiscriminately used. In similar cases, metrical necessity is usually given as the main reason for choosing one word rather than another. This may be so only when no semantic reasons interfere. But when two words derive from different stems of the same verb, as happens with πέσημα and πτώμα, we should be justified in examining whether their different derivation determines a different usage. In fact, this seems to be the case. Πέσημα always implies ἔπεσεν or πεσεῖται, while πτώμα implies πίπτει or πέπτωκε as well as moods expressing eventuality or possibility. Thus:

- a) Examples 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12 and 13 of πέσημα clearly refer to an instance of falling which took place in the past or before another action (1,5,7,10) or will take place in the future (13)
- b) Examples 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 13 and 14 of πτώμα refer to a falling which takes place at the present moment (5) or is mentioned in the form of a gnomic statement (4,6,13,14) or could take place eventually in the future but is by no means certain (1,2,3,9).
- c) In examples 7 and 8 of πτώμα, the character shifts his speech from an actual event to a generalisation: 'Ἐατέ μ'... κείσθαι πεσοῦσαν' πτωμάτων γάρ ἄξια πάσχω (*E.Tr.* 467) means '... for I deserve falls' and not 'the falls that I fell'. Equally, οὐλήν ... ἦν ποτ'... ἠμάχθη πεσών. - Πῶς φής; ὄρω μὲν πτώματος τεκμήριον (*E. El.* 575) means '... I see the marks of a fall' and not 'the mark of the

fall (that you have just mentioned)'; Electra is still in doubt.

- d) Examples 6, 8 and 11 of πέσημα and examples 10, 11 and 12 of πτώμα refer to an object which is the product of a previous fall. In this case, πέσημα and πτώμα are apparently synonyms but in fact their use is conditioned by their different origin. Although they both are the result of a previous fall, in πέσημα the emphasis seems to be on what happened in the past (ἔπεσεν), while in πτώμα the emphasis seems to be on the present condition of the object (πέπτωκεν). The author's choice is not arbitrary: in E. *IT* 1384, for instance, τό τ' οὐρανοῦ πέσημα, τῆς Διὸς κόρης ἄγαλμα, the noun πέσημα may imply that the statue fell in the past but does not still lie there. Nevertheless, there is hardly any difference in practical use when reference is to 'corpses', which could imply either ἔπεσεν or πέπτωκεν. Thus, in E. *Ph.* 1697 Oedipus refers to his sons' corpses as πτώματα (unless *v. l.* σώματα is right) while four lines later (*v.* 1701) he calls them πεσήματα; one would suspect that metrical convenience may have played a part in this case

The usage of πέσημα and πτώμα outside tragedy does not seem to be any different:

- a) Lys. *fr.* 230 S πτώματα ἐλαίων²⁶⁶ are 'fallen olives (or olive trees)' which presumably still lie where they fell; cf. E. *IT* 1384 above
- b) Plato always uses πτώμα and never πέσημα. Two of the occurrences of πτώμα refer to the past: i. Pl. *Phdr.* 254 c λήξας τῆς οἰσύνης, ἦν ὑπὸ τοῦ χαλινοῦ ἔσχε καὶ τοῦ πτώματος; here, πτώμα is used with the aorist, but in fact what Plato describes is abstract and not real (about the three natures of ψυχή) and the author seems to keep this in mind. ii. Pl. *Lach.* 181 β ὁρθή δ' ἔν .. ἡ πάλυς ἦν καὶ

οὐκ ἂν ἔπεσε τότε τοιοῦτον πῶμα: here, πῶμα is used to express possibility

c) Men. *append.* 2. 22 Ἰ φύλασσε σαυτόν, πῶμα δ' ἄλλου μή γέλα: general statement

The conclusion that the difference between πέσημα and πῶμα is a difference of underlying tenses is far - reaching. For it may help to clarify some uncertainties about other nouns in -μα.

β) Πῶμα - πόμα

Πῶμα derives from the perfect stem πω- of πίνω (< πέπωκα like πῶμα < πέπιτωκα). From the same verb but from future - aorist passive stem comes the alternative formation πόμα with short ο (< ποθήσομαι - ἐπόθην). On metrical grounds, the coexistence of πῶμα and πόμα seems certain. The latter is the indisputable reading in Pi. *N.* iii. 79 ἐγὼ τόδε ... πέπω ... πόμ' αἰόδιμον Αἰολύσσιν ἐν πνοαῖσιν αὐλῶν, where the reference is to the poet's song which is under composition and will be drunk in the future; in other words πόμα is equivalent to ποθησόμενον μέλος²⁶⁷. On the other hand, whenever πῶμα is metrically guaranteed in tragedy, it always refers to a drink in general sense, namely a drink which is usually taken or might be taken etc.²⁶⁸. Among the few metrically indifferent occurrences in tragedy, E. *Hec.* 392 πόμ' αἵματος γενήσεται γὰρ clearly belongs to the case πόμα = τό ποθησόμενον and in fact πο- is the unanimous reading of all the manuscripts²⁶⁹. Πόμα occurs also in later poetry: Call. *fr.* 178. 20 Pf. (where it refers to the future). Nic. *Al.* 105 (of a spring newly revealed to Perseus), 299 (of a draught that is to be taken in the future).

c) Κρῖμα - κρῖμα

Another case which could be explained by the difference in underlying stems is κρῖμα - κρῖμα. The first appears late and is the common word for 'something already judged', 'a judgement already taken', i.e. τό κερκρῖμένον from the perfect stem. Κρῖμα, on the other hand, is ἀπᾶξ in *A. Supp.* 397 with long ι and its reference to 'a judgement which has not yet been taken' is also unique. Οὐκ εὔκριτον τό κρῖμα is presumably equivalent to οὐκ εὔκριτον τό κρῖναι, which means that the underlying verbal stem determines again the quantity of the vowel in the noun stem.

d) Ρῦμα

A different example is ῥῦμα (< εὔρῡμαι, i.e. from the perfect stem like πῶμα). In *A. Pers.* 147, τόξου ῥῦμα is 'the drawing of a bow' generally speaking and not 'the drawing of our bow during the conflict', which would have required an aorist stem, as referring to a special event in the past. This is also the desirable sense in the passage, because the Chorus of old men do not yet know if any conflict has taken place.

6. Nouns in -ών (of place)

ἀνδρῶν : *A. Ag.* 243, *Ch.* 712, *E. HF* 954

παρθενῶν : *A. Pr.* 646, *E. IT* 45, 826, *Ph.* 89, 194, 1275, *IA* 738, 1175

7. Adjectives in -ων

φλέδων : *A. Ag.* 1195 θυροκόπος

8. Nouns in -ηδών

ἀχθηδών : *A. Pr.* 26: ~ ἀχθος, ἀχθομαι; cf. ἀλγηδών

9. Adjectives in -νός

γοεδνός : A. *Pers.* 1047, 1058 (= 1064), *Supp.* 73, 194 (conj.); for -δ-

in -δνός, cf. Chantraine (1968) 231 s.v. γοδω

δαυνός : A. *fr.* 451 A M

έδανός : A. *Ag.* 1408, *fr.* 659 M (explained as βρώσιμος by Hsch.)

λαπαδνός : A. *Eu.* 562; cf. άλαπαδνός in Ep.

λιτανός : A. *Th.* 102 (?), 809 μέλη

μεσημβρινός : A. *Th.* 381 κλαγγαΐσιν, 431, 446 θάλπεσιν τοῖς ἡλίου, *Ag.*

565 κοῦταις, *Pr.* 722 κέλευθον

στεγανός : A. *Ag.* 358 δῦκτυον, S. *Ant.* 114, E. *fr.* 472. 6, *Trag. Adesp.*

115. 2 οἶκον

φανός : A. *Pr.* 537 εὐφροσύναις; < φαεινός?

φαινός : A. *fr.* 38 B M (cf. Hsch. φανός· φαίνων αὐτόν)

10. Adjectives in -ινος

βύσσινος : A. *Pers.* 123 πέπλους, *Th.* 1039 πεπλώματος, S. *fr.* 373. 3 P

φάρος, E. *Ba* 821 πέπλους

λάγινος : A. *Ag.* 119 γένναν (?)

πέτρινος : A. *Pr.* 562 χαλινοῖς, S. *Ph.* 160 κοῦτης, E. *Andr.* 116 al.

πύργινος : A. *Pers.* 859 (*loc. corr.*)

τριμύτινος : A. *fr.* 713 M ὑφάσμασιν

All these adjectives express origin

11. Adjectives in -συνος

ταρβόσυνος : A. *Th.* 240 φόβῳ; cf. ταρβοσύνη (Ep.) and δεσπόσυνος (adj.)

~ δεσποσύνη (noun)

12. Nouns in -ανον

κρόπανον : A. *Ch.* 860; presumably coined on the analogy of δρέπανον

ὄφανον : A. *Ch.* 534 οὔτοι μάταιον ἄν τόδ' ὄφανον πέλοι (i.e. 'the dream')

Both these nouns occur in the *Choephoroi*

13. Nouns in -ονή

πημονή : A. *Pers.* 293 *al.*, S. *Tr.* 48 *al.*, E. *Alc.* 514 *al.*; ἐπὶ πημονῆ
is clearly a legal phrase and suggests that this noun is not an
Aeschylean coinage

14. Nouns in -άνη

ἀρτάνη : A. *Supp.* 160, 788 (?), *Ag.* 875, 1091, S. *Ant.* 54, *OT* 1266, *fr.* 51P

ἐργάνη : A. *Pr.* 461, S. *fr.* 844.2P; technical term

θηγάνη : A. *Ag.* 1536, *Eu.* 859, S. *Aj.* 820; cf. θήγω

ὀρκάνη : A. *Th.* 345, *Supp.* 789 (?), E. *Ba* 611

οὐράνη : A. *fr.* 486. 2 M, S. *fr.* 565 P; presumably coined to remind of
λεκάνη

πλεκτάνη : A. *Th.* 495 ὄφρων ... πλεκτάνη, *fr.* 492. 3 M, *Ion. Trag.* 36

15. Nouns in -αινα

ἀμφύσβαινα : A. *Ag.* 1233 ἀμφύσβαιναν ἢ Σκύλλαν τινα

δράκαινα : A. *Eu.* 128, E. *IT* 286, *Ba.* 1358

φαγέδαινα : A. *fr.* 397 M φαγέδαινα, ἢ μου σάρκας ἐσθύει, E. *fr.* 792 N²

All these nouns represent female monsters.

III. Liquid terminations1. Adjectives in -ρός

αἰματηρός : A. *Ag.* 815 τεῦχος, 1067 μένος, 1534 ὄμβρου κτύπον τόν αἰ-

ματηρός, *Ch.* 474 Ἔριον, *Eu.* 137 πνεῦμα, 715 πράγματα, 859, *S. Tr.*

766, *al.*, *E. Alc.* 851 *al.*

γοερός : *A. Ag.* 1176 πάθη, *E. Hec.* 84 μέλος, *Hel.* 189, *Ph.* 1567 δάκρυα

μυυρός : *A. Ag.* 1165 κακὰ

μογερός : *A. Th.* 827 πολεμάρχους, 975 (=987) Μοῦρα, *Ag.* 137 πτόνα, *Pr.*

565, 594, *S. El.* 93 οὔκων, *E. Med.* 205 ἄχρα *al.*

μυρηρός : *A. fr.* 486. 5 M τευχέων

ναρός : *A. fr.* 764 M Δύρκης, *S. fr.* 621 P ποτὶ

σκεθρός : *A. Pr.* 102, 488, *E. fr.* 87. 2 N²; used as adverb.

σταθερός : *A. fr.* 479 M χεύματος

στερρός : *A. Pr.* 1052 δύναις, *E. Med.* 1031 ἀλγηδόνες *al.*

τορός : very common in *A.*; *E. Rh.* 77 *al.*

τυχηρός : *A. Ag.* 464

φαφαρός : *A. Th.* 323 σποδῶ

ψεδυρός : *A. Supp.* 1043

2. Nouns in -ηρον

στέργηρον : *A. Ch.* 241, *Eu.* 192, *Pr.* 492, *S. Tr.* 1138, *E. Hipp.* 256

3. Adjectives in -λος

βέβηλος : *A. Supp.* 509 ἄλσος, *S. OC* 10, *fr.* 88 P (conj.), 570, *E. Heracl.*

404, *fr.* 648 N²; glossed as βατός

γογγύλος : *A. fr.* 326 M πετρῶν, *S. Ichm.* 297, *fr.* 395. 2 P μόρον

δαυλός (perh. δαῦ-) : *A. Supp.* 93, *fr.* 27 M ὑπήνη; the accent

given by Paus. *Gr. fr.* 117 is supported by the analogy with the

other adjectives in -λος; cf. also on στυφέλος

ἔτηλος : *A. fr.* 452 M, explained by Hsch. as τό ἔμμονον καὶ οὐκ ἐξέτιλον

στύφελος : A. *Pers.*, 79 ἐφέταις, 965 ἀκτᾶς; ~ στύφω. The accent given by nearly all mss. (στυφέλοισ, στυφέλου) is supported both by the analogy with other adjectives in -λος and by the paroxytone accent of στύφλος, which is the syncopated form of the same adjective. Blomfield's στυφελός, which has been accepted by all modern editors, has no justification²⁷⁰

στύφλος : A. *Pers.*, 303 ἀκτᾶς, *Pr.* 748 πέτρας, S. *Ant.* 250, E. *IT* 1429 πέτρας, *Ba.* 1137 πέτρας

τρίχηνλος : A. *Th.* 760 κύμα; < τριχῆ? ²⁷¹

4. Nouns in -αλον

κῶκαλον : A. *fr.* 282 M κῶκαλα (explained by Hsch. as τεύχη): Its etymology is uncertain; < *κῶκαλον? (dissim. loss of λ)²⁷², cf. κῶξ and κῶξω (Doric future of κλέω)

κύμβαλον : A. *fr.* 681 M, *Diog. Ath.* 1. 4, *Trag. Adesp.* 93

5. Nouns in -θλον

γένεθλον : A. *Supp.* 290, *Ag.* 784, 914, *Ch.* 258, *fr.* 247 M, S. *OT* 180 *al.*, E. *Andr.* 1274 *al.*

IV. Dental terminations

1. Feminine nouns in -άς

ἀμαρτᾶς : A. *fr.* 755 M. The tradition presents differences in the two mss. of Photios, where the fragment is cited: i. Phot. Berol. ²⁷³: 'Αμαρτωλή' Φρύνιχος. καὶ Σοφοκλῆς 'Αμαρτᾶς (*fr.* 999 P). 'Αμαρτᾶδας Αἰσχύλος καὶ 'Αμαρτία (Reitz., ἀμαρτημον cod.) Πλάτων
ii. Phot. Zab.: 'Αμαρτωλή' Φρύνιχος (*fr.* 16c Sn) εἶπε καὶ Σοφοκλῆς. 'Αμαρτᾶς' ἀντί τοῦ ἀμαρτᾶδας Αἰσχύλος καὶ 'Αμαρτημον Πλά-

των (*fr.* 228 a Edmonds) ἔφη. As we see, Phot. Berol. attributes ἄμαρτις to Sophocles, ἄμαρτιάδας to Aeschylus, and ἀμάρτημον to Plato (the Comic?), while Phot. Zabord., a more complete manuscript, attributes ἀμαρτωλή to Phryn. and Soph., ἄμαρτις (instead of ἄμαρτιάδας) to Aesch. and ἀμάρτημον to Pl.. Ἄμαρτις is usually considered to be corruption from ἀμαρτιζέας (cf. Phot. = Sud. ἀμαρτίαν οὐ Ἀττικοῦ, ἀμαρτιάδα Ἡρόδοτος καὶ οὐ ἄλλοι Ἴωνες). This does not seem very likely. Ἄμαρτία is a word of common use (Th., Antipho, Pl., Arist. etc), while ἀμαρτις is dialectal (Hdt., Hp.); how, then, could ἀμαρτίας have been used instead of ἄμαρτιάδας? In fact, any attempt to emend or even explain ἀμαρτις (e.g. from * ἀμαρτή) is bound to meet with difficulties because of the ἀντί τοῦ ἄμαρτιάδας. It is more probable that something is missing from the original gloss; e.g. ἄμαρτις ἀντί τοῦ < ἀμαρτία > ἄμαρτιάδας Αἰσχύλος, or, ἀμαρτις ἀντί τοῦ < ἀμαρτίας > ἄμαρτιάδας Αἰσχύλος. I feel that there is also something to be said for the possibility that what Photios actually wrote was: Ἄμαρτις ἀντίτου(ς) ἄμαρτιάδας Αἰσχύλος (= 'errors that are revenged' or 'that revenge'); cf. ἀντιτα ἔργα (= 'works of vengeance') in *Il.* 24, 213, *Od.* 17, 51

ἀμάς : Evidence for this word comes from: a) Hsch. ἄμαλα τὴν ναῦν ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμᾶν τὴν ἄλα. Αἰσχύλος Πρωτεύ σατυρικῶ b) *E.M.* 75. 22 (cf. *Et. Gen.* p. 26. 11 Mi) ἀμάδα τὴν ναῦν Αἰσχύλος. c) Phot. p. 86. 24 Reitz. ἄμαξα ἢ ναῦς παρὰ τοὺς Ἀττικοὺς καὶ ἕως εἰκόζουσιν αὐτὴν ἀμάξη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀμᾶν τὴν θάλασσαν ἢ λέξις παρ' Αἰσχύλῳ d) *A. Supp.* 842 and 847 (?) ἐπ' ἀμάδα? (ἐπαμύδα M).

The noun may be dialectal

ἐγκουράς : A. *fr.* 234 M; < ἐγκείρω?

λιβάς : A. *Pers.* 613, *fr.* 106 M, S. *Ph.* 1215, E. *Andr.* 116 *al.*, *Trag.*

Adesp. 548. 2

φυλλάς : A. *Ag.* 79, 966, S. *Tr.* 754 *al.*, E. *Andr.* 1100 *al.*

χαλιμάς : A. *fr.* 719 a M; cf. χάλις = ὁ ἄκρατος οἶνος (lexicogr.)

It is worth noticing that passive sense could possibly be recognized in λιβάς (< λείβομαι) and perhaps in ἐγκουράς, if this noun is connected with ἐγκείρομαι in the sense 'to be carved' (ἐγκουράς = ὀροφικός πύναξ according to Hsch.). Of the remaining nouns, ἀμαρτιάς is dialectal, φυλλάς (< φύλλον) is a collective noun while ἀμάς and χαλιμάς cannot be easily etymologised.

2. Adjectives in -(ι)άς

Ἄσας : A. *Pers.* 249, *Pr.* 735, *fr.* 357. 7 M, E. *Ion* 74 *al.*

γυπιάς : A. *Supp.* 796 πέτρα

θυστιάς : A. *Th.* 269 βοῆς (explained as ἐνθουσιαστικῆς and τῆς παρά ταῦς θυσίαις γινομένης), S. *Ant.* 1019 λιτιάς, E. *fr.* 1101 N²

Ἴλιās : A. *Ag.* 453 (γῆς), E. *Andr.* 128 *al.*

κρεμάς : A. *Supp.* 795 πέτρας

μονάς : A. *Pers.* 734, E. *Andr.* 855, *Ph.* 1520, *Ba.* 609

νεοκράς : A. *Ch.* 344 νεοκράτα φίλον, *fr.* 638 M νεοκράτας σπονδάς; used as a substantive in A. *Ch.* 344, cf. *Plat. Com.* 69. 8 νεοκράτα τις ποιεύτω

ὀδυνοσπιάς : A. *fr.* 111 M γέροντος

παιδολυμάς : A. *Ch.* 605 θεστιάς

Ποτυλιάς : A. *fr.* 172. 3 M κελεύθων, E. *Ph.* 1124 πῶλοι, *Or.* 318 θεαί,

Ba. 664 Βάκχας

ρόθιας : A. *Pers.*, 396 κώπης

Σαλαμινιάς : A. *Pers.*, 964 ἀκταῦς

φοιτάς : A. *Ag.* 1273, S. *Tr.* 980 νόσον, E. *Ph.* 1024 πτεροῦς, *Ba.* 164

3. Nouns in -ύς

ἀμφωτός : A. *fr.* 449 M; said by lexicographers to be 'covering for the ears worn by wrestlers', but perhaps that is how Aeschylus or Plat. *Com.* (*fr.* 230 K) used it

δωμός : A. *Th.* 363, *Supp.* 335, 977, *Ch.* 719, E. *Andr.* 137 *al.*; cf. δωφή in Ep.

λαμβύς : A. *fr.* 23 M (from Hsch.)

θεραποντιύς : A. *Supp.* 979; for -οντιύς cf. δρακοντιύς in Hp. *ap. Ruf.* *Onom.* 202 (= 'vessels near the heart')

θεωρούς : A. *Th.* 857, S. *fr.* 765 P (?)

κηκίς : A. *Ag.* 960, *Ch.* 268, 1012, S. *Ant.* 1018

λαμπουρύς : A. *fr.* 763 M (λάμπ- *v.l.*), = 'fox'

συνωρύς : A. *Ag.* 643, *Ch.* 982 *al.*, S. *OC* 895, E. *Rh.* 987, *Med.* 1145 *al.*, *Trag. Adesp.* 190, 198; a technical term, cf. ξυνωρικνεύεται in Ar. *Nu.* 15

σχελύς : A. *fr.* 724 M

4. Feminine adjectives in -ύς

Αἰθιοπύς : A. *fr.* 193, 2 M γῆς, E. *fr.* 228, 4 γῆς

Ἄργολύς : A. *Supp.* 236 ἑσθῆς, E. *HF* 1016 πέτρα

Ἄχελωύς : A. *Pers.* 868 (of cities)

βοῦνις : A. *Supp.* 116 (=127) Ἄπλαν βοῦνιν (*sc.* γᾶν), 776 γᾶ

ἔχενηύς : A. *Ag.* 149 ἀπλοῦς

Ἡδωνύς : A. *Pers.* 495 αἶαν, E. *Hyps.* 64. 50

- ἡμρός : A. *fr.* 281 (explained by Hsch. as κενή, ἔστερημένη)
- θεμερῶπις : A. *Pr.* 134 αἰδῶ
- θησηύς : A. *Eu.* 1026 χθονός
- Κωρυκίς : A. *Eu.* 22 πέτρα
- ὄκρως : A. *Pr.* 1016 φάραγγα; cf. ὄκριόεις in Hom.
- Ὅμολωίς : A. *Th.* 570 πύλαις, E. *Ph.* 1119 πύλαις; cf. Ὅμολωῖος (title of Zeus)
- Περσίς : A. *Pers.* 59, 250, 406, 646, 1074 // in Boeotia)
- Προυτίς : A. *Th.* 377 πύλαισι, E. *Ph.* 1109 πύλας
- προμηθεύς (?) : A. *Supp.* 700 προμαθεύς (Herm., -ηθεύς M¹, α *suprascr.* M²)
εὐκοινομήτις ἀρχά
- Σουσίς : A. *Pers.* 118 ἄστρῳ Σουσίδος, 557
- Τευκρός : A. *Ag.* 113 αἶαν, *fr.* 497 a. 25 M
- Τιτανίς : A. *Eu.* 6, *Pr.* 874, E. *Hel.* 382
- Φωκίς : A. *Ch.* 564 γλώσσης, S. *OT* 733 γῆ, E. *Ph.* 38 ὄδοῦ, *IA* 261
χθονός

Feminine adjectives in -εις seem to be readily coined by Aeschylus, especially from proper names.

5. Adjectives in -εις

- αἰχμηεῖς : A. *Pers.* 137 εὐνατῆρα
- ἀλμιόεις (?) : A. *Supp.* 844 (Herm., ἀλμήεντα M) πόρον
- εὐνάεις : A. *fr.* 125. 22 M οὐρανοῦ; connected with εὐνή (marriage of sky and earth)?
- οἰδματόεις : A. *fr.* 103 M πόρον (*loc. corrupt.*)
- πευκήεις : A. *fr.* 84 M ἀστραπῆς πευκᾶεν σέλας, S. *Ant.* 123 Ἥφαιστον,
E. *Andr.* 863 σκάφος : Ἐπεύκη (in a wide sense, cf. ἔχεπευκήεις)

πυκῆεις : A. Ch. 385 πυκῆεντ' (Dindorf, πευκῆεντ' M) ὀλολυγμόν : <
 πύκα, cf. πύκλον ἄχος in *Il.* 16. 599

6. Verbal adjectives in -τος

Verbal adjectives in -τος constitute a significant part of the tragic vocabulary. Of them, only a small number is provided by the older poetic tradition, while the majority are new formations, especially compounds, which are not attested before Aeschylus²⁷⁴. They therefore need to be examined as to their type and their exact meaning.

The commonest type of verbals in -τος is the passive one, which is more or less equivalent in sense to one of the passive participles. The tense of the verb is usually reflected in the verbal; thus, e. g. πλεκτός (Hom. +) = πεπλεγμένος, δουρύκτητος (Hom. +) = δουρὺ κτηθείς, δημόκραντος (A) = ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου κρανόμενος etc. Verbals in -τος with passive sense can also express potentiality if a general idea is implied, as ἀναβατός (Hom. +) = ὄν τις ἀναβαίη ἄν, ἀγατός (A) = ὄν τις ἀγάσασαιτο ἄν etc. How this potential sense, which does not seem to be indo-european²⁷⁵, originated, has not yet been fully cleared. The commonest explanation is that prolepsis is responsible for this transition in sense²⁷⁶. So, it is argued, ἄσβεστον πῦρ was at the beginning said of 'a fire that has never been quenched', subsequently of 'an unquenchable fire' etc. But if we were right in this explanation, how could we explain the potential sense in other passive adjectives like ἀπαράμυθος, ἀνηστis, δύψλος, καθάρσιος, δρᾶσιμος etc. where no question of tense-force being involved arises? It seems, therefore, more probable that the potential sense in this and other cases is the result of the passive or intransitive sense considered

as timeless. The phenomenon is not unknown in modern Greek, too, and there is no reason to believe that it was different in ancient times. For instance, αὐτό δέν γίνεται means 'this cannot be done', γίνεται being the present tense of the passive verb γίνομαι (< γίγνομαι) as considered out of time²⁷⁷. In this example potentiality comes as a result of the nature of the subject and has nothing to do with the tense of the verb. The analogy with modern Greek suggests that potentiality in verbals in -τος comes merely as result of their passive or intransitive sense, which in turn explains why for instance δυσκάλαστος (A. +) has no difference in sense from δυσκαλής (A., Pi. +) etc.

While the majority of verbals in -τος are passive in sense, a considerable number of them are active or can be used both actively and passively. As Chantraine²⁷⁸ rightly remarks, this is due to the fact that the same indoeuropean stem could be used transitively or intransitively at different times. This statement, however, needs some elucidation, because, in my opinion, it has led to a considerable misunderstanding of the verbal adjectives in -τος.

To every sentence or part of a sentence with a passive construction always corresponds an active syntax, where the external object of the verb²⁷⁹ is the subject of the passive verb. In the case of verbals in -τος, this means that when we acknowledge passive sense in a verbal, its underlying verb must necessarily be transitive, in that it governs a case; e. g. ἄδρεπτος (A.), cf. δρέπω τι - δρέπομαι ὑπό τινος, ἀνάρχετος (A.), cf. ἄρχω τινός - ἄρχομαι ὑπό τινος etc. And vice versa, when a verb can accept a direct external object, its verbal in -τος must necessarily be passive, unless the same verb can also be used intransi-

tively at times; so, for instance, ἄγνωστος means 'unknown' in Hom., because the verb is taken transitively (γινώσκω τι - γινώσκομαι ὑπὸ τινος); but the same adjective means 'not knowing' in Pindar because the verb is taken intransitively.

Now, when we acknowledge active sense in a verbal in -τος, the underlying verb must necessarily be taken intransitively, as, for example, ἀμήνυτος (A. +) = ὁ μὴ μηνύων (intr.), ἀκούμητος (A. +) = ὁ μὴ κοιμώμενος (intr.), ἀνωφέλητος (A. +) = ὁ μὴ ὠφελῶν (taken as intr.), ἀπένητος (A.) = ὁ μὴ πενήθων (taken as intr.) etc.²⁸⁰

To sum up, we may say that verbal adjectives in -τος are i. passive in sense, when the verbal stem is taken as transitive²⁸¹ or ii. active in sense, when the verbal stem is taken as intransitive.

The question then arises : if this is so, how do we account for those verbals which are generally considered as having an active transitive sense like καρδιόδηκτος, ἀνδροδάκτος etc? From where do they draw their transitive force? Not from the verb, of course, for the verb has to be considered as intransitive, if it is to give an active sense.

C. E. Bishop (1889) made a very important point often overlooked by later investigators. He states (p. 64): '*De adjectivis -τος terminatione insignibus, quae a verbis transitivis derivata sunt*²⁸², *eam valere legem intellexi, ut non consocientur nisi cum rebus vel abstractis vel concretis. Quam legem a nullo dūm animadversam esse et explicatam magnopere miror*'. Although Bishop himself failed to give a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon and included in his list many verbals

with merely intransitive sense, like ἀμήνυτος, ἀπένθητος etc., he actually concluded that there are no verbal adjectives in -τος with transitive sense in Aeschylus²⁸³.

We have already seen why we could not expect verbal adjectives in -τος to have transitive force either in Aeschylus or in any author or text of Greek literature. We now have to examine in Aeschylus those verbals in -τος which are considered as having transitive force.

First of all we should distinguish verbals in -τος with an active intransitive sense, like ἀκούμητος (A.), ἀκόμπαστος (A. E.), ἀμήνυτος (A., Ach.), ἀναμπλάκητος (A., S.), ἀνόνητος (A., S., E.), ἄπαστος (A., S., E.), δυσκύμαντος (A.), εὐπρεπτος (A.), αἰμόρρυτος (A.) etc. The fact that in many of these verbals an internal object can be supplied does not change anything, as only an external object attributes transitive force to them. Nor is the genitive governing many verbals of the 'ἀ -τος' type of any relevance here, because this genitive bears the notion of deprivation and separation, as e. g. ἄλυκος ἄτης in S. *El.* 1002²⁸⁴.

Of a different nature is a second category of verbals in -τος usually taken as having a transitive force. These are compound verbal adjectives of the type 'noun + verbal in -τος', where the noun is considered as the object of the verb if we analyse the compound (*objectiva*). The following examples are from Aeschylus: ἀνδροδάϊκτος, δορύπαλτος, δορυτίνακτος, ἐλαλόφυτος, καρδιόδηκτος, παιδότρωτος, πάμβοτος, and πυργοδάϊκτος. It is here that Bishop's remark is applied. In fact, we find that no example of this type of verbals refers to a person. Moreover, we see that the noun to which the epithet is attributed has a special character. If we analyse the compound verbal to form a sentence, the

noun never becomes the real subject of the verb; it always acts as an intermediary agent instead of the real subject, which, in conclusion, shows that the verbal has no real transitive force. Let us take, for example, κοπάνων ἀνδροδαΐκτων in *A. Ch.* 860: strictly speaking, it is not the κοπάνον but the person using it who kills men; therefore, it is preferable to analyse it as ᾧ ἄνδρες δαΐζονται rather than ἄνδρας δαΐζον. In the same way, κράτος . . . καρδιόδηκτον in *A. Ag.* 1471 must be explained as ᾧ ἡ καρδία δάκνεται and not δάκνον τήν καρδίαν, because it is the god referred to in the passage who bites the heart, not his κράτος. The distinction is even better shown in δορυτόνακτος ἀλήτηρ in *A. Th.* 155²⁸⁵, which means δὲ οὖ (sc. ἀθέρος) δόρυ τινάσσεται but can by no means be analysed as τινάσσω δόρυ or δορυ τινασσόμενος, as usually explained²⁸⁶. For these verbals as type of compound adjectives, see also p. 424f.

Finally, to avoid misinterpretation of some verbals in -τος, we must always bear in mind one peculiarity, which can apply to all adjectives in Greek but is especially common with verbals in -τος. An epithet can always be transferred from the person to whom it should naturally belong to a noun related to this person. In most cases, the relationship is between an owner and his property but can also be extended to other forms, as shown by those examples where the noun is abstract. The simplest case of transference is when the epithet agrees not with the person but with another noun (either concrete or, usually, abstract), while the noun of the person is put in the genitive (hypallage). Such is the case of *A. fr.* 212 A M δορυλυμάντους Δαναῶν μόχθους, where the epithet agrees with μόχθους instead of with Δαναῶν. In this and similar cases, we have no verbal with active transitive sense, but a transference of the epithet.

Hypallage, however, is neither the only nor the commonest kind of transference in Aeschylus. In most cases, the person to whom the epithet should naturally be applied is to be understood. I list here some examples from Aeschylus : ξιφοδήλητος θάνατος (*Ag.* 1528) instead of 'the dead', ξιφοδήλητος ἄγων (*Ch.* 729) instead of 'the fighter', πισσοκώνητον κῦρ (*fr.* 166 M) instead of 'the person burnt'²⁸⁷, νυκτιπλαγκτος πόνος, δεῦμα, κέλευμα, εὐνή²⁸⁸ and ὄρχημα instead of the person involved. All these examples should be regarded as having a transference of epithet, because in no example the epithet is applied to a person, and only under this condition would transitive sense be established. But we have already seen why verbals in -τος can never have a transitive sense.

In the following classification, all verbal adjectives in -τος which appear first in Aeschylus have been divided into seven categories according to their type. Special emphasis has been laid on how each verbal could be analysed and explained in ancient Greek. This is quite important for our understanding of certain compound verbals, because only in this way can we reach the raw material that the poet had in mind before coining the new word.

a. Simple adjectives in -τος

ἀγατός : A. *fr.* 225 M (ἀγαστιά *cod.* Hsch. against the alphab. order, = 'ἄ ἄν τις ἀγάσαστο'); potential sense.

ἀγκυλητός : A. *fr.* 485. 4 M κοσσάβους, E. *Ba.* 1205 (*conj.*), = ἀγκυλούμενος ('thrown with bent arm')

αἰακτός : A. *Pers.* 931, *Th.* 845 πῆματα (potential); with active sense in *Pers.* 1069 (= αἰάζων)

αὐλωτός : A. *fr.* 647 a. 2 M φιμοῖσιν, = *ηὐλωμένος ('furnished with

pipes')

βουλευτός : A. *Ch.* 494 καλύμμασιν, = βεβουλευμένος

δακρυτός : A. *Ch.* 236 ἔλπεις, E. *El.* 1182; passive potential sense

θηκτός : A. *Th.* 944, E. *Ion* 1064 *al.*, = τεθηγμένος

ἱαλτός : A. *Ch.* 22, = *ἱαλμένος (from verb ἱάλλω)

κλαυτός (or -στός): A. *Th.* 334, S. *OC.* 1360; passive potential sense

κνισωτός : A. *Ch.* 485, = κνισούμενος (κνισώ first in Arist.)

κρεκτός : A. *Ch.* 822 νόμον, S. *fr.* 463 P, = *κρεκόμενος²⁸⁹

κροτητός : A. *Ch.* 428 κέρα, S. *El.* 714 ἄρμάτων, *fr.* 241 P μέλη, E. *fr.* 467. 4 N², = κροτούμενος or κεκροτημένος

κυκλωτός : A. *Th.* 540 προβλήματι, = κεκυκλωμένος ('given the shape of a circle')

κυπτός : A. *Ch.* 773 (conj.) λόγος, = κύπτων or κεκυφώς; active intrans. sense

μωμητός : A. *Th.* 508; passive potential sense

οἰκτιστός (?): A. *fr.* 17. 44 M (*v. mutil.*)

οἰμωκτός : A. *fr.* 252. 9 M (*v. mutil.*)

ὄμμητός : A. *Th.* 189 θρόσος; passive potential sense

παλτός : A. *fr.* 264 M, S. *Ant.* 131 πυρί, = παλλόμενος

πιστός (= 'drinkable'): A. *Pr.* 480 ἀλέξημα; passive potential sense
(< verb πιπίσκω, cf. πισμός in Hsch.)

πλατός : A. *Eu.* 53 φυσιάμασιν (πλαστ- *odd.*); passive potential sense

πορευτός : A. *Ag.* 287 λαμπάδος, = πορευόμενος (i. e. 'conveyed'); the sense of πορευτός is passive and not middle, as usually considered; unlike πορεύομαι, the active πορεύω is mostly used in poetry

ποτός : A. *Ag.* 1408 (coupled with ἔδανός); equivalent to πιστός (cf.

E. *Hipp.* 516, fr. 403. 6 N²)

πρεπτός : A. *Eu.* 914 ἀγώνων (τρεπτῶν *v.l.*), S. *Ichn.* 322 φάσματα, = πρέπων

(πρέπω = 'to be conspicuous')

πτερωτός : A. *Supp.* 510, *Pr.* 135, S. fr. 1128. 8, *OC.* 1460, E. *Alc.* 261,

al., = ἑπτερωμένος

ρύτος : A. *Ag.* 1409 (conj.), S. *Aj.* 884, *OC.* 1598, E. *Hipp.* 123, *al.*,

= ῥέων (intr.)

σεπτός : A. *Pr.* 812 ῥέος, = σεβόμενος (pass.)

σκηπτός : A. *Pers.* 715, S. *Ant.* 418, fr. 221. 19 P, E. *Andr.* 1043, *Ph.*

674; originally = σκήπτων (intr.), but used mostly as noun

σπαθητός : A. fr. 713 M ὑφάσματος, = ἑσπαθημένος

σπαρακτός : A. fr. 538. 2 M δεῖπνον, = ἑσπαραγμένος

σπορητός : A. *Ag.* 1392, used as noun; originally = *ἑσπορημένος (<verb

*σπορέω)

σταθευτός : A. *Pr.* 22, = σταθευόμενος

στικτός : A. fr. 609. 8 M, S. *El.* 568, *Ph.* 184, E. *Ba.* 111, 835, *Ph.*

1115, = ἑστιγμένος

στιγνητός : A. *Pr.* 592, = ἑστιγνημένος

σχιστός : A. fr. 172. 2 M, S. *OT* 733, E. *Ph.* 38, *Rh.* 373, *IA* 144, =

σχισόμενος

φθιτός : A. *Pers.* 220, 523, *Ch.* 129 (?), *Eu.* 97, fr. 244. 3 M, E. *Alc.*

100, *al.*, = φθίμενος

φρυκτός : A. *Ag.* 30, 282, 292, = 'torch' (techn.); in Comedy the word

is not used as noun but in its original sense (= φρυγόμενος)

χριστός : A. *Pr.* 480 ἀλέξιμα, E. *Hipp.* 516 φάρμακον ; passive potential

sense

Active intransitive sense is implied in αἰακτός (A. *Pers.* 1069), κυπτός (conj. in A. *Ch.* 773), πρεπτός, ῥυτός and σκηπτός. Most of the underlying verbs are exclusively poetic. The overall number of simple verbal adjectives in -τος is 56 in Aeschylus, 75 in Sophocles and 75 in Euripides²⁹⁰, which shows that this type of verbals is most favoured by Sophocles.

b. ἀ + -τος (determinativa)

ἀβδέλυκτος : A. *fr.* 230 M; <βδελύσσομαι (Hp. +)

ἀβουκόλητος : A. *Supp.* 929; <βουκολέω (Ep. +)

ἀδαίτος : A. *Ag.* 151 θυσίαν, = 'which is not to be feasted'; <δαίνυμι

ἀδάματος : A. *Th.* 223 πόλιν, *Supp.* 143 (= 153), *Ch.* 54 σέβας, S. *Aj.* 450

θεά, *OT* 205 βέλεα, 1315 νέφος, *OC* 1572 φύλακα, E. *Ph.* 640 πέσημα;

<δάμνημι (Ep. +), cf. ἀδάμαστος in Ep.

ἀδρεπτος : A. *Supp.* 663; <δρέπω (Ep. +)

ἀεπτος : A. *Supp.* 908, *Ag.* 141 δρόσους ἀέπτοις . . . λεόντων, *fr.* 7 M (?);

<ἔπω (= 'to deal with') (Ep. +)

ἀθελκτος : A. *Supp.* 1055; <θέλω (Ep. +)

ἀθέρμαντος : A. *Ch.* 629 ἐστίαν; <θερμαίνω

ἀθετος : A. *Pr.* 151 Ζεὺς ἀθέτως κρατύνει, explained by Hsch. as ἀθέσμως.

ἢ <οὐ> συγκατατεθειμένως

ἀθικτος : A. *Supp.* 561 ὕδωρ, *Ag.* 372, *Eu.* 704 βουλευτήριον, S. *Tr.* 686

φάρμακον . . . ἀκτινός . . . θερμῆς ἀθικτον (where the genitive expresses separation, deprivation), *OT* 891, *al.*, E. *Hipp.* 652,

al. ; <θιγγάνω

ἀκάρπωτος : A. *Eu.* 714 χρησμούς, S. *Aj.* 176 χάριν; <καρπύομαι

ἀπέλευστος : A. *Ag.* 731, 979 ἀοιδά, S. *Aj.* 1284, E. *Ion* 1359, *El.* 71;

< κελεύω

ἀκνύσωτος : A. *fr.* 751 M οἶκος; < κνισόω (Arist.)

ἀκούμητος : A. *Pr.* 139 ῥεύματι; < κοιμάομαι : intransitive sense

ἀκόμπαστος : A. *Th.* 538, E. *fr.* 872 N² λόγος, 873 N² φάτις; < κομπάζω

(A. +) : intransitive sense

ἀκόρεστος : A. *Pers.* 545, 999, *Ag.* 756, 1002, 1331, 1484, S. *El.* 122,

OC 120, E. *Med.* 638, *Heracl.* 927; < κορέννυμι (Ep. +)

ἀκρυπτος : A. *Supp.* 296 ἐμπαλάγματα, E. *Andr.* 834; < κρύπτω

ἀμάχεται : A. *Th.* 85 ὕδατος, S. *fr.* 713 P ; < μάχομαι ; cf. ἀμάχητος in Sim.

ἀμήνυτος : A. *Supp.* 975 βάξει, *Ag.* 649 χειμῶνα, 1036, Ach. *Trag.* 15;

< μηνύω (Ep.); intransitive sense

ἀναύμακτος : A. *Supp.* 196 φυγᾶς, E. *Rh.* 222 χερύ, *Ph.* 264 χροᾶ; < αἰμάσ-

σω (A. Hp. +)

ἀναμπλάκητος : A. *Ag.* 345 στρατός, S. *OT* 472 Κῆρες, *Tr.* 120; < ἀμπλακεῖν

(L₁ +): intransitive sense

ἀνάρχητος : A. *Eu.* 526 βίον; < ἄρχω

ἀναύγητος : A. *Pr.* 1028 Ἄλιθην; < αὐγέω (late), cf. ἀνταυγέω (Hp., E.)

ἀναύδητος : A. *Th.* 897 μένει, S. *Tr.* 968 (ἀναυδος codd.) αἰ., E. *Ion* 782 λό-

γον; < αὐδάω (Ep. +) : active in S. *Tr.* 968, passive elsewhere

ἀνηκίδωτος : A. *fr.* 206 M; < ἀκιδόω (inscr.)

ἀνούμωκτος : A. *Ch.* 433, 511 τύχης; < οὐμώζω (Ep. +)

ἀνόνητος : A. *fr.* 221 M, S. *Aj.* 758 (?), 1272 (?), E. *Or.* 1501 αἰ.;

< ὀνύνημι : intransitive sense

ἀνυπέρβατος : A. *fr.* 145. 22 M κακόν; < ὑπερβαίνω

ἀνωφέλητος : A. *Ch.* 752, S. *El.* 1144 τροφῆς, *Ant.* 645 τέκνα; < ὠφελέω :

intransitive sense

- ἀξύστατος : A. *Ag.* 1467 ἄλγος ; < συνύστημι
- ἄπαιστος : A. *Supp.* 574 αἰῶνος (?), S. *Aj.* 1187 ἄταν, E. *Supp.* 82;
 < παύω : intransitive sense
- ἀπένθητος : A. *Ag.* 895 φρενύ, *Eu.* 912 γένος; < πενθέω
- ἀπέρατος : A. *Supp.* 1049 Διός . . . φρήν ἀπέρατος, *Pr.* 153 Τάρταρον,
 1078 δύνκτυον ἄτης; < περάω (Ep. +), cf. οὐ περατός in Pi.
- ἀπρομήθητος : A. *Supp.* 357; < προμηθέομαι (L₁ +)
- ἀπρόδοπος : A. *Pr.* 1074 πῆμα; < προοράω
- ἀπρόσδεικτος : A. *Supp.* 795 πέτρα (suspect., ἀπρόσδεκτος Weil); προσ-
 δείκνυμι appears only in Poll. 9. 113
- ἀπρόσοιστος : A. *Pers.* 91 στρατός; < προσφέρω (stem -οισ-)
- ἀρρυσίαστος : A. *Supp.* 610; < ῥυσιάζω (A., E., techn.)
- ἄσαντος : A. *Ch.* 422 θυμός; < σαύω (Ep. +)
- ἄστεκτος : A. *fr.* 362 M, explained by Hsch. as ἀβάστακτα, ἀνυπομόνητα,
 οὐ δυνάμενα κατασχεθῆναι; < στέγω (A. +, techn.)
- ἀσφάδαστος : A. *Ag.* 1293, S. *Aj.* 833 πηδήματι (transference of the epi-
 thet from ὁ πηδῶν); < σφαδάζω (Trag.) : intransitive sense
- ἄσωτος : A. *Ag.* 1597 βοράν, S. *Aj.* 190 γενεᾶς; presumably intransitive
 in A. *l. c.* and passive in S. *l. c.*
- ἀταύρωτος : A. *Ag.* 244 (of Iphigenia); < ταυρώ (-σομαι) (A. +)
- ἄτεγκτος : A. *fr.* 692 M, S. *OT* 336, E. *HF* 833 καρδίαν, Mosch. 2. 2;
 < τέγγω (L₁ +)
- ἀτημέλητος : A. *Ag.* 891 λαμπηρουχίας; < τημελέω (E. +)
- ἀτίετος : A. *supp.* 853 (?), *Ag.* 1429 (?), *Eu.* 385, 839, 872, E. *Ion* 701;
 < τίω (Ep. +) : intransitive in E. *l. c.*
- ἀτόπαστος : A. *fr.* 167 M, explained by Hsch. as ἀνεύκαστον; < τοπάζω (A.+)

ἄτρεστος : A. *Supp.* 240, *Ag.* 1402 καρδίᾳ, *Pr.* 416, S. *Aj.* 365, *OT* 586, E.

Ion 1198, *IA* 268; < τρέω (Ep. +) : intransitive sense

ἄτρίαικος : A. *Ch.* 339 ἄτα; < τριάζω (techn.)

ἄφερτος : A. *Ag.* 386 παῦς, 395 πρόστριμμα, 564 χειμῶνα, 1103 κακόν,
1600 μόρον, *Ch.* 442, 469 κήδη, *Eu.* 146, 479 νόσος; < φέρω

ἄφύλητος : A. *fr.* 497. 24 M, S. *OC* 1702; < φιλέω

ἄφούβαντος : A. *Eu.* 237, *fr.* 94 M; < φοιβαίνω (Hsch.)

ἄφόρμικτος : A. *Eu.* 332 (= 345) ὕμνος; < φορμύζω (Ep.)

ἄφρακτος : A. *Ch.* 186 σταγόνες, S. *Aj.* 910, E. *Hipp.* 657; < φράσσω

ἄφρόντιστος : A. *Ag.* 1377 ἀγών, S. *Aj.* 355, *Tr.* 366, E. *Med.* 914;
< φροντίζω

ἄχάλκευτος : A. *Ch.* 493 πέδαυς, S. *fr.* 158 P πέδη, 708 τρύπανα, E. *fr.*
595 N² πέδαυς; < χαλκεύω (Ep. +)

Intransitive sense is implied in many verbals of this type:

ἀκούμητος, ἀκόμπαστος, ἀμήνυτος, ἀναύδητος (S. *Tr.* 968), ἀνόνητος, ἀνω-
φέλητος, ἄπαυστος, ἀπένυθητος, ἀσφάδαστος, ἄσωτος (A. *Ag.* 1597?), ἀτίετος
(E. *Ion* 701) and ἄτρεστος.

Statistics on the verbal adjectives of the 'ἄ + -τος' type

a. Number of new adjectives in each play

Persae: 2, i. e. 1 in every 538 lines

Septem: 4, i. e. 1 in every 269 lines

Agamemnon: 17, i. e. 1 in every 97 lines

Choephoroi: 9, i. e. 1 in every 119 lines

Eumenides: 8, i. e. 1 in every 127 lines

Prometheus: 6, i. e. 1 in every 182 lines

Supplices: 17, i. e. 1 in every 62 lines

b. Number of instances of new adjectives in each play

Persae: 3, i. e. 1 in every 359 lines

Septem: 4, i. e. 1 in every 269 lines

Agamemnon: 26, i. e. 1 in every 63 lines

Choephoroi: 11, i. e. 1 in every 97 lines

Eumenides: 12, i. e. 1 in every 84 lines

Prometheus: 7, i. e. 1 in every 156 lines

Supplices: 18, i. e. 1 in every 59 lines

c. Number of new adjectives that appear in one play alone of the seven

Persae: 1, i. e. 1 in every 1077 lines

Septem: 3, i. e. 1 in every 359 lines

Agamemnon: 9, i. e. 1 in every 184 lines

Choephoroi: 7, i. e. 1 in every 153 lines

Eumenides: 4, i. e. 1 in every 254 lines

Prometheus: 4, i. e. 1 in every 273 lines

Supplices: 10, i. e. 1 in every 106 lines

The three statistical tables are quite interesting. They show a regular increase in the coinage and use of new verbals of the 'á + -τος† type from the *Persae* to the *Septem* and from the *Septem* to the *Oresteia*. According to the tables, the *Prometheus* is placed between the *Septem* and the *Oresteia*, the *Supplices* after the *Oresteia*.

c. δυσ- and εὖ + -τος (determinativa)

δυσαγκόμιστος : A. *Eu.* 262 αἶμα; < ἀνακομίζω

δυσάγκριτος : A. *Supp.* 125 πόνου (?); < ἀνακρίνω (techn.)

δυσάλωτος : A. *Pr.* 166 ἀρχάν, S. *OC* 1723; < ἀλίσκομαι

- δύσαρκτος : A. *Ch.* 1024 φρένες, *fr.* 530. 33 M; < ἄρχω
- δυσβάϋκτος : A. *Pers.* 574 αὐδάν; < βαϋζω (A.) : intransitive sense
- δυσδάκρυτος : A. *Ag.* 442 φῆγμα; < δακρύω
- δυσέκλυτος : A. *Pr.* 60, *fr.* 6 M; < ἐκλύω
- δυσεύρετος : A. *Pr.* 816, E. *Rh.* 212 κέλευθον, *Ba.* 1221 ὕλη; < εὐρύσκω
- δυσθέατος : A. *Th.* 978 and *Pr.* 69 θέαμα, 690 πῆματα, S. *Aj.* 1004 ὄμμα;
< θεάομαι
- δυσίατος : A. *Ag.* 1103 κακόν, E. *Med.* 520 ὀργή; < ἰάομαι
- δυσκατάπαυ(σ)τος : A. *Ch.* 470 ἄλγος, E. *Med.* 109 ψυχή; < καταπαύω
- δύσκριτος : A. *Ag.* 981 ὄνειράτων, *Pr.* 458 δύσεις, 486 κληδόνας, 662 χρη-
σμούς, S. *Tr.* 949, E. *fr.* 365 N²; < κρίνω
- δυσκύμαντος : A. *Ag.* 653 κακά; < κυμαίνω (Ep. +) : intransitive sense
- δύσλεκτος : A. *Pers.* 702; < λέγω
- δύσλυτος : A. *Pr.* 19 χαλκεύμασιν, E. *Andr.* 121 πόνων, *Ph.* 375; < λύω
- δύσλοιστος : A. *Ch.* 745 ἄλγη, *Eu.* 790 (= 820), *Pr.* 690 πῆματα, S. *Ph.* 507
πόνων, *OC* 1687 τροφάν; < φέρω (stem οισ-)
- δυσπάλαιστος : A. *Supp.* 468 πράγματα, *Ch.* 692 Ἄρα, S. *fr.* 924 P (conj.),
E. *Alc.* 889 τύχα, *Supp.* 1108 γῆρας. Its meaning is 'hard to beat'
rather than 'hard to wrestle with', cf. παλαισθεύς = 'beaten' in
E. *El.* 686, οἶνος . . . παλαίεσθαι βαρύς in E. *Cyc.* 678 etc.; in
other words παλαίω is taken as transitive
- δυσπαράθελκτος : A. *Supp.* 385 κότος; < παραθέλω (A.)
- δυσπαραίτητος : A. *Pr.* 34 φρένες; < παραιτέομαι
- δύσπεμπτος : A. *Ag.* 1190 κῶμος; < πέμπω
- δυσπολέμητος : A. *Supp.* 648; < πολεμέω
- δυσπόνητος : A. *Pers.* 515 δαῖμον, S. *OC* 1614 τροφήν. In A. *l. c.*, δυσ-

πόνητε δαΰμον is explained by Σ as χαλεπούς πόνους ἡμῶν ἐμποιήσας and this is taken by most recent commentators as implying transitive sense in the verbal. This is not necessarily so, because δυσπόνητος may simply mean ὁ κακῶς πονῶν (i. e. 'ill working')²⁹¹ and not ὁ πονῶν κακά (i. e. 'working evil'). In *S. l. c.*, the meaning seems to be 'gained by toil and labour'. Cf. δυσπονής in Hom.

δύσποτος : A. *Eu.* 266 πάματος; < πύνω (stem πο-, cf. πόμα)

δυστέκμαρτος : A. *Pr.* 497 τέχνην, *S. OT* 109 ἔχνος, *E. Hel.* 712; < τεκμαύρομαι

δύσφατος : A. *Ag.* 1152 κλαγγῆ; < φημί (stem φα-) : intransitive sense

δυσχάριστος : A. *fr.* 228 M; < χαρίζομαι : presumably intransitive sense, i. e. = ὁ κακῶς χαριζόμενος

εὐαρκτος : A. *Pers.* 193 στόμα; < ἄρχω

εὐβατος : A. *Pr.* 718 (of a river); < βάλλω (stem βα-)

εὐδάκρυτος : A. *Ch.* 181; < δακρύω

εὐθετος : A. *Ag.* 444 σποδοῦ, *fr.* 435 M ἀρβύλαις; for its meaning in A. *Ag.* 444, see Denn. - Page 110; *fr.* 435 M remains uncertain

εὐθήρατος : A. *Supp.* 87 ἔμερος; < θηράω

εὐκριτος : A. *Supp.* 397 κρῖμα; < κρύνω

εὐκρυπτος : A. *Ag.* 623; < κρύπτω

εὐξύμβλητος : A. *Pr.* 775 χρησμφδία; < συμβάλλω

εὐποτος : A. *Pers.* 611 γάλα, *Pr.* 676 and 812 ῥέος; cf. δύσποτος

εὐπρεπτος : A. *Supp.* 722 ἐπικουρία; < πρέπω (= 'to be conspicuous') : intransitive sense

εὐφύλητος : A. *Th.* 109; < φιλέω, cf. εὐφιλής in *Ag.* 34; proper name

εὐφόρητος : A. *Ch.* 354 τάφον; < φορέω

εὐφύλακτος : A. *Supp.* 998 ὀπώρα, E. *HF* 201; < φυλάσσω

εὐχείρωτος : A. *Pers.* 452 στρατόν; < χειρόω

Adjectives of the 'δυσ- or εὐ + -τος' type fall into two categories : i. The underlying verbal stem is taken as transitive and the meaning of the verbal is 'hard or easy to sustain the activity expressed by the verb'. This ease or difficulty may be natural, i. e. inherent in the nature of the object concerned as in *δυσάλωτος*, *εὐαρκτος* etc. or may arise from the condition of the subject involved as in *δυσδάκρυτος*, *δυσθέατος*, *δυσπόνητος* etc. ii. The underlying verbal stem is taken as intransitive and the meaning of the verbal adjective is active intransitive, as *δυσβάυκτος* = ὁ κακῶς βαῦζων, *δυσκύμαντος* = ὁ κακῶς κυμαίνων, *δυσπόνητος* (A. *Pers.* 515) = ὁ κακῶς πουῶν, *εὐπρεπτος* = ὁ εὖ πρέπων.

The 'δυσ + -τος' formation does not occur at all in Homer, while 'εὐ + -τος' occurs occasionally but never with potential sense. Both potential and simple passive senses of 'εὐ + -τος' are found in lyric poetry, while verbals of the 'δυσ + -τος' type are very rare. The overall number of 'εὐ + -τος' adjectives in Aeschylus is 14, in Soph. 6 and in Eurip. 12, while the number of 'δυσ + -τος' is 29, 20 and 19 respectively²⁹². This means that Aeschylus uses this formation most and Euripides least.

Unlike most verbal adjectives in -τος of other types, 'δυσ- and εὐ + -τος' adjectives almost always come from prose verbs. This seems to be due to the fact that coinage of new verbals in -τος was open to prose writers only for the 'δυσ- and εὐ + -τος' type. The use of 'ἀ + -τος' verbals in documentary inscriptions is an exception but how far their language can be considered as ordinary prose remains an open question.

Statistical consideration of the frequency in Aeschylus shows no significant difference among the dated plays. The formation seems to be slightly favoured in the Prometheus.

d. Noun + -τος

i. From intransitive verbs (objectiva)

αἰμόρρυτος : A. *fr.* 379 M φλέβες, = αἵματι ῥέων

ἀλγύρρυτος : A. *Supp.* 868 ἄλσος, = ἀλί ῥέων

δακρυσίστακτος : A. *Pr.* 398 ῥέος, = δάκρυσι στάζων; for δάκρυσι-, cf.

ναυσικλυτός, ἐγχεσίμωρος etc.

μιλτόκρεπτος : A. *fr.* 164 M μόροισι, 474. 24 M, = μίλτω πρέπων (πρέπω

in the sense 'to be conspicuous by means of')

φονόρρυτος : A. *Th.* 939 γαῖα, = φόνῳ (i. e. αἵματι) ῥέων

χρυσόρρυτος : A. *Pr.* 805 πόρον, S. *Ant.* γονάς, E. *Ar^a* 9 σταγόνων, = χρυσῷ ῥέων

In all the above examples, the compound may be analysed into the dative of the noun and the participle of the verb (active intransitive sense). Verbals of this type do not seem to occur before Aeschylus and presumably draw their formation from poetic expressions like: ῥέε δ' αἵματι γαῖα (*Il.* 8. 65), cf. αἰμόρρυτος (A.); φόνῳ . . . ναῦς ἐρρεῦτο (E. *Hel.* 1602), cf. φονόρρυτος (A.); πόλιν χρυσῷ ῥέουσιν (E. *Tr.* 995), cf. χρυσόρρυτος (A., S., E.); στάζουσι κόραι δακρύοισιν (E. *Ion* 876), cf. δακρυσίστακτος (A.).

ii. From transitive verbs

Compounds of this type may be classified according to what the noun would become syntactically, if the compound were analysed.

(a) Dative of means (objectiva)

ἄξονήλατος : A. *Supp.* 181 σύριγγες, = τῷ ἄξονι ἐλαυνόμενος, i. e. 'pierced by the axle'; for this meaning of ἐλαύνω, cf. *Il.* 4. 135, *Pl. R.* 616 e etc.

ἄργυρήλατος : A. *fr.* 84 M Παγγαίου . . . ἄργυρήλατον πρῶνα, = ἀργύρῳ ἐλαυνόμενος, i. e. 'full of silver'; *fr.* 307 M κέρασι, E. *Ion* 1181 φιάλας, = ἀργύρῳ ἐληλαμένος, i. e. 'silver-plated' rather than 'silvery', because ἐλαύνειν used for a metal seems to mean 'to cover with plates of this metal', cf. *Schol. Hermog.* in A. *fr.* 307 M²⁹³; there is no *σιδηρήλατος because iron was always the basic metal to be covered, but there is χαλκήλατος, χρυσήλατος.

ἄργυρώνητος : A. *Ag.* 949 ὑφάς, E. *Alc.* 676 Λυδὸν ἢ Φρύγα, = ἀργύρῳ ἔωνημένος

γομφόδετος : A. *Supp.* 846 δόρυ (= 'ship'), = γόμφους δεδεμένος

δακτυλόδεικτος : A. *Ag.* 1332 μελάθρων, = δακτύλῳ δεικνύμενος

δορυλήπτος (δουρι-) : A. *Th.* 278 ἐσθήματα (δουρίληφθ' (α) Porson, δουρί- πληθ' fere codd.), S. *Aj.* 146 λεία, 894 Τέκμησσαν, = δορύ εἰλημμένος

δοριλύμαντος : A. *fr.* 212A M δοριλυμάντους Δαναῶν μόχθους (hypallage, i. e. transference of the epithet from Δαναῶν to μόχθους), = δορύ λυμαινόμενος

δορύτμητος : A. *Ch.* 347, = δορύ τμηθεῖς

ἐριόστεπτος : A. *Supp.* 23 κλάδοισιν, = ἐρίῳ ἐστεμμένος

κηρόπλαστος : A. *Pr.* 575 δόναξ, S. *fr.* 398. 5 P μελίσσης . . . ὄργανον (= ἔργον according to Poll.), = κηρῷ πεπλασμένος

κρεόβοτος : A. *Supp.* 287 Ἀμαζόνας, *fr.* 497 a. 17 M, = 'fed on flesh'

- ναύφρακτος : A. *Pers.* 950 ἄρης, 1029 ὄμιλον, E. *IA* 1259 στράτευμα, =
ναυσί πεφραγμένος
- ξυφοδήλητος : A. *Ag.* 1528 θανάτῳ, *Ch.* 729 ἀγῶσιν, = ξύφει δεδηλημένος
or δηλούμενος; transference of the epithet in both cases
- πηλόπλαστος : A. *fr.* 718 Μ σπέρματος, = πηλῷ πεπλασμένος
- πισσοκώνητος : A. *fr.* 166 Μ πυρί, *Trag. Adesp.* 226 a Sn (= S. *fr.* 302
N²) μόρον, = πύττη κωνώμενος; transference of the epithet in both
cases (see the introduction)
- πορφυρόστρωτος : A. *Ag.* 910 πόρος, = πορφύραις ἐστρωμένος
- πυρίδαπτος : A. *Eu.* 1041 λαμπάδι, = πυρί δαπτόμενος
- πυρίφατος : A. *Supp.* 633 τάν Πελασγίαν πόλιν (dub.), = πυρί πεφασμένος;
cf. μυλήφατος in Homer
- πυρίφλεκτος : A. *fr.* 370 Μ κάμακες πεύκης, E. *Ion* 195 πανόν, = πυρί φλε-
γόμενος
- σιδηρόπληκτος : A. *Th.* 911, = σιδήρῳ πληχθεύς
- τροχήλατος : A. *Pers.* 1001 σκηναῦς, *fr.* 172 Μ τρίοδον (dub.), S. *El.* 49
δύφρων, E. *Andr.* 399 σφαγᾶς . . . Ἔκτορος (hypallage), *IT* 82
μανίας (transference of the epithet from Orestes to his μανία),
= τροχοῦς ἐληλαμένος or ἐλαυνόμενος
- χαλκήλατος : σκάφη, πλάστιγγι, σάκει, ἀσπίδος in Aesch., ὄπλοισι, λέβη-
τας in Soph., ἡθμόν, κύτος, ἀσπίδας, ὄπλα in Eurip., = χαλκῷ
ἐληλαμένος, i. e. 'copper-plated', cf. ἀργυρήλατος
- χαλκίοδετος : A. *Th.* 160 σακῶν, *fr.* 71 Μ κοτύλαις, E. *Ph.* 114 ἔμβολα,
= χαλκῷ δεδεμένος
- χρυσήλατος : θώμιγγος, δέπκα, ἄνδρα (i. e. σάκους σῆμα) in Aesch., περο-
νύς, περόνας in Soph., σφενδόνης, πλόκον, πέτραν, κανοῦν, θυμέ-

λαι, τευχέων, κόρπαισιν, ὄφεισιν in Eurip., = χρυσῷ ἐληλαμένος,
i. e. 'gilded'; see ἀργυρήλατος above

χρυσότευκτος : A. *Th.* 660 γράμματα, *fr.* 308 Μ σκυφώματα, S. *fr.* 1126. 7
P λύθων, E. *Med.* 983 στέφανον, *Ph.* 220 ἀγάλμασι, = χρυσῷ τετυ-
γμένος

(b) ὑπό + noun of agent (objectiva)

γάποτος : A. *Pers.* 621 τιμάς, *Ch.* 97 χύσιν, 164 χοάς, = ὑπό τῆς γῆς πι-
νόμενος

γυναικογήρυτος : A. *Ag.* 487 κλέος, = ὑπό γυναικός γηρυόμενος

δημήλατος : A. *Supp.* 614 φυγῆ, = ὑπό τοῦ δήμου ἐλαυνόμενος

δημόκραντος : A. *Ag.* 458 ἀράς, = ὑπό τοῦ δήμου κραινόμενος

δημόπρακτος : A. *Supp.* 942 φῆφος, = ὑπό τοῦ δήμου πραχθεὺς

διόδοτος (?) : A. *Th.* 948 ἀχέων (διοσδότων codd.), = ὑπό θεοῦ δοθεὺς

θαλασσόπληκτος : A. *Pers.* 307 νῆσον, = ὑπό τῆς θαλάττης πληττόμενος

θεήλατος : A. *Ag.* 1297 βοός, also πᾶγμα, μάντευμα, τοῦργον, νόσους in
Soph., συμφορά, κληγῆν, κακῶν, ἔδρας in Eurip., = ὑπό θεοῦ ἐλαυ-
νόμενος

θεόθρεπτος (?) : A. *Pers.* 904 (-τρεπτα, -πρεπτα *vulz.*), = ὑπό θεοῦ θρε-
φθεὺς, cf. A. *Ag.* 735 ἐκ θεοῦ δ' ἕρευς τις "Ἄτας δόμοις προσε-
θρέφθη

θεόκραντος : A. *Ag.* 1488, = ὑπό θεῶν κρανθεὺς

θεόπτυστος : A. *Th.* 604 γένει, = ὑπό τῶν θεῶν πτυόμενος

θεοσιύγητος : A. *Ch.* 635 ἄχει (?), = ὑπό τῶν θεῶν στυγούμενος

θεόσυτος (-σσυτος) : A. *Pr.* 116, 597 νόσον, 643 χειμῶνα, = ὑπό θεοῦ συθεὺς

θεοφόρητος : A. *Ag.* 1140 (of Cassandra), = ὑπό θεοῦ φορούμενος

- κικρήλατος : A. *Supp.* 62 ἀηδόνας, = ὑπό κίρκου ἐλαυνόμενος
 λυκοδύλωντος : A. *Supp.* 350 δάμαλιν, = ὑπό λύκου διωκόμενος
 μοιρόκραντος : A. *Ch.* 612 ἡμαρ, *Eu.* 392 θεσμόν, = ὑπό τῆς μοίρας κρανθεῖς
 νυμφόκλαυτος : A. *Ag.* 749 Ἐρινύς, = ὑπό τῆς νύμφης κλαιόμενος (see Denn. -

Page 135)

- οἰστρήλατος : A. *Pr.* 580 δείματι, E. *Piz.* 9, = ὑπό τοῦ οἰστρου ἐλαυνόμενος
 οἰστροδύνητος : A. *Pr.* 589 κόρης τῆς Ἰναχείας, = ὑπό τοῦ οἰστρου δινού-
 μενος

- οἰστροδόνητος : A. *Supp.* 573 Ἰώ, = ὑπό τοῦ οἰστρου δονούμενος
 πολεμόκραντος : A. *Th.* 163, τέλος ἐν μάχῃ, = ὑπό τοῦ πολέμου κραινόμενος

To this category, we may add compound verbals of the 'αὐτο- +
 -τος' type, because the pronoun stands for a noun.

- αὐτοδάϊκτος : A. *Th.* 735 αὐτοδάϊκτοι, = ὑφ' ἑαυτῶν δαΐχθέντες (i. e. 'by
 themselves')

- αὐτόθηκτος : A. *fr.* 703 ξύφος, = ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ τεθηγμένος
 αὐτόκλητος : A. *Eu.* 170, S. *Tr.* 392, = ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ κληθεῖς
 αὐτόκραντος : A. *fr.* 760 M λόγον, = ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ κραινόμενος
 αὐτόκτιτος : A. *Pr.* 301 ἄντρα, S. *fr.* 332 δόμους, ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ ἐκτισμένος
 αὐτόσσυτος : A. *Eu.* 170, S. *fr.* 559 P, = ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ συθεῖς
 αὐτότευκτος : A. *fr.* 110 M, = ὑφ' ἑαυτοῦ τετυγμένος

Since verbals of this type denote a characteristic arising from
 the action of that which is characterised, it follows that where inan-
 imate objects are concerned, a minor personification is implied.

(c) Subject ²⁹⁴

Compound verbal adjectives of this type are usually considered
 as active, and, if we analysed them, the noun is seen as the object of

the verbal element. It is, however, preferable to consider the compounds as passive and the noun-element as subject for reasons already discussed on p. 407. From the following examples, it will become clear that the noun to which the epithet is applied can never become the real subject of the verbal stem if we analyse the compound, but acts always as an intermediary agent.

ἀνδροδάκτυλος : A. *Ch.* 860 κοπάωνων, *fr.* 212 Β Μ κόπον (= 'blow'), = ᾗ ἀνδρες δαΰζονται; in a strict sense, it is not the weapon or the blow that kills but the person who uses them; the same distinction is applied to all the following examples

δορύπαλιος : A. *Ag.* 117 χερσός (δορυ- *Turn.*, δορυ- *codd.*). Despite most editors, the reading of the manuscripts seems to be right. If δορυ- were the right reading, we should introduce the dative in our interpretation, i. e. = δορυῖ παλλομένη (cf. δορυλήκτος, δορυλύμαντος, πυρίφλεκτος etc. But if δορυ- is the right reading it means ᾗ τό δόρυ πάλλεται; the latter undoubtedly gives a better sense

δορυτίνακτος : A. *Th.* 155 αἰθήρ (δορυ- *M*, δορυ- *rell.*). If δορυ- were the right reading, it could only mean δορυῖ τινασσόμενος. But if δορυ- is right, it means δι' οὗ (αἰθέρος) δόρυ (or δοῦρα) τινάσσεται, which gives a better sense

ἐλαιόφυτος : A. *Pers.* 884 Σάμος, = οὗ ἐλαῖαι φύονται (= 'are produced')

καρδιόδηκτος : A. *Ag.* 1471 κράτος, = ᾗ ἡ καρδία δάκνεται and not δάκνον τήν καρδίαν, because strictly speaking it is ὁ δαύμων and not his κράτος which bites the heart.

παιδοτρόπος : A. *Eu.* 496, presumably = ᾗ οἱ παῖδες τρωθήσονται

πάμβοτος : A. *Supp.* 558 ἄλσος, *fr.* 145. 1 Μ λειμών, = οὗ πάντα βόσκεται (?)

πυργοδάϊκτος : A. *Pers.* 96 πολέμους, = ἕξ πύργου δαΐζονται

(d) Adjunct of place (objectiva)

θαλασσόπλαγκτος : A. *Pr.* 467 ὀχήματα, E. *Hec.* 782, = ἐν θαλάσση πλαζόμενος; cf. ἀλίπλαγκτος

κροκόβαπτος : A. *Pers.* 660 ποδός εὐμαριν, = κρόκῳ βαφεύς

λουτροδάϊκτος : A. *Ch.* 1071, = ἐν λουτρῷ δαΐχθεύς

ναρθηκοπλήρωτος : A. *Pr.* 109 πυρός πηγῆν, = ἐν νάρθηκι πληρωθεύς

ποδένδυτος : A. *Ch.* 998 δροῦτης κατασκήνωμα, = περὶ τοὺς πόδας (or μέχρι τῶν ποδῶν) ἐνδύμενος? or ἕξ οἱ πόδες ἐνδύονται?

πυθόκραντος : A. *Ag.* 1255, = Πυθοῦ κρανθεύς

πυθόχρηστος : A. *Ch.* 901 Λοξίουμαντεύματα, E. *Ion* 1218 Λοξίου νεανίας, = Πυθοῦ χρησθεύς

φοινικόβαπτος : A. *Eu.* 1028 = φοίνικι βαφεύς

φρενόπληκτος : A. *Pr.* 1054, = φρεσί πεπληγμένος

(e) Adjunct of time (objectiva)

ἡμερόφαντος : A. *Ag.* 82 ὄναρ, = καθ' ἡμέραν (ἡμέρας) φανεύς

νυκτίπλαγκτος : A. *Ag.* 330 πόνος, *Ch.* 524 δειμάτων, *Ch.* 751 κελευμάτων, *fr.* 343. 53 M ὄρχημα, *Ag.* 12 εὐνή, = νυκτί πλαζόμενος; transference of the epithet in all these cases

νυκτιφρούρητος : A. *Pr.* 861 θράσει (*loc. suspect.*)

ὄνειρόφαντος : A. *Ag.* 420 δόξαι, = ἐν ὄνειροις φανεύς

e. Adjectives + -τος

i. From intransitive verbs (determinativa)

In all the following examples, the compound may be analysed into an adjective (adverbial predicate) plus the present participle of the verb.

In the 'καν + -τος' type, καν- became a mere intensive.

ἀγνόρυτος : A. *Pr.* 434 ποταμῶν, = ἀγνός ῥέων

μονόκλαυτος : A. *Th.* 1064 θρήνον, = μόνος κλαύων

ὄξυμήλυτος : A. *Eu.* 472 φόνου (φόνους codd. dub.), ὄξυς μηνύων

πάγκλαυ(σ)τος : intransitive sense in S. *Ant.* 831 ὄφρυσσι and *Tr.* 652,

= πᾶς κλαύων; see also 'from transitive verbs'

πάμπρεπτος : A. *Ag.* 118 ἔδραισιν, = πᾶς πρέπων (i. e. 'quite conspicuous')

πανάρκετος : A. *Ch.* 69 νόσου, = πᾶς ἀρκῶν

πανδάκρυτος : active in S. *Tr.* 50 ὀδύσματα, = πᾶς δακρύων; see also 'from

transitive verbs'

πάνδυρτος : A. *Pers.* 939 αὐδάν, 944, S. *El.* 1077 ἀηδῶν, E. *Hec.* 212 θρήνοις,

= πᾶς δυρόμενος

πολύρ(ρ)υτος : A. *Supp.* 843 πόρον, S. *El.* 1420 αἶμα, = πολὺς ῥέων

φιλόδυρτος : A. *Supp.* 68 νόμοισι, = 'who is fond of lamentation'; φιλο-

is used as adverbial predate, cf. S. *Aj.* 580 κάρτα . . . φιλοῦ-

κτιστον γυνή

ii. From transitive verbs (determinativa)

Compounds of this type may be analysed into a passive participle with the adjective element as adverb.

ἀδαμαντόδετος (?) : A. *Pr.* 148 (ἀκαμαντο- v. l.) λύμαις, = ἀδαμαντίνως δε-

δεμένος. The epithet is transferred from the person concerned

(ὁ λυμαινόμενος) to an abstract noun (λύμη). The first component

could also be taken as a noun (= ἀδάμαντι δεδεμένος)²⁹⁵, but given

ἀκαμαντόδετος and the wide sense of ἀδάμας²⁹⁶ it is more probable

that here Aeschylus conceived of ἀδάμας in its etymological sense

ἀκαμαντόδετος : A. *Pr.* 426 πόνους, = ἀκαμάντως δεδεμένος. The epithet is

transferred just as in ἄδαμαντόδετος. For ἀκαμαντο-, cf. ἀκαμαντολόγῃς in Pi. and B. The passage may be paralleled to Arist. fr. 675 πόνους . . . ἀκάμαντας (hymn to Ἄρετά, an echo of the Aeschylean passage?)

ἀκριτόφυρτος : A. Th. 360 δόσις, = ἀκρίτως πεφυρμένος

κακόστρωτος : A. Ag. 556 παρήξεις (?), = κακῶς ἐστρωμένος; cf. h. Cer.

285 εὐστρωτος εὐνή

κραλπνόστος : A. Pr. 279 θᾶκον, = κραλπνῶς συθεῖς

λαβρόστος : A. Pr. 601, = λάβρως συθεῖς

λεπτοσπάθης : A. fr. 274 M (= Trag. Adesp. 7 N², Sophoclean according to Valck. and others) χλανιδίων, = λεπτῶς ἐσπαθημένος

μέσαγκτος : A. Pers. 889 (μεσάκτους v.l.). The reading μεσάγκτους of certain manuscripts (M I Va Nd O^{ac} 297) is probably the original in the sense μέσας ἀγχομένας (cf. μέσος ἔχεται and the usage of ἀγχειν in wrestling²⁹⁸). This is supported by the correspondence of καὶ τὰς ἀγγιᾶλους ἐκράτνε μεσάγκτους with v. 900 καὶ τὰς εὐκτεάνους . . . ἐκράτνε σφετέραις φρεσύν : the antithesis between μεσάγκτους and σφετέραις φρεσύν may show a distinction drawn between islands which were conquered by Dareios (μεσάγκτους) and islands which sided with him willingly (σφετέραις φρεσύν). The alternative reading μεσάκτους accepted by most modern editors is usually derived from μέσος + ἀκτιή, but this etymology hardly fits with the islands mentioned immediately after²⁹⁹. Μέσακτος is also the reading of the manuscripts in A. fr. 3 M φάβα μέσακτα πλευρά πρὸς κτύους (?) πεπλεγμένην (dub.). Here, μέσακτα is usually derived from μέσος + ἄγνυμι

νεάγγελτος : A. *Ch.* 736 φάτιν, = νεωστὶ ἠγγελέμενος

νεαίρετος : A. *Ag.* 1063 θηρός, 1065 πόλιν, *fr.* 650 M βούβαλιν, = νεωστὶ ἠρημένος

νεόδρεπτος : A. *Supp.* 334 κλάδους, = νεωστὶ δρεφθεύς

νεόρρυτος : A. *Ag.* 1351 ξύφει, = νεωστὶ εἰρυμένος

παγκαύνιστος : A. *Ag.* 960 πορφύρας . . . κηκῦδα παγκαύνιστον

πάγκλαυτος : A. *Pers.* 822 θέρος, *Th.* 368 ἀλγέων, *S. El.* 1085 αἰῶνα; see also 'from intransitive verbs'

πάμμεικτος : A. *Pers.* 53 ὄχλον, 903 ἐπικούρων

πάμφθαρτος : A. *Ch.* 296 μόρφ; transference of the epithet from a dead to his μόρος

πανάλωτος : A. *Ag.* 361 ἄτης; cf. πάμφθαρτος above

πανδάκρυτος : A. *Th.* 654 γένος, 968, *S. Ph.* 690 βιοτάν, *E. IT* 553, *E. Or.* 976

παντόφυρτος : A. *Eu.* 554

πολύευκτος : A. *Eu.* 537 ὄλβος

πολύμνηστος : A. *Ag.* 821 χάριν, 1459; proper name

πολυπάλακτος : A. *Ch.* 425 (conj.) χερσὸς ὀρέγματα

πολύχωστος : A. *Ch.* 351 τάφον

φιλαΐακτος : A. *Supp.* 803 κακῶν; for this formation, cf. φιλόδυρτος (above), φιλόθυτος (below)

φιλόθυτος : A. *Th.* 179 ὀργύων; cf. φιλαΐακτος above

In compounds with παν-, παντο-, πολυ-, the first components are intensive.

f. Adverb (or adverbial prefix) + -τος (determinativa)

ἀπριγδόπληκτος (?) : A. *Ch.* 425 ἀπριγδόπληκτα (Blomf., ἀπριγκτου πληκτά

M, ἀπριγδάπληκτα? cf. ἀκαλαρρεΐτης in Schwyzer i. 452) . . . χερ-
ρός ὀρέγματα

δύθηκτος : A. *Pr.* 863 ξύφος, = διχόθεν τεθηγμένος (i. e. 'on both edges')

δύκαλτος : A. *Th.* 985 (*loc. corrupt.*), S. *Aj.* 407 στρατός, E. *IT* 323 ξύφη,
Tr. 1102 πῦρ, = διχόθεν παλλόμενος

ἐρύδμητος : A. *Ag.* 1460 ἦτις ἦν τότε' ἐν δόμοις ἔρως ἐρύδμητος ἀνδρός οἰζύς;

given that ἐρύδματος cannot be active in sense (neither δάμνημι
nor δέμω is ever intransitive), the best way to explain it is as
from δεμ- with passive sense, i. e. 'strongly-built'; see Denn. -

Page 205

καλλύγραπτος : A. *fr.* 17. 12 M εὐχάν, = καλῶς γεγραμμένος

παλύμπλαγκτος : A. *Pr.* 838 δρόμοις, = πάλιν πλαζόμενος; transference of
the epithet from 'Ιώ to her δρόμοι

παλύνορτος : A. *Ag.* 154 μῆνις, = πάλιν ὀρνούμενος (i. e. in the future)

τηλέγνωτος : A. *fr.* 343. 73 M σέλας, = τηλόθεν γινωσκόμενος

τριπάχυντος : A. *Ag.* 1476 δαύμονα; in double sense: a) τρύς παχυνθεύς,

b) 'very fat' (τρι- as intensitive), cf. τριγέρων etc.³⁰⁰

ὕψιγέννητος : A. *Eu.* 43 ἐλαίας . . . κλάδον, = ὕψοῦ γεννηθεύς

g. Preposition + -τος (determinativa)

i. From intransitive verbs

ἀμφύζευκτος : A. *Pers.* 129 τὸν ἀμφύζευκτον ἑξαμείφας ἀμφοτέρας ἄλλον πρῶνα

κοινόν αἴας. If (ἄλλον) πρῶνα means 'the bridge'³⁰¹, ἀμφύζευκτον

must be active in the sense ἀμφιζευγνύντα. The genitive ἀμφοτέρας

αἴας will be governed by κοινόν and not by ἀμφύζευκτον, which must

be intransitive

ἐπίρρυτος : A. *Eu.* 907 καρπὸν, = ἐπιρρέων

ὑπερβατός (?) : A. *Ag.* 428 ἄχη, = ὑπερβαίνων

ii. From transitive verbs

ἀμφύλεκτος : A. *Th.* 809, *Ag.* 881 πῆματα, 1585, E. *Ph.* 500 ἔρις, = ἀμφυ-
λεγόμενος (i. e. 'disputed'); ἀμφύλεκτα πῆματα seems to be 'ca-
lamities spoken about on two grounds'

ἀντίφαντος : A. *fr.* 342. 10 M (*mutil.*)

ἀπέλλητος : A. *fr.* 757 M (= ἀνταγωνιστής, An. Bekk.), presumably = ὁ
ἀπελλώμενος (i. e. 'whom one tries to ward off'); cf. Hsch.

ἀπέλλειν' ἀποκλείειν, and ἐλλάσαι(-ᾶσαι?) 'συγκλεῖσαι, κωλύσαι

ἀπευκτός : A. *Supp.* 789 ἄνδρα, *Ag.* 638 πῆματα, = ὄντις ἀπεύξαίτο ἄν (po-
tential)

ἀπεύχεται : A. *Ch.* 155 ἄγος, 625 γαμήλευμα, = ὄντις ἀπεύχεται; cf. ἀνάρχεται

ἀπόπτυστος : A. *Eu.* 191, S. *OC* 1383, E. *Med.* 1373 φρένα, = ἀποκτυόμενος

ἄφερκτος : A. *Ch.* 447, = ἀφειργμένος; Sicilian, see p. 222

ἄφαιτος : A. *Pr.* 666, E. *Ion* 822, *Trag. Adesp.* 144 a Sn, = ἀφαιθείς, ἀφαι-
μένος

ἔκκριτος : A. *Pers.* 340 δεκάς, 803 πλήθος, *Th.* 57 ἄνδρας, S. *Aj.* 1302

δώρημα, E. *Hec.* 525 νεανίαί αλ., *Trag. Adesp.* 458. 3, = ἔκκεκρι-
μένος

ἔκκρουστος : A. *Th.* 542, = ἔκκεκρουσμένος

ἔκπλυτος : A. *Eu.* 281, = ἔκκεπλυμένος

ἔκφατος : A. *Ag.* 706, = *ἔκκεφασμένος (cf. Denn. - Page *ad l.* : 'out-
spokenly')

ἐνδυτός : A. *Eu* 1027 ἐσθήμασι (?), E. *Tr.* 257 στεφάνων, *Ion* 224, = ἐνδε-
δυμένος

ἐπίσσοτος : A. *Ag.* 887 πηγαί, 1150 δύας, *Eu.* 924 τύχας, E. *Hipp.* 574

φήμα, = ἐπισυθείς, ἐπεσσυμένος

ἐπιστρεπτός : A. *Ch.* 350 αἰῶ, *Supp.* 997 ὄραν; in *Ch.* 350, the epithet is transferred from the children to their life-time

ἐπίχαρτος : A. *Ag.* 722 λέοντος Ἴνιν, *Pr.* 158, S. *Tr.* 1262 ἔργον, = ὄντις ἐπιχαίρει, ἐφ' ᾗ τις χαίρει; for the transitive use of ἐπιχαίρειν, cf. S. *Aj.* 136 σέ . . . ἐπιχαίρω; also χαίρειν used transitively in E. *fr.* 673 χαίρω σε

ἐπούκτιστος : A. *Ag.* 1221 γέμος; cf. ἐπίχαρτος

καταπαλιτός : A. *fr.* 193 M (of the water of Nile), = καταπαλλόμενος?

παραβατός (παρβ-) : A. *Supp.* 1049, S. *Ant.* 874 κράτος; potential sense

περικλυστός : A. *Pers.* 596 Αἴαντος . . . νῆσος, 881, E. *HF* 1080 ἄστν, *fr.* 1084 N² Ἀκροκόρινθον, = περικλυζόμενος

περίσεπτος : A. *Eu.* 1038, = ὄν τις περισέβεται

προσδοκητός : A. *Pr.* 935

πρόσπλατος : A. *Pr.* 716

προσπορπατός : A. *Pr.* 141, = *προσπεπορημένος

προϋπτος : A. *Th.* 846, S. *OC* 1140, E. *Hipp.* 1366 Ἄλδην, = *προορώμενος

συγκαλυπτός : A. *Pr.* 496 κνύση . . . κῶλα συγκαλυπτά, = συγκεκαλυμμένος

Problematic compound verbals in -τος

The following verbals present difficulties either because their etymology is uncertain or because their meaning is not easily determined in a certain passage.

δηιάλωτος : A. *Th.* 72, E. *Andr.* 105. The first constituent is usually connected with δήλιος (δάλιος in Trag.)³⁰² which is found in many proper names like Δηύφοβος, Δηύφονος, Δηιφόντης, Δηιάνειρα etc. It is surprising that δηιάλωτος, which occurs first in Aeschylus

and is the only non-proper name example, should follow the tradition of these proper names with *δη-* instead of employing the tragic form *δα-*.

θεόκλυτος : A. *Th.* 143 *λιταῦς*. The meaning required is 'calling on the gods' (cf. *θεοκλυτέω*) but it is difficult to see how *-κλυτος* (*κλύω*) would have come to the sense 'calling'. A possible explanation, that is also compatible with the verbal as type, may be that *θεόκλυτος* originally meant 'heard (*-κλυτος*) with the name of (a) god (*θεο-*)', i.e. *θεόκλυτος λιτή* was a *λιτή* which was heard with the name of (a) god in the prayer', hence 'calling on (a) god'; *θεοκλυτέω* (parasynthetic) would mean 'I am heard by calling the name of (a) god in my prayer', i.e. 'I am calling on (a) god'.

κελαινόβρωτος : A. *Pr.* 1025 *ἥπαρ* explained by Σ as *το μελαινόμενον ἐκ (ὕπὸ ν.ζ.) τῆς βρώσεως*. The scholion seems to explain *κελαινόβρωτος* by taking *κελαινός* as predicative³⁰³, and this is supported by : a) the fact that the Homeric *κελαινόν αἷμα* is always 'blood that has flowed out of a wound' (cf. *μελαμπαγές αἷμα* in A. *Th.* 736), b) by *χρυσεδόμητος* as explained below and *χρυσεοπήνητος* in E. *Or.* 840. In *κελαινόβρωτον ἥπαρ*, *κελαινο-* seems to suggest that liver is not black in its normal condition but becomes so when exposed, just as blood does.

περύπεμπος (?) : *Περύπεμπα* is the reading of the manuscripts in A. *Ag.* 87 and is usually understood as *περικεμφθέντα*³⁰⁴.

πολύβοτος : A. *Th.* 774 *πολύβοτος* (*-βατος* Blomf, e Σ) *αἰών βροτῶν*. Neither the text as it stands nor Blomfield's emendation offers a satisfactory meaning.

χρυσεδόμητος : A. *Ch.* 617 χρυσεοδημήτοις (-κημήτοις Hermann) ὄρμοις.

Whether one accepts the χρυσεδόμητος of the manuscripts³⁰⁵ or Hermann's χρυσεόκημος, the problem is how the adjective χρύσεος with a verbal in -τος could ever mean 'with gold' as usually explained. In the light of the analysis given above for κελαινόβρωτος, it should presumably be explained 'made golden', almost 'golden'; cf. χρυσεοπήνητος in E. *Or.* 840.

7. Nouns in -σις

ἄλξις : A. *Th.* 158 ἀκροβόλων ἐπ' ἄλξεων (*scripsi*, ἐπάλξεων codd, Ξων POx 2179, ἐπάλξεις Wil.; cf. Hsch. ἄλξεων' τειχέων) λιθάς ἔρχεται

ἄλυξις : A. *Ag.* 1299; < ἀλύσκω (Hom. +)

ἄρηξις : A. *Pr.* 546, S. *El.* 876, *OC* 829; < ἀρήγω

ἀτίμωσις : A. *Ag.* 701, *Ch.* 435; < ἀτιμώω

βούστασις : A. *Pr.* 653; also used in hellenistic inscriptions

ἔκφυσις : A. *fr.* 396 M

ἔμβασις : A. *Ag.* 945 ἀρβύλας ... ἐμβασιν ποδός, E. *Ba.* 740

ἐκλύσις : A. *Th.* 132; prob. technical term for 'discharge' of a debt

ἔφαψις : A. *Supp.* 45

παράρρυσις : A. *Supp.* 715; cf. παράρρυμα in X. *HG* 1. 6. 19

πάρηξις (??) : A. *Ag.* 556; explained by Σ : τό δέ παρήξεις ἀντί τοῦ παραδρομάς ἐπί τοῦ καταστρώματος τῶν νεῶν

προσάμβασις : A. *Th.* 466 κλύμανος προσαμβάσεις, E. *IT* 97 αλ. ; <προσαβαίνω

πτῆσις : A. *Pr.* 488 πτῆσιν οἰωνῶν

ὑπόδοσις : A. *Eu.* 505 λῆξις ὑπόδοσίν τε μῦθων

φόνευσις (?) : A. *Ag.* 1325 (conj.)

V. Guttural terminations

Adjectives in -ικός

νυμφικός : A. *Ch.* 71 ἐδωλίων, S. *OT* 1242, *Ant.* 1240, *Ichn.* 149, *fr.* 1127

P, E. *Med.* 378, 1137, *El.* 1200, *Hel.* 1400

πωλικός : A. *Th.* 454 ἐδωλίων, S. *OT* 802, E. *Andr.* 992 *al.*

VI. Sibilant terminations

1. Neuter nouns in -ος

ἄγος : A. *Th.* 1017, *Supp.* 375, 376, *Ch.* 155, *Eu.* 168, S. *OT* 1426 *al.*;

~ ἄζομαι

αἴπος : A. *Ag.* 285, 309, E. *Alc.* 500, *Ph.* 851, *Trag. Adesp.* 468; ~ αἰπός,

αἰπύς (Ep.)

ἄρος : A. *Supp.* 885; uncertain etymology

γέμος : A. *Ag.* 1221, ~ γέμω

θάλλος : A. *Th.* 431, 446, *Supp.* 747, *Ag.* 565, 969, S. *Tr.* 145, *Ant.* 1086,

E. *Cyc.* 542; ~ θάλλω

λήνος : A. *Eu.* 44 (λύν, *v.l.*); uncertain etymology

λεύβος : A. *Ch.* 448; ~ λείβω

λύπος : A. *Ag.* 1428, S. *Ant.* 1022, *fr.* 398, 4 M, = 'thick bright liquid';

~ λύπα (Ep.)

μύσος : A. *Ch.* 651, 967, *Eu.* 195, 378, 445, 839 (= 872), S. *OT* 138, E.

Andr. 335 *al.*; medical associations

πρέσβος : A. *Pers.* 623, *Ag.* 855, 1393, *fr.* 530, 15 M, πρέσβυς

ῥέος : A. *Ag.* 901, *Fr.* 400, 676, 812, ~ ῥέω

σίνος : A. *Ag.* 389, 561, 734, ~ σίνομαι

σκάρφος (καρφ-): A. *fr.* 88 M, ~ κάρφω (Ep. +)

στέγος : A. *Pers.* 141, *Ag.* 310, *S. Aj.* 307 *al.*, *E. Alc.* 736 *al.*; ~ στέ-

γω

σιτφος : A. *Pers.* 20, 366

σιτύγος : A. *Th.* 653, *Ag.* 547 *al.* (11 times in A.); ~ στυγέω

φλέγος : A. *fr.* 342. 4 M; ~ φλέγω

ψύθος : A. *Ag.* 478, 999, 1089

2. Adjectives in -ής

The vocabulary of Aeschylus contains a significant number of new adjectives in -ής, which permit us to built up an idea of how productively the suffix was used in s.v poetry. The new adjectives are almost exclusively compounds³⁰⁶. As their second component is usually related to a verbal stem, most adjectives in -ής are in fact verbal adjectives and show close resemblance to the verbals in -τος. Apart from verbs, the second component of compounds in -ής can be a noun and rarely an adjective.

What we remarked in our introduction on the verbals in -τος (p. 404) concerning their meaning and their types is also valid for those compound adjectives in -ής which are derived from verbal stems (verbals). Any differences between the two formations are minor. There are, for instance, lots of verbals of the 'ἀ + -τος' or 'εὐ- and δυσ + -τος' type, while compound verbals in -ής with ἀ-, εὐ- and δυσ- are rather scanty. Another difference is that in certain verbals in -ής the first component looks like the object of the verb in the genitive as in ἀνδροτυχής, ἀργυροστερής, ἀρσενοπληθής, γυναικοπληθής, δημοπληθής, θυμοπληθής, ὀμματοστερής. These verbals have no transitive force,

because the genitive can never become the subject of the verb in a passive construction. Finally, there are two compound verbals in -ής, namely δομοσφαλής and καρποτελής, which, with some hesitation³⁰⁷, are ascribed to a type unknown in the Aeschylean verbals in -τος but discussed with the other compounds on p. 340.

The suffix seems to be on the whole favoured in the *Supplices*.

a. Simple adjectives in -ής

ἀθερής : A. *fr.* 199 M χαλκόν; uncertain meaning and etymology, cf. ἀθερῶ in Hom.

καναχής : A. *Ch.* 152 δάκρυ, = 'splashing' (of the noise of the water)³⁰⁸; cf. Hes. *Th.* 367 ποταμοῦ καχαχηδά ῥέοντες, Cratin. 186 καναχοῦσι πηγαῖ; related to καναχέω (Hom. +)

τρανής : A. *Ag.* 1371, *Eu.* 45, *S. Aj.* 23, *E. Rh.* 40, *El.* 758; uncertain etymology³⁰⁹

ὕδαρης : A. *Ag.* 798 φιλότιτι, *Lyc* 2. 2 κυλίκιον (= 'with much water in the wine'); = 'watery', 'unsubstantial'

These four examples are the only simple adjectives in -ής which appear first in Aeschylus. As ὕδαρης occurs also in *Hp.*, and τρανής is quite common in later prose, one would doubt whether these adjectives are Aeschylean coinages. In any case, only καναχής and possibly ἀθερής show close relation with verbal stems, the other two apparently belonging to types unproductive in *s.v.* The coinage of simple adjectives in -ής did not appeal to Aeschylus.

b. ἀ + -ής

ἀσαλής : A. *fr.* 634 M μανία, = ἀνευ σάλης

ἀστιβής : A. *Th.* 859 θεωρῶδα, *S. Aj.* 657 χῶρον, *OC* 126 ἄλσος; passive

sense`

ἀσχαδής : A. *fr.* 641 M (= ἀκατάστατον *EM*, ἀμετάσχετον *Hsch.*, ἀκατάσχετον *Nauck*); for -δής, cf. νεοσπαδής; potential sense

ἀφεγγής : A. *Pr.* 115 ὁδμά, S. *OC* 1481, 1549, E. *Ph.* 543 νυκτός... βλέφαρον; = ἄνευ φέγγους

New compound adjectives of this type are also rare in Aeschylus. It is worth noticing that ἀσαλής is probably a Sicilian word³¹⁰, although I would not rule out the possibility that it was coined from ἀ- and σάλος or σαλεύω

c. δυσ- or εὐ- + -ής (determinativa)

δυσαλγής : A. *Ag.* 1165 (conj.); analogy of δυστυχής?

δυσμαθής : A. *Ag.* 1255 τὰ πυθόκραντα, E. *Med.* 1196, *IT* 478, = 'hard to understand'

δυσπετής : A. *Pr.* 752, S. *Aj.* 1046; εὐπετής is common in prose

δυσσεβής : A. *Th.* 598, *Ag.* 219 φρενός ... τροπαίαν, 758 ἔργον, S. *Aj.* 1293 *al.*, E. *Med.* 1383 *al.*, *Mosch.* 6. 33, virtually = ἀσεβής

δυστερπής : A. *Ch.* 277 κακά, vitrually = ἀτερπής; cf. the proper name Εὐτέρπη

δυσφιλής : A. *Ag.* 1232, 1641, *Ch.* 624, 637, 1058, *Eu.* 54, S. *OC* 1258; = 'hardly pleasing', i.e. 'not pleasing'

εὐδερκής : A. *fr.* 530. 30 M (dub.)

εὐθαρσής : A. *Supp.* 249, 968, *Ag.* 930, E. *El.* 526; εὐ- is an intensive

εὐπειθής (-πιθής) : A. *Supp.* 623 *al.*, E. *Andr.* 819. The form with -ει- is guaranteed by the metre only in A. *Ag.* 982, where its sense is active, while the form with -ι- is guaranteed by the metre only in A. *Pr.* 333, where its sense is passive.

εὐφιλής : A. *Ag.* 34 χέρα (passive sense), *Eu.* 197 κοῦμνης τοιαύτης ...

οὗτις εὐφελῆς θεῶν (active sense) ,

In this type, the underlying stem is always verbal. Potential sense is common.

d. Noun + -ῆς

Compound adjectives of the 'noun + -ῆς' type can be classified according to their second component in two categories. In the first category the second component is related to a verb and in the second to a noun. It is to be noticed that the sense of the verbals in -ῆς with a noun as first element can be analysed in more ways than the corresponding verbals in -τος. The noun element denotes origin, means, cause, place, separation, the subject and the agent, but not the external object³¹¹.

i. The second component is verb

(a) Objectiva

Αἴγυπιογενῆς : The first element of the compound expresses the origin; thus, obviously = ἐν Αἰγύπτῳ γεννηθείς in *A. Pers.* 35 (Πηλαστιάγων) and probably *Supp.* 31 (ἀρσενοπληθῆ ... ἔσμον), unless here Αἴγυπιο- refers to the Egyptians' father (Αἴγυπιος). A third instance (*Supp.* 1053 γάμον Αἰγυπιογενῆ) is bolder but does not necessarily require transference of the epithet, as Schuurisma 165 suggests; γάμον Αἰγυπιογενῆ may well mean 'marriage with Aegyptus' children', just as in v. 106 ἄμόν γάμον means 'marriage with me' (or 'with us')

αἵματοσταγῆς : *A. Pers.* 816 πέλανος, *Th.* 836 νεκρούς, *Ag.* 1309 φόνον, *Ch.* 842 ἄχθος (?), *E. Supp.* 812 σώματα, *fr.* 871 Ν² κηλῦδα, = αἵματι στάζων; cf. verbals in -τος, p. 420

- αίμοσταγής : A. *Eu.* 365 (conj.), E. *fr.* 384 Ν² (?), = αίματοσταγής
- άλουργής : A. *Ag.* 946 (as subst); the first constituent gives the origin
- άνδροτυχής : A. *Eu.* 959 νεανίδων βιότους; the compound presumably means
άνδρός τυχών (by hypallage), cf. άργυροστερης below
- άργυροστερης : A. *Ch.* 1002 βύον; the compound seems to mean άργύρου
στερών (transference of the epithet), cf. άνδροτυχής above
- άρσενογενής : A. *Supp.* 818 (*loc. corrupt.*), = γιγνόμενος έξ άρσένων?
(in the sense 'consisting of men'); cf. 'Ασιατογενής, θηλυγενής
- άρσενοπληθής : A. *Supp.* 29 έσμον; it could be rendered as πλήθων άρσένων, i.e. 'consisting of many men'
- άρχηγενής : A. *Ag.* 1628 Έπη κλαυμάτων άρχηγενή; άρχη- must mean άρχήθεν
έξ άρχής, i.e. 'from the beginning', 'immediately', 'to start with'
- 'Ασιατογενής : A. *Pers.* 12 ίσχύς, = έξ 'Ασιατών γιγνομένη, virtually
'Ασιαίτις; cf. άρσενογενής, θηλυγενής
- βροτοστυγής : A. *Ch.* 51 δνόφου, *Pr.* 799 Γοργόνες, = υπό τών βροτών στυ-
γούμενος
- γηγενής : A. *Supp.* 250 Παλαίχθονος, *Pr.* 351 Τυφώνα, 568 "Αργου, 677
"Αργος, S. *Tr.* 1058 στρατός Γυγάντων, *fr.* 792 Ρ βούβαλις, E.
HF 4 σπαριτών στάχυς al., *Trag. Adesp.* 84; γη- can refer to 'the
earth' or to the goddess who represents it (Γαῖα) according to the
context; cf. Αίγυπτογενής
- γυναικοπληθής : A. *Pers.* 121 όμιλος, E. *Alc.* 952 ξύλλογοι, = πλήθων
γυναικῶν, i.e. 'consisting of many women'; cf. άρσενοπληθής
- Δαρειογενής : A. *Pers.* 6, 145; Δαρειο- expresses origin, cf. Αίγυπτο-
γενής, Καδομογενής
- δεμνιοτήρης : A. *Ag.* 53 πόνον όρταλίων, 1449 μοτρα; perhaps transfer-

! ence of 'the epithet in both instances, = 'kept on to the bed'
 δημοπληθής : A. Ag. 129 κτήνη, = πλήθων δημῶν? (i.e. 'consisting of
 many public properties' (so Denn. - Page); but not quite the
 same as ἀρσενοπληθής, γυναικοπληθής and θυμοπληθής
 δημορριφής : A. Ag. 1616 δημορριφεῖς ... λευσίμους ἀράς. The question
 arising from this concise expression is whether one throws curses
 or stones or both of them. 'Volleys of mingled curses and
 stones are hurled at the head of the condemned criminal' is the
 translation given by Ed. Fraenkel *ad l.*, while Denn. - Page take
 it to mean 'curses which threaten the throwing of stones by the
 people's hand'. Λεύσιμοι ἀράς, however, in the sense 'curses
 threatening the throwing of stones' or 'that will end in stoning'
 seems far-fetched. I should prefer to translate 'throwing of
 stones by the people as punishment for' (literally 'punishment
 consisting in ..'), that is in this case ἀρά means condemnation,
 punishment', as in S. Tr. 1239 θεῶν ἀρά μενεῖ σε, cf. also ἀρά
 in religious laws (in Pl.). Δημορριφεῖς should be taken as an
 epithet to the periphrasis λευσίμους ἀράς.

δορικανής : A. Supp. 987 μῶρω (transference of the epithet), = δορὺ και-
 νόμενος

δορικμής : A. Ch. 365 λαῶ, = δορὺ καμών (κεκμηκώς?)

δοριπαγής : A. Supp. 743 νῆας, = δορὺ παγείς (i.e. 'by wood')

δορισθενής : A. Ch. 159 ἀνήρ, = δορὺ σθένων

εἰλοθερής : A. Supp. 71 εἰλοθερῆ (Bothe, Νειλοθερῆ M) παρειάν, = ὑπὸ τῆς
 εἰλης or εἰλη *θερεῖς

ἠπειρογενής : A. Pers. 42 ἔθνος, = ἐν ἠπειρῶ γεννηθεῖς; cf. Αἴγυπτογε-
 νής, Σουσιγενής etc.

Ἠφαιστοτυκῆς : A. *fr.* 103 M (conj.), = ὑπό τοῦ Ἠφαίστου τυχθεῖς; cf.

Ἠφαιστότευκτον in Soph.

θεομανῆς : A. *Th.* 653 Οἰδύπου γένος, E. *Ion* 1402, *Or.* 79 πότμῳ, 845

λύσση, = ἐκ θεοῦ μαινόμενος; the first element of the compound expresses the origin.

θεομυσῆς : A. *Eu.* 40 ἄνδρα, presumably = ὑπό τῶν θεῶν μυσαιτόμενος

θηλυγενῆς : A. *Supp.* 28 στόλον, E. *Ba.* 117 ὄχλος, 1156 στολάν, = ἐκ

θηλέων γιγνόμενος, i.e. consisting of women'; cf. ἀρσενογενῆς,

Ἄσιατογενῆς; but = θήλειαν in E. *Ba.* 1156

θηλυκρατῆς : A. *Ch.* 600 θηλυκρατῆς ... ἔρωσ ... κνωδάλων τε καὶ βροτῶν.

Of all the possible renderings of the passage, one that gives good sense is 'love (or 'desire) ... mastered by the female'

(i.e. 'by the power of the female'), = κρατούμενος ὑπό τοῦ

θήλεος³¹²

θυμοιδῆς : A. *fr.* 530. 32 M, = οἰδῶν τῷ θυμῷ³¹³; cf. φρενομανῆς etc.

θυμοπληθῆς : A. *Th.* 686 ἄτα, = θυμοῦ πλήθων; cf. ἀρσενοπληθῆς, γυναι-

κοπληθῆς etc.

Καδμογενῆς : A. *Th.* 303 στρατόν, S. *Tr.* 116 (of Hercules), E. *Ph.* 808

γέννα; Καδμο- expresses origin, cf. Αἴγυπτογενῆς

Λητογενῆς (fem. -εια) : A. *Th.* 150 ὦ Λατογένεια κούρα, E. *Ion.* 465 παῦς;

cf. Αἴγυπτογενῆς, Δαρειογενῆς, Καδμογενῆς etc.

λιμοθνής : A. *Ag.* 1274, = λιμῷ θνήσκων

λινορραφῆς : A. *Supp.* 134 δόμος δορός (i.e. 'ship'), S. *fr.* 468 P τυλεῖα,

= λίνῳ ῥαφεῖς; cf. λινόδεσμος

νυκτηρεφῆς : A. *Ag.* 460, = 'vaulted by the night'; cf. πετρηρεφῆς

ὀμματοστερῆς : A. *Eu.* 940, S. *OC* 1260, E. *Ph.* 327; active in A. *l.c.*

but passive in S. and E., cf. ἀργυροστερῆς

- ὄσφουαλγής : A. *Jr.* 111 M γέροντος; the first component shows the place,
cf. φρενομανής, θυμοιδής etc.
- πατροστερής : A. *Ch.* 253 γόνον, = πατρός ἑστερημένος; cf. ὀμματοστερής
- πεδοστιβής : A. *Pers.* 127 λεώς, *Supp.* 1000 κνώδαλα, E. *Rh.* 254, 763 (?),
Med. 1123 ὄχον, *Hel.* 1516 ποδύ al., = πέδω (or πέδου?) στεύβων
(στεύβω = 'I walk', intransitively)
- πετρηρεφής : A. *Pr.* 300 ἄντρα, E. *Cyc.* 82 ἄντρα, *Ion* 1400 Μακράς, =
'vaulted by rocks'; cf. νυκτηρεφής
- πλανοστιβής : A. *Eu.* 76 χθόνα; perhaps = πλάνη στειβόμενος
- πλινθυφής : A. *Pr.* 450 δόμους, = πλίνθους ὑφασμένος³¹⁴
- πλουτογηθής : A. *Ch.* 801 μυχόν, = πλούτῳ γηθῶν
- πορφυροειδής : A. *Supp.* 529 λύμνα, E. *Tr.* 124 ἄλλα, = εἰδόμενος πορφύρα
- πτερυγωνικής : A. *Pr.* 286 οἰωνόν, = ὠκὺς τὰς πτέρυγας (or πτέρυξιν)
- Σουσιγενής : A. *Pers.* 643 θεόν, = Σουσίδ³¹⁵ γεννηθεὺς
- τοξοτευχής : A. *Supp.* 288, = τόξῳ τετευχημένος³¹⁶
- φονολιβής : A. *Ag.* 1427 τύχη (?), *Eu.* 164 θρόνον, = φόνῳ λειβόμενος;
cf. αἵματοσταγής
- φρενομανής : A. *Ag.* 1140, = μακνόμενος τὰς φρένας (or φρεσίν); cf. θυ-
μοιδής, ὄσφουαλγής
- χθονοτρεφής : A. *Ag.* 1408 κακόν, = ὑπὸ τῆς χθονὸς τρεφόμενος

(b) 'Subject type'

This type of verbals has already been observed and discussed on the occasion of verbals in -τος³¹⁷. The only difference of verbals in -τος from verbals in -ής of this type is that the latter do not come only from transitive verbs in passive sense but also from intransitive verbs, as ἀνδροθνής, ἀνδροκμής, δακρυοπετής etc.

- άνδροθνής : A. *Ag.* 814 ψήφους, = ᾗ ἄνδρες ἔθανον; cf. άνδροκμής
- άνδροκμής : A. *Supp.* 678 λοιγός, *Ch.* 889 πέλεκυν, *Eu.* 248 μόχθους, 956
τύχας, E. *Supp.* 525 ἄγωνίας, = ᾗ ἄνδρες ἔκαμον; cf. άνδροθνής
- γυλοβαρής : A. *Ag.* 63 παλαίσματα, = ᾗ τά γυῖα βαρύνεται
- δακρυοπετής : A. *Supp.* 112 πάθρα, = ᾗ δάκρυα πίπτει
- λινοσινής : A. *Supp.* 119 (=130) λακίδι, = ᾗ τό λίνον σίνεται
- οὐρανοστεγής : A. *fr.* 619. 2 M ἄθλον οὐρανοστεγῆ (codd., οὐρανο<υ>
στεγῆ<υ> Wil.), = ᾗ ὁ οὐρανός στέγεται (= 'is kept off'). Wil.'s
emendation does not seem necessary, if some verse is missing
after v. 2
- πυρδαής (?) : A. *Ch.* 607 πρόνοιαν (*loc. corrupt.*). If right, it must
mean ᾗ τό πῦρ δαίει
- τιμαλφής : A. *fr.* 68 M (from Hsch.: Αἰσχύλος δέ ἐν 'Επιγόνους ἐπύ τοῦ
ἐντίμου), *Trag. Adesp.* 109. 2 ἐμπόλημα, *Ion* 43, = ᾗ τιμή *ἀλφαύ-
νεται?
- τριχορρυής : A. *fr.* 478, 4 M δέρμα(?), = ἐξ οὔ (ὄθεν) αἰ τρίχες ἐρρύησαν
- φρενοδηλής : A. *Eu.* 330 (=343) παραφορά, = ᾗ αἰ φρένες δηλοῦνται
- φρενοπληγής : A. *Pr.* 878 μανία, = ᾗ αἰ φρένες πλήττονται
- χερομυσής : A. *Ch.* 73 φόνον, = ᾗ ἡ χεῖρ ἐμυσάχθη

(c) 'Genitive type'

This is a type of compounds which does not appear in verbals in
-τος and is with hesitation accepted here³¹⁸. The type is discussed
on p. 340 on the occasion of compounds of this type.

- δομοσφαλής : A. *Ag.* 1533 ὄμβρου κτύπον δομοσφαλή τόν αἵματηρόν, = δόμου
σφαλλομένου; cf. αἶμα μητροκτόνον
- καρποτελής : A. *Supp.* 688 φέρματι, = καρποῦ τελεσθέντος (i.e. 'brought

to perfection')

ii. The second component is noun (possessiva)

For this type of compounds, see p. 331

κροκοβαφής : A. *Ag.* 1121 σταγών, perhaps = ἔχων βαφήν κρόκου

κυνοθρασής : A. *Supp.* 758, = ἔχων θράσος κυνός

χρυσοφειγγής : A. *Ag.* 288 σέλας, = ἔχων φέγγος χρυσοῦ

e. Adjective + -ής

Most of these compounds are verbals. These, too, seem to show a greater freedom in sense than the corresponding verbals in -τος

αἰνολαμπτής : A. *Ag.* 389 φῶς, = αἰνῶς λάμπων

ἀκροπενθής : A. *Pers.* 135 Περσίδες, = ἄκρως πενθῶν

ἀρχαιοπρεπής : A. *Pr.* 408 τιμάν, = ἐξ ἀρχαίου πρέπων

ἀτιμοπενθής : A. *Eu.* 792 (=822) κόραϊ, = πενθῶν ἄτε ἀτιμος γενόμενος

(see p. 300)

βαρυπεσής (?) : A. *Eu.* 373 ποδός ἀκμάν, = βαρέως πεσών (?)

βαρυταρβής : A. *fr.* 71 M τυπάνου εἰκῶν, = ἔχων (in the sense 'provoking')

βαρύ τάρβος

ἐπασσυτεροτριβής : A. *Ch.* 426 χερσός ὀρέγματα (?), explained by Σ as

ἀλλεπάλληλον κτύπον ποιοῦντα

ἑτερορρεπής : A. *Supp.* 403 Ζεύς. According to Σ, the meaning of ἑτε-

ρορρεπής is given by the poet himself, when he adds νέμων εἰκό-

τως ἄδικα μὲν κακοῦς ὅσα δ' ἐννόμοις³¹⁹ ; = ῥέπων ἐκί θᾶτερα?

καινοπηγής : A. *Th.* 642 σάκος, explained by Σ as παραδόξως κατεσκευασμέ-
νον³²⁰

κεναγγής : A. *Ag.* 188 ἀπλούα, = ἔχων (in the sense 'accompanied by')

κενά ἄγγη

κοινοφιλήs : A. *Eu.* 985 κοινοφιλεῦ (Herm., -οφειλεῦ M, -ωφειλεῦ M^S Tr)

διανοίq; uncertain meaning

λευκοστεφής : A. *Supp.* 191 ἱκετηρίας, 330 κλάδους, = ἔχων λευκόν στέφος

μακροσκελής : A. *fr.* 74 M, = ἔχων μακρά σκέλη

μελαμβαθής : A. *Pr.* 219 κευθμών, S. *fr.* 523 P ἀκτάς λύμνης (hypallage),

E. *Ph.* 1010 σηκόν, = ἔχων μέλαν βάθος

μελαμπαγής : A. *Th.* 736 αἶμα, *Ag.* 392; cf. κρυσταλλοπήξ (p. 323)

μελανθής : A. *Supp.* 154 γένος, = ἔχων μέλαν ἄνθος? (i.e. < μελανανθής

see Schwyzer i. 263)

μελεοπαθής : A. *Th.* 963, = ἔχων μέλεα πάθη; cf. πάθεα μέλεα in A. *Supp.*

112

μεσολαβής : A. *Eu.* 157 κέντρῳ. If μεσολαβής means 'held by the middle',

the κέντρον referred to may be the same as the διπλᾶ κέντρα

mentioned in S. *OT* 809; cf. also ἀμφήκες κέντρον in A. *Pr.* 692

μονοστιβής : A. *Ch.* 768, = ἄνθρωπος στείβων (or στιβέων)

μυριετής : A. *Pr.* 94 χρόνον, = ἔχων μυριά ἔτη

νεογενής : A. *Ch.* 530 δάκος, = νεωστὶ γεννηθείς

νεοζυγής : A. *Pr.* 1009 πῶλος, = νεωστὶ ζυγεύς

νεοπαθής : A. *Eu.* 514, = ἔχων νέα πάθη; cf. μελεοπαθής

νεοσπαδής : A. *Eu.* 42 ξίφος, = νεωστὶ σπασθεύς

νεοσφαγής : A. *fr.* 630 M ταῦρος, S. *Tr.* 1130, *Aj.* 898, E. *Hec.* 894,

= νεωστὶ σφαγεύς

ὁμοιοπρεπής : A. *Ag.* 793, = ὁμοῖος πρέπων (cf. *Ag.* 1311)

ὄξυπευκής : A. *Ch.* 640 ξίφος, = ἔχων ὄξεῦσαν πεύκην (= 'point', cf. βέ-

λος ἔχεπευκές in *Il.* 1. 51)

ὀρθοδαής : A. *Ag.* 1022 (of Asklepios), = ὀρθῶς δεδαῶς

- παμβαφής (?) : A. *Pers.*, 275 (conj., πολυβαφή codd.), = πᾶς βαφεύς
- παμμυγής : A. *Pers.*, 269 βέλεα, = πάμμεικτος (cf. *Pers.* 53, 903)
- παμφαής : A. *Pers.* 612 μέλι, S. *Ph.* 728, E. *Med.* 1251 ἀπὺς Ἐελίου,
Tr. 548 σέλας πυρός, = πᾶς ἔχων φᾶος
- παναρκής : A. *Th.* 166 θεοῦ, = πᾶς ἀρκῶν
- πανταρκής : A. *Pers.* 855 βασιλεύς; cf. παναρκής
- παντομισής : A. *Eu.* 644 κνώδαλα, = ὑπὸ πάντων μισούμενος
- πανώλης : common in Trag., always in pass. sense; hypallage in S. *OC*
1015 αἰ ... ξυμφοραὶ αὐτοῦ πανώλεις
- πολυεπής : A. *Ag.* 1134 τέχναυ θεσπιφδοῦ, E. *fr.* 66, 72 Au (?), = ἔχων
πολλὰ ἔπη (i.e. 'utterances', 'oracles', 'verses')
- πολυκανής : A. *Ag.* 1169 θυσία; πολυ- is used almost as an adverb
('very'), cf. πολυσυνής
- πολυσυνής : A. *Ch.* 447 πολυσυνοῦς (-σύνου v.l.) κυνός; cf. πολυκανής
- πολυσκεδής : A. *fr.* 225, 16 M (*mutil.*); = 'utterly scattered
- πολυστεφής : A. *Eu.* 39 μυχόν, S. *OT* 83 (where πολυ- is hardly suitable),
= ἔχων πολλὰ στέφη
- πρευμενής : common in A. and E., = ἔχων πρᾶον μένος
- τετρασκελής : A. *Pr.* 395 οἰωνός, S. *fr.* 941, 10 P, E. *Ph.* 639 etc., =
ἔχων τέτταρα σκέλη
- φιλογηθής : A. *Th.* 918 γόος; cf. φιλοδυρτος (p. 427)
- ὠμοδακής : A. *Th.* 692 ἕμερος, = ὠμῶς δάκνων

f. Verb + -ής (objectiva)

- φθερσιγενής : A. *Th.* 1054 κῆρες Ἐριλύες, = φθειρών τό γένος; for this
rare type, cf. ἔχευενκής in *IL*, 1, 51

g. Preposition + -ής

- ἀμφινεικής : A. *Ag.* 687 Ἐλέναν, S. *Tr.* 104 Δηϊάνειραν, where it is explained by Σ as περιμάχητον; ἀμφι- = 'from two sides'
- ἀμφιτειχής : A. *Th.* 290 λεών, = ἀμφὶ τῷ τεύχει ὦν (objectiva)
- ἀναπετής (ἀμπ-) : A. *Supp.* 781, = ἀναπετόμενος
- ἀντιπενθής : A. *Eu.* 782 (= 812) ἰόν, = ἀντί τοῦ πένθους ὦν
- διαλγής : A. *Ch.* 68 ἄτη, where it is explained by Σ as ἡ διαλωνίζουσα ἄτη; his scholion presumably explains only the meaning of δια- or, possibly, τό ἄλγος was omitted after διαλωνίζουσα; = 'with an ἄλγος that goes through', cf. διαυγής
- ἐκφανής : A. *Pers.* 398, *Eu.* 244, = ἐκφαινόμενος
- ἐμμανής : A. *Pr.* 675 σκιρτήματι, *Eu.* 860, S. *El.* 294, *Ichn.* 15, E. *Cyc.* 3. *al.*, = ἐν μανίᾳ ὦν
- ἐναγής : A. *Supp.* 121 (dub.), S. *OT* 656 φύλον, = ὁ ἐν ἄγει ὦν?
- ἐξαρκής : A. *Pers.* 237 πλοῦτος, S. *Tr.* 334, = ἐξαρκῶν
- ἐπαλκής : A. *Ch.* 415 (*loc. corrupt.*, but associations with ἀλκή are probable)
- ἐπιβριθής : A. *Eu.* 965 Μοῦραι, = ἐπιβρύθων (intr.)
- ἐπιχαρής : A. *Pr.* 160, with pass. sense, = 'agreeable'
- περιπετής : A. *Ag.* 233 (of Iphigenia)³²¹, S. *Aj.* 907, *Ant.* 1223, E. *Andr.* 982, = περιπέπτων
- προνωπής : A. *Ag.* 233, E. *Alc.* 143, 186, *Andr.* 729; for -νωπής, cf. νωπέομαι = 'to be downcast'
- προσφερής : A. *Ag.* 1218, *Ch.* 176, S. *Ichn.* 298, 301, E. *Cyc.* 436, *Hel.* 559, 591, *Or.* 408, *al.*, = προσφερόμενος
- συγκλινης : A. *fr.* 293 M; uncertain meaning

- συμμιγής : A. *Th.* 741 πόνοι ... νέου παλαλοῦσι συμμιγεῖς, S. *Tr.* 762
 βοσκήματα, *OT* 1281 κακά, *fr.* 398. 3 P παγκάρπεια, E. *Rh.* 431
 φόνος, *Cyc.* 226 τεύχη ... τυρῶν
- συμπρεπής : A. *Th.* 13, *Supp.* 458, = συμπρέπων
- συντελής : A. *Ag.* 532 πόλις, = συντελῶν
- ὑπερβαρής : A. *Ag.* 1175 δαίμων, = 'exceedingly heavy'
- ὑπερτελής : A. *Ag.* 286 (?), S. *Tr.* 36, E. *Ion.* 1549, = ὑπερτελῶν
- ὑπερτενής : A. *fr.* 199 M, = ὑπερτείνων

h. Adverb + -ής

- ἀρτιτρεφής : A. *Th.* 350 βλαχά ... τῶν ἐπιμαστιδῶν (dub.)
- ζαπληθής : A. *Pers.* 316 γενειάδα, = 'abounding'
- ὀπισθοβριθής : A. *fr.* 664 M ἔγχος, = ὀπισθεν βρίθων; cf. σαυροβριθής
- παλιμμήκης : A. *Ag.* 197 χρόνον, = 'having another length backwards';
 the implication seems to be that the army were trying to set
 off for Troy but contrary winds (πνοαί ... ἀπό Στρυμόνος in
 v. 192) obliged them to come back again (cf. βροτῶν ἄλαι in
 v. 194)
- παλιντυχής : A. *Ag.* 465 τριβῆ βίου, = 'with a reverse of fortune'

Problematic adjectives in -ής

- ἀκραγής : A. *Pr.* 803 Ζηνός ἀκραγεῖς (-αγεῖς v.l.) κῆνας γρυπας. 'Ἀκραγ-
 γεῖς is explained by Σ^ο as τοὺς ἀεὶ κράζοντας; cf. Hsch. ἀ-
 κραγγές· δυσχερές, σκληρόν, ὀξύχολον, *EM* ἀκραγγές· ἀσθενές, χα-
 λεπόν, δυσχερές, σκληρόν, αὐστηρόν, καὶ τό ἀεὶ κλαῖον παιδίου,
 τὰ τε ἀκραγγῆ ὀξύχολα Va ἀκραγγές· ἀκρόχολον, ἀσθενές, χαλεπόν,
 ἦγουν ὀξύχολον. All these *glossemata* seem to point to two

etymologies: a) derivation from κράζω or κλάζω - κλαγγάλω (cf. κράζοντας, κλαῖον), b) derivation from ἄκρος (cf. ἀκρόχολον, ὀξύχολον, ἀεὶ κλαῖον). It seems, therefore, probable, that ἀκραγγής (or -κραγγής) derives from ἀκρο-κλαγγής (or -κραγγής) by haplology 322, = ὁ ἄκρως κλαγγάλων (or κράζων); cf. ἀκροπενθής etc. For haplology in Aeschylus, cf. βδελύκτροπος (p. 325), ποιμάνωρ (p. 324), μελανθής (p. 446)

αὐτογενής : A. *Supp.* 8 (*loc. corrupt.*). The reading αὐτογενῆ could either be applied to γάμον in the sense τοῦ αὐτοῦ γένους ὤν, i.e. συγγενής (cf. A. *Pr.* 855 φεύγουσα συγγενῆ γάμον ἀνεψιῶν) or emended to αὐτογενεῖ (φυξανορίζ) (Bamb.) in the sense 'self produced', almost = αὐτός (cf. θηλυγενής = θῆλυς etc.)

ἐπτατειχής : A. *Th.* 284 ἐξόδους; the adjective is presumably corrupt

3. Adjectives in -ώδης

ἀνιγματοώδης : A. *Supp.* 464 τοῦπος, = 'like an enigma'

ἀσώδης : A. *Supp.* 31 χέρσῳ, = 'muddy'

4. Adjectives in -ήρης

ἀμαξήρης : A. *Ag.* 1054 θρόνον, E. *Or.* 1251 τρύβον

ἀνήρης : A. *fr.* 299 M; uncertain etymology

κωπήρης : A. *Pers.* 416 στόλον, E. *Tr.* 160 χεῖρ, *Hel.* 1381 σκάφος, E.

fr. 149. 16 Au στρατός

λευκήρης : A. *Pers.* 1056 γενεῖου ... τρύχα

πεδιήρης : A. *Pers.* 566 κελεύθους

πιεσσήρης : A. *Ch.* 268 κηκῆδι ... φλογός

πλειστήρης : A. *Eu.* 763 χρόνον, virtually = πλεῖστος; cf. λευκήρης, ταχυήρης

ποδήρης : A. *Ag.* 898 στέγης στύλον, 1594, *fr.* 73. 2 M, E. *Ba.* 833 πέπλου
ταχυήρης : A. *Supp.* 32 ὄχῳ (of a ship); cf. τριήρης

VII. Agent nouns in -της, -τηρ, -τωρ and relative suffixes³²³

Tragic themes were a ground favourable to the usage of old agent nouns in -της, -τηρ and -τωρ³²⁴, as well as to the coinage of new ones. At the same time, they favoured the development of a group of both formally and semantically relative suffixes, as the feminine nouns and adjectives in -τις, -τετρα, -τρια, the adjectives in -τήριος, the nouns in -τήριον, the nouns in -τρον and the adjectives in -τρός. Because of their close relation, it would be helpful to treat all these suffixes in succession, so as to form a comparative picture of their usage and particular characteristics in Aeschylus.

The semantic distinction which E. Benveniste drew between nouns in -τηρ and nouns in -τωρ seems to be well established with examples from Aeschylus. According to the French scholar, whenever we compare an agent noun in -τωρ with the agent noun in -τηρ of the same stem, we observe that the first expresses the author of an act, while the second represents the agent of a function³²⁵. Thus in Aeschylus, the pairs εὐνατήρ and εὐνάτωρ, ἰκτιήρ and ἰκτιωρ (ἀφ-, προσ-), μαστικτήρ and μαστίκτωρ, οἰκητήρ and οἰκήτωρ (συν-) are used to distinguish 'the person who is destined to do something' or 'who is in charge of something' from 'the person who actually does or did something' respectively. Οἰκητήρ, for instance, in A. *Th.* 19 ἐθρέφατ' οἰκητήρας ἀσπιδοφόρους means 'a person destined to inhabit', while οἰκήτωρ in A. *Supp.* 952 ἄρσενάς τοι τῆσδε γῆς οἰκήτορας εὐρήσεται (ε) and in *Pr.* 351 τόν γηγενῆ ... Κιλικίων οἰκήτορα ἄντρων ἰδών ῥικτιρα means 'the inhabitant'. These

remarks, according to Benveniste, explain why the formation in *-τωρ* is the only one of the two to produce male proper names³²⁶, and why the formation in *-τωρ* is almost exclusively the one to produce nouns of instrument³²⁷; such are in Aeschylus the nouns ἀμπυκτῆρ, ἐξαυστήρ, κλωστήρ and μασχαλιστήρ³²⁸. As for the agent nouns in *-της*, these replaced in the long tradition the nouns in *-τηρ*, because they could also imply that the subject concerned makes part of a group³²⁹.

A detailed examination of all the agent nouns that appear first in Aeschylus clarifies another point, which has so far not only been overlooked, but also sometimes altogether denied: the agent nouns may often be passive in sense. Among the most certain examples of passive agent nouns in Aeschylus, one could mention πυραύστης (= 'moth that gets singed in the candle') in A. *fr.* 597 M, ἱκτῆρ (= 'whom one approaches for supplication', i.e. ὁ ἱκνούμενος passively, cf. ἱκνέομαι in L.S.J. II. 3) in A. *Supp.* 479, κλωστήρ (= 'thread', i.e. τό κλωσθέν) in A., S. and E., ἀλάστωρ (= 'he who deserves vengeance') in A. *Eu.* 236 etc., and ἀφύκτωρ (= ἱκτῆρ passively) in A. *Supp.* 1. Passive sense may also be considered in some other less certain cases: in ἀγδαβάτης (as explained on p. 452, because of the passive sense implied in ἄγδην), in ἀνδρολάτης (usually emended in A. *Th.* 637, see on p. 454), in ἀτίτης (variously explained by Ed. Fraenkel, *Denn. - Page* (Ag. 72) and H. Lloyd - Jones in *H S Ph* 73. 1969. 97 f., but probably = 'unpunished' in *Eu.* 256, cf. Hsch. ἀτίτην· ἀτιμώρητον ...) in λοχῆτης (cf. λοχίζω = 'distribute men in companies', hence probably λοχῆται = 'men distributed in companies' or 'in one company'), in πυθοχρήστης (as explained on p. 457, cf. the sense of χρήστης in Attic law as well as Harp. s.v. χρῆσται and Procop. *Anecd.* 15. 31 (p. 98. 19 Haury), cf. also Sud. χρεώστης· ὁ δανειστής),

in πυργενέτης (in A. *Th.* 207³³⁰, = 'fire,- wrought', cf. γενέτης = υἷός in S. *OT* 470, E. *Ion* 916), in ἀτυμαστήρ (which puzzled Benveniste³³¹ in *Th.* 637 as one of the very rare cases where a noun in -τήρ seems to have taken the sense of an aorist participle; this need not be so, if, in this case, ἀτυμαστήρ means 'the person who is to suffer dishonour'), in μακιστήρ (μῦθον in *Pers.* 698, which is explained by Benveniste³³² as "un discours qui nous retarderait"; *μακίζω, however, by itself could hardly mean 'delay' transitively; as is shown by the following σύντομον, μ. μῦθον must mean 'μηκυνόμενον', i.e. 'too long'), in μακαρίτης (= μακαρίζόμενος, i.e. μακάριος in *Pers.* 634), and in ἱερεῦτις (A. *fr.* 318 M from Hsch, = καθαρμοῦ δεομένην ἱκέτιν)

Even if some of these examples are not certain or may be susceptible of different interpretations, their number seems to show beyond any doubt that agent nouns may sometimes be passive.

1. Nouns in -της

ἀγδαβάτης : A. *Pers.* 924 ἀγδαβάται ... ἐξέφθινται (sc. the Persians).

Ἄγδαβάτης is an ἄπαξ which was taken by Σ as the name of a Persian ἔθνος. This is rightly rejected by most scholars as being quite pointless in the context³³³. If the tradition has preserved the right reading, it is possible, as Lange has already recognised³³⁴, that the word is a compound with the adverb ἄγδην as first component³³⁵. It should be pointed out that Aeschylus is rather fond of adverbs in -δην, as σύδην, σύρδην, βάδην etc. in reference to Xerxes' army. Ἄγδην, too, would be quite appropriate for an army (cf. ἄγειν λαόν, στρατιάν etc.) and ἀγδαβάται in the sense ἄγδην βάδοντες makes

fine sense in *A. Pers.* 924, because it explains why Xerxes is called "Αιδου σάκτωρ; ἀγδαβάται γαρ ... ἐξέφθινται means 'for they were lost by going ἄγδον, a hint that it was Xerxes who ἤγε them

ἀγρέτης : *A. Pers.* 1002 (Τουρ, ἀγρόται codd)

ἀγρώστης : *A. fr.* 465 M, *S. fr.* 94 P, *E. Rh.* 266 *al.*; < ἀγρώσω

αἰπυμήτης : *A. Pr.* 18 (of Prometheus); -μήτης denotes the agent (< μή-
δομαι) as in ἀγκυλομήτης, αἰολομήτης etc. ³³⁶

ἀλκησιτής : *A. fr.* 755 A M (?)

ἀμυντής : *A. fr.* 755 A M (?)

ἀνασιτάτης : *A. Ag.* 1227 Ἰλίου ... ἀνασιτάτης; cf. *Ch.* 303 Τροίας ἀνα-
σιτατήρας

ἀνδρηλάτης : *A. Th.* 637 ἢ ζῶντι' ἀτιμασθήρα τῶς σ' ἀνδρηλάτην φυγῆ τόν
αὐτόν τόνδε τεύσασθαι τρόπον; ἀνδρηλάτην is used passively, see
p. 452; ἀνδρηλατῶν is suggested by Blomf. to avoid the passive sense

ἀνδροφόντης : *A. Th.* 572; cf. ἀνδρειφόντης in *Hom.*, usually emended on
metrical grounds.

ἀντηρέτης : *A. Th.* 283, 595, 992; cf. ὑπηρέτης

ἀντισιτάτης : *A. Th.* 517

ἀτύτης : *A. Ag.* 72, *Eu.* 256; its sense is not certain, (see Ed. Fraenkel
and Denn. - Page on *Ag. l.c.*, H. Lloyd - Jones *H S Ph* 73, 1969.
97f) but may possibly be passive in *Eu.* 256, see p. 452

αὐθέντης : *A. Ag.* 1573 θανάτους, *Eu.* 212 φόνος, *E. Andr.* 172, 614 *al.*
for αὐτο- referring to 'same family', 'own blood', cf. αὐτογε-
νής in *Supp.* 9, αὐτουργία in *Eu.* 336, αὐτόφονος in *Supp.* 66 etc.

αὐριβάτης : *A. fr.* 207 M; *Hsch.* αὐριβάτας Αἰσχύλος τό αὔρι[ον] ἐπέ τοῦ
ταχέως τίθησι ...; *An. Bekk.* I 464. 9 αὐρίβατον τό αὔρι τιθέα-

σιν ἐπὶ τοῦ ταχέως καὶ τάχα . οὐκ ἀπὸ τῆς αὔρας ἀλλὰ κατὰ
 τινα βαρβαρικὴν λέξιν· τάχα δὲ καὶ ἀπὸ τοῦ αὔριον. The word
 αὔριβάτης is especially interesting, because its first component
 is probably a Sicilian word while the whole compound may well
 be an Aeschylean coinage; for αὔρι- see p. 221

βούτης : A. *Pr.* 569, E. *Hipp.* 537, *Andr.* 280, *Hec.* 646, 944, *fr.* 472,
 11 N² ; < βωότης (a constellation in *Od.* 5. 272), see Ernst
 Fraenkel p. 23

γαμέτης : A. *Supp.* 164, *Pr.* 897, E. *Supp.* 998, 1029, *Tr.* 311

γενέτης : active in A. *Supp.* 77 θεοῦ, E. *Ion.* 1130. *Tr.* 1288, *Or.* 1011,
 passive in S. *OT* 470, E. *Ion* 916; see Ernst Fraenkel, p. 48

δατητής : A. *Th.* 945

ἑβδομαγέτας : A. *Th.* 800 Ἀπόλλων; cf. ἑβδομαῖον as monthly festival
 of Apollo and ἑβδόμιος as epithet of Apollo; ἑβδομαγέτας could
 perhaps mean 'leader of the festivities on the seventh' (Prof. Dover)

ἑλειοβάτης : A. *Pers.* 39 ἑλειοβάται ναῶν ἐρέται. An ancient scholion
 (οἱ δέ, καὶ ἐπὶ ἔλους ἐλαύνειν δυνάμενοι ναῦς) seems to treat
 -βάτης as causal and ναῶν as objective genitive. This construc-
 tion is not impossible in principle (cf. βαίνω B in L.S.J.) and
 has the advantage of giving full weight of sense to an otherwise
 casual noun of place. For compounds taking an objective geni-
 tive, cf. *Ag.* 437 ὁ χρυσαμοιβός ... Ἄρης σωμαίων, *Th.* 729
 κτεάνων χρηματοδαίτας etc.

ἐναροκτάντης : A. *fr.* 238 M (corrupt.)

ἐπιτιμητής : A. *Pr.* 77, S. *fr.* 533 P, E. *Supp.* 255; cf. ἐπιτιμήτωρ in
 Hom.

ἑφέτης : A. *Pers.* 79

ήγητής : A. *Supp.* 239; cf. ήγήτωρ in Hom. and ήγητήρ in Pi.

θρηνητής : A. *Ag.* 1075; cf. θρηνητήρ

ίπποβάτης : A. *Pers.* 26, E. *IA* 1059 (said of Centaurs, cf. ίπποβάμων
in S. *Tr.* 1095

ΐτης (?) : A. *fr.* 109 M (conj.); < εΐμι

καταιβάτης : A. *Pr.* 359 κεραυνός , E. *Ba* 1361 'Αχέροντα; cf. καταίβατός
in Hom.

κολαστής : A. *Pers.* 827, S. *El.* 1463 *al.*, E. *Heracl.* 388 *al.*, Criti.
1. 6, *Trag. Adesp.* 412

λαγοδαΐτης : A. *Ag.* 124

λοχαγέτης : A. *Th.* 42, *fr.* 223a. 4 M, 246a. 4 M, E. *Ph.* 974, 1093,
Supp. 502

λοχύτης : A. *Ag.* 1650, *Ch.* 768, S. *OT* 751

μακαρύτης : A. *Pers.* 633

μαριλευτής : A. *fr.* 464. 20 M; cf. Poll. 7. 110

ούριοστάτης : A. *Ch.* 821 (?)

πανεργάτης : A. *Ag.* 1486 δαίμονα ... διαύ Διός παναιτίου πανεργάταν
(F¹, πανεργέταν F² G, πανεργέτα Tr); cf. *Christ. Pat.* 1457 ὧ
παῦ παναιτίου θεοῦ παντεργάτα, where the next line (ἄνευ σέθεν)
shows that παντεργάτα is taken as vocative rather than genitive,
thus supporting -ταν in the Aeschylean passage. The reading
-εργάταν is preferable, because compounds with -εργάτης appear
first in Tragedy (συνεργάτης, παρεργάτης), whereas the unique
old εὐεργέτης (Pi., A., S., Inscr.) seems to be a technical
term in documentary inscriptions.

πανόπτης : A. *Supp.* 302, *Eu.* 1045, *Pr.* 91, E. *Ph.* 1115, Ach. 53, *Trag.*
Adesp. 43; cf. παντόπτης

παντόπτης : A. *Supp.* 140, *fr.* 323. 5 M, S. *OC* 1086

παρασπιστής : A. *fr.* 605 M, E. *Cyc.* 6., *El.* 886, *Ph.* 1165; cf. E. *Med.*

251 στήναι παρ'ἀσπίδα

πελάτης : A. *Pers.* 49, S. *Ph.* 677, 1164, E. *Hyps.* 1. 12

πεμπαστής : A. *Pers.* 981; cf. πεμπάζομαι in Ep.

πρυμνήτης : A. *Eu.* 16, 765, E. *Med.* 770

πυθοχρήστης : A. *Ch.* 940 ὁ πυθοχρήστας φυγάς. Tucker *ad l.* argues that

the form in -της, compared with the form in -τος (cf. *Ch.* 901 Λοξίου μαντεύματα πυθόχρηστα), must be active in sense. Had Aeschylus used πυθόχρηστος φυγάς, it would have meant 'made an exile by command of the oracle', while πυθοχρήστης φυγάς means 'an exile who has consulted the oracle'. The objection that πυθοχρήστης, if right, would mean 'one who gives oracles' could not stand, because in Attic law χρήστης means both 'the debtor' and 'the creditor'; cf. Harp. s.v. χρήσται and Procop. *Anecd.* 15. 31 (p. 98. 19 Haury)

πυραύστης : A. *fr.* 597 M; passive sense

πυριγενέτης : A. *Th.* 207 (cf. E. *Hipp.* 1223); passive sense

τευχηστής : A. *Th.* 644

τύτας : A. *Ch.* 67

ὑπνοδότης : A. *Pr.* 576, E. *Or.* 175

φιλοσυμπότης : A. *fr.* 293 A M τρόποι ... φιλοσυμπόται

χρηματοδαύτης : A. *Th.* 729 κτεάνων χρηματοδαύτας

χωρύτης : A. *Eu.* 1035, *fr.* 185 M, S. *fr.* 21, 226 P, *Trag. Adesp.* 428

2. Nouns in -τήρ

αίσχυντήρ : A. *Ch.* 990

- ἀμπυκτήρ : A. *Th.* 461; cf. ἄμπυξ in *Er.* and ἀμπυκτῆριον in *S. OC* 1069
- ἀναλυτήρ : A. *Ch.* 160
- ἀναστατήρ : A. *Th.* 1015, *Ch.* 303; cf. ἀναστάτης
- ἀτιμαστήρ : A. *Th.* 637; passive in sense? see p. 453
- βρωτήρ : A. *Eu.* 803, *fr.* 328 M
- δαΐκτηρ : A. *Th.* 916 γόος; cf. δαΐκτωρ in *Supp.* 798
- διαλλακτήρ : A. *Th.* 908; cf. διαλλακτής
- ἐξαυστήρ : A. *fr.* 12 M
- ἐπαμβατήρ : A. *Ch.* 280³³⁷
- ἐποπτήρ : A. *Th.* 640
- εὐνατήρ : A. *Pers.* 137
- θουνατήρ : A. *Ag.* 1502; cf. θουνάτωρ in *E.*
- θρηνητήρ : A. *Pers.* 937
- θυτήρ : A. *Ag.* 225, 240, *Ch.* 255, *S. Tr.* 613, 659, 1192
- ἱκτιήρ : A. *Supp.* 479, *S. OT* 143, 185, *E. Cyc.* 371, *Supp.* 10, *Heracl.*
101, 364, 764
- καρानιστήρ : A. *Eu.* 186; cf. καρανιστής
- καταλσχυντήρ : A. *Ag.* 1363
- κατοπτήρ : A. *Th.* 36
- κλητήρ : A. *Th.* 574, *Supp.* 622, *E. Ion* 49
- κλωστήρ : A. *Ch.* 507, *S. fr.* 25 P, *E. fr.* 1001; passive sense
- κολυμβητήρ : A. *Supp.* 408
- λευστήρ : A. *Th.* 199, *E. Tr.* 1039
- λυτήρ : A. *Th.* 941, *Supp.* 807 (conj.), *E. EL*, 136
- μακιστήρ : A. *Pers.* 698; passive sense, see p. 453
- μαστικτήρ : A. *Supp.* 466; cf. μαστίκτωρ
- μασχαλιστήρ : A. *Pr.* 71

- μηνυτήρ : A. *Eu.* 245
 οίκμητήρ : A. *Th.* 19, S. *OC* 627
 πενθητήρ : A. *Pers.* 946, *Th.* 1062
 ποδιστήρ : A. *Ch.* 1000
 τευχιστήρ : A. *Pers.* 902; cf. τευχιστής
 τριακτήρ : A. *Ag.* 173
 ὑπασπιστήρ : A. *Supp.* 182

The coinage of new nouns in -τηρ is favoured in the *Septem.*

3. Nouns in -τωρ

- ἄκτωρ : A. *Pers.* 557, *Eu.* 339; also a proper name
 ἀλάστωρ : A. *Pers.* 354, *Supp.* 415, *Ag.* 1501, 1508, *Eu.* 236, S. *Aj.* 372
al., E. *HF* 1234 *al.*; religious term
 ἀνάκτωρ : A. *Pers.* 651, *Ch.* 357, E. *IT* 1414, *Tr.* 1217; cf. ἀνακτόριος
 in Epic.
 ἀνδέκτωρ : A. *fr.* 336 M (ἐκδ- *υλ.*)
 ἀρμόστωρ : A. *Eu.* 456; cf. ἀρμοστής and ἀρμοστήρ (tech. terms)³³⁸
 ἀσπίστωρ : A. *Ag.* 404; cf. ἀσπιστής (Hom.) and ἀσπιστήρ (S., E.)
 ἀφύκτωρ : A. *Supp.* 1, 241; with active and passive sense
 γεννήτωρ : A. *Supp.* 206, E. *Hipp.* 683, *Ion.* 735, *IT* 576, *fr.* 817 N²,
Cleaen. 1
 δαΰκτωρ : A. *Supp.* 798
 δέκτωρ : A. *Eu.* 204³³⁹
 δυσευνάτωρ : A. *Th.* 293
 εὐνόστωρ : A. *Supp.* 665, E. *Andr.* 1041, *HF* 27, 97, *Ion.* 912, *Tr.* 831
 ἐφάκτωρ : A. *Supp.* 310, 535, 728
 θέλκτωρ : A. *Supp.* 1041

- θεομήστωρ : A. *Pers.* 654; cf. *Il.* 7. 366 θεόφιλν μήστωρ; proper name in Hdt.
- ἕκτωρ : A. *Supp.* 653
- κωλύτωρ : A. *fr.* 17. 20 M
- μαστικτωρ : A. *Eu.* 160
- μιάστωρ : A. *Ch.* 944, *Eu.* 178, S. *OT* 353, *El.* 275, 603, E. *Med.* 1371 *al.*
- μνήστωρ : A. *Th.* 180
- νεμέτωρ : A. *Th.* 485
- οἰκίητωρ : A. *Pr.* 351, *Supp.* 952, S. *Aj.* 396, *al.*, E. *Andr.* 1089 *al.*
- παιδολέτωρ : A. *Th.* 726, E. *Rh.* 549, *Med.* 849, 1393
- ποινάτωρ : A. *Ag.* 1281, E. *El.* 23, 268
- πολυμνήστωρ : A. *Supp.* 535, cf. μνήστωρ
- πορθήτωρ : A. *Ag.* 907, *Ch.* 974
- πράκτωρ : A. *Supp.* 647, *Ag.* 111, *Eu.* 319, S. *Tr.* 251, 862, *El.* 953; a
technical term
- προπράκτωρ : A. *fr.* 474, 5 M³⁴⁰
- προσέκτωρ : A. *Eu.* 119, 441; with active and passive sense
- ῥύτωρ (?) : A. *Th.* 319
- σάκτωρ : A. *Pers.* 924
- συλήτωρ : A. *Supp.* 927
- συλλήπτωρ : A. *Ag.* 1507, E. *IT* 95, *Or.* 1230
- συνδαίτωρ : A. *Eu.* 351
- συνίστωρ : A. *Ag.* 1090, S. *Ant.* 542, *Ph.* 1293, E. *Supp.* 1174
- συνοικητήτωρ : A. *Eu.* 833
- ταράκτωρ : A. *Th.* 572
- φιλήτωρ : A. *Ag.* 1446 φιλήτωρ τοῦδε (said of Cassandra).
- φρόστωρ : A. *Supp.* 492; also a proper name

It is remarkable that none of the above verbs in -τωρ occurs in the *Prometheus*. Nearest to this play comes the *Choephoroi* with only 3 instances, while the *Supplices* comes first with 16 instances of new noun in -τωρ

4. Feminine nouns and adjectives in -τις

Ἄσιϑτις : A. *Pers.* 61, E. *Andr.* 1, 119, *HF* 643, *Tr.* 1219, *IT* 180, 396

βοϑτις : A. *Pers.* 575

βούλευτις : A. *fr.* 371 M ³⁴¹

δενδρῶτις : A. *fr.* 125 M, E. *HF* 790

δωματῦτις : A. *Ag.* 968

εὐκοινόμετις : A. *Supp.* 700 ἀρχά, presumably = εὖ περὶ τῶν κοινῶν μη-
δομένη (εὖ + *κοινόμετις)

ἱερεῦτις : A. *fr.* 318 M (from Hsch.: καθαρμοῦ δεομένην ἱκέτιν); passive?

κεντροδηλήτις (?) : A. *Supp.* 563 (conj.)

κεράστις ³⁴² : A. *Pr.* 674, S. *El.* 568 and *Ichn.* 300 (masc.). E. *Cyc.* 52,
Ach. *Trag.* 42

Νειλῶτις : A. *Pr.* 814

πλᾶτις (=πελᾶ-) : A. *fr.* 497, 26 M

πρόφαντις : A. *fr.* 115 M

πυργῶτις : A. *Th.* 346

στρατιῶτις : A. *Ag.* 46

5. Feminine nouns in -τειρα

ἀνδρολέτειρα : A. *Th.* 314, *Ag.* 1465

βαρυδότειρα : A. *Th.* 975, 987

εὐνάτειρα : A. *Pers.* 157, *Pr.* 896

κτεάτεια : A. *Ag.* 356 ; see Denn.-Page 101 ,

μάστεια : A. *Supp.* 163 ; cf. μαστήρ

τινάκτεια : A. *Pr.* 924

6. Feminine nouns in -τρια

ἀγύρτρια : A. *Ag.* 1273 ; cf. ἀγυρτάζω(='collect money') in *Od.* 19.284

ἠλεμύστρια : A. *Ch.* 424

φαιδρύντρια : A. *Ch.* 759

All these three nouns occur in the *Oresteia*

7. Adjectives in -τήριος

The adjectives in -τήριος are in fact adjectives in -ιος deriving from agent nouns in -τήρ. So, although -τήριος became an independent suffix very early, the sense of these adjectives is closely connected with that of nouns in -τήρ.

αἰνικτήριος : A. *Pr.* 833, 949 ; only as adverb αἰνικτηρίως

ἀλεξητήριος : A. *Th.* 8 ὦν (sc. οἰμωγμάτων) Ζεὺς ἄ. ἐπώνυμος (i.e. ἀλε-
ξητήριος) γένοιτο, E. *HF* 470 ἄ. ξύλον

βουλευτήριος : A. *Th.* 575 καῶν ... τῶνδε βουλευτήριον (sc. Τυδέα)

δατήριος : A. *Th.* 711 ὄφεις πατρῶν χρημάτων δατήριοι

δραστήριος : A. *Th.* 1041 μηχανή δ., E. *Ion.* 985 δόλια καὶ δραστήρια,

1185 φάρμακον δ., *Hel.* 992 ἐλεινός ... μάλλον ἢ δραστήριος, *Or.*

1554 τὰ δεινὰ καὶ δραστήρια δισσοῦν λεόντιον, *fr.* 54. 4 N² τέκ-

να ... δ., 688. 4 N²

ἐλατήριος : A. *Ch.* 968 καθαρμοῦσιν ἀτᾶν ἐλατηρίους

εὐθυντήριος : A. *Pers.* 764 Ἄσιδος ... ταγεῦν ἔχοντα σκῆπτρον εὐθυντή-
ριον ; cf. εὐθυντηρία in E.

- ζευκτήριος : A. *Pers.* 736 γέφυραν + ἔν δυοῦν + (fere codd, γαῖν δυοῦν
Askew, ἔν δυοῦν et ζευκτήριον Page) ζευκτηρίαν, *fr.* 736 M θέοινε,
Μαινάδων ζευκτήριε
- κινητήριος : A. *Supp.* 305 βοηλάτην μύπα κινητήριον ... 448 ἀλγεινὰ
θυμοῦ ... κινητήρια
- κωλυτήριος : A. *fr.* 474. 15 M Ἰας ... κωλυτήριον
- λυμαντήριος : A. *Ag.* 1438 κεῖται γυναικὸς τῆσδ' ὀ (Kayser, τῆσδε codd.)
λυμαντήριος, *Ch.* 764 ἄνδρα τῶνδε λυμαντήριον αἴκων, *Pr.* 991
δεσμὰ λυμαντήρια
- μαστήριος : A. *Supp.* 920 Ἑρμῆ ... μαστηρίῳ
- κενθητήριος : A. *Ch.* 7
- πρακτήριος : A. *Supp.* 523 Πειθῶ ... ἔποιτο καὶ Τύχη (Πειθῶ and Τύχη
are sisters, see Roscher III 1809) πρακτήριος(-οι?)
- προστατήριος : A. *Th.* 449 π. Ἀρτέμιδος, *Ag.* 976 δεῦμα προστατήριον
καρδίᾳς, *fr.* 443. 83 M, S. *EL.* 637 Φαῖβε
- ῥαντήριος (?) : A. *Ag.* 1092 πέδον ῥαντήριον (dub.)

A close examination of the above examples leads us to the conclusion that all the adjectives in -τήριος which derive from trans. verbs have a transitive sense and govern an objective genitive, except for cult - titles. The activity expressed by a cult - title has general application, so in this case the adjective is intransitive. In A. *Th.* 8, ἀλεξητήριος governs an objective genitive not as the cult - title that is in apposition to Ζεὺς, but as the word implied in ἐπώνυμος; i.e. = Ζεὺς Ἀλεξητήριος γένουτο ἀλεξητήριος τούτων. Of the remaining adjectives, δραστήριος derives from an intransitive verb, in *Pers.* 764 εὐθυνητήριος governs Ἀσίδος, which is also the object of ταγεῖν, in

Pers. 736 ζευκτῆριος governs a genitive hidden in + ἐν δυοῦν +, in *Supp.* 305 κλητῆριος and in *Ch.* 7 πενθητῆριος must govern genitives in the next missing lines, while in *A. Ag.* 1092 πέδον βαντῆριον is quite obscure (passive?). The only exception to the rule is *Pr.* 991 δεσμῶ λυμαντῆρια, where the object of λυμαντῆρια is the person speaking in the passage

8. Nouns in -τήριον

εὐνατῆριον : *A. Pers.* 160 τό Δαρείου τε κάμῶν (κάμοῦ *v. l.*) κοινόν εὐ-
νατῆριον, *S. Tr.* 918, *E. Or.* 590, *Ant.* 95

ζευκτῆριον : *A. Ag.* 529 τοιόνδε Τρούα περιβαλῶν ζευκτῆριον

λουτῆριον : *A. fr.* 714 M (ex Poll., = λουτρόν)

μελικτῆριον : *A. Pers.* 610 ἄπερ νεκροῖσι μελικτῆρια

σημαντῆριον : *A. Ag.* 609 σημαντῆριον οὐδέν διαφθείρασα. *S. fr.* 432. 9
(*loc. corr.*)

Unlike adjectives in -τήριος, nouns in -τήριον deriving from transitive verbs do not govern an objective genitive. A dative of advantage is sometimes used. Cf. below.

9. Nouns in -τρον

ἀντίκεντρον : *A. Eu.* 136 τοῖς σώφροσιν ... ἀντίκεντρα γίγνεται; *A. Eu.* 466

ἀντίκεντρα καρδίᾳ

βάκτρον : *A. Ag.* 202, *Ch.* 362, *E. Hec.* 281, *HF* 108 *al.*

κόμιστρον : *A. Ag.* 965 ψυχῆς κόμιστρα τῆσδε μηχανωμένης (*sic codd, dub.*)

λάτρον : *A. Supp.* 1011 οἴκεῖν λάτρων ἄτερθεν

νύπτρα : *A. fr.* 375 M νύπτρα ... χρή θεοφόρων ποδῶν (*prob. -φόροιον ποδοῦν as dat.*) φέρειν, cf. *E. Ion* 1174 ἐκ ... κρωσσῶν ὕδωρ

χεροῦν ἔπεμπε νύπτρα, *Hel.* 1384 νύπτρα ποταμίας δρόσου

πέλλυτρα : A. *fr.* 435 M, S. *fr.* 1080

ποδόψηστρον : A. *Ag.* 926

The nouns in -τρον, which appear first in Aeschylus, are very similar in usage and sense to the nouns in -τήριον³⁴³. The obj. genit., which was missing in the previous category, appears in one example of this category, but is not certain. In A. *fr.* 375 M νύπτρα ... θεοφόρων ποδῶν φέρειν, the genitive may well be a corruption from the dual dative (of advantage) θεοφόρουν ποδοῦν (cf. E. *Ion* 1174). If so, the usage of nouns in -τρον in Aeschylus appears quite the same as that of nouns in -τήριον. Cf. also below.

10. Adjectives in -τρος?

It is with some reservation that I have decided, on the basis of certain indications, to assign the following nouns to this category. But, before coming to these indications, it would be useful to take a look at the history of the suffix.

The first nouns and adjectives in -τρος appear in Homer: ἀλιτρος (= 'sinful', 'wicked') is related to ἀλιτεῖν and, although -τ- belongs to the stem of the verb, its sense suggests that it is a formation analogous with ἀλιτήριος and ἀλιτηρός³⁴⁴, which appear later in Antipho, Ar. and S. respectively; δαυτρος (= 'one that carves and portions out') comes from δαύω and is used as substantive in the sense of δαύτης (E. *fr.* 472. 12 N², cf. Δαύτωρ as a proper name, and δαυτήριον in *E.M.*); ἰητρος (= 'healer') comes from ἰάομαι and is equivalent to ἰητήρ (Ep., cf ἰάτωρ in Alc. and ἰητήριον in Hp.); φυτρος must be connected with φύτω

and φιλύω (cf. ἀλιτρός ~ ἀλιτεῖν) and its sense 'block of wood', 'log' originates presumably from the sense 'that which brings forth'. These early nouns were used as both substantives and adjectives, as shown by the example of ἀλιτρός (semi-adjective in *Il.* 8. 361 σχέτιλιος, αἰέν ἀλιτρός, ἐμῶν μενέων ἀπερωεύς, *Od.* 5. 182 ἀλιτρός ... καί οὐκ ἀποφώλια εἰδώς), which was obviously understood as adjective by later poets (cf. ἀ. θυμόν in *Sol.* 1. 27, ἀ. ἄνδρας in *Thgn.* 377, ἀ. ὄρκον in 745, ἀλιτρῆς ἀλώπεκος in *Semon.* 7. 7). Besides these Homeric examples, there is a number of nouns and adjectives in -τρός attested mainly by lexicographers; nearly all of them come from non-Attic dialects: ἀγορατρός (Delph. inscr., III B.C.), ἀφικτρός (= ἀκάθαρτος, μιαρός, Hsch., cf. ἀφικετεύω = 'supplicate' in Cyren. inscr., IV B.C.), ἔξιατρός (= ἐκθυτικός, Hsch.), ἐπιθυμιατρός (Ephes. inscr., cf. ἐπιθυμιάω in non-Attic inscr.), ζητρός (= δημόκιμος, Hsch., cf. ζήτρελον, Chios), κλητρός (= κλήτωρ, Hsch.), μαατρός (= μωρός, Lacon., Hsch.), μαστρός (title of officials, Pellene, Rhodes, Delphi) etc. The dialectal character of these nouns suggests that suffix -τρός was undoubtedly productive in some dialects³⁴⁵. The glosses of lexicographers make also plain that the nouns were understood both as substantives and as adjectives, i.e. as equivalent to nouns in -της, -τηρ, -τωρ, and -τήριος.

The indications, which led us to assign certain nouns to this category rather than to the category of nouns (substantives) in -τρον, as generally accepted, are the following two: i. Apart from the old noun λουτρόν (λοετρόν in Hom.), there are no oxytone nouns in -τρον; but nouns and adjectives in -τρός are always, even in composition, oxytone. ii. Many agent nouns in -της, -τηρ, -τωρ and all adjectives in -τήριος, which appear first in Aeschylus, govern an objective genitive³⁴⁶,

whereas no noun in -τρον does the same³⁴⁷ ; as suffix -τρός is equivalent to -της, -τηρ and -τήριος, it is natural that it was to be used by Aeschylus in the same way³⁴⁸ . The nouns assigned to this category are the following:

ἀμυντρός : A. *fr.* 756 M (from Phot. p. 96. 15 Reitz.: ἀμυντρόν καὶ ἀμυνάνδρως Αἰσχύλος, ἀμύνανδρον δὲ Σοφοκλῆς); assigned here because of its accent; = ἀμυντήριος

κατοπτρός : A. *Ag.* 307 Σαρωνικοῦ πορθμοῦ κατοπτρόν (*scripsi*, κάτοπτρον codd, κάτοπτρον Canter, but see the introduction to verbals in -τος) πρῶν'(α) (sc. the mountain overlooking Saronic straits; Αἰγάλεω?); assigned here because of the objective genitive Σαρωνικοῦ πορθμοῦ and the use of κάτοπτρον as adjective; = κατοπτήριος. The false accent must have arisen from confusion with the noun κάτοπτρον.

λυτρός : A. *Ch.* 48 τί γάρ λυτρόν (*scripsi*, λυγρόν M, λύτρον Canter) πεσόντος αἵματος πέδου; assigned here because of the accent preserved in λυγρόν and the objective genitive πεσόντος αἵματος; = λυτήριος

στεγαστρός ? : A. *Ch.* 984 ἐκτείναντ' αὐτό (i.e. 'the robe in which Agamemnon was entangled') καὶ ... στεγαστρόν (*scripsi*, στέγαστρον M) ἀνδρός δεύξαθ'(-τε) (sc. ὄν, cf. δεύκνυμι 4 in L.S.J.); *fr.* 716 M ὀστέων στεγαστρόν (*scripsi*, στέγαστρον codd; a noun is missing; cf. the adjective στεγαστρίδα used earlier in this gloss); assigned here because of the objective genitive used in both its examples.

III: Some unusual formations ,1. Nouns and adjectives in -ος(παράνομα)

The nouns and adjectives of this group are related to other nouns and adjectives deriving from the same stem with a different ending, in such a way that both the nominative of the former and the genitive of the latter have their termination in -ος. The traces of this phenomenon go back as far as Homer (διάκτορος, μάρτυρος ~ διάκτωρ, μάρτυς) and examples are found throughout the history of Greek language³⁴⁹. The following nouns and adjectives of this category appear first in Aeschylus:

ἀλάστορος : A. *fr.* 317 M πρευμενής ἀ., *fr.* 753 M μέγαν ἀ., S. *Ant.* 974

ἀλαστόροισιν ὀμμάτων κύκλους; cf. ἀλάστωρ

ἀπέρωτος (?) : A. *Ch.* 600; if this is the right reading, one would have expected ἀπέρως; but see also p. 340 (ἀπερωπός)

ἄρπαγος : A. *fr.* 434 M ἀρπάγειν χερσῶν, S. *fr.* 706 P χερσῶν ἀρπάγους; cf. ἄρπαξ (Hes. +)

αὐτόχθονος : A. *Ag.* 536; cf. αὐτόχθων

ἄχαριτος : A. *Ch.* 44 χάριν ἀχάριτον (Elmsley, ἄχαριν M), E. *Ph.* 1757
χάριν ἀχάριτον; cf. ἄχαρις

μελάνδρουος : A. *fr.* 401 M πίτυος μελανδρούου, = 'of dark wood' or 'bark'; one would have expected μέλανδρουος³⁵⁰

Χάλυβος : A. *Th.* 728 Χάλυβος, Σκυθῶν ἄποικος; cf. χάλυψ

2. Irregular comparatives and superlatives

ἀρχέστατος : A. *fr.* 483M; comparatives in -έστερος and superlatives in -έστατος are said by lexicographers (see *E.M.* p. 31.4 Gaisf.) to

be Ionic, but are also Doric as in Epich.(ἀλλουέστερος, ἀναγκαλέστατος, ἐπιηρέστερος, ὠραιέστατος), Dinol.(γενναλέστατον), Stesich.(ὑπερθυμέστατος) etc.; see Schwyzer I 535

μειζονώτερος : A. *fr.* 683M

πρέσβιστος : A. *Th.* 390, S. *fr.* 582P, 605P

ὑπερτερώτερος : A. *fr.* 684M

3. Nouns in -ώς(~ -ών)

αἰώς : A. *Ag.* 229, *Ch.* 350(?); cf. αἰών; Doric? see Stesich. 246

τυφώς : A. *Ag.* 656, S. *Ant.* 418, E. *Ph.* 1154; cf. τυφών

4. Masculine nouns in -ος(~ feminine nouns in -η)

ἄραχνος : A. *Supp.* 887; ἀράχνη

κόγχος : A. *fr.* 59M; cf. κόγχη

VIII. Dialectal and foreign nouns and adjectives

Nouns

ἄγγαρος, ἄμβων, ἀσχέδωρος, βᾶ(= πᾶτερ), βαλλήν, βασσάρα, γάγγαμον, ζόη, κάρβανος(and καρβάν), κρωσσός, μᾶ(= μῆτερ), μανδύη, νοσσός, ὄβρυκαλα, ὄβρυχα, ὀρτάλιχος, πανός, σμύνθος, ταγός, τέρμων, τιάρα, τιτήνη, τρουθός, φερνή, φύντων

Adjectives

μικκός, σμοιός(? δμοιός? conj.)

IX. Nouns and adjectives of uncertain origin

Nouns

αἰμός : A. *fr.* 31 M, explained by Hsch. as δρυμοῦ

ἀκρωνύα : A. *Eu.* 188(suspect.)

ἄλοξ : A. *Th.* 593, *Ag.* 1016, *Ch.* 25, S. *OT*1211, E. *Rh.* 796 *al.*; found
only in Tragedy, cognate with αὔλαξ and ᾄλαξ

ἀρβύλη : A. *Ag.* 944, *fr.* 435 M, E. *Hipp.* 1189 *al.*; for -ύλη, cf. κανθύλη below

ἀρκύστατα: A. *Pers.* 99(?cj.), *Ag.* 1375(?cj.), *Eu.* 112(?cj.), S. *EL.* 1476(?)

ἀροτός(?) : A. *fr.* 254 M (susp., explained by Hsch. as τόν ὀκνόν τοῦ
Ἐκτορος ἢ τό ἀντίσταθμον

βόμβυξ : A. *fr.* 71 M; ~ βόμβος; cf. βομβάξ (anal. of πυπιάξ) in Ar. *Th.* 45

βρέτας : A. *Pers.* 809 *al.*, E. *Alc.* 974 *al.*

γρύψ : A. *Pr.* 804, *Astyd.* 3.4; ~ γρυπός³⁵¹

δρούτη : A. *Ag.* 1540, *Ch.* 999, *Eu.* 633

ἥρανος : A. *fr.* 17.36 M (ἐπ' ἡράνω Cantar., ἐπηράνω II); cf. Hsch. ἥρανος·
βασιλεύς, ἄρχων, σκοπός, φύλαξ; for -ανος, cf. κοίρανος

θρόμβος : A. *Ch.* 533, 546, *Eu.* 184; prob. taken by A. from Medic.

θῶμιγξ : A. *Pers.* 461, *Eu.* 182, *Trag. Adesp.* 215

θωμός : A. *Ag.* 295

ἵππάκη : A. *fr.* 328 M

+ ἕττυγα + : A. *fr.* 661 M ; = ἐκπληκτικᾶ acc. to Hsch.

κανθύλη : A. *fr.* 301 M, explained by Hsch. as τὰς ἀνοιδήσεις; for -ύλη,
cf. ἀρβύλη above

κημός : A. *fr.* 98 M, S. *fr.* 295, 504

κολοσσός : A. *Ag.* 416; probably a pre-Hellenic survival

λευχήν : A. *Ch.* 281, *Eu.* 785(=815); medical term

λύψ : A. *Ch.* 292, *Eu.* 54, *fr.* 67 M ; ~ λεύβω, cf. λιβάς

μῦμος : A. *fr.* 71a M, E. *Rh.* 256

μάραγμα : A. *Ch.* 375, E. *Rh.* 817; cf. σμαραγέω in Epic

μῆχαρ : A. *Supp.* 394, 594, *Ag.* 199, *Pr.* 606; for nouns in -αρ, see Schwyzer
i. 518³⁵²

- μύδρος : A. *fr.* 613 M(cf. μυδροκτυπέω in *Pr.* 368), S. *Ant.* 264, Critias 1.35; Ionic?(Hdt., Hp., Anaxag.)
- ναυτύλος : A. *Ag.* 631, 899, 1234, 1442, *Ch.* 202, *Pr.* 468, S. *Tr.* 537 *al.*, E. *Heracl.* 427 *al.* *Trag. Adesp.* 101; ναύτης (Chantraine 248)
- νεύρα(?) : A. *Ag.* 1479 νεύρα(Well., νεύρει FTr), E. *Rh.* 794(conj.)
- ἄα : A. *fr.* 208 M(?); cf. ᾠα and Ionic ζόη for ζωή
- ὀκορνός : A. *fr.* 402 M(from Hsch. ὀκορνούς· τοὺς πάρνοπας)
- ὀργεών : A. *fr.* 413 M; technical term
- ὄρον : A. *fr.* 154; technical term?
- πέλανος(or -νός) : several times in A. and E. ; a technical term
- πέρα(subst.) : A. *Supp.* 262, *Ag.* 190; the adverb πέραν occurs earlier in Hom., cf. μάτην(*h. Cer.*) and μάτη(subst., Stesich., A., S.)
- πίτυλος : A. *Pers.* 975, *Th.* 856, E. *Alc.* 798 *al.*; see Chantraine 251
- πίδαξ : A. *Ag.* 137; cf. πήσσω, πώσσω; for the ᾰ, see Schwyzer i. 340
- πίστις : A. *Th.* 54, S. *Ichn.* 260, E. *El.* 690
- σφάκελος : A. *Pr.* 878, 1045, E. *Hipp.* 1352 ; extensive use by Med.
- φιμός : A. *Th.* 463, *fr.* 647 M
- φιλής : A. *fr.* 732 M ; cf. κουρήτες in Hom.

Adjectives

- ἄνιος : A. *Pers.* 256, 1055, 1061; cf. άνία, άνιάω or άνιάζω; άνια(in A. *Pers.* 256) is explained by Σ^M as άνίατα(άνιαρά some Σ^{rec}) as if -ιος is related to ίάομαι; or connexion with ἕημι?
- γοργός : A. *Th.* 537, E. *Andr.* 458 *al.*; considered to derive from Γοργώ
- θελεμός : A. *Th.* 707 θελεμωτέρω πνεύματι, *Supp.* 1027 πῶμα; same word as θελημός(B.)
- λαϊός : A. *Pr.* 714, E. *Heracl.* 728 *al.*

νέρτερος : A. *Pers.* 619, 622, *Ag.* 1617, *Ch.* 15, 405, S. *Ant.* 602 *αλ.*,

E. *Alc.* 459 *αλ.* ; cf. *ένέρτερος* in Epic

νύκτερος : A. *Pers.* 176 *όνείρασι*, *Th.* 367 *τέλος αλ.*, S. *Aj.* 217 *αλ.*,

E. *Hipp.* 1388 *αλ.*; on the analogy of *ἔσπερος*?

φελλός : A. *Pr.* 816

D. Adverbs

1. Adverbs in -δην

ἀέρδην : A. *Ag.* 234 λαβεῖν ἀέρδην

ἀνέδην : A. *Supp.* 14 φεύγειν ἀνέδην, S. *Ph.* 1153 ἀνέδην...ἐρύκεται

διαρρῦδην : A. *Ch.* 67 φόνος πέπηγεν οὐ διαρρῦδαν

ἐλύγδην : A. *Pr.* 882 τροχοδινεῖται δ' ὄμμαθ' ἐλύγδην

ὀρθοστάδην : A. *Pr.* 32 τήνδε φρουρήσεις πέτραν ὀρθοστάδην

παρβάδην(?) : A. *Eu.* 553(*loc. corr.*)

σύδην : A. *Pers.* 480 σύδην... αἴρονται φυγῆν

σύρδην : A. *Pers.* 54 ὄχλον πέμπει σύρδην, E. *Rh.* 58

φύρδην : A. *Pers.* 812 δαιμόνων ἰδρύματα πρόρριζα φύρδην ἐξανέστραπται

βάθρων, S. *fr.* 210.39 P σύρει...φύρδην

2. Adverbs in -δα

ἄπριγδα : A. *Pers.* 1057(=1063) ἄπριγδ' ἄπριγδα μάλα γοεδνά

φύγδα : A. *Eu.* 256 μή λάθῃ φύγδα βᾶς

3. Adverbs in -δόν or -ηδόν

ἡμερολεγδόν : A. *Pers.* 65 ἡμερολεγδόν τεύνοντα χρόνον τρομέονται

ἵππηδόν : A. *Th.* 328 ἄγεσθαι...ἵππηδόν πλοκάμων, *Supp.* 431 ἀγομέναν ἵπ-
παδόν ἀμπύκων

λυκηδόν(?) : A. *fr.* 445 εἴλκον δ' ἄνω λυκηδόν(?) ὥς τε... λύκοι

μολπηδόν : A. *Pers.* 389 κέλαδος... μολπηδόν εὐφήμησεν

4. Adverbs in -ύ(or -εύ)

ἀμοχθύ : A. *Pr.* 208 ῥοντ' ἀμοχθύ...δεσπόσειν, E. *Ba.* 194, *fr.* 978.4 N²

ἀνατύ : A. *Eu.* 59 τρέφουσ' ἀνατύ, S. *Ant.* 485 εἰ ταῦτ' ἀνατύ τῆδε κείσε-
ται κρᾶτη, E. *Med.* 1357 ἀνατύ τῆσδέ μ' ἐκβαλεῖν χθονός

ἀπαρτί : A. *fr.* 14 M, explained by Hsch. as ἀπηρτισμένως, ἀκριβῶς

ἀστενακτί : A. *fr.* 613 M ἀστενακτί θύνηνος ὡς ἦνε (ῥ)χετο

πανομιλί : A. *Th.* 296 πανομιλί στεύχουσιν

The quantity of -ί cannot be established from these examples.

'Απαρτί has short -ί elsewhere(as in Ar. *Pl.* 388) and is the only example which can not be related to an adjective. In A. *Th.* 296, πανομιλί, though at the end of a pherecratean, may be regarded as having a long -ί because of the preceding πανδημί

5. Adverbs in -θεν

ἀγκαθεν : A. *Ag.* 3 στέγης(Schneidewin, στέγαις codd.)...ἀγκαθεν, *Ch.*

317 τύχοιμ' ἀγκαθεν(Lobel, ἄν καθέν M)οὔρισας, *Eu.* 373 ἀγκαθεν καταφέρω ποδός ἀκμάν; = ἄνωθεν; cf. Hsch. ἀνακός... ἄνωθεν, ἐν ὕψει, ἄνω³⁵³ and ἀνεκός in Pi.; ἀνεκαθεν occurs in Hdt. in the sense 'from the first', 'from the earliest'. Temporal and local senses are joined in the common sense of 'from a distance'

A. *Eu.* 80 ἔζου παλαιόν ἀγκαθεν λαβών βρέτας, usually explained as 'in the arms', cf. ἀγκός in Hom.

ἀνεκαθεν : A. *Ch.* 427 τὰ χερός ὀρέγματα ἄνωθεν ἀνεκαθεν(passage susp. because of the tautology); = 'from afar'?

γῆθεν : A. *Th.* 247 στένει πόλισμα γῆθεν(δῆθεν v.l.), *Eu.* 904 γῆθεν ἔκ τε ποντίας δρόσου ἐξ οὐρανοῦ τε, S. *El.* 453 γῆθεν...μολεῖν, *OC* 1591, E. *Ion* 269, *Tr.* 1106

διχόθεν : A. *Pers.* 76 ποιμανόριον...ἐλαύνει διχόθεν

θύραθεν : A. *Th.* 68, 193 τὰ τῶν θύραθεν, S. *Tr.* 1021 οὔτ' ἔνδοθεν οὔτε θύραθεν, E. *Andr.* 952 αἰ θύραθεν εἴσοδοι, *HF* 713, *El.* 76 αἰ.

μυχόθεν : A. *Ag.* 96 πελανῶ μυχόθεν βασιλεύων (Paley, βασιλεύω codd.),
Ch. 35; for adverbs in -θεν governing a genitive, cf. ἄγκαθεν
 above, and see p. 57 (πεδόθεν)

πρυμνόθεν : A. *Th.* 71 μή... πόλιν πρυμνόθεν (πρεμν- v.l.)... ἐκθαμνύσητε,
 1056 γένος ὠλέσατε πρυμνόθεν

6. Adverbs of manner from participles

ἀραρότως : A. *Supp.* 945 μένειν ἀραρότως, E. *Med.* 1192

σεσωφρονισμένως : A. *Supp.* 724 ἡσύχως... καὶ σεσωφρονισμένως

φρονούντως : A. *Supp.* 204 φρονούντως... ἐννέπεις

All three adverbs occur in the *Supplices*

7. Adverbs in -ᾶ from nouns

σιγα : A. *Th.* 250, *Ag.* 449, *Ch.* 96 al., S. *Aj.* 75 al., E. *Hipp.* 660 al.;
 cf. σιγή

τύρβα : A. *fr.* 618.3 M (ῥς) δονοῦσα καὶ τρέπουσα τύρβ' ἄνω κάτω; cf. τύρ-
 βη (= 'confusion', 'disorder')

8. Compound adverbs

διαμπαῖξ : A. *Supp.* 548, 945, *Pr.* 65, E. *Ba.* 994 (=1014)

εἰσόπιν : A. *Supp.* 617 εἰσόπιν (εἰς ὄπιν Wilam., perhaps rightly) χρόνου

μεταῦθις : A. *Eu.* 478, 498

πάραυτα : A. *Ag.* 737 (παραυτά codd.), E. *fr.* 1079.5 N²

πρόπρυμα : A. *Th.* 769 (metaphor from navigation)

ὑπέρφευ : A. *Pers.* 820, *Ag.* 377, E. *HF* 1321, *Ph.* 550

E. Conjunctions

ὁθοῦνεκα : A. *Pr.* 330, S. *Aj.* 123 *al.*, E. *Alc.* 796 *al.*; favoured by S;

F. Exclamations

ἐ(έ)(coll.), ἔα(coll.), ἐλελεῦ, ἦέ(A. only), ἰοῦ(coll.), ἰώ(coll.),
 ἰωά(A. only, cf. noun ἰωή in Hom.), ὀᾶ(A. only), ὀτοτοῦ(tragic), πανού-
 μοι(once in A. only), παπαῦ(coll.?), πυπ(π)ᾶξ, τοτοῦ(A. only), ὦή(A., E.)

One exclamation(ὀᾶ) is said by ancient scholiasts to be Doric

G. Prepositions

Only Aeschylus uses the preposition διὰ in the form διαῦ(cf. διᾶ with long α in Epic).

GENERAL CONCLUSIONS

The purpose of this study was far from exhausting every possible aspect of the vocabulary of Aeschylus. Special emphasis was laid upon the history, the nature and the formation of each word. However, out of the two analyses carried out in the two parts of our study, a lot came out about the poet and his artistic ways and intentions.

First of all we tried to answer the main question : what is Aeschylean and what not? That is, what was created by Aeschylus himself in terms of meanings, usages, words, formations etc.? This inquiry revealed a poet with highly original poetic skill, who managed to combine boldness in expression and style with a close communication with his audience. How this communication was obtained, is a matter for consideration. One must first ask to whom Aeschylus addressed himself as a poet. Was it to the average Athenian audience, was it to an intellectual élite, or, finally, did he postulate that his audience would understand what he meant to say even if that needed quite some time for meditation, which was not available to the spectator? The answer is probably something between all these. Aeschylus should have been well conscious that tragedy was a lesson. When he uses some of his boldest expressions, some of his most unusual words or formations of words, he feels the need to elevate people above everyday life, to make himself a sort of ψυχαγωγός. On the other hand, we must not forget that Aeschylus' language is the language of tragedy with a prehistory of at least 50 years. How familiar with this language the average audience in s. v Athens must have been, can be gathered from the fact that dramatic contests took place three times every year on the occasion of festivals

and in each of them three tetralogies were put on stage, i.e. twelve dramas. Another fact which must be taken into consideration when speaking about Aeschylus' communication with his audience is the much disputed but undeniable availability of books. This factor is very important, because a book affords its reader the time that is necessary for meditation, and, although there is no doubt that tragedy was first and foremost a theatrical presentation, the availability of books containing tragedies or even the mere prospect of their being one day obtainable might have changed part of Aeschylus' expressive attitude towards his audience. Even after all these considerations, one cannot deny that some of the poet's most complex expressions, some of his hints or well hidden etymologies are to be explained as created for their own sake. It is here that our poet surpasses his role as a διδάσκαλος.

In order to form a fair idea of Aeschylus' activity as a dramatist and his contribution to the history of tragedy, one must be able to watch his evolution over some fifty years of constant production. This raises by itself the question of the probable chronology of his two undated tragedies, namely the *Supplikes* and the *Prometheus*. The discovery of a papyrus fragment containing the διδασκαλία of the *Supplikes* and pointing to a rather late dating of this tragedy showed how deceptive it can be to rely on stylistic arguments for a probable chronology. Language seems to provide a much firmer basis for speculation, because it can offer actual facts and show influences on one's language. It was not within the intentions of this study to tackle this problem directly. In the course, however, of examining the nature of the words, some differences in the use of dialectal words seem to have been established, which have direct implications for the chronology of the *Suppli-*

ces and the *Prometheus*. It cannot be coincidental that of all the words which first occur in Aeschylus and are likely to have a Sicilian origin, not even one occurs in the *Persae*, two or three occur in the *Septem*, while quite a lot of them are found in the *Supplices*, the *Oresteia* and the *Prometheus*. This means that the date of the *Persae* (472 BC) and to a certain extent of the *Septem* (467 BC) can be considered as a *terminus post quem* for the dating of the *Supplices* and the *Prometheus*. The reason why after 472 BC the poet started changing his expressive ways must be seen not only in his trips or his more or less short stays in Sicily, but also more generally in his acquaintance with Pythagorean philosophy. In the light of this study, a thorough and statistical examination of all the linguistic elements showing this influence may possibly lead to a more precise dating of the two plays mentioned and help us gain a better picture of the poet and his personality.

[Footnotes

1. Of which poets themselves were well conscious, if we may assume from B. fr. 5 ἕτερος ἐξ ἑτέρου σοφός τό τε πάλαι τό τε νῦν. (οὐδέ γάρ ῥᾶ-στον) ἀρρήτων ἐπέων πύλας ἐξευρεῖν.
2. The practice among poets of using words taken from dialects other than their own has to do with a progressive identification of what was dialectal and uncommon with what sounded as poetic.
3. In this case, a later author offers valuable contribution to modern scholar's attempt to understand the word. A later poet's usage, however, sometimes serves his own artistic intentions.
4. It may, for instance, be due to its dialectal character
5. Cf. Sud. αε 357 Adl.(s.v. Αἰσχύλος) and π 2230 Adl.(s.v. Πρατίνης) as well as *Marm. Par.* Ep. 59; according to this evidence, Aeschylus' first public appearance as a dramatist is placed about 499 BC, his death in 456/5 BC
6. For a complete list of the names of known tragedians, see Snell(1971)
7. For the extent to which epic words occur in the vocabulary of Aeschylus, see below, p. 237; a detailed study of the Homerisms of Aeschylus is found in Sideras
8. See p. 237ff
9. An idea of the use of colloquial expressions in Aeschylus can be gained from Stevens
10. On the audience of dramatic contests, see Pickard- Cambridge 263ff
11. The earliest examples of Attic prose come all from about the same time; these are the fragments of Gorgias, the Pseudo-Xenophontean Ἀθηναίων Πολιτεία, Antiphon and Thucydides
12. See p. 240

13. Throughout this study, it must always be kept in mind that, in referring to the origin and the history of words, we rely only on existing evidence
14. We know only when a word occurs in one of Aeschylus' dated plays (*Pers.*, *Th.*, *Supp.?*, *Ag.*, *Ch.*, *Eum.*) and in one of Pindar's or Bacchylides' dated odes.
15. A distinction between Attic and non-Attic technical terms is very useful but not always attainable in view of the small number of texts or documents on which the distinction can be based
16. I have adopted a rather unconventional arrangement of the substantival suffixes that is mostly based on Buck and Petersen; for the sake of a better examination, it seemed worth-while producing a separate category with the agent nouns in *-της*, *-τήρ*, *-τωρ* and their relative suffixes; some unusual formations as well as nouns and adjectives of dialectal or uncertain origin are also treated separately
17. Abbreviations put in parenthesis after a lemma indicate in which author or work other than Homer this word is first attested
18. *Lys.* 6 is very poetic
19. I have adopted this term for a manner of speech which is intended to create emotions
20. See Kock *ad l.* : paroem. between anap. is alien in Com.
21. Doric βλοῦσθ in *Pi. P.* 4.282 must be considered as a Pindaric modification aiming at rendering the word morphologically consonant with the genre of lyric choral poetry
22. With *S. fr.* 686 P, Ed. Fraenkel (in a seminar) compared *S. OC* 1226 βῆναι μεῦθεν ὄθεν (codd., μεῦσ' ὀπόθεν Blayd.) ἦμεν, where the analogy with *fr.* 686 supports the reading of the mss. Cf. also modern Greek νά πᾶς ἀπό ἐ-

- κεῦ ποῦ ἦρθες = go(sc. to the place) where you have come from
23. D.? 61 is epideictic speech and has much poetic vocabulary
24. Prof. Dover would also consider a Socratic pomposity like ὦ 'φήμερε (v. 223)
25. See note 23
26. See also Rohlfs s.v. κέλευσμα : 'altneap. *celomo*, Kors. *eiloma*., altsiz. *eiloma*., siz. *šiloma*, *éaloma*., kos. *eiroma*, altit. *eiloma*, *sciloma* ; from κέλευμα under the influence of κέλομαι?
27. Plato, for instance, uses ὄμμα 27 times and ὄφθαλμός 25 times
28. Cf. modern Greek μάτι < ὀμμάτιον
29. Cf. Pl. *Alc.* 1. 133b τοῦ ὄμματος εἰς ἐμεῖνον τόν τόπον ἐν ᾧ τυγχάνει ἡ ὄφθαλμῶν ἀρετή ἐγγυγνομένη, where ὄφθαλμός seems to mean 'the interior of the eye', while ὄμμα is 'everything around the eye'
30. See Rohlfs s.v. : *bov.mios* 'come'
31. See Rau 198, who compares *Il.* 13.279, 17.733, 24.794, *Od.* 21.86, E. *Hipp.* 245f
32. Nouns in -σύνη are especially favoured in Ionic dialect, see Chantraine (1933)212
33. See Stanford 233f and cf. ἀρμοῦ (p. 149)
34. Etymology of Παλικοῦ is given by A. in this passage, hence the restoration ἔκουσ' instead of ἦκουσ' is certain; see Ed. Fraenkel (1964)I250
35. This passage is probably imitated by E. *Hel.* 1107ff if the latter play was presented two years later than Ar. *Av.*, that is in 412; see Ed. Fraenkel (1964)I 453 and Ceadel's statistics
36. See C. de Heer
37. See Roscher III 829f

38. Against this interpretation by Hermann, see Ed. Fraenkel(1950)II 42ff; the parallel, however, with S. *Ant.* 1006ff is very close and, further, freedom in the use of technical terms is a thoroughly Aeschylean feature
39. One would also consider an allusion to the practice of branding cattle with hot iron; Io is a cow
40. See Dumortier 27f
41. Arist. *Mir.* 840^a20 is dubious
42. See Stanford 235: μῶμα is probably Sicilian; cf. Epich.117, Sud. and Phot. μῶσθα τὸ ζητεῖν παρὰ Λάκωσιν
43. For the metaphor, see Rau 189
44. It could be either κυανώπιδας...νέας or νᾶας...κυανώπιδας
45. Cf. Sideras 63 and 181
46. The type with -pp- is probably Atticization of the word
47. See Rohlfs s.v. ἀσκλοῦν: 'ariete inetto', 'castrato male', 'con un solo testicolo'; according to S.G.Kapsomenos this word comes from χλοῦνης
48. Hesychius, of course, might refer to the Doric character of the type and not of the word itself; but in view of Ar. *Lys.* 1002, where the κῆρυξ Λακεδαιμονίων speaks, it is more probable that he refers to the word itself
49. Isoc. *Demon.* is full of prose words that are not elsewhere attested in class. Greek
50. See Schuurisma 18, 40 and 135
51. Ar. *Nu.* 225, 741 is mockery of Socrates and the sophists in the sense of 'speculate about'

52. See Rohlfs *s.v.*
53. Cf. also στρομβετον in Nic. *Th.* 629. As Stanford 236 argues, Nicander uses many Sicelisms like βάρμα, μῶμα, κύμβος; the latter is similar in form with στρόμβος
54. See Sideras 72
55. See Dumortier 29
56. See Kaibel 201 on *Gloss.* 35
57. Ar. *Pax* was presented in 421 BC but the exact date of E. *El.* is uncertain; cf. Ceardel *CQ* 35, 1941, 70-73, who places *Electra* between 423 and 416 on metrical evidence
58. S.G.Kapsomenos, *Τραγικὴ Λέξις* 13
59. See Sideras 165f
60. Phot. *Bibl.Nab.* ποταύλιος * πρόσφατος * Δώριος δέ ἡ λέξις
61. Cf. modern Greek κουτί(= box) <κυτίον <κύτος ; see 'Ανδριώτης *s.v.*
62. For compound verbs with προ- appearing first in Aeschylus, see p.280f
63. See 'Ανδριώτης *s.v.* δοιάκι : <οιάκιον <οῖαξ
64. See Rohlfs *s.v.*
65. Cf. note 53 above
66. Cf. τελέθω and note 33
67. For more discussion of the word and for the influence of the Coan school of medicine on the Sicilian school, see Stanford 233
68. For the Aeschylean usage of this preposition in composition, see p.270f
69. See Schwyzer I 261 and 263f
70. For the Aeschylean usage of ἐπι- in composition, see p.274f
71. See S.G.Kapsomenos(1963)87f
72. Cf. Denn.-Page 119

73. 'Αγών in its epic sense occurs in *A. Ag.* 845
74. Κρημν- must be preferred to κρημν-, see K.J.Dover on *Ar. Nu.* 377
75. *Od.* 3.293 *αλ.*; see Sideras
76. See Chantraine *s.v.*
77. Cf. Dumortier 41f
78. Cf. Miller 279
79. Cf. *Et. Gen.* cod. B : ἀμόλινον τό παρ' ἡμῶν λεγόμενον κολόβιον φασιν
Συρακόσιοι
80. See Wartelle 65f(note1) who translates it 'la composition en est negligée'
81. See Dumortier 45
82. Dumortier 80ff thinks that Aeschylus has white leprosy in mind
83. Cf. *Et. Gen.* (EM 569.41) λογγῶν· ἐν Συρακούσαις λιμένες εισὺ διττοῦ·
λογγῶνες δέ καλοῦνται οἱ ἐπὶ τῶν λιμένων τρητοῦ λίθοι, οὓς τρυπῶσιν
ἔν' ἐξαπτῶσιν ἐξ αὐτῶν τὰ σχοινία τῶν νεῶν· τοὺς δέ τοιοῦτους λίθους
καὶ λογγάσια ἔλεγον. Given that λογγάζειν is usually given the sense
of 'to delay', its connection with λογγῶν(=what makes ships delay)
is obvious
84. *A. Ag.* 246f τριτόσπονδον εὐποτμον(εὐπόταμον M^{ac}VF, εὐποτον Tr) αἰῶνα
(codd., παιῶνα Hartung) φύλως ἐτίμα is, I think, badly corrupt.
85. Ancient scholiasts and lexicographers interpret both passages differently, as we may judge from Σ *ad A. Ag.* 244 ἄζευκτος παρθενική,
Hsch. ἀταύρωτος· ἄζυγος. καὶ παρθένος, παρ' ὅσον ἐξεῦχθαι γάμοις αἰ
γημάμεναι λέγονται; cf. Σ *ad Ar. Lys.* 217, Poll.2.173. Nevertheless,
it would be extraordinary if ταῦρος, which in all its religious as-
sociations has the sense of 'wild', 'chaste'(ἀδάματος), was a syn-
onym and not the opposite of ἀταύρωτος and ἀταυρώτη
86. For the Doric character of κρωσσός, see Stanford 234
87. Θυγγάνω is Doric, see p. 125

88. See Cantarella p. 64f .
89. Cf. Fraenkel II 318 on *Ag.* 639
90. N.b. ἀρήγειν is Ionic, see p. 77
91. If the word was Phoenician, Aeschylus might have known it in Sicily
92. If ἀκασκατος is a derivative of ἀκασκᾶ (ἀκασκα acc. to some mss.), the adjective may be Doric; cf. Doric παντᾶ
93. Cf. ἄορος which occurs in Call. and *IG* 9(1).976(Corc.)
94. Cf. ἀσάλευα in Sophr. and Hsch. ἀσαλεῦν· ἀφροντισθῆναι· σάλα(sic) γάρ ἡ φροντίς
95. Cf. also τῦτας which was a technical term at Gortyn(see p.235); all this evidence suggests that ἀτῦτας, too, was a technical term in a Doric region; it is improbable that the word is an Aeschylean coinage, as Fraenkel thought(II 45f)
96. Cf. Rohlfs s.v. αὔριον and μεθαύριον as well as Kaibel 213 *Gloss.* 177 αὔροι explained by lexicographers as λαγωοί; this word may be etymologically relative to αὔρι in the sense of ταχύς
97. The word is probably Sicilian, cf. ἀφέργω in *Tab. Heracl.* 1.131 in the sense of 'to keep of', 'to withhold'
98. Cf. Doric μᾶ, πᾶ, pp. 224, 111
99. See also Stanford 233
100. Salent., kat. and siz. *gangamu*; see also *Ib.* 205 s.v. κάμμαρος
101. Poll. 6.185 τό θερμερύνεσθαι λέγει μὲν ἡ κωμῶδία πολλαχόθι, ἐμοὶ δέ οὐκ ἀρέσκει; referene to Doric Comedy?
102. Cf. also θηγανύτας in *IG* 14.317(Therm. Him.)
103. For -φανάζειν, see Dover on *Ar. Nu.* 580
104. F. Johansen(1975)

105. Cf. Herod. 1.85, 4.20; the word occurs in Theoc.
106. See Rohlfs s.v. σκαρφίον; cf. also Σκάρφεια in St. Byz., which is the name of a town in Locris and Boeotia
107. For this word, see Rohlfs s.v. *σπιθύς; despite him, the relation to ancient Greek σπύδιος is both semantically and phonetically obvious
108. To his arguments I should like to add that there are words which begin with either σιρ- or τρ- : see Schwyzer I 334 and compare the pairs στραχύ-τραχύ, στρύχνον-τρύχνον, στρύγχος-τρύγχος, στρυφαλός-τρυφαλός, στρύζω-τρύζω, τρύζω-στριγμός etc.
109. Φίντων is also probable in Epich. 85.154 Aust.
110. Cf. χλούνης, p. 66
111. Hsch. ἱαμβύς· Ἀίσχυλος Θεωροῦς ἢ Ἰσθμιασταῦς(fr. 23M). τοῦς κληθαρίζουσιν ὁ αὐλός συνήει· καὶ αἱ τοιαῦται κληθαρίζουσαι ἐλέγοντο παριαμβύδες; cf. Phot. παριαμβοὶ καὶ παριαμβίδες καὶ ἱαμβοὶ· κληθαρωδικὸς νόμος οἷς προσήλουν; it is probable that ἱαμβύς and παριαμβύς were synonyms
112. See Denn.-Page 132. Ζέφυρος is a Γύγας acc. to Hes. *Th.* 378f. In Aeschylus' mind this seems to mean that the epithet γύγας expressed the qualities of Ζέφυρος. What these qualities are, we are not told, just as we are not told about the qualities of a μήτηρ in *Ch.* 190 μήτηρ οὐδαμῶς ἐπάνυμον φρόνημα... πεκαμένη. Anyway, γύγας might have been used in earlier literature to express one's superhuman size, cf. A. *Th.* 424 γύγας ὄδ' ἄλλος, τοῦ παρος λελεγμένου μεύζων, ὁ κόμπος δ' οὐ κατ' ἀνθρώπων φρονεῖ. Accordingly, the epithet is appropriate for primeval forces of nature(Ζέφυρος)

113. Cf. Athen. Δειπνοσοφ. IX 65 ὅτι δέ Αἰσχύλος διατρέφας ἐν Σικελίᾳ πολλοὺς κέχρηται φωναῖς Σικελικαῖς οὐδέεν θαυμαστόν; Σ on Ar. *Pax* 73, where Aeschylus is called τρόπον... τινα... ἐπιχώριος(of Aetna); cf. also Macrob. *Sat.* 5.9.17, Cicero *Tusc. Disp.* II 23 etc.; see Stanford 229
114. Although written in Ionic dialect, the Hippocratic corpus contains also elements from other dialects; the centre of this school of medicine was the island of Cos, a Doric region
115. Of course, it is not unlikely that some of these words were Ionic in *s. v*
116. See H. Thesleff
117. See Ernst Fraenkel(1906)4-30. Statistics(ClayI 136) show that A. has a higher proportion of verbs in -αίνω than S. and E.
118. Ernst Fraenkel(1906) 20
119. For verbs in -αίνω beside adjectives in -αλέος, see Fraenkel 10f
120. *Ib.* 8
121. So Fraenkel 14f
122. The stem without -ν- is undoubtedly established; cf. ἰσχάς='dried fig'
123. For the two forms ἰσχ- and ἰσχν-, cf. φαιδρός~φαίδριμος, φαιδρύνω> φαιδρυντήης but also φαιδυντήης(both in inscr.); see Fraenkel 34f
124. The distinction is championed by Boisacq, Frisk and Chantaine in their dictionaries under κῆρ and καρδία
125. Cf. κῆρ = νόσος in tragedy
126. Cf. Σ *ad l.* ἀγωνιῶσα, μεριμνῶσα [κατὰ τὸ κέαρ ὃ ἔστιν ἐν βάθει βουλευομένη] , where the latter part is probably a posterior and unsuccessful attempt to etymologise προκηραίνω(one would have expected κατὰ τὸ κῆρ)

127. See Fraenkel 27
128. The freedom in forming verbs in -αίνω from adjectives is shown by examples such as ἀκολασταίνω in Comedy and Prose
129. One can never overlook, as Prof. Dover observes, aesthetic preference for one combination of syllables rather than another. It is, however, doubtful whether this would be a sufficient reason for coining a new word.
130. See Ernst Fraenkel 30ff
131. Cf. Phot. s.v. ἠόνησας
132. See Björk 127f
133. The verb has technical associations, cf. Ἐπωπεύς in *Schwyzler* 720.24; in A. *Supp.* 539 ματέρος ἀνθονόμους ἔπωπας, it is not unlikely that some religious point is disguised, perhaps a cult-title like Ἴώ Ἐπωπύς (see Hsch. s.v.)
134. For the two different meanings of -φορεῖν, cf. μισθοφορέω, φέρω in L.S.J. AIV5 and δασμοφορέω in L.S.J. Suppl.
135. Hermann mentioned by Fraenkel *ad l.*
136. In A. *Th.* 258, παλινοστομεῖς is explained by Σ as δυσσημεῖς, cf. παλύγγλωσσος in *Com. Adesp.* 1098 and Hsch. s.vv. παλιγγλώσσω and παλύμφημα· κακόφημα, δύσφημα, βλάσφημα
137. Cf. Ar. *Lys.* 188(par. of A. *Th.* 43), where the verb μηλοσφαγεῖν is used(μηλο- as a generic word, cf. βουκολεῖν)
138. See Ernst Fraenkel 67ff
139. The middle voice of verbs in -όω denotes result, acceptance and acquisition; see Fraenkel 75ff
140. See ὄμμα III in L.S.J.

141. 'Εξ- is consistent with the following, ἐπάργεμα (= 'having a film over'); cf. ἐξωμμάτῳται καὶ λελάμπρυνται κόρας in *S. fr.* 710P
142. See Fraenkel on *Ag.* 1147
143. Ernst Fraenkel 74
144. An adjective φηλός = 'deceitful' is mentioned by lexicographers
145. Κατα- as affirmative and ἀπο- as negative
146. See Ernst Fraenkel 172-224
147. It is worth noticing that verbs in -άζω are especially common in Epich., Sophr. and Sopat., namely poets of Sicilian origin; e.g. βιπτάζω (Epich., Sophr.), δοκάζω (Sophr.), ἐπιπολάζω (Epich.), εὐ-άζω (Sopat.), ἱππάζομαι (Sophr.), καπνοκορτυάζομαι (-κορθυ-?, Epich.), κυδάζω (Epich.), κυπτάζω (Sophr.) etc. A Sicilian feature?
148. Cf. Σ^{vet} *l.c.* ἀναπτύσσων, ἔτυμολογῶν
149. The verb may be parodied by Ar. in *Ra.* 1285ff τοφλαττοθρατ
150. Cf. Σ *ad l.* τῶν γόνων τό ἄνθος ἀποδρέπομαι
151. Cf. Hsch. λωτίζειν· ἀπανθίζεσθαι, ἀπολαύειν (ἀπολλύειν cod.)
152. In *A. Ch.* 1029 φύλτρα τόλμης τῆσδε πλειστηρίζομαι Λοξίαν, the meaning is perhaps 'I dispose very many enchantments for this daring act, namely Λοξίας (i.e. πλειστηρίζομαι = πληθύω, πλεονεκτέω). Another possibility is to take φύλτρα as predicate, i.e. 'I dispose Λοξίας as enchanter...' in the sense that Λοξίας by himself is equivalent to very many enchantments
153. φλόος may be connected with χλόος, χλόη; for φλ- χλ-, cf. φλαδεῦν (A) κέχλαδεν (Pi), φλιαρός = χλιαρός (Hsch.), φλόη = χλόη, viriditas (*Gloss.*) etc.
154. Cf. also *S. OT* 104; the metaphor of guiding a city like a ship is very common in tragedy

155. See Fraenkel *ad l.*
156. Ὀρφανίζω occurs in Pi. P. 6.22(490 BC), so, in all likelihood, it is pre-Aeschylean
157. For this sense of τιμῶ, cf. βαρύτιμος(p.301)
158. 'Out of him' is wrong in L.S.J.; Τυφῶς is the subject and σθένος an accusative of specification
159. See Cantarella 81
160. See Fraenkel on Ag. 1244
161. Cf. ἐπιστενάχω in Epic
162. One would have expected instead ἀνατρέψειεν
163. The change suggested by μετα- is also clearly shown in τὺς ἡὺχευ τῆνδ' ἀνελεπιστοὺν φυγῆν and κῆδος ἔγγενές τ' ὀπρὺν
164. Παρεκ- may imply avoidance, cf. παρεξιερσεύα in Th.
165. For A. Pr. 161 ξυνασχαλᾶ κακοῦς, cf. Archil. 67a 5 κακοῦσιν ἀσχάλα μὴ λύην
166. Hp. *Salubr.* 7 *al.* , cf. also συγκαίω
167. Cf. also modern Greek κλαύγομαι in the sense 'to complain of one's fortune', 'to weep for oneself'
168. Whenever the term 'nouns' is used in this chapter, it includes both substantives and adjectives
169. See Τσερέπη 626ff
170. In view of ἤδη, ἀνδρούμενος is presumably to be explained as 'having started to become a man', cf. X. *Cyn.* 2.2 τὸν ἤδη ἐκ παιδός ἀλλάττοντα τὴν ἡλικίαν; nonetheless, the implication is 'who is n o m o r e a child'
171. Parthenopaeus referred to as ἀνδρόπαις ἀνήρ will be called later again(v. 547) ὁ τοιοῦδ' ἀνήρ

172. See Pearson *ad l.*
173. Cf. also ὀξύγλυκος further below
174. But is also a proper name in late Delphic inscriptions: *SEG* xii 239.10, 248.14 etc.
175. The conception of a temporal relation between ἀστός and ξένος in the notes of both the scholiast and the lexicographers is clearly shown in word-pairs such as νῦν...πρώην, προσήκοντες...γεγονότες, ὄντας...γενομένους, but is also implied by γένει...τιμῇ, φύσει...δόξῃ
176. See Fraenkel on *Ag.* 1623
177. 'Fortasse Eustathius ἰατρόμαντιν voluit'
178. The same motif as of Asclepios, the healer-god, who is Apollo's son. Apis is elsewhere said to be Phoroneus' or Telchis' son; see Roscher II 421f
179. I would not agree with Fraenkel that, in Aegisthos' description of prospective tortures, the change of conjunction in δεσμόν δέ καί τό γῆρας αὖτε νῆστιδες δύαι is justified 'by way of after-thought'; it seems preferable to take on the one hand δεσμόν...καί τό γῆρας as sort of hendiadys meaning 'prison to an old man' (δεσμόν γέροντι), and on the other hand the νῆστιδες δύαι. After all, 'the old age' by itself can hardly be a threat like δεσμόν and αὖ...νῆστιδες δύαι
180. So L.S.J. *s.v.* ὀξύγλυκος
181. See below, p. 292f
182. Unlike the other two, the evidence about τραγέλαφος in Aeschylus is not too clear; when Euripides says to Aeschylus in *Ar. Ra.* 937 οὐχ ἵππαλεκτρύονας μᾶ δ' οὐδέ τραγελάφους (*sc.* ἐπόουν), ἄπερ σύ, he could have used the second noun only as a comic exaggeration;

- n.b. τραγέλαφος occurs also in Comedy, Pl. and Arist., while γρυ-
 παιετός and ὑπαλεκτρῶν are not attested elsewhere
183. Cf. Σ Tzetzes on Ar. Ra. 928b : ἢ ἐπὶ τῶν ἀσπίδων ὄντας γρυπαιετούς
 ἔλατούς ἐκ χαλκοῦ· γρυπαιετούς δέ ἢ γρυπούς ἀετούς, ἐπικαμπῆ τὰ
 ῥάμφη ἔχοντας, ἢ γρυπας ἢ ἀετούς· οὐ μὴν δέ γρυπας ἀετούς
184. *Ib.* 680, 685
185. In the sense of taking an external object
186. See Sideras 163
187. Cf. Αἰνόπαρις in Alc. m.
188. Αἰνός (= 'dreadful') never came to the sense of 'wretched', as hap-
 pened to τλήμων and other similar adjectives
189. When applied to persons, αἰνός usually is an epithet of gods
190. For the formation of δυσμήτηρ and αἰνοπάτηρ, see Schwyzer I 453(n.5)
191. If Μοῦραι are considered by Aeschylus as Night's daughters, as u-
 usually, then in *Eu.* 962 μητροκασίγνήτη must mean 'uterine sister';
 it is worth noticing that in Epic πατροκασίγνητος appears with a
 radically different meaning (= 'father's brother')
192. See Denn.-Page *ad l.*
193. In A. *Ag.* 656, ὄμβρος presumably refers to the water of the sea
194. See p. 148
195. For the intensive usage of numerals in composition, see n.
 300
196. At any rate, it does not seem to explain only the sense of -αἰτία
197. Nauck after Dobree expresses doubts whether this fragment should
 in fact be ascribed to Euripides
198. Although the decrees in D. 18 are Hellenistic forgeries, their lan-
 guage imitates genuine s. iv decrees

199. See Fraenkel ii 331
200. These do not show 'who has a claim to τιμαί, as Fraenkel *ad l.*, but 'why and how someone(or something) is honoured'; 'everything is done according to its nature' seems to be the idea lying behind; cf. *Pers.* 782 νέος ἑών(?) νέα φρονεῖ
201. See below
202. Cf. also A. *Th.* 1047 τὰ τοῦδ'οὐ διετετεύμηται θεοῦς;
203. Hint at the currents of Euripos which change their course
204. Ἐννόμια (ἢ ἔννέμομα) in Hellenistic inscr. may be relevant
205. By 'oblique case' we mean not only the genitive, dative and accusative, but also those old Indoeuropean cases which had already disappeared in classical Greek, i.e. the ablative, instrumental and locative
206. We have already had the chance to expose the confusion of this type of compounds with the *determinativa* type; see p. 292f
207. See p. 434
208. Cf. ἀναγκόσσιος (epithet of parasites) in Crates 44 and Nicostr. 32
209. For its disputed etymology, see Frisk and Chantraine *s.v.*; cf. also Hsch. ἔλις· μόνος καὶ ὄλος
210. See Lobeck 218f
211. *Ib.* 218
212. Cf. Τσερέπη 779
213. Cf. Πάρις αἰνόγαμος in E. *Hel.* 1120
214. Hint that the interpretations of oracles are changeable
215. Or perhaps = βαθεῖα χθών οὔσα, if we take χθών and αἶα as synonyms; see p. 294

216. See Boisacq, Frisk and Chantraine s.v. βδελυρός
217. Σπλάγγνον was not a seat of feelings in archaic poetry. Tragedy specialised the word and considered it to be the seat of a man's virtue; cf. ἄσπλαγγνος, κακόσπλαγγνος, μεγαλόσπλαγγνος. In view of these compounds, ἀφοβόσπλαγγνος in *Ar. Ra.* 496 is not merely poetic parody, as Rau 119 thought, but paratragedy
218. For this sense of σχῆμα, cf. *E. Tr.* 470, *IA* 983
219. Cf. *Σ ad l.* as well as φαιοχύτων and μελανεύμων
220. The second component -ωπός became almost a suffix like -ώδης, -ήρης etc.
221. The genitive γυναικός is used in the same way as the genitive in *Il.* 13.659 ποιυή... παιδός... τεθνηότος
222. See Thomson *ad l.* and cf. *Σ*: τὰ ἀφ' ἑαυτῶν ἔχοντα τὴν λαβὴν
223. See Thomson *ad l.*. In *A. Ch.* 675, the adjective by itself does not say either who carries the load or whose property it is. Information about the latter is given with οὐκέτι σαγή, while the question who carries the load (Orestes himself, Pylades or slaves) remains open
224. Cf. *Antipho* 2.1.4, 2.4.5, *Theoc.* 11.40, 24.38 etc.
225. I consider the ἀθροιστικόν ἀ- (=όμο-) as being very close to the ἐπιτατικόν ἀ-, because the exact definition of ἀ- in each case depends on the meaning of the second compound
226. I would not agree with Fraenkel that the former interpretation is out of question in the passage. Hesychius' glosses give only one interpretation for ἀγάλακτος as well as the words of the same stem (ἀγάλαξ, ἀγαλακτοσύνη), and we should perhaps consider the possibility that they were either dialectal or technical; such a character would be rather restrictive for Aeschylus

227. See Ed. Fraenkel and Denn.-Page *ad l.*,
228. Despite their different nature, nouns in -ή(-η) and nouns in -μα sometimes overlap in sense so providing convenient metrical alternatives to poets
229. A verb *κορκορούζω can easily be understood, cf. όλολύζω, ότοιύζω etc.
230. Tucker 110. For the transference from an action to a place, cf. σκοπή below, φθύνασμα in *Pers.* 232 and πόρευμα in *Eu.* 239
231. See Fraenkel *ad l.*
232. A useful alternative to ὕφασμα
233. See Chantraine s.v. and cf. Pfeiffer on *Call. fr.* 384.5
234. Cf. *IG* 7.117(Megara, epithet of Hades)
235. There are no compound adjectives in -ής of this type; see p. 439ff
236. For Aeschylus' tendency to etymologise proper names, see R. Schweizer-Keller
237. It must be noticed that feminine nouns in -ώ are often found in the dialect of Sicily, see Bock 17 and Cataudella 72, who mention Syracusan Συρακώ, Εὐδωσώ, Ἐλευθώ, Γοργώ, Φιλλιξώ etc., as well as Θεανώ, Ἐπαγαθώ, Ἐρασώ, Φιλιστιώ etc. from other regions of Sicily; cf. also Πεδωώ, epithet of Hera in Sicily, Ἄσωπώ and Νειλώ, names of Muses in *Epich.*, Μεγιστιώ in *Emp.* etc. The formation seems to have a Sicilian character, though it is not exclusively Sicilian
238. *Il.* 11.754 was variously interpreted by ancient scholiasts
239. Explained as πολυπόθητον by *Str.* 8.6.7, *Ath.* 10.433e(passively), perhaps rightly; cf. ἔνυδρον Ἄργος in *Hes. fr.* 24
240. Differently Pearson *ad l.*

241. See Broadhead 67
242. Or, = οἱ ὄντες δύο φουαί(*determinativa*), almost = δύο; cf. *Ag.* 123
 δύο λήμασι δισσοῦς Ἄτρεΐδας
- 242a. In *A. Supp.* 268 and *Ch.* 539, reference is not to herbs shredded for medical purposes(see L.S.J., Tucker) but to surgery as means of curing a disease; cf. *Ag.* 848 ὄτφ...δεῖ φαρμάκων παιωνύων, ἥτοι κέαντες ἢ τεμόντες εὐφρόνως πειρασόμεθα πῆμ'ἀποτρέφαι νόσου. In both the above cases, τομαῖος is transitively used(with τούτων in *Supp.* 268, and with κημάτων in *Ch.* 539)
243. See Schwyzer I 452
244. The adjective has religious associations, cf. *IG* 2.1651(IV BC, βωμοῦ); = ἄοινος
245. See Fraenkel on *Ag.* 537
246. In *A. Ag.* 95 φαρμασσομένη...παρηγορίας, the noun is quite appropriately used as implying comfort, cf. παρηγορικόν φάρμακον, κατάπλασμα in *Gal.* 12.268, 10.884 and παρηγορικός βηχός in *Hr.* . In the Aeschylean passage, some sort of personification is intended
247. Nouns in -(ε)ῖᾱ or -(ο)ῖᾱ are said by ancient grammarians to be old Attic; cf. *Ael. Dion. ap. Eust. Od.* 1579.29: οἱ...παλαιοῦ Ἄττικοῦ κατὰ Ἀῆλιον Διονύσιον, ἐξέτεινον τὰς τῶν τοιούτων ὀνομάτων ληγούσας. διό καί παρόξυναν αὐτά. ἡ ἀγνοία γάρ φησιν ἔλεγον καί ἡ εὐκλεία. καί ἡ ἱερεία. καί ἡ ἀναιδεία δέ φησι καί ἡ προνοία. ὧν πάντων ἐκτείνεται μὲν ἡ τελευταία, ἡ δέ πρό αὐτῆς ὀξύνεται. Ἄριστοφάνης Δαιταλεῦσιν, ὧ προνοία καί ἀναιδεία. Cf. also *Moer.* 191 ἱερεία, μακρῶς τήν τελευταίαν, καί παροξυτόνως τήν παραλήγουσαν, Ἄττικοῦ. ἱερεία βραχέως τήν ἐσχάτην, βαρυτόνως τήν παρατελευταίαν, Ἕλληνες

248. 'Ὀλολύζω and Ὀλολυγμός are always used of 'a woman's crying', hence πευκδέεντ' Ὀλολυγμόν ἄνδρος θεινομένου (*Ch.* 386) is derogatorily said of Aegisthos
249. Statistics (Clay I 82f) show that the formation of new adjectives in -μων was favoured by Aeschylus in comparison with Sophocles and Euripides
250. See Chantraine (1933) 184 and 189f
251. This is by no means certain, because the main texts of Ionic prose either deal with specialized subjects or were written in an idiom under evident poetic influence, so that it is not always easy to distinguish what is purely Ionic
252. See Clay I 20ff for statistics: Aeschylus, for example, has 80 nouns which are not shared with the other two tragedians, Sophocles 48 and Euripides 134; given that relation in number of verses that have survived stands roughly at 2:2:5 between Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides respectively, it becomes obvious that Aeschylus has nearly twice as many -μα nouns of his own; cf. also Menge's statistics in Chantraine (1933) 184
253. See p. 389f
254. See p. 237f
255. See Chantraine (1933) 182, 189 and Schwyzer I 522
256. Chantraine 84 calls the various meanings in Tragedy 'souvent invisible'
257. By 'implicit sentence', I mean the sentence corresponding to the noun in a logical analysis
258. Temporal considerations are important as distinguishing the noun in -μα from the corresponding abstract noun of the same stem, e.g.

- βρόντημα from βροντή, θύμωμα from θυμός etc.
259. Except in the case of a few nouns of very common usage shown by 'etc.'
260. Of the implicit sentence
261. This is due to the double nature of verbs in -όω, where instrumental and factitive senses cannot always be separated ; cf. Ernst Fraenkel(1906) 67
262. *Corraxi*, χειλώμασιν cod. by misspelling, cf. Hsch. χυλός· πεμμάτων ὑγρῶν ἐκπίεσμα and Gal. *UP* 4.3
263. See H.L.Lorimer 211f, Ed. Fraenkel III 594f, Denn.-Page 186f
264. Prof. Dover suspects that *AB* 419.13 might have originated in a note on Ar. *Nu.* 1150
265. Only nouns which appear first in Aeschylus are dealt with. Lines repeated in the *Supp.*, *Ag.* and *Eu.* have not been counted
266. From Harp.: Λυσίας ἐν τῷ κατὰ Νικίου. λέγει ἄν ἦτοι τὸν καρπὸν τὸν ἀποκεπτικῶτα τῶν φυτῶν, ἢ αὐτὰ τὰ δένδρα κατὰ τὴν τύχην πεπτικῶτα
267. The implication, of course, is that this special drink was never drunk before, for any drink might be drunk in the future
268. Cf. πῶμα. It should be noticed that πῶμα in this sense is usually qualified, e.g. Διρκαῖον, οἰνόχυτον, βότρυος, Διονύσου etc., or refers to a common drink, e.g. wine, water etc.
269. The implication is again of a new drink, not a common one
270. Clitorian word for 'rough' acc. to Zenod. ap. Σ in A.R. 2.1005. But the origin of this statement may be fairly late(Alexandr.time?)
271. Τρύχηλος is usually assumed to derive from τρυ + χηλή(='with three prongs' or 'three claws'); but it may perhaps derive from τρύχα

- (adv.), cf. σῦγα σιγηλός, χαμαί χαμηλός etc.; n.b. τροχαλόν(oxytone) is a *varia lectio* in A. Th. 760; see Daw 282
272. See Schwyzer I 259f
273. Reitzenstein R., *Der Anfang des Lexicons des Photios*, Berlin-Leipzig 1907
274. See Clay I 96ff for statistics : according to them, Sophocles favoured the usage of simple adjectives in -τος and those with prepositional prefix, while Aeschylus favoured all the other types of compound adjectives in -τος
275. Chantraine(1933) 306
276. See Bishop *AJPh* 13(1892) 191f, Buck-Petersen 469f, Benveniste 166
277. Of similar use in English is the present 'I am working'
278. *Ib.* 306
279. Usually in the accusative case but sometimes also in the genitive or dative, see Kühner-Gerth I 124f
280. Cf. the modern Greek usage of participles in -μένος, which is parallel to that of the verbals in -τος; e.g. φαγωμένος can mean either 'eaten' (pass. from the verb taken as trans.) or 'having eaten'(act. from the verb taken as intr.)
281. In the sense of having an external object
282. He should rather have said *quibus vis transitiva attributa est*
283. *Ib.* 71f; cf. also *AJPh* 13, 339ff; it is unfortunate that this scholar did not see the general application of his conclusion, and also that he came, even with hesitation, to accept the existence of transitive sense in some verbals in Sophocles
284. Bishop(*AJPh* 13, 339ff) is mistaken in acknowledging transitive sense in both these types of verbals; of all his examples from Sophocles,

only in one case might transitive sense be considered, i.e. S. *Tr.* 445 τῶμῳ...ἀνδρὶ...μεμπτός εἰμι; a possible explanation, I think, is that μεμπτός, while being a verbal adjective, is used more like some other kind of adjective and the dative is analogous to the dative with other adjectives like φύλος, ἔχθρός etc.. Besides, μεμπτός εἰμι sounds so much like a periphrasis instead of μέμφομαι that its true function could possibly have been forgotten without considerable damage to the linguistic feeling; cf. the Sophoclean periphrasis λύσας ἔχω. But in S. *Ant.* 500 ἀρεστόν οὐδέν (ἐμού), the dative is dative of person and not object to ἀρεστόν, because in this case the underlying verb is intransitive

285. See also p. 424f

286. The verb τινάσσειν is used literally only of things of substantial material

287. As the transference in Aeschylus is always from a person to an object. I am inclined to think that in this fragment the reference was to someone who was burnt in fire; cf. Hsch. πισσοκῶνητον μόρον λέγουσι ὅταν πίσση καταχρισθέντες τινές ὑπὸ πυρός ἀποθάνωσιν (*Trag. Aesp.* 226a Sn)

288. Here (*Ag.* 12), the transference is clearly shown by the next line ὄνειρος οὐκ ἐπισκοπούμενην, because it is the watchman who is not visited by dreams, and not his bed; Fraenkel is wrong in accepting transitive sense

289. Cf. νόμον κρέκειν in *AP* 9.584

290. Clay I 96ff

291. So Todt in Bishop 70 ('*infauste agens*')

292. Clay I 96ff
293. For ἐλαύνεσθαι in the sense 'to be put around', cf. A. *Pers.* 871
ἐληλαμέναι περὶ πύργον
294. For this type of compound, see p. 339f and p. 443f
295. See p. 421, and cf. Pi. *P.* 4.71 κρατεροῦς ἀδάμαντος δῆσεν ἄλοις
296. Cf. Hsch. ἀδάμας· ἀγνώμων...ἰσχυρός· καὶ ὁ λίθος
297. See Daw(1964) 336
298. Aeschylus is fond of this kind of metaphor
299. Cf. Groeneboom II 180 and Broadhead 221
300. This second sense of τρι(σ)- has survived in modern Greek, e.g.
τρισκατάρατος(='damned') and has parallels in other numerals, as
τετραπάχος(='very fat') etc.
301. See Broadhead 61f
302. See Chantraine *s.v.* and Björk 127f
303. Cf. the meaning of compounds like λεπτόδομος, μελανόζυξ, μονόρου-
θμος etc.(p. 302)
304. Denn.-Page translate 'sacrifices sent round about' and compare *Od.*
20.276f
305. For -δητος <δέμω, cf. ἐρύδητος and νεόδηματος in Pi.
306. According to statistics (Clay I 89f), Aeschylus favoured the use
of compound adjectives in -ής more than Sophocles or Euripides
307. The meaning of the passages, where these two adjectives occur, is
not clear at all, as is shown by the emendations attempted; see
Daw(1965)
308. For the hyperbolic metaphor, cf. A. *Ag.* 888 κλαυμάτων πηγαί
309. See Frisk *s.v.*

310. Cf. ἀσάλεια in Sophr. 113 and σάλα(sic)* φρονιός in Hsch. (confirmed s.v. ἀσαλής)
311. See the introduction, p. 436
312. The idea expressed with θηλυκρατῆς ἔρωσ seems to be that the male is always drawn by the female
313. For this metaphor, cf. *Il.* 9.554, 646 and Pl. *Ti.* 70c οὐδῆσος... τῶν θυμουμένων
314. The compound embodies a bold metaphor, cf. Pl. *Criti.* 116b ὑφαίνειν οἰκοδομήματα
315. Cf. ἄστν Σουσίδος in *Pers.* 118
316. Cf. *Od.* 22.104
317. See also p. 339
318. See introduction p. 437
319. See Tucker *ad l.*
320. Something which has not been seen or heard before is παρὰ δόξαν, and this seems to be always the sense of καλός in Tragedy
321. For its sense in this passage, see Lloyd-Jones(1952) 132ff
322. Bock(1958); for haplology, see Schwyzer I 262f
323. Ernst Fraenkel(1910)
324. For statistics, see Clay I 36ff. Aeschylus seems to favour the use of nouns in -τήρ and -τωρ
325. *Id.* 45 : '...et l' on verra partout s' opposer l' auteur d' un acte à l' agent d' une fonction'
326. *Id.* 55 : 'Dans les noms en *-tor est mis en relief le porteur de l' acte. Ces noms sont beaucoup plus personnels ...'
327. *Id.* 55

328. Cf. ῥαιστήρ in Epic
329. *Id.* 56
330. Πυριβρεμέτης Dind. from Hsch.
331. *Id.* 41
332. *Id.* 42
333. See Broadhead 255f
334. See *Thesaurus s.v.* ἀγδαβάτας
335. "Ἄγδην occurs only in Luc. *Lexiph.* 10 but it may well have been taken from a classical author
336. See Ernst Fraenkel(1910) 45
337. See Benveniste 46
338. For their difference from ἀρμόστωρ, see Benveniste 45
339. *Id.* 46
340. The word has technical associations, cf. προπραξία in *IG* 9(1)442 (Stratos, V/IV BC)
341. In A. *fr.* 371 M τῶνδε βούλευτις πόνων, the noun βούλευτις means 'planner', 'contriver'; for this sense, cf. βούλαρχος as well as Antipho 4.3.4 βουλευτικής θανάτου
342. The accent cannot be oxytone, as analogy with other feminine adjectives in -τις suggests; n.b. almost all manuscripts give κεράστις(sic) in *Pr.* 674; see Daw(1964)
343. The two suffixes are closely related; see Chantraine(1933) 332 and cf., for example, λουτήριον = λουτρόν in A. *fr.* 714 M
344. Cf. Schwyzer I 467
345. Chantraine(1933) 330 seems to have ignored all these nouns, when he states that suffix -τρός has not been productive to form agent nouns

346. See p. 463.
347. See p. 465
348. As a matter of fact, it is used so in A. *fr.* 225 M τοῦτο δὴ βροτοῦ-
σιν ἰατρόν (i.e. ἰατήριον) πόνων (differently P. Maas ap. Mette)
349. See Lobeck 202, Pearson on S. *fr.* 706 and cf. Σ *ad* IL.H 76(POx 1087)
350. For the expression embodied in this compound, cf. τό μέλαν δρυός
in Hom.
351. Chantraine s.v.
352. According to Bock 74 and Cataudella, nouns in -αρ are often found
in the dialect of Sicily, though they are not exclusively Sicilian
353. Despite Renehan, who after Latte considers the second part of the
gloss to give an etymology of the first part(ἄνακας' τοὺς Διουσκό-
πους...) and compares Plut. *Thes.* 33, the simplest and most prob-
bable explanation is that we have two different words, which are
given in one gloss, i.e. Ἄνακας and ἀνακᾶς. Examples of this sort
of confusion are numerous in lexicographers and especially in Hesychi-
us : ΑΓΟΣ(i.e. ἄγος and ἀγός)· κλάσμα, τραῦμα, ἀρχηγός; ΑΚΩΝ(i.e.
ἄκων and ἀκῶν)· μή θέλων, ἢ τῶν δοράτων; ΑΠΟΦΟΡΑ (i.e. ἀποφορά and
ἀπόφορα)· ὁσμή, ἢ δένδρα μή φέροντα καρπον etc. etc. Consequently,
ἀνακᾶς is not a modern fiction but an actual word and the derivation
of ἄγκαθεν from *ἀνάκαθεν in *Ag.* 3 is quite normal. It is equally clear,
I think, that the original ancient *scholion* on the passage was
...κατὰ συγκοπὴν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἀνάκαθεν , and the latter word was cor-
rupted to ἀνέκαθεν, which was familiar to copyists in Byzantion.
Apart from other right objections expressed by Denn.-Page, one ad-
ditional difficulty in accepting Fraenkel's ἄγκαθεν = 'resting on

the elbows' is that if ἄγκαθεν does not mean ἄνωθεν, i.e. on the roof of the Atridae's palace, then στέγαις left alone could not mean but 'in the palace', which is contrary to what we expect for a watchman. As for κυνός δύκην, it may illustrate ἄγκαθεν, as Denn.-Page remark, but it could also refer more generally to φρουρᾶς ἐ-τέρας μήκος.

INDEX OF WORDS

Symbols used in this index :

- dg = word occurring in prose but under a different grammatical type
 di = dialectal word but not exclusively Ionic(Io) nor mainly Doric(Do)
 dm = word with different meaning in normal usage
 Do = mainly Doric word (may occur in Arcado-Cypr. as well) but not Ionic
 fd = word with familiar ingredients but difficult meaning
 fo = word with familiar ingredients and obvious meaning
 Io = exclusively Ionic word
 pa = word that is phonologically alien in s. v Athens
 po = poetic or alien word (might be dialectal)
 si = semantically interesting word (differentiations of meaning etc.)
 tt = technical term
 * = word discussed or first characterised in this study
 ** = word suggested or reading defended

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| ἀάω po 115 | ἀγκαλέω pa 145 | ἀγχόνη fo 136 |
| ἀβδελυκτος po 221 412 | ἀγκρισις pa 236 | *ἀγώνιος tt si 155 |
| ἀβλάβεια fo 214 364 | ἀγκυλητός po 221 409 | ἄδαιτος po 221 412 |
| ἀβλαβής fo 127 | ἀγκυρουχία fo 227 362 | ἀδαμάντινος po 149 |
| ἀβουκόλητος fo 227 412 | ἀγλαΐσμα po 219 378 | *ἀδαμαντόδετος po 221 |
| ἀβροβάτης po 163 | 381 | 427 |
| ἀβρόγος po 221 300 | ἀγναμπος po 159 | ἄδαματος po 219 412 |
| ἀβροδύαιτος po 172 325 | ἀγνισμα fo 227 378 381 | ἄδασμος fo 227 335 |
| ἀβρός po 9 | ἀγνόρυτος fo 227 427 | ἀδείμαντος po 162 |
| *ἀβρότιμος po 221 301 | ἄγος po 221 335 | ἀδελφεός pa 45 |
| *ἀβροτος po si 115 | ἄγος tt 201 435 | ἄδην po 64 |
| ἀβροχίτων po 221 325 | ἄγος fo 59 | ἀδήριτος po 117 |
| ἀβρύνω po si 168 247 | ἄγρα tt 84 | ἀδύπος po 221 309 |
| ἄβυσσος po 169 335 | ἄγραυλος po 113 | ἄδμής po 89 |
| ἀγάζω po 162 | *ἀγρέμων po 221 369 | ἄδμητος po 92 |
| ἀγάλακτος fd 197 335 | ἀγρέτης po 221 454 | ἄδρεπτος po 221 405 412 |
| ἄγαλμα dm 38 | ἄγρευμα po 169 377 378 | ἄείδω pa 45 |
| ἄγανός po 50 | 381 | ἄείζω(ο)ς po 171 338 |
| ἄγαστονος po 117 | ἄγρεύς tt 166 | ἄεικῆς(αί-) po 62 |
| ἄγατός fo 227 404 409 | ἄγρέω di 74 | ἄειλος po 221 335 |
| ἄγαυός po 58 | ἄγρονόμος tt 108 | ἄείρω pa 44 |
| ἄγγαρος po 172 469 | ἄγρώστης po 208 454 | ἄελπτος fo 33 |
| *ἄγαθαβάτης po si 221 | ἄγυιάτης tt 166 | ἄέν(ν)αος po 27 |
| 452ff | ἄγύρτρια po 221 462 | ἄεξύφυλλος(?) po 221 310 |
| ἄγεύτων fo 226 335 | ἄγχι po 57 | ἄέξω po 9 |
| ἄγέλαστος fo 103 | ἄγχιαλος po 90 | ἄεπτος po 221 412 |
| ἄγη po si 99 | ἄγχιγεύτων po 221 304 | ἄέρδην pa 236 473 |
| ἄγή fo 226 344 | ἄγχίμολος po-Do 117 | ἄερόφουτος fo 227 321 |
| ἄγήνωρ po 58 | ἄγχίπτολις po 220 312 | ἄζηλος fo 143 |
| ἄγησύλαος pa 236 310 | ἄγχίσπορος po 221 313 | ἄζομαι po 73 |
| *ἄγκαθεν po si 221 474 | ἄγχιστος po di 76 | ἄηδόνης fo 212 351 |

- ἄημα po 220 371 373 381
 ἄημι po 93
 ἄησυρος po si 221 340
 ἄητος po 117
 ἄθαμαντίς fo 144
 ἄθέλεος(?) po 221 351
 ἄθεικτος po 221 412
 ἄθερής po 221 437
 ἄθέρμαντος fo 228 412
 ἄθετος fd 197 412
 ἄθῆρ po 97
 ἄθηρος fo 190 335
 ἄθικτος po-Do 208 412
 ἄθλευώ fo 68
 ἄθλοφόρος fo 36
 *ἄθρέω po 76
 ἄθυρμα po 27
 αἶα po 73
 αἶάζω po 168 258
 αἶατ po 130
 αἶακτός po 210 409
 αἶανής po 132
 αἶγίλιψ po 117
 αἶγίς tt 85
 αἶγυπιός po 98
 *Αἶγυπιογενής fo 228 439
 αἶδνός po 117
 αἶδοτος tt 61
 αἶδρις po 58
 Ἄιδωνεύς po 115
 αἶθαλόεις po 114
 αἶθέριος po 158
 αἶθῆρ po 9
 Αἶθιοπίς fo 182 402
 αἶθω po si 9
 αἶθων po 9
 αἶκισμα fo 182 377 378
 381
 αἶλλινος Do? 158
 αἶμάσσω fo 150
 αἶματηρός fo 175 397
 αἶματηφόρος fo 228 315
 αἶματίζω fo 190 260
 αἶματῶεις fo 75
 αἶματολοιχός fo 228
 315
 αἶματορρόφος fo 213
 315
 αἶματοσταγής fo 212
 439
 αἶματώω fo 175 254
 αἰμόρρυτος fo 228 407
 420
 αἰμός po 221 469
 αἰμοσταγής po 219 440
 αἰμύλος po 9
 αἰνέω po 9
 αἰνιγματώδης fo 190
 450
 αἰνικτήριος po 221 462
 αἰνολαμπής po 221 445
 αἰνόλεκτρος po 221 325
 αἰνόμορος po 117
 *αἰνοπάτηρ po si 221
 294
 αἶνος po 10
 αἶνός po 30
 αἰολόμητις po 117
 αἰόλος po 47
 αἰολόστομος po 221 325
 αἶονάω po 172 247
 αἶπεινός po 90
 αἶπολέω fo 190 249
 αἶπος po 169 435
 αἶπυμήτης po 221 454
 αἶπύνωτος po 221 325
 αἶσα po 55
 αἶσιμιά po 221 362
 αἶσιος tt 40
 αἶστος po 91
 αἶστόω po 80
 αἶσχρομήτις po 221 325
 αἶσχυντήρ fo 228 457
 αἶτίαμα fo 182 374 381
 αἶφνίδιος fo 190 359
 αἶχημῆ po 10
 αἶχημῆεις po 221 403
 αἶψα po 58
 αἶω po 47
 αἶώς dg? 236 469
 ἀνάκης tt 234 347
 *ἀκαμαντόδετος fo 228
 427
 ἀνάματος po si 80
 ἀκαμπτος fo 153
 ἀκαρπία fo 182 362
 ἀκαρπος fo si 150
 ἀκάρπωτος fo 227 412
 ἀκασκαῖος Do? 221 357
 ἀκέλευστος fo 176 413
 ἀκεσμα po 93
 ἀκηδέω po 115
 ἀκήρατος po 10
 ἀκίθαρις fo 228 335
 ἀκις po 99
 ἀκίχης po 117
 ἀκλαυ(σ)τος fo 75
 ἀκλητος fo 137
 ἀκραῖος fo 227 357
 ἀκμων tt 86
 ἀκνίσωτος po 221 413
 ἀκούμητος fo 228 406f
 413
 ἀκοιτις po 55
 ἀκόμπαστος po 219 407
 413
 ἀκομπος po 220 335
 ἀκόρεστος po 168 413
 ἀκος po 77
 ἀκοσμος fo 68
 ἀκραγγής(?) po 221 449
 ἀκραντος Do 91
 ἀκριτόφυρτος fo 228 428
 ἀκροβόλος tt 235 321
 ἀκροθύλια tt 130
 ἀκροπενθής fo 228 445
 ἀκρόπτολις po 219 294
 ἀκρυπτος fo 226 413
 ἀκρωνία(?) po 221 470
 ἀκταίνω po 163
 ἀκτωρ fo 228 459
 ἀκύμων fo 160
 ἀλαβαστροφόρος fo 228
 315
 ἀλαίνω po 219 244
 ἀλαλαγμός po 169 366
 ἀλαλάζω po 146
 ἀλαλος fo 228 309
 ἀλάομαι po 10
 ἀλαός di? 95
 **ἀλαπάζω po 74
 ἀλάστορος po 220 468
 ἄλαστος po 55
 ἀλάστωρ tt si 198 452
 459
 ἀλγίων po 95
 ἄλγος po 10
 ἀλγύνω fo 176 246
 ἀλδαίνω po 117
 ἀλέγω po 58
 ἀλειφα tt Io 139
 ἀλέξημα po 172 378 381
 ἀλεξητήριος tt 199 462f

- ἀλεός po 89
 ἀλεύω po 220 285
 ἄλη po 97
 ἀληθόμαντις fo 228 315
 ἀλητεία po 219 364
 ἀλήτης po 10
 ἀλύγκιος po 93
 ἀλύμενος fo 182 335
 ἄλιος po 47
 ἀλύρροθος po 219 322
 ἀλύρρυτος po 221 420
 ἄλις po 77
 ἀλύστονος po 221 322
 ἀλιταίνω po 74
 ἀλύτυπος po 219 321
 ἀλικάθω po 220 264
 ἀλική po 10
 ἀλικηστής po 221 454
 ἄλιμος po 11
 ἀλικύφων po 221 331
 ἀλληλοφόνουι fo 154
 ἀλλοδαπός po 27
 ἀλλόθροος po 98
 ἀλιμδαεις(?) fo 228 403
 **ἄλις po 221 434
 ἀλούδορος fo 228 309
 ἄλοξ po 208 470
 ἀλουργής tt 204 440
 ἄλοχος po 11
 ἄλις po 47
 ἄλιος tt 41
 ἄλυξις po 221 434
 ἀλύσκω po 92
 ἄλυτος fo 83
 ἄλυω po 96
 ἀλφεσίβοιος po 117
 *ἄλφηστης Do 110
 ἀλφινύα po 221 362
 ἀλώσιμος po 133
 ἀμαθύνω Do? 117
 ἀμαλάπτω po 220 265
 ἀμαξήρης fo 226 450
 *ἄμαρτίας Io 171 399
 ἀμαρτύνοος fo 75
 ἀμάρτιον fo 214 360
 ἀμάς(?) po 221 400
 ἀμαυρός Io 62
 ἀμαυρόω Io 11
 ἀμάχεται fo 227 413
 ἀμάω po 62
 ἀμβλωώσω po 172
 ἀμβλωπός fo 213 301
 ἀμβόαμα pa 236 374 381
 ἄμβροτος po 51
 ἄμβων Do 172 469
 ἀμέγαρτος po 110
 ἀμεύβω po 11
 ἀμεύλιχος po 58
 ἀμεμπτος fo 150
 ἀμεμφεία fo 227 365
 ἀμεμφής fo 165
 ἀμήνιτος po 172 406f
 413
 ἀμηχανέω fo 176 250
 ἀμύαντος po 127
 ἀμ(μ)ι(ν) pa 44
 ἀμισθος tt 203 335
 ἀμνήμων fo 150
 ἀμολγός po 114
 ἀμομφος fo 228 335
 ἀμός pa 54
 ἀμοχθί po 219 473
 **ἀμοχθος po 146
 ἀμπελοσκάφος fo 228 315
 ἀμπέμπω pa 167
 ἀμπετής pa 236 448
 ἀμπύπτω pa 236
 ἀμπλακεῦν po 132
 ἀ(μ)πλάκημα po 219 375
 381
 ἀμπλακία po 126
 ἀμπυκτηίρ po 221 452 458
 ἀμπύκωμα po 220 378 381
 ἄμπυξ po 113
 ἀμυγμός po 221 366
 ἀμυνάθω po 208 264
 ἀμύνανδρος fo 227 310
 ἀμυντής fo 228 454
 **ἀμυντρός di 228 467
 ἀμύσσω po 81
 *ἀμφήκης po si 87
 ἀμφιβαίνω fo 83
 ἀμφιβάλλω fo 33
 ἀμφίβληστρον po 96
 ἀμφίβουλος fo 228 333
 ἀμφιδέξιλος fd si 138
 ἀμφύδρομος fd 196 306
 *ἀμφύζευκτος fo 228 430
 ἀμφιθαλής tt si 85
 ἀμφικυκλόδομαι fo 228
 266
 ἀμφιλαφής po 149
 ἀμφύλεκτος fo 226 431
 ἀμφύλογος fo 176 306
 ἀμφιμήτωρ fo 226 333
 ἀμφινεικής po 220 448
 ἀμφινωμάω po 118
 ἀμφύπτολις po 221 313
 ἀμφύσβαίνα po 210 397
 ἀμφύστροφος fo 228 306
 ἀμφύσωπος fo 228 306
 ἀμφιτειχής fo 228 448
 ἀμφιτόμος fo 226 306
 ἀμφιχάσκω fo 121
 ἀμφωτίς fo 214 402
 ἄμωμος po 65
 ἀναγκόδακρυς fo 228 322
 ἀναγνος fo 176 300
 ἀναίθω po 219 267
 ἀναίμακτος fo 226 413
 ἀναίματος fo 228 335
 ἀναίνομαι tt 44
 ἀναίσσω fo 102
 ἀνάκτωρ po 219 459
 ἀνακωκίω po 220 267
 ἀναλις po 80
 ἀναλυτήρ fo 228 458
 ἀναμπλάκητος po 220 407
 413
 ἀναμυχθίζομαι po 221 261
 ἀναξ tt 39
 ἀναξία po 163
 ἀναπομπός fo 228 306
 ἀναπτερώω fo 176 254
 ἀνάριθμος fo 131
 ἀναρροιβδέω po 116
 ἀνάριστος po 98
 ἀνάρχεται fo 228 405 413
 ἀναρχος fo 102
 ἀνασσα tt 39
 ἀνάσσω po 55
 ἀναστατήρ fo 228 458
 ἀναστάτης fo 228 454
 ἀναστενάζω fo 176 267
 ἀναστένω po 141
 ἀνασχετός fo 66
 ἀνατί tt 201 473
 ἀνατλήναι po 96
 ἀνατος tt 157
 ἀναύγητος po 221 413
 ἀναύδητος po 219 413
 ἀναυδος po 77
 ἀναυλος fo 226 335

- ἄναυς fd 232 300
 ἀναφυγή fo 228 344
 ἀνδαίω po 221 266
 **ἀνδακρύω pa 236 266
 ἀνδέκτωρ pa 236 459
 ἀνδρακᾶς po 111
 ἀνδρηλατέω tt 203 250
 ἀνδρηλάτης tt si 235
 452 454
 ἀνδρόβουλος fo 228 331
 *ἀνδροδάϊκτος po si 221
 406ff 425
 ἀνδροθνής fo si 228 444
 ἀνδροκμής fo si 226 444
 ἀνδροκτασία po 118
 ἀνδροκτονέω fo 228 250
 ἀνδρολέτειρα fo 228 461
 *ἀνδρόπαις fd si 232
 286
 ἀνδροπλήθεια fo 228 364
 ἀνδροτυχής fo 228 436
 440
 ἀνδροφόντης po 221 454
 ἀνδρών fo 182 395
 ἀνέδην po 171 473
 ἀνέκαθεν po 172 474
 ἀνελληνόστολος fo 228
 325
 ἀνεμόεις fo 59
 ἄνη po 221 346
 ἀνηβάω fo 68
 ἀνηκίδωτος po 221 413
 ἀνηκουστέω fo 104
 ἀνήλιος fo 226 335
 ἀνήμερος fo 141
 ἀνήρης po 221 450
 ἀνήροτος fo 122
 *ἀνηστis fd si 216 300
 352 404
 ἀνθαλίσκομαι fo 228 267
 ἀνθεμίζομαι fo 228 260
 ἀνθεμουργός po 221 315
 ἀνθεμώδης fo 131
 ἀνθονομέω fo 228 250
 ἀνθονόμος fo 228 315
 ἀνθρακώ fo 226 255
 ἀνιδεῦν fo 228 267
 ἀνίερος fo 183 300
 ἄνιος po 221 471
 ἄνικτος fo 122
 ἀνιστορέω po 219 248
 ἀνοία pa 235 365
 ἀνοιμῶζω po 172 267
 ἀνοίμωκτος po 221 413
 ἄνολβος po 133
 ἀνολολύζω po 161
 ἀνόνητος fo 176 407 413
 ἄνοος fo 103
 ἄνοσος fo 81
 ἀνοτοτύζω po 219 263
 *ἀνταῖος tt 233 357
 ἀντακούω fo 176 267
 ἀνταλαλάζω po 221 262
 ἀνταμεύβομαι po 134
 ἀνταποκτείνω fo 183 267
 ἀντάω po 77
 ἀντέλλω pa 167
 ἀντερᾶω fo 183 267
 ἀντήλιος tt 217 313
 ἀντήνωρ fo 228 313
 ἀντηρέτης fo 228 454
 ἀντιᾶω(-ᾶζω) po 11
 ἀντιβαίνω fo 176 267
 ἀντιδέχομαι fo 226 267
 ἀντίδουλος fo 228 313
 ἀντίδουπος po 210 333
 ἀντικαταθνήσκω fo 228
 267
 ἀντίκεντρον fo 228 464
 ἀντικτόνος fo 228 306
 ἀντιλάμπω fo 138
 ἀντίμισθος fo 228 313
 ἀντίμολπος po 219 298
 ἀντινικᾶω fo 228 267
 ἀντιδομαι di 173 256
 ἀντίος di 11
 ἀντίπαις fo 212 313
 ἀντιπενθής fo 228 448
 ἀντίπνοος fo 228 333
 ἀντίποινα po 219 313
 ἀντίπορος fo 183 313
 ἀντιπυργώω fo 228 267
 ἀντιρρέπω fo 190 267
 ἀντισέληνος fo 228 313
 ἀντισηκώω fo 183 254
 ἀντισπᾶω fo 190 268
 ἀντιστάτης fo 228 454
 ἀντιτίνω po 141
 ἀντίτολμος fo 228 306
 ἀντίτυπος fo 138
 ἀντίφαντος fo 228 431
 ἀντίφερνος po 221 313
 ἀντίφωνος fo 227 313
 ἀντιφωνέω fo 227 268
 ἀντίφαλμος po 219 298
 ἄντλος tt 61
 ἄντρον po 77
 ἀντολή pa 124
 ἀνυπέρβατος(?) fo 228
 413
 ἄνω(verb) po 77
 ἄνωγα po 62
 ἀνωφέλητος fo 188 406
 413
 ἀξιόμισσος fo 228 312
 ἀξονήλατος fo 228 421
 ἀξυνήμων fo 228 369
 *ἀξύστατος fd 197 414
 ἄοζέω Do 221 248
 ἄοζος tt Do 235 300
 ἄουδή pa 45
 ἄουδός pa 45
 ἄοινος fo 188 335
 ἀπαιόλη po 210 344
 *ἀπαιόλημα po 209 379
 381
 ἀπαλέξω po 58
 ἀπαμβλύνω fo 154
 ἀπαναίνομαι po 81
 ἀπανθίζω(?) fo 228 260
 ἀπάνθρωπος fo si 188
 313
 ἀπαντλέω fo 183 268
 *ἀπαξιόω fo 183 256
 ἄπαππος fo 228 335
 ἀπαράμυθος fo 226 309
 404
 ἀπαρκέω fo 140
 ἄπαρνος tt 203 306
 ἀπαρτί po 173 474
 ἀπατιμάζω fo 228 268
 ἀπαυράω po 91
 ἄπαυστος fo 176 407 414
 ἀπέδιλος fo 144
 ἀπειρόδακρυς fo 228 312
 ἀπεύρων po 47
 *ἀπέλλητος po 221 431
 ἀπενθής fo 165
 ἀπένθητος fo 228 406
 414
 ἀπεν(ν)έπω po 219 268
 ἀπέρατος po 221 414
 ἀπεράω po 221 247

- ἀπέρωπος(?) fo 221 340
 ἀπέρωτος(?) po 468
 *ἀπευθύνω fo 176 268
 ἀπευκτός fo 190 431
 ἀπεύχετος fo 228 431
 ἀπήμαντος po 58
 ἀπήμων po 27
 ἀπήνη tt 86
 ἀπηνής po 99
 ἄπλατος po 88
 ἄπλοια fo 183 365
 ἀπογυμνάζω fd 197 268
 ἀποδηλώ fo 190 256
 *ἀποδιμεῦν po 219 266
 ἀποδύρομαι fo 176 268
 ἀποθαυμάζω fo 103
 ἀποθραύω fo 213 269
 ἀποιμώζω po 168 269
 ἄποινα tt 42
 ἀποκλάζω po 221 269
 ἀποκλαίω fo 138
 ἀποκορσόομαι po 221 254
 ἀποκωκύνω po 221 269
 ἀπολακτιζώ fo 144
 ἀπολακτισμός fo 228 366
 ἀπόλεμος fo 153
 ἀπόμουσος fo 226 313
 ἀπόξενος fo 227 298
 ἀποπαύω fo 66
 ἀπόπολις fo 226 313
 ἀπόπτυστος fo 212 431
 ἀποπτύω fo 82
 ἀπόρθητος fo 83
 ἀπορρήγνυμι fo 35
 ἀπορφανίζω fo 228 269
 ἀπόσκημμα fo 228 381
 *ἀποσκήπτω fo 183 269
 ἀποστάζω po 134
 ἀποστατέω fo 176 250
 ἀποστέγω po 173 269
 ἀποστείχω di 98
 ἀποστέργω fo 228 269
 ἀποσυλάω po 146
 ἀποσφάλλω fo 68
 ἄποτμος po 114
 ἀπότροπος fo 82
 *ἀποφθείρω fo 183 269
 ἀποφθύνω po si 30
 ἀποφθορά fo 190 344
 ἀποφύλιος fo 214 355
 ἀποχρήματος fo si 228
 313
 ἀποφιλόω fo 190 269
 ἀποφύχω fd si 105
 ἄπριγδα po 221 473
 ἄπριγδοπληκτος po 221
 429
 ἀπρομήθητος po 221 414
 ἀπρόξενος fo 228 335
 ἀπρόοπτος fo 228 414
 ἀπρόσδεικτος po 221 414
 ἀπρόσκοπος(?) fo 228
 309
 ἀπρύσοιστος fd 197 414
 *ἄπτερος fd si 105
 ἄπτῆν po 99
 *ἄπυρος tt si 41
 ἄπύω po 88
 ἀραγμός po 168 366
 ἀραγτος tt 199 357
 ἀράομαι tt 70
 ἀραρίσκω po 47
 ἀραρότως po 169 475
 ἀράσσω po 77
 ἀραχνος fo 228 469
 ἀρβύλη di? 170 470
 ἀργής po 110
 ἀργηστής po 163
 ἀργίας po 221 365
 Ἄργολίς fo 183 402
 *ἄργυρηλάτος fo 226 421
 ἀργυροστερής fo 228 436
 440
 ἀργυρότοιχος fo 228 325
 ἀργυρώνητος fo 183 421
 ἀρδεύω po 173 257
 ἄρδεις po 173 349
 ἀρειθύσανος po 221 341
 ἄρειος tt 42
 ἀρείφατος po 114
 ἀρείων po 31
 ἀρή po 118
 ἀρήγω Io? 77
 ἄρηξις Io? 220 434
 ἀρθμός po 118
 ἀρίδακρυς po 173 338
 ἀρίθμημα fo 228 375 381
 ἄρκειλος po 221 358
 ἄρκυς po? 170 349
 ἀρκύστατα(?) po 219 470
 ἀρματοκύπος po 221
 294f
 ἄρμοϋ Do 149
 ἄρμόστρω fo 228 459
 ἄρρυμαι tt 42
 ἄρος po 221 435
 ἄροτος po 221 470
 ἄροτος(?) fo 66
 ἄρουρα di 11
 ἄρουρατος po 173 357
 ἄρπαγος fo 227 468
 ἀρπαλίζω po 142
 ἀρπάξανδρος fo 228 310
 ἄρρηκτος po 30
 ἄρρυσίαστος po 221 414
 ἄρσενογενής fo 228 440
 ἄρσενοπληθής fo 228
 436 440
 *ἄρταμέω Do 219 248
 ἄρτάνη po 220 397
 ἀρτίγαμος fo 228 304
 ἀρτιζυγία fo 228 362
 ἀρτίκολλος fo 227 304
 ἀρτιόφρων(?) fo 228 325
 ἀρτιτρεφής(?) fo 228 449
 ἄρτίφρων fo 102
 ἄρτυμα fo 188 378 381
 ἀρχαιοπλοῦτος fo 188 325
 ἀρχαιοπρεπής po 173 445
 ἀρχέλαος pa 236 310
 ἀρχέστατος di 221 468
 ἀρχηγενής fo 228 440
 ἀρχηγέτης tt 155
 ἀρχῆθεν Io 148
 ἀρχιτεκτονέω(?) fo 214
 250
 ἀρωγή po 98
 ἀρωγός po 77
 *ἄσαλής Do 221 437
 ἄσαντος po 221 414
 ἄσβεστος fo 53
 ἄσθμα tt 86
 ἄσθμαίνω tt 108
 Ἄσιās fo 183 401
 Ἄσιᾶτις fo 226 461
 Ἄσιατογενής fo 228 440
 ἄσινής po 65
 Ἄσις fo 143
 ἄσκειος fo 227 336
 ἄσκοπος fo 111
 ἀσπαίρω po 97
 ἀσπάσιος fo 36
 ἀσπιδηφόρος fo 226 315
 ἀσπίστρω fo 228 459
 ἄσσον po 62
 ἄστεκτος fo 228 414

- άστενακτι fo 214, 474
 άστεργάνωρ fo 228 310
 άστερωπός fo 226 331
 άστιβής po 171 437
 *άστονος(?) po si 221
 341
 *άστοξενος fd si 232 288
 άστοχος fo 190 309
 άστραβίζω po 221 260
 άτρογεύτων fo 228 315
 άτροφος fo 188 309
 άστυάναξ po 221 315
 άστυγειτονέομαι fo 228
 250
 *άστυδρομέω fo 228 250
 *άστυνικος fo si 228 341
 άστυνόμος tt 157
 άσυλία tt 235 362
 άσφάδαστος po 220 414
 άσχαδής po 221 438
 άσχαλάω(-άλλω) po 62
 άσχεδωρος Do 221 469
 άσώδης po 173 450
 άσωτος fd 196 414
 άταρβής po 92
 άτάρβητος po 116
 *άταύρωτος fd 216 414
 άτεγκτος po 168 414
 άτέκμαρτος fo 154
 άτεκνος fo 82
 άτέλευτος fo 228 336
 άτενής po 77
 άτερ Io? 11
 άτέραμνος po 99
 άτερθε(ν) po 163
 άτέρμων po 219 336
 άτερπής fo 68
 άτη po 11
 άτημέλητος po 173 414
 άτηρός po 134
 άτίετος po 219 414
 άτίζω po 113
 άτιμαστήρ fo si 228 453
 458
 άτιμοπενθής fo 228 445
 άτίμωσις fo 228 434
 άτίτης Do? si 221 452
 454
 άτλητος po 58
 άτόπαστος fd 232 414
 άτρεστος po-Do 219 415
 άτρίακτος po 221 415
 άτρύμων po 221 369
 άτρυτος po 148
 άτρωτος fo 150
 αυάνω po (Io?) 65
 αυγή po 11
 αυδάω po 12
 αυδή po 55
 αυδήεις po 93
 αυθαδία pa 218 363
 αυθαδισμα fo 228 375
 381
 αυθεντης tt 203 454
 αυλών po 96
 αυλωτός fo 228 409
 αυξιμος fo 183 367
 αυονή po 142
 αυπνος fo 33
 αυρα po 77
 *αυριβάτης po-Do 221
 454
 αυτάδελφος fo 226 296
 αυτανέφιλος fd 196 296
 αυτάρ po 73
 αυτε fo 36
 αυτέω po 110
 αυτή po 91
 αυτόβουλος fo 228 303
 αυτογενής fo 228 450
 αυτοδάκτικος po 221 424
 αυτόδηλος fo 228 296
 αυτοδύδακτος fo 122
 αυτόθηκτος po-Do 221
 424
 αυτοκηρυξ fo 228 296
 αυτόκλητος fo 188 424
 αυτόκραντος po-Do 221
 424
 αυτόκτιτος fo 227 424
 αυτοκτόνος fo 226 303
 αυτόκωπος fo 228 332
 αυτόμαργος po 221 296
 αυτόμαρτυς fo 228 296
 αυτοπήμων po 221 369
 αυτόπρεμνος po 209 332
 αυτορέγμων po 221 369
 αυτόσπορος fo 228 303
 αυτόσσυτος po 220 424
 αυτόστονος po 222 303
 αυτότευκτος po 222 424
 αυτότοκος fo 228 332
 αυτουργία fo 228 362
 αυτοφόνος fo 228 304
 αυτόφορβος po 222 304
 αυτόφορτος fd 216 332
 αυτόχθονος po 222 468
 αυχέω po 97
 αυω po 55
 αφάλλομαι fo 190 269
 αφάνεια fo 154
 αφαντος fo 59
 αφαρ po 55
 αφεγγής po 219 438
 *αφερκτος Do 222 431
 αφερτος fo 228 415
 αφετος fo 183 431
 αφθεικτος fo 153
 αφθιτος po 47
 αφθογγος fo 67
 αφθονέστερος fo 154
 αφθόνητος fo 165
 αφιερόμαι tt 235 269
 *αφιζω fo 228 269
 αφικτωρ tt Do 234 451f
 459
 αφύλητος fo 213 415
 αφιλος fo 176 300 336
 αφιλις dm Do 233
 αφνεός tt 60
 αφούβαντος po 222 415
 αφόρμικτος po 222 415
 αφορος fo 190 309
 αφρακτος fo 176 415
 αφράσμων po 116
 αφραστος fo 100
 αφρόντιστος fo 176 415
 αφυκτος tt? 130
 αφυλλος fd 112
 'Αχαλις fo 121
 άχάλκευτος fo 226 415
 άχαρις fo 137
 άχάρτιος fo 183 468
 άχείματος fo 228 336
 'Αχελώς fo 228 402
 άχηνία po? 210 362
 άχηθών po 173 395
 άχλύς po 65
 άχορος fo 226 336
 άχος po 12
 άχρήματος fo 188 336
 άφευδής fo 35
 άφορρος po 116

- ἀφυχία fd 196 362
 ἀφυχος fo si 137
 ἄωρονυκτος fo si 228
 339
 ἄωρος fo 137
 βᾶ(?) Do 222 469
 βάγμα po 222 375 381
 βάδην fo 103
 βάζω po 91
 βαθύβουλος fo 228 325
 βαθύζωνος fo 94
 βαθύκολπος fo 94
 βαθύξυλος fo 164
 βαθύπλουτος fo 164
 βαθυχατος(?) po-Do?
 222 341
 βαθύχθων po 222 325
 βαιός po 124
 βάκκαρις po 135
 βάκτρον fo 226 464
 βακχάω fo 228 247
 βακχεύα fo 183 364
 βακχειόμαντις(?) fo
 228 295
 βακχεύω tt 200 257
 βαλλήν po 220 469
 βαλός po 118
 βάξις po 141
 βᾶρις po 170 349
 βαρύδικος fo 228 325
 βαρυδότειρα fo 228 461
 βαρύκοτος po 222 301
 βαρύμηνης po 222 301
 βαρυπεσής fo 228 445
 βαρύστονος fo 188 301
 βαρυταρβής po 222 445
 *βαρύτιμος fo 228 301
 βασίλειος fo 67
 βάσκη po 111
 βασσάρα po 222 469
 βαστάζω po 12
 βαῦζω po 173 262
 βαφή fo 176 344
 βδελύκτροπος po 222 325
 βέβηλος tt 200 398
 βέλεμνον po si 114
 βέλτερος(-τατος) fo
 75
 βῆσσα po 30
 βία dm 53
 βιάω fo 36
 βιββάω(?) po 93
 βιδώωρος fo 164
 βιοτή Io 12
 βίωτος fo 52
 βλάστημα fo 183 375 381
 βλαστημός fo 228 367
 **βλαψύφρονος fd si
 232 323
 βλέμμα fo 176 373 382
 βληχή po 114
 βλοσυρός po 65
 βλοσυρόφρων po 222 325
 βόαμα fo 214 375 382
 βοᾶτις pa 236 461
 βοηδρομέω fo 226 250
 βόλος tt 203 347
 βόμβυξ po 173 470
 βορά po 146
 βορεάς fo 164
 βοσκή fo 183 344
 βόσκημα fo 177 377F
 382
 βόστρυχος po 134
 βοτήρ po 113
 βοτὸν po 62
 βουθόρος po 222 315
 βούθυτος fo 159
 βούκερως fo 188 331
 βούλαρχος fo 228 315
 βουλευτήριος fo 228 462
 βούλευτις fo 228 461
 βουλευτός fo 190 410
 *βούλιος fo si 228 351
 βούνης Do 222 402
 βούνομος fo si 227 339
 340
 βούστασις fo 228 434
 βούτης po? 219 455
 βουφόνος tt 145
 βούχιλος po 222 315
 βραβεύς tt 201 350
 βραδύνω fo 177 246
 βρέγμα tt 204 382
 βρίζω po 114
 βρέμω po 47
 βρέτας po 208 470
 βριθός po 118
 βρύθω po 78
 βρόμος po 12
 βρόντημα fo 228 375 382
 βρότειος po 47
 βροτοκτονέω(?) po 222
 250
 βροτολοιγός po 74
 βροτός po 12
 βροτοσκοπός po 222 316
 βροτοστιγής po 222 440
 βροτοφθόρος po 219 316
 βρυάζω po 210 258
 βρυῖτος(-ον) po 135
 βρύχημα po 222 375 382
 *βρύχιος po si 222 352
 βρύω po 12
 βρώσιμος fo 214 367
 βρωτήρ fo 228 458
 βύσσινος po 168 396
 βυσσόφρων po 222 321
 *γάγγαμον Do 222 469
 γαῖα po 47
 γαιάοχος tt 95
 γάϊος Do 210 352
 γαμέτης fo 183 455
 γαμήλευμα fo 228 373
 382
 γαμήλιος dg 207 360
 γαμόρος pa 207 331
 γαμφηλαί po 110
 γαμφῶνυξ po 110
 γανάω po 118
 γανόομαι po 135
 γάνος po 140
 γάνυμαι po 97
 γάπεδον Do 173 295
 γάποτος pa 236 423
 γατόμος pa 236 316
 γέγωνα(-έω) di 78
 γεγωνίσκω po 170 263
 γείνασθαι po 62
 γειτονέω fo 188 248
 γέλασμα(?) fo 228 373
 382
 γελωτοποιός fo 190 316
 γέμος fo 228 435
 γενέθλιος tt 156
 γένεθλον fo 226 399
 γενειάς fo 120
 γενέτης tt 199 455
 γέννα fo 127
 γεννήτωρ tt 199 459
 γένυς po 12
 γεραίος dg 45
 γεραρός tt 70

- γεράσιμος πο 114
 γηγενής fo 177 440
 γῆθεν fo 226 474
 γηθέω πο 12
 γηραλέος fo 131
 γήρυμα πο 142
 γηρύω πο 47
 *γίγας dg 236
 γλώσσημα fo 228 375 382
 γνά(μ)πτω(κνά-) πο 30
 γνώμα fo 177 375 382
 γνωτός fo 59
 γοάω πο 62
 γογγύλος πο 220 398
 γοεδνός πο 222 396
 γοερός πο 219 398
 γόμος tt 204 347
 γομφόδετος fo 228 421
 γομφώ tt 218 254
 γονή fo 82
 *γονίας fo 228 365
 γόος πο 47
 γοργός πο 170 471
 γοργωπός πο 219 301
 *γρυπαιετός πο si 220 291
 γρύψ πο 173 470
 γυάλον πο 88
 *γύης Do si 71
 γυλιοβαρής πο si 222 444
 γυζον πο 27
 γυλιοπέδη πο 163
 γυναικόβουλος fo 228 331
 γυναικογήρυτος πο 222 423
 γυναικόδημος fo 226 316
 γυναικοπληθής fo 226 436 440
 γυναικόποινος πο 222 331
 γύννης fo 214 349
 γυπιάς πο 222 401
 δᾶ Do 209 476
 δαῖναι πο 13
 δαίδαλος πο 91
 δαΐζω πο 57
 δαΐκτηρ πο 222 458
 δαΐκτωρ πο 222 459
 δαιμονάω fo 183 247
 δαιμονή πο 142
 δαΐνυμι πο 13
 δάϊος(δᾶος) πο 47
 δαΐόφρων πο 222 325
 δαΐς πο 13
 δάϊς πο 58
 δαιταλεύς πο 210 350
 δαΐω πο 96
 δακνάζω fo 228 258
 δάκος πο 162
 δάκρυμα fo 226 375 382
 δακρυογόνος fo 228 316
 δακρυοπετής fo si 228 444
 δακρυσίστακτος fo 228 420
 δακρυτός fo 226 410
 δακτυλόδεικτος fo 228 421
 δαλός di? 97
 δαμάζω(-μνάω,-μνημι) πο 13
 δάμαρ tt 86
 δάος πο 118
 δάπτω πο 55
 Δαρειογενής fo 229 440
 δαρός πο 55
 δαρόβιος πο 222 326
 δάσκιος πο 48
 δασμοφορέω fo 190 250
 δατήριος πο 222 462
 δατητής tt 204 455
 δαυλός Do? 222 398
 δαυνός πο 222 396
 δαφνηφόρος fo 226 316
 δαφουινός πο 91
 δεΐμα πο 10 13
 δειμαΐνω πο 134
 δειματώ πο 168 254
 δεισήνωρ πο 222 310
 δεκέμβολος fo 229 332
 δεκτέος(?) fo 229 351
 δέκτωρ fo 229 459
 δελτογράφος πο 222 321
 δελτόομαι πο 222 254
 δέλτος πο 146
 δελφινόφορος fo 191 316
 δέμας πο 88
 δεμνιοτήρις πο 222 440
 δενδροπήμων πο 222 369
 δενδρωτίς fo 226 461
 δεξιώνυμος fo 229 326
 δέπας πο 72
 δέρη(δειρή) πο 13
 δέργμα πο 219 373 378 382
 δέρκομαι πο 48
 δέσιμος fo 212 352
 δέσιμμα fo 227 378 382
 δεσπόζω fo 100
 δεσπόσιος fo 229 359
 δεσπόσινος fo 128
 δεσποτέω fo 183 248
 δῆγμα fo 188 373 382
 *δηϊάλωτος πο 219 432
 δήλημα πο 116 372
 δημηγόρος fo 184 321
 δημηλασία fo 229 364
 δημήλατος fo 229 423
 δημοπληθής fo 229 436 441
 δήμιος dm 123
 δημόθροος πο 222 320 331
 δημόκραντος πο-Do 222 404 423
 δημόπρακτος fo 229 423
 *δημορριφής fo 229 441
 δῆν πο 74
 δηναίος πο si 118
 δεξιόθυμος fo 214 310
 δῆρις πο 58
 διαβρέχω fo 229 269
 διάδρομος fo 226 306
 διαθρύπτω fo si 104
 διαΐ πο 222 476
 διαΐνω πο 99
 διακναΐω πο 170 270
 διάκτορος πο 118
 διαλαγχάνω fo 184 270
 *διαλαγής(?) πο 222 448
 διαλλακτήρ fo 229 458
 διαμαθύνω πο-Do 222 270
 διαμεΐβω πο 135
 διαμπαξ πο 170 475
 διαμπερές πο 99
 διαμυδαΐνω πο 222 244
 διαμυδαλέος πο 222 350
 διαμυθολογέω fo 191 270
 διαμφίδιος πο 222 359
 διανταός πο 170 298
 διαπάλλω πο 222 270
 διαπεύθομαι πο 222 270
 διάπλοος fo 229 306
 *διαπόντιος fo 191 355
 διαπορθέω fo 101

διατρέτω Fd 84 δέσπολος Fd 191 304 δουλόςτην Io 27
 διαρραβών po 118 δένυρος(?) Fd 197 342 δοῦρος po 13
 διαρροδέω po 222 248 δερρηλάτης fo 164 δουρικλυτός po 74
 διαρρύδην fo 229 473 δέφροντες fo 229 332 δουρικμής pa 236 441
 διαρριάζω po 222 258 δέφυλος fo 229 356 δουρίλητρος(?) pa 236 421
 *διαρριπιάω Do 210 248 δελχόθεν fo 191 474 δοχηδόλοφος po 222 326
 διασταπάσσω po 209 270 δελχόρροτος fo 229 304 δράκαλα po 209 397
 δάσσω fo 150 δελχοστάρτω fo 177 250 δρακονόμιλλος po 222
 διαστοιχίζομαι po 222 δελχόφρων fo 229 338 294F
 262 *δέψιλος fo si 226 352 δρακοντόμαλλος po-Io?
 404
 διάστροφος fo 177 306 δώνυμα fo 177 372F 382 δράκων po 13
 διατριμάομαι tt 235 270 δωλυμός fo 184 366 δράμημα fo 177 373 382
 διάτρομη fo 229 344 δμμηή po 62 δράσιμος fo 229 368 404
 διάτροπος po 220 307 δμμηός po 219 402 δρασιμός fo 184 366
 διάυλος tt 156 δνοφερός po 13 δραστήριος fo 184 462F
 διαφρουρέω fo 229 248 δνόφος po 142 δρέτω po 27
 δίδυμος dm 84 δνόλας fo 153 δροίτη po 222 470
 διεκτερέω fo 177 270 δνόλας tt 54 δρόσος po si 125
 δέπτω po 27 δνόλας fo 226 326 δρωμός po 113
 δέπερος po 31 δνόλας fo 229 326 δρώριτω po 222 265
 δέτημα Io 31 δνόλας po 88 δρώριτω po 222 265
 δέτημα fo 177 270 δνόλας po 118 δρώριτω po 222 417
 διηλεκτής po 81 δλόλοφνος fo 229 322 δρώριτω po 222 470
 δέτηκτος po-Do 222 430 δλόλόφρων fo 229 331 δρώριτω po si 125
 δέφρονος fo 229 332 δλόλόω fo 82 δρώριτω po 113
 *δουκεῖν po 162 δλόλωμα fo 229 378 382 δρώριτω po 222 265
 δέμελλα po 208 341 δόμος po 13 δρώριτω po 222 353
 δικηφόρος fo 229 316 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 161
 δίκρος po 173 341 444 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 236 416
 δόλοχος tt 217 332 δόναξ po 50 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 236 416
 δόμορος fo 229 304 δονέω po 31 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 236 416
 δονέω po 27 δορά po 124 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 236 416
 δύνη po 64 δορίγαμβρος fo 229 331 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 236 416
 Δογρευής fo 112 δορικανής po 222 441 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 236 416
 δόδοτος fo 229 423 *δοριλύμαντος fo 229 408 421 δόμοσφαιής po si 222 437 δρώριτω po 236 416
 Αύδθεν fo 60 421
 δουλιχυνέω po 222 270 δορίμαργος po 222 322 δουβούλια fo 213 362
 δουλίχομαι fo 177 270 δοριπαγής fo 229 441 δουσδαλίμων fo 177 336
 δύομαι po 118 δορίπρονος fo 226 322 δουσδάκρυτος fo 229 417
 δύοπος tt 203 307 δορισευθενής po 222 441 δύδαμα po 222 336
 δύδουνημα po 222 270 δορίτητος fo 229 421 δύσεδρος fo 229 336
 δύος po 48 δόριον po 89 δούριων po 229 417
 δυδάδοτος fo 165 **δοριύκρανος po 222 294F δυσεύλιτος fo 191 336
 δύπαις fo 229 297 332 δοριύξενος fo 226 295 δυσευνάτωρ po 222 459
 δύπαλος po 219 430 **δοριύπαλος po si 222 407 425 δυσεύριτος fo 184 417
 δύπαξ po 118 407 425 δουρυσσόςος po 73 δυσηήλιος fo 226 336
 δυπλούζω fo 229 260 **δορυτινάκτος po si δυσημερία fo 227 362
 δυπτολος fo 229 304 222 407F 425 δυσεδέατος fo 227 417
 δυρρημιά po 222 362 222 407F 425 δύσθεος fo 227 336
 δύρρημος po 222 332 δοτήρ fo 36 δύσθροος po 163
 δύσκηπτος po 222 332 δούλιλος fo 67 δυσάτατος fo 184 417

- δύσκαπνος fo 229 337
 δυσκατάπαυ(σ)τος fo 184
 417
 δυσκέλαδος po 114
 δύσκηλος po 222 304
 δυσκλής fo 101
 δύσκριτος fo 177 417
 δυσκύμαντος fo 229 407
 417
 δύσλεκτος fo 229 417
 δύσλοφος po 132
 δύσλυτος fo 184 417
 δυσμαθέω fo 229 250
 δυσμαθής fo 184 438
 δύσμαχος fo 184 304
 δυσμήτωρ fo 229 297
 δυσμηχανέω fo 229 250
 δύσμορος po 13
 *δυσοδοπαίπαλος po 222
 326
 *δυσούζω po si 219 262
 δύσοιμος po 222 337
 δύσοιστος fo 188 417
 δυσόμυλος fo 229 337
 δυσόμματος po 222 337
 δύσορμος(ὄρμος) fo
 191 337
 δύσορμος(ὄρμη) fo 229
 337
 δύσορνις fo 226 337
 *δυσπάλαιστος fo 177 417
 δυσπάλαμος po 222 337
 δυσπαλής fo 165
 δυσπαράβουλος fo 229 304
 δυσπαράθελιτος po 222
 417
 δυσπαράυτητος fo 229 417
 δυσπαρήγορος fo 229 304
 δύσπεμπτος fo 229 417
 δυσπετής fo 188 438
 δύσπλανος fo 229 304
 δυσπολέμητος fo 191 417
 δυσπόλεμος fo 229 304
 *δυσπόνητος fo 227 417
 δύσποτιμος po 140
 δύσποτος fo 229 418
 δυσπραγέω fo 229 250
 δυσπραξία fo 177 364
 δυσσεβία pa 236 363
 δυσσεβής fo 177 438
 δυστέκμαρτος fo 226 418
 δυστερπής fo 229 438
 δύστηνος po 14
 δύστηλος po 163
 δύστομος fo 229 337
 δύστονος po 222 305
 δύσφατος fo 229 418
 δυσφημέω tt 144
 δυσφιλής fo 227 438
 δυσφορέω fo 177 250
 δύσφορος fo 150
 δύσφρων fo 226 337
 δυσχάριστος fo 229 418
 δυσχεύμερος fo 102
 δύσχιμος po 219 342
 δῶμα po 14
 δωματύτις po 222 461
 δωματόομαι fo 229 254
 δωματοφθορέω fo 229
 251
 δώρημα fo 178 371 377
 383
 Δωρίς fo 150
 ἄα(excl.) 168 476
 ἔβδομαγέτας tt 234 455
 ἔγγενής fo 150
 ἔγκαθήμι fo 214 274
 ἔγκατασκήπτω fo 188 274
 ἔγκατιλλώπτω po 222 265
 ἔγκελεύω fo 191 274
 ἔγκονέω po 109
 ἔγκοτος po 222 307
 ἔγκουράς po 222 401
 ἔγγλῶ po 222 265
 ἔγχος po si 48
 ἔγχωρος fo 213 314
 ἔδανός po 222 396
 ἔδνον po 57
 ἔδος tt 41
 ἔδρανον fo 120
 ἔδῶλιον tt 201 360
 ἔ(ε) 476
 ἔζομαι po 14
 ἔθειρα po 91
 ἔθεν(?) po 74
 εἶδομαι po 32
 εἶκασμα fo 229 375 383
 εἰκῶ pa 219 349
 εἰλαπίνη po 57
 εἰλίσσω po 14
 εἴ(λ)ω(-έω, ἔλλω) po 30
 εἰλοθερής po 222 441
 εἶμα di 14
 εἴσαμείβω po 222 270
 εἴσαναγκάζω fo 191 270
 εἴσαφασμα po 222 373
 383
 εἴσθρῶσκα po 118
 εἴσοιχνέω po 118
 εἴσοράω fo 33
 εἴσόπιν po 222 475
 ἔκαθεν po 93
 ἔκας po 14
 ἔκατι po si 48
 ἔκατογκάρανος po 222
 333
 ἔκατόνταρχος tt 204 316
 ἔκατος tt 76
 ἐκβάζω po 222 270
 ἔκβασις fo 102
 ἐκβροντάω fo 229 271
 ἐκδιδάσκω fo 150
 ἔκδικος fo 133
 ἐκδοχή fo 184 345
 ἐκδρακοντόομαι po 222
 256
 ἐκεῖθε fo 36
 ἐκζέω fo 191 271
 ἐκηβόλος tt 60
 ἐκθαμνύζω fo 229 260
 ἐκθουιάομαι po 222 271
 ἐκθρῶσκα po 116
 ἐκκαλύπτω fo 178 271
 ἐκκαρπύζομαι fo 229 260
 ἐκκενώω fo 191 256
 *ἐκκηραίνω po 222 245
 ἐκκριτος fo 178 431
 ἐκκρουστος fo 229 431
 ἐκκυλίνδω fo 83
 ἐκκυνηγέσσω(?) fo 227
 264
 ἐκλαγχάνω fo 226 271
 ἐκλάμπω fo 184 271
 ἐκλαπάσσω po 222 264
 **ἐκλήγω fo 227 271
 ἐκλογος fo 229 307
 ἐκλυσις fo 136
 ἐκμαρτυρέω tt 203 271
 ἐκματεύω po 222 271
 ἐκμοχθέω po si 219 271
 ἐκνομος fo 229 314
 ἐκπαγγέομαι po 170 251
 ἐκπαγγλος po 78

- ἐκπᾶτιος po 222 355
 ἐκπεράνω fo 184 272
 *εκπέραμα po 222 380
 383
 ἐκπεράω po 97
 ἐκπέρθω po 97
 ἐκπεύθομαι po 222 272
 ἐκπήδημα fo 229 373 383
 ἐκπύνω fo 67
 ἐκπύτων po 222 272
 ἐκπλυτος fo 191 431
 ἐκπνέω fo 178 272
 ἐκπράσσω tt 201 272
 ἐκπρεπής fd 37
 ἐκρύπτω fo 188 272
 ἐκσφίζω fo 178 272
 ἐκτελευταίω fo 133
 ἐκτελέω fo 33
 ἐκτελής fo 121
 ἐκτήκω fo 184 272
 ἐκτοθεν fo 75
 ἐκτολυπεύω po 118
 ἐκτρύβω fo 178 272
 ἐκτυφλώω fo 184 256
 ἐκφανής fo 191 448
 ἐκφατος fo 229 431
 ἐκφθύνω po 118
 ἐκφορος fo 184 307
 **ἐκφράζω fo 229 272
 ἐκφυγγάνω fo 191 263
 ἐκφυλλάζω fo 229 258
 ἐκφυσάω fo 214 272
 ἐκφυσιάω fo 229 272
 ἐκφυσισ fo 191 434
 *ἐλαιόφυτος fo si 229
 407 425
 ἐλανδρος fo 229 310
 ἐλατήρ dm 53
 ἐλατήριος fo 191 462
 *ἐλειοβάτης po si 222
 455
 ἐλειος fo 184 359
 ἐλελεῦ po 210 476
 ** ἐλένας 310 348
 ἐλέπολις po 170 310
 ἐλευθεροστομέω fo 226
 251
 ἐλευθερόστομος fo 229
 326
 ἐλύγδην po 222 473
 ἐλυνύω po 149
 ἐλιξ tt 70
 ἐλύτροχος po 222 323
 ἐλκαύνω fo 229 244
 ἐλκοποιός fo 229 316
 Ἑλλάς(adj.) dg 140
 ἔλωρ po 116
 ἔμβασις fo 184 434
 ἐμβατεύω tt 202 257
 ἐμβριμάομαι po 220 247
 ἐμμανής fo 178 448
 ἐμμέλεια tt 204 364
 ἐμμελής fo 138
 ἐμμοτος po 173 333
 ἐμπαίος po 222 358
 ἐμπάλαγμα po 222 373
 383
 ἔμπας po 55
 ἐμπατέω fo 229 274
 ἐμπεδος po 55
 ἐμπύτων po 163
 ἐμπνέω fo si 82
 ἐμπολάω po 96
 ἔμπορος dm 95
 ἐμπρεπής fd 144
 ἐμπρέπω fd 129
 ἐμφύλιος fo 83
 ἐμφύω po 222 265
 ἐναγής tt 201 448
 ἐναγώνιος tt 129
 ἐναυμος fo 191 333
 ἐναύρω po 55
 ἐναύσιμος po 91
 ἐναύσιος po 220 355
 ἐνάλιος(εἰν-) po 48
 ἐνάλλομαι fo 188 274
 ἐναρίζω po 58
 ἐναροκτάντης(?) po 222
 455
 ἔνδαις(-δας) po 222 333
 ἐνδατέομαι po 219 274
 ἐνδημος tt 60
 ἐνδικος tt 156
 ἐνδροσος po 222 333
 ἐνδυναστεύω fo 191 257
 ἐνδυτός fo 213 431
 ἐνέζομαι fo 229 274
 ἐνερθε(ν) di si 14
 ἐνεροι po 96
 ἐνέρτερος po 118
 ἐνζεύγνυμι fo 227 274
 ἐνηλύσιος po 222 360
 ἐνθεος fo 178 333
 ἐνθηρος fo 226 334
 ἐνθουσιάζω fo 184 248
 ἐνίπτω po 93
 ἐν(ν)έπω po 48
 ἔννομος po 229 307
 ἔννοος fo 178 334
 ἔννουχος fo 94
 ἐνόδιος(εἰν-) tt 106
 ἐνοίκιος dg 236 355
 ἔντεα po 58
 ἐντέμνω fo 191 274
 ἐντολή tt 157
 ἔντοσθε(ν) fo 104
 ἔνυδρος fo 101
 ἐνύπλιος fo 226 355
 *ἐνώπια po 118
 ἐνώτιον fo 229 360
 ἐξαγίζω tt 234 260
 ἐξαίσιος po 81
 ἐξαϊστόω po 222 272
 ἐξακούω fo 178 272
 ἐξαλύσκω po 219 272
 ἐξαμάω po 208 272
 ἐξαμεύβω fo 185 273
 ἐξαμέλω fo 226 273
 ἐξαμύνομαι fo 226 273
 ἐξαναζέω fo 229 273
 ἐξαναστρέφω fo 227 273
 ἐξαπόλλυμι fo 101
 ἐξαποφθεύρω fo 227 273
 ἐξαρκής fo 227 448
 ἐξαυδάω po 88
 ἐξαστήρ po 222 452 458
 ἐξαυχέω po 219 273
 ἐξαφρίζω fo 229 260
 ἐξεικάζω fo 185 273
 ἐξεικεῖν fo 82
 ἐξεπίσταμαι fo 178 273
 ἐξέσθω po 222 273
 ἐξευλαβέομαι fo 185 248
 ἐξεύρημα fo 178 375 383
 ἐξεύχομαι fd si 166
 ἐξηβος fo 229 314
 ἐξιμάζω po 170 258
 ἐξιστορέω fo 185 249
 ἐξιχνεύω fo 226 273
 *ἐξομματώ po si 219
 255
 ἐξόπιν po 163
 ἐξοπλίζω fo 185 273
 ἐξορθιάζω fo 229 260
 ἐξορίνω po 222 273
 ἐξοτρύνω po 170 273

- *ἐξυπτιάζω fo 191 258
 **ἐπαγγέω pa 236 275
 ἐπαείδω pa 207 274
 ἐπαιδέομαι fo 178 274
 ἐπαισθάνομαι fo 178 275
 ἐπαισχύνομαι fo 188 275
 ἐπαύτιος tt 108
 ἐπακρίζω fo 229 260
 ἐπαλαάζω po 173 262
 ἐπαληής(?) po 222 448
 ἐπαμβατήρ pa 236 458
 ἐπαναμένω fo 178 275
 ἐπανατέλλω(ἐπαντ-) fo
 si 153
 ἐπανδιπλούζω(?) pa 236
 260
 ἐπανέρομαι fo 191 275
 ἐπανθίζω fo 229 260
 ἐπάξιλος fo 151
 ἐπαοιδή pa 87
 ἐπάργεμος po 173 334
 ἐπαρήγω Io 96
 ἐπαρχος fo 229 307
 ἐπασσυτεροτριβής po 223
 445
 ἐπαυλος fo si 121
 ἐπαυρέω Io 28
 ἐπαῦω po 223 275
 ἐπαφάω po 173 275
 ἐπεινάζω fo 189 275
 ἐπεισφέρω fo 185 275
 ἐπεκχωρέω fo 229 275
 ἐπέλπομαι po 119
 ἐπεμβολή fo 229 345
 ἐπενδίδωμι fo 229 275
 **ἐπενθρῶσκω po 163
 ἐπεξιακχάζω fo 229 259
 ἐπέοικα fo 59
 ἐπευφημέω fo 121
 ἐπεύχομαι tt 41
 ἐπήβολος tt 108
 ἐπήκοος tt 199 307
 ἐπήρατος po 57
 ἐπιβριθής po 223 448
 ἐπιβώμιος fo 185 355
 ἐπιγνηθέω po 223 276
 ἐπιγνηρύω po 223 276
 *ἐπιγλωσσάομαι fd 216
 276
 ἐπίγονος tt 199 307
 ἐπιδέρκομαι po 74
 ἐπιδεσπόζω fo 229 276
 ἐπιδύομαι(?) po 223 276
 ἐπίδρομος fo 104
 ἐπιζεύγνυμι fo 192 276
 ἐπιζέω fo 178 276
 ἐπίζηλος fo 165
 ἐπιθεάζω fd 196 259
 ἐπιθύω fo 226 276
 ἐπιθύσσω po 220 276
 ἐπικαινός(?) po 223 256
 ἐπικείρω fo 94
 ἐπικέλλω po 119
 ἐπικέλομαι Do 119
 ἐπικεύθω po 119
 ἐπίκλοπος tt 106
 ἐπικλώθω fo 35
 ἐπίκοτος po 163
 ἐπικραίνω Do 116
 ἐπικρούω fo 214 276
 ἐπικτάομαι fo 189 276
 ἐπικύρω Io 81
 ἐπιλαβή fo 192 345
 ἐπίλυσις fo 229 434
 ἐπιμαίνομαι fo 73
 ἐπιμαστίδιος fo 226 359
 ἐπιμέλω po 223 276
 ἐπίμολος po-Do 223 307
 ἐπίμομφος fo 226 307
 ἐπινωμάω po 219 276
 ἐπιξενόομαι tt 204 256
 ἐπίξηνον po 210 298
 ἐπιπάλλω po 223 276
 ἐπίπας Io? 135
 ἐπιπασσαλεύω fo 229 257
 ἐπιπεύδομαι fo 121
 ἐπιπνέω fo 67
 ἐπίπνοια fo 192 365
 ἐπιποτάομαι po 223 276
 ἐπιρρέπω fo 75
 ἐπιρρήγνυμι fo 229 276
 ἐπιρρύπτω fo 104
 ἐπιρροή fo 185 345
 ἐπιρροθέω po 219 248
 ἐπίρροθος po si 116
 ἐπιρροιζέω po 223 276
 ἐπιρρύομαι po 223 276
 ἐπίρρυτος fd 197 430
 ἐπισείω fo 89
 ἐπισ(σ)εύω po 109
 ἐπίσημα tt Do 139
 ἐπίσκοπος tt 43
 ἐπισπένδω tt 201 277
 ἐπισπέρχω po 80
 ἐπίσπορος fo 229 307
 ἐπίστυτος po 220 431
 ἐπισταθμάομαι tt 235
 247
 ἐπιστειχῶ di 162
 ἐπιστενάζω po 223 277
 ἐπιστενάχω po 116
 ἐπιστεφής po 74
 ἐπιστρεπτός fo 229 432
 ἐπίστροφος tt 113
 ἐπιστρωφάω po 114
 ἐπισχέθω po 223 277
 ἐπιτέρμιος po 223 355
 ἐπιτιμητής tt 202 455
 ἐπιτυμβίδιος po 223 359
 ἐπιτύμβιος po 220 355
 ἐπιφθέγγομαι fo 192 277
 ἐπιφλέγω po 81
 ἐπίφοβος fo 229 307
 ἐπίφορος(?) fo 192 347
 ἐπιχαλάω fo 229 277
 ἐπιχαλκεύω fo 192 277
 ἐπιχαρής fo 229 448
 ἐπίχαρτος fo 189 432
 ἐπίφογος fo 192 307
 *ἐποικτιζέω fo si 143
 ἐποικτιστος fo 229 432
 ἐποικτος fo 229 307
 ἐποιμῶζω po 223 277
 ἐποιχομαι fo 60
 ἐπολολύζω po 210 277
 ἐποπτεύω po 81
 ἐποπτήρ fo 229 458
 ἐπόπτης tt 157
 ἐπορθιάζω fo 229 260
 ἐπόρνυμι po 114
 ἐποτρύνω po 81
 ἐπουρίζω po 208 261
 ἔποχος fo 178 307
 ἐπτάπυλος fo 89
 ἐπτάρ(ρ)οος fo 229 333
 ἐπτατειχής(?) fd 232 450
 ἐπώδος fo 185 307
 ἐπώζω po 211 261
 ἐπωπάω fo 229 247
 ἐπωπή fo 229 345
 ἔραζε po 119
 ἐράσμιος po 136
 ἐραστέω fo 229 257
 ἐρατός fo 52
 ἐργάνη tt 234 397
 ἔργα po 126

- ἔρω tt di 41
 ἐρέω po 30
 ἐρέωρον po 168 360
 ἔρεισμα fo 151
 ἐρειψύτοιχος po 163
 ἐρεμνός po 55
 ἐρέσω fo 120
 ἐρετμόν po 91
 *ἐρύδμητος po 223 430
 ἐρικύμων po 223 369
 ἐρίσστεπος fo 229 421
 ἔρκετος(ἔρκ-) tt 85
 ἔρκος po 14
 ἔρμα tt 70
 ἔρματος fo 229 357
 ἔρμηνεύς tt 157
 ἔρνος po 48
 ἔρω Do 48
 ἔρωκα po 14
 ἔρωμαι(ῥύ-) po 14
 ἔσθημα fo 178 378 383
 ἔσθλος po 15
 ἔσθω po 72
 ἔσθεν Io 32
 ἔστε di 125
 ἔστιοῦχος tt 202 316
 ἔσθε(ν) fo 136
 ἔταρος pa 87
 ἔτειος fo 153
 ἔτεραλκῆς po 99
 ἔτερορρεπῆς fd 197 445
 *ἔτερόφωνος fo 229 301
 *ἔτης Do 80
 ἔτήτυμος po 48
 ἔτυμος Do? 15
 εὐάγγελος fo 226 305
 εὐαγῆς po si 147
 εὐάγκαλος fo 227 305
 εὐαίων fo 226 337
 εὐανδρος fo 160
 εὐαρκτος fo 229 418
 εὐβατος fo 192 418
 εὐγλωσσος fo 213 337
 εὐγμα fo si 112
 εὐδάκρυτος fo 229 418
 εὐδειπνος fo 227 297
 εὐδερκῆς po 223 438
 εὐδοξος fo si 128
 εὐδω po 15
 εὐεδρος fo 192 337
 εὐείμων po-di 223 337
 *εὐέξοδος fd 197 342
 εὐερκῆς po 81
 εὐεστώ Io? 173 349
 εὐηθία pa 207 363
 εὐήλιος fo 185 337
 εὐήμερος fo si 178 339
 εὐήρετος fo 226 337
 εὐήτριος fo 192 337
 εὐθαλῆς po 159
 εὐθαρσῆς fo 185 438
 εὐθενέω(εὐσθ-) po 170
 251
 εὐθετος fd 197 418
 εὐθηλέομαι po 173 251
 εὐθήμων fo 192 369
 εὐθήρατος fo 192 418
 εὐθνήσιμος fo 229 368
 εὐθνοίος po 223 297
 εὐθυδικαίος(?) fo 229
 358
 εὐθύδικος fo 133
 εὐθύμος fo 83
 εὐθυνητήρ fo si 144
 εὐθυνητήριος fo 227 462f
 εὐθυπορέω fo 154
 εὐθύπορος fo 192 326
 εὐθύφρων fo 229 326
 εὐκαρπος fo 151
 εὐκηλος po 110
 εὐκλειῆς fo 33
 εὐκλειά pa 219 365
 εὐκοινομήτης po 223 461
 εὐκοσμος fo 68
 εὐκραϊρος po 119
 εὐκριτος fo 192 418
 εὐκρυπτος fo 192 418
 εὐκτατός tt 199 357
 εὐκτέανος po 223 337
 εὐκυκλος fo 35
 εὐληματέω fo 229 251
 εὐλογέω fo 178 251
 εὐμαρῆς po 125
 εὐμαρις po 220 349
 εὐμετρος fo 229 337
 εὐμήχανος fo 192 338
 εὐμολπος po 223 297
 εὐμορφία fo 185 362
 εὐμορφος fo 136
 εὐνάεις po 223 403
 εὐνάτος po 168 357
 εὐνάτειρα po 223 461
 εὐνατήρ po 211 451 458
 εὐνατήριον po 219 464
 εὐνάτωρ po 220 451 459
 εὐνις po 116
 εὐνομος fo 154
 εὐξενος fo 227 305
 εὐξύμβλητος fd 197 418
 εὐξύβολος fd 197 305
 εὐοδία fo 213 362
 *εὐόρκωμα fo 229 375 383
 εὐπαιδία fo 185 362
 εὐπάλαμος fd 216 305
 εὐπάτωρ fo 229 338
 εὐπειθῆς(-πιθῆς) fo 185 438
 *εὐπέπελος po 223 297
 εὐπλοια fo 121
 εὐποκος po 223 338
 εὐπομπος fo 227 305
 εὐποτμος po 220 338
 εὐποτος fo 229 418
 εὐπρεπτος fd 232 407 418
 εὐπρόσωπος fo 178 338
 εὐρις fo 229 338
 εὐροέω fo 229 251
 εὐρος Io? 102
 εὐρύπορος fo 122
 εὐσημος fo 179 305
 εὐσκοπος fo si 104
 εὐσπλαγχνος fd 197 338
 εὐστομέω fo 213 251
 εὐτε Io? 15
 εὐτεκος fo 185 338
 εὐτλήμων po 223 369
 εὐτολμος fo 137
 εὐτράπεζος fo 213 338
 εὐτρεφῆς fo 122
 εὐτυκάζομαι po 223 259
 εὐτυκος po 149
 εὐφεγγῆς fo 165
 εὐφθογγος fo 143
 εὐφιλῆς fo 229 438
 εὐφύλητος fo 229 418
 εὐφιλόπαις fo 229 312
 εὐφόρητος fo 229 419
 *εὐφρόνη Io? 78
 εὐφροσύνη po 28
 εὐφρων fo 52
 εὐφύλακτος fo 185 419
 εὐφωνος fo 154
 εὐχαλκος fo 122
 εὐχεύρωτος fo 192 419
 εὐωριάζω po 220 259
 ἐφάπτω tt 43
 ἐφάπτωρ fo 229 459

- ἔφασις fo 229 434
 ἔφεδρος tt 157
 ἐφέζομαι fo 90
 ἐφέκω po 32
 ἐφέρπω Do 159
 ἐφέστιος tt 69
 ἐφέτης tt 204 455
 ἐφετιμή po 92
 ἐφηβάω fo 185 277
 ἐφηλώ po 223 254
 ἐφημαι fo 72
 ἐφημέριος fo 53
 ἐφήμερος fo 127
 ἐφίζω fo 83
 ἐφίμερος po 72
 ἐφοδεύω fo 192 277
 ἐφολκός fd 198 307
 ἐφορεύω tt 205 257
 ἐφορμαίνω fo 229 277
 ἐφορμάω fo 82
 ἔφορος tt 202 307
 ἐφυρνέω fo 189 277
 ἐχενήϊς(-ῆς) fo 192 402
 ἐχθαίρω po 15
 ἔχθος po 15
 ἐχθρόξενος fo 227 312
 ἔχθω po 73
 **ἐχμάζω po 223 259
 ἔπος fo 179 353
 ζάθεος po 50
 *ζάλη Do 148
 ζακληθής po 223 449
 ζάπυρος po 223 338
 ζεύγλη po 28
 ζευκτήριος fo 229 463
 464
 Ζήν pa 54
 ζόη pa 207 469
 ζόφος po 57
 ζυγηφόρος fo 227 316
 ζυγώω fo 192 254
 ζώννυμι po 32
 ζωκυρέω fo 192 251
 ζώφυτος fo 229 310
 ἡγητής fo 229 456
 ἡδέ po 48
 Ἡδωνίς fo 185 402
 ἡέ(excl.) fo 229 476
 ἡλών po 28
 ἡλίβατος po 28
 ἡλιθιόω fo 229 256
 ἡλιόκτυπος po 223 320
- ἡμαι po 15
 ἡμαρ di 55
 ἡμερεύω fo 179 257
 ἡμερολεγδόν tt 205 473
 ἡμεροσκόπος tt 204 321
 ἡμερόφαντος fo 229 426
 ἡμίσιος fo 144
 ἡμορίς po 223 403
 ἡνλιοστροφέω fo 227 251
 ἡπειρογενής fo 229 441
 ἡρανος po 223 470
 ἡριγένεια po si 74
 ἡτορ po 58
 Ἡφαιστοτυκῆς po 223
 442
 ἡχέεις po 142
 ἡχέτης po 28
 ἡχέω po? 15
 ἡχώ po? 15
 θακέω po 208 248
 θακος(θῶκος) po 16
 θαλαμηπόλος po si 92
 θαλαμος po 16
 θαλασσόπλαγκτος po 220
 426
 θαλασσόπληκτος fo 229
 423
 θαλία po 28
 θάλλω po 16
 θάλπος po 168 435
 θάλπω po 78
 θαμβέω po 78
 θαμίζω po 99
 θαμνοῦχος fo 229 316
 θανάσιμος fo 179 368
 θανατηφόρος fo 189 316
 θαρσύνω fo 67
 θάσσω po 71
 θεήλατος fo 179 423
 θείνω po 88
 θέλγω po 16
 θελεμός po 223 471
 θέλεος(?) po 223 351
 θελκτήριος po 110
 θέλκτω po 223 459
 θεμερῶπις Do 223 403
 θεμιστός po 133
 θεοβλαβέω fo 229 251
 θεόθεν fo 90
 **θεόθρεπτος fo 229 423
 *θεοκλυτέω po 220 251
 433
- *θεόκλυτος po 223 433
 θεόκραντος po-Do 223
 423
 θεομανής fo 227 442
 θεομήτωρ po 223 460
 θεομυσής po 223 442
 θεοπρόπος tt si 107
 θεόπτυστος fo 229 423
 θέορτος po 163
 θεοστύγητος po 223 423
 θεός(σ)υτος po 223 423
 θεοτύμητος fo 133
 θεοφόρητος fo 229 423
 θεόφορος(-φόρος) fo 229
 316 320 465
 θεραποντής fo 229 402
 θερμόνους fo si 229 342
 θέσιμος po 146
 θεσπέσιος po 28
 θεσπίζω po 168 261
 θέσπισμα po 168 375 383
 θεσπιωδέω po 209 251
 θεσπιωδός po 219 326
 θεσφατηλόγος po 223 316
 θέσφατος(-ον) po 88
 θεωρίς tt 201 402
 *θηγάνη Do 220 397
 *θηγάνω Do 223 263
 *θήγω Do 78
 *θηκτός Do 220 410
 θηλυγενής fo 185 442
 *θηλυκρατής fo 229 442
 θηλυκτόνος fo 229 322
 θηλύνοος fo 229 326
 * θηλύσπορος(?) fo 229
 295
 θήν Do 89
 θήρ fo 33
 θηράσιμος fo 229 368
 θήρειος fo 179 359
 θησής fo 229 403
 *θιγγάνω Do 125
 θίς po 16
 θνήσκω dg 46
 θοάζω po 219 259
 θοινατήρ po 223 458
 θούνη po 28
 θοός po si 16
 θούρος po 73
 θούριος po 208 353
 θράσσω po 146
 θρασύπλαγχνος fo 227 326

- θρασυστομέω fo 226 251
 θρασύστομος fo 227 326
 *θραῦμα po 223 377 383
 θραύω po 134
 θρέμμα fo 179 377 383
 *θρέομαι(-εὔμαι) po 220
 266
 θρεπτήριος fo si 121
 θρηνητήρ fo 229 458
 θρηνητής fo 229 456
 θριγκώω po 97
 θρίσαι pa 236
 θροέω po 161
 θρόμβος tt 205 470
 θρώσκω po si 55
 θύελλα po 71
 θυηπολέω po 169 251
 θυηπόλος tt 218 316
 θυηφάγος po 223 316
 θυιάς po 142
 θυμαλγής po 99
 θυμηδής fo 122
 θυμοβόρος(?) po 74
 θυμοιδής fo 229 442
 θυμόμαντις fo 229 322
 θυμοπληθής fo 229 436
 442
 θύμωμα fo 229 373 383
 θύος tt 113
 θυοσκέω po 223 251
 θύραθεν fo 179 474
 θυραῖος fo 226 357
 θυροκόπος fo 229 316
 θυστάς po 219 401
 θυτήρ fo 227 458
 θῶμιγξ po 173 470
 θωμός po 211 470
 θῶπτω po 223 265
 θωρακεῖον tt 235 360
 θῶσθαι Do 211 266
 θωύσσω po 109
 ἰά po 220 345
 ἰάλλω Do? 74
 ἰαλτός Do? 223 410
 ἰαμβύς fo 229 402
 Ἰάονες pa 90
 Ἰαόνιος pa 145
 ἰάπτω po si 92
 ἰάσιμος fo 185 368
 *ἰατρόμαντις fd si 232
 289
 ἰαχέω po 88
 ἰαχή po 57
 ἰδρις po 55
 ἰδρυμα fo 185 375 383
 ἰερεῦτις(-ῦτις) fo si
 229 453 461
 ἰζω po 16
 ἰήϊος tt 160
 ἰηλεμίστρια po 223 462
 ἰήλεμος(ἰάλ-?) po 159
 ἰθαιγενής po 99
 ἰθύνω po 80
 ἰκάνω po 58
 ἰκέσιος tt 233 359
 ἰκεταδόκος fo 229 316
 ἰκμάς po 99
 ἰκνέομαι po 16
 ἰκταῖος po 223 357
 ἰκταρ po 99
 ἰκτήρ po si 219 451f 458
 ἰκτωρ po 223 451 460
 *ἰκω Do 32
 ἰλέομαι(?) tt? 107
 Ἰλιάς(adj.) dg 207 401
 ἰμείρω po 17
 ἰμερος po 17
 ἰνις di? 220 349
 ἰός(='arrow') po 55
 ἰότης po 74
 ἰοῦ(excl.) 476
 ἰουλος po 99
 ἰπώ po 174 254
 ἰππάκη fo 192 470
 *ἰππαλεκτρῶν fd si 232
 291
 ἰπηδόν fo 214 473
 ἰπηλάτης fo 121
 ἰπιάναξ po 223 295
 ἰπ(ε)λιος tt 39
 ἰπιλοχάρμης po 119
 ἰπποβάμων fo 213 369
 ἰπποβάτης fo 227 456
 ἰππογνώμων fo 229 369
 ἰππότης di 17
 ἰς tt 44
 ἰσάργυρος fo 214 312
 ἰσθμιάζω fo 229 259
 ἰσοδαίμων po 163
 ἰσόθεος fo 82
 ἰσόμευρος tt 203 326
 ἰσόνειρος fo 229 312
 ἰσόπαις fo 229 312
 ἰσόπρεσβυς fo 230 312
 ἰσόψηφος tt 203 326
 ἰσόφυχος(?) fo 230 342
 ἰστορέω fo 179 248
 *ἰσχαίνω po 209 244
 ἰτηλος po 223 398
 ἰτης po 174 456
 ἰττυγα(?) po 223 470
 ἰυγμα po 223 373 383
 ἰυγμός po 114
 ἰυγξ po 148
 ἰύζω po 92
 ἰχθυβόλος fo 230 316
 ἰχνοσκοπέω fo 227 252
 ἰχώρ tt 109
 ἰώ 476
 ἰώ po 223 476
 Καδομογενής fo 226 442
 καθαιμάσσω fo 185 264
 κάθαυμα tt 200 374 378
 383
 καθαρμός fo 179 366
 καθάρσιος tt 199 359
 404
 καθιζάνω fo 69
 καθικνέομαι fo 112
 καθιππάζομαι fo 192 277
 καινίζω po 219 261
 *καινοπηγής po 223 445
 καινοπήμων po 223 369
 καίνυμαι Do? 51
 καίνω po 161
 καίριος fo 67
 κακάγγελος fo 230 317
 *κάκαλον Do? 223 399
 κακανδρία fo 226 362
 κάκη fo 185 346
 κακόμαντις fo 230 317
 κακομέλετος fo 230 317
 κακοποιέω fo 192 252
 κακόποτος po 147
 κακορρήμων fo 230 369
 κάκοσμος fo 213 326
 κακόσπλαγχνος fo 230
 326
 κακόστρωτος fo 230 428
 κακόσχιλος fo 230 326
 κακότης Io 17
 κακουχία fo 192 362
 κακόφατις po 223 295

- κακοφρονέω fo 230 252
 κακόφρων fo 164
 καλλιγράφος fo 230 430
 καλλίκαρπος fo 227 327
 καλλίπαις fo 185 327
 καλλίπρωρος fo 227 295
 327
 καλλίρ(ρ)οος fo 60
 καλλίστευμα fo 227 374
 380 383
 καλπάζω po 210 259
 κάλυξ po 30
 καλύπτρα tt 70
 καλύπτω po 17
 κάμαξ po 72
 κάματος po 17
 καμπύλος tt 44
 καμπύλους fo 230 310
 καναχής po 223 437
 κανθύλλη po 223 470
 καππεσεῖν pa 61
 κάρα po 48
 καραμιστήρ po 223 458
 καρανόω po 223 254
 κάρβανος po 220 469
 *καρδιόδηκτος fo si 230
 406ff 425
 κάρηνον po 114
 κάρπιμος fo 185 368
 καρποτελής fo si 230
 437 444
 καρπώ dg 236 285
 κάρπωμα fo 230 375 384
 κάρτα Io? 134
 κασιγνήτη po 55
 κασίγνητος po 18
 κάσις po 141
 καταβασμός fo 230 366
 καταθάπτω fo 104
 καταθνήσκω fo 72
 καταιβάτης tt 217 456
 καταιγίζω po 174 261
 καταιθαλώ po 170 256
 καταίθω po 209 277
 καταινέω fo 151
 καταίσιος po 223 355
 καταισχυντήρ fo 230 458
 κατακάρφομαι po 223 277
 κατακρύπτω fo 36
 κατακτείνω Io 18
 καταλήγω fo 193 277
 καταλλαγή fo 193 345
 κατάμομφος fo 230 308
 καταναίω po 88
 καταναθράκω fo 226 255
 καταξάινω fo 179 277
 καταξενόομαι fo 230 256
 *καταξιόω fo 189 256
 καταπαλιός po 223 432
 καταπνέω fo 102
 καταπρίσσομαι po 223
 264
 κατάπτερος fo 227 334
 καταπτήσσω fo 103
 κατάπτυστος fo 138
 καταρράπτω fo 193 277
 καταρρινάομαι tt 218
 247
 **καταρρίπτω fo 230 277
 καταρτίω fo 136
 κατασβέννυμι fo 101
 κατασθμαίνω po 223 278
 κατασκέλλομαι po 223
 278
 κατασκήνωμα fo 230 378
 384
 κατασκήπτω fo 136
 κατάσκλιος fo 33
 κατασποδέω po 211 249
 καταστάζω po 169 278
 καταστροφή fo 189 345
 κατασφάζω fo 179 278
 κατασφραγίζω fo 186 261
 κατασχεθεῖν po 132
 καταυχέω po 223 278
 καταφαγᾶς fo 214 348
 καταφθατέομαι(?) po 223
 249
 καταφθείρω fo 189 278
 καταφθίω po 113
 καταφθορά fo 227 345
 καταφακάζω po 223 259
 καταψύχω fo 193 278
 κατεικάζω fo 189 278
 κατειργαθόμην fo 230 278
 κατεναρίζω po 220 278
 κατερέικω po 136
 κάρτευμα fo 226 375 384
 κατευχή tt 145
 κατεύχομαι tt 200 278
 κατηρεφής po 62
 κατιλλώπτω po 211 265
 **κατισχαίνω po 174 244
 κάτουδα fo 212 278
 κατοικτιζώ fo 179 261
 κατόλλυμι fo 230 278
 κατολολύω po 223 278
 κατοπτήρ fo 193 458
 κατόπτης di 97
 **κατοπιτρός di 223 467
 κάτοχος fo 179 308
 κατώρυξ fo 226 308
 καύσιμος fo 193 368
 καχλάζω po 162
 κέαρ po 49
 κεδνός po 55
 κείνος pa 45
 κελαδέω po 51
 κέλαδος po 90
 *κελαινόβρωτος po 223 433
 κελαινόομαι po 223 256
 κελαινός po 113
 κελαινόφρων po 223 327
 κελαινόχρως po 223 327
 κελευθοποιός po 223 317
 κέλευθος po 49
 κέλευ(σ)μα fo 179 375 384
 κέλλω po 113
 *κέλομαι Do 18
 κεναγγής po 223 445
 κενανδρία fo 230 362
 κένανδρος fo 227 312
 κενόφρων fo 133
 κέντημα fo 230 374 384
 κεντροδηλήτης po 223 461
 **κεράστις(κέ-?) fo
 226 461
 κεράνυλιος fo 226 354
 κέρδιστος fd si 123
 κεροτυπέω fo 230 252
 κερτομέω po 56
 κευθμών po 49
 κευθος po 56
 κεύθω po 73
 κηδεία po 147
 κηδεῖος po 114
 κηδεύω fo 179 257
 κηδος tt 43
 κηκίς po 171 402
 κημός po 171 470
 κήνυγμα(?) po 223 384
 κηνύσσομαι(?) po 223 264
 κήρ po 18
 *κηραίνω po 220 245
 κηρόπλαστος fo 227 421
 κηρύκειμα fo 230 375 384

- κι(γ)χάνω po 56
 κικλήσκω po 88
 κίκυς po 119
 *κινάθισμα po 223 374
 384
 κινητήριος fo 230 463f
 κινύρομαι po 211 264
 κικηλάτος po 223 424
 κίκκος po 99
 κικκώ po 223 254
 κισσεύς tt 234 350
 κίω po 58
 κλαγγαίνω po 223 245
 κλαγγή po 18
 κλάζω po 18
 κλαίωμαι dg 236 285
 κλάριος tt di 234 354
 κλαυθμός fo 104
 κλαυμα fo 189 375 384
 κλαυ(σ)τός fo 227 410
 κληδοῦχος(κλειδ-) tt
 217 317
 κληδών po 62
 κληζω po 147
 κληθρον tt 86
 κλητήρ tt 205 458
 κλισία po 78
 κλόνος po 51
 κλοπαῖτος fo 179 357
 κλύδων po 96
 κλυδώνιον po 170 360
 κλύζω po 62
 κλυτός po 56
 κλύω po 49
 κλωστήρ fo si 212 452
 458
 κνεφάζω po 223 259
 κνεφαῖτος po 140
 κνέφας po 98
 κνῦσα tt 42
 κνισωτός po 223 410
 κνοῦς po 223 347
 κνώδαλον po 49
 κόγχος po 174 469
 κοιλογάζτωρ fo 230 327
 κοιμάω dg 124
 κοινοβωμία fo 230 363
 κοινόμετρος po 223 327
 κοινοφιλής fo 230 446
 κοιρανέω po 93
 κοίρανος po 90
 κοίτη dm 84
 κοῦτος po 98
 κοκκίζω fo 214 261
 κολαστής tt 202 456
 κολοσσός po 174 470
 κολπίας fo 230 365
 κολυμβητήρ fo 230 458
 κόμιστρον tt 203 464
 κομμός fo 193 366
 κομπάζω po 147
 κόμπασμα po 211 375 384
 κομπέω po 78
 κομπολύρας po 223 347
 κόμπος po 78
 κόναβος po 119
 κονία dm 69
 κονίω fo 112
 κοννέω po 223 249
 κόπανον fo 230 397
 κόπος fo 213 347
 κορέννυμι(-έω) po 63
 κορκορυγή po 211 345
 κόρος po 28
 κόρος(κοῦ-) po 18
 κόρη(-ρη) po 65
 κόρυμβος po 98
 κόρυς po 113
 κοταίνω po 223 245
 κότος po 88
 κουρά fo 179 345
 κούριμος fo 227 368
 κουροβόρος po 223 317
 κουφόνος fo 227 327
 κραδαίνω po 64
 κραδία pa 54
 κράζω po 171 263
 *κραίνω Do 78
 κραιπνός po 90
 κραιπνόσυτος po 223 428
 κραιπνοφόρος po 223 302
 κραταίλειος po 220 327
 κραταίλος po 88
 κραταίπιλος po 223 327
 κρατερός po 32
 κρεκτός po 220 410
 κρεμάς fo 230 401
 κρεόβοτος po 223 421
 κρεοκοπέω fo 227 252
 κρεουργός fo si 230 339
 κρέων po 51
 κρηναῖτος fo 101
 κρηπίς tt 157
 κριθάω fo 227 247
 *κρίμα fo 230 377 384
 395
 κρίμνημι po 162
 κροκόβαπτος po 223 426
 κροκοβαφής po 223 445
 κροτησμός fo 230 366
 κροτητός fo 226 410
 κρύβδα fo 94
 κρύος di? 100
 κρυπτάδιος fo 75
 κρυσταλλοπήξ po 223 323
 κρυφαῖτος fo 151
 κρωσσός Do? 219 469
 κτέανον po 18
 κτεάτειρα po 223 462
 κτήσιος tt 199 359
 κτύπος po 18
 *κυανῶπις po 59
 κυδάζω Do 210 259
 κύδιστος po 74
 κύδος po 32
 κυδρός po 32
 κυκλωτός fo 230 410
 κυκνόμορφος fo 230 331
 *κύμα(=κύημα) dm 233
 378 384
 κυμαίνω fo si 83
 κυματίας fo 193 366
 κύμβαλον po 174 399
 κυνηγετέω fo 179 252
 κυνοθρασής fo 230 445
 κυνόφρων fo 230 331
 κύντερος(-τατος) po si 110
 κυπτός fo 230 410
 κυρέω(-ρω) Io 18
 κυρίζω po 174 264
 κύτος po 134
 κώκυμα po 219 375 384
 κωκυτός po 56
 κωκύω po 110
 κῶλον po 134
 κωλυτήριος fo 230 463
 κωλύτωρ fo 230 460
 κωπήρης fo 186 450
 κωρυκίς fo 230 403
 λάβρος po 18
 λαβροστομέω po 223 252
 λαβρόσυτος po 223 428
 λάγιμος fo 230 396
 λαγοδαίτης po 223 456
 λαῦλαψ po 59
 λαίος po 220 471
 λαῦφος po 73
 λακάζω po 223 259
 λακίς po 140

- λάκτισμα fo 227 374 384
 λαμπαδηφόρος tt 218 317
 λάμπη(?) po 223 346
 λαμπουρίς fo 230 402
 λαμπρύνω fo 179 247
 λαμπτήρ fo 101
 λαμπτηρουχία fo 230 363
 λάξ po 72
 λαοδάμας pa 236 317
 λαοπόρος pa 236 317
 λαπαδόνος po 224 396
 λαπάσσω tt 205 264
 λάσκω po 63
 Λατογένεια pa 236 442
 λάτρον po 224 464
 λαχή po 224 345
 λάχος Do 125
 λείβω po 19
 λειμώνιος po 171 354
 λειχήν tt 205 470
 λεκτός tt 107
 λέκτρον po 91
 λεόντειος fo 144
 λεοντοβάμων fo 230 370
 *λεοντόχορτος fo 230
 324
 λέπαδνον po 72
 λέπαργος po 224 323
 λέπας po 135
 λεπτόδομος po 224 302
 λεπτοσπάθης po 224
 428
 λεπτοφάμαθος(?) po 224
 327
 λεύκασπις fo 101
 λευκήρης fo 230 450
 λευκόπτερος fo 227 327
 λευκόπλωλος fo 164
 λευκοστεφής fo 230 446
 λευρός po 92
 λεύσιμος po 220 368
 λευσμός po 220 366
 λεύσσω po 49
 λευστήρ po 171 458
 λέχειος(?) po 224 359
 λέχος po 49
 λεωργός po 136
 λήθω po 19
 ληϊς fo 83
 λῆμα po 125
 λῆνος po 224 435
 λιβάς po 208 401
 λίβος po 224 435
 λιγαίνω po 119
 λίγνυς po 171 349
 λιγύς po 56
 λιθάς fo si 122
 λιμοθνής fo 230 442
 λινοδέσμος fo 230 331
 λινοπτερος fo 230 331
 λινορραφής fo 227 442
 λινοσινής po si 224 444
 λινοφθόρος fo 230 317
 λιπαρόθρονος fd 232 295
 λιπαρός dm 38
 λιπόναυς fo 230 310
 λύπος fo 189 435
 λύπτομαι po 224 265
 λισσάς po 162
 λίσσομαι po 19
 λιτανός po 224 396
 λιτή po 79
 λύψ po 224 470
 λιφουρία po 224 363
 *λογγάζω Do? 211 259
 λόγχη po 147
 λουιβή po 91
 λουιγός po 89
 λούσθιος po 161
 λοπάω po 224 247
 λουτήριον fo 214 464
 λουτροδάϊκτος po 224
 426
 λοχαγέτης fo 227 456
 λόχευμα po 220 374
 375
 λοχύτης tt si 204 452
 456
 λόχος dm 233 347
 λυγρός po 19
 λυκηδόν(?) fo 230 473
 λυκοδύκτος fo 230 424
 λῦμα po 96
 λυμαντήριος fo 230 463f
 λύμη fo 180 346
 λυπρός fo 102
 λύσιμος fo 186 368
 λυτήρ fo 227 458
 λυτήριος fo 151
 **λυτρός di 224 467
 λωίων(λῶστος) po 19
 λωτίζομαι po 220 261
 λώτισμα po 220 377 384
 μᾶ Do 224
 μάθος fo 138
 μαίμαω po 116
 μαινάς fo 90
 μαινόλης po 132
 μάκαρ(-αιρα) tt 39
 μακαρίτης tt si 218 453
 456
 μακεδνός po 119
 *μάκελλα po 111
 μακιστήρ po si 224 453
 458
 μάκιστος fo 101
 μακραίων fo 189 327
 μακρηγορέω fo 186 252
 μακροβίωτος po-fo 224 328
 μακροσκελής fo 193 446
 μαλακογνώμων fo 230 370
 *μαλερός po si 91
 μαλθακίζομαι fo 186 261
 μαλθακός po 19
 μαλθάσσω fo 180 264
 μαλκίω po 174 265
 μαλλός fo 96
 μανδύη po 224 469
 μανόσπορος po 224 302
 **μανοστήμων po 224 328
 μαντεῖος tt 160
 μάντευμα fo 151
 μαντικολέω fo 230 252
 μάομαι(μῶ-,μάομαι) di
 51
 μάραγμα po 209 470
 μαργαίνω po 100
 μαργάω po 219 247
 μαργόομαι po 163
 μάργος po 29
 μαριλευτής(?) po 224 456
 μαρμαύρω po 57
 μάρπις po 224 349
 μάρπω po 49
 μάσων po 81
 μάστειρα po 224 462
 μαστήριος tt 234 463
 μαστικίτηρ fo 230 451 458
 μαστικίτωρ fo 230 451 460
 μασχαλίζομαι fo 227 261
 μασχαλιστήρ fo 193 452
 458
 ματᾶζω po 219 261
 ματάω po 119
 *ματεύω Do 88
 *μάτη Do 142
 μαυρόω po 75
 μαχαιροφόρος fo 193 317
 μάχλος po 111

- μάψ Do 119
 μεγαίρω po 75
 μεγαλαυχέω po 174 252
 μέγλαυχος po 149
 μεγαλήγορος fo 193 317
 μέγλοιτος po 224 328
 μεγαλόμητις po 224 328
 μεγαλόστονος po 224 302
 μεγαλοσχήμεν fo 230 328
 μεγασθενής po 52
 μεγαυχής po 163
 μεγιστότιμος fo 230 302
 μεθαίρέω fo 122
 μεθαρμόζω fo 226 278
 μέθυ fo 75
 μεθύστερος(-ον) fo 112
 μειζονώτερος fo 230 469
 μέλιγμα po 114
 μειλικτήριον po 224 464
 μειλίσσω po 114
 μελάγκερως fo 230 328
 μελάγκροκος po 224 328
 μελάγχυμις po 171 342
 μελαγχύτων fo 230 328
 μέλαθρον po 49
 μελαμβαθής fo 226 446
 μελαμπαγής fo 230 446
 μελάναιγλις tt 234 328
 μελάνδετος fo 121
 μελάνδρους fd 232 468
 μελανέμωρο-di 224 328
 μελανθής(?) fo 230 446
 μελάνικπος fo 230 328
 μελανόζυξ fo 230 302
 μελανόστερφος po 224 328
 μελεοπαθής po 224 446
 μελεόπωνος po 224 317
 μέλεος po 71
 μέλημα fo 131
 μελίγλωσσος fo 160
 μελίζω fo 131
 μελισσονόμος fo 230 317
 μελίφρων fo si 60
 μελλώ Do? 224 350
 μέλπω po 51
 μέμονα po 80
 μένος po 19
 μέριμνα po 19
 μέροψ dm 106
 **μέσαγκτος po 224 428
 μεσημβρινός fo 193 396
 *μεσολαβής fo 230 446
 μεσόμφαλος fo 212 328
 μεταδίωμα po 224 279
 μεταίτιος fd 196 298
 μεταίχμιον po 169 360
 μετακοιμίζομαι fo 230 261
 μετάκοινος fo 230 298
 **μεταλγέω po 220 279
 μεταλλακτός fo 165
 μεταμανθάνω fd 198 279
 *μεταπτοέω po 224 279
 μεταστένω po 114
 μετατίκτω fo 230 279
 μετάτροπος fo 112
 μεταϋθις fo 193 475
 μηδαμά Io 135
 μήδεα po 93
 μήδομαι po 49
 μηλόβοτος po 149
 μήλον po si 49
 μηλοτρόφος po 132
 μηλοφόνος po 224 317
 *μήνη Do? 92
 μήνις po 19
 μηνίω po 20
 μηνυτήρ fo 230 459
 μήτις po 92
 μητραλοίας tt 205 347
 μητρόθεν fo 151
 μητροκασιγνήτη po si 224 295
 μητροκτονέω fo 186 252
 μητροκτόνος tt si 203 317 340
 μητροφόνος fo 230 317
 μηχανοραφέω fo 230 252
 μήχαρ Do? 224 470
 μαιφόνος tt 43
 μίασμα tt 200 375 377 380 384
 μιάστωρ po 219 460
 μικκός Do 174 469
 μιλιτόπρεπτος fd 232 420
 μίμημα fo 186 375 377 384
 μίμνω po 56
 μῆμος fo 186 470
 μινύθω po 31
 μινύρομαι po 210 264
 μινυρός po 211 398
 μιξοβόας fo 144
 μιξόθροος po 224 304
 μιξόμβροτος po 224 297
 μίσημα fo 226 377 384
 μισητός fo 138
 μισόθεος fo 230 311
 μνήμων tt 108
 μνησιπήμων po 224 370
 μνήστωρ fo 230 460
 μογερός po-Do 208 398
 *μογέω Do 72
 μοιράω fo 193 285
 μοιρόκραντος po-Do 224 424
 μολεῖν Do 20
 μολπάζω po 211 259
 μολπή po 49
 μολπηδόν po 224 473
 μομφή fo 151
 μονάς fo 227 401
 μονογενής fo 104
 μονόδους fo 230 328
 μονόζυξ fo 230 302
 μονόκλαυ(σ)τος fo 230 427
 μονομάχος fo 213 302
 μονόρρυθμος fo 230 302
 μονόσκηπτρος po 224 328
 μονοστιβής po 224 446
 μονόφρουρος fo 230 302
 μονόφρων fo 230 302
 μονόφηφος fo 165
 μόριμος po 93
 μόρος di 20
 μόρσιμος po 20
 μόρφωμα fo 227 378 385
 μουνώψ pa 236 328
 μουσόμαντις fo 214 322
 μουσομήτωρ fo 230 317
 μόχθημα po 219 374 375 378 385
 μόχθος po 20
 μυδροκτυπέω po 224 252
 μύδρος tt 204 471
 μύζω po 174 263
 μυθέομαι fd 37
 μυκηθμός fo 119
 μύκημα fo 227 375 385
 μυκτηροκόμπος po si 224 339
 μύουρος fo 193 295
 μυρηρός fo 214 398
 μυριετής fo 193 446
 μυριοταγός(?) po 224 317

- μυριωπός fo 230 329
 μύσαγμα po 224 377 385
 μύσος po 169 435
 μυθίζω po 224 261
 μύχιος po 119
 μυχόθεν po 224 475
 μυχός po 20
 μωμάομαι(-έομαι) po 66
 μωμητός po 224 410
 μωραίνω fo 186 245
 νάτος 113
 ναίω po 49
 νᾶμα po 169 375 385
 ναρθηκοπλήρωτος po 224
 426
 ναρός po 220 398
 ναύαρχος dg 236 317
 ναυβάτης fo 151
 ναύπορος fo si 227 339
 ναύστολος(?) fo 230 322
 ναυτίλος fo 180 471
 ναύφρακτος fo 213 422
 νεάγγελτος fo 230 429
 νεάζω fo 212 259
 νεαίρετος fo 230 429
 νεᾶνις fo 52
 νεβρός po 29
 νεβροφόνος po 174 317
 νείκη po 220 346
 νεῖκος po 20
 Νειλῶτις fo 230 461
 νεύρα(?) po 220 471
 νεκροδέγμων fo 230 370
 νέκυσ di 20
 νέμεις po 21
 νεμέτωρ tt 234 460
 νεόγαμος fo 186 302
 νεογενής fo 193 446
 νεογνός po 98
 νεόδρεπτος po 224 429
 νεόδροπος po 224 302
 νεοζυγής fo 230 446
 νεόθηλος po 224 302
 νεόκοτος po 224 342
 *νεοκράς fo 214 401
 νεόκτιτος fo 165
 νεολαία po 209 365
 νεόλεκτρος po 224 329
 νεοπαθής fo 230 446
 νεόπολις po 224 295
 νεόρρυτος fo 230 429
 νεοσπαθής po 224 446
 νεόσπορος fo 230 302
 νεοσφαγής fo 226 446
 νεότομος fo 226 302
 νεότροφος fo 214 302
 νεοχμός po 134
 νεόω fo 165
 νέρθε(ν) po 113
 νέρτερος tt 217 472
 νεῦμα po 174 374 385
 νεφέλη fo 33
 νηδύς po 96
 *νηλεής(-λής) po 56
 νηλίκους po 220 342
 νημερτής po 119
 νήνεμος po 98
 νηπιάζω Io 174 259
 *νήπιος Io 21
 νηριτοτρόφος(?) po 224
 317
 νησαῖος fo 227 357
 νησιώτης dg 158
 νηφάλιος fo 230 360
 νικηφόρος fo 151
 νιν Do 130
 νίπτρα fo 226 464f
 νιφάς po 91
 νομάς fo 151
 νόμειμα fo 230 377 385
 νόμισμα dm 215 377
 *νοσσός Do 220 469
 νόστιμος di? 114
 νόστος po 21
 νόσφι(ν) po 58
 νοσφίζω po? 21
 νοτίζω fd 198 261
 νότιος dm 39
 νουθέτημα fo 180 374 385
 νύκτηρος fo 212 472
 νυκτηγορέω fo 227 252
 νυκτηρεφής po 224 442
 *νυκτίπλαγκτος po 224
 409 426
 * νυκτίσεμνος(?) fo 230
 321
 νυκτίφοιτος fo 230 321
 νυκτιφρούρητος fo 230
 426
 νυμφικός fo 180 435
 νυμφόκλαυτος fo 230 424
 νυμφοκόμος fo si 227 317
 340
 νυμφόστιμος fo 230 318
 νύχιος fo 112
 νωθής po 98
 νωμάω po 79
 νῶν dg 87
 νώνυμος po 81
 νωτίζω fo 226 261
 ξενοδόκος fo 75
 *Ξενόστιμος fo 230 318
 ξεληφόρος fo 213 318
 *Ξιφοδόγητος po 224
 409 422
 Ξιφοκτόνος fo 226 322
 Ξιφουλκός fo 230 318
 Ξουθός po 158
 Ξυλουργία fo 230 363
 Ξυνός Io 31
 ὄα po 211 471
 ὄα po 224 476
 ὄβρικαλα Do 224 469
 ὄβριμος po 57
 ὄβριχα Do 220 469
 ὄδάξ po 89
 ὄδιος fo 227 354
 ὄδιωμα fo 230 378 385
 ὄδημή pa 45
 ὄδοιπορέω fo 189 252
 ὄδοιπόρος fo 33
 ὄδῶ fo 186 254
 ὄδυνοσπᾶς fo 230 401
 ὄδυρμα po 219 375 385
 ὄδυρμός po 186 367
 ὄθουνεκα fo 226 476
 οἰακονόμος po 224 318
 οἰακοστροφῶ po 224 252
 οἰακοστροφός po 162
 *οἷαξ tt 139
 οἷγω po 57
 οἰδματσίεις po 224 403
 οἰζύς po 74
 οἰκητήρ fo 227 451 459
 οἰκήτωρ fo 180 451 460
 οἰκουρέω fo 189 252
 οἰκουρός fo 180 318
 οἰκοφύλαξ fo 230 318
 οἰκτιζῶ fo 180 261
 οἰκτισμός fo 193 367
 οἰκτιστός fo 230 410
 οἷμος po 79
 οἷμαγῆ po 79
 οἷμαγμα po 220 375 385
 οἷμάζω po 63
 οἷμακτός(?) po 211 410
 οἷνηρός fo 128
 οἷνώ fo 101
 *οἰόβουκόλος po 224 295

- οἶος po 51
 οἰόφρων po 224 302
 οἰστοδέγμων po 224 370
 οἰστράω po 169 247
 οἰστρήλατος po 220 424
 οἰστροδίνητος po 224 424
 οἰστροδόνητος po 211 424
 οἰστρόδονος po 224 320
 οἰστροπλήξ po 219 321
 οἴχωκα dg 109
 οἴω Do 111
 οἴωνόθροος po 224 321
 οἴωνοκτόνος fd 233 318
 οἴωνοπόλος po 93
 οἴωνός dm 53
 ὀκορνός po 224 471
 ὀκριόεις po 93
 ὀκρύς po 174 403
 ὀλβύζω po 208 261
 ὀλβιος tt 40
 ὀλβος po 21
 ὀλέθριος fo 101
 *ὀλέκω Do? 116
 ὀλιγοδραυία po 224 363
 ὀλκή fo 193 345
 ὀλλυμι po 21
 ὀλολυγμός po 209 367
 ὀλολύζω po 80
 ὀλοςός po 49
 ὀμαιμος fo 151
 ὀμαίμων fo 180 338
 ὀμαρτέω po 63
 ὀμαυλία fo 230 363
 *ὀμβρόκτυπος po 148 224 295
 ὀμβροφόρος po 211 318
 ὀμήγουρις po 57
 ὀμιλητός fo 230 410
 ὀμιλος fo 83
 ὀμειγμα po 224 375 385
 *ὀμμα po? si 22
 ὀμματοστερής po 219 436 442
 *ὀμματώ po si 224 255
 ὀμοδέμνιος po 224 338
 ὀμοιοκρεπής fd 233 446
 ὀμοκλή po 93
 Ὀμολωός po 220 403
 ὀμόπιτερος fo 186 338
 ὀμόσπλαγχνος fo 227 338
 ὀμόσπορος fo 90
 ὀμόστολος fo 227 338
 ὀμότοιχος fo 193 338
 ὀμφή po 56
 *ὀμῶς Do 22
 ὀνειρόμαντις fo 215 322
 ὀνειρόφαντος fo 230 426
 ὀνήσιμος po 99
 ὀνησις po 96
 ὀνθος po 119
 ὀνοτάζω po 119
 ὀξυβάας fo 230 347
 *ὀξύγλυκος tt si 205 290
 ὀξύγοος po 224 302
 ὀξύθυμος fo 186 329
 ὀξυκάρδιος fo 215 329
 ὀξυμήνιτος po 224 427
 ὀξύμολπος po 224 302
 ὀξυπευκής fd 233 446
 ὀξύπρωρος fo 230 329
 ὀξύστομος fo 213 329
 ὀξύχειρ fo 193 329
 ὀπαδός po 79
 ὀπάζω po 51
 ὀπάνω po 79
 ὀπιθε(ν) po 93
 ὀπισθοβριθής po 224 449
 ὀπισθόπους fo 227 314
 ὀπλισμός fo 230 367
 ὀπλιτοπάλης po 224 348
 ὀπλόκτυπος po 224 296
 ὀπλότερος po 89
 ὀπ(π)όθι fo 122
 ὀπτήρ po 99
 ὀργάζω di? 172 259
 ὀργεών tt 201 471
 ὀργια tt 85
 *ὀρεγμα Do 186 374 385
 ὀρειος(οὔρ-) fo 34
 ὀρεσκός(-κῶς) po 74
 ὀρθιάζω fo 230 259
 ὀρθόβουλος fo 165
 ὀρθοδαής po 224 446
 ὀρθοδύκαιος fo 230 358
 ὀρθόθριξ fo 230 311
 ὀρθόκερως fo 227 329
 ὀρθομαντεία fo 230 364
 ὀρθονόμος fo 230 302
 ὀρθοστάθην fo 193 473
 ὀρθώνυμος fo 230 329
 ὀρισμα fo 186 380 385
 ὀρκάνη po 171 397
 *ὄρκωμα fo 230 374 377 385
 ὄρκωμοτέω fo 212 252
 ὄρμαίνω fo 60
 ὄρμος(='cord') po 29
 ὄρνυμι po 50
 ὄροθύνω po 119
 ὄρον tt 205 471
 ὄροτύπος fo 230 318
 ὄρούω po 22
 ὄρσολοπέομαι po 119
 ὄρτάλιχος Do 210 469
 ὄρφνατος po 114
 ὄρχαμος po 119
 ὄρχημα fo 154
 ὄρχησιμός fo 230 367
 ὄσσε po 56
 ὄστε fo 59
 ὄστρακώω fo 230 256
 ὄσφυαλγής po 174 443
 ὄτλος po 224 347
 ὄτοβέω po 224 249
 ὄτοβος po 117
 ὄτοτοῦ po 219 476
 ὄτοτύζω po 211 263
 ὄτρύνω po 56
 οὔδαμά Io 135
 οὔδας po 113
 οὔθαρ po 100
 οὔνεκα fo 52
 οὔρανη fo 227 397
 οὔρανίζω fo 230 261
 οὔρανομήκης fo 84
 οὔρανοστεγής fo si 230 444
 οὔρανοῦχος fo 230 318
 οὔρίζω po 221 261
 οὔριος tt 129
 οὔριοστάτης po 224 456
 οὔρος po 79
 οὔτάζω po 74
 οὔτιδανός po 120
 οὔτις dg 54
 ὀφέλλω po 93
 ὀφθαλμωρύχος fo 230 318
 ὄφρα po 51
 *ὄχετον tt 205 360
 ὄχετεύω fo 193 257
 ὄχέω dg 46
 ὄχημα fo 180 378 380 385
 ὄχθος fo 127

- ὀχλέω po 99
 ὀχμάζω po 220 260
 ὀχος fo 34
 ὀψ po 50
 ὄψανον po 224 397
 ὀψίγονος fo 69
 ὀψίκοιτος po 224 305
 παγκαίνιστος po 224 429
 πάγκανος fo 67
 πάγκλαυ(σ)τος fo 227 427 429
 παγκληρία fo 226 363
 πάγκοινος fo 151
 παγκρατής tt 131
 πάγκροτος fo 230 305
 πάγος dm 38
 πάχαλκος fo 120
 πάχχυ po 32
 παιδείος fo 154
 παιδνός fo 121
 παιδόμερος(?) po 224 296
 παιδολέτωρ(-τεира) fo 227 460
 παιδολυμάς fo 230 401
 παιδοτρόφος fo 143
 *παιδότρωτος fo si 230 407 425
 παιώνιος tt 217 354
 παλαιγενής fo 112
 παλαιόφρων fo 230 318
 πάλαισμα fo 152
 παλαίφατος fo 94
 παλαίχθων po 224 338
 παλάμη dm 38
 παλαμναῖος tt 200 357
 παλίγκοτος po 126
 *παλιμμήκης fo 230 449
 παλίμπλαγκτος po 224 430
 παλίμποινα po 224 305
 παλίνορτος po 224 430
 παλινστομέω fo 230 252
 παλύντονος fo 103
 παλύντροπος fo 164
 παλιντυχής fo 230 449
 παλύροχθος po 224 305
 πάλλευκος fo 227 297
 πάλλω po 22
 πάλμυς po 142
 πάλος po 134
 παλτός po 172 410
 παμβαφής(?) fo 230 447
 *πάμβοτος po si 224, 407 425
 πάμμαχος fo 194 305
 παμμήτωρ fo 227 297
 παμμιγής fo 230 447
 πάμμικτος fo 230 429
 παμπήδην po 142
 παμψησία po 209 364
 **παμπόρθης fo 230 348
 πάμπρεκτος fd 233 427
 παμφαής fo 212 447
 *πάμφθαρτος fo 230 429
 πάμφορος fo 154
 πανάθλιος fo 212 297
 παναίολος po 120
 παναῖτιος fo 230 297
 παναληθής fo 194 297
 *πανάλωτος fo 230 429
 πανάρκετος fo 230 427
 παναρκής fo 230 447
 πανδάκρυτος fo 226 427-9
 πανδημία fo 194 363
 πάνδικος fo 226 338
 πανδοκέω fo 230 252
 πανδόκος fo 165
 πάνδυρτος po 219 427
 **πανεργάτης fo 230 456
 πανήμερος fo si 189 339
 πάννυχος fo 34
 πάνουζυς po 224 338
 πανοῖμοι fo 230 476
 πάνολβος po 224 339
 πανομιλί fo 230 474
 πάνοπλος fo 143
 πανόπτης tt 217 456
 πάνορμος fo 122
 πανός po 208 469
 πάνσοφος fo 180 297
 παντᾶ pa 158
 παντάλας po 209 298
 πανταρκής fo 230 447
 παντευχία po 209 363
 πάντεχνος fo 166
 πάντολμος fo 164
 παντομισής fo 230 447
 παντόπτης tt 217 457
 παντόσεμνος fo 230 298
 παντότολμος fo 230 305
 παντόφυρτος fo 230 429
 πάντρομος fo 230 305
 πάντροπος fo 230 305
 πανώλεθρος fo 180 339
 πανώλης fo 226 447
 πάνωρος fo si 230 339
 *πάομαι Do 126
 παπαῦ po 169 476
 πάπ(π)ας Do 111
 παπαίνω po 58
 πάρα di? 22
 παραβασία(or παραιβ- or παρβ-) fo 122
 παραθέλω po 224 279
 *παραῖτιος fd si 215 298
 παρακλίνω fo 104
 παρακοπή fd 198 345
 παράκοπος fd 215 308
 παράκτιος fo 226 355
 παράλιος dg 236 356
 παραλλαγή fo 194 345
 παράμουςος fo 227 334
 παραμυκάομαι fo 231 279
 παρανικᾶω fo 231 279
 παράνοος fo 231 308
 παράορος po 75
 παραπαῦ fo 197 279
 παραπαφύσκω po 120
 παράρρυσις po 224 434
 παράσημος fd 196 308
 παρασκοπέω(?) fd 198 279
 παρασπιστής fo 227 457
 παρασταδόν fo 76
 παραστατέω fo 212 252
 παραστεύχω di 221 280
 παρασύρω fo 189 280
 παρασχεθεῖν po 72
 πάραυτα fo 186 475
 παραφορά fo 231 345
 παρβάδην pa 236 473
 παρβαίνω pa 124
 παρβατός pa 236 432
 παρειπεῖν fo 122
 παρείρω fo 194 280
 παρεκβαίνω fo 104
 παρεκπεράω po 224 280
 παρεξέρχομαι fo 67
 πάρευνος po 224 314
 παρηβάω fo 194 280
 παρηγόρημα fo 227 375 386
 *παρηγορία fo 231 363
 παρηγός(-ρήης) po 147

- πάρηξις(?) fd 233 434
 παρθένειος fo 165
 παρθενεύω fo 186 257
 παρθένιος fo 53
 παρθένος(adj.) dg 236
 παρθενόσφαγος fo si
 231 340
 παρθενών fo 227 395
 Παρνησίς fo 166
 πάροιθε(v) po 56
 πάροιχος fo 137
 παρούχομαι fo si 35
 *πάρορνος fo 231 334
 πάρος po 79
 παροφώνημα fo 231 377
 386
 παρώνυμος fo 194 334
 πασσαλεύω tt 235 257
 πάταγος po 22
 πατέομαι po 31
 πατησμός fo 231 367
 πάτρα fo 34
 πατραδέλφεια fo 231 364
 πατροκτονέω fo 231 253
 πατροκτόνος fo 226 318
 πατροστερήσις fo 231 443
 πατροφόνος tt 108
 **πατρωνύμιος fo 231
 356
 παῦρος po 50
 παυσάνεμος fo 231 311
 παύσυβρις fo 231 311
 παχνώ po 115
 πεδαύχιμος po-Do 224
 356
 πεδάσρος po-Do 143
 πεδάσριος po-Do 159
 πεδάω po 31
 πεδιήρης fo 231 450
 πεδιονόμος fo 231 318
 πεδοβάμων pa 236 370
 *πεδόθεν po 57
 πέδοικος po-Do 163
 πέδον fo 90
 πεδοστιβής po 220 443
 πεζονόμος fo 231 318
 πεζοφόρος po-di? 224
 318
 πειθάνωρ fo 231 311
 πειθαρχος fo 231 311
 πειρά po 224 345
 πεισιβροτος po 224 311
 πεῖσμα po 64
 πελάγιος fo 186 354
 πελάζω po 22
 πελάθω po 209 264
 πελανός(πέ-?)tt 200 471
 πέλας tt 43
 πελατεῦω po 224 258
 πελάτης tt 202 457
 πέλεια di? 109
 πελειάς Io? 79
 πελειοθρέμων po-di?
 224 370
 πέλλυτρα po 221 465
 πέλω po 50
 κελώριος po 89
 κερμάζω po 120
 κερμαστής po 224 457
 πέμφιξ po 142
 πένθεια(?) fo 231 364
 πένθημα fo 231 374 386
 πενήμων(?) fo 231 370
 πενήτηρ(-τρια) fo 226
 459
 πενήτηριος fo 231 463f
 πένθιμος fo 227 368
 πενήκοντάπαις fo 231
 296 333
 πέπλωμα fo 226 378 386
 πέποιθα dg 46
 πέρα dg 236 471
 περάω po 22
 πέργαμα po si 141
 πέρθω po 56
 περιβαρύς fo 231 299
 περιδρομος dg 73
 περιθύμος fo 194 334
 περικλυστος po 209 432
 περιναίω po 224 280
 περιόργος(?) fo 231 334
 περιπέμπτος(?) fd 233
 433
 περιπετής fd 196 448
 περιπύτων po 225 280
 περιρρυτος fo 67
 περισεπτος fo 231 432
 περισηκνώω fo 231 255
 περισεύδω fo 231 280
 περισσόφωνος fo 231 329
 περιστιχίζω po 225 261
 *περύφωνος fd si 94
 περιώδυνος fo 194 334
 περσέπολις po 131
 Περούς fo 194 403
 περσονομέομαι fo 231 253
 περσονόμος fo 231 318
 *πέσημα fo 226 374 380
 386 390
 πεσσονομέω fd 216 253
 πέτασμα fo 194 377 386
 πετραῖος dm 38
 πετρηρεφής po 220 443
 πέτρινος fo 180 396
 πέτρος fo 82
 πεύθομαι po 56
 πευθῶ po Do? 225 350
 πευκήεις fd 232 403
 πηγαῖος fo 186 357
 πηδάλιον tt 44
 πήδημα fo 226 374 386
 πηλόπλαστος fo 231 422
 πήμα po 50
 πημαίνω po 63
 πημονή po 169 397
 πιαίνω po 126
 *πίασμα po 225 380 386
 πικρόγλωσσος fo 231 329
 πικρόκαρπος fo 231 329
 πικμπρημι po 63
 πίνος po 219 347
 πινύσκω po 75
 πισσήρης fo 231 450
 *πισσοκώνητος po 225
 409 422
 πιστός(=ποτός) fo 231 410
 πιστός(act.) dm 139
 *πίστωμα fo 194 374 377
 386
 πύσυνος po 29
 πύτων po 132
 πύτυλος po 209 471
 πυφάσκω po 93
 πύων po 31
 πλαγκτός po 115
 πλάνη fo 186 346
 πλάνημα fo 227 374 386
 πλανοστιβής po 225 443*
 πλάξ tt 161
 πλατός(-στός?) po 225
 410
 πλάτις po 211 461
 πλατύρροος fo 231 302
 πλειότερος fo si 122
 πλειστήρης fo 231 450
 πλειστηρίζομαι fd 233 261

- πλεκτανάω ρο 225.247
 πλεκτάνη fo 194 397
 *πλέκτη fo 186 347
 πλεκτός tt 43
 πλεύρωμα fo 231 375 378
 πλέως ρο 63
 πληθύνομαι fo 231 246
 πληθύω fo 180 265
 πλήθω tt 44
 πλημυρίς ρο 80
 πλύνθουμα fo 231 376 386
 πλινθουφής fo 231 443
 πλόκαμος ρο 29
 πλόκος fo 133
 πλουτίζω fo 189 262
 πλουτογηθής ρο 225 443
 πλουτόχθων ρο si 225
 342
 πνοή fo 34
 ποδένδυτος fo 231 426
 ποδήρης fo 186 451
 ποδιστήρ fo 231 459
 ποδουχέω tt 205 253
 ποδόφηστρον ρο 225 465
 ποδώκεια ρο 64
 ποδώκης ρο si 65
 ποικιλεύμων ρο-di 225
 329
 ποκύκλιμα fo 102
 ποικυλόνωτος fo 165
 ποικυλῶ fo 231 256
 *ποιμανόριον fo 231 361
 *ποιμάνωρ fo 231 324
 ποιναίτωρ ρο 220 460
 ποιινή tt 86
 ποιονόμος ρο 225 319
 ποῦφυγμα Do 225 374 386
 πολεμόκραντος ρο-Do 225
 424
 πολεμοφόδος fo 231 322
 πολεύω(-έω) ρο 109
 πολιάνομαι fo 231 245
 πολιδοχος(-οῦχος) tt
 156
 πολιήτης Io? 29
 πόλισμα fo 180 376 386
 πολισσονόμος ρο si 225
 319 340
 πολισσοῦχος tt 234 319
 πολυαίμων fo 231 329
 πολυάνδρος fo 231 296
 329
 πολυάνωρ fo 213 329
 πολύβοτος ρο 225 433
 πολύγομος fo 76
 πολυγόνος fo 194 319
 πολύδακρυς fo 36
 πολυδάκρυτος fo 112
 πολύδονος ρο 225 303
 πολύδρομος fo 231 303
 πολυεπής ρο 220 447
 πολυευκτος fo 194 429
 πολυηλάκωτος ρο 225 329
 πολύθεος fo 231 329
 πολυθρέμων fo 231 370
 πολύθρηνος fo 227 303
 πολύθροος ρο 225 303
 πολυκανής ρο 225 447
 πολύκλαυ(σ)τος fo 143
 πολύκλητος fo 122
 πολυκούρανος ρο 225 319
 πολυκρατής fo 166
 πολυκτόνος fo 227 319
 πολύμυτος fo 215 329
 πολύμνηστος fo 231 429
 πολυμνήστωρ fo 231 460
 πολυναύτης fo 231 330
 πολύξενος(-ξείνος) fo
 94
 πολυπάλακτος ρο 225 429
 πολυπενθής fo 122
 πολύπλαγκτος ρο 56
 πολύπλανος fo 227 303
 πολύπονος fo 152
 πολύπυρος fo 122
 πολύρροθος ρο 225 303
 πολύρ(ρ)υτος fo 227 427
 πολυσινης ρο 225 447
 πολυσκεδής fo 231 447
 πολυστεφής fo 227 447
 πολυστομέω fo 231 253
 πολύστονος ρο 56
 πολύτεκνος fo 187 330
 πολυφθόρος fo 164
 πολύχειρ fo 189 330
 πολύχρυσος fo 34
 πολύχωστος fo 231 429
 πολύψαμμος ρο 225 330
 πομπαῖτος tt 166
 πόμπιμος fo 164
 πομπός tt 106
 ποντίζω ρο 221 262
 πόντιος tt 129
 ποντομέδων ρο 159
 πόντονδε ρο 93
 πόντος ρο 23
 πόποι ρο 89
 πορευν dg 61
 *πόρευμα fo 227 374
 378 386
 *πορευτός fo 231 410
 πορθήτωρ fo 231 460
 πόρθμευμα fo 231 380 387
 πορθμεύω fo 152
 πόριμος fo 187 368
 πορπάω ρο 225 247
 πορσύνω ρο 79
 πόρτις ρο si 117
 πορφυροειδής fo 227 443
 πορφυρόστρωτος fo 231
 422
 ποσθοφύλης fo 231 348
 πόσις ρο 23
 ποταίνιος Do 126
 ποτάμιος fo 152
 ποτανός ρο 162
 ποτάομαι ρο 51
 πότημα ρο 225 374 387
 ποτί Do 23
 ποτινίσσομαι ρο-Do 93
 ποτιπέπτω ρα 236
 ποτιτρόπαιος ρα 236
 πότμος ρο 56
 πότνια tt 54
 Ποτνιας ρο 220 401
 ποτός dg 207 411
 πρᾶγος fo 160
 πρακτήριος tt 234 463
 πράκτωρ tt 204 460
 πραπίδες ρο 92
 πρεπτός fd 216 411
 πρέπω dm 95
 πρεσβεία dm 198 364
 πρέσβιστος fo 227 469
 πρέσβος fo 231 435
 πρεσβυτοδόκος fo 231 319
 πρευμενής ρο 209 447
 προβατογνώμων fo 231 370
 πρόβουλος tt 205 308
 πρόδικος tt 206 308
 πρόδουλος fo 231 300
 προθεσπίζω ρο 143
 προΐάπτω ρο 120
 Προιτίς ρο 220 403
 πρόκακος fo 231 300
 προκάλυμμα fo 194 378 387

- προκάμνω fo si 137
 προκήδομαι fo 227 280
 *πρόκωπος fo 227 314
 προλείπω fo 34
 πρόλεσχος fd 233 308
 πρόμαντις tt 200 308
 πρόμαχος tt si 60
 προμηθεύς po 225 350
 προμηθία pa 207 364
 προμηθίς(?) po 225 403
 προμήτωρ fo 227 299
 πρόμος po 109
 πρόναος tt 200 314
 προνέμω fo 165
 πρόνομος fo 231 308
 πρόνοος fo 189 308
 προνωπής po 220 448
 προδύμνυμι tt 206 280
 πρόπαρ po 115
 προπάρουθε(v) po 92
 πρόπας f7 123
 προπηδάω fo 231 280
 προπίπτω po 219 280
 πρόπολος tt 42
 προπομπός tt 200 308
 προπράκτωρ fo 231 460
 προπράσσω(?) fd 198 280
 πρόπρυμνα fo 231 475
 πρόπυργος fo 231 314
 *πρόρριζος fd si 105
 προσάμβασσις pa 236 434
 προσάσσω fo 122
 προσαιύνομαι Io 174 281
 προσαιδάω po 56
 προσβλέπω fo 137
 προσγελάω fo 180 281
 προσδέρομαι po 73
 προσδοκητός fo 231 432
 προσεδαφίζω fo 231 262
 προσείδομαι fo 231 281
 προσεικάζω fo 187 281
 πρόσειλος po 211 314
 προσεννέπω po 161
 προσέρπω Do 159
 προσήγορος fo 189 308
 πρόσημαι fo 226 281
 προσθιγγάνω Do 219 281
 προσθόδρομος fo 231 305
 προσθροέω po 225 249
 προσιζάνω fo 138
 προσίζω fo 187 281
 προσικνέομαι fo 231 281
 προσίκτωρ po 225 451 460
 προσκυρέω(-κύρω) Io' 31
 προσμανθάνω fo 215 281
 προσμηχανάομαι fo 194
 282
 προσοράω fo 127
 πρόσπαιος po 172 358
 προσπασσαλεύω fo 194
 257
 προσπέτομαι fo 180 282
 προσπίπτω po 219 282
 πρόσπλατος po 225 432
 πρόσπολος tt 161
 προσπορπατός po 225 432
 προσσαίνω po 219 282
 προσσέβω fo 231 282
 προσστατέω fo 180 253
 προσστατήριος tt 234 463
 προστέλλομαι fo 189 280
 προστένω po 225 280
 πρόστερνος po 225 314
 προστόμιλον fo 231 361
 προστρέπω fo 152
 προστρέφω fo 231 282
 πρόστριμμα fo 231 376
 387
 προστρόπαιος tt 199 358
 προστροπή fo 180 345
 *πρόσφαγμα fo 227 374
 376 378 387
 προσφερής fo 181 448
 πρόσφθεγμα fo 181 376
 πρόσφθογγος fo 231 308
 προσφύλλεια fo 231 364
 πρόσφορος fo 152
 προσφύω fd 216 285
 προσφωνέω fo 82
 προσχάσκω fo 231 282
 προσχρήζω di 172 282
 πρόσχωμα fo 231 376 387
 πρόσχωρος fo 181 314
 προσψύδα fo 194 363
 προταρβέω po 219 280
 προτέλεια tt 201 361
 προτίω po 221 281
 πρότονος tt 123
 προτύπτω fo 122
 προύνηέπω po 219 281
 προύξεπίσταμαι fo 231
 281
 προϋπτος fo 181 432
 προυσελέω po 211 253
 πρόφαντις fo 231 461
 προφενύγω fo 122
 προφοβέομαι fo 194 281
 πρόφρων fo 52
 προφωνέω fo 226 281
 προχαλιεύω fo 231 281
 προχοαί fo 53
 πρύμνηθεν fo 121
 πρυμνήσιος tt 123
 πρυμνήτης fo 227 457
 πρυμνόθεν po 225 475
 πρυμνός po 115
 πρών po 56
 πρώταρχος fo 231 296
 πρώτιστος fo 34
 πρωτοκτόνος fo 231 303
 πρωτόμαντις fo 231 296
 πρωτόμορος po 225 296
 πρωτοπήμων po 225 296
 πτάξ po 225 471
 πτερύεις fo 52
 πτεροφόρος fo 213 319
 πτερυγωνικής po 225 443
 πτέρωμα fo 194 379 387
 πτερωτός fo 181 411
 πτηνός dg 158
 πτήσις fo 194 434
 πτοέω po 64
 πτολιπόρθης po 225 348
 πτολιπόρθος po 93
 πτόλις di 29
 πτυχή po 125
 *πτῶμα fo 181 374 376
 387 390
 πτώσιμος fo 231 368
 πυθόκραντος po-Do 225
 426
 πυθόμαντις fo 227 321
 *πυθοχρήτης fo si
 231 452 457
 πυθόχρηστος fo 187 426
 πυκνίεις po 225 404
 πύλωμα fo 227 376 387
 πυλωρός tt 107
 πυπ(π)άξ po? 174 476
 πυραύστης po si 174 457
 πυργηρέομαι fo 227 249
 πύργιλος fo 231 396
 *πυργοδάκτυλος po 225
 407 426
 πυργοφύλαξ fo 231 319
 πυργός fo 36

- πύργωμα fo 227 376 387
 πυργῶτις fo 231 461
 πυρδαής po si 225 444
 πυριγενέτης fo si 231
 453 457
 πυρύδαπτος po 225 422
 πυρύφατος po 225 422
 πυρύφλεκτος fo 227 422
 πυρώ fo 152
 πύρπνοος fo 213 319
 πυρσόκορσος fo 231 330
 πυρφορέω fo 227 253
 πυρφόρος tt 156
 πυρωπός fo 231 331
 πύστις po 169 471
 πωλέομαι(-εὔμαι) po 75
 πωλικός tt 218 435
 *πῶμα fo 181 378 387
 394
 πωτάομαι po 75
 ῥά po 52
 *ραδινός Do? 66
 ῥαιστήρ po 120
 ῥαίω po 93
 ῥαντήριος po 225 463f
 ῥαφεύς fo 231 350
 ῥαχία po 172 363
 ῥαχίζω fo 181 262
 ῥέεθρον(ῥεῦ-) po 23
 ῥέζω po 23
 ῥέος fo 231 435
 ῥήγνυμι po 23
 ῥηύτερος dg 61
 ῥηματίζω fo 231 262
 ῥίζωμα fo 231 376 387
 ῥίμφα po 93
 ῥινηλατέω fo 227 253
 ῥιπή fo 94
 ῥύψοπλος(?) fo 231 311
 ῥοή fo 34
 ῥοθιάς po 225 402
 ῥόθιον po 79
 ῥόθος po 94
 ῥοιβδέω po 120
 ῥυθμίζω tt 202 262
 *ῥῦμα po 175 374 387
 395
 ῥῦμα(='defence') po 142
 ῥυσιάζω po 220 260
 ῥυσιβωμος po 225 311
 ῥύσιον tt 108
 ῥύσιος po 225 359
 ῥυσιπτολις po 120
 ῥυτός fo 226 411
 ῥύτωρ po 225 460
 ῥῶπος po 175 347
 σαγή(σά-?) fo 212 346
 σαίνω po 23
 σάκος po 63
 σάκτωρ fo 231 460
 Σαλαμινιάς fo 231 402
 σάφα fo 35
 σαφηνής fo 128
 σέβας fo 112
 σεβύζω fo 160
 σέθεν dg 61
 σειραφόρος tt 139
 σεισύχθων po 163
 σέλας po 80
 σελασφόρος po 221 319
 σέλμα po 142
 τσεμνοκοπτέω+(?) fo
 231 253
 σεμνόστομος fo 231 330
 *σεμνότιμος fo 231 303
 σεπτός fo 231 411
 σεσωφρονισμένως fo 231
 475
 σεύω po 23
 σημαντήριον fo 227 464
 σηματοουργός fo 231 319
 σθένος po 24
 σθένω po 208 265
 σῦγα fo 212 475
 σιδηρύτης(-ῦτις) fo
 154
 σιδηρομήτωρ fo 231 319
 σιδηρονόμος fo 231 319
 σιδηρόπληκτος fo 231
 422
 σιδηροτέκτων fo 231 319
 σιδηρόφρων fo 227 332
 **σινδόλιος po 225 354
 σίνος po 175 435
 σίσυρνα po 136
 σκαλμός tt 235 367
 *σκάρφος Do 225 436
 σκεθρός po 171 398
 σκήνημα fo 194 379 387
 σκηπτός fo 181 411
 σκηπιουχία po 221 363
 σκιρτάω po 65
 σκίρτημα po 220 374 387
 σκόπελος po 29
 σκοπή fo 194 346
 σκύλλομαι po 225 265
 σκύμνος po 63
 σκύφωμα po 225 376 387
 σκώπευμα fo 231 374 388
 σμερδνός po 120
 σμίνθος po 225 469
 σμοιός(?) Do 220 469
 Σουσιγενής fo 231 443
 Σουσίς fo 195 403
 σπαθητός po 225 411.
 σπαραγμός fo 226 367
 σπαρακτός po 225 411
 σπαρνός po 111
 σπαρτός fo 152
 σπεύραμα po 175 376 388
 σπερχνός po 100
 σπευσίδωρος fo 231 311
 σπύδιος Do 225 354
 σποδός po 64
 σπορά fo 181 346
 σπορητός fo 195 411
 στάγμα fo 231 376 388
 σταδαῖος fo 231 357
 στάζω po 24
 σταθερός fo 195 398
 σταθευτός po 225 411
 σταθμοῦχος fo 215 319
 στάλαγμα po 221 376 388
 σταλαγμός po 134
 στασίλαρχος fo 231 319
 στεγανός fo 181 396
 **στεγαστρός po 225 467
 στέγος fo 226 436
 στέγω tt 157
 στείχω di 24
 στέμβω po 225 265
 στεναγμός po 147
 στενάχω po 71
 στενόπορος fo 187 330
 στένος fo 122
 στενόστομος fo 195 330
 στένω po 64
 στενωπός po 99
 στέργηθρον fo 226 398
 στέρνον po 24
 στεροπή po 57
 στερρός po 187 398
 στεῦμαι po 120
 στέφος fo 141
 στέφω tt 86
 στημορραγέω po 225 253
 στιβέω po 221 249
 στιβός po 97
 στιγμός fo 231 367

- στικτός fo 226 411
 στῦφος tt 206 436
 στύχες po 89
 στοιχηγορέω po 225 253
 στοιχίζω po 175 262
 στολμός fo 227 367
 στόμαργος po 219 323
 στόμιον fo 181 361
 στόμις fo 231 349
 στομόω fo 187 255
 στόμωμα fo 195 379 388
 στονδεις po 58
 στόνος po 99
 στόρνυμι(στρωνν-) po 24
 στρατηλατέω fo 187 253
 στρατηλάτης fo 164
 στρατιῶτις tt 206 461
 στρατόμαντις fo 231 296
 στρατόω fo 122
 στρέβλη tt 206 347
 στροβέω po 208 249
 στρόβος po 225 347
 *στρόμβος Do 100
 στροφοδινέομαι po 120
 στρωφάω po 24
 στυγάνω po 225 311
 στυγερός po 50
 στυγέω po 24
 στυγητός po 225 411
 στυγνός po 134
 στύγος po 225 436
 **στύφελος po 225 399
 στύφλος po 219 399
 σύγγονος fo 160
 συγκαθέλω fo 231 282
 συγκαθεύω fo 195 282
 συγκαλυπτός po 225 351
 συγκαλυπτός po 225 432
 συγκάμνω fo 226 282
 συγκαταβαίνω fo 187 282
 συγκοιλνής fo 231 448
 συγκοιμάομαι fo 181 282
 σύγκολλος fo 227 308
 σύγκωμος fo 213 308
 σύγχορτος fo 227 334
 συγχώω fo 195 255
 σύδην po 225 473
 συζυγέω fo 231 253
 σύζυγος fo 187 308
 σύζωμα fo 231 379 388
 συλήτω po 220 460
 συλλήπτω po 203 460
 *συλλύω fd si 215 282
 συμβολέω(?) fo 231 283
 σύμβολος fo 138
 συμμιγής fo 181 449
 συμπαραστατέω fo 215 253
 συμπενθέω fo 187 283
 συμπύτων po 220 283
 συμπνέω fo 195 283
 συμπονέω fo 181 283
 συμπρεπής fo 231 449
 σύμφθογγος fo 231 308
 σύμφρων fo 195 308
 συναινέω fo 152
 συναλγέω fo 181 283
 συναμπέχω po 220 283
 συνανύτω po 231 283
 συνασχαλάω(-άλλω) po 225 283
 συναυλία fo 189 363
 συνδαύτω po 225 460
 σύνδρομος fo 154
 συνεδρία fo 195 363
 συνεισβαίνω fo 187 283
 συνειβολή fo 231 346
 συνέμπορος fo 182 300
 συνεξελαύνω fo 231 283
 συνέστιος fo 182 334
 συνεύδω po 169 283
 σύνευνος po 147
 συνήλιξε fo 215 300
 *συνθάλλω po 175 283
 συνθνήσκω fo 212 283
 συνλισθιμάζω fo 231 259
 συνλίστω po 169 460
 συνναίω po 221 283
 σύννοια fd 196 365
 ούννομος fo 152
 συνοικητήω po 231 460
 συνομαίμων fo 227 300
 συνδρνωμαι po 225 283
 σύνουρος po 175 334
 συντέλεια tt 206 364
 συντελής tt 206 449
 συνωρίς tt 202 402
 σύρδην fo 227 473
 σῦριγξ fo si 68
 συσπεύδω fo 195 283
 σφαγεῦον tt 218 361
 σφαιδάζω tt 202 262
 σφάκελος tt 203 471
 σφε dg 46
 σφοδρύνωμαι fo 231 247
 σφριγιάω fo 187 247
 σφυρήλατος fo 154
 σχέδιος po 175 354
 σχέθω po 51
 σχελίζω tt 218 402
 σχλισμός fo 231 367
 σχλιστός fo 182 411
 σωκέω po 221 249
 σωφρόνισμα fo 231 376 380 388
 ταγεύω tt Do 206 258
 ταγέω po 225 249
 ταγή(?) fo 215 346
 ταγός tt Do 202 469
 ταγοῦχος po 225 319
 ταλακάρδιος po si 93
 ταλαντοῦχος fo 231 319
 τάλας po 25
 τανυδρόμος po 225 304
 ταραγμός fo 227 367
 ταρακτω po 231 460
 ταρβέω po 56
 τάρβος po 113
 ταρβόσυνος po 225 396
 ταρφύς po 89
 ταύρειος fo 90
 ταυροκτονέω fo 227 253
 ταυρόδομαι fo 227 256
 ταυροσφαγέω fo 231 253
 ταυρόσθογγος fo 231 332
 ταφεῦν po 100
 ταχυήρης fo 231 451
 ταχύμορος po 225 330
 ταχύνω fo 182 246
 ταχύπομος fo 231 303
 ταχύπορος fo 187 303
 ταχύπτερος fo 231 330
 ταχύρροθος po 225 303
 τέγγω po 126
 τεύρω po 50
 τεκμαίρω dg 167
 τέκμαρ fo 36
 τεκνογόνος fo 231 319
 τεκνόςποινος po 225 332
 τεκνώω fo 83
 τέκνωμα fo 231 376 388
 τέκος fo 53
 *τελέθω Do 29
 τελεσσύφρων fo 231 311
 τελέσφορος tt 69
 τέλλω po? 8-
 τεός po 56
 τεράζω po 225 262
 τερασκόπος fo 164
 τέρην po 51
 τέρμα tt 43
 *τερμόνιος Do 225 354

- *τέρμων Do 220 469
 τετρασκελής fo 226 447
 Τευκρίς fo 232 403
 τευχεσφόρος po 220 319
 τεύχημα po 219 376 388
 τευχηστήρ po 225 459
 τευχηστής po 225 457
 τεύχος po? si 25
 τεύχω po 50
 τῆλε po 59
 τηλέγνωτος po 225 430
 τηλέπλανος po 225 306
 τηλέπομπος po 225 306
 τηλουργός po 220 339
 τηρός fo 232 347
 τιάρα po 172 469
 τιθασός po 172 347
 τιλμός po 175 367
 τιμαλφέω po 149
 τιμαλφής po si 175 444
 τιμάρορος(-άωρ) po si 162
 τίμος fo 141
 τινάκτειρα po 221 462
 τινάσσω po 25
 τίνω tt 44
 τίπτε pa 124
 Τιτανίς fo 227 403
 τίτας tt Do 235 457
 τιτήνη po? 225 469
 τίω po 57
 τλήμων po si 25
 τλήναι po 25
 τλησικάρδιος po 225 331
 τλητός po 110
 τόθεν po 94
 τοί pa 45
 τοιγάρ fo 101
 τοῖος po 25
 τοῖσι(τίς) pa 139
 τόκος dm 106
 τομάτος fo 227 358
 τονθορύζω po 211 263
 τόξαρχος tt 206 320
 τοξοδάμας po 164
 τοξοδάμνος po 209 322
 τοξοτευχής po 225 443
 τοξουλκός fo si 230 320 340
 τοπάζω fd 197 260
 τορός po 171 398
 τοσουτάριθος fo 227 330
- τοτοῦ po 225 476
 *τραγέλαφος fd si 198 291
 τρανής po 169 437
 τραχύνω fo 195 246
 τρέω Do 25
 τριακτιήρ po 225 459
 τρίβος fo 102
 τριγέρων fo 215 298
 τρίγωνος dg 207 333
 τρίδουλος fo 214 298
 τρικιμιά fo 187 363
 τριμίτινος fo 215 396
 τρίμοιρος fo 232 333
 τρίμορφος fo 215 333
 τριπάχυντος fo 232 430
 τρίπτυχος po 115
 τρίρρυμος po 225 333
 τρίςκαλιμος po 225 333
 τρισσόςζωος po 225 330
 τρισώματος fo 227 333
 τριτόσπονδος fo si 232 339
 τριτόσπορος fo 232 303
 τρύχηλος po 225 399
 τριχορρυής fo si 232 444
 τρύχωμα fo 195 376 388
 τρομέω fo 60
 τροπαία tt 235 365
 τροπόμαι tt 218 255
 *τρουθός di 225 469
 τροφεύς fo 182 350
 τροχήλατος fo 212 422
 τρόχλις po 221 349
 τροχοδινέομαι po 225 253
 τρύω po 136
 τύμβος po 25
 τυμβοχός po 225 321
 τύμμα fo 195 374 388
 τύπανον fo 165
 τύραννος(adj.) dg 207
 τύρβα po 225 475
 τυτθός di? 100
 τυφώς po 208 469
 τυχηρός fo 195 398
 τώς pa 54
 ύβρισιμός fo 232 367
 ύγρώσσω fo 232 264
 ύδαρής fo 195 437
 ύδρηλός fo 103
 ύλαγμα fo 227 376 388
 ύλάσκω fo 232 264
 ύμέναιος tt 42
- ύμεναιώω po 211 255
 ύμνωδέω fo 187 253
 ύπάγγελος fo 232 314
 ύπαῖ po 88
 ύπαύθριος po 147
 ύπαντιάζω po 81
 ύπαρ po 81
 ύπασπιστήρ fo 232 459
 ύπαστρος fo 232 314
 ύπατος tt 40
 ύπέγγυος fo 187 314
 ύπεκσώζω fo 232 284
 **ύπεκφεύγω fo si 102
 ύπεραυχος po 175 308
 ύπερβαρής fo 232 449
 ύπερβατός fo 195 431
 ύπερβόρεος fo 232 314
 ύπεργήρως fo 232 334
 ύπερδέδοικα fo 189 284
 ύπερδικέω tt 206 253
 ύπερδικος fo 165
 ύπερθε(v) fo 35
 ύπερθέω fo 187 284
 ύπερθρώσκω po 65
 *ύπερθυμος fd si 37
 ύέρκοτος(?) po 219 342
 ύπερμήκης fo 155
 ύπεροπλος po 59
 ύέρπικρος fo 215 300
 ύέρπλουτος fo 195 334
 ύέρπολυς fo 195 300
 ύπερπόντιος po 163
 ύπερστατέω fo 232 253
 **ύπερστένω po 225 284
 ύέρτατος fo 90
 ύπερτελέω fo 232 284
 ύπερτελής fo 226 449
 ύπερτενής fo 232 449
 ύέρτερος fo 52
 ύπερτερώτερος fo 232 469
 ύέρτολμος fo 232 334
 ύέρτονος fo 213 335
 ύπερτοξεύσιμος fo 232 368
 ύέρφωυ fd 215 475
 ύπερφοβέομαι fo 195 284
 ύέρφρων fo 182 309
 ύύσχομαι di 100
 ύπνοδότης fo 232 457
 ύπνώσσω fo 187 265
 ύποβρέμω po 225 284
 ύπόγαλος fo 195 314

- ὑπόδοσις fo 232 434
 ὑποθάλπω po 225 284
 ὑποκάμπω fo 104
 ὑποκλαίω fo 232 284
 ὑπολείβω po 225 284
 ὑπομυκάομαι fo 232 284
 ὑπόπτερος fo 127
 ὑποπτήσω fo 103
 ὑπορχέομαι fo 232 284
 ὑπόσκιος fd 216 315
 ὑποσπανίζομαι fo 227 262
 ὑποστενάζω po 221 284
 ὑποστροβέω po 225 249
 ὑποσυρίζω fo 195 284
 ὑποτοβέω po 225 249
 ὕποχος tt 206 309
 *ὑπτίασμα fo 232 374 378 388
 ὑπτιόομαι fo 232 256
 ὑστερόποινος po 225 330
 ὕφαλος po 221 315
 ὕφαντός tt 108
 ὕφασμα fo 103
 ὑφέρπω po-Do 210 285
 ὕψη fo 187 346
 ὕψηγορος fo 232 306
 ὕψηλόκρημνος po 225 330
 ὕψιγέννητος fo 232 430
 ὕψικρημνος po 225 306
 ὕψιπυργος fo 143
 ὕψιστος fo 165
 ὕψοθεν fo 83
 ὕψοῦ fo 35
 φαγέδαινα tt 203 397
 φαεινός po 50
 φαεσφόρος po 220 320
 φαίδιμος po 58
 φαιδρόνοος po si 225 342
 φαιδρός po 126
 φαιδ(ρ)ύντρια po 225 462
 φαιδρύνω po si 98
 φαιδρωπός po 220 303
 φαιοχύτων fo 232 330
 φάλαρον po 97
 φανός po 175 396
 φαντάζομαι fo 187 260
 φάντασμα fo 188 374 378 388
 φάος pa 45
 φάραγξ po 135
 φαρμάσσω fo si 69
 φᾶρος(φά-) di? 26
 φάσανον po 91
 φασγανουργός po 225 320
 φάσμα fo 152
 φάτις po 26
 φάτνωμα po 225 376 388
 φαυνός po 225 396
 φέγγος po 80
 φέρασπις fo 231 311
 φερέγγυος fo 190 311
 φερέσβιος fo 112
 φέριστος po 31
 φέρμα fo 232 378 388
 φερνή di? 171 469
 φέρτερος po 92
 φεῦ po 126
 φεύζω po 225 263
 φεφαλώω po 225 256
 φηλώω Do? 219 255
 φημιζω fo 121
 φθέγμα fo 152
 φθερσιγενής fo 232 447
 *φθίνασμα po 225 374 188
 φθιτός po 220 411
 φθίω(φθίνω) po 26
 φθογή fo 120
 φθόγγος fo 68
 φθόρος fo 128
 φιλαλάκτος po 225 429
 φιλαλίματος fo 143
 φίλανδρος fo 190 311
 φιλάνωρ fo 166
 φίλημα fo 182 374 388
 φιλήνιος fo 232 311
 φιλήτης tt 69
 φιλήτωρ fo 232 460
 φιλογηθής po 225 447
 φιλόδυρτος po 225 427
 φιλόθυτος fo 232 429
 φίλοικτος fo 232 311
 φιλόμαστος fo 232 311
 φιλόμαχος fo 166
 φιλόμουσος fo 195 311
 φίλορνις fo 232 311
 φιλόσπονδος fo 232 312
 φιλόστονος po 225 312
 φιλοσυμπότης fo 232 457
 φιλότης Io 26
 φιλοφόρμιγξ fo 232 312
 φιλόφρων fo 128
 φιλόχορος fo 213 312
 φίλτρον fo 152
 φιμός dm 198 471
 φίντων Do 225 469
 φίτυμα po 225 376 388
 φιτυπούμην po 225 320
 φιτύω po 97
 φλαδεῖν po 225 260
 φλεγέθω po 73
 φλέγος(?) po 225 436
 φλέγω po 26
 φλέδων po 225 395
 *φλέω po 226 266
 φλογμός fo 227 367
 φλογωπός fo 232 332
 φλογώψ fo 232 332
 φλοῦσβος po 74
 φλύω po 100
 φόβη po 131
 φοῦβος po 92
 φοινικόβαπτος po 226 426
 φοινικόπεδος po 226 330
 φοίνιος po 88
 φοίνισσα po 133
 φοιταλέος fo 227 350
 φοιτάω fo 226 402
 φοῦτος fo 232 347
 φοναί fo 83
 φόνευσις(?) fo 232 435
 φόνιος fo 212 354
 φονολιβής po 226 443
 φονόρ(ρ)υτος fd 233 420
 φόνος(='blood') dm 84
 φορβάς po 147
 φόρημα fo 182 378 388
 φορητός fo si 153
 φορτηγός tt 141
 φραδή po 132
 φράστωρ fo 232 460
 φρενοδηλής po si 226 444
 φρενομανής fo 232 443
 φρενοπληγής fo si 232 444
 φρενόπληκτος fo 232 426
 * φρενώω fo 182 255
 φρενώλης po 143
 φρήν dg 46
 φρύσσω po 26
 φροιμιάζομαι po 171 260
 φρούμιον pa 236 361
 φρονούντως fo 227 475
 φρούδος po 169 315
 φρούρημα fo 226 374 378ff 389
 φρύαγμα po 172 376 389

- φρουκτός tt 206 411
 φρουκτωρία tt 202 363
 φρουκτωρός tt 206 320
 φυγαλχμης po 226 348
 φυγγάνω fo 190 263
 φύγδα fo 232 473
 φυή po 50
 φυλλάς fo 182 401
 φυξανορία(?) fo 232 363
 φυξιμήλος po 226 312
 φύρδην fo 190 473
 φυσίαμα fo 232 374 389
 φυσιάω po 117
 φυσίζοος po 120
 φυτάλμιος tt 233 354
 φύτευμα fo 154
 φυτουργός fo 182 320
 φώς po 50
 Φωκίς fo 182 403
 χαίτωμα fo 232 379 389
 χαλίκρητος po 143
 χαλιμάς po 226 401
 χάλκευμα fo 232 376 389
 χαλκήλατος fd 215 422
 χαλκήρης fo 122
 χαλκόδετος fo 227 422
 χαλκοκέραυτος fo 232 343
 χαλκόστομος fo 227 332
 Χάλυβος fo 227 468
 χαμάδις fo 122
 χαμαιπετής fo si 153
 χαμεύνη po 208 298
 χαριτογλωσσέω fo 232 253
 χάρμα fo 52
 χεῖμα fo 75
 χειμάμυνα po 226 320
 χειμάρροος(-ρρος adj.) dg 71
 χειμωνοτύπος fo 232 322
 χείριος fo 226 355
 χειρότονος fo si 232 340
 *χειρῶμα fo 227 374 376 378 389
 χειρωναξία po 175 364
 χελιδονίζω fo 232 262
 χέλυς po 135
 χερειότερος po si 120
 χερμάς po 162
 χερνήτης(-τις) po 75
 χερομυσής po si 226 444
 χέρσος po 27
 χεῦμα fo 83
 χέω dg 46
 χθόνιος tt 40
 χθονοτροφής po 226 443
 χθών po 50
 χιλίαρχος tt 206 320
 χιλιοναύτης fo 227 333
 χίμαιρα po 31
 χιονόβοσκος(?) fo 232 343
 χλανίδιον fo 188 361
 χληδός po 175 347
 χλιδανός po 142
 χλιδάω po 159
 χλιδή po 147
 χλίω po 226 265
 χλούνης Do 66
 χλοῦνις Do? 226 349
 χνόη po 219 346
 χοή tt 107
 χοιράς po 126
 χοιρόκτονος fo si 232 340
 χόλος fo 35
 χολώ fo 35
 χόρευμα fo 128
 χραίνω tt 157
 χρεῦτος fo 227 359
 χρήζω di 64
 χρηματοδαύτης po 226 457
 χρησμφία fo 188 363
 χρηστήριον tt 42
 χρύμπτω po 80
 χρῦσμα po 136
 χριστός po 220 411
 χρώ po 226 265
 χρυσαμοιβός po 226 322
 *χρυσεόδημος po 226 434
 χρυσεόστομος po 226 330
 χρυσήλατος fd 215 422
 χρυσόγονος fo 232 322
 χρυσόπαστος po 136
 χρυσοπήληξ po 220 332
 χρυσόρ(ρ)υτος fo 226 420
 χρυσότευκτος po 208 423
 χρυσοφεγγής po 226 445
 χρώς po 27
 **χύλωμα po 175 377 389
 χύσις fo si 123
 χυτός fo 84
 χυτρίζω fo 214 262
 χωρύτες fo 190 457
 φάρω po 175 264
 φακός po 135
 φάλιον tt 203 361
 φαλμός po 162
 φάμιος Io? 32
 φαύω po 27
 *φαφαρός Do 175 398
 φεδυρός po 226 398
 φελλός po 175 472
 φευδηγορέω fo 227 254
 φευδόδειπνα fo 232 296
 φευδόμαντις fo 182 320
 φεύδω dg 207 285
 φευδώνυμος fo 232 330
 φήγμα tt 206 377 389
 φιλής fo 232 471
 φόλος po 226 347
 φύθος po 226 436
 φυκτήριον tt 108
 ψυχαγωγός tt 234 320
 ώγύγιος po 91
 ώδύς tt 44
 ώζω po 211 263
 ώή po 171 476
 ώκιστος po 74
 ώκύποινος po 226 330
 ώκύπορος po 57
 ώκύπτερος po 110
 ώλένη po 110
 ώλεσούικος fo 232 312
 ώμηστής po 58
 ώμοδακής fo 232 447
 ώμόδροπος po 226 303
 *ώμόλιον Do 196 296
 ώμόλιτος fo 227 320
 ώμόφρων fo 226 330
 ώραῦζομαι fo 215 262
 ώριος po 59
 ώφέλημα fo 182 380 389