

A HOMERIC DICTIONARY

A
HOMERIC DICTIONARY

FOR USE IN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

FROM THE GERMAN OF
DR. GEORG AUTENRIETH

RECTOR OF THE GYMNASIUM AT ZWEIBRÜCKEN

TRANSLATED, WITH ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS,

BY ROBERT P. KEEP, PH.D.



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P R E F A C E.

DR. GEORG AUTENRIETH, the compiler of the "Wörterbuch zu den Homerischen Gedichten," of which the present volume is a translation, is the Director of the Gymnasium at Zweibrücken, in the Bavarian Palatinate. A favorite scholar and intimate personal friend of that admirable man, Von Nägelsbach, of Erlangen, there devolved upon him, on the death of the latter, the editorial charge of his works, and Autenrieth's editions of the "Gymnasial Pädagogik," the "Homerische Theologie," and the "Commentary on the First Three Books of Homer's Iliad" gained him the repute of a thorough and judicious scholar, and led to his appointment, at an unusually early age, to the important position which he now holds.

In 1868, at the request of the publishing house of Teubner & Co., of Leipzig, he undertook the preparation of a school dictionary of the Iliad and Odyssey, which appeared in 1873. This work met with favorable criticism in Germany, was translated, within a year from its publication, into Dutch, and has passed to its second German edition. Of Autenrieth's special fitness for the task of compiling such a dictionary, his experience as a practical educator, his devotion for many years to the study of Homer, his numerous contributions to the admirable Commentary of Ameis, and the frequent citation of his name in Crusius's Homeric Lexicon (the last edition, that of Seiler and Capelle) furnish sufficient proof. Autenrieth's aim has been not only to convey, in the compactest form consistent with clearness, the results of Homeric study and criticism up to the present time, but also to communicate such collateral information as may serve to render the study of Homer interesting and attractive. Passages of doubtful or difficult interpretation are translated, and the derivations of words receive from the

author, who has made the science of comparative philology a special study, particular attention. A novel feature of the work is the introduction into the text of nearly one hundred and fifty small wood-cuts—mainly representations of veritable antiques—which are designed to give to the student a vivid conception of the things mentioned by Homer, by placing before his eyes the warfare, navigation, costume, and sacrificial rites of the Homeric age.

It was the test of actual use which suggested to the editor the idea of translating this book. With it in his hand he read, first the *Odyssey*, then the *Iliad*. Tried by this test, it seemed to combine so many excellences that the wish arose in his mind that the work might be made generally accessible to students in America and in England. From the time when he decided to undertake the translation to the present date he has been in frequent correspondence with the author, calling his attention to articles which seemed obscure, and receiving from him the corrections and changes which have been incorporated into the second German edition. The number of additions made by the editor himself is considerable, and many articles have been entirely rewritten, as a comparison of the present with the German edition will show.

Autenrieth's dictionary rests especially upon the labors of three distinguished Homeric scholars—Von Nägelsbach, Döderlein, and Ameis. The frequent references which, in the original edition, are made to these commentators, have been omitted in the translation.

Autenrieth frequently employs a Latin to define a Greek word. The practice commends itself from its conciseness and its precision, and the translator has accordingly in most cases continued it; yet he has not felt that he could presuppose, in the case of American students, such an acquaintance with a large Latin vocabulary as would justify him in omitting to add (in most cases) an English translation.

The present dictionary was intended to be primarily one of Homeric forms. Hence the plan of the work requires that, in the definitions of words which are inflected, the first inflexional form actually occurring in Homer should begin the article, and not, in all cases, the first person singular present indicative active or the

nominative singular. Whenever, in rare cases, a non-Homeric form occupies the first place, this is printed in thin-faced type. Occasionally, moreover, a verb which occurs only in a historical tense, and is therefore augmented, will be found in that place which the first person singular of its present indicative active would properly occupy: e. g., ἐξ-έφθιτο, ἀ ἅπαξ λεγόμενον, will be printed but once (to save space), and will be found where (if it occurred in Homer) the present, ἐκ-φθίνω, would stand; so, likewise, ἐξ-ήρπαξε will occupy the place properly belonging to ἐξ-αρπάζω.

The necessity for extreme conciseness and the restriction of the work to Homeric usage cause some articles to lack that full account of the various meanings of a word, as developed one from the other, which is to be found in a general lexicon like that of Liddell & Scott. A certain baldness and inadequateness in the treatment of many words must, indeed, be a characteristic of such a dictionary. The test of the book, however, is its practical adaptation to the ends it is intended to serve. The writer's own experience has led him to believe that it is well adapted to meet the wants of the young student, as well as to be a companion in the reading of those professional men who have unwillingly let their acquaintance with Homer drop because of the inconvenience of carrying with them on a journey or to the seashore a cumbrous lexicon. It is his earnest hope that this book—so attractive in form, and procurable at so low a price—will render possible, alike in our secondary schools and in our colleges, the reading of a considerably larger portion of Homer than has heretofore been attempted.

The following suggestions as to the use of the book may be found serviceable:

Let the beginning be made by grounding the student carefully and thoroughly upon the forms and peculiarities of the Homeric dialect, with the necessary constant comparison of Homeric and Attic forms. During this stage, the use of the larger lexicon in connection with the present volume will be necessary. Two Books read in this way would suffice. This done, the second step would

be to proceed much more rapidly, requiring of the students in recitation only an accurate and intelligent translation of the text and such knowledge as to the meaning and history of the words as this dictionary furnishes.

The editor's own experience leads him to believe that a pupil with this dictionary in his hands will easily read two pages of Homer in the time which, with the large lexicon, would be required for one page. The dictionary also supplies, in a good degree, the place of a commentary, and will be found equally full upon all parts of the two poems. The translator even ventures to hope that the present volume, while offering only legitimate help to the student, may operate to remove the temptation to resort to translations. He is aware of the feeling of dislike with which many teachers regard all special lexicons. That there are grave objections to their use when they cover only a part of the works of an author seems perfectly clear; for then the vocabulary becomes so brief and the range of meaning of the definitions so narrow that translation is rendered for the scholar a merely mechanical exercise. These objections, however, have little force as respects a special lexicon for the Homeric Poems. These poems represent to us every thing, in a connected form, which survives of Epic Greek literature. Not only do their forms differ so widely from those of Attic usage as to constitute a separate dialect, but their vocabulary is an extremely copious one,* and contains a great multitude of words which are used only once, or but a very few times. This latter class of words, it is evident, if occurring in Homer alone, can receive no better elucidation from a large dictionary than from a small one, while the outlay of time required in seeking them in a volume of 1600 pages is very great. The requirements of a scheme of liberal study in our times are so extensive that the necessity of economizing labor, whenever it can be done without detriment to mental discipline, is self-evident. It may be, indeed, that Greek and Latin will only be able to hold their place in our courses of higher education by welcoming and encouraging every legitimate help

* The Iliad and the Odyssey contain about 9000 different words.

by which the labor necessary for acquiring a knowledge of the two chief ancient languages, and gaining an acquaintance with their literatures, may be abridged.

There remains for the translator the pleasant duty of mentioning that the proofs of the dictionary have passed under the eye of Dr. Autenrieth, of Zweibrücken, and Prof. John H. Wright, late of Columbus, Ohio. The references have all been twice verified by himself. It will thus be seen that great pains have been taken to secure that accuracy which is at once so indispensable and, in a work like the present, so difficult to attain.

ROBERT PORTER KEEP.

WILLISTON SEMINARY, EASTHAMPTON, MASS., *Sept.* 1, 1876.

The editor avails himself of the opportunity afforded by a new issue of the Dictionary to incorporate the corrections which have accumulated since its first publication. He wishes to express his thanks to Dr. Drisler, Professors F. D. Allen and T. D. Seymour, and to Mr. Irving G. Stanton, an undergraduate student in Harvard College, for the valuable corrections which they have furnished, and to request similar favors in the future from all who may use the book.

R. P. K.

Sept. 1, 1878.

The issue of a new edition of the Dictionary again gives opportunity for the insertion of corrections, and for some additions which suggest a word of introduction.

On pp. xv., xvi. will be found a new Index, in which the attempt is made to enumerate, in connection with each cut, all the important objects which it illustrates. This Index, which forms an almost necessary supplement to that upon pp. xiii., xiv., was prepared and furnished to the editor by Professor John Williams White, of Harvard College.

Pp. xvii.-xxi. are occupied by an outline of the Peculiarities of the Homeric Dialect, based, in contents and arrangement, upon the excellent sketch which forms the first appendix to Koch's *Griechische Schulgrammatik*, 2d ed., Leipzig: B.G. Tenbner, 1871. Such an outline seemed likely to be of especial service to those friends of the Dictionary—men in professional life—who wish to read Homer cursorily and from a text-edition, and who look to the Dictionary to furnish all the aid they require.

The editor would renew his suggestion that the Dictionary yields its best results if scholars are not encouraged to use it much until they have mastered, by the aid of Liddell and Scott, at least one book of Homer. Now that the amount of Xenophon required for admission to college is generally read by the aid of special vocabularies, the student comes to Homer, in most cases, without having used a general dictionary. This is the point at which the purchase of a Liddell and Scott should be insisted upon. The thorough study of the Homeric forms involves at every step their comparison with the corresponding Attic forms, and cannot be satisfactorily prosecuted by the aid of the Autenrieth alone.

When three books of the Iliad have been mastered, the scholar will be well prepared for the rapid reading of the Odyssey.

Passages especially suited for such reading are Bk. V. (Odysseus's departure from Calypso's island); Bks. VI. and VII. (his meeting with Nausicaa and his reception by Alcinous); Bks. IX. and X. (his account of his adventures with Cyclops, and on Circe's island). Any of these passages can be read by ordinary pupils, with the use of the Dictionary alone, at the rate of fifty to seventy-five lines per hour. And the result of a few weeks of such reading will be to develop the confidence of the student in his own power to translate (a prerequisite to reading at sight with any success) and to greatly increase his interest in Homer.

In addition to the obligations already acknowledged, the editor has to thank for corrections the following friends: Professor J. W. White, Professor O. M. Fernald, and Professor J. H. Wright.

EASTHAMPTON, MASS., *July* 1, 1879.

R. P. K.

IN sending out the Fourth Edition of the Dictionary, the editor desires to express his thanks for the continuance of the favor with which, from the first, the book has been received. Acknowledgments of corrections and suggestions are due to Messrs. F. D. Allen, H. Drisler, A. C. Merriam, L. R. Packard, A. S. Pattengill, E. D. Perry, T. D. Seymour, J. H. Wright, E. G. Coy, T. D. Goodell. The editor has also had before him, in this revision, the third edition of the original work (Leipzig, 1881), containing much new matter. Perhaps the most noticeable changes will be found in the etymologies: these have been carefully revised, and some have been dropped as not supported by sufficient authority.

It is possible that not all teachers and scholars realize what can be done in the way of rapid reading by the use of the Dictionary, and attention is therefore called to the following extract from a letter from one of the professors in Greek in an important Western college:

"In view of your aim in making the book an aid to rapid translation, I think perhaps you will be interested in learning that my class of seventy-five freshmen have read ten books of the Odyssey, and one half of the class have read eleven books. As we do not require any Homer in preparation for college, they had to learn the Epic dialect to begin with. They have almost universally used your book."

With reference to this same matter, the account given by Professor A. C. Merriam, of Columbia College, of the results of his experiments in rapid reading (*Transactions of the American Philological Association*, Vol. XL, 1880), will be found suggestive.

For changes and corrections in this issue of the Homeric Dictionary, the editor acknowledges obligation to Messrs. B. Perrin, G. F. Nicolassen, and W. B. Richards.

R. P. K.

FREE ACADEMY, Norwich, Conn., *July*, 1886.

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCES.

References are made to the several books of the Iliad and the Odyssey respectively, according to the usage of the ancient commentators, by the large and small letters of the Greek alphabet. Thus A 10 signifies Iliad, Bk. I., line 10; and ω 8 signifies Odyssey, Bk. XXIV., line 8; or, in detail:

A.....Iliad.....I	.....Odyssey....α	N.....Iliad.....XIII.	.....Odyssey....ν
B.....".....II.	.....".....β	Ξ.....".....XIV.	.....".....ξ
Γ.....".....III.	.....".....γ	Ο.....".....XV.	.....".....ο
Δ.....".....IV.	.....".....δ	Η.....".....XVI.	.....".....π
Ε.....".....V.	.....".....ε	Ρ.....".....XVII.	.....".....ρ
Ζ.....".....VI.	.....".....ζ	Σ.....".....XVIII.	.....".....σ
Η.....".....VII.	.....".....η	Τ.....".....XIX.	.....".....τ
Θ.....".....VIII.	.....".....θ	Υ.....".....XX.	.....".....υ
Ι.....".....IX.	.....".....ι	Φ.....".....XXI.	.....".....φ
Κ.....".....X.	.....".....κ	Χ.....".....XXII.	.....".....χ
Λ.....".....XI.	.....".....λ	Ψ.....".....XXIII.	.....".....ψ
Μ.....".....XII.	.....".....μ	Ω.....".....XXIV.	.....".....ω

The character † designates Homeric *ὑπαξ λεγόμενα*.

Two references connected by the word *and* designate *δὺς λεγόμενα*.

Il. or Od. affixed to a definition denotes that the word defined occurs only in the Iliad or only in the Odyssey.

The references in general are to be understood as explanatory, and not as exhaustive: they are uniformly made to the small Teubner edition of the Iliad and Odyssey, edited by Dindorf.

To aid the eye, the first word of each article, or, if that chance not to occur in Homer, the first Homeric form, is printed in full-faced type.

The characters *f* and *j* represent the semi-vowel spirants *v* (*w*) and *y*.

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS.

acc.	signifies	accusative.	mid.	signifies	middle.
act.	"	active.	nom.	"	nominative.
adj.	"	adjective.	neut., ntr.	"	neuter.
adv.	"	adverb.	opp.	"	opposed to.
aor.	"	aorist.	opt.	"	optative.
cf.	"	confer, compare.	orig.	"	originally.
cogn.	"	cognate.	part.	"	participle.
coll.	"	collective.	pass.	"	passive.
coll. forms	"	collateral forms.	pf., perf.	"	perfect.
comm.	"	{ commonly; common	pers.	"	person, personal.
comp.	"	gender.	plupf.	"	pluperfect.
compd.	"	comparative.	pl.	"	plural.
conj.	"	compound.	pr., pres.	"	present.
constr.	"	conjunction.	prob.	"	probably.
dat.	"	construction.	q. v.	"	quod vide, see.
dep.	"	dative.	red.	"	reduplicated.
d., du.	"	deponent.	reg.	"	regular.
epith.	"	dual.	sc.	"	scilicet, supply.
esp.	"	epithet.	signif.	"	signification.
euphem.	"	especially.	sing., s., sg.	"	singular.
exc.	"	euphemistically.	sq., sqq.	"	{ sequens, sequen-
fem.	"	except.	subj.	"	tia.
follg.	"	feminine.	subst.	"	subject, subjunctive.
foreg.	"	following.	sup.	"	substantive.
freq.	"	foregoing.	sync.	"	superlative.
fut.	"	frequent.	trans.	"	syncopated.
gen.	"	future.	verb.	"	transitive.
imp.	"	genitive.	v.	"	verbal adjective.
indic.	"	imperative.	v. l.	"	vide, see.
inf.	"	indicative.	{ varia lectio, dif-		
instr.	"	infinitive.	{ erent reading.		
intrans.	"	instrumental.	w.	"	with.
ipf.	"	intransitive.	in tmesis	"	{ separation of preposi-
irreg.	"	imperfect.	tm.	"	tion from verb in a
iter.	"	irregular.	tmesis	"	compound.
κ. τ. λ.	"	iterative.	in arsi	"	{ in the arsis (the accent-
lit.	"	κai τὰ λοιπά, etc.	1, 2, 3	"	ed syllable of the foot).
masc., msc.	"	literally.		"	{ adjectives of one, two,
met.	"	masculine.		"	{ or three terminations.
		metaphorical.			

INDEX OF ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. Ἀμνίον, page 26.
2. ἄμπυκα, 27.
3. ἀμφιβρότης, 28.
4. ἀμφιγύοισι, 28.
5. ἀμφιελίσσης, 29.
6. ἀμφίφαλος, 30.
7. ἀμφιφορῆες, 30, 31.
8. ἀναδέσμην, 33.
9. ἄντυξ, of shield, 40.
10. ἄντυξ, of chariot, 41.
11. ἀξίνη, 41.
12. ἄορ, 42.
13. ἀπίνη, 44.
14. ἀρᾶσθαι, 51.
15. ἀρμονιάων, 54.
16. ἀσκός, 56.
- 17, 18. ἀσπίς (two cuts), 56, 57. See also ἄντυξ, ἄορ.
19. ἀστράγαλοι, 58.
20. αὐλώπις, 60.
21. ἀφλαστον, 63.
22. Ἀχιλλεύς, 64.
23. βαθύζωνοι, 65.
24. Βοισηίς, 70.
25. βωμός, 71.
26. γοννοῦσθαι, 76.
27. γωρνυτός, 77.
28. δαίς, 78.
29. δαιτρός, 78.
30. δάος, 79.
31. δέπας, 81.
δέσματα. See ἀναδέσμην.
32. δικλίδες, 87.
33. δίσκος, 88.
34. δρύοχοι, 90.
35. ἔδαφος, 94.
36. ἔδρη, 94.
37. ἐντανύειν, 112.
38. ἐπιβλής, 119.
39. ἐπισφυρίοις, 124.
40. ἐπίτονος, 124.
41. ἐρετμόν, 127.
42. Ἑρινός, 128.
- 43, 44. ἔρμα (two cuts), 129.
45. ἔστωρ, 132.
46. ἐσχάρη, 132.
47. εὐζωνοι, 134.
εὐκνήμιδες. See ἀμφιβρότης.
48. εὐστέλμον, 136.
- 49, 50. ζυγόν (two cuts), 141.
51. ζῶμα, 141.
ζῶμα, as part of armor. See ἄορ, figure of Aeneas, and κυνέη.
52. ζώνην, 141.
- 53, 54. ἡλακάτη, 144.
55. ἡνίοχος, 146.
56. θαιρούς, 148.
θρόνος. See ἄμπυκα.
57. θύσθλα, 154.
58. θύω, 154.
59. θώρηξ, 154.
60. ἱμάς, 158.
61. ἱστίον, 161.
62. ἱστοπίδη, 161.
63. ἱστός, 161.
64. κάλους, 165.
65. κάπιν, 166.
66. καλύπτρη, 166.
67. κανών, 167. See also ἄορ, ἀσπίς, λινοθώρηξ.
68. κεράμω, 176.
69. κήρ, 177.
70. κιθάριζε, 178.
71. κιθαριστός, 178.
72. κληίς, 180.
73. κλιτήρ, 180.
74. κλισμός, 181.
75. κρήδεμνον, 186.
76. κρητήρ. See ἀμφιφορῆες.
77. κρίκον, 186. See also ζυγόν, ἔστωρ.
78. κυνέη. See p. 58.
79. λαισήτα, 191.
- 80, 81. λαμπτήρ (two cuts), 192.
82. λέβης, 193.
83. λείβειν, 193.
84. λέπαδνα, 194.
85. λινοθώρηξ, 196. See also ἄορ, figure of Ajax.
86. λίνον. See ἡλακάτη.
- 87, 88. λόφος (two cuts), 197.
89. μαχαίρη, 201.
90. μέγαρον, 202.
91. μεσόδμη, in ship, 207.
μεσόδμη, in house. See μέγαρον.
μηρούσαντο. See ἀμφιελίσσης.
92. μύλη, 215.

93. *Ξίφος*, 228.
 94, 95. *οἰήιον* (two cuts), 226.
 96, 97. *οἰστεύειν* (two cuts), 228.
 98. *ὀκτάκνημα*, 229.
 99. *ὀμφαλός*, 232.
 Ὀρέστης. See *ἔδρη*.
 100. *ὄρμος*, 236.
 οὐρίαχος. See *ἀμφιγύοισι*.
 101. *παρήυρος*, 249.
 102. *πεμπώβολα*, 254.
 103. *πέπλος*, 255.
 104. *περόνη*, 258.
 105. *πεσσοῖσι*, 259.
 106, 107. *πηδάλιον* (two cuts), 260.
 108. *ποικίλμασι*, 264.
 προτόνοισι. See *Σειρήνες*.
 109. *πυγμάχοι*, 276.
 110. *πυρή*, 278.
 111. *πῶμα*, 278.
 112. *ρήγεια*, 280.
 113. *ῥυμός*, 281.
 114. *Σειρήνες*, 283.
 115. *σκήπτρον*, 286.
 116. *Σμινθεύς*, 287.
 117. *στέμμα*, 289.
 118. *στήλη*, 289.
 σφάξουσιν. See *ἀμύνειν*.
 119. *σφενδόνη*, 293.
 σχεδῆς. See *ἀρμονιάων*.
 120. *Ταλθύβιος*, 295.
 121. *τελαμών*, 298.
 τετραφάληρον. See *αὐλώπις*.
 122. *τετράφαλος*, 300.
 123. *τριβέμεναι*, 307.
 124. *τρίγλινα*, 307.
 125. *τρίπους*, 307.
 126. *τροπός*, 308. See also *ἔδαφος* and *ἑρετμόν*.
 127. *τρυνάνω*, 308.
 128. *τρυνφάλεια*, 309. See also *αὐλώπις*.
 τύπτω. See *ιστίον*.
 129. *υφαίνω*, 317.
 130. *φαρέτρη*, 319.
 131. *φόρμιγξ*, 324.
 132. *φορτίς*, 324.
 133. *Φρύγες*, 325.
 134. *Χίμαιρα*, 330.
 χιτών. See *λαισήια*.
 135. *Ὠκεανός*, 335.

PLATES, AT END OF THE VOLUME.

- I. Chariot at Rest. (From ancient vase.)
 II. Chariot in Motion. (From relief of frieze of the Parthenon.)*
 III. Ground-plan of House of Odysseus, as drawn by L. Gerlach.
 IV. The Ship of the Homeric Age. (Inserted, by permission of Mr. Merry, from Merry's "Odyssey." Macmillan, 1873.)*
 V. Map of the Trojan Plain, with designation of the chief natural features, and of the various sites where it has been sought to locate the city Troja. (From Kiepert's Atlas of Hellas and the Hellenic Colonies. Berlin, 1872.)*

* Plates II., IV., and V. have been added by the translator.

INDEX OF OBJECTS ILLUSTRATED BY EACH CUT.

[The number of the cut comes first, then the page, then the words that the cut illustrates.]

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1, 26. ἀμνίον, μάχαιρα, σφάξω. | 36, 94. ἔδρη, θώρηξ, Κλυταιμνήστρη, |
| 2, 27. ἄμπυξ, θρόνος, ἰσθμιον, κάλυμμα, | λόφος, μίτρη, στρεπτός. |
| καλύπτρη. | 37, 112. ἐντανύω, ἐρύω, τανυστός, τό- |
| 3, 28. ἀμφιβρότης, ἐυκνήμις, ζωστήρ, | ζων. |
| θώρηξ, λόφος, μίτρη. | 38, 119. ἐπιβλής, θαιρός, κληίς. |
| 4, 28. αἰχμή, ἀμφίγυνος, δόρυ, οὐρία- | 39, 124. ἐπισφύριον, κνημίς. |
| χος, σαυρωτήρ. | 40, 124. ἐπίτονος, κληίς, ὑπέρα. |
| 5, 29. ἀμφιελίσσης, μηρύω. | 41, 127. ἄφλαστον, ἐρετμόν, κληίς, κο- |
| 6, 30. ἀμφίφαλος. | ρωνίς, κυνέη, τύπτω. |
| 7, 30 and 31. ἀμφιφορέυς, κρητήρ. | 42, 128. Ἐρινύς. |
| 8, 33. ἀναδέσμη, δέσματα, κάλυξ. | 43, 129. γλαυκῶπις, ἔρμα, ἰσθμιον, κε- |
| 9, 40. ἄντυξ, σάκος. | κρύφαλον, ὄρμος, στεφάνη. |
| 10, 41. ἄντυξ, ἄρμα, δίφρος, οἴηξ, τείνω. | 44, 129. ἔρμα, ἰσθμιον, ὄρμος, στεφάνη. |
| 11, 41. ἄξινη, κυνέη, λόφος. | 45, 132. ἔστωρ, ζυγύδεσμον, κρίκον, πέ- |
| 12, 42. ἄορ, ἀορτήρ, ἀσπίς, ζῶμα, θώρηξ, | ζή. |
| κανών, λινοθώρηξ, λόφος, στε- | 46, 132. ἔσχαρη. |
| φάνη. | 47, 134. εὐζωνος, ἐνπλοκαμίς, ζώνη, καλ- |
| 13, 44. ἀπήνη. | λίζωνος, καλλιπλοκαμος, κά- |
| 14, 51. ἀράομαι. [δ, σχεδίν. | λυμμα, καλύπτρη. |
| 15, 54. ἀρμονία, γομφίοις, ἱκρίον, σταμίν | 48, 136. εὐσσελμος, ὑπέρα. |
| 16, 56. ἀσκός. | 49, 141. γνάμπτω, γλωχίς δ, ἔστωρ, ζεύ- |
| 17, 56. ἀσπίς, αὐλώπις, κανών, λόφος, | γλη δ, ζυγύδεσμον δ, ζυγόν, |
| ὀμφαλόεις, σάκος. | κρίκον, οἴηξ, ὀμφαλος α. |
| 18, 57. αἰγίς, ἀσπίς, αὐλώπις, λόφος, | 50, 141. ζυγόν. |
| σάκος. | 51, 141. ζῶμα. |
| 19, 58. ἀστράγαλος. | 52, 141. ζώνη. |
| 20, 60. αὐλώπις, κύμβαχος δ, λόφος, τε- | 53, 144. ἡλάκατα, ἡλακάτη, λίνον. |
| τραφάληρον, φάλος. | 54, 144. ἡλακάτη, λίνον. |
| 21, 63. ἄφλαστον, κόρυμβα, κορωνίς. | 55, 146. ἡνίοχος, ὀμφαλος, ὀμφαλόεις. |
| 22, 64. ἀστερόεις, Ἀχιλλεύς, ἔγχος, θώ- | 56, 148. θαιρός, ἐπιβλής. |
| ρηξ. | 57, 154. θύσθλα. |
| 23, 65. βαθύζωνος, βαθύκολπος. | 58, 154. θύω. |
| 24, 70. Βρισηίς, λείβω. | 59, 154. θώρηξ, κραταιγύαλος. |
| 25, 71. βωμός. | 60, 158. ἐπιβλής, ἱμάς, κληίς, κληῖω. |
| 26, 76. γένειον, γουνοῦμαι. | 61, 161. ἱστίον, τύπτω. |
| 27, 77. γωρυτός, τόξον. | 62, 161. ἱστοπίδη, ἱστός. |
| 28, 78. δαίς. | 63, 161. ἱστός, κερκίς, μίτος, ὑφαίνω. |
| 29, 78. δαιτρός, κρητήρ, πρόχοος. | 64, 165. ἱστός, κάλως, κληίς, οἴηον. |
| 30, 79. δάος. | 65, 166. ζώνη, ἰσθμιον, κάλπις, κρήνη. |
| 31, 81. δέπας. | 66, 166. κάλυμμα, καλύπτρη. |
| 32, 87. ἐκκλῖς, ἐπιβλής, ζεύγνυμι, κληίς, | 67, 167. κανών, πῆχυς, τόξον. |
| ὀχεύς. | 68, 176. κέραμος, πίθος. |
| 33, 88. δίσκος, καταμαάδιος. | 69, 177. Κήρ, τάλαντον. |
| 34, 90. δρύοχος, τρόπις α, στείρη ε. | 70, 178. κιθαρίζω. |
| 35, 94. ἀρμονία, ἑδαφος, ἐπηγκενίς α, ζυ- | 71, 178. κιθαριστός. |
| γόν, ἱκρίον, κληίς, νηῦς, σκαλ- | 72, 180. κληίς, κορώνη, κόπη. |
| μός ε. | 73, 180. θρήνος, κλωτήρ, τάπης. |

- 74, 181. θρήνος, κάλυμμα, καλύπτρη, κλισμός.
75, 186. κρηδεμνον.
76, 31. κρητήρ, ἀμφιφορεύς, πρόχοος.
77, 186. ζεύγλη, κρίκον.
78, 58. ἄλλοφος, ἀστερόεις, ζώμα, ζωστήρ, θώρηξ, κυνέη, μίτρη.
79, 191 and 330. δίφρος, ἔδρη, ζωστήρ, κλισίη, λαισήιον, λόφος, πετρόεις, χιτών.
80, 192. λαμπτήρ.
81, 192. λαμπτήρ.
82, 193. λιβής, πρόχοος.
83, 193. λείβω.
84, 194. λέπαδρον *g*, οἷξ *f*.
85, 196. ζωστήρ, θώρηξ, κανών, κυνέη, λαισήιον, λινοθώρηξ, πετρόεις, στεφάνη.
86, 144. λίνον, ἡλακάτη.
87, 197. λόφος, στεφάνη.
88, 197. λόφος, στεφάνη.
89, 201. μάχαιρα.
90, 202. μέγαρον, ἐσχάρη, μελαθρον, μεσόδμη, ὀπαιός, ὀρσοθύρη, ῥώξ.
91, 207. ἰστός, μεσόδμη *α*.
92, 215. μύλη.
93, 223. ξίφος, στεφάνη, τελαμών, τερμίεις.
94, 226. οἰήιον, κληῖς, κορωνίς.
95, 226. οἰήιον, κορωνίς.
96, 228. γλυφίδη, οἰστεύω, πῆχυς, τόξον.
97, 228. γλυφίδη, οἰστεύω, πῆχυς, τόξον.
98, 229. ἀνθεμόεις, ὀκτάκνημος.
99, 232. ὄμφαλος.
100, 236. ἰσθμιον, ὕρμος.
101, 249. παρήγορος.
102, 254. κρατενταί, λείβω, ὀβελός, πεμπώβολον.
103, 255. πέπλος.
104, 258. κληῖς, περόνη, πόρπη.
105, 259. πεσσός.
106, 260. πηδάλιον.
107, 260. πηδάλιον.
108, 264. ποίκιλμα.
109, 276. πύγμαχος.
110, 278. πυρή.
111, 278. πῶμα, τόξον.
112, 280. θρήνος, θρόνος, κλισμός, ῥήγοις, τᾶπης.
113, 281. προσφυνής, ῥυμός.
114, 283. πρότονος, Σειρήν.
115, 286. σκῆπτρον, τελαμών.
116, 287. Σμιθεύς.
117, 289. στίμα.
118, 289. στήλη.
119, 293. σφενδόνη.
120, 295. κῆρυξ, Ταλθύβιος.
121, 298. καταίτυξ, ὀμφαλοίς, ταλασρινός, τελαμών.
122, 300. αὐλώπις, κόρυς, λόφος, στεφάνη, τετράφαλος.
123, 307. τρίβω.
124, 307. τρίγληνος.
125, 307. τρίπους.
126, 308. ἐρετμόν, τροπός.
127, 308. ἰμάς, τρύπανον.
128, 309. λόφος, τρυφάλεια, φάλος.
129, 317. μίτος, ὑφαίνω.
130, 319. τόξον, φαρέτρη.
131, 324. φόρμιγξ.
132, 324. φόρτις.
133, 325. πῆχυς, τόξον, Φρύξ.
134, 330. Χίμαιρα.
135, 335. πτύξ, Ὀκεανός.
Plate I. ἄρμα, παρηγορία, παρηγορός, ῥυτήρ.
“ II. ἄρμα.
“ III. αἰθουσα, Ἐρκείος *g*, θάλαμος, θάλος *h*, θυρέτρα *ο*, κιών *f*, πρόδομος *DD*, πρόθυρον *ε*, ὀρσοθύρη *h*.
“ IV. νηῦς, πούς.
“ V. Σιμόεις.

THE CHIEF PECULIARITIES

OF THE

HOMERIC DIALECT.

IN GENERAL.

A. VOWELS.

1. **η** is regularly found when, in Attic, **ᾱ** only would be admissible, e. g. ἀγορή, ὁμοίη, πειρήσονται.
2. Similarly, **ει** is sometimes found for **ε**, **ου** for **ο**, e. g. ξεινος, χρούσειος, πουλύς, μούνος.
3. More rarely **οι** is found for **ο**, **αι** for **α**, **η** for **ε**, e. g. πνοιή, αἰετός, τιθήμενος.
4. By what is called metathesis quantitatis, **ᾱο** becomes **εω** (for **ᾱω**). Similarly, we have **ῥως** and **ῥιος**, ἀπερείσιος and ἀπερίσιος κ. τ. λ.

B. CONTRACTION OF VOWELS.

1. Contraction, when it occurs, follows the ordinary rules, except that **εο** and **ου** form **ευ**, e. g. θάρσεν, βάλλεν.
2. But the contraction often does not take place, e. g. ἀέκων; and a few unusual contractions occur, e. g. ἱρός (ιερός), βώσας (βοήσας), ἐυρρεῖος instead of ἐυρρέους from ἐυρρέ-εος.
3. Two vowels which do not form a diphthong are often blended in pronunciation (synizesis), e. g. Ἀτρεΐδew, δῆ αὖ, ἐπεῖ οὐ, ἦ οὐ.

Hiatus is allowed :

C. HIATUS.

1. After the vowels **ι** and **υ**.
2. When the two words are separated by cæsure or a mark of punctuation.
3. When the final (preceding) vowel is long and in arsis.
4. When the final (preceding) vowel, though naturally long, stands in thesis and has been shortened before the following short vowel.
5. When the final vowel of the preceding word has been lost by elision, e. g. :

1. παιδὶ ὄπασσεν, — — — | — —.
2. Ὀλύμπιε, οὐ νύ τ' Ὀδυσσεύς, — | — — — | — — — | — —.
3. ἀντιθέw Ὀδυσῆι, — — — | — — — | — —.
4. πλάγχθη ἐπεῖ, — — — | —.
5. ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν, — — — | — —.

Remark.—Many apparent cases of hiatus result from the loss of a digamma or other consonant, e. g. τὸν δ' ἡμεῖβετ' ἔπειτα Φάναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.

D. ELISION.

Elision is much more frequent than in prose. **α**, **ε**, **ι**, **ο** are elided in declension and conjugation ; **αι** in the endings **μαι**, **σαι**, **ται**, **σθαι** ; **οι** in **μοι** ; **ι** in **ῥτι**.

E. APOCOPE.

Before a consonant, the final short vowel of *ἄρα*, and of the preps. *ἀνά*, *παρά*, *κατά*, may be cut off (apocope).

Remark.—The accent in this case recedes to the first syllable, and the consonant (now final) is assimilated to the following consonant, e. g. *κάδ δύναμιν, κάλλιπε, ἄμ πεδίον*.

F. CONSONANT-CHANGES.

1. Single consonants, esp. λ, μ, ν, ρ, and σ, at the beginning of a word, after a vowel, are frequently doubled, e. g. *ἐλλαβον, τόσσοις*. So also a short final vowel before a follg. liquid is often lengthened by doubling (in pronunciation, though not in writing) the liquid, e. g. *ἐνὶ μεγάροις*.
2. Metathesis of vowel and liquid is common, e. g. *κραδίη* and *καρδίη, θάρσος* and *θράσος*.

DECLENSION.

G. SPECIAL CASE-ENDINGS.

1. The termination *φι(ν)* serves for the ending of the gen. and dat. sing. and pl., e. g. *ἐξ εὐνῆ-φι, βίη-φι, ὅσπερ-φι θίς, σὺν ἵπποις-φι καὶ ὄχεσ-φι*.
2. The three local suffixes *θι, θεν, δε* answer the questions where? whence? whither? e. g. *οἴκοθι, οὐρανόθεν, ὅνδε δόμονδε*.

H. FIRST DECLENSION.

1. For *ᾱ* we find always *η*, e. g. *θύρη, νηνίης*, except *θεᾶ*.
2. The nom. sing. of some masculines in *-ης* is shortened to *-ᾱ*, e. g. *ἱππότης, νεφεληγερέτα*.
3. The gen. sing. of masculines ends in *-ᾱο* or *-εω*, e. g. *Ἀτρεΐδαο* and *Ἀτρεΐδεω*.
4. The gen. pl. of masculines ends in *-ᾱων* or *-έων* (rarely contracted, as in Attic, into *-ῶν*), e. g. *θεᾶων, ναυτέων, παρειῶν*.
5. The dat. pl. ends in *-ησι* or *-ης*, rarely in *-αις*, e. g. *πύλῃσι, σχίζῃς*, but *θεαῖς*.

I. SECOND DECLENSION.

1. The gen. sing. has retained the old ending in *-ιο*, which, added to the stem, gives the termination *-οιο*. Rarely occurs the termination *-οο*—more commonly the Attic ending *-ου*. Cf. H. 39 Rem. a, 32 d. Cf. also G. 9, 2.
2. The gen. and dat. dual end in *-οιν*.
3. The dat. pl. ends in *-οισι* or *-οις*.

K. THIRD DECLENSION.

1. The gen. and dat. dual end in *-οιν*, e. g. *ποδοῖν*.
2. Dat. pl. *-σι, -σσι*, usually joined to a consonant stem by a connecting vowel *ε*, e. g. *πόδ-ε-σσιν* and *ποσσί, βελέεσσι, βέλεσσι, βέλεσι*.
3. Stems ending in *-σ* are generally uncontracted in declension, but *-εος* often contracts into *-εως*.
4. Words in *-ις* generally retain the *ι* in all their cases, e. g. *μάντις, μάντιος*.
Remark.—For the various forms of *πόλις*, vid. sub voc. in Lex.
5. Stems in *-εν* generally lengthen *ε* to *η* in compensation for the omitted *ν* (*φ*), e. g. *βασιλῆος, βασιλῆι*. But proper names may retain the *ε*, e. g. *Τυδέα*.

L. ADJECTIVES.

1. The feminine of adjs. of the 1st and 2d declensions is always formed in *η*, e. g. *ῥοιή, αἰσχροή*, ex. *ῥα*.
2. The Attic rule, that compd. adjs. have only two terminations, is not strictly observed, and, vice versâ, some adjs. which in Attic have three terminations have only two in Homer.
3. Adjs. in *-υς* are often of only two terminations, and often change the fem. *-εα* to *-εα* or *-εη*. For the various declensional forms of *πολύς*, vid. sub voc. in Lex.
4. The comp. and superl. endings *-ίωv* and *-ιστος* are much more extensively used in the Homeric than in the Attic dialect.

M. PRONOUNS.

1. For special forms of pers. prons., vid. sub vocc. *ἐγώ, νῶι, ἡμεῖς. σύ, σφῶι, ὑμεῖς. οὐ, σφωέ, σφέων*.
2. *δ, η, τό*, in Homer, is dem. pron. In nom. pl. the forms *τοί* and *ταί* occur by the side of *οἱ* and *αἱ*. The forms beginning with *τ* have often relative signif., vid. sub voc. in Lex. *τοῖσδεσσι* and *τοῖσδεσι* are forms of *ὅδε. κείνος* is another form for *ἐκεῖνος*.
3. For peculiar forms of rel. pron., as well as for demonstr. meaning of some of these forms, vid. sub voc. *ὅς*.
4. For peculiar forms of interrog., indef., and indef. rel. prons., vid. sub vocc. *τίς, τις, and ὅστις*.

CONJUGATION.

N. AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION.

1. The augment may be omitted; in this case the accent is thrown back as far as possible toward the beginning of the word. Monosyllabic forms with a long vowel take the circumflex, e. g. *λύσε* (*ἐλυσε*), *βῆ* (*ἔβη*).
2. The 2d aor. act. and midd. is often formed in Homer by a reduplication. The only examples of a similar formation in Attic are *ἡγαγον, ἡνεγκον* (*ην-ενεκ-ο-ν*), and *εἶπον* (*εφεφεπον*). Among the examples of reduplicated aorists may be mentioned: *ἐπέφραδον* (*φράζω*), *ἐκέκλετο* and *κέκλετο* (*κέ-λομαι*), *πεφιδέσθαι* (*φείδομαι*), *πεπίθομεν* (*πείθω*), *πεπύθοιτο* (*πυνθάνομαι*), *ἀμπεπαλῶν* (*ἀναπάλλω*). Examples of a very peculiar reduplication are *ἐνίπ-απ-ον* (*ἐνίπτω*) and *ἐρύκ-ακ-ον* (*ἐρύκω*). Here the last consonant of the stem is repeated after a connecting *α*.
3. There are a few examples of a reduplicated fut. of similar formation with the reduplicated aor., e. g. *πεφιδήσομαι, πεπιθήσω*.

O. ENDINGS.

1. The older endings of the sing. number *μι, σθα, σι*, are common in Homer: *ἐθίλωμι* (subj.), *ἐθέλῃσι* (also written *ἐθέλῃσι*).
2. The ending of the 3d pers. dual in the historical tenses is *-τον* as well as *-την* in the act., *-σθον* as well as *-σθην* in the midd., voice. In 1st pers. pl., *μεσθα* is used for *μεθα*, and *μεσθον* for 1st pers. dual.
3. The 2d sing. midd. and pass. often loses *σ* and remains uncontracted, e. g. *ἔχῃαι, βάλλεο, ἐπλεο* (also *ἔπλεν*), *ᾠδύσαιο*. In perf. midd., *βέβληται* occurs for *βέβλησαι*.

4. For the 3d pl. endings *-νται* and *-ντο*, *-αται* and *-ατο* are often substituted, e. g. *δεδαίεται*, *γενοίατο*. Before these endings (*-αται* and *-ατο*) smooth or middle labial or palatal mutes are changed to rough, e. g. *τετράφαται* (*τρέπω*).
5. The inf. act. frequently ends in *-μεναι*, also shortened to *-μεν*, e. g. *ἀκούμεναι*, *τεθνήμεν(αι)*. The 2d aor. inf. appears also in the form *-έειν*, e. g. *θανέειν*. There are one or two examples of a pres. inf. in *-ήμεναι* and *-ῆναι* from verbs in *-άω* and *-εω*, e. g. *φορῆναι* (= *φορεῖν*).
6. The endings *-σκον* and *-σκόμην* express repetition of the action, and are called iterative endings. They have the inflection of the ipf. of verbs in *-ω*, and are rarely augmented. They are attached to the ipf. and 2d aor. of verbs in *-ω* by the connecting vowel *ε*, rarely *α*, e. g. *ἔχ-ε-σκον*, *ρίπτ-α-σκον*, *φύγ-ε-σκε*. When joined to the 1st aor., these endings follow directly after the connecting vowel of the aor., e. g. *ἔλασα-σκε*, *μνησά-σκετο*. Verbs in *-μι* append the iterative endings directly to the stem: *ἔφα-σκον*, *στά-σκον*, *κί-σκετο* (*κεί-μαι*), *ἔσ-κον* (= *εσ-σκον* from *είμι*).

P. MOOD-VOWELS OF SUBJUNCTIVE.

The long mood-vowels of the subj. are frequently shortened to *ε* and *ο*, e. g. *ἴομεν* for *ῑομεν*, *θωρήζομεν* for *θωρήξωμεν*, *εὔξει* for *εὔξεια* (= *εὔξη*). This shortening is especially common in 1st aor. subj., which might, in that case, easily be confounded with fut. indic.

Q. CONTRACT-VERBS.

1. Verbs in *-αω* appear in open, contracted, and expanded (assimilated) forms. The expansion consists in prefixing to the long contracted vowel a like-sounding, short, accented vowel, e. g. *ὀρόω*, *ὀράα*, *ἐλόωσι*, *ἐλάαν*. Cf. G. 120, b.
Remark.—Sometimes, for the sake of the requirements of metre, a long vowel is prefixed; or the short vowel is affixed, instead of prefixed, to the long, contracted vowel, e. g. *ἡβώωσα*, *ἡβώντες*.
2. Verbs in *-εω* are generally uncontracted, but sometimes form *ει* from *εε* and *εει*, *η* from *εε*, *ευ* from *εο* or *εον*. In uncontracted forms the stem-vowel *ε* is sometimes lengthened to *ει*.
3. Verbs in *-όω* are generally contracted; in open forms the stem-vowel *ο* is generally lengthened into *ω*. Resolved forms are: *ἀρώσι* for *ἀροῦσι*, *δηώφεν* for *δηοῖεν*.

R. PECULIAR FORMATION OF PRESENT (EXPANDED) STEM.

1. Many presents in *-ίζω* are formed from stems ending in *γ*, e. g. *πολεμίζω* (fut. *πολεμιζομεν*), *μαστιζω* (aor. *μάστιξεν*). The stem of *πλάζω* ends in *-γγ*, e. g. aor. pass. *πλάγχθην*.
2. Several presents in *-σσω* are formed from lingual stems, e. g. *κορύσσω* (perf. pass. ptc. *κεκορυθμένος*), *λίσσομαι* (aor. *ἐλλίσσῃην*).
3. *νίζω* shows a stem *νιβ*, e. g. *νίψασθαι*.
4. Several other vowel stems, additional to *καίω* and *κλαίω*, form the present stem by the addition of *ι*, e. g. *μαίομαι* (perf. *μέμαμεν*).

S. FORMATION OF FUTURE AND FIRST AND SECOND AORIST ACTIVE AND MIDDLE.

1. Such pure verbs as do not lengthen the final stem-vowel, in the formation of their tenses, before a single consonant, often double *σ* in the fut. and 1st aor. act. and midd., e. g. *αἰδέσσομαι*, *νέκσεσε*, *ἐτάνυσσε*. Sometimes the stems in *-δ* show a similar doubling of *σ*, e. g. *κομίσσατο*.

2. The fut. of liquid verbs is generally uncontracted, e. g. *μενέω*, *ἀγγελέω*. A few liquid stems take the tense-sign *σ*, e. g. *ἐκέλασμεν* (*κέλλω*), *κένσαι* (*κεντέω*), *ῶρσε* (*ῶρ-νυμι*).
3. A few verbs form the 1st aor. act. and midd. without *σ*, e. g. *ἔχενα* and *χεῦα* (*χέω*=*χεύω*), *ἔσσενα* (*σεύω*), *ἠλεύατο*, *ἀλέασθαι* (*ἀλεύομαι*), *ἔκηα*, subj. *κῆομεν*, inf. *κῆαι* (*καίω*).
4. *ο* and *ε* sometimes take the place of *α* as connecting vowels of the 1st aor., e. g. *ἔξον*, *ἔξε* (*ικνέομαι*), *δύσετο* (*δύω*). Similarly, the imvs. *βήσεο* (*βαίνω*), *ῶρσεο* and *ῶρσεν* (*ῶρ-νυμι*), *ἄξετε* (*ἄγω*), *οἶσε* (*φέρω*), and the infns. *ἄξέμεναι*, *σαῶσέμεναι*, *κελευσέμεναι*, occur; and a single example of an aor. ptc. with connecting vowel *ο* is seen in *δυσόμενος* (*α* 24).
5. A 2d aor. act. and midd. is often formed, similarly to the aor. of verbs in *-μι*, without a connecting vowel. Of this formation there are many instances, e. g. *ἔκτα*, *ἐκτᾶν*, *ἐκτάτο* (stem *κτᾶ*=*κτεν*), *σύτο* (*σεύω*), *ἔχυτο* (*χέω*), *λύτο* (*λύω*), opts. *φθίμην*, *φθίτο*—inf. *φθίσθαι*—ptc. *φθίμενος* (*φθι-ν-ω*), *ἔβλητο*, *βλήσθαι* (*βάλλω*), *ἄλτο* (*ἄλλομαι*), *δέκτο* (*δέχομαι*), *ἐμικτο* and *μίκτο* (*μίγνυμι*). The imvs. *κέκλυθι* and *κέκλυτε* are similarly formed from a reduplicated stem.

T. FORMATION OF PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT.

1. In the forms *ἔμμορα* (*μείρομαι*) and *ἔσσυμαι* (*σεύω*) we see the same doubling of the initial consonant of the stem after the augment (reduplication), as if the stem began with *ρ*. The reduplication has been lost in *δέχεται* (= *δε-δεγμένοι εἰσί*), and is irregular in *δεΐδεγμα* (*δέχομαι*) and *δεΐδοικα* or *δεΐδια*.
2. The 1st perf. is formed from vowel-stems alone. The 2d perf. is very common, but always without aspiration, e. g. *κέκοπα* (*κόπτω*). There occur frequently forms from vowel-stems which have lost the tense-sign *κ*, esp. perf. ptc., e. g. *πεφύασι* (= *πεφύκασι*), *βεβαρηότες* (*βαρέω*), *κεκμηῶτα* (*κάμνω*), *τεθνηῶτος* and *τεθνηότος* (*θνήσκω*).
3. In the plupf. the older endings *-εᾶ*, *-εᾶς*, *-εε(ν)* contracted *ει(ν)* or *η* appear, e. g. *εἰεθήπεια*, *ῆδεα κ. τ. λ.* (cf. *ῆδεα*=*γδεσαμ*, with Lat. *videram*; *ῆδεας*=*γδεσας*, with Lat. *videras*; *ῆδεσαν*=*γδεσαντ*, with Lat. *viderant*).

U. AORIST PASSIVE.

1. The 3d pl. indic. often ends in *-εν* instead of *-ησαν*, e. g. *ἔμιχθεν*, *φόβηθεν*, *τράφεν*.
2. The subj. remains uncontracted, the *ε* of the pass. sign is often lengthened to *ει* or *η*, and the follg. mood sign shortened to *ε* or *ο*, e. g. *δαείω* (stem *δα*), *δαμείγς* or *δαμήγς* (*δάμνημι*).

Remark.—A very peculiar form is *τραπείομεν*, by metathesis, for *ταρ-πείομεν* (= *ταρπῶμεν*, 2d aor. pass. from *τέρπω*) (*Ξ* 314).

V. VERBS IN *-μι*.

1. Forms of the pres. indic. of verbs in *-μι* occur as if from verbs in *-εω* and *-ωω*.
2. As the ending of the 3d pl. of the ipf. and 2d aor. act., *ν* often takes the place of *σαν*, e. g. *ἔεν* (*ἔεσαν*), *ἔσταν* and *σάν* (*ἔστησαν*), *ἔβαν* and *βάν* (*ἔβησαν*), *ἔφαν* and *φάν* (*ἔφασαν*), *ἔφυν* (*ἔφυσαν*).
3. In the 2d aor. subj. act., to meet the requirements of the verse, the mood sign is sometimes shortened and the stem-vowel lengthened. Thus arise such forms as *θείω*, *θείγς*, and *θήγς*; *στήγς*, *γνώω*, *δῶησι*, and *δῶη*. Sometimes the *α* of the stem is weakened to *ε*, and this again protracted to *ει*. Thus arise the forms *στέωμεν* and *στέιομεν* (= *στῶμεν*), *βείομεν* (= *βῶμεν*).
4. For peculiar Homeric forms from the verbs *ἵστημι*, *τίθημι*, *ἵημι*, *δίδωμι*, *εἶμι*, *εἶμι*, *οἶδα*, *ἤμαι*, and *κείμει*, vid. sub voce. in *Lex*.

A.

A-

ἀγα-

A- in composition—(1) so-called *a* privativum, see *ἀν-*.—(2) a copulativum, orig. **sa* (cf. *ἄ-μα*, English same), then *ἀ-*, *ἄ-*, *δ-* contains the idea of union or likeness, Lat. *idem* or *unā*, e. g. *ἄπας*, *ἀολλής*, *ἄκυλος*, *ἄθροος*, *ἀτάλαντος*, *ὑτριχες* (in words like *ἄθροος* cf. *ἀμαρτή*, the existence of an *a* intensivum was formerly, but incorrectly, assumed).—(3) a protheticum, simple euphonic prefix (like *i* and *e* in Low Latin *istatus*, *ispero*; Italian *esperanza*; French *espérance*, *état*), e. g. *ἀλείφω*, *ἀμάω*, *ἀείρω*, *ἀμέλγω*, *ἀμύνω*, *ἀνεψιός*, *ἄποινα*, *ἀσπαίρω*, *ἄσταχυς*, *ἄστεμφής*, *ἄστήρ*.

ἄ, interjection expressive of pity or horror, freq. with *δειλέ*, *δειλοί*, *δειλώ*, ξ 361, A 816, P 443.

ἄ-άστων [~ ~ ~], acc. masc. and ntr. (*ἄ-*, *ἄφάτη*), *involving harm, ruinous, destructive*; Στυγὸς ὕδωρ, Ξ 271, as banishing faithless mortals and perjured deities to the lower world; *ἄεθλον*, φ 91.

ἄ-αγές (*ἄφαγές*, *ἄγνυμι*), *not to be broken, stout*, λ 575†. [~ ~ ~]

ἄ-απτοι, ους, (ΣΑΠ, *ἔπω*), *intractables, unapproachable*; *χείρες*, *χείρας*; esp. freq. in Π. e. g. A 567, λ 502, χ 70, 248.

ἄάσχετος, lengthened from *ἄσχετος*.

ἄάω, (1) *injure*; (a) *τῇδ' ἄτη ἄσας* 2 sing. aor. Θ 237; κ 68, *ἄσαν* (---); (b) esp. of injury to understanding, *mislead, delude*; *ἄασε* (---), φ 296; *ἄσε*, λ 61; with *φρένας*, φ 297, pass. T 136; *μέγ' ἄασθη*, II 685; *πολλὸν ἄασθη*, T 113; cf. φ 301.—(2) mid. (a) *cominit a folly, ἀασάμην* (---); *ἀασατο* (---)

δὲ μέγα θυμῷ, deceived himself greatly in his thought; T 95, Ζεὺς *ἄσατο* (---) (v. l. Ζῆν' *ἄσατο*, see no. 1); (b) trans. *dupe, beguile*, "Ἀτὴ ἢ πάντας ἄσται", T 91, 129. [aor. 1, act. and mid. ~ ~ ~ and ~ ~ ~; pass. ~ ~ ~.] *ἄβάκησαν*, δ' 249† [~ ~ ~], of doubtful deriv. (*βάζω*? *ἄφω*?), and meaning, *were befooled, suspected nothing*.

Ἀβαντες, inhabitants of Euboea, B 536. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀβαρβαρήν, Trojan fountain-nymph, Z 22. [~ ~ ~ ~]

Ἀβας, *αντα*, son of dream-reader Eurydamas; slain by Diomedes, E 148. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀβιοι, *δικαιοτάτοι ἀνθρώπων*, N 6, fabulous tribe of the North. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀβληρος, a Trojan, Z 32. [---]

ἄ-βλήτα (from *ἀβλής*, *βάλλω*), *ιὸν*, non missum, *not discharged, new*, Δ 117†. [---]

ἄ-βλητος, *not hit*, Δ 540†. [---]

ἄ-βληχρός, 3, v. l. *ἀμβληχρός*, (*ἄ* prothetic, *μαλακός*), only at beginning of verse.—(1) *weak, feeble*, E 337, Θ 178.—(2) *θάνατος, gentle*, λ 135, ψ 282. [---]

ἄ-βρομοι (*ἄ* prothetic, *βρέμω*), *loud-roaring, clamorous*, N 41; others, *silent*.

ἄβροτάξομεν, from *ἀβροτεῖν*, i. e. *ἀμβροτεῖν*, *ἀμαρτεῖν*, aor. subj. *fail of, miss*; *τινός*, K 65†. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἄ-βρότη νύξ, *divine night*, Ξ 78†, δ 429. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀβυδός [~ ~ ~], town on S. shore of Hellespont, B 836. Hence *Ἀβυδόθεν*, Δ 500; *Ἀβυδόθεν*, P 584.

ἀγα-, prefix, *exceedingly*, *mirum in modum, mirum quantum*.

ἀγάσθαι, ἀγάσθε, see ἀγαμαι, miror.

ἀγαγεῖν, ἀγαγον, etc., see ἄγω.

ἀγάλομαι, see ἀγαμαι, miror.

ἀγαθός, 3, (ἀγαμαι), strictly = admirabilis, good, capable, in widest signif.—(1) of persons, valiant, brave, Δ 181, I 341; efficient, B 732, Γ 179; freq. with acc. of specification, πύξ, βοήν; common in signif. noble (cf. optimates), Ξ 113, Φ 109, (opp. χέρης, ο 324); bold, daring, N 238, 284, 314, Φ 280 (opp. κακός, N 279, P 632).—(2) of things and circumstances, excellent, Z 478, ι 27, ν 246; advantageous, B 204, A 793, ρ 347; noble, Ω 632, δ 611; ἀγαθόν τε κακόν τε, blessing and curse, δ 237, 392, θ 63; ἀγαθοῖσι γεραίρειν, do honor, ξ 441; ἀγαθὰ φρονεῖν, bene velle, wish one well, α 43; sana mente uti, think rightly, Z 162; εἰς ἀγαθόν or ἀγαθὰ εἰπεῖν, advise with friendly intent; εἰς ἀγ. πείθεσθαι, follow good counsel. [— — —]

Ἀγάθων, son of Priamos, Ω 249. [— — —]

ἀγαχιόμενον, parallel form to ἀγαμίνου, viewing with indignation, υ 16, κακά ἔργα, indignantis scelera; cf. β 67. [— — — —]

ἀγα-κλής, ες, (from κλέος), only gen. and voc., greatly renowned. [— — — —]

Ἀγακλής, -κλήος, II 571, a Myrmidon.

ἀγα-κλειτός, 3, praeclarus, illustrious, glorious, epith. of men, of a Nereid, Σ 45, and of hecatombs. [— — — —]

ἀγα-κλυτός, 3, praeclarus, illustrious, of men; δώματα. [— — — —]

ἀγάλλομαι, only pres., have joy in (τινί), plume one's self upon, P 473, Σ 132, Υ 222; exult, make display, B 462; νῆες, ε 176, speeding gladly forward under Zeus's fair wind.

ἀγαλμα (ἀγάλλομαι), any thing splendid, beautiful, or precious, Δ 144; votive offerings, γ 274, θ 509, μ 347; applied to sacrificial victim, γ 438; to horses, δ 602; personal adornments, σ 300, τ 257. [— — —]

ἀγαμαι (ἀγν), aor. ἡγασάμην, ἡγασάμην (also unaugmented); and from parallel form, ἀγάομαι; ἀγάσθε, ἀγάσθαι, ipf. ἡγάσθε; the form ἀγαμαι, only in signif. 1.—(1) admirari, ad-

mirare, H 41, 404, Θ 29, and mirari, de-mirari, gaze at with amazement, σ 71; in π 203, θαυμάζειν, behold with wonder, joined with ἀγάσθαι, be astonished.—(2) in bad sense, (a) indignari, be indignant, outraged at, with acc., β 67; with dat., θ 565; be vexed, annoyed, Ψ 639; with κότῳ, Ξ 111; (b) invidere, envy, grudge, δ 181, with inf., ε 129; esp. freq. of envy of the gods, δ 181, ψ 211, θ 565, H 442. [— — —]

Ἀγαμεμνονίδης, son of Agamemnon, Orestes, α 30.

Ἀγαμέμνων, ονος. His grandfather was Tantalos, whose sons were Atreus and Thyestes (father of Aigisthos); Atreus's sons, Agamemnon and Menelaos; Agamemnon's children, Orestes, Chrysothemis, Laodike, Iphianassa; cf. B 104, I 287; his wife, Klytaimnestra. King in Mykenai, but at the same time πολλῶσιν νήσοισι καὶ Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνασσειν, B 108; his wealth in ships, B 576, 610-14; commander-in-chief of Grecian host before Troy; εὐρυκρείων and ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν, A 172; κρείων, ποιμὴν λαῶν, διός; his bodily size, Γ 166, 178; B 477-83; ἀριστεία, exploits, A 91-661; honor accorded him, Ψ 887; sceptre, B 104; return from Troia, γ 143 sqq., 156, 193 sqq., 234 sq.; is murdered, γ 248 sqq., δ 91, 512-37, 584, λ 387-463, ω 20-97 [— — —]. Hence fem. adj. Ἀγαμεμνονή.

Ἀγαμήδη (cf. Μήδεια), daughter of Augeias, granddaughter of Sun-god, Δ 740. [— — — —]

ἄ-γαμος, 2, (from γάμος), unmarried, Γ 40†. [— — —]

ἀγά-ννιφον Ὀλυμπον (ἀγα-σιφ., see νίφω), A 420, Σ 186; nivosum, covered with deep snow, snow-capped. [— — — —]

ἀγανός, 3, (from γάννυμαι), lenis, pleasant, gentle, ἔπεα, δῶρα; kind, friendly, εὐχολαί, βασιλεύς (opp. χαλεπός), β 230; common phrase, οἷς ἀγανοῖς βελέεσσι, with his (or her) gentle missiles, describing a (natural) sudden, painless death dealt by Apollo upon men, by Artemis upon women, γ 280.

ἀγανο-φροσύνη, ἡ, comitas, gentleness, friendliness, λ 203, cf. β 230. [— — — —]

ἀγανό-φρων, comis, gentle, friendly, Υ 467†. [— — — —]

ἀγόμαι, see ἄγμαι, *miror*.

ἀγαπάω (parallel form of ἀγαπάω) and -ομαι, only pres., *τινά, receive kindly*, π 17, η 33; *espouse the cause of*, Ω 464. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγαπάω, ἀγάπησα, ψ 214, *I lovingly received*; and φ 289, *art thou not there-with content?* [~ ~ ~]

ἀγαπ-ήνωρ, ος, *loving-manliness*, manly, O 392. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀγαπήνωρ, Ἀγκαίοιο παῖς, B 609, king of Arkadians, vassal of Agamemnon, to whom he brought the equipment of sixty ships.

ἀγαπητός (ἀγαπάω), *beloved, dear*, always with παῖς, son, which is to be supplied in β 365. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγά-ρροος (ἀγα-σρόφος, ῥέω), *strong-flowing*; Ἑλλίσποντος, B 845, acc. M 30.

Ἀγασθένης (σθένης), son of Augias, king in Elis, B 624.

ἀγά-στονος (στένω), *fremens, boisterous*, epith. of Ἀμφιτρίτη, μ 97†. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀγαστροφος, a Trojan, A 338. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀγαυή, a Nereid, Σ 42. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγαυός, 3, (from ἄγμαι), *admirabilis; illustrious* (cf. clarissimus), an epithet applied, *honoris causa*, to rulers, nations (Phaiakians, Trojans, ν 272 to Phoinikes, N 5 to Hippe-molgoi); also freq. to suitors; ν 71 to the noble πομπῆς; ε 1 to Tithonos; and thrice to Persephoneia. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγγελίη, ἡ, (ἄγγελος), *tidings, message, report*, H 416, I 422, Ξ 355, O 174; ἀλεγεινή, *λυγρή; πατρός, de patre*, α 408, cf. β 30; *command*, ε 150, η 263; as causal gen., Γ 206, he came (because of) on a mission respecting thee; ἀγγελίν ἐλθόντα, A 140; cf. also ἀγγελίης in N 252, O 640, Γ 206; see also ἀγγελίας. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγγελίας, ὁ, (ἄγγελος), *nuntius, messenger*, handed down by old grammarians as nom. masc., like ταμίης and νεηνίης; thus we may explain Γ 206, N 252, O 640, Δ 384, A 140; also such passages as α 414, β 92, ν 381. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγγέλλων (ἄγγελος), fut. ἀγγελέω, aor. ἡγγεῖλα, inf. O 159; *nuntiare, report, announce*; τί, also *τινά*, ξ 120, 123; with inf., *bid*, π 350, θ 517.

ἄγγελος, ὁ and ἡ, (cf. German gellen, English yell, nightin-gale), *nuntius, nuntia, messenger*; common phrase, ἡλθέ *τινα*, A 715; Ὅσσα Διὸς ἄγγ.. B 94; also of birds, ο 526.

ἄγγος, εος, τό, *vase, vase, bowl*; for victuals, β 289, and drink.

ἄγε, ἄγετε, (ἄγω), particle like age, agendum; *quick! come!* after ἀλλά, or before δὴ; with subj. or imp., cf. French allons! ἄγε often occurs with pl., e. g. γ 475; see also εἰ δ' ἄγε.

ἀγείρω (cf. gerere?), aor. ἡγεира; pass. pf. ἀγήγερμαι, aor. ἡγέρθη, 3 pl. ἄγερθεν; mid. aor. ἀγερόμην, inf. ἀγερεσθαι (written by ancient grammarians as pres. ἀγερεσθαι), part. ἀγρόμενος.

—(1) act. colligere, congregare, *collect, call together, assemble*, τ 197, ἀγορήν, concionem advocare; pass. and aor. mid. *gather together*; ἐς φρένα θυμὸς ἡγέρθη, consciousness (Δ 152, courage, presence of mind), *came back again*.

ἀγελαίη (ἀγέλη), βοῦς, βόες, βόας, *gregaria, belonging to a herd, feeding at large*. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀγέλαος (ἄγω, λαός), (1) son of Damastor, suitor, χ 131, 247, Ἀγέλεως.—(2) son of Phradmon, a Trojan, Θ 257.—(3) Greek, A 302. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγελείη (ἄγουσα λείαν), *praedatrix, bestower of spoil*; cf. ληΐτις, epith. of Athene, only at end of verse, ν 359. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγέλη, ης, (ἄγω), *grex, herd of cattle, exc.* T 281, where it is a *drove* of horses; ἀγέληφι, Π 487, with the herd. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγελήδον, *gregatim, in herds*, Π 160. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγέμεν = ἄγειν.

ἄγεν = ἰάγησαν, from ἄγνυμι.

ἀ-γέραςτος (γέρας), *inhonoratus, without a gift of honor*, A 119†. [~ ~ ~]

ἄγερθεν, see ἀγείρω, *congregati sunt*.

ἀγέρωχοι, ων, (ἄγα, ἐρωή), *impetuous, brave in combat*; epith. of Trojans, Mysians, Rhodians, and of Periklymenos, λ 286; formerly explained, *very honorable*, as if from a copul. and γερα-σχος. [~ ~ ~]

ἄγη μ' ἔχει, (de) *miror, I am astonished*, Φ 221. [~ ~ ~]

ἀγῆνερᾶθ' (ατο), see ἀγείρω, congregati erant.

ἀγ-ηνορίη, ης, ἡ, (ἀγῆνωρ), *virtus, manliness, courage*, M 46; X 457, of the courage which will not let Hektor rest; I 700, *pride*.

ἀγ-ῆνωρ (ἀγα, ἀνῆρ), *ferox, very manly*.—(1) *brave, bold*, σ 43, α 106; *high-hearted*, θυμός, δ 658; *high-beating life*, Υ 406; also, μ 414, of helmsman; elsewh. with θυμός, freq. = *noble, generous mind*.—(2) *haughty*, I 699, Φ 443. [— — —]

Ἄγῆνωρ, ορος, son of Trojan Antenor and Theano, Α 59, Φ 579, Υ 474, O 340.

ἀ-γῆραος, ἀγῆρως, 2, (γῆρας), *aeternus, ageless, of undecaying vigor*, always with ἀθάνατος, Θ 539; αἰγίς, B 447. [— — —]

ἀγῆρὸς (ἀγαμαι), *admirabilis* (with εἶδος, acc. of respect); *surpassingly beautiful*, X 370, ξ 177. [— — —]

ἀγίνεω (ἀγω), inf. -εῖναι, ipf. ἡγίνεσκον, agere, *lead, bring, sc.* animals more comm.; also, *conduct*, sc. a bride, Σ 492; *haul wood*, Ω 784. [— — —]

ἀγκάζομαι, ipf. ἀγκάζοντο (ἀγκάς), *were raising in their arms the body from the earth*, P 722†.

Ἄγκαῖος, (1) son of Lykurgos, chief of Arkadians, B 609.—(2) wrestler from Pleuron, vanquished by Nestor, Ψ 635.

(ἀγκαλῖς, from ἀγκάλη) ἐν ἀγκαλίδεσσι, in complexu, *in the arms*, only X 503, Σ 555.

ἀγκάς, adv., brachiis, complexu, *into or in the arms*, with ἔχε, ἐλών, λαβέτην, ἐλάζετο, ξμαρπτε, η 252. [— —]

ἀγκίστροισι, ntr., (ἀγκος, uncus), *hamis, with fish-hooks*, μ 332. (Od.)

ἀγ-κλίνας = ἀνακλίνας, aor. part.

ἀγοκίνησι (ἀγκών), Διὸς ἐν, Jovis in complexu, in Zeus's *embrace*, λ 261.

ἄγκεα, τὰ, (cf. ad-uncus), *crooked winding valley, gorge*.

ἀγ-κρεμάσασα, aor. part. from ἀνακρεμάννυμι.

ἀγκυλο-μήτης, εω, (μῆτις), *versutus, crooked in counsel*, epith. of Kronos, B 205, 319; only Α 59 in nom. [— — — —]

ἀγκυλον, α, (ἄγκος), only ntr., *cur-*

vus, bent, curved, epith. of bow and of chariot, φ 264. [— — —]

ἀγκυλό-τοξοι, ους, (τόξον), *bearing the bent bow*, B 848; epith. of Paionians. [— — — —]

ἀγκυλο-χείλης, ου, (χείλος), *adunca rostro praeditus, with hooked beak*, nom. sing. only τ 538, elsewh. pl., epith. of birds of prey. [— — — —]

ἀγκών, ὤνος, ὁ, (ἄγκος), *cubitus, elbow*, ξ 494, K 80; Α 252, in the middle of the arm, below the elbow; II 702, *τείχεος, corner of the wall*.

ἀγλαῖεσθαι (ἀγλαίζω), fut. splendere, *take delight in*, K 331†. [— — —]

ἀγλαΐη, ης, ἡ, (ἀγλαός), *splendor, beauty*, ο 78; *dazzling beauty*, of Penelope, σ 180; of dogs; *display*, ρ 310; scatter the fine things which you now have, ρ 244; Epic dat. ἀγλαίηφι, Z 510.

Ἄγλαΐη, wife of Χάρων, mother of Νηρεΐς, δς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ Ἴλιον ἦλθεν, B 672.

ἀγλαό-καρποι, μηλέαι, *apple-trees with shining fruit*, η 115, λ 589. [— — — —]

ἀγλαός, ὄν, (ἀ-γαλ-φός), only masc. and ntr., *splendidus, shining, bright, brilliant*.—(1) epith. of clear water; of polished gifts, esp. of gold or other metal; of ransom; of fame, H 203; so also in reproach, κέραι ἀγλαί, famous with thy bow (and little else), = ἀγλαΐζόμενος, Α 385.—(2) in wider signif.: *illustrious, viός, νιόν*, δ 188 (always at end of verse), τέκνα; *stately*, T 385; *ālosos, sunny grove*, ζ 291, B 506. [— — —]

(ἀ-γνοίω), sync. aor. iter. ἀγνώσασκε, for ἀγνοήσασκε, ψ 95; from ἀγνοίω, only aor. ind. ἡγνοίησεν, subj. ἀγνοίῃσι, ω 218, part. ἀγνοίησασα, υ 15; (ἀγνώς), *ignorare, fail to recognize*, Α 537, neque eum conspicata Juno ignoravit, knew right well; so also N 28, ε 78.

ἀγνή (ἄζομαι), only fem., *intaminata, holy*; Artemis, Persephone; *ἑορτή*, φ 259. [— —]

ἄγνυμι (φάγνυμι), ἀγνυμένων, fut. ἄξω, aor. ἔαξα, ἦξα, inf. ἄξαι, pass. aor. ἐάγην (ᾶ, exc. Α 559), φάγη, φάγεν (= ἐάγησαν), *frango, break, shiver, shatter*.—(1) act., *spears, yoke, chariot* (at end of pole), Z 40, II 371; *shoots*

of trees, M 148, II 769; ships, mast.—(2) pass., spear, sword, Γ 367; cudgel, A 559; barbs of arrow, Δ 214; neck of Elpenor, κ 560; *suffer shipwreck*, κ 123.

ἀ-γνώτες (γεννώσκω, ἀγνώς), *ignoti, unknown*, ε 79†.

ἀγνώσασκε, see ἀγνοῖω, *ignorabat*.

ἀ-γνωστον (γνωστός), *ignotum, unrecognized* (with τεύξω, reddam); *unrecognizable*, ν 191. (Od.)

ἀ-γονος (γόνος), *unborn*, Γ 40†. [~--]

ἀγοράομαι (ἀγορή), pres. **ἀγορά-ασθε**, B 337; ipf. ἡγοράασθε, ἡγορώ-ωντο, aor. only 3 sing. ἀγορήσατο, usually at end of verse with καὶ μετέειπεν, and following oratio directa, β 160, σ 412; *contionari, speak publicly, harangue in the assembly*; Δ 1, ἡγορώωντο, *held assembly*. [~--]

ἀγορεύω (ἀγορή), fut. ἀγορεύσω, aor. ind. only ἀγόρευσεν, Θ 29, inf. and imp. more common; *contionari, loqui, dicere, speak, say*; freq. ἐπεα πτερόεντα, ἐνὶ or μετὰ τισι; *μή μοι ἀγόρευε*, with acc., *speak to me not of*, Φ 99, X 261; ἦν ἀγ., *quam dico, which I mean*, β 318; freq. *declare, θεοπροπίας*, and with part. θεοπροπέων, *prophecy*; διηνεκέως τι, *relate at length*, η 241, μ 56; *speak* (joined with idea of action of contrary import, ρ 66, σ 15), παραβλήδην, *speaking maliciously*, Δ 6; *peculiar phrase*, B 788, ἀγοράς ἀγόρευον, *were discussing in the assembly*, cf. B 796, σ 380; *ὀνειδίζων ἀγορεύοις*, *thou shouldst not insultingly mention my hungry belly* (cf. also πρόφερε, Γ 64). [~--]

ἀγορή, ἥς, ἡ, (ἀγείρω), *contio*.—(1) *convoked assembly of people or army* (cf. ἀγυρις, βουλή), ἀγορήνδε καλεῖν (through the heralds), καθίζειν, ποιέσθαι, τίθεσθαι; ἐς δ' ἀγορὴν ἀγέροντο, εἰς ἀγορὴν κίον ἄθροοι, π 361; εἰν ἀγορῇ ἔσαν ἄθροοι, Σ 497.—(2) *public speech*, B 275; *discussion in assembly*, B 788, O 283, δ 818, I 441, B 370, Δ 400, Σ 106; *debate before tribunal*, II 387.—(3) *place of meeting, market*, β 150, ζ 266, η 44, θ 503, π 377, υ 362; ἀγοραί, *meeting-places*, θ 16; *place of assembly*, H 382; *time (afternoon)*, μ 439 [~--]; hence

ἀγορήθεν, *e contione, from the assembly*, B 264.

ἀγορήνδε, *ad contionem, to the assembly*, καλέσσαι, κίοντες, A 54.

ἀγορήτης (ἀγορή), *contionator, haranguer, speaker* (opp. βουλευφόρος, H 126); *λιγύς*, *loud speaking, powerful*; ἐσθλόος.

ἀγορητύν, τήν, (ἀγορητής), *facundia, gift of speaking, eloquence*, θ 168†. [~--]

ἀγός, οἱ, (ἄγω), *dux, chief*, Δ 519, Γ 231. [~--]

ἀγοστή, ἔλε γαῖαν —, *palma, with flat, outstretched hand*, Δ 425, N 508, 520, Ξ 452, P 315, of mortally wounded. [~--]

ἄγραυλος, only **ἀγραύλοιο** βοός, **ἄγραυλοι** ποιμένες, Σ 162; πόριες, κ 410 (ἀγρός, αὐλή), *belonging to the farm enclosure*, epith. of domestic cow, as distinguished from the cows driven to or roaming in remote pasture; epith. also of herd of cattle, of calves.

ἄγρει and ν 149 ἀγρεῖτε, imp. from ἀγρίω (ἄγρη, ἄγω), *quick! forwards!* used alone or with μάν, δη, νῦν, followed by imp., or inf. used as imp. (literally *seize! lay hand upon!*).

ἄγρη, ἡ, (ἄγω), *venatio, hunt*, ἐφέπescον, *were following the chase*, μ 330. (Od.)

ἄγριος, 2, yet shows fem. termination in ι 119 (ἀγρός), *agrestis, wild*.—(1) of beasts, *fierce*, τὰ ἄγρια, *ferae*.—(2) of men, *ferocious*; of combatants, *savage*, α 199, ζ 120, θ 575, ι 215; of Polyphemus, Skylla, μ 119; Gigantes, η 206.—(3) *horrible, dreadful*, of tumult of conflict, ἄτη, χόλος, θυμός; Ω 41, *rages grimly like a lion*. [~--]

Ἄγριος, son of Portheus in Kalydon, Ξ 117.

ἀγριο-φώνους μετὰ Σίντιας, θ 294†, *to the harsh-voiced Sintians*.

ἀγρόθεν (ἀγρός), *rure, from the field*, κατιέναι, ἐρχεσθαι, go home, ν 268. (Od.)

ἀγροῖώται, οἱ, *rustic, peasants*; also adj. *rustic*, O 272.

ἀγρόμενος, part. aor. mid. from ἀγείρω.

ἀγρόνδε, *rus, to the country, country-house*, ο 379.

ἀγο-νόμοι (νέμω) *νύμφαι*, ζ 106†, *rustic, rural*. [~--]

ἀγρός, οὐ, ὁ, *ager, rus, field, land*; ἀγροῦ ἐπ' ἐσχατίας, *far out in the country*; κατ' ἀγρούς, *ruri, in the country* (for term opp. to ἀγρός, cf. π 383, ρ 182); villa, *country-seat*, λ 188, ο 428, π 330, ψ 139. [—~]

ἀγρότερος, 3, *ferus, wild*, σὺς κάπριος, αἴγεις, ἔλαφοι, ἡμίονοι, Φ 471, Ἄρτεμις, *-ranging through the fields, the huntress*. [—~~]

ἀγρόται, οἱ, *ruricolae, peasants*, π 218†.

ἀγρώσσω (ἄγρα), ἰχθῦς, ε 53†, *piscans, ever catching fish*; of seagull.

ἄγρωστιν (ἀγρός), μελιθῆα, ζ 90†, *honey-sweet field grass*, on which mules feed; identified by some with *dog's tooth*, by others with *panic*.

ἀγυία, ἡ, (ἄγω), does not occur in nom. sing., via publica, *wagon road*; σκιάωντο δὲ πᾶσαι ἀγυιαί, and darkness overshadowed all ways, i.e. every thing; also of the *streets and public squares* in cities, plateae, E 642, Z 391; μέσση εἰς ἀγυίαν [—~] ἰοῦσαι, in publicum progressae, on the open street, Y 254. [—~~]

ἀγύρει, ἡ, fem. (ἀγορά), coetus, *chance gathering* (cf. ἀγορή), company, host; νεκῶν, νηῶν (fleet, laid up on the shore), Πυλίων. [—~~]

ἀγυρτάζειν (ἀγύρτης, ἀγείρω), τ 284, colligere, *collect by begging*.

ἀγχι-μαχοί (ἀγχι, μάχη), cominus proeliantes, *fighting hand to hand* (opp. τοξόται); otherwise explained as *fighting in close array*, P 165. [—~~]

ἀγχι (cogn. with ἄγω), prope, iuxta, *near, close to, hard by, τινός*; freq. with παρίστασθαι, στήναι, ἐλθεῖν; ἀγχι μάλα, sc. ἐστί, τ 301; Y 283, οἱ, is dat. of disadvantage, ἀγχι being used absolutely, because the missile had struck and remained fixed so near him. [—~]

ἀγχι-αλον (ἄλς), acc., maritimam, *near the sea*; epith. of Χαλκίς and Ἄντρον. [—~~]

ἀγχι-βαθής (βάθος) θάλασσα, ε 413†, *deep near the shore*. [—~~]

ἀγχι-θεοί (θεός), diis propinqui, *related to the gods*; of Phaiakians. [—~~]

ἀγχι-μαχηταί (μαχητής), cominus

proeliantes, *fighting hand to hand* = ἀγχιμαχοί, B 604, ἀνέρες; also of whole tribes. [—~~~]

ἀγχι-μολον (μολεῖν), ntr. acc. with adverbial force, prope, near; usually with dat. with ἐλθεῖν, ἐρχεσθαι, ρ 260; ἐπὶ ἦλθεν, χ 205, ω 502; only in Ω 352, ἐξ ἀγχιμόλοιο ἰδών, e propinquo conspicatus; ρ 336, close after him Odysseus entered the house.

ἀγχι-νοος (νίος), quick of apprehension, ν 332†; self-possessed. [—~~]

Ἀγχιόσης, (1) son of Καπυς, father of Αἰνείας, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν, E 268.—(2) father of Ἐχέπωλος, from Σικυών, Ψ 296. [—~~]

Ἀγχισιάδης, (1) Αἰνείας, P 754.—(2) Ἐχέπωλος. [—~~]

ἀγχιστα, see ἀγχιστος, proximum.

ἀγχιστίνοι, αἱ, (ἀγχιστος), conferti, *close together, one after another*, P 361, χ 118.

ἀγχιστον (ἀγχι), proximum, *very near, close by*; proxime aberat, *least distant*, ε 280; pl. nearest, with gen.; ἀγχιστα ἰοικώς and ἰσικω, nearest resembling, I compare (him) first with.

ἀγχοῖ (ἀγχοῦ), with gen., prope a, hard by, ν 103. [—~~]

ἀγχοῦ (ἀγχι), prope, near, with ἴστασθαι, ναίειν, ξυμβαλέσθαι, ζ 5.

ἄγχε (from ἄγω, ipf.), was choking, Γ 371†.

ἄγω (ago), ἄξω, aor. ἤξα (imp. ἄξετε, inf. ἄξιμεν, ἄξιμεναι), mid. ἤξάμην (ἄξεσθε, ἄξοντο); comm. form ἤγαγον, subj. ἀγάγωμι, mid. ἤγαγόμην (also unaugmented); agere, *lead, bring, drive*; I. act. (1) *lead, conduct, bring*, Δ 842, Ω 564 (in ρ 218 ὥς is prep., brings like to like), ρ 243, η 248, δ 312; βοῦν, ἵππους, put to; ἐκατόμβην, A 431; of lioness's cubs, P 134; bones of the fallen, H 335; (a) *bring or carry with one*, Γ 401, I 664, Δ 650, A 390, 184, δ 601; of persons and things; (b) *plunder, carry off, make away with*; prisoners and booty, beside Ω 764, cf. I 594, Y 194, E 484, Ψ 512; Δ 332, the goddesses of dark death were carrying away, cf. E 614 and N 602.—(2) *transport, remove, vehere*, persons and things as subj. ναῦται, α 172; also freq. νῆες, even ἄξων, E 839; (a) *carry away, νεκρόν, κόπρον*, cf. A 598, A 338, κ 551; *recover*, κ 268;

(b) *fetch*, things living or without life, A 184, Γ 105, Θ 368, Ψ 613, 50, Ω 778, β 326, γ 424, ξ 27, φ 266.—(3) *bring to pass, occasion*, Ω 547; sport, σ 37, tempest.—(4) *κλέος, spread abroad renown*, ε 311; cf. *παῖθονα ἄγ.*, X 392, *raise a song of exultation*.—(5) *guide, control, combat*, A 721; water, Φ 262; esp. the army, *steer ships*, B 580, 631, 557; *λόχον*, ξ 469, *insidias struere*. The part. *ἄγων* is often added to verbs of motion, where it is not necessary to the sense, for the sake of greater vividness, α 130, δ 525, ο 47, cf. γ 118.—II. mid. (1) *take with one one's effects, or what one regards as one's own, clothes*, ζ 58, cf. Γ 72, Δ 19, X 116; *booty*, κ 35, 40, cf. H 363; *prizes*, Ψ 263; *captives*, Z 455.—(2) *γυναῖκα, bring home as wife; of bridegroom, take to wife*, I 146, Π 190, X 471; of father, who brings to his son in marriage, *κούρη* δ 10; of brother, to brother, ο 238; of master, to his slave, φ 214; of those who accompany the bride, ζ 28.

ἀγών, ὄνος, ὁ, (ἄγω), comitium, place of meeting.—(1) *assembly*, ἴζανεν, Ψ 258; *λύτρο*, Ω 1.—(2) *place where assembly meets*: (a) *θεῖος*, H 298, *area before the temple, temple enclosure*; Σ 376, *hall of the gods*, yet cf. Θ 264; *νεῶν*, *space behind the ships*, i.e. between the ships and the shore, *the encampment at the ships*; *νεῶν ἐν ἀγῶνι*, Π 500, differs in meaning from O 428; (b) *place or scene of combat, arena*, including the space reserved for spectators, Ψ 531. [~—]

ἀδαμονίη (ἀδαῖμων), inscitia, inexperience, ω 244†. [~—~—~—]

ἀδαῖμων, ον, gen. ονος, (δαῖμων), imperitus, unacquainted with, τινός, ρ 283. [~—~—]

ἀδάκρυτος (δακρύω), lacrimis carens, tearless, dry, δ 186. [~—~—]

Ἄδαμος, αντος, son of Ἄσιος from Troja, N 771, 759.

ἀδάμαστος (δαμάζω), inflexibilis, inflexible, Ἄιδης, I 158†. [~—~—]

ἄδδέες, see ἀδείης, impudens, shameless.

ἄδδηκος, ἄδδῆσαι, see ἀδέω, per-taesus.

ἄδδην, see ἄδην, to satiety.

ἀδειής (δέος), intrepidus, undismayed, H 117, but *κόνον ἀδδέες*, impu-

dens, shameless hound, as abusive epithet; later form *ἀδέεις*. [~—~—; H 117, ~—~—]

ἀ-δελφειοῦ, ἀδελφεός, οί, ὄν, (ἀ copul. and *δελφός*, uterus), frater, own-brother.

ἀ-δευκέϊ, ἑα, (δεῦκος, decus), indignus, disgraceful; *φήμις*, ζ 273, slanderous gossip.

ἀ-δελήτω, ον, (δέψω), crudus, untanned, υ 2 and 142.

(ἀδέω) only opt. aor. **ἄδδῆσαι**, perf. part. **ἄδδῆκότες**, also written **ἄδῆσαι**, **ἄδῆκότες**, and **ἄδῆκότες**, (sat-ur) satiatum fastidire, be satiated, loathe from excess, τινί, *δελπνῶ*; *καμάτω*, ὕπνῳ, be overwhelmed with.

ἄδδην, ἄδδην, (ἀδέω, orig. ἄδδην = *σάδ-ην*), to satiety, *ἔδμεναι*, and to excess; esp. *ἑλάν τινά κακότητος, πολέμοιο*, etc., drive one into misery (war), until he has had enough of it. [~—; E 203, ~—~—]

ἀ-δῆριτος (δῆρις), non depugnatus, uncontested, P 42†. [~—~—]

ἄδινάων *Σειρήνων*, ψ 326, seems to mean sweet-singing, seducing Sirens (*Φαδινάων*, from *ἡδύς*, ἑάδα). [~—~—]

ἀ-δινού, ἄ, ὄν, (διω), commotus, II 481, moved, agitated.—I. epith. (1) of *κῆρ*, *throbbing with anxiety*, τ 516.—(2) *μέλισσαι*, B 87, *μυῖαι*, B 469, *buzzing*; *μῆλα*, *oves trepidantes, restless, flurried*, α 92, δ 320.—(3) *γός*, sobbing, *whimpering lament*, Σ 316, Ψ 17, etc. (*Σειρήνες*, see foreg.).—II. adverbial, *ἀδινόν, ἀδινά, vehemently, with utterance broken by sobs, with στενάχω, στοναχέω, στεναχίζω, κλαίω* (*ἀδινώτερον, more dolefully*, π 216), *γοάω, μυκᾶσθαι*, κ 413.—III. adv. **ἄδινως** *ἀνερείκατο*, flebiliter suspiravit, T 314, cf. 338. [~—~—]

ἀ-δμής, ἦτες, (δάμνημι), indomitus.—(1) *untamed*; of mules, δ 637, cf. *ἀδμήτην*.—(2) *unmarried*; of a virgin. (Od.)

ἀ-δμήτην (δάμνημι), indomitam, unbroken, not yet brought under the yoke; of beasts of draught, K 293, Ψ 266, 655.

Ἄδμητος, father of *Εὐμηλος*, B 713, Ψ 289, 391, 532; husband of Ἄλκηστις, B 714.

ἄδον, aor. 2 from *ἀνδάνω*, placui.

ἄδος (see ἀδέω), *μιν ἴκετο θυμόν*,

disgust (with toil) entered his soul, A 88†. [~~]

Ἄδρησταια, town on the Propontis, in what was afterward Mysia, B 828.

Ἄδρηστη, handmaid of Ἑλένη, δ 123.

Ἄδρηστινή, daughter of Ἄδρηστος, Αἰγιάλεια, E 412†. [~]

Ἄδρηστος, (1) from Ἄργος, fugitive to Σικυών, succeeds Πόλυβος there as king; becomes also king in Argos, harbors Τυδεύς, and gives him his daughter in marriage, cf. Ξ 121; his swift steed Ἀρείων, Ψ 347.—(2) son of Μίροψ, from Περκώτη, founder of Ἄδρησταια, leader of Trojan allies from thence, B 830, A 328.—(3) Trojan slain by Menelaos, Z 37, 45, 63.—(4) Trojan slain by Patroklos, II 694.

ἄδροτήτα (ἄδρός), acc. from ἄδροτης, coupled with ἡβην and μένος, *full bodily maturity*, II. (Cf. ἀνδροτήτα.)

ἄ-δυτον (δύω, *not to be entered*), *fanum, shrine*, only E 448, 512.

ἄ-θλεύειν (ἄθλον), *certare, institute, or contend in, a gymnastic contest; ἐπί τινι*, in honor of some one, Ψ 274; Ω 734, *toiling for a merciless master*. [~---]

ἄθλον, τό, (ἄθλον).—(1) *certain, contest for a prize*, θ 108, II 590.—(2) *implements of combat, weapons*, φ 4, 117.—(3) *prizes in contest, ἀρίσθαι*, carry off; ἀνελεῖν, ἀνελίσθαι, win; φέρεσθαι, bring in, I 127. [~---]

ἄ-θλον, τό, (ἄφθλον, *vadari*; German *wetten*, English *bet*).—(1) *pl. certamina, prize contests*, θ 160, ω 89.—(2) *sing. and pl. prize; for such a prize*, λ 548; having come, entered, for the prize, A 700. [~---]

ἄ-θλος (ἄθλων, θ 160), ὁ, (ἄθλον), (1) *certamen, prize contest*, distinguished from πόλεμος, II 590; varieties, θ 103, Ψ 646, 753; *καταθήσω*, τ 572; *ἐκτελείν*, φ 135, χ 5.—(2) *combat* (in war), Γ 126; *τελεῖν*, γ 262; *μογεῖν*, δ 241; *hardships* of every sort, ψ 248, 350, esp. Εὐρυσθέος, those imposed by Eurystheus upon Herakles.

ἄθλο-φόρος (ἀθλοφόρος), *prae-mium certaminis ferens, bearing away the prize, victorious*; only of horses, X 22.

αἶ, αἶεί (at close of verse), αἶέν (cogn. with αἰφών, *aevum*), *semper*,

always, ever; strengthened by ἄσκε-λέως, ἀσφαλές, διαμπερές, ἔμμενές, μάλα, νωλεμές, *συνεχές*; also αἰεῖ ἡμα-τα πάντα.

αἶδω (ἄφειδω), fut. αἶσμαι, aor. ind. αἶσε, imp. αἶσον, inf. αἶσαι, *cantare, sing.*—(1) *trans. sing. παῖονα, κλέα ἀνδρῶν*, minstrels' lays, heroic songs; of something, μῆνιν (cf. "sing and say," Nibelungen Lied), *relate in song*, Ἀχαιῶν νόστον, α 326, Δαναῶν κακὸν οἶτον, α 350, Ἀχαιῶν, θ 489 (λίην κατὰ κόσμον, very becomingly, altogether in order); ἵππου κόσμον, 492, with ὥς, 514, and with acc. and inf. 516.—(2) *intrans. sing. μάλ' αἶσαι*, sing merrily; with adj. used adverbially, καλόν, α 155 and often, so probably A 473, Σ 570; λίγ', loud, κ 254; also of nightingale (ἄφιδών); of bow string, it *sang*, i. e. *twanged* under the touch, φ 411. [~---, exc. ρ 519.]

ἄ-εικλήν, ας, fem. (ἄεικλή, *jéjoiken*), strictly *dedecus*.—(1) *deformitas, disfigurement*, Ω 19.—(2) *αἰκίας φαίνειν*, ν 308; *behave unseemly, pro-terve agere*. [~---]

ἄ-εικέλιος, 2 and 3, (ἄεικέλιος, from *jéikelos*), *indecorus, turpis, unseemly, shameful, ἀλαυτός, πλῆγ.ι*; *wretched*, Ξ 84, τ 341; *ill-favored, filthy*, ζ 242, ν 402, ν 259, ρ 357, ω 228 [~---]; *adv. αἰκελίως, ignominiously*, π 109, ν 319; *wretchedly*, θ 231.

ἄ-εικής, ἐς, (*jéjoike*), *indignus, unbecoming, unseemly*.—(1) *νόος οὐδὲν ἄ.*, mind altogether faultless; οὐ τοι αἰκίς, *aec vero dedecet*.—(2) *disgraceful, ignominious*; ἔργον, *indignum facinus*; λοιγός, πότμος, στόνος, K 483, λώβη.—(3) *turpis, mean, poor*; αἰκία ἔσσαι, thou art vilely clad, *πῆρη*.—(4) *vilis, small, mean, μισθός*, M 4.5, ἄποινα. [~---]

ἄ-εἰκίζε (αἰκίς), ipf. αἰκίζεν, fut. αἰκιάω, aor. subj. αἰκίσσωσι, mid. αἰκισσαίμεθα, αἰκίσσασθαι, pass. αἰκισθήμεναι, *foedere, maltreat, insult*, II 545, σ 222, Ω 54; *disfigure*, T 26; for *yea* (δή), he even insults in his wrath the lifeless clay (κωφὴν), Ω 54. [~---]

αἶρων (ἄφείρω), pl. αἶροντας, aor. ἤειρα and αἶρα, mid. I. αἶράμη, pass. αἶρθην (αἶρθεῖς, ἀρθεῖς), plupf. ἄωροτο, *tollere, raise up*, (1) in strict sense

(from ground and otherwise), I 465; stones, Ξ 411, H 268; corpses, II 678, P 724; the wounded, Ξ 429; *swing on high* the lash, Ψ 362; *brandish* a spear, Υ 373, Θ 424; freq. with ὑψόσε, e. g. Υ 325; hence also ὑψόσ' αἰρούμενος, *raising one's self* on high, *rising*, Φ 307. Also pass. ε 393, μ 249, 255, and ὑψόσ' ἀερθεῖς, μ 432, θ 375; of horses, ὑψόσ' αἰρείσθην, Ψ 501; of birds, ἀρθεῖς, N 63, τ 540, ἀέροθι; the fortunes of the Trojans rose aloft, Θ 74. Part. αἰράας, for greater vividness, with verbs of bearing, placing, e. g. Τ 380, α 141, β 425, ρ 335. Of ships (γ 312, αἶραν), *carry*, ἄχθος.—(2) *promere*, *bring forth*, *produce*; οἶνον, Z 264, esp. mid. (out of one's store), Z 293, ο 106, ρ 335.

ἀ-εκαζόμενος, η, (ἀέκων), *invitus, unwillingly*, σ 135, τ 133; also with πολλά, quite against one's will. [~ ~ ~]

ἀ-εκήλια (ἐκηλος), ἔργα παθεῖν, Σ 77†, literally *unwished-for things*, suffer doleful woes, cf. sq.

ἀ-έκητι (ἐκητι), *contra voluntatem, against the will of*, with gen., ζ 287; esp. freq. with θεῶν, M 8, γ 28. [~ ~ ~]

ἀ-έκων, ονος(α), (ἀφέκων, from ἐκών), *invitus, unwilling*.—(1) *without design*, II 264.—(2) *reluctant, against one's will*; οὐκ ἄκοντε, gladly; ἀέκοντος ἐμεῖο, *me invito, in spite of me*; against their wish, to their annoyance, Θ 487, cf. II 369; vi me invitum retinebit, O 186; notice also σὲ βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπήύρα, with acc., vi nolentem privavit, robbed thee by force, against thy will, δ 646, cf. A 430. [~ ~ ~]

ἄελλα, ἡ, (ἄημι), *procella, gust of wind, stormy wind*, χειμέριαί, B 293; παντοίων ἀνέμων; also in simile, to describe onset of heroes, A 297, M 40, N 795. [~ ~ ~]

ἀ-ελλῆς κονισαλος ὤρνυτο, turbidus pulvis surrexit, *a thick cloud of dust rose*, Γ 13†. [~ ~ ~]

ἀελλό-πος Ἴρις, *storm-footed*, i. e. *swift-footed Iris* (Il.); cf. ποδὴνμος. [~ ~ ~]

ἀ-ελπεία, *insperatam*, Zeus has given me to see land which I *never expected to behold*, ε 408†.

ἀ-ελπτόντες (ἐλπω), *desperantes*

eum saluum esse, *despairing of his safety*, H 310†. [~ ~ ~]

ἀε-νάοντα (from αἶν νάοντα) ὕδατα, juges aquae, *never-failing springs*, ν 109† (v. l. αἰενάοντα). [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀ-έξω (ἀφέξω, cogn. with augeo, German wachsen, English wax), only pres. and ipf., *increase*, Z 261, ι 111; *nourish, let grow up*, νῖόν, ν 360; μέγα πένθος, *cherish great grief*; ἀέξισθαι, *come to manhood*, of Telemachos, χ 426; prosper, ἔργον, ξ 66; ἀέξεο ἡρόν ἡμαρ, *the sacred day advanced*, θ 66, ι 56.

ἀ-εργίης (φέργον) ἔνεκα, *pigritiae causa, out of sloth*, ω 251†. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀ-εργός, όν, (φέργον), *piger, idle, lazy*. [~ ~ ~]

ἀερθεῖς, ἀερθεν, part. and 3 pl. aor. pass. from αἶρω, sublatus.

ἀερόι-ποδες, ων, (αἶρω), ἵπποι, *tolutarii equi, quick-trotting, high-stepping horses*, cf. Ψ 501 (Il.). [~ ~ ~]

ἄεσα, ἄεσαμεν, aor. from ἰαύω, dormivi.

ἀεσι-φροσύνησιν (ἀεσίφρων), dat. pl. temere, *thoughtlessly*, ο 470.

ἀεσί-φρων, ονος, (άώω, φρίνες), *amens, thoughtless, light-headed*, φ 302, Ψ 603, Υ 183. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀζαλέοιο, ης, ην, ας, (ἄζομαι), *aridus, dry, parched, withered*; of trees; ox-hide shield, H 239; ὄρος, Υ 491. [~ ~ ~]

Ἄζειδας, Ἀκροπος, *the son of Azeus*, B 513. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἄζη, τῇ, (ἄζω), situ inquinatum, covered with *dust, dirt*, χ 184†. [~ ~]

ἀ-ζηχίς, ἐς, (διέχω), *penetrans, continuous, unceasing*, of pain; *penetrating*, of sound of combat; adverbial, ἀζηχίς, *perpetuo, incessantly*, Δ 435, O 658, σ 3. [~ ~ ~]

ἄζομαι (ἀγίος), only pres. and ipf., *vereri, dread, shrink from*; esp. before the gods, τινά; religioni habere, with inf., Z 267, ι 478; with μή, Ξ 261. [~ ~ ~]

ἀζομένη (ἄζω), *arescens, becoming dry*, Δ 487†. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀηδών (ἀφεῖδω) χλωρηίς, *lusciniæ, the songstress in green foliage*, τ 518; Ἀηδών, the daughter of Pandareos, is meant, the wife of Ζῆθος of Thebæ, mother of Itylos, whom she slew by mistake while intending, out of jealousy,

to kill the son of Niobe, her sister-in-law; after this deed, transformed into a nightingale, she ever sadly repeated the name of her murdered son, Ἴτυ, Ἴτυ.

ἀ-ήθεσσον (ἀ-ηθεσ-*jw*, ἦθος) αὐτῶν, insueti erant, (the horses) were as yet unaccustomed to the sight of corpses, K 493†. [~ ~ ~]

ἄημι (ἄφημι, cf. ventus, English wind), 3 du. ἄητον, inf. ἄηναι, ἄημεναι, part. ἄέντες, ipf. ἄη, ἄει, pass. ἄήμενος. (1) *blow*, of wind, always act.; ἄήμενος, ventis exagitatus.—(2) Φ 386, δίχα δέ σφιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἄητο, their minds *wavered* to and fro. [~ ~ ~]

ἄήρ, fem., *gloom*, E 864, ι 144; *fog*, η 143; see also ἡήρ.

ἄήσυλα (=ἀ-ίσυλα) ἔργα, facinora violenta, *deeds of violence*, E 876†. [~ ~ ~]

ἄήτης, ου, ὁ, (ἄφημι), ventus, *wind*, only Ξ 254; elsewh. with ἀνέμοιο, ζεφύροιο, ἀνέμων, flatus, *blast, gusts*.

ἄητο, see ἄημι.

ἄητον θάρσος ἔχουσα, with *stormy* courage, impetuoso animo, Φ 395†. (Of uncertain derivation; cf. θυμὸς ἄητο and ἀήσυλα, E 876; scarcely related to αἴητος.)

ἀθάνατος, 3, (θάνατος), *immortal*; also subst., e.g. A 503, O 61, A 265; freq. with *θεοί*; in phrase ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀγήραος; also predicated of bodily members, A 530, N 19, and of *imperishable* possessions (δ 79, B 447) of the gods; opp. βροτοί, A 2, ε 2; *θηνητοί*, Ξ 199; ἄνδρες, π 265; ἀθ. κακόν, Charybdis, μ 118. [~ ~ ~]

ἄθαπτος, only masc. (θάπτω), inhumatus, *unburied*. [~ ~ ~]

ἄθει, οὐκ ἀθ., (θεός), non sine numine, not without divine guidance—it is really a *special providence* that—, σ 353†. [~ ~ ~]

ἀθεμίστιος, οι, α, (θέμις), nefarius, criminal; ἀθεμίστια εἶδέναι, live *impiously, godlessly*. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀθεμίστος, ων, (θέμις), ferus. lawless, I 63, ι 106; nefarius, *wicked*; opp. ἐναίσιοι, ρ 363. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀθερίζω, ipf. ἀθερίζον, (ἀθερίε), contemno, *despise*, always with negation, A 261, θ 212, ψ 174. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀθίσφατος, 2, (ἀ, θεός, φημι), im-mensus, *immeasurable, boundless*;

γαῖα, θάλασσα, ὄμβρος, νύξ; also joined hyperbolically with οἶνος and σίτος. [~ ~ ~]

Ἀθῆναι, Athens, capital of Attika, B 546, 549, γ 278, 307; also sing. ἐν ρυάγνιαν Ἀθήνην, η 80.

Ἀθηναίη, ης, the goddess *Athene*, Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα, ἀγελείη, γλαυκῶπις, ἡύκομος, κόρη Διὸς (αἰγίοχαιο), λαοσόςος, ληϊτις, ἐρυσίπτολις, cf. Ἀτρυτώνη, Τριτογένεια, esp. Παλλάς; fosters the arts, ζ 232, ψ 160, esp. domestic and feminine accomplishments, I 390, β 116; as goddess of war, Ἀλαλκομενής, she protects cities, and is the especial patron of wary warriors like Odysseus; see Ἀθήνη.

Ἀθηναῖοι, Athenians, B 551, 558, Δ 328, N 196, 689, O 337.

Ἀθήνη, parallel form of Ἀθηναίη; Ἀλαλκομενής, γλαυκῶπις, ἐνπλόκαμος, πολύβουλος, etc.; η 80, the city *Athens*.

ἄθηρ-ηλοιγός (ἄθηρ, λοιγός), lit. *chaff-destroyer*, designation of winnowing-shovel in Teiresias's prophecy to Odysseus, λ 128, Ψ 275.

ἀθλήσαντε and ἀθλήσαντα (part. aor. from ἀθλέω), laboribus exerceri, *toil, drudgery*, H 453, O 30.

ἀθλητήρι, οὐδ' — εἰοικας, neque enim certatoris similis es, nor dost thou resemble one who takes his part in *manly contests*, θ 164†.

ἄθλος, see ἄεθλος.

ἄθλοφόροι, see ἄεθλοφόρος.

Ἀθώω, ἐξ —, from *Atlios* (nom. sing. Ἀθώως), Ξ 229†, the well-known rocky promontory of Akte in Chalkidike, now Monte Santo.

ἀθρέω, only aor. ἀθρήσειε, ἀθρήσαι, intueri, cernere, *gaze, εἰς; perceive, τινά; comprehend*, τ 478. [~ ~ ~]

ἀ-θρόςος, 3, only pl, cuncti, (all) together, in crowds, Ξ 38, Σ 497; ἡγερέθοντο, β 392; freq. ἀθρόα πάντα; also written ἀθρόοι. [~ ~ ~]

ἄ-θυμοι (θυμός), animo destituti, faint-hearted, despondent, κ 463†. [~ ~ ~]

ἀθύρματα, τὰ, (ἀθύρω), ludicra, playthings, O 363; elegantiae minutulae, *child's toys, σ 323; ornaments, trinkets*, σ 416. [~ ~ ~ ~]

ἀθύρων, part. from ἀθύρω, O 364†, per lusum, *in sport*. [~ ~ ~]

αι (perh. old case-form of relative; cf.

παρά, ὑπαί, as also εἰ; this relative force may be traced in λ 348, αἰ κεν ἔγωγε ἀνάσω, as true as that I reign; so sure as I reign) never stands alone, but I. expressing a wish, optative use. —(1) αἰ γάρ, utinam, would that, always with opt., (a) where fulfillment of wish is regarded as possible, Θ 538, N 825, Π 97, Σ 464, X 454, γ 205, ζ 244, θ 339, ι 523, ο 156, 536, ρ 163, 251, σ 235, τ 309, υ 236, φ 200, 372 (αἰ γάρ δῆ, Δ 189, K 536, Σ 272, X 346, δ 697, τ 22, υ 169, ρ 513); (b) where fulfillment of wish is regarded as impossible, π 99: the formula, αἰ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπολλον, is followed by opt. in sense of (a) above, B 371, Δ 288, Π 97, σ 235; in sense of (b) above, H 132, δ 341 = ρ 132; by inf. in sense of (a), η 311; in sense of (b), ω 376. —(2) αἰθε (cf. εἴθε), utinam, oh that! would that! (a) where fulfillment of wish is conceived as possible, with opt. Δ 178, X 41, η 331, ξ 440, ρ 494, σ 202, υ 61; (b) where fulfillment is conceived as impossible, with opt. Π 722; with ipf. ὠφέλλε, Ξ 84, σ 401; with aor. ὄφελον, A 415, Γ 40, Σ 86, Ω 253, υ 204. —II. interrogative use, αἰ κε (never separated by intervening word), si, whether, with subj. ξ 118, εἰπέ μοι, αἰ κε ποθι γνῶω τοιοῦτον ἔοντα, Ζεὺς γάρ που τόγε οἶδε, εἰ κε μιν ἀγγείλαιμι ἰδῶν; so also after ὄφρ' ἴδῃτε, Δ 249; πειρήσομαι, E 279, ω 217; and freq. without a preceding verbum tentandi, A 66, Z 94, H 243, K 55, Δ 797, 799, Ω 301, α 379, β 144, γ 92, υ 182, δ 34, αἰ κε ποθι Ζεὺς; so also α 379, β 144, μ 215, χ 252, ρ 51, 60, αἰ κε ποθι, strictly = si quae, if, if in any case; the opt. occurs only in oratio obliqua, αἰ κε γένοιτο, H 387, yet see A 207. —III. conditional use, αἰ κε (never separated by intervening word), si, if, perhaps, (1) with subj., (a) where fut. follows in principal sentence, θ 496, ρ 230; (b) where opt. follows in principal sentence, Ω 688; (c) where inf. follows in principal sentence, E 260. —(2) with opt. (where a wish is involved) where opt. follows in principal sentence, υ 389. —(3) in a period, where there is an ellipsis of one of its members, αἰ κ' ἐθέλῃσθα, Σ 457, δ 322, μ 49, υ 233; after

ὄψεται, Θ 471, N 260, T 147, δ 391, ω 511 (to be distinguished from εἰ ἐθέλεις, π 82, ρ 277), Δ 353 ἦν ἐθέλῃσθα καὶ αἰ κεν τοι τὰ μεμήλῃ.

ἀι- has been sometimes regarded by some as a strengthening prefix = very, exceedingly, cf. ἀίζηλος.

αἶα, αἶης, αἶαν, (probably from γαῖα), terra, earth, land, φυσίχοος; πατρίδος αἶης; Ἀχαιίδος αἶης; πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἶαν, over the whole earth; Θρηκῶν αἶαν.

Αἰαίν, (1) νῆσος, island *Aeaea*, home of Kirke, κ 135, λ 70, ὄβι τ' Ἡοῦς ἡριγενείης οἰκία καὶ χοροὶ εἰσι καὶ ἀντολαὶ Ἡελίοιο, μ 3 sq., a fabulous region far in N. W. (the Romans located it at Circeii); hence (2) δολόεσσα, the goddess Kirke herself, ι 32; μ 268, 273, sister of Aietes.

Αἰακίδης, descendant of *Aiakos*, (1) son, Peleus, Π 15, Σ 433, Φ 189. —(2) grandson, Achilles, B 860.

Αἰακός, son of Zeus, father of Peleus, grandfather of Achilles, Φ 189.

Αἶας, αντος, (Αἶφας), (1) Τελαμώνιος, Τελαμωνιάδης, μέγας, son of Telamon from Salamis, half-brother of Teukros, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν, bulwark of the Achaeans ("a tower in battle"), φέρων σάκος ἥντε πύργον, Δ 485; πελώριος, Γ 229; λ 550, ὅς περὶ μὲν εἶδος περὶ δ' ἔργα τέτυκτο τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' Ἀμύνονα Πηλεΐωνα; ὕπλων κρίσις, λ 543 sqq. —(2) Οὐλῆος ταχὺς (cf. Ψ 793) Αἶας, μείων, Οὐλιάδης, Oileus's son, leader of Lokrians; for his presumption swallowed up in the sea near the Γυνραὶ πέτραι, δ 499. —(3) the two heroes often coupled in dual or pl., e.g. Αἰάντε δύνω, θεράποντες Ἄρηος, θοῦριν ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκῇν, πολέμου ἀκορίστῳ; H 175, Αἶαντε = Aias and Teukros.

Αἶγαι, lit. "wave city," in Αἰγιάλεια, Ἀχαϊκαί; a town in Achaia, seat of worship, Θ 203, and favorite haunt, of Poseidon, N 21, ε 381.

Αἰγαῖων, acc. lit. "wave-demon," popul. epith. of sea-giant Βριάρεως (the "mighty," the "crusher"), only A 404.

αἰγανέης, gen. ἐγρυν, ἑας, (αἰξ), venabulum, hunting-spear, ι 156, also thrown for amusement. [— — —]

Αἰγείδην, ὀησία τ', in interpolated verse, A 265, Aigeus's son.

αἰγίος, 3, (αἰξ), caprinus, of or belonging to a goat. —(1) τυρός, cheese

of goat's milk, A 639.—(2) ἀσκός, goat-skin bottle, see ἀσκός; κυνέη, goatskin cap, ω 231.

αἴγιρος, ἡ, populus nigra, *black poplar*; as tree in lower world, κ 510.

αἴγεον (= αἴγειον) ἀσκόν, *goatskin bottle*, ι 196†.

Αἰγιάλεια, daughter of Adrestos, wife of Diomedes, E 412†. [— — —]

αἰγιαλός, ῶ, ὄν, litus, *shore, beach*, μεγάλην, πολυηχέη, κοῖλον. [— — —]

Αἰγιαλός (ora maritima, coast-line), (1) division in N. Peloponnesos, afterward Achaia, B 575†.—(2) town in Paphlagonia, B 855†.

αἰγίβοτος (βόσκω), capras alens, *abounding in goats*, δ 606; *goat pasture*, ν 246. [— — —]

αἰγίλιπος, κατ' — πέτρης, I 15, II 4, of doubtful deriv. and signif.; the second part is perhaps from λίτρομαι, *loved and haunted by goats alone*, for men too steep. [— — —]

Αἰγίλιπα τρηχέαν, name of village in, or island near, Ithaka, P 633†.

Αἴγινα, acc., island in Saronic gulf, opposite Peiraeus, still bearing its ancient name, B 562†. [— — —]

Αἴγιον (cf. Αἰγιαλός), afterward chief city of the Achaian league, B 574†. [— — —]

αἰγί-οχος (αἰγίς), *Aegis-holding*, epith. only of Zeus, though it might also be with propriety applied to Athene and Apollon, ω 164. [— — —]

αἰγίς, ἰδος, ἡ, (strictly *storm-cloud*, cf. ἐπαιγίζω), *Aegis*, represented as a *ponderous shield* with a hundred golden tassels, B 448, hence ἐρίτιμος; the handiwork of Hephaistos, O 309; the means in Zeus's hands, P 593, Δ 166; or at his command, in the hands of Apollon, of exciting tempests and of spreading dismay among men, O 229; described, E 738, B 448; serves esp. in battle, seconded by ἔρις, ἀλκή, ἰωκή, as means of spreading terror and flight; above all when borne by Athene, B 448, χ 297; in E 738 and Σ 204, it would at first sight appear as if the later conception, which regards the Aegis as the movable breast armor of the goddess, and with which she is uniformly represented in sculpture (cf. cut No. 18), might be traced,

but ἀμφιβάλετο refers as often rather to the τελαμών by which the shield was suspended over the shoulder; cf. also θυσανόεσσαν.

Αἰγισθος, son of Thyestes, seducer of Klytaimnestra; despite the warning of Zeus, α 35, he murdered her returning husband, ὡς τίς τε κατέκτανε βοῦν ἐπὶ φάτνῃ, γ 196, λ 409, δ 512 sqq.; wherefore eight years later Orestes slew him and his own mother Klytaimnestra, λ 410, α 30, γ 196.

αἰγλή, ἡ, splendor, radiance; λευκή, *gleaming brightness* of sky, of daylight, ζ 45; also of sun and moon; of weapons, B 458, T 362, οὐρανὸν ἴκε.

αἰγλήεντος (αἰγλή), ἀπ'—Ολύμπου, de splendido Olympo, from resplendent Olympos, A 532.

αἰ-γυπιός, ὁ, (γύψ or αἰσσω), *vulture, lammergeyer*, II 428, χ 302, ἀγκυλοχέilai, γαμψώνυχες; with ὕρις, H 59. [— — —]

Αἰγύπτιος (when ultima is long, Αἰγυπτίης to be read with synizesis), Aegyptius.—(1) an *Egyptian*, δ 83.—(2) *Egyptian*, ξ 263, ρ 432.

Αἰγύπτιος, name of an aged Ithakan, β 15.

Αἰγυπτος, ἡ, Aegyptus.—(1) river Nile, ἐνρρεΐτην, ξ 257.—(2) Aegypt, the land of (magic) herbs, δ 355; Αἰγυπτόνδε, in Aegyptum.

αἰδέομαι = αἰδέομαι, imp. from αἰδέομαι, verere, respect, reverence, ι 269.

αἰδέομαι (αἰδώς), pr. imp. αἰδέομαι, ipf. αἰδέομαι, fut. αἰδέσσομαι, aor. mid. ᾗδεσάμην and αἰδεσάμην, pass. ᾗδεσθην, αἰδεσθην, 3 pl. αἰδεσθεν, vereri, feel shame.—(1) τινά, reverence or stand in awe of, A 23, Z 442, X 124, γ 96, φ 28, I 640; also joined with δαΐδια; was ashamed of his tears in the presence of the Phaiakians, θ 86.—(2) with inf., vereri, shrink from, by reason of religious or other scruples, ξ 146, π 75, υ 343, χ 312, X 82, out of regard to propriety, ζ 221, σ 184, where εἰσιέναι is to be supplied.

ἀίδηλος, ὄν, (of doubtful derivation, perh. ἀ priv. and ἰδεῖν, cf. ἀ-ιδής).—(1) perniciosus, *destroying*, πύρ.—(2) invisus, *not to be seen, hateful, odious*, of Ares, E 897, θ 309; Athene, E 880; suitors, π 29, ψ 303; Melan-

thios, χ 165. **ἀϊδήλως**, *abominable*, Φ 220. [---]

Ἀΐδης, *Ἀιδωνεύς*, gen. *Ἀΐδαο* [---], *Ἀΐδew* [---], and *Ἀΐδος* [---], dat. *Ἀΐδι*, *Ἀΐδῃ*, *Ἀιδωνῇ*, acc. *Ἀΐδην*, *Aides*, *Hades*, god of lower world, ἐνέροισιν ἀνάσσων, ἀναξ ἐνέρων, Ζεὺς καταχθόνιος, I 457, cf. O 188, πελώριος, κλυτόπωλος, ἴφθιμος, κρατερός, πυλάργης, also στυγερός: freq. *Ἀΐδος* δόμον εἴσω, or εἰς δόμον, ἐν δόμοις, etc.; often also only *Ἀΐδόςδε* (sc. *δόμονδε*), or simply prep. ἐν, εἰς, followed by gen. *Ἀΐδος*, without proper case of *δόμος*.

αἰδοίων τε μνηστῶν καὶ ὀμφαλοῦ, between *priny parts* and navel, N 568f.

αἰδοῖος, 3, (*αἰδώς*). —(1) *verecundus*, ἀλήτης, *shamefaced*, *bashful*, ρ 578. —(2) *venerandus*, *revered*, *venerated*, *august*, applied to all persons connected with one by ties of relationship or obligation: of the *ταμίη*, α 139; of kings, gods; of friends, guests, suppliants; often joined with φίλος or δεινός; ο 373, αἰδοιοῖσιν ἔδωκα = have given to the *needy*; ιη 360, αἰδοῖότερος καὶ φίλτερος, more *respected* and *beloved*. **αἰδοῖως** τ' ἀπίπεμπον, τ 243, *with due regard to the claims of a guest, with fit escort*.

αἰδομαι, see αἰδοῖμαι.

Ἀΐδος, *Ἀΐδόςδε*, see Ἀΐδης.

αἰδρείη, ρσι, (*αἰδρίς*), *inscitia*, *folly*, H 198, μ 41; αἰδρεῖται νόοιο, κ 231, 257, λ 272. [---]

αἰδρῖς, εἰ, (*αἰδρίς*, from *ἰδμεναι*), *ignarus*, *unacquainted with*, χώρου; *stupid*, Γ 219. [---]

αἰδώς, οὗς, ἡ, *pudor*. —(1) subj. *sense of shame*; ν 171, οὐδ' αἰδοῦς μοῖραν ἔχουσιν, not a spark of *shame*; *scruple*, ἐν φρεσὶ θέσθε αἰδῶ καὶ νέμεισιν, N 122, cf. O 561, with *δέος*, O 657; *reverentia*, *regard*, with *φιλότης*, Ω 111, ξ 505; with *τιμή*, θ 480; *diffidence*, γ 14. —(2) obj. *disgrace*, *dishonor*, used elliptically sc. *ἔστω*, II 22, or *ἔστιν*, γ 24; with acc. and inf., E 787; *priny parts* = αἰδοῖον, X 75; B 262, *hide thy nakedness*.

αἰεῖ, **αἰέν**, see αἰεῖ.

αἰει-γενεάων, θεῶν, and θεοῖς αἰει-γενέτρων (regular formula for closing the verse), *born to unending life, eternal, immortal*, ω 373.

αἰει-νάοντα, see ἀενάοντα, *ever flowing, never fusing*.

αἰετός (cogn. with οἰωνός, avis), *aquila*, *eagle*, τελευτατος πετεινῶν, favorite of Zeus, Jovis ales, Ω 311; bird of omen; μορφνός θηρητῆρ, dusky bird of prey; high-soaring. M 201, X 308; hook-beaked, τ 538. [---]

αἰζηλον (αἰ, ζῆλος = δῆλος), τὸν μὲν αἰζηλον θῆκεν θεός, B 318, eum deus perillustre fecit exemplar, the god made it a *conspicuous omen*.

αἰζηῖος ἀνῆρ (= αἰζής), *vegetus homo*, *vigorous man*, only P 520, μ 83.

αἰζήος, *vegetus*, *robustus*, *vigorous*, *robust*, with ἀνῆρ, and as subst. with θαλεροί, ἀρηίθοοι, κρατερός; used as equivalent to man, μ 440.

Αἰήτης, son of Ἥλιος and Πέρση, brother of Κίρκη; robbed by Jason of the golden fleece, μ 70; ὀλοόφρων, κ 137. [---]

αἰήτων, πελώρ, Σ 410, epithet of Ἡφαιστος, of doubtful origin and meaning, perhaps best explained as from ἀημι, *breathing strongly, hard-puffing*. [---]

αἰθαλέεις, εἶσα, ἐν, (αἶθω), *fumous*, *fuliginous*, *smoky*, *black with smoke or soot*, μέλαθρον, μέγαρον, B 414, χ 239; *κόνης*, of ashes that have burnt out and lost their glow, pulvis niger.

αἶθε, utinam, see αἶ, I. 2.

Αἶθη, name of mare, lit. *fiery*, *Sorrel*, Ψ 295.

αἰθήρ, ἔρος, ἡ, (αἶθω), *aether*, *space filled by light of day* (αἶθηρ), situated under the heaven, οὐρανός, to which it is considered to belong, and separated by the clouds from the ἀήρ, which belongs to the earth; αἰθήρι ναίων, as dat. of place (locative), dwelling in aether. In O 20, Here hangs from a cord made fast in οὐρανός, and swings ἐν αἰθήρι καὶ νεφέλῃσιν; II 365, as when a cloud rises from Olympus, out of the gleaming *light of day*, and mounts into heaven, i. e. the cloud seems to be generated out of the transparent aether, and then rising perpendicularly, subsequently spreads over the sky. See Ὀλυμπος.

Αἰθίκεσσι, dat. pl., to the *Aithikes*, a tribe west of Mount Pindos, B 744f. [---]

Αἰθίοπες, ὠν, εἶσιν, ας and ἦας,

τηλόθ' ἰόντας and ἰσχάτους ἀνδρῶν, αἰθόμενας, *Aethiopians*, "burnt faces," dwelling on Okeanos' stream, in two divisions, east and west, a pious folk whom the gods loved and often visited. It is nowise unreasonable to suppose that some tidings of the existence of a black race may have found its way to the Greeks of the Homeric age.

αἰθόμενος (αἶθω), flagrans, ardens, *burning*, πῦρ, etc., ἄστυ, Φ 523.

αἶθουσα, ης, porticus, *hall, porch*; epithets; polished (smoothly planked), resounding. We distinguish two αἶθουσαι, see plate III. at end of volume. —(1) on either side of vestibule, after passing the entrance door; αἶθ. αὐλῆς, φ 390, ν 176, χ 449. —(2) after traversing the αὐλή, just before entering into the banquetting-hall, μέγαρον; this latter, αἶθουσα δώματος, served as sleeping-room for guests, γ 399, δ 297, and was roofed.

αἶθοπα, ι, (αἶθω), acc. and dat. fulgidus, coruscus, *radians, sparkling*, χαλκός, οἶνος; *red*, of smoke mixed with flame, κ 152. [—~—]

αἶθρη, ην, (αἶθω), *aether, light of day, clear sky*, ἀνέφελος, ζ 44, P 646, μ 75. [—~—]

Αἶθρη, mother of Theseus, follows Helene as captive to Troja, Γ 144.

αἶθρη-γενεῖτης, Βορέης, *sprung from aether*, ε 296†.

αἶθρη-γενέος, ὑπὸ ριπῆς — Βορέας, under the blast of *aether-born Boreas*, O 171.

αἶθρω δεδμημένος, frigore confectus, *overcome by cold*, ξ 318†.

αἰθυίη, fem., *water-hen*, ε 337 and 353.

αἶθων, ωνος, fulgens, fulvus, *shining, tawny*; of horses, see Αἶθων; also of cattle, eagle, lion, and metal implements, σ 372, B 839.

Αἶθων, ωνος, name (1) assumed by Odysseus, τ 183. —(2) of horse, Θ 185, which we should best describe as *Sorrel*.

αἶκ', see αἶ(κε).

αἰκάς, τὰς, (αἶσσω), τόξων, telorum impetus, *storm or hail* of arrows, O 709†. [—~—]

αἰκῶς (αἰκῶς, ῖεζουκε) = αἰκῶς, turpiter, *ignominiously*, X 336†. [~ ~ ~]

αἶμα, ατος, τό, sanguis, *blood*, (1) in the veins, Ψ 717, also of gods,

E 339, 870. —(2) cruor, *carnage*, K 298; in sausage, σ 119. —(3) of descent, *blood relationship, kin*, joined with γενεή.

αἶμασιās λῆγειν, septa colligere, *plant out a thorn-hedge*. [—~ ~—]

αἶματόεις, εσσα, εν, *bloody*. —(1) sanguineus, σμῶδιξ *bloody wales*, ψιάδες drops of blood. —(2) cruentatus, *blood-besprinkled*. —(3) sanguinari-us, *murderous*, ἡματα. [—~ ~—]

Αἱμονίδης, Δαέρκης, P 467†.

Αἱμονίδης, Μαίων, from Thebes, Δ 394†.

αἶμο-φόρυνκτα (φορύσσω), δὲ δὴ κρέα ἤσθιον, and were eating pieces of flesh *all bloody* (crudas), ν 348†.

αἶμονα, θήρης, *skilled in the chase*, E 49†.

αἶμυλίοισι λόγοισι θέλγει, *persuasive, persistent*, α 56†.

Αἶμων, ονος, κρείων; ἔταρος Νέστορος, Δ 296†.

αἶν-αρέτη (αἶνός), voc. *terribly-brave* (contains at once recognition of bravery and censure for the faults which attend it), Π 31†.

Αἰνείας, gen. Αἰνείαο, Αἰνείω, ἐνς πάις Ἀγχίσαιο and of Aphrodite; ascending pedigree as follows: Anchises, Kapys, Assarakos, Tros, Erichthonios, Dardanos, Zeus; represented as in feud with Priamos the great-grandson of Tros, N 460, Y 180, 307; favorite of the gods, E 344, Y 291.

αἰνέω (αἶνος), prs., -ήσω, -ησα, *comprobare, approve, praise*; opp. νείκει, K 249; esp. of oracle, αἰνεῖ, π 403.

αἰνίζομ(αι), with περί and ἐξοχα Βροτῶν ἀπάντων, *prae omnibus te mortalibus praedico, praise thee above all other mortals*, N 374 and Θ 487.

Αἶνιον, a Paionian, slain by Achilles, Φ 210†.

αἰνόθεν αἰνῶς = αἰνοῦ αἰνότερον, non ferendum in modum, *horribly*, H 97†.

Αἰνόθεν, from Ainos (in Thrake), Δ 520†.

αἰνό-μορος (μόρος), *infortunatus, child of misfortune*.

αἰνο-παθέα (πάθος), acc. with μάλα, *me perquam infortunatam, ah me, poor sufferer!* σ 201†.

αἶνος, laudatio, laus, *praise*, Ψ 795.

αἰνός, ἡ, ὄν, *terribilis, formidolosus, frightful, dreadful, horrible*, in different grades of intensity; *αἰνότατε Κρονίδῃ*, dread son of Kronos; as we sometimes use *dreadfully* = *extremely, exceedingly, very*; *αἰνότατον περιδείδια*, N 52, α 208; freq. *αἰνὸν ἄχος*, dire woe; often with *δηιοῖν*, *φύλοπις*, *κάματος*, *κότος*, etc.; *αἰνά*, adverbial, *τεκούσα* = wretched mother that I am, A 414; with *ὀλοφύρομαι παθοῦσα*, having encountered such sorrow, X 431; *αἰνάς*, adv. esp. with *δείδια*, *ἰοικέται*, α 208; intensively with *κακά*, ρ 24, cf. τ 324.

αἰνυμαι, αἰνυται, αἰνυτο, and part. prs. *comprehendere, take*, A 374, 580, N 550, O 459, Φ 490, ι 225, 232, 429, φ 53; *seize*, ξ 144, χ 500.

αἶξ, αἰγός, ἡ, ὅ, dat. pl. *αἰγεσιν*, capra, caper, goat.

αἰξασκον, iter. aor., from *αἰσσω*.

Αἰολίδης, son of Aiolos, see Κρηθεύς, Σίουφος.

Αἰολίην, νῆσον, island of Aiolos, with surrounding wall of bronze, κ 1 sqq.; identified by the ancients with Strongyle or Lipara.

αἰόλη (αἰ-, *Fol-*, *volvo*), ὅτε γαστέρα ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα—, as when one turns this way and that a paunch full of fat and blood, ν 27†.

αἰολο-θώραξ, splendida lorica armatus, with glancing mail, Γ 83.

αἰολο-μίτρη (μίτρη), with glancing (because plated with metal) girdle, E 707†.

αἰολό-πῶλος, with glancing (with metal trappings) steeds, Γ 185†.

αἰόλος, ον, οι, (*Fai-Fol-*, *volvo*), micans.—(1) of movement; *quick-moving, swift-footed*, T 404; *wriggling*, X 509; *buzzing*, χ 300; *μέσον αἰόλοι*, of wasps, pliant in the middle, because their body in the middle is so slender.—(2) of the impression which rays of light falling upon smooth, moving surfaces make; *shimmering, glancing, gleaming*; of weapons, of snakes, M 208.

Αἰόλος, (1) Ἰπποτάδης, son of Hippotes, lord of winds, κ 2 (36, 60, —, for Αἰόλοο).—(2) father of Sisyphos, Z 154.

Αἰπειαν, καλήν, town on Messenian gulf, I 152, 294.

αἰπεινός (αἰπύς), arduus, precipitous, steep, of localities; cf. ζ 123.

αἰπήσσαν, montuosam, high-lying, mountainous, Φ 87†.

αἰπὴν and *ά*, (αἰπύς), only with πόλιν, and in Il. with *ῥέθρα*, high-lying, plunging sheer down.

αἰπόλιον, properly, belonging to the αἰπόλος; caprarum grex, herd of goats; αἰπόλια πλατέ αἰγῶν, wide-grazing (dispersed widely) herds of goats, ξ 101.

αἰ-πόλος (for αἰγπ-, πέλομαι, versari), goatherd, also with ἀνὴρ and with αἰγῶν. (Others οἷς and πέλομαι.)

Αἰπύ, town subject to Nestor, B 592†.

αἰπύς, εἴα, ὅ, praeceps, arduus, precipitous, sheer.—(1) of localities: Olympus, mountains, towns, islands, lofty; of noose, hung high aloft, λ 278.

—(2) bursting headlong in, sudden, utter, ὤλεθρος, φόνος, χόλος.—(3) arduus, hard, πόνος, toil of combat; N 317, he shall find it hard.

Αἰπύτιον παρά τύμβον, at funeral mound of Aipyros (progenitor of royal line) in Arkadia, B 604†.

αἰρεῖ, εἴτω, -ήσω, aor. εἶλον, εἶλον (Fέλον), iter. ἐλεσκον; mid. αἰρεῖσθαι, αἰρήσονται, εἰλόμην, εἰλόμην, prehendere, take.—I. act. (1) seize, lay hold of, χεῖρά τινος, σ 258, Ω 361; τινά χειρός, by the hand; by the hair, Φ 242; also with acc., Θ 319, K 335, M 397, Σ 416, Φ 242; δουρός, grasp the spear, Π 406; ὀδᾶξ οὐδας, mordicus humum (of mortally wounded); ἐπὶ μάστακά τινα χερσὶ, lay one's hands upon some one's mouth, hold the mouth shut with the hands; τινά προτὶ οἷ= (ἀγκάς) εἰλεῖν, embrace, η 252, λ 210; overtake in running, θ 330; win prizes, Ψ 779, κύδος; χροὶ εἵματα, put on garments (also ἐλέσθαι, ψ 132).—(2) metaphorically, take possession of, ἀλγος, ἄρη, Π 805; so of various emotions, joy, grief, courage, astonishment, longing, fear; ἐνθεῖν ἐλῶν, taking up the story where, θ 500.—(3) tollere, take away from, Ω 579; rob, A 356; capture, B 37, N 42; take captive, Φ 102; slay, Π 306, Δ 457, and freq.—II. mid. (1) take one's own, or for one's self; also with ἀπὸ, E 210; τεύχεα ἀπ' ὤμων, lay off, H 122; cf. O 125, Z 472, also spoliare, strip off, P 206.—(2) take to one's self, as food, δόρπον, δειπνον, πῖεν,