THE LACONIAN DIALECT

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The University of Edinburgh has generously made a typewriter and room available to me during the last three years, thus allowing me to type the work myself. During this period the secretary of the Humanities Department, Ms. E. Hutchison, has also been of great assistance.
Laconian was one of the group of West Greek dialects known as Doric. Few archaic Laconian inscriptions remain extant, so information about the dialect must be gleaned from a variety of other sources. In the following pages all the available material has been collected and an attempt has been made to analyse how much of it is relevant for an understanding of the ancient dialect.

The greater part of the work consists of a complete list of words found in all available Laconian inscriptions, dating from the period VII B.C. - II/III A.D. Personal names and many geographical names have not been included in this section, since space did not permit, and as so many of the personal names come directly from Latin forms. Many of the inscriptions were written in standard πολική forms, but several were drawn up by draftsmen who were attempting to imitate an archaic style. Their knowledge of the ancient dialect was not always accurate, so every feature must be examined individually in relation to other known factors. Inscriptions from areas speaking related dialects have also been taken into account. The Messenians must originally have spoken another dialect belonging to the Doric tradition, but, when they were defeated by the Laconians in the seventh century, they adopted many of their traditions, including their language. The Heraclean and Tarentine dialects, on the other hand, developed from Laconian when colonists from Sparta settled in Italy. They continued to speak in their mother-tongue, but it was now interspersed with native forms as well as being influenced by the πολική which was beginning to become predominant throughout the Greek-speaking world. The remaining vocabulary in the Word List has been extracted from literature covering a wide range of authors, lexical, historical etc. Some of these words, especially those in the lexica, are specifically attributed to a particular dialect, but others are assumed to be Laconian because the author is discussing Laconian affairs and implies that the word derives from that region. Within the resulting Word List any deviations from the more familiar Αττικ/πολική forms have been noted and discussed, together with any other particularly interesting features, such as the derivation of, and relationships between, individual words.

The other major part of this work is an Analysis of the dialectal forms found in the Word List, with particular features grouped together in individual sections. Examples of personal and geographical words have been included here, since they sometimes retained dialectal features for longer than other words.

From these two sections it should be possible for the reader to see at a glance whether a particular word or dialectal feature was found in Laconia.
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INTRODUCTION

Several writers have attempted a classification of the more important dialectal features of Laconian, but none of these are fully comprehensive. This work is designed to provide a complete list of words found in the dialects related to Laconian and to collate forms of particular dialectal interest.

The early history of the Laconian region does not come within the scope of this study, but a glance at e.g. Cartledge p.49 ff. will indicate how uncertain present knowledge for the period 1300–800 B.C. still remains. It was generally agreed at one time that there was an influx of Dorian people from the north-west, either by a gradual infiltration or by a sudden invasion, and represented in Laconia by the myth of the return of the Heraclidae. This was supposed to account for the close affinity between Doric and North-west Greek (grouped together by ancient grammarians in contrast to Attic, Ionic and Aeolic). The original inhabitants of the region were thought to have left traces of their language in several non-Doric forms. This interpretation of events was questioned by John Chadwick, who assumed that the Dorians had been present all over Greece throughout the Mycenaean period, and that the disturbances after this time could be ascribed to social

1. Bechtel, Thumb, Bourguet, Buck etc.
2. See F. Solmsen, RM 62 1907 p.328–9. His evidence includes the form Ποιολούδα (cf. Arcad. Ποιολοδάν – see A 34.37), the apocopated form of κατά before a consonant other than a dental (Διός Καβέτα, IG 1316 V B.C. from near Thalamae, cf. Ζεύς Καταλατάς from Tarentum, Athen. XII 522 F – see A 69 d), the loss of intervocalic ο (cf. Arg. Ἀρχηγάς ἐπούζετο and Cypr. ποσεχόμενον φρονέων for ποσεχόμενον φρονέων – see A 38 a), etc.
3. Who were the Dorians? in Parola del Passato 31 1976 103–117.
upheavals and fractions between class elements, rather than to an influx of a new population. The dispute has not yet been resolved. What is certain, however, is that the Doric dialect can be regarded as part of the West Greek tradition, in contrast to the East Greek. It is closely related to North-West Greek, but is generally regarded as a separate entity today, and it includes Laconian, Messenian, Argive, Megarian, Cretan and the dialects of several other Greek islands.

At the end of the Mycenaean period a conflict developed between Laconia and its westerly neighbour, Messenia, culminating in the second Messenian War of the seventh century. The outcome was a victory for the Laconians and they held the defeated population in subjection until the Roman period. Although the Messenian citizens seem to have had a less servile status than the helots and to have succeeded in retaining some of their religious and cultural inheritance, most of their customs and language were imposed on them by their masters. So Messenian words have also been included in the following list, but it should be remembered that they may represent a separate branch of the Doric tradition, surviving from Messenia's independent days, rather than comprising part of the Laconian heritage.

Also Laconia founded two colonies in Italy, Tarentum and Heracleia. Their inhabitants continued to speak their mother tongue, although this now evolved independently and was inevitably permeated with native linguistic features. Words from these dialects have been included in this study, although again it must be remembered that any individual

1. See e.g. P.G. van Soesbergen, Kadmos 20 1981 p.38 ff. The Coming of the Dorians. He concludes that "the 'Dorian invasion' of ancient tradition can be described as a partial or secondary migration southward of one fraction of the Proto-Greek population".

2. See e.g. the Andanian inscription (IG 1390).

3. See Παρθενω τα and Ηράκλεως in the Word List (WL).
feature may be the result of native influence rather than representing part of the Laconian tradition.

Thus four dialects are involved in the following pages, Laconian itself (L) and its three related dialects, Messenian (M), Tarentine (T) and Heraclean (H). Inscriptional words are always designated by one of these four letters, as are some of those originating in literary words, although usually the literary source will be sufficient to indicate to which dialect reference is being made. Where there is doubt and where no designation is given, the word can be assumed to be Laconian. All the relevant words have been collated in a Word List (WL), and the dialectal features have been extracted and discussed in an Analysis section (A).

**SOURCES FOR THE WORD LIST**

Words in the Word List can be grouped under two main headings:

a) inscriptional and b) literary.

a) INSCRIPTIONAL

The main body of Laconian and Messenian inscriptions is contained in Inscriptiones Graecae V (i) (IG hereafter), with supplementary additions listed in Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum, especially in volume 11 (SEG hereafter - other volumes are specifically marked). Many of them also appear in other collections, but for ease of reference they are listed under IG and SEG where possible. Inscriptions which appear in neither IG nor SEG always have a full reference given. The Heraclean and Tarentine inscriptions are found in IG XIV, but, as the majority of Heraclean words are contained in the Tablets I and II (IG XIV 645) and as I have used Buck's version of Tablet I, they are

1. e.g. some in *Revue des Études Grecques*, *Bulletin Epigraphique* (REG), Buck, Schwyzer, Jeffery etc.
referred to as H I or H II. Other Heraclean words and the Tarentine ones have full references given for the individual entries\(^1\).

Although there is now a general consensus of opinion that the Phoenician alphabet was introduced into Greece in the mid-eighth century B.C.\(^2\), and although writing appeared in Attica very shortly after this period, there is no epigraphical evidence at all from Sparta before the very end of the seventh century. Of the many votive offerings discovered earlier, e.g. at the Artemis Orthia site\(^3\), not one carries an inscription of any kind, and it seems reasonable to assume that literacy took longer to penetrate this region. Even after this date early material is very limited in extent and much of it is fragmentary or of uncertain reading. There was a tradition that the Spartans were illiterate\(^4\), but this belief has now been refuted by e.g. Boring\(^5\) and Cartledge\(^6\). Similarly Plutarch’s statement that the use of written laws was prohibited in Sparta\(^7\) has been disproved by Boring on the basis of literary evidence. The paucity of surviving written evidence must be due to the traditional secrecy and isolation of Spartan society and to the fact that there was apparently no official depository for public documents\(^8\). Thucydides shows that some treaties were inscribed

1. For the Tarentine words see especially Kaibel, p.203 ff. and Wuilleumier, p.701 ff.
2. See Jeffery, p.12 ff.
3. See Artemis Orthia, ed. by Dawkins (AO)
4. See e.g. the fourth century Dissoi Logoi, Diels, II 90.2(9) p.408, Socrates in Plato, Protagoras 342 a) ff. and Isocrates, Panath. 209, cf. 251. (Pseudo-Plato, Hipp. Ma. 285 c, also claims that they were innumerate.)
5. See especially chapters 1 and 2.
8. e.g. Agesilaus had to go to the private house of general Lysander to examine an important treaty, Plut. Lys. 30.3 (c. 395 B.C.).
on stelae and set up for public display\(^1\), and yet there is only one extant fifth century inscription and that comparatively unimportant\(^2\).

Also, before the second century, it was not the custom of the Spartans to produce lavish encomia for their public benefactors and not a single proxeny decree has been found from an earlier date. Plutarch's reference to the prohibition of written contracts relating to money affairs\(^3\) is generally accepted as true and IG V(2) 159, Tegea V B.C., is thought to record a deposit of money made by a Spartan unable to frame such a document in his native state. Similarly, in Plut. **Lyc.** 27.3, the use of inscribed tombstones is prohibited, except for soldiers falling in battle and for certain priestesses, and this is borne out by the epigraphical evidence from the fifth century onwards.

From the very end of the seventh and from the sixth centuries B.C. there are several inscribed votive offerings found at the Artemis Orthia shrine, the temple of Athene Chalcioicus on the Acropolis, the Menelaeum, at Amyclae etc.\(^5\) These mostly comprise images or reliefs denoting various objects, animals, the gods to whom the dedication is made, a ship (IG 252 b), bronze cymbals (IG 1497), vessels and plates (SEG 2 85, IG 1587) and even two bronze dies (IG 252 a and SEG 2 91).

But frequently the inscriptions give only the name of the votary, the name of the artist or that of the divine recipient of the gift. In addition there are objects from graves (IG 244), vessels used in religious rituals\(^6\), a cup of uncertain purpose, but with Μέτρος/...

2. SEG 26 461.
3. **Lyc.** 13.1.
4. R. Flaccelière, REG 61 1948 403-5, argues that this should read "for women dying in childbirth".
5. Good bibliographies of different art forms from Laconia are given by Fitzhardinge, p.171-4, and Hooker, Ancient Spartans p.97 f.
6. IG 362, with the instruction [...] σπένδειν] οὖνοι τίς καὶ τὸν... "pour twice with the wine". 
εγειρέοντας τα χωρικά, πολύτιμα για την ρεματική και την αρχαιολογική εταιρεία. Η περίοδος αυτή επετεύχθη μέσω της εγκατάστασης και της διαφάνειας της δημόσιας και της ιερής αρχιτεκτονικής.

1. SEG 666 b, but see also Boring no. 76 and p.10-11.
2. e.g. IG 832, and IG 823 is thought to be an architectural block from the throne of Apollo at Amyclae.
3. IG 720 and 824 (metrical). Also IG 826 has the letters ΑΕ written retrograde, possibly for λεξόλ, cf. the fifth century IG 713 (just Λεξόλ) and the Hellenistic (?) IG 714 ('Αγκυκλι χόλι) etc.
4. Jeffery, p.195 no. 44, also interprets the list of names in SEG 638 as a victory dedication, as she does those in IG 1133 & 1134 (both Geronthrae). Kolbe includes IG 1133 in the section of sepulchral inscriptions.
5. [σ]αφόσεις ουχώχατε, see BSA 30 1929/30 p.248, fig. 4, no. 2.
6. Tod, SMC no. 200.
7. IG 945 from Cythera is inscribed ήμιχοντύλου. SEG 668 (fig. 4.5) has the symbols x 8 times and η once, which are thought to represent νοτύλη and the alphabetic numeral for "eight" (see Boring p.12).
8. IG 701 - Αίνειος ἐν πολέμω.
9. IG 713 - see note 3 above.
boundary stone, inscribed with the word ΗΕΡΜΑΝΟΣ. IG 213, from the middle of the century, is an extraordinary record of the victories won by Damonon and his family and IG 1120, from Geronthrae, appears to be part of a similar list. Also now, for the first time in Laconia, inscriptive evidence for public documents is found. IG 1155, carved into the living rock at Gytheum, is apparently a sacral law. Its exact purpose is not certain, for the verb ἀποστροφεῖσθαι is unattested elsewhere, but it probably forbids any defacement of the rock sacred to Ζεὺς Καβατας. IG 1316 from Thalamae is another sacred law, prescribing sacrifices to Zeus Kabatas. IG 722, known only from Fourmont's copy and formerly thought of as a metrical grave marker, has now been reinterpreted by A.J. Beattie² as a sacred law of the Obe Arcalon.

SEG 26 461, from the last quarter of the century, is a piece of marble inscribed with a treaty of friendship made between the Spartans, the Aetolians and the Erxadiei, the only such treaty surviving in inscriptive form. Buck 69 is the famous bronze serpent-column set up at Delphi after the Battle of Plataea in 479 B.C. Thucydides³ says that the Lacedaemonians erased the boastful epigram inscribed by Pausanias and replaced it with a simple list of the cities which had taken part in the war. IG 1564 is also a Spartan decree, although it was found at Delos. It is incomplete, but was apparently concerned with temples and sacred monies, and a list of the kings and ephors of the period is added at the end⁴. Finally, IG V(2) 159 is the contract comprising the statement of two deposits of money made at Tegea by Xuthias,

2. CQ 1958 pp.46-58.
3. I 132.3.
4. For the period 403-399 B.C. This inscription is especially interesting because of the marked division between the dialectal forms of the first lines and the κοινή of the latter part.
generally thought to be a Spartan, for Athen. VI 233 e states that the Spartans used to deposit money with the Arcadians to evade the law against the holding of private property\(^1\).

The fourth and third centuries provide little of new interest. There are few public documents except for IG 3, which may be a treaty between the Lacedaemonians and the Achaeans, but the reading is dependent on a copy made by Fourmont and cannot be regarded as certain. Most inscriptions are of the more common types, tombstones for soldiers, athletic victory dedications (including IG 1564 a, from Olympia, celebrating the chariot race won by Cynisca, the sister of Agesilaus), statue bases, religious dedications, roof tiles, etc., as well as several of unknown type. One of particular interest, however, is IG 1317, from the shrine of Pasiphae at Thalamae, an oracle frequently consulted by the Spartan officials. Towards the end of the third century there appears a list of names which is probably the earliest extant list of officials\(^2\), and SEG 467 is the first proxeny decree relating to the Laconians, although it did not originate in Sparta.

In the second century the evidence increases in extent. The reforms of Cleomenes (c. 227/6) may have encouraged a more widespread use of written records, but Sparta's entry into the Achaean League certainly led to a development of foreign contacts, resulting in a proliferation of documentation of all types which continued throughout the Roman period. Dedications etc. were still found, but now proxeny decrees\(^3\) and other honorary decrees\(^4\) became commonplace.

2. IG 145, which refers to οἱ στατοῖ.
3. IG 4 & 5, 961-3 etc.
4. IG 26 etc.
Lists of officials were drawn up and exhibited, letters were written between states, IG 11 is probably a Laconian decree concerned with some overdue debts to the Treasury and IG 26 is a decree of the Obe of Amyclae in honour of some local ephors. IG 5 has the first epigraphical evidence of written laws in Sparta, and a board of officials known as the δογματογράφοι appear in IG 26. Time and again the word ἄντιγραφον is mentioned (IG 10 etc.), implying that, whenever a decree was passed or a letter was sent, a copy of the document was now made and deposited at some central point.

The Messenian inscriptions follow a similar pattern to the Laconian. The archaic ones consist mostly of dedications and epitaphs, but their numbers are very limited and many are fragmentary. The fourth and third centuries offer little more evidence, but IG 1435 (SEG 1037) is an early catalogue, IG 1421 (SEG 1026) is an early law concerning the pentecoste, a one fiftieth tax on imports and exports, and IG 1470-1473 are manumission documents. By the end of the third century honorary decrees are beginning to appear and proxeny decrees become widespread in the second/first centuries B.C.

1. Patronomi in e.g. IG 48, ephors and nomophylaces in IG 69, gerontes in IG 92, pedianomi in IG 123, agoranomi in IG 124, epimeletae in IG 133, bidui in IG 136, Hierothytae in IG 141 etc. Note also the religious officials, the sitethentes in IG 206 ff. and the Taenarii in IG 210 ff.
2. IG 28, 30 and 1566.
3. Note that some of the decrees given in the first section of IG originated in foreign states, although they refer to the Laconians, e.g. IG 12, cf. also SEG 469 etc.
5. IG 1362, SEG 993 etc.
6. IG 1356, of a priest.
7. Of soldiers or of some religious association, cf. the sitethentes?
8. e.g. in IG 1426 (SEG 1029) the citizens of a foreign town are honoured for their help to the Messenians in war.
are also honoured in IG 1457 etc. and, later, the usual honours are bestowed on the emperors. There are also letters (SEG 1025), boundary markers (IG 1371/2 and 1430/1) and masons' and artists' signatures (IG 1460). IG 1498 (SEG 992) is a Lex Sacra, dating from the second century and the inscription of the Andanian mysteries (IG 1390, 92/1 B.C.) is a religious document of paramount importance. Another memorable group of inscriptions is the series from Prote. These were written on the rock past which sailors set out on their voyages. They consisted, apparently, of prayers for a safe return, although, owing to the difficulty of inscribing them and to their susceptibility to erosion, they are fragmentary, difficult to read and quite impossible to date accurately.

The Heraclean and Tarentine inscriptions mostly appear in IG XIV p.161 f. & p.688 and p.180 & p.689, although some sherds related to Tarentine are found in nos. 2404/2406. A useful summary of most of the other Tarentine evidence is given by Wuilleumier, p.657/8, although note also Jeffery, LSAG p.283 nos. 1-5. However, the total number of inscriptions from Heracleia and Tarentum is very limited and by far the most interesting are the Heraclean Tablets. These are two very important documents, dating from the end of the fourth century B.C., dealing with lands belonging to the temples of Dionysus and Athene Polias. This property had been encroached on by private individuals and a commission was appointed to re-define and mark their boundaries, to divide them into lots and to re-state the regulations governing their rental.

These are the inscriptions from which material has been collected in the Word List. On the advice of my supervisors and for the sake

1. IG 1448-1452.
2. IG 1538 ff. and SEG 1005 ff.
of completeness I have included every word found in these inscriptions, but have omitted names (i.e. personal and geographical names), because they were so numerous and because so many of the personal names were simply Latin forms. Names of gods and festivals have also been omitted because comprehensive lists of these already exist. However, I felt it would be a mistake to omit names entirely, due to the fact that they sometimes retained dialectal forms for longer than other words, so examples have been included in the Analysis section wherever it seemed appropriate.

The period during which the inscriptions were being produced can be divided into three chronological phases a) the early, b) the χολυφ period and c) the late, archaizing period, but it must be emphasised that there was no precise date at which one phase merged into another. The early period is generally taken as having lasted from the end of the seventh to the fourth centuries and was written mostly in dialectal forms. The archaic inscriptions were written in the pre-Ionic alphabet but, even when the alphabet had changed, some inscriptions continued to be written in dialect forms. In the second period Attic-Ionic χολυφ predominated, but with occasional North-west χολυφ forms interspersed. The third period, dating from the second century

1. See especially Wide.
2. Note that words from the Diocletian Decree, IG 1115 & 1148 4135 5 1406 have also been omitted because so many of these were simply Latinized forms. Where a particular word is of interest, however, it has been mentioned, e.g. τοπονυμίας, IG 1115 B 18 4134384749, II 107122 etc.
4. e.g. the Doric vocalism (ā rather than η), the -ος endings in consonant stems (see A 77, 79 d and 80 c), the -ντα verbal endings (A 99 d) and the infinitive εἶμεν rather than ἔμεν (A 11 e 1). (N.B. It is the Attic-Ionic/χολυφ forms which are noted in brackets at the beginning of inscriptive entries in the WL.)
onwards, was characterised by an attempted return to ancient forms. With Sparta’s entry into the Achaean League a new phase of interstate relations began, which was accompanied by a feeling of patriotism and pride in τὰ ἔθη Λυκούργεως. This was reflected in the archaizing of many written documents carried out by writers with an inaccurate knowledge of the early dialect and sometimes with χολυ and supposed archaic forms intermingled. This phenomenon can be seen particularly clearly in some of the Artemis Orthia (AO) inscriptions, but it can also be seen elsewhere.

It cannot be stressed too strongly, however, that throughout the whole period, from the seventh century until the second and third centuries A.D., there was a great variety and mixture of forms. For example ι was written either as ι or β in the fourth century, and there is a probable example of β written as ι in one of the earliest inscriptions. The fifth century IG 919 has ὀξιδομενος and SEG 668 fig. 4.8 (IV or III B.C.) has Διπυρος, but the archaic IG 238 has χαρυζομενου. The fifth and fourth century series of manumission inscriptions, IG 1228-1234 from Taenarum, have the dual forms ἐκασθω and the contracted ἐκασθω/ἐκασθο as well as the form with the 3rd declension ending ἐκασθος. And IG 1232 also shows a variation between West and East Greek vocalism in the names Μενεκαριδας and Ἀνδρομεδας (see A 2). Heraclean also shows a variation between dialectal and χολυ forms, for both ζου and Ρου occur, and ζες, Ρεκατι, Ρετος and ἐγκηλθωντι contrast with

1. For the AO inscriptions see e.g. IG 294. Elsewhere see e.g. ἡμερευς.
2. Φωσείων L IG 255.1 or προβενικάς L.
3. Φραθεος in SEG 2 86, (IG 1587), cf. Boring no. 27, Jeffery p.198 No. 2 a etc.
4. See A 62 c, and see also the confusion between ζ and σσ in Tarentine, A 62 d.
In such cases the differences could be an unconscious reflection of spoken forms at a time when \( \nu \delta \nu \gamma \) was becoming more prevalent, but IG 1564 (L 403-399 B.C.) has a deliberate point at which the dialectal forms end and the \( \nu \delta \nu \gamma \) ones begin (after line 6). But the greatest variety of form is found in the third period when, apart from the attempted return to archaic words just mentioned, there was also a confusion of vowel quantities and spellings, due to changes in pronunciation occurring throughout the Greek speaking world from Hellenistic times onward.

b) \textsc{LITERARY}\textsuperscript{2}

Words of literary origin can be classed under two subsections (i) lexical and (ii) other.

(i) \textbf{Lexical Sources}

The lexical entries include those appearing in Pollux (II A.D.), Stephanus of Byzantium (V A.D.), Hesychius (VI A.D.), Photius (IX A.D.) and Suidas (X A.D.), as well as in Etymologicum Magnum, Etymologicum Genuinum and Etymologicum Gudianum. The Word List includes only those words which are specifically ascribed to Laconian, Messenian, Heraclean or Tarentine. Probably many of the Doric entries were also used in Laconia etc., but it is not certain, and space prevented their inclusion. All the sources are late, but they may have had knowledge of the dialects which has otherwise been lost. By far the most important is Hesychius and every word listed by him is actually quoted in the Word List, even if it is a geographical name. The other books are only quoted if their entries are not found elsewhere, otherwise a simple reference is given\textsuperscript{3}. The designation

1. See A 35
2. Readings and emendations are those given by the editors listed in the Bibliography section unless otherwise stated.
3. Entries from lexical sources other than Hesychius do not always list all the variant readings. For these the reader is referred to the editor quoted in my Bibliography.
Hesych. L signifies that a word is found in Hesychius, where it is attributed to the Laconians, and similarly with M, H and T.

(ii) Other Literary Sources

These can be divided into poetic and prose sources. The poet most frequently quoted in the Word List is Alcman. He was a late seventh century Lyric poet of uncertain origin (probably either a Lydian from Sardis or a Laconian) and of uncertain social status. At one time most of his work was lost, but in 1855 a papyrus was discovered containing a large portion of one of his "Maiden Songs", choruses sung and danced at festivals in Sparta by choirs of girls. Then, about a century later, another papyrus appeared, showing a more fragmentary section of another of these songs (Alc. 3). The texts of both are thought to date from the first century A.D. and to have been subjected to "correction" by editors with an inaccurate knowledge of early dialectal forms, which modern editors have attempted to emend. Otherwise the only part of Alcman's work still surviving is individual passages quoted by other authors, the accuracy of which cannot always be guaranteed.

The importance of Alcman for this study is that he wrote in the Laconian vernacular. His writing may have been permeated with features drawn from Homer and Hesiod, and the texts as they exist today may not always be exactly as Alcman originally wrote them, but

1. For literary passages relevant to his life see Edmonds p.44.
P. Oxy. 2390 (= Alc. 5 fr. 2) confirmed when he lived, see F.D. Harvey, JHS 87 1967 p.62-73 (for the previous discussion see West, CQ 15 1965 p.188).

2. Alc. 1 in Page's PMG, and cf. also his Partheneion.

3. Suid. Adler I p.117.28 says that κέχρηται δὲ ὠρός ὁ διαλέκτως, καθότερ παραδειγμόνως, and Paus. III 15.2 talks of a μήμα Ἀλκμάνος, ὥς ποιοῦσιν ἀλόγατα οὐδέν ἣ ἡδονή αὐτῶν ἐλευθήρατο τῶν Δακώων ἡ γλώσσα, ἣ κοιτα φαίνομεν ἐκ ἐνφωνοῦ. In fact, Apoll. Dysc. quoted him as a principal source of "Doric".
it is still worth quoting him fully. Every word is listed in the Word List, but Epic forms and obvious inaccuracies are noted individually.\(^1\)

The other poet of importance in Laconia and of whom any substantial work remains is Tyrtaeus. He predated Alcman, writing about the middle of the seventh century, during and after the second Messenian War and, as is the case with Alcman, his origin is obscure.\(^2\) His works included marching songs, martial exhortations and a poem entitled Eunomia, written in the elegiac metre, of which a small portion survives.\(^3\) But, while these are of considerable importance for an understanding of Spartan institutions,\(^4\) dialectally they are of less significance, since they were written mostly in the Ionian dialect and using Homeric vocabulary. So the Word List contains only an occasional reference to him.

Terpander, another seventh century Lyric poet, must also have been important in Laconia (although he came from the Aeolian island of Lesbos),\(^5\) since Plutarch, de Mus. 1134 b, VI.3 p.8.9, says that he was responsible for organizing the first school of Lyric poetry at Sparta. But Page, PMG p.362, doubts whether any of the surviving fragments of his work are genuine and little reference is made to him in the Word List.

A few native Spartan poets are known by name, although their work is now lost. Dionysodotus composed paeans which were sung with those

1. For further discussion of Alcman's life and work see also Fitzhardinge, p.129 ff., and Hooker, Ancient Spartans, p.74 ff. Hooker also gives a full bibliography on p.80/1.
2. Traditionally he was an Athenian, see Plato, Laws 629. For a modern bibliography see Hooker, Ancient Spartans, p.80.
4. See especially West No. 4 and 19.
5. See van Groningen, Mnem. 18 1955 p.177 ff.
of Alcman at the Gymnopaediae at Amyclae\textsuperscript{1}, Spandon wrote choruses which were forbidden, like those of Terpander and Alcman, to the helots of the fourth century\textsuperscript{2}, and Gitiades, the mid-sixth century bronze-worker and architect, wrote songs in the Doric dialect\textsuperscript{3}. But, in spite of the fact that Sparta could be known as "the land of the lovely choirs"\textsuperscript{4}, no works of any other native poets survive.

Other foreign poets who mention Sparta include Simonides (VI-V B.C.)\textsuperscript{5} and Pindar\textsuperscript{6}. But they are of little value for an understanding of the Laconian dialect. Of far greater importance in that respect is the comedy writer Aristophanes. He wrote at a time of conflict between Athens and Sparta (the Lysistrata was written in 412 B.C.), when the situation was deteriorating for the Athenians. His Spartan characters speak in their native dialect and his aim is to make his audience laugh at the speech of its enemy\textsuperscript{7}. The relevant passages are Lys. 81-240, 980-1013, 1076-1187 and 1242-1321, and cf. also Knights 1225, but only words of dialectal significance have been listed. They include examples of \(\sigma\) for \(\theta\) (A 42), rhotacism (A 39), \(\xi\) for \(\zeta\) (A 62 c), loss of intervocalic \(\sigma\) (A 38 a ii), the genitive plural in \(-\alpha\nu\) (A 72 a), apocope of the preposition (A 69 d), the Doric guttural

\textsuperscript{1} Athen. XV 678 b and Edmonds, \textit{Lyra Graeca} I 46.
\textsuperscript{2} -Plut. ac. 28.
\textsuperscript{3} Paus. III 17.2.
\textsuperscript{4} \(\kappa]\alpha\lambda\lambda\chi\rho\sigma\nu\), see Ion of Samos in Page, \textit{Epigr. Gr.} 509.
\textsuperscript{5} See Plut. Lyc. 1, where he makes Lycurgus a member of the Eury-pontid family (not like Herodotus, of the Agiad). Diod. Sic. XI 11, quotes one of his poems in honour of those dying at Thermopylae.
\textsuperscript{6} e.g. in Pyth. 1.5, where he praises Sparta for having kept unchanged the laws of Aegimius, the legendary ancestor of the Dorians.
\textsuperscript{7} Again there is a problem with the editing of the manuscript, but the Word List follows Rogers' version unless otherwise stated.
(A 103), infinitives in -ην (A 109 a i), as well as words such as καλά, κυράζοντος, λυσοῦντος, πολυχαρέδα, δυσχερον, ύστερων and the use of οἶνος. The only other comedy writer requiring a mention is Epilycus (V-IV B.C.?). One of his extant fragments includes a short but useful description of the copis.

Amongst prose writers too, very few native Laconian scholars are known to have existed, and none of their work survives except in very limited quotations. They include, in chronological order, Lysander (403-395 B.C., see Jacoby 583), the Agiad king Pausanias (c. 395 B.C., J 582), Thibron (400-392? B.C., J 581), Sosilus (218-201 B.C., J 176), Sosibius (J gives 250-150 B.C., but he was probably nearer the lower date, J 595), Molpis (c. 150-50 B.C., J 590), Aristocrates (1st century B.C., J 591), Hippasus (date uncertain, perhaps the 1st century B.C., J 589), Diophantus (date uncertain, FHG IV p.396), Nicocles (date uncertain, J 587 and FHG IV p.465), Pausanias (Imperial?, known only from Suidas, J 592), Phaestus (Hellenistic? J 593). Of these by far the most important was Sosibius, and even his works are known only through limited references in other authors.

But there were several writers from other areas of Greece who were interested in Laconian affairs. For example Herodotus, the Asiatic Greek, whose book was mainly concerned with the conflict between Greece and Persia, devoted several sections to Sparta. Of especial interest are his descriptions of the new order introduced by Lycurgus (I 65-66), his explanations of the dual kingship and its prerogatives (VI 52 & 56 ff.) and the myth of the Minyans (IV 145 ff.).

1. Athen. IV 140 a = Kock I 803.
His occasional references to the gerontes, ephors, helots etc. are of value for an understanding of the status of these political and social classes, although they are of less interest to the linguist.

His narrative was followed by that of Thucydides, who was writing as an exile from Athens. His theme was the war between Athens and Sparta from 431-404, in which he contrasted Dorian with Ionian and the oligarchic with the democratic. But again, his emphasis is on history, with little direct reference to Spartan institutions, in spite of his claim that they had remained unchanged for more than eight hundred years (I 18). However, his descriptions of the debates leading to the outbreak of war (I 67-8 and 118-25) and the Peace of Nicias of 421 (V 17-22) show how policy was determined within the Spartan alliance, and his account of the Battle of Mantinea in 418 gives an indication of how the Spartan army was organised. Also the peace treaties of the Spartans and Argives (V 77 & 79) are quoted in dialect form.

His narrative was taken up by another Athenian, Xenophon. He fought with Agesilaus in Asia and, after the Battle of Coronea in 394 B.C. when he was exiled by his native city, he actually lived in Laconia. Thus he was well acquainted with the Spartan language and institutions. His history, the Hellenica, shows Sparta victorious over Athens by 404 B.C., her leadership of Hellas against the Persian Empire (399-387) and her increasing power, until the rise of Thebes caused her downfall at Leuctra in 371. His references to the ephors, perioici, helots, Spartiatae etc. are all useful, as is his

1. V 68 etc., but cf. Gomme's commentary to this.
2. Although note that many of the readings are uncertain. For these treaties see also Gomme's commentary p.131 ff. and Bourguet p.148 f.
3. See e.g. his account of the Cinadon conspiracy of 397 B.C. (III 3 4 ff.)
military vocabulary (ἄρμοστῆς, μόρα etc.), and he is the only writer to mention τὴν μικρὰν καλουμένην ἐκαληματίαν (III 3 8). Also, when he reports the despatch sent by the ἐπιστολεύς of Mindarus, he can quote the actual dialect forms (I 1 23). Two of his minor works deal more specifically with Spartan affairs. His Agesilaus was an encomium on the king, with few special linguistic features, although his use of κόμαδρον (VII 8), μόρα (II 6) and πολέμαρχος (II 15) and his description of military divisions based on age groupings (I 31) all confirm his intimate knowledge of Sparta. His Constitution of the Lacedaemonians, a treatise in favour of the laws and customs of Lycurgus, with appendices on the army and functions of the kings in war added at the end, is permeated with vocabulary used by the Laconians1, and in Ch. XI (cf. also XII 4) he gives a description of the army at the time of Plataea2.

Two fourth century writers who are also quoted freely in the Word List are Plato and Aristotle. Plato, who inherited the concept of an ideal Spartan state, but who realised the moral degeneration of its society after its victory over Athens, seldom mentions Sparta by name in his Republic, although his ideal city state clearly owes much to Spartan values. But the Word List does contain references from his Alcib. 123, Laws I 625 & 633, III 683-4, 691-3, IV 712, V 736, VI 763, Epist. VII 354 B, Protag. 342 etc. Aristotle also seems to have had accurate information about Sparta and he helps to elucidate the working of its constitution. The relevant passages from his Politics include 1263b30 ff., 1265b35 ff., 1269a28 - 1273b, 1275b9, 1285a3 ff., 1333b 12 ff., 1337a31, 1338b9 ff., 1301b19, 1306a19 & b29 ff., 1307b22 ff.,

1. ἄρμοστῆς XIV 2&5, ἐπιγρέταν ἸV 3, ὄμολον Χ 7, συσκήνων V 2&4.
2. This differs from Thucydides' account in V 68, for a discussion of which see Gomme to V p.110 ff.
1294\textsuperscript{b}19 ff., 1313\textsuperscript{a}25, and cf. Rhet. 1419\textsuperscript{a}31. Several of his fragments are quoted by Rose (Nos. 532-45), for he was an important source for other later authors.

Plutarch lived later than the authors mentioned so far. Born at Chaeroneia, a small town in north Boeotia, in the middle of the first century A.D., he belonged to a prosperous, cultivated family and received a liberal education. He held a prominent position in life which enabled him to travel extensively and to cultivate a wide circle of eminent friends. But later he retired to Chaeroneia again to concentrate on writing his Parallel Lives and Morals. The Lives most relevant to Sparta are Lycurgus (including the Comparison of Lycurgus and Numa at the end), Agis and Cleomenes, Agesilaus and Lysander (with the Comparison of Lysander and Sulla), and those of the Morals the Apophthegmata Laconica, the Instituta Laconica and the Lacaenarum Apophthegmata, but several of his other books are mentioned as well.

Two other later authors appear frequently in the Word List. Athenaeus is a valuable source, especially for botanical and culinary vocabulary, although the majority of his references are quoted from other authors. And Pausanias, although not writing until the second century, is also quoted freely. But note that, as geographical and divine names are not generally included, he is used less frequently than would otherwise be the case.

Apart from these, several other authors wrote about the Laconians and are occasionally referred to. These include Isocrates\textsuperscript{1}, Demosthenes\textsuperscript{2},

1. e.g. Panegyricus, Philip, Areopagiticus (see 61) and Panathenaicus.

2. In Lept. XX 107 (for the gerousia), De Corona XVIII 96 (ἀριστοτές), Neaera 6897 (the boastful distich of Pausanias).
Polybius\(^1\), Diodorus Siculus\(^2\), Strabo\(^3\) and later writers include Herodian, Polyaeus, Aelian, Stobaeus, Justin and Eustathius. Full references for all of these are given in the WL.

There is one final small group of authors who wrote with knowledge about the Spartans, but whose work now survives only in fragments quoted by other authors. These include Hellanicus (V B.C., J 4 F 85)\(^4\), Critias (V B.C., Diels Vorsokr. no. 88, II p.371 ff.), Ephorus (IV B.C., J 80), Charon of Lampsacus (c. 400 B.C., J 262), Persaeus of Citium (307-243 B.C., J 584), Sphaerus the Borysthenite (c. 280-10 B.C., J 585), Polemo of Ilium (c. 200-180 B.C., FHG III p.108 ff.), Aristocles ("before Didymus", J 586) and Dioscorides (there are several authors of this name, but Jacoby dates the one writing a Constitution of Sparta to c. 100 B.C. J 594).

There is little to add in regard to Messenia, Heracleia and Tarentum. The only two surviving Messenian writers worthy of note are Dicaearchus (350-285 B.C., FHG II p.225) and the poet Alcaeus (III-II B.C., see A.P.), but neither wrote in dialectal forms or contribute much to an understanding of Laconian affairs. Amongst the Tarentine writers there are only two whose work remains intact to any extent, Aristoxenus, the philosopher (IV B.C.)\(^5\), and Leonidas, the poet (III B.C.)\(^6\). Aristoxenus wrote predominantly in νοικια, so his work has been ignored. Leonidas did use a few Doric, as well as Ionic and

1. He compares the Roman and Spartan constitutions, although he is useful for topographical details as well. Passim, but note especially IV 22834-5, VI 10845 f.
2. Especially IV 33836868, VII 812, VIII 713182127-8, IX 9-1036, passim in XI ff.
3. Especially 278 ff. (the Partheniae and the founding of Tarentum) 362-7, 376 and 481-2.
4. He published a Carnean victory list.
Epic forms, some of which have been mentioned in the Analysis, but his vocabulary has not been systematically catalogued in the Word List as has that of Alcman. Some fragments of the philosophers Philolaus and Archytas survive, but these have been subjected to such "emendation" that their dialectal forms must be treated with extreme caution. Some dialectally interesting words have been included in the List, but it must be remembered that evidence found only in their work is not conclusive proof for a particular feature. Two playwrights should also be noted, but only a few lines of Rhinthon survive and only a word or two of Sciras.

**ANALYSIS SECTION**

The Word List is simply a collection of words found in or related to the Laconian dialect. From this I extracted any features of particular interest and attempted to collate them in an Analysis section (A). It soon became clear that the pattern emerging was very similar to that of Buck in his Greek Dialects, and, as I assumed that anyone reading the Analysis would be familiar with his book, I thought it might be helpful to retain his order where possible and to refer to him where appropriate. Thus, for example, I have first taken each vowel in turn and noted any words showing dialectal variations. No further information about individual words is given in the Analysis, for which I would refer the reader to the Word List.

1. For a summary of these see Wuilleumier p.644 f.
THE WORD LIST

USE OF THE WORD LIST

The words are listed in alphabetical order, except that h and f have been ignored.

1. Words of inscriptional origin

Words of inscriptional origin are listed under the forms in which they actually appear, with appropriate cross-references under the principal form (i.e. masc. nom. sg. for nouns, pronouns and adjectives, 1 sg. pres. ind. for verbs). Thus ἀ, οῦ, ὀ etc. appear as separate entries, with a cross-reference under ὅς.

The entries under each word provide, in their fullest form the following information (although it should be realised that not all of this information is necessary for every word, and therefore not all entries contain each of the following sections):

(a) Within brackets is provided basic information on the form and meaning of the word. This may be of several kinds:

(i) the Attic/xονή equivalent:
    ἄγορανδομ (ἄγορανδομου)

(ii) a translation:
    ἀδώμω ("free from penalty")

(iii) relevant information on origin, derivation and usage:
    αἰένας (ἀνάζες cf. ναίω from *ναθ-γω)

(iv) other necessary information (e.g. verb forms have 1st sg. pres. indic. quoted.):
    ἀγομένου (ἡγομένους from ἡγέωμαι)

(b) An asterisk after the bracket indicates that the Laconian form differs from its Attic equivalent only in that it retains the "Doric" α:

    ἀγομένου (ἡγομένους from ἡγέωμαι)*

†1 N.B. η appears at the beginning of the e section.
(c) Reference to the Analysis of Dialectal Features (designated by A with the section number, all underlined):

\[ \text{hayCovTcLt, (hy(c)Ŵntal from ëgyouaL)* A3b} \]

(d) This is followed by a list of occurrences of the word, prefaced by an indication of the dialect, (L), (M), (H), (T), appearing in that order.

The following conventions have been used concerning inscriptional readings:

\[
\begin{align*}
[ & ] & \text{There is a space for which the editor has made a conjecture: } & \acute{a}γερετ \text{ (Fut. from } \acute{a}γερωμ) (M) IG 1447.14 -\rho[\epsilon\tau] \\
( & ) & \text{There is no space, but, in the opinion of the editor, the letter would have to be included.}

[[ ]] & \text{Letters or words have been included, but, in the opinion of the editor, should not have been.}
\end{align*}
\]

2. Words from the lexica

Entries contain the following information:

(a) Lexical source. I have used the references of the editors as given in the Bibliography unless otherwise stated.

(b) Retention of "Doric" \( a \) is indicated by an asterisk (cf. 1b above).

(c) Reference to the Analysis of Dialectal Features (underlined), cf. 1c above.

(d) The lexical entry is quoted.

(e) Explanations and editorial comments are then added in brackets. Where the reading differs appreciably from the cod. version, I have use the conventions of the individual editors to indicate this, e.g. where Latte gives \( \acute{a}παλοξεω\) \( \text{H:} \) Heringa, this means that cod. \( \text{H reads } \acute{a}παλοξεω, \) but that the word has been emended by Heringa\(^+1\).

\(^+1\). Not all variant readings have been included, although most of those in Hesychius have been.
Thus the whole entry for ἀπαλασώτατος reads:

ἀπαλασώτατος Hesych. (α 5754)* A 42, 103 ὀμόσας. Ἀκώνες
/ἀπαλασώτατος. H: Herina cf. α 8180 ἀπαλασώτατος. ὀμόσας. The Attic form would be ἀπαλασώτατος, cf. ἀληθέςοιοι in Hdt. I 136 etc. (Schmidt suggests that ΠἈΛΑΛΟΙΣΕΙΑΙ was written for ΠἈΛΑΛΟΙΣΕΙΑΙ).

The following additional conventions have been used for lexical entries:

(( )) The lexicographer does not ascribe the word to one of the relevant dialects, but there is reason to suppose that it should be included. Note that the evidence is not always conclusive and must be examined for each word individually.

[[ ]] The lexicographer ascribes the word to one of the relevant dialects, but wrongly in the opinion of the editor.

3 Other literary references

Where a word comes from a direct quotation and/or is included because of its dialectal form, it is entered in a manner similar to that of inscriptional entries e.g.

ἐσόμεσθα (ἐσώμεθα from εἰμί) A 61 a, 100 Plut. Lyc. 21.3 etc.

But some entries are included because the actual word is Laconian or can be shown to have been used or have had a special meaning at Sparta etc. Such words are listed under the nominative form, either singular or plural e.g. ἄρχαγέτα.
# ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviations for the names of authors will be found in the Bibliography section. The following are employed for languages, dialects etc.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agrig.</td>
<td>From Agrigentum</td>
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<tr>
<td>Aeol.</td>
<td>Aeolic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alb.</td>
<td>Albanian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anglo-Sax.</td>
<td>Anglo-Saxon</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arc.</td>
<td>Arcadian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arg.</td>
<td>Argolic</td>
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<td>Arm.</td>
<td>Armenian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Att.</td>
<td>Attic</td>
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<td>Av.</td>
<td>Avestan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bab.</td>
<td>Babylonian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boeot.</td>
<td>Boeotian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ch. Sl.</td>
<td>Old Church Slavonic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corinth.</td>
<td>Corinthian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Corcyr.</td>
<td>Corcyrean</td>
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<td>Cret.</td>
<td>Cretan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cypr.</td>
<td>Cyprian</td>
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<td>Cyren.</td>
<td>Cyrenaean</td>
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<td>Dor.</td>
<td>Doric</td>
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<td>El.</td>
<td>Elean</td>
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<td>Eng.</td>
<td>English</td>
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<td>Ep.</td>
<td>Epic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Epid.</td>
<td>Epidaurean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gall.</td>
<td>Gallo-Brittonic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Eub.</td>
<td>Euboean</td>
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<td>Germ.</td>
<td>Germanic</td>
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<td>Cort.</td>
<td>Cortynian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Goth.</td>
<td>Gothic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Gr.</td>
<td>Greek (usually Ancient)</td>
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<td>Hebr.</td>
<td>Hebraic</td>
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<td>Heracl.</td>
<td>Heraclean</td>
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<td>Hitt.</td>
<td>Hittite</td>
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<td>IE</td>
<td>Indo-European</td>
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<td>Indo-Iran.</td>
<td>Indo-Iranian</td>
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<td>Ion.</td>
<td>Ionic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ir.</td>
<td>Irish (Old or Middle)</td>
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<td>Lat.</td>
<td>Latin</td>
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<td>Lac.</td>
<td>Laconian</td>
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<td>Lesbian</td>
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<td>Lettic</td>
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<td>Locr.</td>
<td>Locrian</td>
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<td>Lyr.</td>
<td>Lyric</td>
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<td>Meg.</td>
<td>Megarian</td>
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<td>Mess.</td>
<td>Messenian</td>
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<td>Mod. Engl.</td>
<td>Modern English</td>
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<td>Mod. Ir.</td>
<td>Modern Irish</td>
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<tr>
<td>Myc.</td>
<td>Mycenaean</td>
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<td>OHG</td>
<td>Old High German</td>
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<td>Old Pr.</td>
<td>Old Prussian</td>
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<td>ON</td>
<td>Old Norse</td>
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<td>Osc.</td>
<td>Oscan</td>
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<td>Pamph.</td>
<td>Pamphylian</td>
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<td>Russ.</td>
<td>Russian</td>
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<td>Rheg.</td>
<td>Of Rhegium</td>
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<td>Skt.</td>
<td>Sanskrit</td>
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<td>Tar.</td>
<td>Tarentine</td>
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<td>Teg.</td>
<td>Tegean</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tokh.</td>
<td>Tokharian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ther.</td>
<td>Theran</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thess.</td>
<td>Thessalian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Umbr.</td>
<td>Umbrian</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ved.</td>
<td>Vedic Sanskrit</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Other abbreviations include et. = etymology, >= becomes & < = comes from.
(峰会 - 定指代词)* (L) IG 4.15, 8.2, 11.11, 26.11&15, 364.9, 446.1, 463.1, 465.1, 467.1, 469.1, 471.1, 477.1, 480.1, 482.1, 483.1, 485.1, 488.1, 489.1, 490.1, 492.1, 494.1, 502.1, 507.1, 533.1, 540.4, 553.1, 578.1, 579.1, 582(SEG 811) 1, 606.1, 607.1, 610.1, 611.1, 622.1, 635.1, 653 a 1, 660.1, 671.1, 672.1, 931.34, 932.7, 935.5, 955.1, 962.25&38, 964.2, 970.1, 976.7, 1111.38, 1114.14 &21, 1143.2, 1144.36, 1146.6&11&28&49&51&55, 1166.3, 1169.2, 1237.1, 1238.1, 1239.1, 1244.1, 1245.1&2, 1296.1, 1524.1, 1566.2 (Delphi), p. XIII 113&113, XIV 23, SEG 470.12, 474.3, 761.1, 778.1, 779.1, 780.1, 782.1, 825.1, 829.1, 830.1, 894 add. a) 1, SEG 13 256.5. (M) IG 1379.20&21, 1381.1, 1390.30&30&31&47, 1395.1, 1411.1, 1432.18, 1447.15, 1453.1&66&6, 1457.1, 1458.1&2, 1485.1, 1498.6&6, p. XVII 66&66&73&73&75, SEG 972.4, 974.26&26, 985.1&2, 986.1, SEG 23 207.38, 211.1, 212.1, 213.1, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321&321, Bull. 322. Alc. 1 44&51&58 &78; Alc. 3.84 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; Alc. 30 (bis) from Aristeid. Or. xxviii 51, ii 158 Keil; Alc. 59 (b) 3 from Athen. xiii 601 A; Ar. Lys. 980, 1314; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 239 E 42, II p.214.11; 240 F, p.218.12; 241 E, p.221.4; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 190 C 3, p.57.13; 191 A 6, p.60.3. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435 161&20; 436 5&8; 438 6&9&9. See also ha, κα (κα η).

δ

(η - 演示代词)* Alc. 1 96&101

ha

(η - 定指代词)* A 37 b (H) I 2,52,52,95,103, II 1,35,43,50,55,61,70,76,78,80,85,91,97,104. (T) Schw. 61.2&82

ď


hδ

(δ, as above) A 37 b (H) I 108,156

fδ

/τα εα cod. em. to τα ιδ by Bergk (fδ ιδ - Welcker)/

άη

(άη - 相对代词)* (L) IG 4.20, 1145.21, 1146.44. (M) IG 1360.14, 1432.15&43, SEG 23 206.18, 207.36. Ar. Lys. 1308,1318 (with adverbial meaning "like").

hαη

(άη - 相对代词)* A 37 b (H) I 137, II 43,50,80

hαλ

(άη - 演示代词用相对代词)* A 37 b, 93 a (H) I 81,81
Hesych. (a 11) A 24 a, 62 c ένδεια Λάκωνες· οὔτως Ἀρσιτοφάνης ἐν γλώσσαις (fr. 33)
/άδα συν. Unexplained. Latte follows Valckenaer taking άδα = ἄς, cf. a 1022 ἀδάνον (cod. ἀδανοῦν) ἔξηνον· Λάκωνες. Other possibly related words are ἄδας (from the root of ἄδον + the negative prefix ἀ), or Hesych. a 12 ἄδανον· ἐλύσων. Schmidt wanted to move Λας. . . . . γλώσσας to his a 7 - ἀδέρ (Latte reads ἀδές)· ἄδεις, but Latte rejects this. See also Be II 323 and Bourguet 60 (I)/

Hesych. (a 21) A 24 a ἔδεις ἐνωτίου ("ear-ring") παρὰ Ἀλκμάνι (Page 127) ἂν Ἀρσιτοφάνης (Ar. fr. 926. I 595 K)
Same in Zonar. ap. An. Par. IV 81.18
/Bergk followed by Latte reads ὅς Ἀρσιτοφάνης, Pearson has καὶ Ἀρσιτοφάνης. Word unexplained. Be II 366 suggests either ἄδανθα or a connection with Tarentine ἄτα. (Schu. Q. E. 38.1 wanted ἄκυμβανυ - related to οὖς and ἀνόδος "flower" (cf. ὀ κυμβὰνη) and Schw. GG I 520 relates to a 2706 ἄχινθανα - χρυβάτος· Λάκωνες but both are highly conjectural.)/

(As Buck p.49.53 - IG has ἄδατάτα). This is a perf. pass. form from ἄδατομα "make amends, pay the penalty", used of judicial punishment (cf. Gortyn Law 4.29 at τις ἄδαικες, Lesbian οὔτα and Hesych. a 361 ἄγατάταςαν· βλάπτεσαι) from the root ἄτα/ἄτη (et. unknown). The perfect tense indicates that the consequence of the action has been determined in advance, cf. κρόκαδεκάδας (in WL. See also SCDI 4564 & Bourguet p.57)* A 35 e (L) IG 1155.4 (Cythium V BC).

Alc. 111 from Et. Gen. A, Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p. 6 Reitz., B p.60 Miller, reads - ὁ δὲ (οὕτως) Ἀλκμάν τὸ ἄβαλε, οὖν· ἄβαλε καὶ νοεῖνα· τούτο δὲ γίνεται καὶ ἂ κατὰ συγκοπῆ, οὖν· ἂ κατὰ γὰρ γῆς ἄμεσα (Callim. fr. I. 33 Pf.), ἀμφατερα γὰρ κάτως μᾶς σημασιάν ἔχουσιν τὰ καὶ τὸ ἄβαλε. Possibly this word also occurs in Alc. 3.77 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii εὔβαλε (α[?]ε), but see also βαλε in the WL.

Hesych. (a 62) A 25 a III and 79 b ἁχρετον Λάκωνες, οὐ δὲ ναβροῦ
/cf. a 8930 ...ἄχρου (in WL), which Latte takes as a corrupt form of this, and B 153 +βαλήρα· ἁχρετα. Be II 366 quotes Fick KZ 42.287, relating this to ἅβετερος, Βελτῶν, ἅβαλε etc. and comparing them all to Lith. galėti, "be able to" /

Hesych. (a 85) εὐθείας· καὶ ἐπί θόσας ("epilepsy") παρὰ Ταραυντίνους An. Par. 4.84.31 has ἄβας· ὁ εὐθείας, καὶ ἑως κ. τ. Μερ. Not explained. Kaibel CGF 203 quotes a possible relation to a 53 ἄβας, ἄβας· ἄφωνοι συμπηρός κτλ.
áðás cont. (cf. βάζω), or 15 áðής - αναφευγόντος, ἀνόσιος κτλ., or connected to *άφα, ἀφάζω. 

άβηρ
Hesych. (a 112) A 48 a (iii) οἴκημα στοιχέω, ταμείον ("chamber, closet") Λάκωνες
/L&S suggest ἀφήν cf. Aeol. αὐήρ = ἀβήρ, but more probably it is related to χ 409 χαραμίμενος. χαρών οἰκῆμα with μή > β. (Suid. Adler IV 804.21 χ 288 gives χαραμίμενος)/

άβλαβη
(From ἀ-βλαβής) A 25 a III, 79 b (M) SEG 23 206.6

+άβδος
Hesych. (a 164) A 35 c ἐξω Ταραντώνως...
/By II 386 has ἄβδος - ἐξω T. which he takes from ἄφω of cf. a 235 = ἄφωρ. This is not certain, for there are no other examples of β for intervocalic Φ at Tarentum. (see also Kaibel 46 p.203)./ 

+άβοστοι
Hesych. (a 166) οἱ αὐτήνων ὕκα τακάων
/The reading is uncertain and the word unexplained. (Meineke suggests ἄβοστοι - οἱ σύντησιν [οὐ λαμβάνοντες] and Schmidt οἱ ἐντούσαι ("etesian winds") or οἱ αὐτήνων λαβόντες)/

άβρανύδας
Hesych. (a 184) κροκόστοις Λάκωνες
//κροκόστοις H: Pearson. Perhaps it should read ἄβρωνύδας, cf. τ 1507 τροφωνύδαι - εἶδος κροκόστου./

άβροτήρη (Compar. of ἄβρος) (L) IG 738.6 [ά]βρ-

άβυσσος
See τύβυσσον

άβώ
Hesych. (a 233)* A 35 c τρῶς - Λάκωνες
//cf. foll./

άβὼρ
Hesych. (a 235)* A 35 c, 39 ἡώς Λάκωνες
//Βοιωτῶς H: Pearson. Cf. ἔως in WL and also ἄ[φ]ω in BCH 33 171 No. 1.9 (Arg.)./

άγ', (άγε from ἀγω) (Alc.) 174 from Hephaest. Ench. iv 3, p.14 Consbr. (Same p.361 Consbr.)

+άγα
(L&S take from ἀγάω = ἀγάζω, which is found only here. Page claims that "ἀγάς indic., ἄγη imperat., exspectasses" (A 24 b), or it could be a subjunctive without τ, but the reading is doubtful.) Alc. 129 from Cramer i 55.4

άγαθα (ἄγαθη)* (M) SEG 23 208.1 [Ἄ'Ἀγαθὴ]ά

άγαθά (Neut. pl.) (M) IG 1451.5

άγαθαλ (ἄγαθαλ)* (L) IG 305.1, (M) IG 1392.1, 1407.1 -θ[αλ]. (T) Schw. 61.1

άγαθε (L) IG 762.2

άγαθετ (ἄγαθητ) A 22 a (L) IG 683.1
άγαθη (L) IG 14.5, 88.1 [άγαθη], 276 (see AO 49) 1, 293.1, 309.1, 312.1, 313.1 [άγαθη], 322.1, 324.1 -α[θη], 332.1, 355.1 -[άγαθη] 356 a 1 -θη, ab 1 a c 1 [γαθη], 538.1 [γαθη] -, 680.1 [άγαθη], 969.1, 1173.1, 1175.1 -άγαθη], 1177.1, SEG 750 b, AO 120.1 & incomplete in AO 123.1, 124.1 & 127.1. (M) IG 1354.1, 1359.1, p.XVII 72&88, SEG 1028.1

άγαθοργού A 28 b III Hdt. 1 67.5 has oi de α. είσι τοιν άστουν, έξωντες εξ των έρπων αιε οι πρεσβύτατοι, πέντε έτεοι έκάστων τους δεί τούτων τον άνευσω εξ των έρπων, Σπαρτητείων των κοινών διακεκομένων μη ἐλκυνότεν ἄλλους ἄλλης. Hesych. (a 251) has oi ex twn erpewn exalontes pen te ekastou etous, ws 'Hrodoios upoeret, ois tara Spar- ctais (q adds kal ois twv arxhntwn uperetai. ή ois anasth ti eiragnvno)

άγαθος (M) IG 1432.26

άγαθον (L) IG 464.6, 479.4, 1186.10, 1524.13 [άγαθον], SEG 469.5 άγαθον]

άγαθος (L) IG 61.6, 64.6, 71 III 58, 86.36, 167.5, 550.2, 1290.2 [άγαθος], 1566.6 (Delphi), SEG 773.6, SEG 2 60.4. (M) SEG 794.1 -θ[ος]. See also ágaðá, -ά, -άη, -άη, -άη, -άη, -άη, -άη, -άη, -άη, -άη, ágaðág (contrast adv. ágaðág), kágaðós, kágaðós, kágaðós (cf. kalokágaðósw, -άς and kalos kágaðós)

άγαθος (L) IG 170.10, 564.9, 1144.19. (M) IG 1429.12

άγαθος (M) IG 1432.29&40

άγαθος (M) IG 935.4 [άγαθος], 1331 (SEG 948) 7

άγαθον (L) IG 1331 (SEG 948) 2 [άγαθος]

άγαθος (Avc.) (M) IG 1432.35. See also kágaðósw

άγαλλες (L) IG 493.12

άγαλλες (From ágalu (et. uncertain - possibly derived from the prefix of reinforcement ága-).) (L) IG 1427.10, 1433.2

άγαλμα (L) IG 222.2

άγαλμα (Root as ágallomal) (L) IG 919.2 [γαλμα], 1186.2 [γαλμα], 1562.1, SEG 773.10 -μ[α], 925 add. 2, (IG 231 is an Argive inscr.). (M) IG 1427.10, 1433.2
ἀγαλμα cont. [ἀγαλμα], p. XVII 86. Alc. 1.69. See also ἀγαλματος, ἀγαλματων

ἀγαλματος (M) IG 1390.85

ἀγαλματων (L) REG 84 1971 Bull. 318 ἀγ[αματων]

ἀγαμιου ζημια Hesych. (α 301) κατὰ Σπαρτιάτας
Also Polll. 3.48 p.170 Bethe - ήσαν δὲ καὶ ἀγαμιου
δικαίον τολμαχου, καὶ ὀφλιαμιου καὶ κακογιαμου ἐν
λακεδαιμονι.
/cf. Plut. Lyc. 15 and Athen. XIII 555 c/

ἀγασως (ἀγασως) A 42, 74 b Ar. Lys. 1301

ἀγαυρος (M) SEG 966 I 1

ἀγαω See ἀγα

ἀγγελου See ἀνγελους

ἀγγελος See ἀγγελω

ἀγγος Alc. 56.3 from Athen. XI 499 A

ἀγε (From ἀγω) Alc. 14(a) Ι, from Syrian in Hermog.
Comment. i 61.20 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V
510 w); Alc. 27.1 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 4, p.22
X 94 a, ii 540 L.-S. (Μωση γε not Μωσ' ἀγε) and
Syrian. Comment. in Hermog. i 61, 16 Rabe.)

ἀγευ (From ἀγω) Alc. 3(1) 8 from P.Oxy. 2387

ἀγευρω (From *ἀγερω cf. Aeol. ἀγερω) See ἀγερετ, ἀγερενς

ἀγευστω (ἡγευστω from ἡγευστω) A 63 (M) IG 1390.28 (See
IF 31.227 and Be II 425)

ἀγεταυ (ἡγεται from ἡγευστω) A 11 a as given by EM 506.20
(= Hdn. II 212.15 L) but Page in Alc. 114 gives
ἀγηταυ

ἀγέλη (Generally "herd, company" from ἀγω, but in Sparta
and Crete it applied particularly to the "band" in
which boys trained for 7 years.) See Plut. Lyc. 16.7
p.205.13, Plut. Ages. 2.1 p.194.13 and cf. καλωω in
ἈΛ.

ἀγεμων (ἡγεμων)* (T) Philol. fr. 11

ἀγεμονα (ἡγεμονα)* (L) IG 724.2

ἀγεν (ἡγε from ἀγω)* Ar. Lys. 1255

ἀγένειοι Alc. 10 (b) 17-18 from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in
Melicos fr. 5 col. ii ἀγ[ε]νειου.
"beard" with root of γένυς, from IE word for "mouth, chin") (L) IG 19.8&10&11, 20 A 7. See also ἀγένελος, -εὔων, -εὔων

(Stage SEG 838.10

(L) IG 663.2, 663.12

(Fut. from ἁγεῖρω) (M) IG 1447.14 -ρ[ετ] & 16

(From ἁγέρωξος "high minded, lordly, arrogant" — Et. uncertain.) ALC. 5.1 (b) 4 from P. Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Frangmenta. cf. foll.

(ἀγέρωξος) A 74 b ALC. 10(b) 15 from P. Oxy. xxix 2506 Comment. in Helicos fr. 5 ii [d]γ—. cf. above.

(From ἁγεῖο) (M) IG 1390.33&76

[[[Ἀγεῖρα]]

Hesych. (a 476) ματα Ταραντίνος (Kaihel 48 p.203) /Latte takes as mutilated form of a 4250 — ἀναγέτρια/

(Ἀγέτω) (L) SEG 923.7&22, (M) IG 1390.79

( " " ) (L) SEG 923.25

("anything led" so "division, corps of army" — found elsewhere too.) Xen. RL XI 9, XIII 6

"Leader of the people") A 24 c I Photius Anfang 17.8 ἰδώνα κύριον. ἦν δὲ λακεδαιμονίων ἑπιφανῆς καὶ γεννατός βασιλεὺς, καὶ αὐτὸν παρὰ πολλοὺς τῶν ῥητόρων.

(ἡγηται subj. from ἡγεῖομαι)* Ar. Lys. 1314 (OCT -εται)

(ἡγηται indic. from ἡγεῖομαι)* A 25 b I iii ALC. 114 after Page (EM 506.20 gives ἡγηται)

(L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203

Hesych. (a 505) τόπος ἐν λακεδαιμονίᾳ, καὶ οἱ βασιλεῖς δὲ οὕτω καλοῦμαι ἀπὸ Ἀγίως.

Nearly the same in EM 10.39 /cf. Paus. III 14.2/

"Ἀγιάζως γαρ ἁγεῖται καὶ ἄλχοταν, δὲ ἀμύκλαντος ὕδας.

"Ἀγιάζως also in Paus. III 1.3/

See ἀγιάζω

(ἡγεῖον from ἡγεῖο) A 3 b (L) SEG 26 461.6

See ἁγία

(ἀγύσσει from ἀγύφω — "hallow, make holy", but here = ἁγεῖον "stand in awe of". All these "holy" words
&gamma;osoe cont. as well as &gamma;os, &gamma;os etc., developed from the IE *yag-root, cf. Skt. yaj, "worship".) A 25 c II iii, 37 d, 62 b Alc. 128 from EM 22.34, Et.Sym. cod. V ibid. Gaisf. (= Hdn. II 256.11)

&gamma;owtati (L) IG 599.6, cf. foll.

&gamma;owtatiw A 84 (L) IG 594.3, cf. above

&gamma;onwai (participle equivalent of Attic &gamma;konouasa from &gamma;konouw, where &gamma;konouw = &gamma;akonouw - "to be quick and active".) A 3 b, 38 a ii, 69 d, 70 a i, 108 Ar. Lys. 1311

&gamma;ado See &gamma;ladse

&gamma;ad A 24 c I (M) IG 1399.2

&alpha;A&gamma;ad&gamma; (Hesych. (a 604)*) A 24 c I, 45 b ó &alpha;vkant&gamma;os &alpha;kwv /IG 1313.3 has &alpha;vkntw, so Wackernagel reads here &alpha;vkntos. Cf. also a 1728, &alpha;ladnr, and see Wide p. 182 ff./

&gamma;evke Hesych. (a 615) A 4 c, 10 d, 39 &alpha;muos &alpha;kwv /cod. H has &alpha;vd, which Schmidt retains. Latte, after Herwerden (who has &gamma;evke), emends to &alpha;muos, "salt, briny". (&gamma;evke from a privat. + &gamma;evke)/

&gamma; (H) Ar. Lys. 1315

&gamma;ke Hesych. (a 647) A 112 a &gamma;oko &alpha;kwv /&gamma;kos H: Hoffmann. &gamma;ow = Dor. &gamma;w, here in the perfect. (&gamma;oko/okoko are alternative forms for &gamma;w.) cf. &delta;kat&gamma;ke

&gamma;ou&gamma;n (from &gamma;ou) A 28 e, 74 a (T) Philol. 11

&gamma; A1c. 14(b), see also &gamma;

&gamma;ztatou (L) IG 538.2

&gamma;ou&gamma;&gamma; (From &gamma;) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.35

&gamma;ou (from &gamma;) (M) IG 1390.95

&gamma;ta ( " " ) (H) I 114

&gamma;ta ( " " ) (H) I 12, 15, 26, 58, 69, II 11, 72, 81, 88, 94, 100

&gamma; (Same root as &gamma;tw) A 34.1 See &gamma;rapw, -rap, -rap

&gamma;rap A 34.1 (L) IG 1144.4, 1208.44, SEG 923.30&31, (M) IG 1429.25 -o[rap]

&gamma;rav See &gamma;rapvs

&gamma;rav (M) IG 1380.5 &delta[rav]
άγορανομέω A 34.1 See ágoranouμήσαντα, -μήςας, -μοῦντα, -μοῦντος, -μοῦν

άγορανομήσαντα (From ágoranομέω) (L) IG 1177.4 áγο[πανομ]ή-, SEG 2 176

άγορανομήσας (From ágoranομέω) (L) SEG 680.2 -α[νομή]ςας

άγορανομύκαν A 34.1 (L) IG 1246.4, SEG 597 (IG 128) 2 -α[νομύκαν]. Cf. foll.

άγορανομύκας A 34.1 (L) IG 547.3. Cf. above

άγορανόμου (L) IG 497.3 -ν[όμου], 533.17, 549.5, 553.7, SEG 802.9 [άγο]πανόμου, 806 a 7

άγορανόμος ("clerk of the áγορα", the equivalent of the Roman aedile. There is little evidence for his function at Sparta, but Tod and Wace, SMC p.12-13, think that he was probably in charge of the police service in town, a duty carried out by the pedianomi in the country. Chrimes, p.138, however, thinks that the title was given to the official previously known as the empelorus. She also, p.143, claims that there was a board of 6, although there is little evidence for this. IG 124 names 3 agoranomoi, but they are for different years, as are the 5 in IG 125. IG 124 also names 13 synarchi, apparently attached to the last named agoranomos. Other inscriptions also have synarchi, but they are all incomplete. Several also show an αιώνιος ágoranόμος (IG 504, 549, 554, 555, 628 etc.), which is probably an honorary title, cf. the αιώνιος γυμνασιαρχος. IG 497 has an á. επί τάς ὁδοὺς, who may have been in charge of road repairs.) (L) IG 32 A 5, 40.14, 124.1 [ά]γο[πανόμος] &2 áγο[ποι]ό- &3, 125.18&23&44 áγορ(ανόμος), 126.1 [ά]γό-, 127.2 -μ[ος], (IG 128 gives áγορα[νόμος] but SEG 597 prefers áγορα[νομία], 129.1, 131.1 μ[ος], 132.1 -α[νομίας], 473.5 áγο[πανόμο], 544.5, SEG 492.5, 923.18&24. (M) IG 1390.99&110 -νο[μος] &30&106, 1449.8, 1450.11. See also ágoranόμον, -νόμο, -νομία, -νομιών

άγορανόμου (L) IG 504.14, 547.16, 554.8 -νο[μου], 555 a 16 & b 17, 628.2 -νο[μου], 910.2 [άγο]πα- (tiles)

άγορανομοθύτα (From ágoranομέω) A 11 b (L) IG 482.8

άγορανομοθύτος ( " " ) A 11 b (L) IG 32 A 10

άγορανόμω (άγορανόμου) A 74 a (L) IG 305.12

άγορανόμων (L) SEG 923.23
ἀγορανόμων (L) IG 130.4-5 [ἀγορά]ν-
ἀγορανομέων (From ἀγορανομεώ) (L) IG 1156.5 [ἀ]γ-
ἀγορᾶς (L) IG 1145.6 ἀγο[ρᾶς] &47. (M) IG 1390.99
ἀγοράσας (From ἀγοράζω) (L) SEG 492.10
ἀγοράξου (Compound of ἀγοράζω-οχος (ἐχω), cf. Πολυάχος in IG 213.3 (also Dor. πολυάχος, Ion. πολυάχος). She was a female official at Sparta whose function is not fully explained. (In both of the following references she was also a θεομελῶτρια.)) A 24 c IV (L) IG 589.2, 606.5
ἀγομένους (ἡγομένους from ἡγέομαι)* (M) IG 1432.32
ἀγομένων (ἡγομένων from ἡγέομαι)* (L) IG 1146.22. (M) IG 1432.31
ἀγουσαλ (From ἀγω) (M) IG 1390.30
ἀγουσα (From ἀγω) (L) IG 1524.27
ἀγραφα (M) IG 1390.181, cf. foll.
ἀγράφων (M) IG 1390.180, cf. above
ἀγρετος ("of the field/country") Alc. 16.1 from Μελών β? Similar in Steph. Byz. 281.19 (ἀγροικος) and P. Oxy. 2389 fr. 9 i 14 (ἄγρετος) and Chrysipp. π. ἄχοφατ. 21 ii 57 Arnim (ἀγροικος)
ἀγρετεύσαντα (From ἀγρετεύω - presumably "to hold office of ἄγρετας-της", cf. ἐκπαγρεταί. Possibly related words are Hesych. α 770 ἄγρεταν. ἡγεμόνα θεον, SGDI 5666 (Chios) Ἀξόλλωνος Ἀγρετέω and Aesch. Pers. 1002 ἔβασε γαρ τούτο ἄγρετα οὐ στρατού (Sidgwick emended to ἄγρετα from ἄγερω ), but see note to the foll.) (L) IG 1346.3
ἀγρετήματα Hesych. (α 771) A 114 d τὰ ἄγρευμενα τῶν παρθένων Αδώνης
ἀγορευμένη H:Perger, cf. α 769 ἄγρεται· παρα Κώλους ἐννέα κόρας κατ’ ἑναυτὸν ἀφίωνται πρὸς θεραπεύον τῆς Ἀδανῆς. There is some confusion between ἀμφέω, ἄγρεω (= ἀμφέω certainly in Lesb. and Elis and possible elsewhere too) and ἄγρεω, "hunt", cf. above and words such as ἰθορεύεται/.
ἀγριαυνός (Name of a month, known also at Rhodes (Ditt. Syll. 2.623). From ἄγρεω? ) (L) IG 18 B 8. (M) IG 1447.7
"worshippers of Agrippa" at Sparta.) (L) IG 374.8

Suid. Adler I 76.26, a 806 = Ζέν. I 60.

(Epithet of Athena, "dwelling in the fields", cf. 
άγρος in WL.) (L) SEG 28 404.1 (= REG 76 1963
Bull. 101 and cf. SEG 22 302.1)

(An IE word, cf. Skt. ájrai, "field", Lat. ager etc.)
See ἀγροῦς, ἀγρᾶν

(ἄγροταν) "countryman" from ἄγρας, or "hunter" as in
ἄγας, or from ἄγετρω "to gather", cf. συναγέτης
and cf. also ἄγετρευοντα.)

(L) SEG 21 col. I 4
(M) IG 1433.24
(Cf. Lat. ango etc.) (L) SEG 773.11, cf. also
ἐναγχας

See ἄσωτα

(Properly IE root is *芝加哥-, cf. Skt. ājati, etc.)
See ἄγ', ἄγε, ἄγει, ἄγειν, ἄγεσθαι, ἄγεται, ἄγην, ἄγεικε,
ἄγομένους, ἄγομένων, ἄγοντα, ἄγοντος, ἄγουσι, ἄγουσι,
ἀγων, ἄγωσαν, ἄγωσας, ἄγωστος, ἄγωσθενειον

(A derivative of ἄγυ found throughout the Greek-
speaking world, but in Laconia it is applied especially
to the system of public education of the Spartan youth.
For this see especially Xen. RL II ff. and cf. Plut.
Lyc. 14 ff. and Arist. Pol. 1338 b 9 ff. But see
also Chrimes p.118 f.)
See e.g. Plut. Lyc. 13.2 p.19.12; 22.1 p.35.4;
Plut. Ages. 1.285, p.193.23&194.11; 3.5, p.196.9;
Plut. Agis and Cleom. 4.2, p.356.28; 24(3).1,
58(37).14, p.412.27; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 227 b 8,
p.171.19; 235 B 54, p.199.1; 237 D 11, p.206.24;
238 E 21, p.210.13; Athen. XV 674 B; Aelian, VH
12.43, p.143.25; Polyb. I 32.1; and see ἄγορος in
WL. See also foll.

(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.19831
άγυν (άγυνα) Alc. 3 fr. 1.8 from P.Oxy. 2387

άγυν (Same root as ἄγυμ) (L) IG 20 A 2. See also ἄγυν', ἄγυνα, ἀγυς, ἀγυ, ἀγος, ἀγυμ, ἀγος, ἀγων, ἀγον

άγων (From ἄγω) (H) I 87

άγωνα (L) IG 290.5 ἀ(γ)ῶνα, 467.9, SEG 923.14. (M) IG 1428.1, p. XI 130 [ἄγωνα]

άγωνας (L) IG 658.6 [ἀγος], 662.5, 668.3, SEG 831 (IG 655) 9, 923.228232825 [ἁγῶνα]. (Μ) SEG 12 371.9, IG p. XI 140

άγώνι (L) SEG 470.11 -ο[ν]. (M) IG 1428.2, SEG 23 208.22

άγωνοςομαν See ἀγωνοσομένων, ἀγωνοσόμενον, ἀγωνόσαματο

άγωνοςομένων (From ἀγωνοσομα) (L) IG 19.15 -ο[νομένων], 20 A 1 [ἀγος], SEG 923.12

άγωνοσόμενον (From ἀγωνοσομα) (L) IG 660.3

άγωνοθετας (ἀγωνοθετάς)* (M) IG 1390.29. (T) REG 76 1963 Bull. 315

άγωνοθετέω See ἀγωνοθετοῦντων

άγωνοθετην (L) IG 479.6, 495.5 -τη[ν], 559.7 [ἀγος] - ἅπι, 1167.6, 1179.6

άγωνοθετης (Like the ἀδελωθης, he probably had the same function as in other Greek states. The two offices are distinguished in IG 667 etc., so the ἀσιζητα probably instituted a particular contest and made provision for prizes to be awarded at it, while the ἀγωνοθετα presided over the games and acted as judges. There might be one ἀγωνοθητης (IG 663), or two (IG 666), or three (IG 667). The name of the games to which the office related is usually added to the title, e.g. IG 32 B 8 has an ἄγον τον μεγάλων Οὐρανίων. And in several cases the same man acts as president of more than one contest (IG 559 etc.).) (L) IG 32 B 8, 71 III 53 -τη[ς], 86.30, 189.4 [ἀγονοθητης], 550.3. (Μ) IG 1375.2 [ἀγος], 1376 B 2, 1417.6, 1467.2, 1468.8, 1469.2, p. XVII 92, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286. See also ἀγωνοθητης, -θητην, -θετου

άγωνοθητευων (From ἀγωνοθητευος) (L) IG 550.7

άγωνοθητου (L) IG 663.4, 666.4. (Μ) IG 1427.11 -θετου]

άγωνοθητοῦντων (From ἀγωνοθητεω) (L) IG 667.8
Άγωνος  (L) IG 20 A 1, 559.9 -ν[ος], 586.7, 587.5, 602.13 -ο[ς], 603.4, 667.7
Άγώνων  (L) SEG 923.19
Άγωσαν  (άγουσαν from άγω) A 108 (H) I 16,79, II 12,16,94, 101
Άγώσας  (άγουσας from άγω)* A 108 (H) I 61,64,70,73,77,159, II 47 (where it should read άγωσαν), 52
Άγώσιν  (From άγών) (L) IG 543.1 ἀγ[ω]σιν, SEG 468.22
Άγώσινυ  (άγωσιν from άγών) A 71 b (L) IG 931.34, 932.5, 952.22 -ῶ[σιν], 962.25, 976.6 -σ[υ], 1146.49
 formatDate: 44

άδικα  See άδα

άδικανών Hesych. (a 1022) A 62 c ἄδικον. ἀδίκων /άδικαν H:Schmidt, cf. a 987 άδικανον. ἄδικον, where there could be an λ/ν variation, or άΔΔΑΝΟΝ was read for άΔΔΑΑΔΙΟΝ. It may derive from άδα. (Frisk keeps ἀδίκανον, taking it from ἀδα + ἄδος.)/

άδει (ήδει from ήδε)* (M) IG 1399.1

άδεεναν (ήδεεναν from ήδος)* A 35 b, 72 a Alc. 59(b) 1 from Athen. xiii 601 A /άδεεναν Athen.:Stephanus (άδεεναν) or Bergk άδηναν. /

άδεεν  (From άδέσω/άδω) (L) IG 952.19

άδελφηρ Hesych. (a 1056) A 27 f, 33 a, 39, 114 f άδελφος ἀδίκων /Attic άδελφος corresponds to άδελφος elsewhere, due to a dialectal variation in the suffix (Buck p.132.164.10). Crete has άδελφος, and here -ος could > -ος/-ης. The L of άδελφηρ is probably anaptyctic./

άδελφα  (άδελφη)* Alc. 64.1 from Plut. de Fort. Rom. 318 A p.49.10

άδελφες  (άδελφα) A 25 a II, 114 f (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.8 (bis)

άδελφες  (άδελφος) A 25 c III, 114 f (L) IG 1188.4. See also άδελφες

άδελφη  See άδελφα, άδελφην

άδελφην  (L) IG 1174.4
ádelphides/-oús See ádelphides, ádelphidóu

ádelphidóu (L) IG 494.10
ádelphoi (L) IG 291.2 -el[phoi], 1564 a 2 (Olympia)
ádelphón (L) SEG 491.6

ádelphis (copulative á (*ámp) + *ádelphos, "womb", with psilosis by
dissimilation of aspirates.) (L) IG 129.1. (M) IG 1475.4. See also ádelphos, ádelphed, -phés, -phoi, -phón,
-phi, -phous, -phous

ádelphou (L) IG 565.9, 816.14, SEG 825.7. (M) IG 1369.12
ádelphous (L) IG 566.9, 652.6, 733.12
ádelphión ("those without masters, freed slaves") Athen. VI
271 f (Múrvos ó Períneous, J II B 106 — see νεοδομάδεις)

áden (áden from ándan) A 35 b Alc. 56.2 from Athen. XI
499 A p. 100.12 (Teub. gives áden)
ádenleukhs (From án哈利ó, "render invisible", so here pass. "be
obliterated") (H) I 57

"ádenleukhos" (title of emperor) (M) IG 1452.5
ádenlereitous (L) IG 1145.53 [ádo]lre-
ádenleitou (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.17 -leip[tou]s

ádeneikhtov ("indescribable" or "inexhaustible") (M) IG 1359.6
-ek[ηγτον]

ádeneikto (From ádeneik) (L) SEG 13 266.2
ádeneik (See ádeneikto, -kýndetul, -kýndfewty, -kýn, -kot,
-koumevous, -kómuves, -kómtzes
dañithéntul (From ádeneik) (M) IG 1390.77

dañkhama (M) IG 1390.75&yn2, see also ádækhama, -mátw

dañkhama (M) IG 1390.113

dañkhama (M) IG 1390.75&77

dañkhémwto (ádækhémwto from ádækew) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.58

dañkew (M) IG 1427.1 [ádo]x-
(advexon/advexon from advexon) A 3b, 25 c VIII
(H) I 138

advexon
(advexon from advexon - this is one of a group of 3 subjunctives, tovct, advexon and tovct,) A 111 b
(M) IG 1390.44

advexon
(M) IG 1390.4, cf. foll.

advexon
(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.5, cf. above

advexonmenvos
(From advexon) (L) IG 21 col. II 2

advexonmes
(advexonmes from advexon) A 99 c Ar. Lys. 1148

advexonvtes
(From advexon) (M) IG 1390.51

advexon
Hesych. (a 1142) A 112 c ὑμολογίακ' παρὰ Ταραντίνους
/cf. γ 28 (γαῖδες - ὑμολογία), μοῦ ἀπὸ τὰ ᾄδες (verb ἀπὸ ὑμολογία). cf. also ἄδος, "a decree" in SGDI 5462.7
(Thasos) and Hesych. α 1085 - ὄνομα, ἄδος - ὄνομα, ὄνομα and 1148 - ὄνομα καί ὄνομα - ὄνομα, καί ὄνομα.
Same root as ἄνδων = ἄνδων. See Kaibel 49 p.203 and also Buck p.126.162.3 & Be II 419.1/

advexon
(ήδουν)* Plut. Ages. 11.9 p.207.20

advexon
(advexon opt. from advexon) A 35 b Alc. 45 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 105 a, i 82 Schn. (who gives advexon)

advexon
(From ἀ-δολος) (M) IG 1390.100

advexon
(ήδου)* Ar. Lys. 206

advexon
(ήδους)* A 35 b Alc. 135 from EM 420.48 (ήδου - codd.)

advexon
(ήδους)* Athen. IV 140 A (Epilycus in Coraliscus, Kock i 803)

advexon
See advexon

advexon
Hesych. (a 1228) τὸ παρὰ τοῖς ἄδωνος αὕληθεν ἐμβαθηρόνον
("marching tune"), διότι κατὰ τοὺς ἄπιθοις ἀνουσίας.../ἐπιθευματηροὶ Η'Voss. cf. Wil. Versk. 399.2
Unexplained. The mythical Adonis with his dirge (Ar. Lys 389 etc.) and the advexon μέτρον of Sacerdot.
p.516 k, have no obvious connection./

advexon
(advexon* - only here, and contrast al in line 20 of same inscription.) A 6 a, 95 II a (L) SEG 26 461.16

advexon
(advexon - Ep. and Ion. form) A 24 b I (L) IG 455.13

advexon
(Cf. above. Et. uncertain) A 24 b I (L) IG 258.10
(advexon - only here, and contrast al in line 20 of same inscription.) A 6 a, 95 II a (L) SEG 26 461.16
ἀθλοφόρον
(ἀθλοφόρον - Ep. and Lyr. form) A 24 b I Alc. 1.48

ἀεί
(IE *₂ae₁iw > *αὐέ, cf. Skt. यु "force of life", Lat. aevus. ἀεί > ἀετ, ἀετ etc.) A 15, 95 I b ii
(L) IG 26.10 ἀεῖ[ι] 111, 380.4 ἀ[ετ], 936.13, 936 a 5, 1144.25&27, 1146.48. (M) IG 1380.6 ἀε[ἱ], SEG 23 203.8. (H) I 100,101,104,110,117,149,155,170,178. See also ἀές, ἀὴ, ἀετ, ἀετ, ἀεῖς, ἀη

[ἀείς]ευ
(From ἀείςω?) A 24 b II Alc. 1.99

ἀείδειν
See foll.

ἀείδην

ἀείδω/ἀδω
(*α-ε-φ-ω > *ἀφευδω (cf. αὐδη and Skt. vad-) > ἀφεύδω by dissimilation, Buck. Comp. 89.92 a.) A 24 b II Alc. 1.39. See also ἀδειν, [ἀείς]ευ, ἀείδειν, ἀείδην, ἀεῖσσατ[ε], [ἀ]είςειν, ἀείςοµαι

ἀείτων
Hesych. (a 1297) A 24 b II φιλῆσων, τοῖς βρέφεσιν [λέγουσιν] ἀδίκωνς
/Addition by Latte as in a 2435 (ἀχικος· παράφυσος. λέγεται δε πατέσων, ως μωροτς). The gloss is unexplained. (Schmidt quotes a suggested relation with a 1359 ἀδελλετ· φιλετ, but prefers to read ἀ ἐκτόν· φιλῆσων after Arist. Nub. 1382 εἰ μὲν γε βροῦν εὐξοῦς (a cry of children for drink). /

ἀειράµενος
(From ἀείρω/ἀτρω) A 24 b II (L) SEG 26 456.3

ἀείρας
( " " ) A 24 b II (L) IG 264.8

ἀείρω
(ἀὑροµέναι suggests from *ἀ-φε-φ-ω) See ἀειράµενος, ἀείρας, ἀρέτωσαι, ἀρέθαναι, ἀὑροµέναι

*ἀείςατ[ε]... (From ἀείςω) Alc. 11 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr.35

ἀείςειν[... ( " " ) Alc. 3 fr. 4.7 from P.Oxy. 2387

ἀείςοµαι
( " " ) Alc. 28 from Schol. A Hom. II. 13 588 ii, 26 Di.; Alc. 29.1 from Achill. Comment. in Arat. p.82 Maass

ἀές
(Heraclean ἀεί) A 15, 95 I b ii (H) I 134

ἀετός
A 24 b I (L) IG p. VIII 92

ἀξοµαι
(From *ἀγοµαι) Alc. 70(c) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 106 c, i 83 Schn. cf. also ἀγοῦσκο

ἀή
(ἀές - L&S (suppl.) quote only here) A 13 b, 15, 95 I b ii (L) SEG 12 371.3 (Cos III B.C.)
+ἀνυπτον Hesych. (a 1505) συστατόν ἐγχειριδίον ("stage dagger")
παρά Ταπαντίνον
/Latte gives ἅντον Η:Κ, where K in apparatus = Cyrilli libri. KaiBel p.203.50 says Cyril. Vallicell. E 11 had ἅντον, and reads ἅντον, which he takes as a corruption of a 4765, ἀνδρομητόν, q.v./

ἀντήτων (ἀντήτων - Attic ἅντήτων) A 58 (N) IG 1382.3-4

ἀδάνατα (L) IG 1208.11

ἀδάνατος (L) IG 1208.56. See also ἄδανατα, -όντος, -ότω, -ότον, ἄσανα[.?.], ἄσανάτας

ἀδανάτους (L) IG 960.8, 1186.12

ἀδανάτῳ (dual) A 84 (L) IG 1502.2

ἀδανάτων (L) IG 599.28 [ά]νάτων

Ἀθήνα
Steph. Byz. 34.17 describes a second city of this name, a πόλις Λακωνική

ἀδελμα A 114 d (L) IG 20 A 4

ἀδελητάς (acc. pl.) (L) IG 491.6

ἀδελοθέταξ (L) IG 18 B 9

ἀδελοθέτεω See ἀδελοθεττον

ἀδελοθετήτος (ἀδελοθετήτος - ἀδελοθετήτος) A 114 c (L) IG 456.2 -τητος

ἀδελοθεττών (From ἀδελοθέτεω) (L) IG 19.24&15

ἀδελοθέτες (L) IG 667.3. See also ἀδελοθεττήν, ἀδελοθέταξ and cf. ἀδελοθετήτος as well as ἀγνωστήτης

ἀδελο[.]. (ἀδελων?) A 9 (L) IG 1570.1. See also ἀδελον

ἀδελοφόρος See ἀδελοφόρον

ἀδρέαυ (ἀδρεαῦ from ἀδρέα (possibly related to ἀδρεός).)
A 4 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i (L) IG 238 add., cf. ἐσαδρής cf.

ἀδρέας Hesych. (a 1629) πολύ ἀκήρατον. Λάκωνες
/cf. a 1628 ἀδρέας- ἀκόμο ἄγοντες ἀκήρατον, 1630 ἀδρεός- ἀκόμος ἄγορος, 1631 ἀδρεός- ἀδρέως συνηγεμένος, 1632 ἀδρέως- αἰφνιδίας, ταχέως, σφοδρός ἀφόνως συνηγεμένως ὁμοῦ. (ἀ is copulative from *sm- and ἀδρεός may < IE *dherj cf. Skt. sadhry-ainc "united")

ἀδώνων ("free from penalty(θω)!") (L) SEG 923.17

al (el) A 95 II a (L) IG 328.2, 1155.3, IG V ii 159 A 2&3&5, B 3&6 (as in IG, but Buck, No.70, gives a different version), SEG 26 461.20. (H) I 105,116,117,119
122,128,137,138,142,145,151,151,152,158,171,173,178,
Alc. 3.77 a[.] 879 from P.Oxy. 2387; Alc. 37(a) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 96 25 Schn.; Alc. 50(a) from

(From δ) A 92 a (L) IG 18 B 13, 360.1, SEG 468.21, 923.7&72727. (H) IG 1390.10&13&16&16&17&18&19&19&20&20 &21&22&23&29&30&31&31&39&75

αιγας

Hesych. (α 1725) δίκλων εξ αγγείου [δέματος] καὶ τὸ ἐκ τῶν στεμμάτων διακεκλειμένον οὐκτυν. Νυμφόδωρος (J III B 572, F 15 b) δὲ καὶ τὸν θώρακα αιγάδα λέγεοντας ζησεῖν ὑπὸ Λακώνων
/Latte's other references do not mention a thorax or the Laconians. But in II. 5.738 etc. the αιγας is Zeus' shield. The et. is uncertain. Hdt. IV 189 E relates the word to αιξ, so with the original meaning of "goatskin". Modern suggestions include "wooden shield", cf. αιγώλω "Turkey oak tree", or αγγερό "black poplar". Or, starting from the other meaning of "storm" (cf. ἐπαιγγὺς), there could be a link with Skt. ējati "be agitated". But these modern theories are not necessarily more likely than Herodotus'./

αιγλα[ε]ντος (αιγβλεντος from αιγβλετος) A 24 b I Alc. 3.66 from P.Oxy. 2387. Cf. foll.

((Αιγλαντρ))

Hesych. (α 1728)* A 11 i II, 39.56 d ii ο 'Ασκληπιος /Latte assumes this is Lac., referring to Wilamowitz Isyll. 92. Αιγλαντρ is the equivalent of αιγβλετος, with "Doric".α, -ς rather than -τικ and rhetocism./

Αιγοφάγος

Hesych. (α 1737) Ἰφά ἐν Ἐκάρτην ("goat eating") /χρησ H:Heinsius. Paus. III 15.9 has Μήνος ἢ 'Ελλήνων Λακεδαίμονων καθήκεθην Ἰφάν νέονοις Αιγοφάγον καὶ αιγάς τῇ θέσῃ θέσει, but in fact she was given goats at Corinth too, see Wide p.27 (1). Zeus had the same title (Nicander fr. 99, EM 27.52)./ 

Αίγυς

Steph. Byz. 45.1 κάλλις Λακωνικὴς, ὡς Εὐφορών, ὢς πολλήτερον ἄητα, ὡς Παυσανίας. Δύσφρων δὲ τὸ ἐδεικνυμένον Αίγυς, τὸ Ἡπακτόν λέγων οὕτως "καὶ κάτω τῆς σεσερᾶ οὐδὲν Αἰγύς κακῶς, τῆς Ἡπακτᾶς καὶ τρειάυστος κόρης". ὁ Λόγος περὶ Ἐλένης Λακωνικῆς οὕτως καὶ ἀρρένης μη τεκοῦσας [καὶ] τῷ Μενελάῳ καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ καὶ Δηφάνῳ γαμήτησις. Θεότοκος δὲ Αιγυάς αὐτός φησιν.
/Paus. III 2.5, VIII 27.4 & 34.5, cf. Strabo X 1.6 & Polyb. ii 54. Lycochroron 850. See Meineke for v.1./

+αλδάνης

Hesych. (α 1760) διατρόφων. Ταραντινᾶν (Kaiel p.202) /Latte suggests αλδάνης, after α 1835, which he reads as [αινες]. αιώνιον, βλαχερόν (Archil. fr.179 W), but also notes Ω 1183 +διαδής +τολυχρόνος. Κρήτης./

αιδόμαι See αιδοομενος
αἴδης[λ.]. Alc. 4 fr. 4.5 from P.Oxy. 2388

αἴδον (L) IG 734.8

αἴδονος (L) IG 1208.16 -ο[ς]. See also αἴδονος, -ον, -ον

αἴδόνοι (L) SEG 923.29

αἴδών (L) IG 977.9

αἴδοιεστάτου (αἴδοιεστάτου) Alc. 2(ii) from Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p.5 Reitz., B p.55 Miller; Alc. 2(iv) 4 from section joined to P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 3(a)

αἴδομενος (From αἴδομαι) (L) SEG 26 456.13

αἴδος (From αἴδος) (L) IG 543.14, 565.5

Αἴδω Photius Anfang 48.21 τὸ αἴδοσυν, καὶ σελήνη παρὰ Χαλκαίους καὶ ἡ διπή παρὰ Λάκωνων...ττλ. = Suid. Adler II 162.28 and Bk I 355.15

αἰές (Epic αἰές) A 95 I b ii (M) IG 1359.5

αἰέν (" ) A 95 I b ii (L) SEG 773.13; Alc. 14(a) 2 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61, 21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 310 W)

αἰένας (ἀενας cf. ναῦω from *ναὖ-γω.) A 24 c I, 95 I b ii (L) IG 1119.1

αἰές (αἰες) A 95 I b ii (L) SEG 956.2, REG 55 1942 Bull. 52; Ar. Lys. 1267

αἰή (αἰή) A 13 b, 95 I b ii Cramer II 3.11 has λέγεται ὡς καὶ αἰή διὰ τὸ θαραπατῶνος, φυλαττομένης τῆς κατ' ἄρχην ἀλ. διεφθόγγου, τροπῆς τῆς ἐκ διεφθόγγου εἰς ἀι. Similar in An. Par. III 321.24 (cod. παραπνοοῦς em. to κατα τοῦς παραπνοούς and Cramer I 71.14 (Kaibel 52)

Αἴθαλα Steph. Byz. 46.4 (Αἴθαλα R, Αἴθαλα A, Αἴθαλα Π) τόλης Λακωνικῆς, μία τῶν ἐκατόν, Φιλόχροος ἐν Ἀττιῶνδρι τρύτων. τὸ ἔννυκον Αἴθαλες, θουκυδίδης πρώτης (ch. 101)

αἰκα (αἰκα) A 3 d III, 94 i, 95 II a Plut. Lyc. 25.7, III.2 p.39.8 (bis); Plut. Apophth. Lac. 231 F, II p.187.1 and 234 F, p.197.8

αἰκλον (Doric word for "evening meal". Et. unknown.) Athen. iv 138 F, 139 B (τὸ δὲ αἰκλον ὦ τὸ μὲν τῶν ἄλλων δωρεῶν καλεῖται δείκτων, = Polem. Hist. 86), 139 b (Ἐπιχαρμός ἐν Ἑλπίδι, Kaibel 378110), 139 C, 140 C (= Alc. 95(b) - see ἐακλακλα and συναικλαίας in WL). Cf. Coan συναικλά, Ditt. Syll. (3) 1106.9

αἰκοῦδα Hesych. (α 1929) αἰκοῦδη. Λάκωνες. /Schmidt conjectures αἰκοῦδα, but Latte derives both this and α 1926 (αἰκολα- αἰκρα-) from αἰκ-ε- "insulting treatment, outrage" (cf. Hom. ἀεικεσίη)./
αἷμα (Unlike other IE words for "blood") (M) IG 1390.2

αἷματη (αἷματη present indic. from αἷματω with α + εν > η.) A 24 b II Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. 1 123, 6 Hilg. (reading αἷματη), = Bk iii 1182 (αἷμα τά τε). Cf. Hdn. II 617.23 Lentz (θαλαματα) & Draco Straton. p. 12 Herm. (αἷματα).

αἷμαλάν (αἷμαλάν) A 72 a Ar. Lys. 1269


[[αὐνόμορον]] IG 1186.18 has αὐ[νόμο]ρον, but it is rejected in add.

αἰνοπαθῆ A 25 a III, 79 b (L) IG 960.14

αἴδλα [. (From αἴδλος "quick-moving, nimble, glittering") Alc. 3 fr. 4.2 from P.Oxy. 2387

Αἴπευα Stephens. Byz. 53.15 πόλις Λακωνικής, ὡς Ζέλεα "καλὴν τ' Αἴπευαν καὶ Πήδασον" (II.9.152) /One of the 7 Messenian towns offered by Agamemnon to Achilles. Cf. also Strabo VIII 4.5, who suggests an identity with Thuria or Methone, and Paus. IV 34.5 who takes it as the old name for Corone./

αἴρεθέντα (From αἴρεω) (L) IG 541.17 -έν[τα], 542.12 -έν[τα]

ἠθρεθέντες (αἴρεθέντες from αἴρεω) A 37 b i (H) I 8, II 6

αἴρέτωσαν (αἴροντω from αἴρω/ἀεύρω) A 101 b (L) IG 364.16

αἴρεω See αἴρεθέντα, ἠθρεθέντες, εἶλε, εἶλεν, εἶλων, εἵλεσαι, ἐλοέσα, ἐλομένοι, ἐλομένους, ἑλοῦν[..

αἴρω See ἀεύρω

αῖς (From ὀς) (L) SEG 923.22. (M) IG 1390.75, 1431.12


αἰσθάσιος (αἰσθάσιος from αἰσθάσις) A 80 a (T) Philol. 13, cf. above

αἰσθαται (From αἰσθάνομαι (cf. αἴω from *αἴεω?) (L) SEG 922.22

ἀίται (Dat. of ἀίτας, cf. ἀιττας in WL) (L) SEG 28 404

ἀίτε (εἴτε) A 95 II a Thuc. V 79.4 (bis)

ἀίτες (From αἴτεω) (L) IG 16.2

ἀίτεω See αἴτεσθαι, αἴτεοντε, αἴτουμενοι

ἀιτησιν (L) IG 21 col. I 6 αἰτ[η]σιν

ἀίτια See αἰτίαν, -ας

ἀίτιαθήναι (From αἴτιαθομα) (L) IG 1282.15
αίτταν (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.21

αίττας (L) IG 931.19 -[ας]

άττιας (From αίττες, fem. of αίττας = Thess. ἐρώτημα in Theocr., but cf. αίτταζ in WL. Et. uncertain. Possibly related to αἰω ὁ "hear".) A 80 a Alc. 34 from Schol. Theocr. XII p.250 Wendel. Cf. EM 43.31 ὁ ἐρωτημακόρες τῶν ἐρωτήσαντες ἄρα ἐράστης. ἀφ' ὧν γὰρ γένονται τῶν ἐρωτῶν ἅτοι εἰποντεῦμα δὲ τῆς ἐφορίας τοῦ ἐρωτήματος. δειν καὶ εἰσπνεύλας καλοῦσι τοὺς ἐράστας κατὰ ἀλήθειαν. /See also εἰσπνεύλης and ἐράστης in WL./

άττινες (From δότις) (L) IG 21 col. II 6

αίττοντι (αίττοις from αίττες) A 3 b, 99 d i (L) SEG 12 371.5

αίττες (α. τις/ε. τις) A 95 II a Alc. 1.46

άττας See αίττας

αίττομενοι (From αίττες) (M) IG 1451.5

Αίττωμα Steph. Byz. 55.14 ἐστὶ καὶ Αίττωμα πόλεως Πελοποννήσου, ὥς συγκαταλέγεται ταῖς Λακωνικαῖς πόλεσιν Ἀνδροτικῶς καὶ Ἀττικῶς

αἰχμα (From αἰχμή? dat. sing. or nom. pl.?)* Alc. 10(b).10 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos 2506 fr. 5 ii

αἰχμα[.]α (From αἰχμητής?)**Alc. 12.6 from P.Oxy. 2393 fr. 1.6

αἴσ (From *αἴς-σ-α) Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387; possibly (Alc.) 162 fr. 1 col. ii (b) 6 from P.Oxy. 2394 αἴσανεμχ.[

αἰχματάν (αἰχμητῶν)* A 72 a (L) IG 724.2

αἰχμή (From *αἴς-σ-α) See αἰχμα

αἰχμητής See αἰχμα[.]α, αἰχματάν

αἴσ (From *αἴς-σ-α) cf. αἴσ) See αἴσα, -νος

αἴσα (L) IG 970.5, 1208.14&20&47

αἴσανον (L) IG 468.5 α[ἴ]ανον 88, 526.3, 528.485 [ατ]ανον, 529.5, 535.6, 537.7, 549.485, 553.6-7, 1179.5-6

αἴσανος (L) IG 541.2 α[ἴ]ανος, 544.5. See also αἴσανον, -νος, -νος, ἐκδικον

αἴσανοι (L) IG 504.14&14-15, 547.16&16, 552.9 α[ἴ]ανοι[υ], 554.8, 555 a 15-16 & b 16-17, 628.1 [αἴ]ανος, 822.4, SEG 845 (IG 685) 5 [ατ]ανον. (M) IG 1398.14-15 α[ἴ]ανοι

αἴσανος (αἴσανος) A 74 a (L) IG 305.11 -νος
αξωνός (L) IG 18 A 6, 18 B 12, 19.18

άκαλανσύρ Hesych. (α 2421) A 39, 42 ἀχανθυλλός ("goldfinch") παρά Αἰκανσύρν /άκαλανσύρ: Valckenaer, Θυλλ: Musurus. ἀκαλανσύρ is used by Aristophanes etc. It is the equivalent of ἀκανθύς "goldfinch"./

άκαταβδόλους (καταβολή is "throwing down" so "payment" and so here "outstanding, unpaid - of taxation"). (M) IG 1433.40

άκαταφρονήτους (M) SEG 974.8-9 ἂχ[ατα]φ-

άκεύνητα (άκεύνητα) A 7 (M) IG 1370.19

άκελλεάδ Hesych. (α 2315) A 25 a ἐκλεόνην οἱ Ταραντένοι /Cf. α 5923 +ἀκεκέλλερεν pop. ἐκλεόνην, for which Ltite tries ἀκεκέλλεσσεν ἐκλεόνην, so that here he suggests ἀγκέκασαν ἐκ-λέξαν (κέκασ "split", ἐκλεόν "peel", cf. λέξος "husk"), but perhaps κέλ- should be retained (cf. κελυφός "case, sheath"). See also λεπανός in WL./

άκερδώς (L) IG 26.7

άκηρατος ("unmixed, pure") Alc. 1.54

άκεύνητος See άκεύνητα

άκχορ Hesych. (α 2434) A 39, 64 ἂι ἂσως· ἄκωνες /Cf. Tsakonian akho./

άκλαυτος ("unwept") Alc. 1.39

άκμαξοντα (From ἄκμαξω, where IE *₂ek > ακ as in ἂκ-ρος, ἄκηκη etc.) (L) IG 1186.11

άκοαν (άκοην)* A 28 a III (T) Arch. Diels Vorskr. I 433.11

άκοκα (άκοκη "point") A 9 (L) SEG 26 464 b 2 ἂκο[κά]

άκολουθα (L) IG 364.7 ἂκο(λο)θα

άκολουθος (Cf. κέλευθος - ἄ is copulative) See ἄκολουθα, -λουσόν

άκολουθως (L) IG 1336.6 ἂκο(λο)θως

[άκο]λουσον (From ἄκολουθος?) A 42 Alc. 4 fr. 5.3 (suppl.) from P.Oxy. 2388

άκοσμούντων (From ἄκοσμεω) (M) IG 1390.39

άκούειν (From ἄκοοω) (M) IG 1390.40

άκουει[... (From ἄκοοω?) Alc. 4 fr. 15.2 from P.Oxy. 2388

άκούν (άκουειν from ἄκοοω) A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i Alc. 1.95
άχουκα (άχηκος from άχούω - this is a late form, cf. άχουκα P.Oxy. 237 VII 23 (II AD)) A 105 e i Plut. Lyc. 20.12, III.2 p.32.20; Plut. Ages. 21.10, p.220.14; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 F 58, II p.125.7; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 B 9, p.60.14

άχουσα (From άχουσα) Alc. 3 fr. 1.3 from P.Oxy. 2387

άχουσαμες (άχουσαμεν from άχούω) A 99 c (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.13

άχουω (Possibly from *άχ-ουσ-ι-γω, from άχ- as in άχρος etc., and οίς. But more probably it is related to Goth. hausjan "hear" (with a from *en "in" or augmentative or prothetic?). The final s of the root could be a desiderative, in which case the word might be related to Hesych. α 2354 άχεύειν - τηζετ. Κύρπου.)

See άχουειν, ήχουειν, άχουκα, άχουσα, άχουσαμες

άχρ' (άχρα) Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (Similar in Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)

άχραν (άχραν) A 72 a Alc. 16.5 from Μελόν β?

άχρεως (From άχρες "hill-top" - a rare word, but see Od. X 281) (M) IG 1370.6

άχρην (L) SEG 1 91.1

άχρεονος Hesych. (α 2573) ήλης επιμελητής, παρά Άχρονον /άχρες "hill-top, hill country", cf. άχρεως/

άχριτων (M) IG 1433.16

άχροαματα A 28 a III (L) SEG 923.6&19, cf. fo11.

άχροαμάτων A 28 a III (L) SEG 923.13, cf. above

άχροβολος (Cf. Hesych. άχροβολός. άκονστατάς. τοξοτάς. (άχροβολέω "throw").) (M) IG 1426.10 [ά]χρο-

άχροδρονον Hesych. (α 2600) πληρες μέτρον. παρά Ταραντόνοις /Unexplained - and the spelling is suspect. α 2598 (άχροδρων. άρχη καρπών, καρποί') and 2599 (άχροδρων. άρχων καρπών, δεξάμενον ύς ἐκ τοῦ δρόμου) are similar in form, but not necessarily related to άχροδρονον./

άχρον (L) IG 1186.8&22 -ρ[ον]. (M) IG 1431.2&34

άχροταλη (άχροταλη) A 13 b at end (L) IG 729.6 [ά]χροταλη[τε]

άχρος (The root is the same as in άχυμάντονα) See άχρ', άχραν, άχρην, άχρον, άχρων


The Attic form would be ἀξροσκυρώται; the ἰ is unetymological. The word, meaning "hill, copse", appears only here, but cf. σκέτρος.) A 37 b ii (H) I 65, cf. foll.

The Attic form would be ἀξροσκυράν. A 37 b ii, 72 a (H) I 71, cf. above

(L) IG 1336.23

See τάχροτήρια

(M) IG V ii 419.20 (Phigalea)

Hesych. (α 2706)* A 39, 44 ii, 50 b ii, 64 I a iii κράβατος ("couch, mattress"). άδώνες /άχανθαρ H: Schmidt, who recognised as ἀχάνθαρ, for ἄχανθης "pallet, bier" (λ for v and Θ mistaken for θ). Cf. ο 847 σκάνδαλον κράβατον. See also Bourguet 117.3./

See ἀξοκα

(άλλα) A 67 a ii, 69 a I (L) SEG 26 464 b 6

(άλη) "wandering, roaming")*? Alc. 3 fr. 5.3 from P. Oxy. 2387

(άλας)

Hesych. (α 2729) A 62 f αἰσχρά

(άλας) H: Schmidt, who recognised as ἀλας, for ἀλας "feign" is found elsewhere, and a similar gloss in Bk 381.20 does not mention the Tar. (The ΄Αλαζώνες were a Thracian tribe.)/

(άλαθέως)* Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 C 41, II p.120.18

(άλανέως)

Hesych. (α 2761) A 25 c VIII, 54 ἀλοσχερώς. Ταραντνυον /Cf. ἀλανεύς (Buck No. 64,4 - Elia) and Hesych. α 3112 ἄλανες- ἄλανες- 2760 ἄλανες- άλανες. It comes from ἀ-άλα- (see Buck p.51.55), and is related to ἄλας (ά-άλα-), ἄαλης (from ἀ-άλα-, but with Aeolic ο, see Buck p.20.5), Doric ἄλας, Delph. ἄλα (ά from αλα). Cf. ἄλα in WL and Frisk s.v. έλεος and Chantraine s.v. ἄλης./

(From ἄλαστα)* Alc. 1.34

[άλαθεων]

Hesych. (α 2977) ἀλαθωτία. [μα]λακ[ία] "Ιωνες /Cod. H had αρρωστία άδώνες, but Fick BB 28.83 read "Ιωνες and Latte read μαλακτία."

("make reckoning of") Alc. 1.2

(L) IG 1208.23. See also ἀλεύματος
άλεσματος (M) IG 1390.106
άλεηλουν (άληλουν "meal", cf. Hesych. α 2949 αληλουν· καν το αληλουμένου. Elsewhere the form ἄληπτον is found (the original form is *άλειπτον — see Be II p.319), but here assimilation has occurred.) A 4 a, 25 a III, 38 a i, 40 d (L) IG 1316.5 [ά]λη- (but Forster reads ἄληλθον, BSA 10 171.12)

άλεσπταυ (From ἄλεσπτης "anointer") (L) IG 542.3 [ά]λεσπτ[αυ], 543.4. Cf. foll.

άλεσπτας (From ἄλεσπτης) (L) SEG 633 (IG 172.4175) 8. Cf. above

άλεσπτής (From ἄλεσπτός) (L) IG 491.3, 569.3

άλεσπτήριον ("place in 'gym' for anointing") (M) IG 1390.108&110

άλεσπτος ("not left behind, unconquered") (L) IG 666 (see 836) 2

άλεσπτός ("anointed") See ἄλεσπτην

άλεσφεσθαι (From ἄλεσφω) (L) IG 1208.41

άλεσφέσθω ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.109

άλεσφεσθεν ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.108 ἄλεε[φομένους]

άλεσφω See ἄλεσφεσθαι, -φέσθω, -φομένους

άλεσψλσ (From ἄλεσψλσ) (L) IG 20 A 6

άλεστρυοντρόφε (= ἄλεστρυοντρόφε "cock-feeder", cf. Poll. VII 135 o ἄλεστρυοντρόφει, οὗς ἀνόηματεν ἐν Ἀξιόχως Αὐχώνες. Φοῦντος μὲν γὰρ ἐν κρόνω καὶ ἄλεστρυόπολιν εὐδηκεν. (root as in foll.)) A 65 (L) IG 771.3 [άλεε]τρυ-

άλεσξμεναυ (From ἄλεσξω (from *2zl-ek-, cf. Skt. raks "protect", as in above). -μεναυ is an Epic infinitive ending, normally found with athematic verbs.) A 109 c i Thuc. V 77.6

άλευρ[.] (L) SEG 759 a A 7

άληδεως See ἀλήδεως

άληθή (From ἀλήθης (cf. λαθάνω)) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.36

άληθνον See ἀλήθνον

άληστος ("unforgettable") See ἀλάστα

άλητουν ("ground flour" — apparently contracted form from ἀλάστα, where ε + α > η, cf. ἀλάστα in Od. 20.108 (ἀλεω is "grind", from which ἄληθουν is also derived.))
(Doric "assembly of the people". It comes from the root ἀ-μα-, i.e. it belongs to the family of words based on *a-μα-νος/*a-μα-νος, e.g. ἀλὴς, ἀλάς and see ἀλανής in WL. The a is copulative, from IE *sm; and it has retained aspiration. The -νος suffix, which must be assumed, suggests a hypothetical noun *μα-νος, cf. ἔνος, κτήνος, etc., and -νος developed regularly (> -λα- in Lesbian and Thessalian, but λ + lengthening of the preceding vowel elsewhere).

The word is used by Herodotus in VII 134 in relation to the Laconians, when they were unable to obtain good omens following the murder of Darius' ambassadors, and several assemblies were held to discuss the possible means of remedying the situation (ἀλὰς τε πολλὰς κυλευμένας). But he also uses it for the Parians (V 29), for the Thebans (V 79) and even for the Persians (I 125). Elsewhere it is found in Heracl. as the equivalent of Attic ἐκκλησία, and Buck, p.351, ascribes a similar usage to Acarn., Corcyra, Gela, Agrig. and Rheg., while he quotes ἀλακα "assembly" for Arc., Arg., Mycen. and Nemea. Also, in Buck No. 52 A A 22&41, in the "Labydæa inscription", significantly it means a political gathering, in contrast to the ἀπάλαλα - but for this distinction see p. 89. So, although there is no inscriptive evidence for this word in Laconia, the evidence of Herodotus, Buck's quoted examples from other Dorian states, and the Delphian inscription (the Labydæa and the Laconians received many of their institutions from the same source), all suggest that the word was in use at Sparta. For A.J. Beattie's theory that those eligible to attend the ἀλα at Sparta were the "three hundred" see Appendix 3.)

A 24, 54 See ἀλας, ἀλαν, ἀλῆς

Ἀλκαὶ (Ἀλκαὶ) A 24 a, 54, 37 d (H) I 11,118, II 10

Ἀλκαν


+Ἀλλάσας

Hesych. (α 2979) τὸν κέφαλον ("stormy petrel"). ἢ θαλάσσων ὄρνην [Ἀχαῖος fr. 54) καὶ +Ἀλκμέν] See Alc. 166 /κέφαλον H:Salmasius, and the addition is by Schmidt from the following gloss (Ἀλλάσας). ἀλᾶς is "belonging to the sea" (ἀλὲς "salt"). /

[[Ἀλλάσας]]

Hesych. (α 2984) κορφοῦτος. [[ἀρνιν. 'Ἀχαίος καὶ Ἀλκμέν]] /κορφοῦταν H:EM 63,45, which omits ὄρνην...+Ἀλκμέν. Schmidt and Latte both take this with above gloss. Musurus conjectures Ἀλκμέν. ἀλᾶςτος is "dipped in the sea", cf. Aesch. Pers. 275 (ἀλᾶςτος). /
Hesych. (α 3025) άλκων συνοδου ἀλκόον ἀνα [καὶ σελήνης] ἄλκωνες /κ. σελ. is by Albertus from e.g. Plut. Rom. 12.2 (καὶ συνοδον ἐκλεπτικὴν ...γενέσθαι σελήνης πρὸς ἄλκοον).

There is no obvious reason why this poetic compound should be Laconian.

'Alkydai

 vệο′ τυνες παρὰ λακεδαιμονίων.

/’Αλκετταί - Musurus. Latte suggests a possible connection with u 15 'αλκάδαι (Latte ‘αλκύδαι)· χορὸς ταύτων. 'Αλκωνες. But ἄλκη is used in many names, 'Αλκαῖος, 'Αλκαῖον etc., so perhaps it is here used simply with the patronymic. Or there may be a connection with ἄλκων q.v./

'Alkmaon

(The Lyric poet of VIIth century B.C. For a bibliography see Hooker, The Ancient Spartans page 80/81. In the name 'Αλκμάον α + ω > α, cf. 'Αλκμάων in Alc. 95(b) etc. Hesych. α 3095 has 'Αλκμέων· τὸν 'Αλκμάνα.) A 24 c IV Alc. 17.4, 39.1

'Αλκυώνεσσα

(From ἄλκυών "kingfisher") A 76 a Alc. 26.3 from Antig. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27) p.8 Keller. Cf. foll.

'Αλκυών

Photius, Anfang 77.2 ...λέγεται δὲ καρὰ τινα καὶ ἀλκυών ἢ ἄλκυων, καὶ δαύων τὸς 'Αλξων παρὰ ἄλκωσι whence Latte reads Hesych. (α 3101) ἄλκυων· εἶδος ὄρνου καὶ δαύων τῶς [παρὰ ἄλκωσι].

The et. is uncertain, although popular etymology gives ἄλκα + κυώ. / Cf. above

All'

(ἀλλά) A 69 a I (L) IG 1524.12; Alc. 1.71&77; Alc. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C

Alla'

(L) IG 455.6, 728.9, 733.11, 1114.13 ἄλλα[δ], 1146.28, 1186.19, 1208.25, 1346.9, SEG 475 a (IG 722) 5 [ἀ]λλα, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.432 [ἀ]λλα &36 [ἀ]λλα. (M) IG 1379.15, 1390.4, 1432.28. (H) Π 20. Alc. 1.82; Alc. 3.100 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. iii; Alc. 16.5 from Μελέων 87; Alc. 17.7 from Athen. x 416 D. See also ἄλλα', ἄλλα'
ἀλλα

(ἀλλην) (M) IG 1120.6. (H) I 176,178

ἀλλαλα

(ἀλληλα) (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.1

ἀλλάλωις

(ἀλληλωις) (H) I 66. (T) Arch. Diels I 433.2, Philol. 11

ἀλλάλων

(ἀλληλων) (H) I 75,77,79,81,82,84

ἀλλάλως

(ἀλληλως) A 74 b (H) I 85. (M) IG V ii 419.12

ἀλλάμπταν

Hesych. (α 3111) A 69 d, 70 a ἵ ὧν ἥλιον ἄκωνες,
οἱ δὲ ἐπιχώριον δαμόνα
/ἀλλάμπταν cod. H. Schmidt read ἄλλαμπταν, so omitted
Ἀκ. here and moved it to α 3112 (ἀλλανθίς· ἄσφαλθς). But
Latte has ἄλλαμπταν, cf. α 2762 (ἄλλαμπταν τὸν ἥλιον,
ὅτι ἄναλαμπτευν.

ἀλλαν

(ἀλην) (M) IG 1390.92

ἀλλὰν

(ἀλλων) A 72 a (M) IG 1498.6-7 ἀ[λ]αν. (T) Arch.
Diels Vorsokr. I 438.6

ἀλλας

(ἀλῆς) (L) IG 483.4. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 236 D 70,
II p.203.2

ἀλλας

(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 538.11, SEG 923.19

ἀλην

(L) IG 547.2, 548.9

ἀληλως (M) IG p. VIII 89

ἀληλων See ἀλλαλα, ἀλλαλωις, ἀ-ἀλων, ἀ-ἀλως, ἀληλως

ἀλην

(L) IG 599.15

ἀλης

(L) IG 474.7, 517(SEG 791) 7 ὰ[ς], 555 a 8 & b 9, 560.5,
586.9, 587.7, 589.16, 601.11, 608.11, 1168.6, SEG 803.10

ἀλλο (M) IG 1390.25&44&50&60&61&75&104, 1432.4 ἀ[λ]α[ο],
(H) I 129

ἀλλους

(L) IG 535.8, 932.2, 935.15 [ἀλ]α', 936.17&22, 961.16,
962.29, 976.4 [ἀ]λα', 1112.17 ἀ[λους], 1144.28, 1145.43,
1146.46, 1312.11 ἀ[λους], 1336.16, SEG 468.17,
470.6, 948 (IG 1331) 10. (M) IG 1425.15

ἀλλον

(M) IG 1390.6&91. (H) I 57,138,145,157

ἀλλος

(From *ἀλλος-, cf. Lat. alius) A 53 c (L) IG 18 B 5.
(M) IG 1390.25 (according to G. Daux, Rev. de Phil.
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<td>ἄλμπρον (From ἄλμπρος (ἄς &quot;salt&quot; &gt; ἄλομη &quot;sea-water, brine&quot;) &quot;salt, briny&quot;)</td>
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<td>(&quot;one who shares the bed&quot;, with α from IE *smp) (L) IG 724.6. See also ἄλοχος</td>
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<td>(ἀλυτων is &quot;barley groats&quot;) (L) IG 363.15, 1511.16 ἄλυτων</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄμ</td>
<td>(ἀμί, neut. acc. pl. from ἄμος)* A 55, 90 i Alc. 1.81</td>
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ἀμα (Root *sem-with zero vocalism) (L) IG 1524.34&35 [ἁμα] 42, SEG 866 (IG 735) 1 ἀμ[α], SEG 26 456.13, REG 86 1973 Bul1. 196.13. (M) SEG 23 206.9. See also ἀμ', ἀμα, ἀμα, ἁμα

ἵμα (ἅμα) A 37 b (H) I 1

ἄμα (ἅμα) A 94 d Ar. Lys. 1318

ἅμα (= Doric ἅμα - "likewise") A 37 b, 94 d (L) IG 213.14 &30 ἅμα[ἀ] &38 ἅμα[ἀ] &43&44&61&71&79&80&86 [ἑ][ α] &89, 1120.2&10

ἄμαξτος (ἄμαξτος from ἄμαξτος - "road" (traversed by ἄμαξα)) A 37 d, 74 a (H) I 60

ἀμαρ (ᾱμαρ)* Alc. 5 fr. 2 ii 25 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta

ἀμάτις Hesych. (a 3403) κάτις ἄκωνες ("vine-pole, spear" etc.) /ἄβαξ("board") cod. H, κάμαξον cod. b, amended to κἄμαξ by Latte. Schmidt compares to his 53 ἄβαξ-. ἄγε... ἄκωνες, but Latte has a different and irrelevant version of this./

ἄμαξτεθα (ἄμαξτεθα from ἄμαξτεθα - "road") A 69 d, 70 a i Ar. Lys. 1096

ἄμπροσταν (cf. IE root *mer "to die". *ἄ-μπροσταν > ἄμπροσταν, cf. Lat. mortuus.) Alc. 1.62

ἄμπροστας Hesych. (a 3531) A 69 d, 103 ἄπροστας. ἄκωνες /See Latte I p.495. He takes the root ὴμ-, cf. μέρος, μορφα, ἐκμιστής (of land worked on the métayer system) and ἁρτή (portion of a métayer in the proceeds of an estate), and cf. also μ 1689 μορφαν· τὴν γυνομένην καταβολὴν ἀπὸ τῶν ἱμάτων. So "to put aside part of a sacrifice"for the gods is *ἀ-μπροστα- > ἄμπροστας, cf. ἀναμερίσασθαι. Latte also mentions a 3525, which he wants to read ἄμπροστανυν - ἄμπροστανυν (και ἀμφοτερω")

ἄμπροστον (L) IG 315.3 (AO 3 gives "Ἀμπρόστον...")

ἄμε (ἅμες) A 55, 89 vi (L) IG 1145.11&15&17&30&31; Ar. Lys. 95,1099,1250,1254,1265

ἄμειβεται (From ἄμειβω) Alc. 3.64 fr. 3 ii from P.Oxy. 2387

ἀμεθομένους ( " " ) (L) IG 1144.13

ἄμεθω See ἄμειβεται, -θομένους, see also Doric form ἄμεθυς[... from ἄμεθυς (The et. of both forms is uncertain.)

ἀμετη (ἁμετη) A 7, 55, 89 viii (M) SEG 974.12
ἀμελλυκής (ἀμελλυκής "of/for exchange", so ἀμελλυκὴν τράπετα is "table to which taxes paid") (L) IG 18 A 6
ἀμεληττόν (cf. μέμφομαι) (L) IG 578.8
ἀμέραι (dat. ἀμέρας)* (M) IG 1390.7
ἀμέρας (ἀμέρας)* (M) IG 1379.8&10, 1390.75, SEG 974.19&24
ἀμέραν (ἀμέρας)* Alc. 1.38
ἀμέραν (ἀμέρας)* A 37 d (M) IG 1390.109, SEG 23 206.19
ἀμερᾶν (ἀμερᾶς)* A 72 a (M) IG 1390.70, SEG 23 206.17
ἀμέρας (ἀμέρας)* SEG 12 371.17, SEG 23 206.17&18
ἀμέρας (ἀμέρας)* A 37 d (L) IG 213.38 [ἀμέρας &43&48&71&78 &85&88. (M-F) IG 1432.25
ἀμέρεμερα Hesych. (a 3601) πολλά. Αδέκανθα
/Latte compares with γ 411 γέργερα (γέργερα cod.) πολλά.
In Varro Ling. 5.76 γέργερα = Latin "greges", (Boisacq derives it from ἄγετρω). But μ for γ is not found elsewhere in Laconian./

ἡμές (ἡμές)* A 37 b, 55, 89 v (H) I 50
ἀμετέρα (ἀμετέρα)* A 55 (L) IG 1146.28
ἀμετέραν (ἀμετέρας)* A 55 (M) IG 1360.12
ἀμετέρας (ἀμετέρας)* A 55 (L) IG 952.6 -ἐ[ρας], 1145.24, SEG 467.4 ἀμ[ετέρας]. (M) IG 1390.83
ἀμετέρους (ἀμετέρους)* A 55 (M) SEG 974.18
ἀμετέρουν (ἀμετέρους)* A 55 (L) IG 1144.10, 1566.11 (Delphi)
ἀμετέρων (ἀμετέρων)* A 55 (L) IG 1566.8 ἀμ[ετέρων] &10 (Delphi). (M) SEG 974.20
ἀμευσά[. .] (From ἀμεύσωμαι? (Doric equivalent of ἀμεύσωμαι))
Alc. 3 fr. 11.4 from P. Oxy. 2387
+ἀμῆκσα Hesych. (a 3631) δεύνα. Ταραντήτου (Kaibel 59)
/Unexplained. (Coraes tried ἀμῆκσα "which it is forbidden
to hear", Soping suggested ἄνθικα and Blumenthal Hesychst. 14 took it from the root *mé "to measure", but these are all highly conjectural!)

ἄμυν

(ἡμνυ) A 55, 89 viii (L) IG 931.3 [ἄμνυ, 1146.35. (M) SEG 23 206.19; Plut. Ages. 2.6, p.195.9; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.5, 433.11, 435.7814.

ἄμυν in Alc. 1.4160a89; Alc. 37(a) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 96 Schn.

ἄμυν in (L) IG 27.5; Ar. Lys. 1081,1162,1297; Alc. 37(b) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 97 Schn.

ἄμμε

(ἡμάς) A 37 d, 52, 89 vi Plut. Apophth. Lac. 225 B 5, p.163.15

ἄμμες

(ἡμές) A 37 d, 52, 89 v Plut. Lyc. 20.8, p.32.12;

(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.3

ἄμμυγα

(poetic ἄμμυγα) A 69 d, 70 a i (L) IG 726.8

ἄμμυν

(ἡμῦν) A 37 d, 52, 89 viii Plut. Apophth. Lac. 225 A 53, p.198.9

ἄμμυς

Hesych. (α 3662) συγχόμοις ἄρτος. Ταρανύνου ("of unbolted meal") (Kaibel 60 p.204)

ἄμυκσυντος H:Kaibel, cf. α 3702 (ἄμυσκόμιστον-συγχόμιστον ἄρτον), and he suggests that ἄμυ- represents ἄμα-. Latte points out that the order in the lexicon supports the form with one μ, suggesting a derivation from the plant ἄμον "ajowan", although a negative form derived from μέγινμμο might also be possible./

ἄμυσσωθῆθη

(ἀμαμυσσωθῆθη from ἀμαμυσσώθω) A 69 d, 106 a, 107 b

(H) I 111

ἄμφει

(Some codd. have ἄμφεις. L&S note only this and Hdn. II 464, which gives a wrong explanation. It means "together, in common" and is derived from ἄμφες with the -ει ending, cf. δεῖ, ποθε.) Thuc. V 77.6

ἄμυβην

(L) SEG 948(IG 1331) 16-17, cf. foll.

ἄμυβης

(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 5 [ἄμυβης, cf. above

ἀμοταν (ἡμετέρος - from ἄμος το)* A 55, 74 c, 90 i Ar. Lys. 1181

ἀμὸν (ἄμον from ἄμος)* A 37 d, 55, 90 i (L) IG 1169.4

+ἀμόρη

(This describes +μελισκόνα, a word occurring also in Alc. 36, and which is probably a dimin. of μέλος "song". +ἀμόρη is probably from ἀμορος, but may be related to Hesych. α 3750 ἀμορά- σεμιδάλλες ἐφθη σὺν μέλητι ("a kind of bread") Alc. 113 from Et. Gen. B, p.291 Miller and EM 776.21
(ἀμος = Doric ὠμέτερος, with the same form as ὁμός for ὠμέτερος and σφός for σφέτερος.) A 55, 90 i (H) SEG 974.33. Alc. 45 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 105 a, i 82 Schn. See also ἄμεθε, ἄμος, ἄδυν

(Thios is an old word equivalent to τοις, occurring only in adverbial forms. The IE root is *sp̣, as in εἰς, and cf. also Skt. sama-etc.) See ἄμος, ἄμως, ἄματος

(This is an old word equivalent to insatiably, incessantly", but it is a poetic word whose original meaning and et. are uncertain.) (L) IG 960.13

(See also &U, &VoCn. &udv

(See &UAL, &IIMC, &Cf*aUCfTLC &POTOV (L&S gloss this as "insatiably, incessantly", but it is a poetic word whose original meaning and et. are uncertain.) (L) IG 960.13

Hesych. (a 3764) A 10 b, 68 καθαρεύομαι. Λάκηνες /άμουα H:Ahrens, cf. α 3881 ἄμουχρον· καθαρόν, ἄγνον, ὀλόχρονον, α 3878 ἄμουχαναι· καθάραι, ἄγνώσαι, Suid. Adler I 150.21 a 1686 ἄμουχρον· τὸ ἄγνον and I 151 a 1689 ἄμουχρον· τὸ μὴ μουσαρὸν ἀλλ' ἄγνον καὶ καθαρόν. οὕτω Σοφ. Λήσ. 909 Nauck p.340) γράφεται δὲ καὶ ἄμουχρον, (similar in I 148 a 1666 under ἄγνον). Also EM 87.26 has ἄμουχρος· ὁ καθαρός, ὁ μὴ μούσει χρανθεῖς, ὁ ἄμυναντος, καὶ ἌΜΥΣΧΡΑ. Ἡ παρὰ τὸ μῦζος μυσαρὸς, ὁ μυσαρὸς, μυσχρός, καὶ ἄμουχρος, while Parthenius in Hephaest. p.4. 7 reads ἄμουχρον οὖνον' ἔσετ' Ἀρκελάδος. It is perhaps related to μῦζος "uncleanness, defilement"and ἄμυνας "without pollution". Frisk also refers to Hesych. μ 1952 μῦζος· μῦτσα, κήδος, cf. ἀπομυζόω "blow the nose" etc./

Hesych. (a 3769) A 51 c τῶν κατών ἐπιμελουμέναν παρά Λάκωνον /J. Schmidt, KZ 38.16, wanted ἄμου-, but its similarity with ἀποκαίμας and πρατοκάμας (in WL) suggest rather the loss of π./

Hesych. (a 3771) A 62 c, 69 d, 103 παῦσαι. Λάκωνες /α 3768 ἄμφαστον. Αντίστατοι, so ἀμάκας will be the aorist of ἀνασάζω (or ἀνακάδω). See Be II 353. The accent is uncertain./

("grape-vine", probably a Mediterranean word) See ἀμέλεως, ἀμπέλως

(H) I 114,148,170, II 34,40,48,54,60,68,77,83,90,96, 103,109. .＋Alc. 93 from Ammon. de Diff. 244 p.64

(Ἀμπέλουργικά) "Ἀμπέλουργικά" A 28 b I, 34.38&15 (H) II 43

(Ἀμπέλους) A 74 b (H) I 123,147,169, II 44,87,94,101 107

Hesych. (α 3783) A 61 a, 64 II ἄμφεσσα. Λάκωνες. /Ἀμπέσσα H:Be II 326, i.e. ἄμφεσσα./

(From ἀμπέξω, a common form from ἀμφέξω by dissimilation) A 64 II (L) SEG 923.27
Hesych. (a. 3798) A 64 II τυλώα ("gateway"), Ταραντένον, Αμύλιουρον Βόσσιος. Αμύλιουρον becomes άμφιθυρον by dissimilation. Cf. a 4025 άμφιθυρος· οίκια ἑξοσα άμφιθυρωθέν τύρας. (Kaiibel 61 p. 204).

(άμπισιαλτεία) Hesych. (a 3799) A 38 a ii, 42, 64 II (L) SEG 676.4-5


This and the following both have άμυλ- for άμφι-, a feature found several times in Latonian and Heraclean, and the ι ending also suggests a dialectal form. Cf. also Heraclean άμφισασθαι in WL.

(άμπισιασθαι) Hesych. (a 3800) A 64 II έξετάζειν

See note to above.

(άναπτάμενος from άναπέτωμα). A 34.2, 69 d Ar. Lys. 106

(άμυλημα, cf. άναπωλέω "put up for sale again", so here "rebargaining, recovery price, rebate") A 69 d, 114 d (H) I 110. See also άμυλημάτων

See note to above.

(άμυλημάτων) A 69 d, 114 d (H) I 155

(άμυλημός, "uninitiated, profane") (M) IG 1390.36

Άμυκλαί Steph. Byz. 87.16 πόλες Λακωνική τῶν ἐκατόν κόλεων, ἡν. "Άμυκλάιος ὁ Λακεδαίμονος ὑδάτις ἐξηκόκλησα, κλένεται δὲ καὶ "Άμυκλάς τὸ θυσιαστήρας καὶ "Άμυκλάς, ὡς Σμύκας ἐν Μηδίων "ὁν ρ' [άρον] "Άμυκλάτος καλός ἀποφθεγμένου λαοὶ κυκλησκούσιν". το ἐθνικὸν τοῦ "Άμυκλαίος "Άμυκλάτος, καὶ "Άμυκλάτος ἐξ αὐτοῦ, ὡς Κρηταῖος ἡμαρτείες, καὶ τὸ ἑθνικὸν του "Άμυκλάτος "Άμυκλάτος καὶ "Άμυκλάτος. λέγεται καὶ "Άμυκλάτης ὡς θηβάτης. /This ancient town was situated in a fertile district on the eastern bank of the Eurotas, twenty stades south of Sparta (Polyb. V 19.2, Livy XXXIV 28). It was traditionally founded by Amyclas, son of Lacedaemon, and father of Argalus, Hyacinthus and Cynortas (Paus. III 1.3), and it is mentioned in the catalogue of ships in Homer II. II 584. Tradition, which wrongly ascribes the complete subjection of the area to the generation after the return of the Heracleidae, also says that Amyclae was given to Philonomus by the Heracleidae as a reward for the betrayal of Sparta to them (Strabo VIII 8.485). But, in fact, Amyclae retained its independence long after most of Laconia had succumbed to the Spartans, and only fell finally to King Teleclus shortly before the first Messenian War (Paus. III 2.6). (It was for help in this war that Timomachus, the Theban, was given his shield by the Lacedaemonians, see Aristot. in Schol. Pind. Isthm. VI 18.) After its capture, Amyclae became one of
the obes (see IG 26, an inscription dating from Roman times, and Paus. III 19.6. Cf. also Cartledge, p.106 ff., Oliva p.81 f., with references given in these, as well as Οὐδ in WL.). Amyclae was renowned for the festival of Hyacinthia and for its statue of Apollo (see Wide p.67 ff. and 285 ff. for relevant passages), but several other gods appeared here as well (see Wide index on p.399). For further discussion see also Kiechle p.49-67.

Amyclae appears in many ancient authors e.g. Paus. II 16.4.46, III 1.3, 2.6, 10.188, 12.9, 16.2, 18.6, 19.6, 20.6, IV 18.3, V 11.4; Polyb. 18.3, 19.1, 20.12, 23.7; Thuc. V 18.10, 23.5; Strabo VIII 8.4.85 and cf. VI 3.2; II. II 584; Arist. Lys. 1297 ff.; Pind. Pyth. I 65, XI 31, with Schol. to Pyth. V 101 b and XI 48, Is. VII 14 and Schol. 18 c, Ne XI 34; Athen. iv 140 A; Zenobius I 54; Xen. Hell. IV 5.11; Lactant. to Stat. Theb. VII 413; Livy XXXIV 28; Nonn. XIX 101; Serv. ad Verg. Aen. X 564 etc.

It also appears in the inscriptions IG 26.288, 455.7, 511.1, 515.288, 730.12 and see also Alc. 25. Cf. also foll.

Hesych. (α 3838) εξός ὑποδήματος τολυτελούς Λακωνικου. καὶ πόλις Ἀμύκλαι
Cf. Phot. Anfang 98.4 Ἀμυκλάδεςς ὑποδήματων εξός. προσγράφοτα μὲν τὸ 1, οὐ μὴν καὶ συνεκφωνεται. κεκλήται δὲ ἀπὸ τῶν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι Ἀμυκλῶν, ὡς ἐκεῖ κατασκευαζομένου τοῦ τολουτοῦ ὑποδήματος. οὕτως Ἀριστοφάνης καὶ Φρύνιχος.
Similar in Schol. Theocr. X 34 ἐβάδε (Theocritus himself calls them Ἀμύκλαι).
Poll. 7.88 has Ἀμυκλάδεςς δὲ ἐλευθερώτερον μὲν ὑπόδημα..., αὐδὲ δὲ Λακωνικαὶ τὸ μὲν χρώμα ἐνυφαίρει, τούτων δὲ ὑπὸ τῶν τῆς εὐρέσεως τόκου.
/Cf. also above. Another word derived from Amyclae was Ἀμυκλαῖτες "to talk as they did at Amyclae" i.e. in the Laconian dialect./

(M) SEG 966 I 1

(άμυναι from ἀμύνω) Alc. 1.65

(From ἀμύνω) (L) IG 1188.2

See ἀμύναι, ἀμυνόμενοι, ἀμύνων

(From ἀμύνω) (L) IG 730.16
āμψας
Hesych. (a 3874) θητος ("sea monster"). Λάκκωνες

ἀμφαρής
(ἀμφαρής)* See ἀφαρένῃ

ἀμφέμενον
A 64 II Photius Anfang 98.16 τόν ἐν μάχαις καὶ λοιποῖς πρῶτον ὑπεξέχαν ταῦτα μεγαλοπρόει καὶ ἀμφότεροις οὕτως ἔκατον Λακεδαιμόνιους /cf. ἀφέμενον in WL/

ἀμφι
(IE *hphi > Lat. ambi etc.) (L) IG 493.5, 500.1 ἀμ[φε]

ἀμφιβέβηκεν
(ἀμφιβέβηκε from ἀμφιβαύνω) A 71 b (L) IG 730.6

ἀμφιδεκατίαν
(cf. Hesych. a 3984 ἀμφιδεκάτη· ἡ μετὰ εἴκόνα ἡμέρα, καθα' Αρχόν) A 40 b (L) IG 363.6 [ἀμ][φε]-

ἀμφιθαλειτύσασαν
(ἀμφιθαλειτύσασαν from ἀμφιθαλειτυὸς) A 7 (L) SEG add. 812 a 10 [ἀμφιθα]λειτυ[σαν]

ἀμφιθαλειτύς
(Not included in L&S, but ἀμφιθαλεῖς is "acolyte" in religious ceremonies (root as θαλλω) and is found in all dialects.) See ἀμφισαλείτυμαν, ἀμφιθαλειτυόσαν, ἀμφιθαλειτυόνα, ἄπολιτειτυκά

ἀμφιλέγω
See ἀμφιλέγοντι

ἀμφυλλογα (ἀμφύλλογα - from ἀμφυλισμ-λ-, where σλλ or, by analogy with λόγος, λ, see Buck p.66.76.2.) Thuc. V 79,4

((ἀμφύμαστα))
Hesych. (a 4059) A 51 b φαυστά, [ἄφυτα μέλιτι δειμμενα. Λάκωνες]
/Latte, after Perger, transposes ἀ.μ.δ.Α. from foll. cf. ἀμφώτερον in WL as well as a.4078 ἀμφίκαστον +ἄρτους ἀναδειμηνοῦς ἔλατω. From ἀμφιμάσαω - so in ἀμφίκαστον π is a corruption from μ. (ἄφυτα are "barley groats or cakes made from them")/

[[+ἀμφυμᾶντορα]]
Hesych. (a 4060) δύσμορον, κακοθάνατον. ἀμφω τός γονεῖς [[[..]]] ἔχων [[[…]δοξαλάμμενος]] [[[…]ἀμφυμάντορα-]]
[[[…]ἄφυτα μέλιτι δειμμενα. Λάκωνες]]

See note to above/

ἀμφιςβητήσεων
(From adverbial ἀμφες + root of βαύνω) A 25 c VIII (L) IG 21 col. II 5, cf. foll.

ἀμφισβήτησαν
(L) IG 931.3 -της[ν], cf. above

ἀμφύστασθαι
(Middle form of ἀμφύστημι, cf. Hesych. a 4114 ἀμφύστασθαι· ἐξετάζειν and ἀμφύστασθαι in WL.) (H) I 125 (cf. also ἀφύστασθαι in WL.)

ἀμφύστερη
Hesych. (a 4115) A 25 a III, 79 b καταρχὴ τῶν ὄντων θυσιῶν. Λάκωνες

ἀμφύτορον
Hesych. (a 4133) ἄφυτα ἔλατω δειμμενα. Λάκωνες /cf. ἀμφύμαστα/
δμοτα[ρ...] (From δμοταρος = δμοτερος as in Locrian etc.? ) A 3 d IV (M) SEG 23 201.8

δμοτερος
(Cf. δμω) See δμοτα[ρ., δμοτερων, δμωτερων

δμοτερων
(L) IG 1515(SEG 885 a) a [δμοτο]τ-, b [δμοτερ]ων[ν], SEG 812 add. (IG 584) 6 δμω[τέρων], SEG 813 add. a (IG 589) 1 δ[μ]φ[ο]τερων

δμω
(Probably from *am + *bho-, cf. Lat. ambo. It has the dual ending.) A 84 (M) IG 1355.14 δμφ[ω]

δμωτερων
(δμοτερων) A 8 d (L) SEG 812 add. a 7 [δμ]φω-

δμωμον
(L) IG 1119.7

δμων
(δμων)* A 55, 89 vii (L) IG 931.14, 935.7&9&11&16 [δμων, 936.11, 961.3, 963.2, 965.3, 1143.2, 1144.23, 1145.14 δμων, 937.14, 940 δμων, 949 δμων, 1146.2&25&2784&47&49&51, 1282.12 [δ]μων, 1335.3 δμων δμων] 16, 1523.47, 1566.7 (Delphi), SEG 470.36 [δμων. (M) IG 1360.8&10&15, 1381.6 δμων], SEG 972.4, 974.4&10&22 δμων, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199; Alc. 10 (b) 16 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii; Ar. Lys. 168; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.7&9

δμως
(adv. from δμως (b), so oδδ' δμως is "not at all, absolutely not").* A 55 Alc. 1.45

+δμωςας
Hesych. (a 4181) χρημαςας. Ταραντινοι (Kaibel 62 p.204) /Latte suggests δμωςας from δμως. Schmidt has δμωςας which might be related to δμω "draw, gather". But these are tentative suggestions, for the reading is uncertain and the word cannot be explained./

δν
(δνd) A 69 d (H) I 65,72,107,108,126,148, II 32,38; Ar. Lys. 1002

δν

αν? (L) IG 1511.13

αν' (δνd) (L) IG 728.2

αν
(ην from δς)* (L) IG 4,14&17, 5.13&17, 13.2, 26.14, 724.3, 935.8 δν[v]. (M) SEG 23 207.9, 220 b 5; Alc. 50 (b) from Hephaest. Ench. xiv 6, p.46 Consbr.; (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.20, 436.9
hdv  (ἦν from ὅς)* A 37 b  (M) I 106

δὲν  (δὲν from ὅς) A 72 a  (L) IG 1146.11.  (M) IG 1432.35

ἀνά  See ἄν, ἄν'

ἀνα  (ἀν ἐν "fulfillment")* Alc. 1.83

ἀναβαύνουσιν  (ἀναβαύνουσιν from ἀναβαύνω) A 71 b  (M) IG 1431.31

ἀναβαύνω  See ἀναβαύνουσιν, ἀνάβην, ἀνάβηθι

ἀνάβασιν  (M) IG 1431.33

ἀνάβασις  (M) IG 1431.32 [ἀνάβασις], see also ἀνάβασιν

ἀνάβηθι  (ἀνάβηθι from ἀναβαύνω) A 98 a  (M) SEG 1009.2

ἀναγγέλλω  See ἀναγγέλλοντι

ἀναγέγραπται  (From ἀναγράφω) (M) IG 1433.32

ἀνάγειν  (From ἀνάγω) (M) IG 1421.6

ἀναγειστάς  Hesych.  (a 4224) A 68 μαζας. Ταραντένοι
/cf. foll./

ἀναγέτρια  Hesych.  (a 4250) A 68, 112 b  ἡ τὰς τικτοῦσας ὑπηρετοῦσα γυνῆ, παρὰ Ταραντένους οὕτως λεγομένη, ἥν ἂντικολ μαζαν καλοῦσαν (Kaibel 48 p.203)
/cf. above and ἄγετρια in WL. L&S suggest for ἄγετρια from ἄγερω = αἴρεω in Lesb. and Elis, cf.
u 867 ὑφαινέτρια· ματα. Or it might derive from ἀνάγω./

ἀνάγκα  (ἀνάγκη)* Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.20 (which gives ἀνάγκη)

ἀναγκῇ  See ἀνάγκα, ἀνάνκαι

ἀναγκατος  See ἀναγκατον

ἀναγνώστας  (ἀναγνώσταις "reader from sacred books during worship")*  
(L) IG 209.28

ἀναγορεύσθησαν  (From ἀναγορεύω) (M) IG 1427.11 [ἀναγορεύ]εσθαι

ἀναγορευθῶσιν  (ἀναγορευθῶσι from ἀναγορεύω) A 71 b, 107 b  
(L) SEG 468.21

ἀναγορεύω  See ἀναγορεύσθησαν, ἀναγορευθῶσιν, ἀναγορευον

ἀναγραφτῷ  (ἀναγραφτῇ)* (M) SEG 23 208.18

ἀναγράφαν  (ἀναγραφῆν)* (L) IG 966.29 δ[ν]α-

ἀναγραφετσα  (From ἀναγράφω) (L) IG 4.15
анаграфεν (aorist pass. pple of ἀναγραφω) (M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 7

ἀναγραφέντα (From ἀναγραφω) (L) IG 5.13

ἀναγραφεσθαί ( " " ) (M) IG 1432.25

ἀναγραφή See ἀναγραφω

ἀναγραφὴν (From ἀναγραφω) (L) IG 1336.22

ἀναγραφήναι (From ἀναγραφω) (L) IG 1208.42

ἀναγραφήσεται ( " " ) (L) IG 26.14

ἀναγράφω See ἀναγράφαται, ἀναγραφεσθαί, γράφεν, γραφέντα, γράφεσθαί, γράφηναι, γραφήτεια, γράφεσται, γράφω, γράφαι, γράφαντες, γραφάντω, γραφάδω, γραφάτω, γραφοῦσιν, ἀναγράφεν, ἀναγράφω·, ἀναγράφαν, ἀναγράφω·, ἀναγράφεν

ἀναγράφων See ἀναγράφαται, ἀναγραφεσθαί, γράφεν, γραφέντα, γράφεσθαί, γράφεσται, γραφήτεια, γραφήσαν, γραφάντω, γραφάδω, γραφάτω, γραφοῦσιν, ἀναγράφεν, ἀναγράφω·, ἀναγράφαν

ἀναγράφων (From ἀναγραφω) (L) SEG 468.23

ἀναγράφων ( " " ) (L) IG 962.31, 1113.10, 1336.17. (M) IG 1429.23 ἀν[αγραφαί]

ἀναγράφαντες (ἀναγράφαντων from ἀναγραφω) A 101 a (L) IG 932.15 ἀν[τω], 961.21 (ἀν)αε, 964.7 ἀν(τω), 965.17, 1111.35 ἀντ[ω], 1146.52, SEG 949.6, REG 89 1976 Bull. 269 ἀναγραφ[α]. 1390.37&112, SEG 974.34

ἀναγραφόςς (From ἀναγραφω) (M) SEG 972.10

ἀναγράφων (From ἀναγραφω) (L) IG 1226.18 ἀναγράφων from ἀναγραφω) A 101 a (L) IG 932.15 ἀν[τω], 961.21 (ἀν)αε, 964.7 ἀν(τω), 965.17, 1111.35 ἀντ[ω], 1146.52, SEG 949.6, REG 89 1976 Bull. 269 ἀναγραφ[α]. 1390.37&112, SEG 974.34

ἀναγράφωθεν (From ἀναγραφω) (M) SEG 972.11

ἀναγράφωσιν (ἀναγράφουσιν from ἀναγραφω) A 71 b (L) IG 20 A 3

ἀνάγω See ἀνάγειν

ἀναδεξιμη[...] (From ἀναδεξιμη?) A 13 a (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.20

ἀνάδεμα (= ἀνάδεμα = ἀνάδεσμη "band for woman's hair" (root of δέω).) A 4 c, 55 (M) IG 1390.22, cf. foli.

ἀ]ναδήματα[..] (From ἀναδήματα?) A 55 (Alc.) 162 fr. 2 (c) 4 from P. Oxy. 2394, cf. above

ἀναδεξιωμι See ἀναδεξιεσάν, ἀναδέτω, ἀνέδωκεν

ἀναδεξιεσάν (ἀναδεξιεσάν from ἀναδεξιωμι) A 72 a (M) SEG 23 208.29

ἀναδότω (From ἀναδότωμι) (M) IG 1379.19
άνατιμο


άναθετναι

(From ἀνατεθημ) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 12

άναθετω

" " (M) SEG 23 207.39

άνάθεμα

("anything dedicated") A 4 c (M) IG 1390.88, see also ἀναθεματα

άναθεματα

A 4 c (M) IG 1390.89

άναθεμεν

(ἀναθεταιν from ἀνατεθημ) A 109 b iii (L) IG 962.35, 1110.14 ἀνακεθημεν], 1113.12. (M) IG 1427.10, SEG 23 208.17 & 27

άναθεντω

(ἀναθεταιν from ἀνατεθημ) A 101 a (L) IG 932.14 [ἀναθετϊ], 961.22, 964.8, 965.19. (M) SEG 974.24

άναθεντων

(From ἀνατεθημ) (L) IG 1145.46

άναθεσεος

(ἀναθεσεως) A 25 c II i, 80 b (L) IG 167.3

άναθεσεως

(L) IG 164 (SEG 622) 4 ἀναθεσεως

άναθεσιν

(L) IG 19.6, 966.30

άναθεσις

See ἀναθεσεος, ἀναθεσεος, ἀναθεσιν

άναθετω

(From ἀνατεθημ) (L) IG 1226.20 - ἐτ[ω], 1227.5

άναθετωσαι

(ἀναθετων from ἀνατεθημ) A 101 b (L) IG 1144.35, 1146.54

άναθηματων

(M) SEG 23 207.41

άναθησουνθ

(ἀναθησουσι from ἀνατεθημ) A 99 d i (L) IG 1145.50

άναθησουσιν

(ἀναθησουσι from ἀνατεθημ) A 71 b (L) SEG 923.40

ἀναθεφαμένη

(From ἀνατεθημ) (M) IG 1368.6

ἀναρέω

See ἀναρέοντας, ἀνελεόθο, ἀνελεόμενος, ἀνελέόθο, ἀνελεόμενος, ἀνελέόντας, ἀνελέοντο

ἀναρέοντας

(ἀναρέοντας from ἀναρέω) A 3 b Thuc. V 77.1

ἀνακαθαρζω

See ἀνακαθαρζοντι

ἀνακάλεω

See ἀνακαλθενς

ἀνάκανδα

Hesych. (a 4348) A 50 b ii ἐν ὑπεράπωλ. Ἀλκινως
/Schwyzter GG I 632 relates to α 4349 ἀνακάνδα ἀννωθεν (usual form ἀνεκδις as in Pl. 01. 2.22) and ἀνάκαρ "upwards". Latte wants ΛΙ for N, so ἀνά καλύς (from καλον?) suggests the upper part of a house above a beam. /
ἀνακαρύσσεσθαι (ἀνακαρύσσεσθαι from ἀνακαρύσσω) (M) SEG 23 208.24
ἀνακαρυχθῇ (ἀνακαρυχθῇ from ἀνακαρύσσω) (L) SEG 470.10 -υ[χθῇ]
ἀνάκειται (From ἀνάκειμαι) (L) IG 1119.2
ἀνάκεχρηται (From ἀνακρῆμαι) (M) IG 1432 add. 5 [ά]να-
ἀνακριβεῖα (From ἀνακρίβωσω) (L) IG 1524.45 -η[α]
ἀνακρίσσω See ἀνακαρύσσεσθαι, -καρυχθῇ, -κριβεῖα
ἀνακληθεῖς (From ἀνακλῆσθαι) (M) IG 1392.4 -θεῖς
ἀνακονέω See ἀγκονιῶαι
ἀναλαμβάνω See ἀνέλαβον

Fάνακτα (ἀνάκτα) A 35 b Alc. 1.6 (Page inserts f to obviate a hiatus although Cramer i 158.31 does not include.)

ἀναλειαίνει Hesych. (a 4405) A 25 a V σχολάζειν. Ταραντῖνοι /ἀναλεῖ H:Latte. Schmidt refers to the very doubtful a 2835 ἀλεῖν· οἴκεῖν. Latte cites λέχην ἑπάλει, Hes. Op. 493, translated as "open to the sun", although West (who retains the accr. ἑπάλεα λέχην) prefers to relate it to ἀλέα "warmth, heat". Kaibel, p.204.63, retains ἑπάλει.)/

ἀναλέγεσθαι (From ἀναλέγομαι) (L) IG 18 A 12 [ά]να-
ἀναλύκεται (From ἀναλύσκω) (L) SEG 22 297 (IG 1511) 1-2 [ἀ]να[λύσκει[ται]
ἀναλύσκῳ (From *ἀνα-ἀλύσκῳ cf. ἀλύσκομαι) See ἀναλύκεται, -λύσαι, -λύσας
ἀνάλωμα (L) IG 4.18, 5.17, 464.11, 466.6 -μ[α], 472.6, with 81 others in Laconian and Messenian inscriptions (although sometimes the word is not complete). See also ἀναλώματα, -μώτων

ἀναλώματα (M) IG 1451.7
ἀναλώματων (M) IG 1370.11
ἀναλύσαι (From ἀναλύσκω) (M) IG 1370.7 -λ[ασσαΐ]
ἀναλύσας ( " " ) (M) IG 1370.9
ἀνάμιγα See ἀμιγια
ἀναμισθεῖν See ἀμισθεῖν
ἀναγγελόντως (ἀναγγελόντος fut. from ἀναγγέλλω) A 3 b, 48 a i, 99 d i (M) I 118
ἀνανεώθιναι (From ἀνανεοῦμαι) (L) IG 467.7-8, Cf. foll.
ἀνανεσάμενον
(From ἀνανεοῦμαι) (L) SEG 2 176 [ἀνα]νεσάμενον

ἀνάγκαι
(ἀνάγκης) A 48 a i (M) IG 1390.46

ἀναγκατον
(ἀναγκατον) A 48 a i (M) IG 1370.7

ἀνάξ
(Et. unknown) (L) IG 455.1, see also Ἀνάκτα, Ἀνάξ and cf. Ἀναξίδης

Ἀνάξ

Ἀναξίδης
Phot. Anfang 117.5 ἀνακτάμοιτον στρατηγὸς

ἀνακόλουχο
See ἀμφολοῦτοι

ἀνακολομαί
(From ἀνακολούθω) (L) IG 822.7

ἀνακεφαλαμένος
ἀνακεφαλαμένος from ἀνάγκῃ "masturbate", explained by the Schol. ἀσ ἀκεφαλαμένος, τὰ αἵδοτα ἀνακεφαλαμένος) A 74 b Ar. Lys. 1099

ἀνακτότομοι
A 34.2 See ἀμφολοῦτοι

ἀνακολεῖ
Hesych. (a 4514) μυθομενευτ. ἀκάκωνες cf. Ek 392.8 ἀνακολεῖ∙ ἀκακουμησκεται
/Ruhnken took ἀκάκωνες with a 4513 ἀνάκοποιος∙ ἀδύτρωτος ("without ransom"). [Κυρηναίοι δὲ δὲ] μάτας. But there is no obvious reason why ἀνακολεῖ or ἀνάκοποι should be Laconian./

ἀναρός
Hesych. (a 4554) A 48 a iv, 64 I e viii ἀγγελίας. Ταραντόνοι
/Schmidt took this for ἀναρός "Persian mounted courier", cf. Aesch. Ag. 282 or Hdt. III 126.2 (ἀγγελίας), and also ἀτάνυς in WL. There is no apparent reason why either of these should be Tar./

ἀνασκευάζω
(From ἀνασκευάζω) (L) IG 822.6

[[ἀνασκευάζω]]
Hesych. (a 4587) ἀναλυτ. [[Ταραντόνοι]]
/Most commentators reject Tar. here. Kaibel, 65 p. 204, says that Valckenaar (Theocr. Adon. p. 285 c) wanted to move it to a 4586 ἀνασκευάζω∙ γυμνώσας and Pierson (ad Moer. 341) to a 4588 ἀνασκευάζω∙ ἀναφέρονται. But there is no obvious reason why these should be Tar./

Ἄνασσα
(ᾼνασσα) A 35 b, 61 b Alc. 43 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 64 b, i 50 Schn. (Ἄνασσα Th. Bergk, ἄνασσα cod. Ab). See also Ἄνασσαν

Ἄνασσαν
(ᾼνασσαν) A 35 b, 61 b Alc. 1.18 ἄνασσαν (N.B. Again Page inserts F)

ἄνάσσω
See ἄνάσσω, Φάνάσσων

Φάνάσσων
(ἀνάσσων from ἄνάσσω) A 35 b Alc. 74 from Cramer i 159.32 (which gives ἄνάσσων).
ànastatha (From ἀνεπτύσμη) (L) IG 1208.45
ànastaseos (L) IG 1318.7
ànasthsa (From ἀνεπτύσμη) (L) IG 550.11
ànastrefeis (From ἀναστρέφω) (M) IG 1432.35
ànastrefentes ( " " ) (L) SEG 468.13 [ἀναστρα]φ-
ànastrefetai ( " " ) (M) IG 1432.27
ànastrefemenon ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.40
ànastrefemenos ( " " ) (L) IG 1145.16-17 ἀ[ναστρεφ]μ-
ànastrefeménous (From ἀναστρέφω) (M) IG 1390.43
ànastrefeis See ἀναστραφείς, -στραφέντες, -στρέφεται, -στρεφόμενον, -στρεφόμενος, -στρεφομένους, ἀναστράφει, ἀναστρεμέναι, ἀναστρέφομεν
ànastrefai (ἀναστρέφης)* (L) IG 4.20, 7.3 "[τροφή], 1145.21 ἀ[ναστραφή]. (M) IG 1360.14 [ἀ]ναφ-
ànastrefan (ἀναστρέφης)* (M) IG 1432.36. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.9
ànastrefeis (ἀναστρέφης)* (L) IG 1523.3
ànastrefi See ἀναστραφαῖ, -φάν, -φᾶς
ànateñoetai (From ἀνατείνημι) (L) IG 4.16, 5.14
ànateíνων (ἀνατείνων from ἀνατείνημι) A 71 b (L) SEG 468.23 -τε[θεί]σιν
ànateína (From ἀνατείνημι) (L) IG 19.14
ànateino See ἀναθέτων, -θέτω, -θέμεν, -θέτω, -θέτων, -θέτω, -θέτωσαν, ἀναθέτησαν, ἀναθέτησαν, ἀναθέτει, ἀναθέτα, ἀναθέτει, ἀναθέταν, ἀναθέτο, ἀναθετει, ἀναθετάσατας, ἀναθετήσατας
ànateñoetai (From ἀνατείνημι) (M) IG 1390.88
ànatei (For ἀνατείνει as if from verb ἀνατείνω = ἀνατείνημι - see Tod, SMC 275.) A 13 a, 110 (L) IG 243.4-6
daoutelh (M) IG 1431.9 "[τε]ν
ànastrefeis See ἀναστρεφαμένη
ἀναφέρειν (From ἀναφέρω) (M) IG 1428.9
ἀναφέρω See ἀναφέρειν, ἀνευγκάντω, ἀνευγκόντος
ἀνασοράς (M) IG 1390.111
ἀναφύσεις (ἀναφύσεως from ἀνάφυσις) A 80 a (T) Philol. 13.
ἀναχρόνας See ἀνακέραται, ἀναχρησάθω
ἀναχρησάθω (From ἀναχρόνας. Ditt. Syll. 736 quotes Sauppe, who suggested this arose from a confusion between κατάχρησαι and ἀναλίσκεων in normal conversation.) (M) IG 1390.60
ἀναχώρεω See ἀνεκδοτ., ἀναχώρησαντες
ἀγγελίας (ἀγγελίας) A 48 a i (M) SEG 23 206.13
ἀγγέλω (ἀγγέλω) A 48 a i (L) SEG 86 1973 Bull. 195
ἀγγράφειν (ἀναγράφειν from ἀναγράφω) A 69 d, 109 a ii (H) I 126
ἀγγράφας (ἀναγράφας from ἀναγράφω) A 69 d (H) I 126
ἀγγράφαντω (ἀναγράφαντων from ἀναγράφω) A 69 d, 101 a (H) I 127
[昶]ἀνδόνυς (ἀνδόνυς from ἀνδόνω) A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 35 b, 109 a i Alc. 1.88 (Page inserts / to obviate hiatus between short vowel at end of 87 and long vowel at beginning of 88 - μιμετα / [昶]ἀνδόνυς.)
ἀνδόνω (From IE *swad-/swad-, i.e. the same root as ἡδομαί etc.) See ἱδόνη, ἱδόνε, ἱανδόνη
ἀνδόκα Hesych. (a 4710) A 69 d ὁ δόλος. δύχη ἡ ἐξ ἑκατοχής δυσκόμησιν, ταμα Ταραντύνως (Kaibel 67) ἀνδόλοκανδόλος H:Meineke, with components ἀνδόλα = ἀνδόκα and δόλος. Cf. a 4272 ἀνδόλωκαν οὔτως ἐλέγοντο δύχαι οὐ εἰς ἀρεπαθἀν ("afresh") ἔγχαθιστάμενοι κτλ./
ἀνάρα (L) IG 520.4, 721.3, 1208.52, SEG 677 a add. 1 [ἀνά]δ-, (M) IG 1390.8, SEG 23 207.8, REG 85 1972 Bull. 174
ἀνάρας (L) IG 27.27, 657 a 3, SEG 828.4, 829.4 α[ς]. (M) IG 1387.3, 1432.28-9. (H) I 125
ἀνάρες (ἀνάρες) A 6 c (L) IG 812.2
ἀνάρετα (τὰ ἀ. is another name for the φειδότυμα/σωσοτύμα. Arist. Pol. 1272 a 1, Plut. Lyc. 12.1 etc. say that this was its Cretan nomenclature, but Alc. 98.2 uses it, as does Archidamus in Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 C. See also e.g. Strabo X 4.18.) See also ἀνάρετων, and cf. notes to σωσοτύμα in WL
76

ἀνδρεία (From ἡ ἀνδρεία) (Η) IG 1360.6 ἀν[δρείαν], see also foll.

ἀνδρείας (From ἀνδρεία) (L) IG 472.3, 527.5, 564.5, 565.4, 566.5, 570.3 ἀνδρ[είας], 652.3, 653 b 8, cf. above

ἀνδρειοτότοις (L) SEG 850.1 ἀνδρειοτότοις, cf. foll.

ἀνδρειότατον (L) IG 653.4, cf. above

ἀνδρείων Alc. 98.2 from Strabo X 4.18, ii 410 Kramer, see also ἀνδρεία

ἀνδρές Alc. 56.4 from Athen. xi 499 A p. 100.14

ἀνδρί (L) IG 20 A 6, 774.2 ἀν[[δρί]δρί, 1145.27, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7; Alc. 107 from Aristeid. Or. xlv 32, ii 40 Di. (with Schoel. iii 397 Di.)


ἀνδριάντας (L) IG 550.9, SEG 492.3

ἀνδριάντος (L) IG 19.6, 576.1 -ἀνδρίαντος & 2 ἀνδρίαντος (Tillyard BSA 12 459.10 reads in lines 1-2 ἀνδρίαντος[[δρίαντος]], 1170.8, 1177.10, 1319.5 [ἀνδρίαντος]

ἀνδριάντων (L) IG 547.6&10814, SEG 894 add. b-c 3 [ἀνδρίαντων (v)]

ἀνδριᾶς (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267. See also ἀνδριάντα, -αντας, -αντως, -αντων

((ἀνδρομήτου)) Hesych. (a 4765) A 69 d σωστατων ἄγχληρον ("stage dagger") τραγικῶν [[καὶ ἀνδρόμητον]]

/Latte takes this as Tarentine, cf. ἀνδρόμητον in WL. ἀνδρομήτος is used of a sword blade slipping back into the haft. /

ἀνδρός (L) IG 238 add. 1 ἀνδρός, 578.9, 596.10, 599.13, 601.15, 605.8 ἀνδρός, 607.4; Alc. 104 from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566, i 156 Schn.

ἀνδρός See ἄνδρος

ἀνδρῶν (L) IG 19.1, 533.6, 666.3, 724.2, 728.3, 1144.11, 1146.2052, SEG 468.18 ἀνδρῶν [δρῶν] & 25 ἀνδρῶν [δρῶν], 831 (IG 655) 5 ἀνδρῶν & 7, SEG 13 261.4. (Η) IG 1432.26840; Alc. 5 fr. 2 10 from P. Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta

ἀνδρὰς (From ἀνδρας) (Η) SEG 1007.2

ἀνδράκλητος See ἄνδρακλης

ἀνδρια (Hesych. (a 4791) A 6 a, 12 b αὐνλιμα. Ταραντηνον. καὶ ἐκβολῇ τοῦ ἄνδρα, καὶ τραγἴ τοῦ δευτέρου εἰς τε φιλόν
/ἀνδρία H:Scaliger. a for αι before a consonant is unusual, but Memesomy 1942.95 compares to Vulgar Attic ʼΗμαστός (Kretschmer, Vaseninschr. p. 126, cf. 233).

αὐνλιμα, as αὐνλίσσομαι, has the root of αἰνος, αἰνεω etc./
ἀνέγραφον  (From ἀναγράφω) (H) I 8, II 6
ἀνέδωκεν  (ἀνέδωκεν ἀναθέσμω)  A 71 b  (L) SEG 922.15 [ἀνέδωκεν] ἀνάθεσμω]
ἀνέθηκ'  (ἀνέθηκεν ἀναθέσμω)  A 4 a, 69 a I (L) SEG 663.1
ἀνέθηκεν  (ἀνέθηκεν ἀναθέσμω)  A 4 a, 99 e  (IG p. 229.3-4 in a suspect inscr.) (T) Schw. 58.2
ἀνέθηκεν  (ἀνέθηκεν ἀναθέσμω)  A 4 a, 71 b  (L) IG 342.4 [ἀνάθηκεν] (see AO 107), SEG 653.2 (VI B.C. hymn to Athene) -θε[θε] τ, SEG 2 66.1 [ἀνάθηκεν]
ἀνέθεν  (ἀνέθεσαι ἀναθέσμω)  A 99 e  (L) IG 1563.1 (Olympia) ἀν[άθεσαι] 1568.1 (Olympia), SEG 22 302.1
ἀνέθεναι?  (L) REG 76 1963 Bull. 101 (BSA 56 1961 p. 175)(It is retrograde and unexplained. (Robert suggests Ἂθανάια?))
ἀνέθηκα  (From ἀναθέσμω)  (L) IG 245.4, 316.2 [ἀνέθηκα], 1157.4 ἀν[έθηκα], SEG 492.3
ἀνέθηκαν  (ἀνέθηκαν ἀναθέσμω)  A 99 e  (L) IG 301.5, 378 c, 515.10, 948.4 [ἀνέθηκα], 1219.3
ἀνέθηκε  (From ἀναθέσμω)  (L) IG 218.1 -θε[θε] 211.2 [ἀνέθηκε], 221.2 [ἀνέθηκε], 227.3, 229.2 [ἀνέθηκε], 236.2, 256.1 [ἀνέθηκε], 257.2, 278.8, 293.8, 314.1 -θ[θε] τ, 318.3, 343.5 [ἀνέθηκε], 352.1 [ἀνέθηκε], 522.1 -θ[θε] τ, 919.1 [ἀνέθηκε], 927.1, 994.1 -θ[θε] τ, 1014.1 [ἀνέθηκε], 1107.1 2 [ἀνέθηκε] 1231.1, 1276.2, 1313.2, 1510.5 [ἀνέθηκε] 1565.2 (Delphi), 1565 a 3 (Delphi), 1588.1 [ἀνέθηκε], SEG 747.3 [ἀνέθηκε], SEG 1 87.2 -θ[θε] τ, SEG 13 264.1, SEG 26 459.2, Schw. 19.5 -θ[θε] τ, W. Peek Epigramme und andere inschriften aus Lokien No. 3. (M) IG 1394.9 [ἀνέθηκε], 1444 A 2. (H) IG XIV 646. (T) SGDI 4617.2
ἀνέθηκεν  (ἀνέθηκεν ἀναθέσμω)  A 71 b  (L) IG 134.3, 230.3 242.5, 254.7, 275.12, 276.5 [ἀνέθηκε] 277.449 -θ[θε] τ, 283.6, 288.9 -θ[θε] τ, 298.12, 305.15 [ἀνέθηκε], 341.3 [ἀνέθηκε], 353.3 [ἀνέθηκε], 667.16, 1156.5, SEG 925 add. 3. (M) IG 1352.9 -θ[θε] τ, 1396.4 [ἀνέθηκε], 1449.11, p. XVII 73888, REG 86 1973 Bull 195.3
ἀνέθηκεν?  (ἀνέθηκεν ἀναθέσμω)  A 4 c  (L) IG 1587.1 (SEG 2 86)
ἀνέθηκε (ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημα) (L) BSA 30 p.247/8 fig. 4.3
ἀνέθηκεν (ἀνέθηκε from ἀνατίθημα) A 71 b (L) SEG 666.1
ἀνεύκητον (ἀνεύκητον - title of emperor) A 7 (L) IG 968.5, 1240.10 -η[του], 1242.4 -ε[του]. (M) IG 1381.5, 1412.5
ἀνευκητοῦ (ἀνευκητοῦ) A 7 (L) SEG '23 199.8-9
ἀνεύς (From ἀνύμπι) (M) IG 1370.16
ἀνεύσφορος ("exempt from taxation") (L) IG 952.25. See also foll.
ἀνεύσφορων (M) IG 1433.47
ἀνελαβὼν (From ἀναλαμβάνω) (L) IG 1336.8
ἀνελέσθο (ἀνελέσθῳ from ἀναλέσθω) A 9 (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 2 & B 3 (Buck No. 70)
ἀνέλκυν (ἀνέλκυν from ἀνέλκυω) A 13 a (L) IG 1524.21
ἀνελέσμενος (ἀνελέσμενος from ἀναλέσθω) A 37 b i, 69 d (H) I 168,176
ἀνελέσθο (ἀνελέσθαν from ἀναλέσθω) A 9, 56 b, 101 a (L) IG 159 B (Tegea) 4&7 [ά]νελεσθαν 8&810 (Buck No. 70)
ἀνεμώτας (ἀνεμώτης) A 19 c EM 33 χαρα Ταραντύνοις ὁ δὸς [δ] ἀνέμους θυσίμενος. cf. ἀνεμώτας
ἀνέμων (H) I 120,174
ἀνεμώτας Hesych. (a 4886)* A 19 c δὸς ἄφετος, ἐπρός τοὺς ἀνέμους θυσίμενος ἐν Ταραντύνοις (Kaibel p.205.69) /cod. H has δὸςα τοὺς άφετος, but cf. ἀνεμώτας in WL.
Sacrifices to the wind are rare in Greece. For the long ω cf. 'Αθηνᾶ 'Ανεμώτις at Methone, Paus. IV 35.8./
ἀνενεγκάτων (ἀνενεγκάτων from ἀναφέρω) A 101 a (M) IG 1379.12 [ά]νενεγκάτων, 1390.94&112
ἀνενεγκάτος (From ἀναφέρω) (L) IG 1208.37 -ε[χόν]τος
ἀνεγκλήτου (ἀνεγκλήτου) A 48 a i (L) IG 1145.24
ἀνενόχλητοι ("without ὃχλος, undisturbed") (L) SEG 13 258 (IG 1208) 56
ἀνέντονον Hesych. (a 4894) ἐμάτιον. ἄξονες /From τεῦνω?
ἀνεκθελητοῦ (ἀνεκθελητοῦ) A 6 c (L) SEG 13 258 (IG 1208) 55 [άν]εκθελητοῦ
ἀνεπληρόφος (ἀνεπληρόφους "without title, inscription", cf. Argos γραφη etc. - Buck p.45.49.2) A 1 a, 74 b (H) I 84
ἀνεπληρωτέω (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 14
ἀνεπιληπτός See ἀνεπιληπτός
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<td>ἀνέρα</td>
<td>(the e grade form - contrast the more frequent ἀνέρα, with the weak grade of the vowel and the addition of δ.)</td>
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<td>ἀνεστράφεν</td>
<td>(ἀνεστράφεσαν from ἀναστρέφω)</td>
<td>A 99 e (L) IG 1336.4 -στραφεν</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνεστρέμεμεν</td>
<td>(From ἀναστρέφω)</td>
<td>(L) IG 1111.9 -με[νολ]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνεστρέψασαν</td>
<td>(Mixed form of aor. 1 passive -εστρέφηθην (Doric -εστρέφηθην) and aor. 2 -εστράφηθαν from ἀναστρέφω.)</td>
<td>A 104 c 1 (L) IG 26.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνετέθη</td>
<td>(From ἀνατέθημι)</td>
<td>(L) IG 50 A 2. (M) SEG 984.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνευ</td>
<td></td>
<td>(L) SEG 26 461.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνεφεδρόν</td>
<td>(This is related to the σφαίρετς competitions. ἔφεδρος can be &quot;placed apart, who watches, who is in reserve&quot;, so ἀνεφεδρόν may be &quot;without drawing a bye&quot; (in any of the matches).)</td>
<td>(L) IG 680.11, 685.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνεχωρ...</td>
<td>(From ἀναχωρέω?)</td>
<td>(Alc.) 162 fr. 1 col. ii (b) 6 from P.Oxy. 2394</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνεψις</td>
<td>(From *ἀνεπις, cf. Lat nepūs, with a prothetic or copulative.)</td>
<td>(L) IG 489.6 (BSA 73 p.250) -εψ[ίς]; Alc. 1.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνεχωσθεν</td>
<td>(ἀνεχωσθεν, Doric perf. infin. from ἀναιτῆμι.)</td>
<td>A 25 c VIII, 34.4, 37 b, 105 a (H) I 153</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνηγόρευσαν</td>
<td>(From ἀναγόρευσα. Here it refers to the declaring of new members of the gerousia.)</td>
<td>Plut. Lyc. 26.5, p.40.11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνηλήσ</td>
<td>(Schneidewin suggests ἀνηλήσ (after Bergk's ἀνηλήσ) &quot;without pity&quot; (ἀ + *νε-ελήσ).)</td>
<td>A 25 b VI iii</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἀνηλήση</td>
<td></td>
<td>Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.24</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
\[\text{\textit{áνθeloymās}}\] (áνθeloymān from áνérhōma) \textit{A 99 c} (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VII 80

\[\text{\textit{áνήρ}}\] (Cf. Skt. nar-"man") \textit{L} IG 19.78810 áν[ηρ] 957 b 3, 1282.21, 1566.6 (Delphi), SEG 2 60.3 áν[ηρ]. \textit{M} SEG 974.1; Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 10 from P. Oxy. 2390 Comment. Frag.; Alc. 15 from Hephast. Ench. i 3, p. 2 Consbr.; Alc. 16.1 from Melèn θ; Alc. 79.1 from Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, i 38 Dr. See also áνόρα, áνόρας, áνόρες, áνόρος, áνόροι, áνόροις, áνόροιν, áνόραι, τάνόρας

\[\text{\textit{áνησεμαντό}}\] (From áνησεματομα) \textit{L} IG 599.26 -α[ντο]

\[\text{\textit{áνησεμένος}}\] (From áνησιμεώ) \textit{M} IG 1370.4

\[\text{\textit{áνήσξηται}}\] (" " ) \textit{L} IG 1114.5 [άνήσηξ]ήται

\[\text{\textit{áνήσξουτο}}\] (" " ) \textit{L} IG 1282.23

\[\text{\textit{áνησικε}}\] (áνησικε from áνατεθηκι) \textit{A 42, 98 b} (L) IG 250.1

\[\text{\textit{áνθαλιεμέθα}}\] (áνθαλιεμέθα from áνθαλερέωμαi "to choose in place of, prefer" - Valmin 1928/9 108/23 suggests that Megapolis had offered Thuria the choice of 2 arbitrators. The ε rather than ou may be an example of hyphaeresis, or the stonemason may have forgotten the o in the uncontracted co.) \textit{A 25 c V, 98 a} (M) SEG 972.3

\'Ανέδωνα

Steph. Byz. 95.11 πόλεις Δασωνικής, μιὰ τῶν ἐκατὼν. δέκαλατο δὲ, ἦς Φιλοστέρανος, παρὰ Ἀνέδων τὸν Ποσειδώνας, áν δὲ συμφωνήσῃ δὲ λεωνίδου ἀδελφος ἀνέλων καὶ εἰκάσεως ἐγγραφεῖ ἐν τῷ δέρματι τοῦς χρησιμούς ὡς τερετοσσεῖ. τέλος ᾿Ανέδων ἀυτῆς φιλούν, ὃ κολύτης ᾿Ανάδωνεις.

/For variant readings see Meineke./

\[\text{\textit{άνθεμα}}\] \textit{(H) I 166}

\[\text{\textit{άνθεμον}}\] (In this le above "flower" designates the family group of a man, as against his tribe.) \textit{(H) I 96}

\[\text{\textit{άνθές}}\] (άνθές from áνατεθηκι) \textit{A 69 d} (L) IG 970.3

\[\text{\textit{άνθές}}\] (άνθές from áνατεθηκι) \textit{A 69 d, 101 a} (M) IG 1498.13

\[\text{\textit{άνθεσις}}\] (participle from áνθέω) \textit{A 25 c II ii} Alc. 90.1 from Schol. Soph. O.C. 1248, p. 33 de Marco. /cod. has ἀνθέσις, em. by Lobeck, cf. Homeric Hymn i 8/

\[\text{\textit{άνθεσις}}\] \textit{A 25 c II i, 78 Alc. 92(b) from Athen. i 31 C p. 72.16}

\[\text{\textit{άνθεσις}}\] \textit{A 69 d, 98 a} (M) SEG 23 220 b 3

\[\text{\textit{άνθεσις}}\] \textit{A 98 a} (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195

\[\text{\textit{άνθες}}\] \textit{(άνθες from áνατεθηκι) A 69 d, 98 a} (L) IG 259.2 [áνθες-, 540.3}
γάνθετον  Hesych. (a 5128) A 69 d ἀπελευθεροῦν, παρὰ Ταραντύνους
/γάνθετατ. ἐλευθεροῦν H:Kaibel(70). Probably from ἀνατάτημα
"dedicate", cf. ἀφέτας from ἀφύημι, also "dedicate"./

ἀνθέω  See ἀνθέων, ἄνθεων.

ἀνήθη  (From ἀνθάς) A 25 a III, 78 Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (ἀνήθη cod. H, ἀνήθης AI)

ἀνθήσαντας  (ἀναθήσαντας from ἀνατάτημα) A 69 d (M) IG 1355.6

ἀνθός  (L) SEG 773.5; Alc. 26.3 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller. See also ἀνθέος, ἄνθη

ἀνθρωπεύως  (L) SEG 922.21

ἀνθρώπινος  (L) SEG 13 261.6-7, cf. foll.

ἀνθρωπόων  (ἀνθρωπόου) A 74 a (T) Philol. 11, cf. above

ἀνθρώπους  (L) IG 1186.15, SEG 466.4 [ἀν]-, 923.39, 948 (IG 1331) 16

ἀνθρώπουσαν  (ἀνθρώπους) A 71 b, 74 c (L) IG 1186.9. See also ἀνθρώπουσαν

ἀνθρώπος  (Et. uncertain) See ἀνθρώπος, ἀνθρώπας, ἀνθρώπος, ἀνθρώπας, ἀνθρώπους, ἀνθρώπομελος. cf. also ἀνθρωπος

ἀνθρώπος  (ὁ ἀνθρώπος) A 69 c Ar. Lys. 989 (OCT ἀνθρώπος)

ἀνθρώπους  (L) SEG 922.17

ἀνθρώπῳ  (ἀνθρώπου) A 74 a (T) Philol. 13

ἀνθρωτός  Hesych. (a 5159) A 83 ἡ γυνὴ. παρὰ Λάκωσον
/The -ω fem. sing. ending is often found in names, e.g. Σακρός./

ἀνθρώπος  (L) IG 17.11 ἄν[θo]ς[w]ν. (M) SEG 23 206.11; Alc. 1.16 [ἄνθος]ρω-

ἀνθυπατον  (L) SEG 773.4, 810.3

ἀνθυπατος  (From ἀντίς + ὑπατος, "proconsul") (L) IG 1147.8 [ἀνθύπατος]. (M) IG 1432.36. See also ἀνθύπατον, ὑπάτου

ἀνθυπάτου  (L) SEG 464.2 ἄνθυπατοῦ)

ἀνυήμι  A 34.4 See ἀνείμι, ἀνεκθοσαι

ἀνύκτατος  (ἀνύκτατος) (L) IG 493.8

ἀνύκητον  (L) IG 380.3, 1163.3, SEG 22 303.6 [ἀνύκητον]

ἀνύκητος  See ἀνεύκητον, ἀνεύκητος, ἀνύκητον, ἀνύκητον

ἀνυλεύτων  (ἡνυλεύτων/-γιἵν from ἡνυλοῖος)* A 3 b, 9, 25 c VIII, 37 d
(L) IG 213.8&14&20&26&32&69&77&84&93
See ἀναστάθη, ἀναστήσας, ἀνέστησαν, ἀνέστησαν, ἀναστάμεν

Ἀνκοδιαρώστη (ἀνακοδιαρώσας fut. from ἀνακοδιάρωμα) A 1 a, 3 b, 69 d, 99 d i (M) I 132

Ἀνσομα Hesych. (a 5231) A 114 d δρυκτόμενα ("broken in pieces"). Tarantinou

/Schmidt sees a similarity in ν 786 νυματα...οί δὲ τὰ δρέματα. The preceding gloss in the list, a 5230 ἀνωθεώς—τρυφέως, ἄβρος, could also be related, as could ἄτρυφος (see in WL). But as yet the word remains unexplained. (Kaibel p. 205.71 wants ἄνωμα)/

Ἀνοήτω (ἀνοήτου from ἀνοήτος) A 74 a (T) Philol. 11

Ἀνούγινυμι See ἀνουγίνω, ἀνοξεῖα

Ἀνουγίντω (ἀνουγίντων from ἀνουγίνυμι) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.93

Ἀνοξεῖα (from ἀνουγίνυμι) (L) IG 813.3 -ξ[αυ]

Ἀνόστεος A 25 c II iii Schol. to Hes. Op. 524 (Augustinus Pertusi p. 175) has κλεύταρχος δὲ ἐν γλώσσαις τῶν πολύ-κοσα ἧπτα λακεδαιμόνων ἀνόστεον φησι. EM reads similarly but ends ὧτα Ἀ. ζουλον καλεσθαι. But G.P. Edwards, p. 114, prefers the meaning "snail" rather than "octopus" in Hesiod's own lines, and quotes the further suggestion that it derives from ἀνοστος "one who has no journey home" rather than from ἀν-όστα "boneless".

Ἀναμέρ (ἀναμέρ) (M) IV ii 419.12 ἀ[ναμέρ]

Ἀναπεκλεμένας (ἀναπεκλεμένας from ἀναπλέκω) A 69 d (M) IG 1390.22

Ἀνεσάτηρ Hesych. (a 5296) A 42, 69 d, 114 c βουθών ("swollen gland, groin"). ἄκωνες

/This may be related to σάτω "fill quite full, stuff"./

Ἀνέσρωσασθαὶ Hesych. (a 5297) A 40 d τὸ μόνον πρὸς τὸ πῦρ στήναι. ἄκωνες

/This may be for ἀνέφερ— with ὅς. But if it is from ἀνέφερε, one would expect ἀνέφεραμαι, while ἀνέφερε would derive more naturally from ἀνέφερε "ear of corn", which apparently has no relevance to the explanation./

ἄντρ (ἄντρο) (L) IG 456.3, 1249.23; (Alc.) 7.17 fr. 1(b) from P. Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta

ἄντρια (ἐρπεῖ ἄντρα = "rivals") Plut. Lyc. 21.6 p. 34.19 = Alc. 41

ἄνταλλαξε (From ἀνταλλάσσω) (M) SEG 974.13 [ἀντάλ-]

ἄντι ἐτους Hesych. (a 5335) A 69 a I, 97 b τὸ αὐτὸ ἑτοὺς. ἄκωνες

/cf. Buck No. 52 A 45 (Delphi) c. 400 B.C. (ἀγεν δὲ τάπελλαξα ἄντι ἑτοὺς) and Hesych. a 5135 (ἀνπ' ἵμερας...δι' ἀλης τῆς ἵμερας). See Buck p. 110.136.8 for other examples. (Note that -ους is not the Laconian ending.)/
άντις  
(cf. Lat. ante, Skt. ánti etc.) A 40 d  
(L) SEG 948  
(IG 1331) 8615.  
(M) IG 1379.27, 1390.6, p.XVII 87;  
Alc. 1.98 ἀντὶ[...] See also ἀντι

άντιβαλλων  
(From ἀντιβαλλω)  
(M) IG 1431.41

άντιβολήρ  
Hesych. (σκα) 39 στρωτήρ μικρός. Αδικώνες  
/stroto' ter is "rafter laid on bearing beam, cross beam".  
Be II 344 thinks that the 3rd decl. noun of the -ευς  
type probably gave gen. in -νος, and that from this the  
nominate was reformed in -νς, as Arcadian ουνες etc.  
(see Buck Comp. p.202.269 b). This would be a rare  
example outside Arcadian apart from proper names./

άντιγραφον  
(L) IG 10.3 [ἀντίγραφον], 813.3 [ἀντίγραφον], 932.19, 952.27, [ἀντίγραφον], 961.24, 964.11 [ἀντίγραφον], 1111.26, 1144.34, 1145.4 [ἀντίγραφον], 1208.29 [ἀντίγραφον], 1281.4, 1336.19, 1524.4, 1566.5 (Delphi), SEG 923.38.  
(M) IG 1390.113&114

άντιθέσις  
(L) IG 455.16

άντιθέτων (From ἀνατίθεμι or possibly, as SGDI IV p.756 claims,  
for ἀνατίθεσις from ἀνατιθήμι.) A 69 d  
(M) IG 1421.10&12

άντιλέγων  
(From ἀντιλέγω)  
(L) IG 18 B 3, cf. foll.

άντιλεγομένων  
( " " )  
(M) IG 1430 -μ[ξ]ν[ν], cf. above

άντινα (Ἀντινα)* Thuc. V 79.4

άντιστράταγος (ἀντιστρατηγός)*  
(M) IG 1462.1, SEG 23 206.3  
cf. foll.

άντιστράτηγον  
(L) IG 533.11, 1172.8 [ἀντιστράτηγον], cf. above

άντισφαίρωντας (From ἀντισφαίρωντας) "opponents about to play in a  
ball game", cf. σφαιρέσων.) Xen. RL IX 5

άντιτετμωρθεδαλ (From ἀντιτετμωρθεδαλ)  
(M) SEG 23 206.12

άντιτυχχάνοντες (From ἀντίτυχχάνοντες)  
(L) SEG 470.15 -τυχ[χάνοντες]

άντιτυχχάνω See ἀντιτυχχάνοντες, -τυχχάνοντες, -τυχχάνουσας, -τυχχάνουσης

άντιτυχχάνοντες (ἀντιτυχχάνοντες from ἀντίτυχχάνω) A 48 a i  
(L) IG 1146.48 -τυχ[χάνοντες]

άντιτυχχάνοντι (ἀντιτυχχάνοντι from ἀντίτυχχάνω) A 48 a i  
(L) SEG 923.23

άντιτυχχανούσας (ἀντιτυχχανούσας from ἀντίτυχχάνω) A 48 a i  
(L) IG 19.18

άντιχαριζομένου (From ἀντιχαρίζω)  
(L) SEG 15 221 (IG 1119 gives ἀντιχαριζομένων) -μεν[ου]
Hesych. (a 5527) A 34.17, 69 d [διὰ] ταυτός ἐκτεῦω. ἧ ἂν καλάματι [ὑπὸ] Ταυτοῖνων (Kaibel p. 205.72) /διὰ is added by Latte. The explanation is in two parts, the first of which is related to the verb ἄντω, cf. a 5531. For the 2nd part, to which Schmidt and Latte transpose τ. from foll., cf. ἄντομος in WL. /

[[ἄντομαν]]

Hesych. (a 5528) ὑπαντῶσαν [[ὑπὸ] Ταυτοῖνων]]

/See note to above./

ἄντομα

A 34.17, 69 d (H) I 86

ἄντομον

A 34.17, 69 d (H) I 13, 21, 26, 31, 63, 76, 113, 159, 162, 167. II 65

ἄντομος

(cf. Hesych. a 5530 ἄντομος- σκόλοςας ("stake, pole"). Ξεκελοῦ. So ἄντομος is "fencing" or "path along fence", with ἄντ- for ἄνω- (from root of τέμω).) A 34.17, 69 d See ἄντομον, ἄντομος, ἄντωμα and cf. ἄντομα

ἄντωμα (ἄντομος) A 34.17, 69 d, 74 a (H) I 12, 15, 25, 31, 54, 57, 66, 68, 82, 83, 89, 90, 161, 167. II 11, 13, 72, 81, 88, 93, 100

ἀντόρπωσ (ἀντόρπως - Heracl. "counter boundary stone", cf. μέσορος and τέτρωμος.) A 74 b (H) I 60, 62, 68, 75, 78

ἄντοφαδμησιν (From ἄντοφαδμησις "looking straight in the face", hence "straight dealing"). (L). IG 1114.17

ἄντρωπος (From ἄντροπος) (M) IG 1405.5 [ἄντ]-

ἄντυκρατέρα Hesych. (a 5548) A 6 b, 49 ἄντυχυρα. Λάκωνες

(See Musurus read ἄντυκ-)

ἄνυκανον (ἄνυκανον) Alc. 10(b) 18 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii

ἄνυκερβλῆτον (L) IG 474.5 -βλη[τ]ου, 535.13, 1246.5, cf. foll.

ἄνυκερβλῆτω (L) IG 497.5, 547.3. (M) SEG 23 206.3, cf. above

ἄνύκηνος (Cf. Hesych. a 5565 ἄνυκηνον- ἀγένελον.) See ἄνυκανον

ἄνυκδόται (= ἄνυκδόται "unshod") A 4 c (M) IG 1390.15

ἄνυκνονήτως A 28 a III (M) IG 1432.26-7

ἄνυσθαλετεσσαν (ἄμψαθλετεσσαν from ἄμψαθλετεσσα) A 7, 38 a ii, 48 a ii

(L) SEG 677.4-5

ἄνυπλεγόντι (ἀμψάثلεγώ from ἄμψαθλεγώ) A 9, 48 a ii, 99 d i (L) IG V ii 159 B 10 (Tegea). This is according to Buck No. 70, which gives ἀμψάθλεγοντι(ς)

ἄνχωρίζαντες (ἀναχωρίζαντες from ἀναχωρίζω) A 48 a i, 69 d, 103 (H) I 56, 59
άνω  
A 94 f  (H) I 54,77

άνωθεν  
(άνωθεν) A 95 I a  (H) I 17,87

άνωθεν  
A 95 I a  (L) IG 1146.2. See also ἀνωθεν

ἀνώτερον  
(H) I 162

ἀξια  
(M) IG 1390.17&18&19&20&38

ἀξιών  
(L) IG 114.18, 1147.2

ἀξίως  
(L) IG 932.10 [ά]ξ-  (M) IG 1390.82

ἀξιῶν  
(Rare form of ἀξιῶν) See ἀξίῶν, ἀξιῶντες

ἀξιολογοῦσαι  
(L) IG 545.7, 547.8&12, 549.10, 602.16 -ω[τάτης], 653 b 10, 842.7 -ω[τάτης]

ἀξιολογοῦσαν  
(L) IG 140 (SEG 616 a) 1, 464.3, 500 4 [ἀξιόμα]τον, 504.2, 525.2, 534.2, 539.2, 541.9, 542.4 -ο[λογοτάτος], 543.5, 544.13, 545.2 [ά]ξιο-, 558.2 ἀξ(ολογοῦσαν) 559.3 ἀξ(ολογοῦσαν), 563.3, 653.2 -τάτον], 1247.4, 1248.5 -γ[ωτός], SEG add. 806 a 2-3

ἀξιολογοῦσαν  
See ἀξιολογοῦσαν, -ωτάτης, -ωτάτου, -ωτάτον, ὀτάτον, -ωτάτων

ἀξιολογοῦσαν  
(L) IG 140 (SEG 616 a) 1, 464.3, 500 4 [ἀξιόμα]τον, 504.2, 525.2, 534.2, 539.2, 541.9, 542.4 -ο[λογοτάτος, 543.5, 544.13, 545.2 [ά]ξιο-, 558.2 ἀξ(ολογοῦσαν) 559.3 ἀξ(ολογοῦσαν), 563.3, 653.2 -τάτον], 1247.4, 1248.5 -γ[ωτός], SEG add. 806 a 2-3

ἀξιολογοῦσαν  
See ἀξιολογοῦσαν, -ωτάτης, -ωτάτου, -ωτάτον, -ωτάτων

ἀξιολογοῦσαν  
(L) IG 472.6, 527.11, 596.9, 653 b 5

ἀξιολογοῦσαν  
(ἀξιολογοῦσα) A 74 a  (L) IG 1175.5 -ο[γμα]τω

ἀξιολογοῦσαν  

ἀξιον  
(L) IG 977.11, 1524.33, SEG 26 456.5. (M) IG 1370.33 [ἀ]ξ-

ἀξίος  
(From *ἀκ-τι-ος cf. Lat. agina and Greek ἀγιόν "weigh").  
(L) IG 1144.22. (M) IG 1432.34. See also ἀξία, ἀξίαν, ἀξίας, ἀξίων, ἀξίοις

ἀξίου  
(L) IG add. 607.8 -οι[οὺ]

ἀξίους  
(L) IG 935.6, 1146.51-2, SEG 468.26

ἀξιοχρέως  
A 25 c II iii, 26 a I  (L) IG 1208.13 -ο[χρεόνας] &21

ἀξιῶν  
See ἀξιῶν

ἀξίων  
(ἡξίων from ἀξιῶν) (M) IG V ii 419.9 (Phigalia)

ἀξιῶντες  
(ἀξιῶντες from ἀξιῶν) A 28 c I  (M) IG V ii 419.5 (Phigalia) [ἄ]ξ-
**άξως** (L) IG 19.2 -ω[ς], 26.5, 481.7, 505.3, 506.6, 594.6, 1111.10 [άξως] 811, 1335.4, 1336.4 ἀξ[ως], 1523.7, SEG add. 812 (IG 584) 8 [άξως], SEG add. 812 a 8 ἀ[ξως], SEG 2 60.9. (M) IG 1426.3 ἀξ[ος], SEG 23 208.10

**άους** (άους?)*? A 24 c V Alc. 3.2 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1

**άοι** (From άοι "singer") A 24 c V Alc. 14(a) 2 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. v 510 W (which gives ἀοίς))

"song", root as ἀοίς) See άοις

**άοικφμος** (άοικφμος "herald who announces singers")* (L) IG 1314.15 [ά]οικφ-

**άοιδατος** (Superl. of άοιδας = άοιδιομός "sung of, famous")
(L) SEG 773.13

**άοιδετέρα** (From άοιδες - "tuneful") Alc. 1.97

**άοικφως** A 24 c I (M) IG 1370.22

**άπ'** (άπ') A 69 a I (L) IG 730.15, SEG 491.2, 810.5. (M) SEG 974.9. (H) I 75,77,79,81,82,84; Alc. 16.5 (Μελόν θ? = Strabo X 2.22)

**άπαγγελον** (άπαγγελον from ἀπαγγέλω) A 98 a (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80

**άπαγως** See ἀπαγωνις

**άπαβοζιος** Hesych. (α 5697) A 35 c, 39 ἐμπελας. Λάκωνες /άπαβοζιος· ἐμπελας H:Guyetus. For ἀπαβοζιος with θ for ρ, cf. ἀπαβοζιος Eur. Cycl. 490 etc. Latte suggests this may come from Alcman./

**άπ' άκρας μάχη** Hesych. (α 5736) A 69 a I ἦ ἐνδος κρᾶς ἐνα μάχη. Λάκωνες

**άπαλας** (άπαλης)* Alc. 3.80 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

**άπαλαστίζει** Hesych. (α 5754)* A 42, 103 ὁμόσαλ. Λάκωνες /άπαλαστίζει H:Heringa cf. α 8180 ἄπαλαστίζει· ὁμόσαλ. The Attic form would be ἄπαλαστίζει, cf. ἄπαλαστίζει in Hdt. I 136 etc. (Schmidt suggests that ΑΠΑΛΑΣΤΙΖΕΙ was written for ΑΠΑΛΑΣΤΙΖΕΙ) /

**άπαλος** Alc. 3.10 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 [άπα]α-

**άπαλόν** Alc. 3.68 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii ὁ[ν]

**άπαλός** (Et. uncertain, but the -αλος suffix is found in ὁμολος etc.) See ἀμόλας, ἀπαλός, ἀπάλον

**άπαν** (L) IG 1114.9. (M) SEG 23 206.6

**άπανεσον** Hesych. (α 5774) κάλεσον. Λάκωνες /cf. α 5771 ἀπανεν· καλετ, α 5772 ἀπανετ· καλετ,
διάνεισιν cont. β 202 βακανέει· παρακαλεί and β 319 βακανεει· καλεί, a curious group! The origin is unknown./

ἀκαντα (L) SEG 922.19, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.26 τ [a]

ἀκαντας (L) IG 565.5

ἀκαντάσσαν (From ἀκαντάσσω, cf. ἀντάσσω "come opposite to, meet face to face"). (M) IG 1427.8

ἀκαντησσαν (From ἀκαντησσας) (L) IG 1145.26

ἀκαντιδίζοντα (From ἀκαντιδίζω "meet") (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.3-4, cf. foll.

ἀκαντιδίζοντα (From ἀκαντιδίζω) A 103 (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.2, cf. above

ἀκάντων (L) IG 1208.55

ἀκας (ἀ from *ἀμ and -ας from root of πηγυμι. For -ας ending cf. οδός, λύς etc.) (L) SEG 495.5

ἀκαξινυλ (ἀκαξινωτος fut. from ἀκάνω) A 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 102

ἀκαρτόνυν Hesych. (a 5821) ἀγοξηρόσσεοιν. Ταραντίνου (Kaibel 73)
/From ἀρτών - see in WL with note. Cf. also a 5822 ἀγαρναται [ὁλο]τάξαι, 7540 ἀρτοναι· διαθέται and 7541 ἀρτονθήναι· ψαρακεκασθήσηαι. /

ἀκας (ἀ from *ἀμ + ἀς) Alc. 119 from Hephast. Ench. vii 3 p.22 Consbr. See also ἄκαν, ἄκαντα, ἄκανθας, ἄκαντων, ἄκαδος, ἄκασι, ἄκασιν

ἀκάσις (L) IG 597.5, SEG 803.10

ἀκάσι (L) IG 561.7

ἀκασίν (ἀκασι.) A 71 b (L) IG 535.8, 971.12, 1144.20, SEG 26 456.4

ἀκαφύλητον Hesych. (a 5855) ἀλκυνας κόρδονον ("kneading trough") λιθώνιν, εν ἐλ πέμουσιν, ἤν ἀκτης καλόθυνεν /Unexplained, although α 8695 (ἀφυλέται) may be related. For ἀμεύουσιν Musurus conjectures μάτισσαν, and Latte πλύνουσιν. For ἀκτη Schmidt quotes some possibly relevant glosses, α 1577 στάγνα· κόρδονον, 1648 στάτα· μάκτα (cod. μακρ), 1650 στάτε· κόρδοςος, but the reading is very uncertain and the word remains unexplained. /

ἀκαφύλτων Hesych. (a 5858) A 10 b? σταφυλτόνος. ἀλκυνας /σταφυλτόνος is "carrot" or "insect". The word is unexplained. Valckenaer reads ἀκάφυλτωρ, Ahrens (p.123) ἀγαφύλτωρ and Schmidt ἀκαφύλτωρ. Latte suggests ἀκυλόςων ("strainer"), with the alternative reading ἀκε-, but the word is probably corrupt, and remains unexplained./
άπεδεύχθη (From ἀποδεύκτημι) (M) SEG 23 206.18-19

άπεδεύχθη (From ἀποδεχόμαι) (L) IG 1147.16

άπέδειλος ("unshod") Alc. 1.15 [ἀπέδειλος-

άπεδότο (From ἀποδέομαι) (L) IG 1340.1 [ἀπέδειλος-

άπεδωκαν (ἀπεδώκασαν from ἀποδώκαμι) A 99 ε (M) IG p. XI 119, IG V ii 419.3-4 ἀπεδώκασαν]

άπελθοντα (From ἀπελθέω) (M) IG 1390.40. Cf. foll.

άπελθοντας ( "") (M) IG 1390.43

άπερίτος (= ἀπερίτος from the IE root *per-, as in περίπατος.) A 116 g See ἀπέριτον

άπερω (ἀπερόω from ἀπερόω "boundless, infinite") A 74 a (T) Philol. 11

άπεκατεστάσαμες (ἀποκατεστάσαμεν from ἀποκαταστήσημι)* A 98 b, 99 c (H) II 22

άπελαινω See ἀπέλαιον

άπελευθερος (L) IG 676.9 [ἀ]πελευθερος, 1208.59 -ο[ς]. (M) IG 1431.40. See also ἀπελευθέρων

άπελευθέρων (L) IG 1208.54 [ἀπελευθέρων-

άπελθω (From ἀπελθόμαι) (L) IG 816.5

άπελλάξειν Hesych. (a 5933) A 8 b, 34.5 ἐκχλησιάζειν. Άδηκωνες

/άπελλάξειν H:Henricus Stephanus. Cf. foll.:

άπελλάξω ("to hold ἀπελλάξω") A 8 b, 34.5 See foll.

άπελλάοι A 8 b, 34.5 Plut. Lyc. 6.2, in the "Great Rhetra" has ὡραις ἐς ὠραν ἄπελλαζεν μεταξὺ Βαβυλώνων τε καὶ Κυσσάκων, and at 6.3 to τὸ δ’ ἄπελλαζεν ἐκκήνησάτευν. Also IG 1144.21 and 1146.41 (both Gythium, I B.C.) have ἔδειξε τῷ δαμών ἐν ταῖς μεγάλαις ἄπελλαξις, and for other specifically Laconian evidence, see ἄπελλαζεν in WL.

Other possibly relevant material is found in the Hesychian glosses:

a 5944 ἄπελλαζεν ἐκκήνησάτευν. ἄρχαρεςταί
a 6823 [ἄπελλαζεν ἐκκήνησάτευν. ἰωνες]
a 5950 ἄπελλαζεν ἐκκήνησάτευν
a 5945 ἄπελλαζεν ἐκκήνησάτευν
ε 2143 ἐλλαζεν καθέδρα. Άδηκωνες

The Labyadae inscription, Buck no. 52 (Delphi, IV B.C.) has a gathering called the ἄπελλαζεν in lines A 31,36, B 4, D 3, at which gifts called ἄπελλαζεν were offered (A 4,25,31,44,47,51,54, B 5,46). Also there was a month ἄπελλαζεν in several Dorian states - s.v. in WL.

From this evidence it might be assumed that the ἄπελλαζεν was the official name for the political
assembly at Sparta, known elsewhere as the ἀλέξαλα or ἐκκλησία. Yet there is evidence that it was not quite so simple:

A) Other writers such as Herodotus, Xenophon and Thucydides never use the term for the assembly carrying out the day to day political activities - see ἀλέξαλα, ἐκκλησία, ἔυλλογον etc. in WL. Even when Thucydides actually quotes the proposed settlement offered by the Spartans to Argos (Thuc. I 67), he says ἔδοξε ταύτην ἐκκλησίαν.

B) Plutarch says that the ἀσέλλαι were to be held ὡραι ἐξ ὤραν, a phrase recurring again in IG IV (2) f. 128, an inscription of Isyllus at Epidaurus, in the sense of "year by year". But Isyllus is a late source and, while he may have copied from the Rhetra, he did not necessarily get the sense right. Thuc. I 67 says that, at the time of the siege of Potidaea, the Lacedaemonians summoned the allies and ἔυλλογον σφῶν αὐτῶν κοιώναντες τὸν ἐξεθάτα λέγειν ἐκείνουν, to which the scholiast has added τὸν ἐξεθάτα λέγειν ἔυλλογον ὅτι ἐν ταυτελήνω ἐγύγγυτο ὅτι. Wade-Gery, Essays p. 46, accepts the translation "yearly" for ὡραι ἐξ ὤραν, and reconciles the difference by suggesting that there were μεγάλα ἀσέλλαι every year, and smaller ones monthly. But this still would not account for the assemblies held for particular occasions, e.g. when foreign ambassadors from Acanthia and Apollonia came before the ἐκκλησία, Xen. Hell. V 2.11. Chrimes, p. 423, thinks that ὡραῖς ἐξ ὤραν, which she translates as "from season to season", is indefinite and deliberately so, in order that the assembly could meet with increasing frequency as business increased. But this would surely have required considerable foresight, and anyway the scholiast to Thuc. I 67 apparently thought that the meetings were held regularly. Hammond, JHS 70 1950 43, translated the phrase as "for ever, in perpetuity". But in spite of all these suggestions, Isyllus' "yearly" still seems to be the most likely explanation, in which case the ἀσέλλαι must have been distinct from the monthly assemblies described by Thucydides.

C) The Labyadae inscription mentions both a ἀλεξάλα and the άσελλα, and they are not the same assembly. Provisions for the arrangements at the άσελλα were taken at the ἀλεξάλα, but the άσελλα themselves were a gathering of the phratry similar, as Buck p. 242, points out, to the Apaturia at Athens (see Ditt. Syll. 921). At both of these festivals children were introduced to the phratry, and offerings made by their parents, called μεοῦ and χούρευα at Athens, but ἀσέλλατα at Delphi. It is not necessarily the case that the άσελλα at Sparta were identical to
those at Delphi, but it is a fair assumption that they may have been related. Sparta was supposed to have received many of its institutions from the Pythia at Delphi, and it is probable that they had common origins (N.B. Plut. 6.3 τος τ' ἀπελλαγμένον ἐκκλησιάσεως, συν τὴν ἀρχὴν καὶ τὴν αἴτιαν τῆς πολιτείας εἰς τὸν Πυθιανὸν ἄφθος). Also Plutarch says φυλαὶ φυλάξαντα καὶ ἔθνα ὑμνῶν, which suggests a gathering based on tribal and regional divisions (cf. also II 362 f. κριν' ἄνδρας κατὰ φυλα, κατὰ φυλήσας, Αγάμεμνον κτλ.). And the Labydæae festival was an annual gathering (ἀντί ρέτες at A 45, cf. A 50-51, where, if the parents failed to bring the ἀπελλαγμα at the stipulated time, they had to bring them τῷ ἱστότοι ἁρέτες instead), which would confirm the translation of ἀπελλαγμας ἕξ ἔθνων.

If this interpretation is correct and the ἀπελλαγμα at Sparta were tribal gatherings similar to those of the Labydæae festival at Delphi, this does not necessarily mean that they had no political significance. Several possible political activities could be envisaged - the ratification of certain laws, or the confirmation in office of the gerontes (after their "childish" election), - although there is no sure evidence. But it was a much larger assembly than the monthly ἀλλα, and must have been too unwieldy to concern itself with the day to day political policies. It is therefore true to say that the ἀπελλαγμα were an ἐκκλησιά, but of a very special type, and every ἐκκλησιά/ἀλλα could not be described as ἀπελλαγμα.

Plutarch also records that the ἀπελλαγμα were held μεταξά Βαβύκας τε καὶ Κυακλώνος, explaining τὴν δὲ Βαβύκαν... καὶ τοῦ Κυακλώνα νῦν Ούνουντα προσαγορεύουσιν; Ἀριστοτέλης δὲ (fr. 536) τὸν μὲν Κυακλώνα ποταμὸν, τὴν δὲ Βαβύκαν γέφυραν. (He also repeats the same phrase in Plut. Pelop. 17 - οὖς ὁ Εὐρώτης οὖσ' ὁ μεταξά Βαβύκας καὶ Κυακλώνος τότος ἄνδρας ἐκφέρεται μακητάς κτλ. For the derivation of Βαβύκα s.v. in WL.) Wade-Gery, p.38 n.1, suggests that the lacuna should be omitted, reading "They now call Babyka-and-Knakion 'Oinos', and Aristotle says Knakion is a river and Babyka a bridge". Several commentators, e.g. Michell p.141, locate the site as the whole Eurotas valley, but A.J. Beattie, probably correctly, takes the siting to be more specific. In fact, he believes it was in a triangular stretch of flat land on the east side of the river, between the foot-hills and the river and tapering from the Oinous to the ford below Therapane (cf. Lycophron, Alexandra 550 f. ἡ πολλὰ ἡ Βελεμνα Κυπρικῷ πόροι ἀραφέως τόμῳς αἰστῶν ἐκάλεται). There were no buildings in this area (cf. Plut. Lyc. 6.4 οὔτε Καστάξων οὐδὲν οὔτ' ἄλλης τυχός κατασκευῆς), and the area was large enough to accommodate
Finally, something must be said about the origin of the word ἄξελλας. Plutarch saw a relation with the name of the god Ἀπελλών, the Doric for Apollo. But modern philologists think that it would be morphologically more likely that Ἀπελλών should derive from ἄξελλας rather than vice versa, although the origin of Ἀπελλών/Ἀπόλλων is very uncertain (he may have evolved from a Hittite god). Suggestions for the origin of ἄξελλας include a) from IE *n, as in ἐν + *pel-, cf. Lat. pello, where ἄξελλα > ἄξελλας; b) a link with Lat. appello, so that the ἄξελλας are a gathering of the "called out"; c) from *telw (cf. oὐλαμοῦς in WL), which would give Lesb. ἄξ-ἐλλω, Hom. ἐξέω, but the Lac. form could be expected to be *tel-; d) perhaps the most likely explanation is found in the Hesychian gloss ἔλλας καθέδρα. Ἄξονες, see in WL.

For further discussion of the ἄξελλας see Oliva p.91 ff. (together with all the references given there); Wade-Gery, Essays p.37 ff.; Kiechle, p. 142 ff.; Chrimes, p.412 and 475 ff.; N.G.S. Hammond, JHS 70 1950 43; Tsopanakis, La rètre de Lyc.; Ehrenberg, Hermes 59 1924 34 ff. and 68 1933 296.

See also ἄκελλας and cf. ἄκελλας ὁ ἄπελλας and Ἄπελλατος.

(Name of a month. It is found in several West Greek states, e.g. at Delphi, SGDI 1721; Epidaurus, IG IV 925.1; as well as at Heraclea; and cf. Ἄπελλατον at Tenos, IG 12(5) 872.15.) A 8 b, 34.5 (H) I 2. See also Ἄπελλατος

ἄκελλας A 8 b, 34.5 (L) IG 1144.21, 1146.41

'Ἀπελλατος A 8 b, 34.5, 74 a (H) I 95

ἄκεμετρήσαμες (ἄκεμετρήσαμεν from ἄκομετρέω) A 99 c (H) II 18

ἄκπερ (ἄκπερ from δόσπερ = δόσπερ) * Ar. Lys. 84,1000,1003, 1255,1312

ἥκπερ (ἄκπερ) * A 37 b i (L) IG 222.7 [h?]-ἄκπερ

ἀκεραγαίαν ("working off" - of a debt) (H) IG 1390.78

ἄκρυκε (From ἄκρυκω) (Alc.) 171 from Et. Sym. cod. V ap EM 116.22 (note 327 E-F)

ἀκέρχομαι See ἄκελλας

ἀκεσσόξεν Hesych. (a 6051) A 22 b, 71 b, 103 ἄκεσσεν. ἄκεσσες /ἀκέσσωσεν H: Musurus. Cf. ε 537 ἐδάφους ὁ ὑπενόησα
άκεσσίζεων cont. and 7192 εὐθοςας αποστέλλας

+άκεσουσήρ

Hesych. (a 6052) A 10 b, 34.6, 39, 114 c
άκεσσίζεων αδίκων
Heinæius conjectured ἀκεσοῦνταρ, ἀκεσώνης. It is possibly a corrupt form from ὁμός, cf. ἀκεσίζεων above, or it might derive from ἀκοστεῖος, cf. foll./

άκεσοῦσα (OCT and the Loeb text have -ου, but Buck p.116.144 b reads -ου. ἀκεσοῦντα and ἀκεσώνης are alternative forms of the aorist passive from ἀκοστεῖον "he is gone off". For the aorist in ἀ see Buck p.116.)
A 10 b, 34.6, 104 b

άκεσταλκαμεν (From ἀκοστέλλω) (L) IG p. XIV 3 [ἀτ]ε-

άκεσταλκαμεξ (ἀκεστάλκαμεν from ἀκοστέλλω) A 99 c (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80

άκέσταν (ἀκέστησαν from ἀφωστιμυ) A 99 e (H) II 26

άκεσχλεν (ἀκέσχλεσα from ἀδοκιμέω) A 71 b (L) IG 1249.22 -σχ[υ]τεν

άκευχαριστών (From ἀκεύχαριστῶν "show gratitude") (L) IG 1145.35

άκεφηνεν (ἀκέφηνεν from ἀκοφαίνω) A 71 b (M) IG 1370.13 [ἀτ]ε-

άκεχελ (From ἀκέχω) (L) IG 1340.5 [ἀκέχε]ε?

άκέχοντας ( " " ) (H) I 75,77,79,81,82,83

άκέχω See ἀκέχελ, ἀκέχοντας

+ἀκηκολλυρισεν Hesych. (a 6144) A 71 b ἐν τῷ παραβεβληθαί ἀκέστροφε. Αδίκων
Unexplained/

ἀκηλαυν (Doric imperfect of ἀκελαυνω, as if from ἀκελω, cf. ἀκηλαυνον (although perhaps ἀκηλαυν = ἀκηλαυνον should be read).) A 24 c 1, 111 h Ar. Lys. 1001 (OCT -αιν)

ἀκηρυτων (ἀκεχρύτων from ἀκεχρύτως = ἀκεχρύσως "boundless, immense") A 11 g Alc. 7.14 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta fr. 1 -ηρ[η]τι-


ἀκοσαλτευκυτα (ἀμφοσαλτευκυτα from ἀμφοσαλτεύω) A 42, 64 II (L) SEG add. 677 c 2-3
ἀκλας  Hesych. (a.6219) ὀποθήματος εἴδος [Ἀκλαν]κυκου]  
Bk 205.30 has: ἀκλας ὀποθήματος εἴδος Ἀκλανκυκου. ἀνάγεται δὲ ἀπὸ τοῦ ἀκλας καὶ οὗ τετεχνευμένως γεγενήθαι. ἀκλας δὲ οὗ ἄκλως καὶ οὐ περίφερον περὶ τὰς κατασκευὰς. (Similar in EM 123.18 s.v. ἀκλας).  
Bk 425.12 has ἀκλας Ἀκλας Ἀκλας Ἀκλας Ἀκλας Ἀκλας  Ἐκ τοῦ μεσοπλαστικῶν ὀνόματος καλεσθαί. (Similar in Harp. 26.5 Bekker)

ἀξό  (cf. Lat. ab etc.) (L) IG 18 A 12, 18 B 7813&14, 39.26, with 154 others in (L), (M) and (H) inscriptions in IG, SEG, REG and relevant inscriptions in Schwyzer and Buck. Also Alc. 1.86; Alc. 3.7 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 [ἀξό]; Alc. 50 (b) from Hephaest Ench. xiv 6, p.46 Consbr.

ἀξοβαλλεται (From ἀξοβαλλω) (L) IG 931.15 -ετ[ν]
ἀξοβιώθαις (From ἀξοβιωθα) (L) IG 818.2 [ἀξοβιώθαις]
ἀξογνωράσκω See ἀξογνωράσκων, ἀξογνωράσκων
ἀξογνωράσκωντι (ἀξογνωράσκωντι ἀξογνωράσκων) A 99 d i (H) I 170
ἀξογνωράσκωντι (ἀξογνωράσκων τοῦ ἀξογνωράσκων) A 99 d i (H) I 148
ἀξόγονον (L) IG 469.5, 477.4 [ἀξόγονον], 488.9, 1238.9, 1239.5. (M) IG 1449.4, 1452.13
ἀξογράφω See ἀξογράφατο, γραφαμένους, γραφαμένος, γραφασθω, γραφοναι, γραφαμενων
ἀξογράφατο (From ἀξογράφω) (L) IG 20 A 4
ἀξογραφαμένους ( " " ) (L) IG 20 A 6
ἀξογραφαμένους ( " " ) (M) IG 1421.8
ἀξογραφασθω ( " " ) (M) IG 1421.3-4 ἀπο[γραφασθω]
ἀξογραφοναι ( " " ) (L) IG 19.19 -οντ[αι]
ἀξογραφαμένων ( " " ) (L) IG 18 A 12 ἀπο[γραφαμένων]
[ἀξόδαςάδεθο] See [ἐνυφ]άσθενο
ἀπωδεξελιγμένας (From ἀπωδεξελιγμυ] (H) I 132
ἀπωδεξελιγμένου ( " " ) (M) IG 1452.2
ἀπωδεξελιγμυ] See ἀπωδεξελιγμυ, ἀπωδεξελιγμένας, ἀπωδεξελιγμύνων, ἀπωδεξελιγμένου, ἀπωδεξελιγμυντι
ἀπωδεξελιγμυντι (ἀπωδεξελιγμυντι 3 pl. imperat. from ἀπωδεξελιγμυ] A 101 a (H) IG 1390.99
ἀπωδεξισελ (From ἀπωδεξισελ) (L) SEG 471 (IG 12) 11, -δεξισεļ[ες]
ἀποδεξεῖας (ἀποδεξεῖας) Α·80 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438,9

ἀποδεξέων (L) IG 1145.34

ἀποδεξέως See ἀποδεξεῖας, -δεξέως, -δεξέων

ἀποδεξεῖωντες (ἀποδεξεῖωσι from ἀποδεξεύωμαι) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.81

ἀποδέκτην (From ἀποδέκτης) (L) IG 495.4

ἀποδεξαμένου (From ἀποδέχομαι) (M) IG 1432.9

ἀποδεξαμένου ( " " ) (M) IG 1432.14

ἀποδεξασθαί ( " " ) (M) IG 1432.13

ἀποδεξηταί ( " " ) (M) IG p. XI 129

ἀποδέχομαι See ἀποδεξαμένην, ἀποδεξαμένου, -δεξασθαί, -δεξηταί, ἀποδεχόμεθα

ἀποδεχόμεθα (From ἀποδέχομαι) (M) IG 1361.9

ἀποδελδόμεν (ἀποδελδόμα from ἀποδελδώμα) A 109 b iii (M) IG 1379.30

ἀποδελδόντες (From ἀποδελδώμα) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 16

ἀποδελδόντων ( " " ) (L) IG 19.4 -δόν[tων]

ἀποδελδόθα ( " " ) (L) IG 26.12

ἀποδελδῶ ( " " ) (H) I 109

ἀποδελδῶμαι See ἀπεδελδώματο, ἀπεδελδώμαν, ἀποδελδόμεν, -δελδόντες, -δελδόντων, -δελδόθα, -δελδότα, -δελδώτα, -δελδών, -δόμεν, -δόντες, -δόντω, -δοῦσ, -δοῦνται

ἀποδελδόντη (ἀποδελδόσι from ἀποδελδώμα) A 99 d i (H) I 101

ἀποδελδώτη (ἀποδελδώσι from ἀποδελδώμα) A 40 a, 99 b (L) IG 11.2, 932.10 -δ[δωτί]

ἀποδελδώντες (ἀποδελδώνα from ἀποδελδύω (from *δέλ-νεφ-ω, similar in form to *κλ-νεφ-ω) meaning "thresh corn", cf. ἀποδελδύως in Hdt. II 14,) A 99 d i (H) I 102

ἀποδοθέν (From ἀποδεδώμα) (L) SEG 851.3 ἀπ[οδοθέν]

ἀποδόμεν (ἀποδοτόναι from ἀποδεδωμα) A 109 b 111 Ar. Lys. 1163; Thuc. V 77.3

ἀποδόντες (From ἀποδεδώμα) (L) IG 1175.8 -όντες[ς]

ἀποδόντω (ἀποδόντων 3 pl. imperat. from ἀποδεδώμα) A 101 a (M) IG 1379.7 -δ[ντώ] 1390.498538941118-δ[ντ][ω], 1498.11
ἀκοδόσει (From ἀκοδόσεις) (L) IG 14.4, (M) SEG 974.34 [ἀκοδόσει]
ἀκοδόσεις (From ἀκοδοδόσεις) (L) IG 550.6
ἀκοδόνταν ( " " ) (H) I 106
ἀκοδόνει (ἀκοδόνηι from ἀκοδονηισκω). The reading is from Buck, No. 70, although he may be wrong and it should read as the following.) A 4 a (L) IG V ii 159 A 3 (Tegea)
ἀκοδόνει (ἀκοδόνηι from ἀκοδονηισκω - cf. above.) A 106 c iii (H) I 151
ἀκοδόνες (From ἀκοττήμαλ) Alc. 101, from Athen. XIV 637 a p.406.1
ἀκοδόνεςθωσαν (ἀκοδόνεςθων from ἀκοττήμαλ) A 101 b (M) IG 1390.14
ἀκόθεται ("place into which misshapen children were thrown"). See Plut. Lyc. 16.2, p.25.18
ἀκόθευ (ἀκόθευ from ἀκοττήμαλ) A 25 c III Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 D 20, p.220.20
ἀκόκημων (From ἀκοκήμως) (L) IG 452 (SEG 771) 5
ἀκοκαθωτάσθω (ἀκοκαθωτάσθων 3 pl. imperat. from ἀκοκαθωτήμαλ) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.57
ἀκοκαθωτήμαλ See ἀκεκαθωτάσαμες, ἀκοκαθωτάσθω, ἀκοκακαθωτάσαντες, κατακαθωτάσαες, κατακαθωτάσαντες, κατακαθωτάσαντα
ἀκοκακαθωτάσαντες (ἀκοκακαθωτήμαντες from ἀκοκαθωτήμαλ)* (H) II 27
ἀκοκακαθωτάσει (ἀκοκακαθωτάσει fut. from ἀκοκαθωτήμαλ)* A 102 b (H) I 174
ἀκοκακαθωτάσαντες (ἀκοκακαθωτάσαντες from ἀκοκαθωτήμαλ)* A 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 149
ἀκοκακαθωτήμαντα (From ἀκοκαθωτήμαλ) (L) IG 1160.3 -σ[τη]σ-, p. XIII 143 [ἀκοκ]ακη-
ἀκοκεκφαμες (ἀκοκεκφαμες from ἀκοκήμως "stoop away from the wind". Only found here, although χωφός "stooping" is more common.) A 99 c Ar. Lys. 1003 (OCT ἐκτη-) ἀποκλωτετ (Hesych. (a 6390) ἀποκλωτετ. Ταρανττον (Kaibel No. 74) /Possibly related to ἀποκλωτετ (Latte) or to χωφός "prune", but these are just guesses./
ἀπόκρήμνα (M) IG 1431.22
ἀπόκρήμνον (M) IG 1431.37-8
ἀπόκρήμνος ("steep, precipitous" - same root as κρήμνηι (for κρήμνηι?) and κρήμμαι "hang"). See ἀπόκρημνα, ἀπόκρημνον, ἀπόκρημνων


diēmēnai

(IG 1431.21 [ἀ]πο-

diēnēstai

(From diēmēnai) (SEG 922.21

diēme

(ἀποκωλύτων subj. from ἀποκωλύς) A 106 c i

(IG 1390.105 [ἀ]πο-

diēmēnai

(ἀποκωλύτων 3 pl. imperat. from ἀποκωλύς) A 101 a

(IG 1390.41

See ἀποκωλύτων

See ἀπολαμβάνοντας

See ἀπολαμβάνοντας from ἀπολαμβάνω) A 48 a ii

(IG 1429.8 ἀλ[ουν]

See ἀπολελέχθαι

See ἀπολελέχθαι

Hesych. (a 6448) ἀποστρέφειν, ἄκωνες /cf. a 6464? (ἀπολον- ἀστρεφες, βαρθ. ἀκώντου). Latte takes the root as τολ.-/

(Valmin takes this as a rare Ionian reduplicated form of ἀπολέγομαι (Valmin 1928/9 p.142/3 no. 11). Compare with ἀπολελεχθέναι in Hdt. VII 40, and contrast with ἀπελεγμέναι in Xen. Eq. Mag. 8.12. The sense is "to choose for oneself".) A 105 e ii (SEG 1025.4 [ἀ]πο-

Hesych. (a 6444) ἡ τοῦ δανάτου γραφή. Ταραντίζουν /Latte suggests a relation to ἀπάλλυμι, but admits that the form is suspect. Certainly the -νος ending is unusual. (cf. Kaibel p.205.75). /

See ἀπολελεκυτα, ἀπολέκτη

(From ἀπάλλυμι) (REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.9 ἀπολ[ου]λ-

(From ἀπολογοῦμαι) (IG 4.5. (M) IG add. 1432.3 [ἀπο]-, cf. foll.

(ἀπολογοῦσθαι from ἀπολογοῦμαι) A 101 b

(IG 1390.48, cf. above

"unpaid arrears"? (M) IG 1434.1

(ἀπωλόλια pl. pf. of ἀπάλλυμι) A 98 a (H) I 39

See ἀπεμετρήσεις

(Schwyzer DGE 37 p.12 - "Interpretatio maxime dubia". It probably comes from πουέω, which has a Doric aorist ἐπονάει, cf. Pl. Ol. VI 11 κονοθεία.) A 35 e, 98 a

(L) IG 920.2 (Sellasia, VII or VI B.C.)

See ἀπόνωσις

(M) IG 1370.10 -ν[ω]ς
Hesych. (a 6550) A 97 c ἐμπλοκαί. Ἀδικωνες
/ἐμπλοκαί is "braiding". It is strange that ἄπο and ἐν should apparently have the same meaning here.

(From ἀπορρολλούσα) (L) IG 732.3

(Μ) SEG 23 202.2

See ἀπορροής, ἀπορρομένων

(ἄπορος ὅπως ὅπως ἄπορος = ἄπορος, cf. Eubulus 141.)
A 38 a i (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267

(ἄπορομεν from ἄπορος) A 3 b, 99 c Xen. Hell. I 1.23

(Derived from ἄπορος "place whence water flows", so
probably "watershed" or "spring").
A 28 a III, 67 a iv, 72 a (H) I 17, 22, 27, 32, 56, 87

(ἀπορομενου from ἄπορος) A 74 a (T) Philol. 11

See ἀπεσφῶ and note to ἀπεσφυήρο

(ἀποστελλομένους from ἀποστέλλω) A 66 a i
(M) SEG 974.3

(From ἀποστέλλω) (L) SEG 851.3

(From ἀποστατὴρας) A 114 c Plut. Lyc. 6.8, p.10.14
This is from the addition to the Great Rhetra, and
Plutarch explains ἀποστατὴρας ἥμεν with "τοῦτο ἐστὶ
μὴ κυροῦν, ἀλλὰ δῶς ἀφύστασαν καὶ διαλύειν τὸν
δῆμον". See also ἀφύστασαν in WL.

(From ἀποστέλλω) (M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 4 [ἀποσταλ]έ-

(ἀποστάσιος) (ἀποστάσιος from ἀπόστασις) A 80 a
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.9

(The meaning is uncertain here, perhaps for ἀποστητήρ
from ἀφύστηρ, "let him stand apart"). A 9 (L) IG 1155.8

(From ἀποστέλλω) (L) IG 1336.20, SEG 468.20

( " " ) (M) SEG 12 371.7-8

( " " ) (L) SEG 469.1

( " " ) (L) IG 1336.5 [ἀ]ποστελ[λ]άσας

(ἀποστελλάτων from ἀποστέλλω) A 101 b (L) IG
932.18 [ἀ]

See ἀποσταλκαμεν, ἀποσταλκαμες, ἀποσταλλομένους,
ἀποσταλεῖτη, -σταλέντας, -στέλλω, -στελλατες,
-στελλάτων, -στελλάδος, -στελλάτων, -στέλλωσι

(ἀποστέλλωσι from ἀποστέλλω) A 71 b (L) SEG 468.26
(Accent as in IG. The meaning is uncertain (cf. foll.), perhaps it is "disturb, move". Bourguet, VIII p.57, takes it as an infinitive, with -στ- for -σθ-. Cf. also Boring p.30 f.) A 4 a, 25 b I, 63. (L) IG 1155.2

(From above) A 4 a, 25 b VI iiii (L) IG 1155.3-4 -ν[θ]ταl (accent as in IG)

See ἀπεδείξεν

(From ἀποτέλεστω) (M) IG 1390.61&76&79, 1421.6&12, 1470.4 -τει[σάτω], 1498.9

See ἀποδείξαν, ἀποδείξαναν, ἀπεδείξε

(From ἀποτέλεστω) (M) IG 1390.76

See ἀποτελεσάτω, ἀποτελεσετ, ἀποτυνσέτ

(M) IG 1390.84

See ἀπεφηνεν

(From ἀποφέρω) (L) IG 1208.23 [ἀποφέρε]ν

(From ἀποφθέγμη) (L) IG 726.4, cf. foll.

( ḏ " " ) (L) SEG 26 456.12, cf. above

Hesych. (a 6824) A 39, 114 ε ὁστήνης. ἀκάωνες

/ὁστήνης is "starting post in race". Ahrens, II p.77, reads ἀτείπ, i.e. ἀφείς, Valckenaer tries ἀσπίς and Latte, ἀτήρ. But the reading is uncertain and the word must be considered unexplained./

(M) SEG 23 206.14

(From ἀπρακτός) Alc. 82.1 from Athen. IX 373 e, p.316.12

(M) IG 1390.40&43

(L) REG 76 1963 Bull. 101 reads ἀπροκλο[υ], but SEG 28 404 emends to ἀγροκλο (see in WL)

(ἀπρόσκοπον "without stumbling, offence".) A 44

(L) IG 1145.22 [ἀπρόσ]κ-

("offering no excuse, unhesitating".) (L) IG 962.12, cf. foll.

(L) IG 1146.31, cf. above
ἄκροφασιςτῶς (L) IG 935.2 -ς[τως]

ἄκτω
See ἀφεταλ.

ἄκυρον
("without heat, unfermented") Alc. 92(a) from Athen. I 31 C, p. 72.16

ἄκυρος
("without fire") Alc. 17.3 from Athen. X 416 C, p. 405.26. See also ἄκυρον

ἄρα
See ἀρ'

ἄρασόντι
(Fut. of ἄρα, a form equivalent to ἄρα, whose fut. is ἄρασων, see Buck p. 126.161.5, who compares this with Cretan ἄραπον = ἄρατον. (The original root was athematic and the o of ἄρα developed from ο, but the origin of the α forms is not known. Other IE languages have presents in *y'o, e.g. Ir. airim.)) A 8 a, 99 d i, 102 c, 111 e (H) I 133

ἄρβαλη
Hesych. (a 6998) τῆγανον ὀστράκινον. Ταραντίνοι ἄρβαλην ἀταντίνοις ὀστράκινον is "frying-pan, saucepan". Theognostus in Cramer II 111.8 reads Τά δὲ τοῦ ἔλαιος συλλαβᾶς βαρύτον δὲ τοῦ τη ἐραμούνται ὀξον..... ἄρβαλην. Latte also quotes the Gloss. Lat. giving ἄρβαλον/

ἄρβυλλωσ
Hesych. (a 7003) A 33 b, 50 b ii λήθυθουν ("oil flask"). Δάκωνες /ἄρβυλλωσ H.Croenert (Oest. Jh. 11.191), cf. a 7547 ἄρβυλλωσ λήθυθον. Δωρεάς (see also EM 150 54(d)). But perhaps μ should remain, for it can sometimes represent λλ, see A 50 b ii and Bourguet 117.3. ἄρβυλλωσ means "bag, purse", made so as to draw close, so also "globular oil flask", as in Ar. Eq. 1094 etc./

ἄργυρον
(From ἄργυρος "silver cup, cup") Alc. 3.77 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3, col. ii

ἄργυρος
(ἄργυρον from ἄργυρου) A 9, 74 a (L) IG V ii 159 b 2 (Buck 70) (Tegea), IG V i 1 A & B passim

ἀργύρου (a)
(The noun from the root ἄργυ- , cf. Skt. अर्गुन "white" ,)(L) IG 962.10, 1208.21&37 ἄργυρον. (M) IG 1379.18. See also ἄργυρον, ὤμον, ὤτω

ἀργύρου (b)
(ἄργυρου from ἄργυρος) A 36 Alc. 1.55

ἀργυρίου
(From ἄργυρου) (L) IG 1208.12 [ἄργ.]γ- &24. (M) IG 1379.11&16&19, 1470.4

ἀργυρίῳ
(ἄργυρίου from ἄργυρου) A 74 a (L) IG 1340.4. (H) I 123,123,143,143,144,171

ἀργυροσκύπος
(M) IG 1390.48

ἀργυρόματα
("silver plate") A 114 d (M) IG 1390.38
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Definition</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ἀρόσοι</td>
<td>&quot;Ἀρόσοι. ἄργυς was &quot;brilliant white&quot; (cf. ἄργυφλον), and then &quot;swift, rapid&quot;, which became the name of a ship.) A 47 b (L) SEG 657.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρέσας</td>
<td>(From ἄρέσω) (L) IG 734.1</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρέσθαι</td>
<td>(2 aor. mid. infin. of σήμω) (M) IG 1399.13-14</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρέσκω</td>
<td>See ἄρέσας</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρεστόν</td>
<td>(M) IG 1379.31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρετά</td>
<td>(ἡ ἄρετή) (L) IG 27.22, 578.4, 724.3, 1565.2 (Delphi); (Alc.) 10(a) 12 from P. Oxy. XXIX Comment. in Melicos fr. i col. iii (col. ii in Page)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρεταν</td>
<td>(ἀρετήν) (L) IG 465.9</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρετας</td>
<td>(ἀρετής) (L) IG 456.3, 469.5, 480.6, 482.11, 483.5, 486.9, 488.7, 490.3, 507.4, 515.8, 606.6 ἄρετας, 625.3, 636.1, 654.4 ἄρετας, 931.26, 955.4, 971.10, SEG 761.4, 762.4 ἄρετας, 894 add. a (B) 2 ἄρετας, p. XIII 114, p. XIV 24. (M) IG 1353.4, 1395.4, 1432.19, 1453.3, 1457.3, 1458.6, 1459.2, p. XVII 74&amp;89, SEG 974.27 ἄρετας 985.6, 986.3, SEG 23 208, 21&amp;25, 211.4, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρετη</td>
<td>See ἄρετα, ἄρεταν, ἄρετας, ἄρετη, ἄρετην, ἄρετης</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρετην</td>
<td>(L) IG 547.3, 548.9, 730.2</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρετης</td>
<td>(L) IG 960.15</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρετής</td>
<td>(L) IG 455.15, 474.7, 512.9, 513.3, 517.8, 525.7, 534.6, 560.6, 569.7 ἄρετής, 586.9, 587.8, 589.16, 590.6, 592.5 ἄρετής, 597.5, 598.10, 599.8, 600.9, 601.11, 602.8, 610.11 ἄρετής, 960.11, 1168.6, 1176.6, 1178.5, 1186.22, SEG 803.10. (M) IG 1383.4 ἄρετής, 1428.5, p. XVII 69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἅρην</td>
<td>(Ἡρην was the IE word for &quot;lamb&quot;, cf. Arm. gain etc.) See ἄρνας</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ἀρήνη</td>
<td>EM 141.1 τόλμης τῆς Μεσημβρίας. ἔξωρηματικός, Ἀρήνην ἔβαν. παρὰ τὸ ἄρη. Ἀρήνη, εὐροτρίαστος γάρ. ὡς οὖν εὐσώφ σαγηνή, καὶ λάμβω λαμπηήν, σῶτο καὶ τοῦτο.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ἄρητήρος</td>
<td>(ἀρητήρος &quot;one who prays, priest&quot;. The root *ἀρη- gave ἄρη in Att. and ἄρη in Ion.) A 114 c (L) IG 455.14 ἄρητήρος</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ἄρηθμησάντων</td>
<td>(ἀρηθμησάντων 3 pl. imperat. of ἄρηθμω) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.51</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ἀριθμητική (ἀριθμητικὴ)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.19, 436.1

ἀριθμόν (H) I 149,170,174,175

ἀριθμός (H) I 88, see also ἀριθμόν, ἀριθμὸ

ἀριθμῷ (ἀριθμοῦ) A 74 a (T) Philol. 11

ἀριστοτέλους (ἀριστοτέλος) A 66 a i (L) IG 380.2

ἀριστα (neut. pl. used as adv.) (L) IG 469.11, 480.6, 810.3 -σ[τα], 954.3 ἀρ[τοτα], 1167.9, 1244.7. (M) IG 1370.3 ἀ[ρω]τα, p. XVII 678&73&78&88

ἀρισταῖς (M) SEG 23 206.13

ἀρισταν (ἀριστην) Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 14 from P.Oxy. 2390 (fr. 2 ii)

ἀριστερά Alc. 84 from Eust. II. 110.37 (cf. Hdn. II 356.7, 645.20, 748.23 L.)

ἀριστη (L) IG 589.3&16, 608.11 [ἀρίστη]στε-, 1208.52

ἀριστής (L) IG 653 b 11

ἀριστήνδος (Used for a title at Sparta) A 95 I b iii (L) SEG 501.1, cf. foll.

ἀριστήνδου A 95 I b iii (L) IG 680.6, cf. above

ἀριστου (L) IG 363.7&10 [ἀριστο]-, 553.9, 556.5, 558.1, 559.2, 724.1, 1145.13, 1176.6, 1245.6, 1246.3, 1332.3, SEG 803.7

ἀριστοκολευτεύς (ἀριστοκολευτεύς) A 7 (L) IG 65.6, 467.8 -σ[το]π- &12 [ἄριστοκολευτεύς], 485.5, 498.5. (M) IG p. XVII 99&133

ἀριστοκολευτήτην (ἀριστοκολευτήτην) A 7 Partially or complete in IG 500.9, 528.5, 537.8, 541.11, 542.6, 543.9, 544.16, SEG 784 (IG 468) 8, 808.1-2

ἀριστοκολευτής (ἀριστοκολευτής) A 7 (L) IG 168.9&12, 523.3 -τῆς]

ἀριστοκολευτοῦ (ἀριστοκολευτοῦ) A 7 (L) IG 504.15, 525.14, 547.11 -το[ῦ], 590.14, SEG 849 -λ[ευτοῦ], 845.5 -π[ελευτοῦ], SEG 2 176.3 [ἄριστοκολευτοῦ]

ἀριστοκολευτικά ("privilages of an ἄριστοκολευτής") See ἄριστοκολευτεύσ, -τολεύτας

ἀριστοκολευτικάς (L) IG 536.8, SEG 780.7 -το[λευτεύς]

ἀριστοκολευτήτης (Honorary title, especially at Sparta) See ἄριστοκολευτήτην, -τῆς, -τοῦ, ἄριστοκολευτοῦ
άριστοκολλευτού (L) IG.335.3 [άριστος]οκλλευτού[θα], 339.3 [άριστοςοκλλευτού]

άριστος (Superl. from adj. ἀριστος) (L) SEG 831 (IG 655) 7 ἀ[ριστο]σ-. See also ἀριστουσο, ἁριστα, -ταις, -ταιν, -την, -της, -του, -τω, -των, -τ两个维护

άριστοτόξος (L) SEG 703 (IG 258) 8 ἀριστ[οσ]κού[ς]

άριστου (L) IG 468.4 -σ[του], 554.10, 555 a 18 & b 19, 595.6, 601.7, 628.3 -σ[του]

άριστω (άριστου) A 74 a (L) IG 305.13

άριστων (L) IG 559.3, SEG 466.11

άριστως (άριστους) A 74 b Alc. 1.11

άρχικαμα (From ἀρχέω) (L) SEG 922.20

ἄρματα (M) IG 1390.30, see also foll.

ἄρματο (L) IG 1564 a 2 ἄ[ρματο] (Olympia), cf. above

ἄρμαγα (Hesych. (α 7314) τα ἄρματα. Ταραντίνων /τα ἄρματα are "condiments", cf. ἀρτίω "prepare, dress with spices", and Blumenthal, p. 26, took ἄρμαγα from ἀρμός in a similar way. But Latte refers rather to ἄρματα (see in WL). Cf. also Kaibel p.205.77./

ἄρμοστάντως (adv.) (M) IG p. XI 125 -σ[το] (ός)

ἄρμονικάν (ἄρμονικάν) (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.1&

ἄρμος (A word drawn from carpentry, cf. ἀρμός.) See ἀρμόσχαι, ἀρμός, ἀρμόχθη.

ἄρμοστατο (ἄρμοστατο from ἀρμός) A 98 a, 103 Alc. 95(b) from Athen. IV 140 c, p. 318.12

ἄρμος ("joint in masonry, bolt, peg", here a mason's mark) (L) IG 832 B

ἀρμόςσω (ἄρμόςσω) A 62 d (T) Cramer i 62.16 (Kaibel p.210). (This passage is quoted in the WL, see νττς.)

ἄρμοστάν (ἄρμοστάν) (L) IG 1295.1

ἄρμοστήρ (ἄρμοστήρ) A 39, 114 c (L) IG 937.2

ἀρμοστής ("governor", a deriv. of ἀρμός, but little is known of his function. A doubtful source, Schol. Pind. Ol. VI 154 f says ἦσαν δε ἄρμοσταλ λαχ. εξικεθεν and this, combined with the reference to the Κυθηροδόχως in Thuc. IV 53, has caused some commentators to believe that they were in charge of the periopic territory. But where the actual word ἄρμοστής is used it usually refers to governors left by victorious generals in charge of
their conquered territory, i.e. not in perioic territory. Hesych. a 7325 has ἀρμοστής: ὁ πειμάδιον ἐπιμέλητις ἐς ύπόκουον πόλιν κτλ. and EM 364.36 reads ἑξεσταθείον, ... ἀρμοστάς ὁ τούς τούτους λακεδαιμόνων καλοῦσιν. Cf. Lex. Seg. in Bk p.253.25. Examples of the word occurred outside Laconia as well, e.g. Xen. Hell. VII 1.43. See also J. Oehler, RE 7.2 2389, and H.W. Parke, Hermathena 46 1931 p.31.

See e.g. Plut. Alcib. 30.1; Plut. Lys. 13.5 & 15.7; Plut. Ages. 24.4; Plut. Lyc. 30.5; Xen. RL XIV 2&4; Xen. Hell. I 1.32 & 2.18 & 3.5&15&17, II 2.2 & 3.14 & 4.28, III 1.469 & 2.20829 & 5.12&13, IV 1.5 & 8.18&38&29&32&39, V 1.5 & 2.37 & 3.20, VI 4.2; Thuc. VIII 5.2; Dem. XVIII 96; Aeschin. II 77; Isocr. IV 117 & XIV 13; Paus. VIII 52.4, IX 6.4 & 32.9. See also ἀρμοστάν, -τήρ

Hesych. (α 7326) ἀρχή τῆς ἐν Λακεδαιμονί, ἐπὶ τῆς εὐκοσμίας τῶν γυναικῶν
/Cf. γυναικονύμοι, a later name for the same office?/

(ἠρμοσθενίαν ἀπὸ ἀρμόστου) A 98 a (T) Philol. 1

Hesych. (α 7321) Α 114 d ἀρτύματα. [Ταραντῖνου]
/ἀρτύματα Ἡκάθηλ (No. 77). Cf. ἀρτύγαλα in WL and α 7330 ἀρωματ. ἀρτύματα. Ἀρχάδες καὶ ἀρμώμαλα.
Root as in ἀρμα "food"./

(Ἀρνας (Ἀρνᾶς. The et. is uncertain, but the ἄ is probably unetymological.) A 37 b ii (H) I 156

(Αρνησ). (From άρχω) (H) I 11, II 10

( " " ) (L) IG 538.5 [ἄρξ]α-, 1524.34. (M) SEG 984.4

( " " ) (L) IG 358.4 [ἄρ]έ-, SEG 492.16. (M) IG p. XVII 94

(From ἄρχω) (L) SEG 923.15

See ἀρχάεσσετες, ἤρπάγηθι, -παξεν, -πασεν, -πασταλ

(From ἄρχω) A 103 (L) IG 735 (SEG 866) 2

Hesych. (α 7406) A 49 μαλακά κρηστίδες ὑποδοῇματα. Λάκωνες
Callim. 235 Pfeiffer has ἀρχαίδεσσι, quoted by EM 148.36. And Poll. 7.85 says several poets call κρηστίδες ἀρχαίδες.
/Hesych. cod. ἡ ὄμαλα, καὶ, emended by Late, cf. ρ 119 βασίδες: ὑποδοῇματα. EM suggests it derives from βάστω, but there is no corroborative evidence. /

(Αρρενας) A 34.19, 57 c (L) IG 732.4 ἄρ(ρ)ενας

(Αρρενι) A 34.19, 57 c (L) IG 726.5

ΑΡΡΗΚΤΟΥ A 34.7 (H) I 38
\( \text{ἀρρηκτὸς} \) (From \( *\text{α}-\text{φρηκτός} \), see Buck 51.55 a. It means "unbroken", so here "unploughed, uncultivable". Contrast with \( \text{ἐρρηγετᾶς} \).) \( A \text{ 34.7} \) See \( \text{ἀρρηκτον} \), -τω

\( \text{ἀρρήκτω} \) (\( \text{ἀρρηκτον} \)) \( A \text{ 34.7, 74 a (H) I 19,24,29,34,37, 40,43,45} \)

\( \text{ἀρρωστεῖ} \) (\( \text{ἀρρωστής subj. of ἀρρωστέω} \)) \( A \text{ 106 c i (H) IG 1390.1 -ο[τε]} \)

\( \text{ἀρσενα} \) \( A \text{ 34.19, 57 b (L) IG 364.9 -ν[a] &11&12&14&14} \)

\( \text{ἀρσενας} \) \( A \text{ 34.19, 57 b (L) IG 1249.18} \)

\( \text{ἀρσην} \) (An old word for "male", cf. Av. arsan, etc. Epic, Ion. and Trag. have \( \text{ἀρσην} \) (Lac. \( \text{ἀρσης} \)) with \( -πο- \) unchanged. Attic has \( \text{ἀρσην} \) with assimilation of \( -πο- \) to \( -ππ- \). Messenian, as Lesb., Cretan, Elean etc. and Hdt. have an e-grade vowel form \( \text{ἐρσην} \).) \( A \text{ 34.19, 57 b See \( \text{ἀρσενας}, \text{ἀρσεν}, \text{ἀρσενα}, \text{ἀρσενας}, \text{ἀρσης}, \text{ἐρσεν} \)

\( \text{ἀρσης} \) (Lac. form for \( \text{ἀρσην} \), perhaps by analogy with nouns having \( -ς \) in the nominative, cf. \( \muης \).) \( A \text{ 34.19, 57 b (L) IG 364.10} \)

\( \text{'Αρτεμιττόου} \) (Name of month in Laconia and Macedonia, cf. Thuc. V 19, giving \( \text{'Αρτεμισσόου} \).) \( A \text{ 40 d (L) IG 11.4} \)

\( \text{ἀρτιγένειου} \) ("with the beard just sprouting" - \( \gammaς\nuς \) is an IE word, cf. Old Ir. giun "mouth", Welsh-\( \gamma\nu \)n "chin" etc.) \( (L) \text{ SEG 26 456.11} \)

\( \text{ἀρτοκόσος} \) ("bread maker") \( (L) \text{ IG 209.31} \)

\( \text{ἀρτον} \) \( (L) \text{ IG 364.9&11&13&14&15} \)

\( \text{ἀρτος} \) \( (L) \text{ IG 363.10, see also \( \text{ἀρτον}, -των, κάρτοι} \)

\( \text{ἀρτύσει} \) (\( \text{ἀρτύσης subj. of ἀρτύσω} \)) \( A \text{ 106 c ii (H) I 107} \)

\( \text{ἀρτύσωσι} \) (\( \text{ἀρτύσωσι from ἀρτύσω} \)) \( A \text{ 99 d i (H) I 106} \)

\( \text{ἀρτύσω} \) (Meaning originally "arrange, prepare" from IE \( *\text{ar}-\ "attach, join", as in ἀρφροκυω\), But in Heraclean it meant "entail, name in will", cf. Hesych. α 7537 ἄρτυμα - ἄβαθηκα and 7540 ἄρτυμαι - διαθέτων.) See \( \text{ἀρτύσει}, \text{ἀρτύσωσι} \) and cf. also \( \text{ἀπαρτύλω} \)

\( \text{ἀρτων} \) (From \( \text{ἀρτος} \)) Alc. 19.2 from Athen. III 111 a p.254.18

\( \text{ἀρχ'||} \) (\( \text{ἀρχις from ἀρχω} \)) Alc. 27.2 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 4, p.22 Consbr. (same in Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-5. = Arsen. XXXVI 13 = Syrian Comment. in Hermog. i 61.17 Rabe)

\( \text{ἀρχέ} \) (\( \text{ἀρχη} \)* Alc. 125 from Schol. Pind. Isthm. i 56, iii 205 Dr., Philol. (T) 11
Plutarch (Plut. Lyc. 6.2) describes the "Rhetra" as the original or leader of the people, which Plato explains in 6.3. The word "archagetai" comes from "arch" - "original" or "leader" + "agent", with the -"ntas" ending. "Agentas" is a comparatively rare ending, but cf. "archagetai" "leader of the people", in Pind. Ol. 189, cf. Myc. "rapaketa?"

Plutarch says that the archagetai are the kings, and many commentators accept this, e.g. Kiechle, p. 157-8, who takes the word as synonymous with archpagoes, a word developed from the military sphere. But Plutarch could be wrong, for he is not quoting Aristotle here. Elsewhere the word appears in many contexts. It is used of Apollo in Pind. Pyth. V 60; of Heracles at Sparta in Xen. Hell. VI 3.6; Pelasgus describes himself as archageties in Aesch. Supp. 251(225), while at 180(154) ff. a throng appears, which Danaus believes are the first kings of Greece. In Plut. Mor. 163 B it is used of the 7 kings who were the traditional founders of Greek settlements on Lesbos. In SEG 9 3 Battus is archagetai of the Spartan people, translated by Jeffery, Historia 10 144 f., as "founder, first leader", a meaning she also finds appropriate to IG XII 3 762 (Thera, late seventh or early sixth century B.C.), starting Πέρσαι Ἀρχαγατάς Προχαμη, followed by what she takes as eight names. So she transfers this translation to the Rhetra, assuming that it refers to either Eurysthenes and Procles or Eurypon and Agis, whichever pair are regarded as the founders, but not to the Spartan kings in general. But her interpretation of IG XII 3 762 is not necessarily correct and "founder, first leader" would hardly fit Aesch. Supp. 184 or Hdt. IX 86 (after Plataea the Greeks demanded the surrender of those who had taken the Persian part, especially 2 men of archagetai and archagetos). Chryimes, p. 419-20, suggested a different approach. Herodotus I 65 says μετά τάς ἐς τὰς πόλειν ἐχοντα, ἐνυποτάς καὶ τριπλακάς καὶ συστάτας, πρὸς τοὺς τούτων τοὺς ἐφόρους καὶ γέφυρας ἐστιν τοὺς δύο δικαστές, in which Chryimes believes he is trying to give a list of synonyms for the terms in the Kretan. She argues that he might have assumed that Lycurgus established the gerousia and ephors, since he believed that the double kingship originated at the time of the return of the Heracleidae (Hdt. VI 52). Although Chryimes finally concludes that Herodotus must have been wrong and that the archagetai were not the ephors, it is, in fact, quite possible that they were. In Aeschylus, Supp. 184, Herodotus IX 86 and Sophocles O.T. 750 etc. the word meant simply "leaders, chief men".
And the ephors, who were probably of earlier origin than Plut. Cleom. X suggests, were the powerful men in Sparta, rather than the kings, certainly in Aristotle’s time. Anyway, in the Rhetra, the kings had already been included in the thirty. As for the references to the ἄρχαγχα in the rider, this closely resembles Tyrtaeus, fr. 4 West, where they are the equivalent of the δημοταὶ ἄνδρες, just as the corrupt passage γαμωδαγορανημὴν καὶ κράτος resembles δήμου τε πλήθει νύχην καὶ κάρτος ἐκαθοῦ. So it is possible that the ἄρχαγχαι were the δημοταὶ ἄνδρες, i.e. the ephors, but it is not certain.

άρχαλ (άρχης)* (L) IG 1114.24
άρχατα (L) SEG 626.2. (H) II 23,27
άρχαυαν (L) IG 1160.5
άρχατου (L) IG 677.5
άρχατον (L) IG 1249.21. (H) II 19
άρχατος See ἄρχατα, -αυν, -ατον, -ατου, -αου, -αων
άρχατου (M) SEG 23 207.10
άρχατων (L) IG 27.5, 952.7. (M) IG 1390.84
άρχαν (άρχην)* (L) IG 26.9. (M) IG 1432.22, SEG 23 206.17. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 c, II p.120.16, (T) Philol. 13
άρχαν (άρχων) A 72 a (M) IG 1432.34
άρχας (L) IG 538.12, 1114.5
άρχας (άρχης)* (L) IG 1332.3 ἀρ[χης]ς, p. XIII 142. (H) I 108
άρχε (From ἄρχη) Alc. 10(b) 8 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii (which gives ἄρχετα, not ἄρχε τας as Page); Alc. 14(a) 3 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W.)
άρχεν (From ἄρχη) (M) IG 1432.26
άρχεταν (A building) See ἄρχετα, ἄρχετα, ἄρχετας. And see also Plut. Lys. 20.4, p.117.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 16.2, p.367.10; Paus. III 11.2 (τα ἄρχετα "magistrates") See e.g. Plut. Ages. 33.8, p. 237.13; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 C 1
άρχετα (M) IG 1432.17-18
άρχες (L) IG 931.33 (IG 30.6 is probably not Lac.)
άρχεσσ (L) IG 18 A 9
ἀρχεσθαι (From ἀρχω) (M) IG 1390,67

ἀρχέφηθος ("head of the ἔφηβοι") (M) IG 1398,10

ἀρχητόα (ἀρχήτις is the title of a priestess) (L) IG 586,5, 587,3

ἀρχή See ἀρχή, -χαλ, -χαν, -χαν, -χας, -χις, -χίν, -χίς.
ἀρχή is also used to denote the office of king in e.g. Paus. III 1.182&33465, III 2.37 & 3.10 & 4.37 & 5.1 & 6.1&2&7 & 7.4&5&6&10 & 8.1, IV 1.1.
It means "government" in e.g. Xen. R.L. XV 1; Xen. Hell. II. 3.34.
The plural is used for "magistrates" in e.g. Paus. III 11.10; Xen. R.L. VIII 1&2&3&4&5,1; Thuc. I 90.

ἀρχηγέτης See ἀρχαιγεταί

ἀρχην (L) IG 130,5, 497,6, 538,6 ἀρχήν, 933,5, SEG 492,17, 923,15

ἀρχής (L) IG 24,5, 116,9 ἀρχής, SEG 475,4 ἀρχής, 923,22. (M) IG 1370,29

ἀρχιατροῦ ("chief physician") (L) IG 623,3

ἀρχιερέα A 25 a II, 81 b (L) IG 500,6, 503,2, 553,3, 556,3, 559,1 ἀρχιερά, 971,8, 1171,3, 1238,12, 1239,6, 1240,7, SEG 779,3, 780,3, 800,3 ἀρχιερα, 803,3-6 ἀρχιερα. (M) IG 1449,5, 1450,6-7, p. XVII 76

ἀρχιερέτ (L) IG 376,5 ἀρχιερέτ

ἀρχιερεῖος (ἀρχιερεῖος) A 25 c II i, 39, 81 a (L) IG 304,6 ἀρχιερεῖος, 305,8

ἀρχιερέος (ἀρχιερεῖος) A 25 c II i, 81 a (L) IG 380,5

ἀρχιερέως (ἀρχιερεῖος) A 25 c II i, 81 a (L) IG 380,5

ἀρχιερεύς (L) IG 59,9 ἀρχιερεύς, 65,3, 669,6, 691,2, SEG 523,4 ἀρχιερεύς, 922,12. (M) IG 1361,14, 1455,2. See also ἀρχιερέα, -πετ, -περό, -πεσ, -πεώρ, -πεόσ

ἀρχιερέωρ (ἀρχιερέως) A 26 a II, 39 (L) IG 302 add. 5 ἀρχιερεώρ

ἀρχιερεύς A 26 a II (L) IG 137,14, 504,11, 525,11, 546,6, 551,11, 554,4, 555 a 11 & b 13, 557,11, 590,11, SEG 810,7, 849 (IG 614). (M) IG 1451,9

ἀρχιθεάρος (ἀρχιθεάρος from ὀθεάρος) A 24 c IV (L) SEG 12 371,4. cf. foll.

ἀρχιθεάρος ("chief of a ὀθεάρα" (a sacred embassy)) A 24 c IV (M) SEG 12 371,8. cf. above

ἀρχιτεχνότου év (ἀρχιτεχνότου or ἀρχιτεχνότου from ἀρχιτεχνότου) (L) IG 690,2 ἀρχιτεχνότου

ἀρχιτεχνότονος (M) IG 1390,90
"chief carpenter", from τέκτων, cf. Lat texo, Skt. tākṣaṇ etc.) (L) IG 4.17, 5.17, 168.10, 209.17. (M) IG 1390.115. See also ἀρχιτέκτωνος

From ἀρχω (Alc. 87(e) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. 61 p.484 Uhlig. (who reads ἀρχουμένοι not ἀρχού μέν)

(From ἀρχω) Alc. 29.2 from Achill. Comment. in Arat. p. 82 Maass

(From ἀρχων, here = the leader of the ἄγελη) Plut. Lyc. 16.8, p.26.15

(L) IG 11.6, 18 B 7, 1208.7&19, SEG 466.4 [ἀρχοντες], 470.15. (M) IG 1388.1 [ἄ]ρχο-, 1390.46&56&128, SEG 1028.2-3 [ἀρχόν]-

(ἀρχουσι) A 77 (M) SEG 974.15 [ἄρχ]όν-

(L) IG 1208.40, 1566.1 (Delphi)

(L) IG 20 A 8, 1145.14, 1208.28, SEG 470.1, 923.16. (M) IG 1432.23

(M) IG 1393.2, 1428.11, SEG 1025.2

See ἀρξιμενος, -χοντα, -τας, -τατω, ἀρξ’, ἀρχε, -χειν, -χεοθαι, -χοι, -χομενα

See ἀρχοντα, -χοντες, -χόντος, -χοντος, -χόντων, -χουτ.

For ἀρχοντες = "magistrates" see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 3.5, 15.2, 17.1, 18.6, 18.8; Plut. Lyc. & Num. 2.6; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 210 A 19, 210 B 23, 211 C 41, 212 A 47; possibly Plut. Agis & Cleom. 7.8; Plut. Lys. 20.2&6; Plut. Ages. 17.2&3, 24.9, 33.7; Paus. III 11.2; Xen. Ag. XI 6; Xen. Hell. I 6.8.

For ἀρχοντες = leaders of the νέοι see Plut. Lyc. 28.3

For ἀρχοντες = leaders of the army see Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 D 53, 236 E 71; Thuc. V 3.1&2, 9.9, 56.1, VIII 5.1, 8.2, 10.2&4, 11.3, 24.11

(cf. ἀρηγω) (L) IG 727.7

(Acc. fem. pl. from δς) (L) IG 18 B 10, 21 col. ii 9, 538.12 [δ]ς, SEG 468.8. (M) SEG 972.4

(ћς from δς) (L) IG 1145.23, 1523.3, p. XII 115, p. XIV 24, SEG 470.14, 763.5, 762.5. (M) IG 1353.5, 1379.8, 1395.5, 1432.19, 1433.26, 1453.4, p. XVII 74&89, SEG 974.28, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321. (H) II 30 (not ἶς as in I 47, because the preceding word, ἰς, lost o by elision and π is aspirated, giving ἰς’ ἰς)

(ћς from δς) A 37 b i (H) I 47 (relative attracted into gen. of main clause.)
(Original * gàç (cf. Skt. yavat) > Doric and Aeolic gàç (with loss of F and α + o > α), Epic Ἡγς and Attic ἐς (by quantitative metathesis).)
A 26 c IV, 26 a II, 94 j Ar. Lys. 173. Cf. foll.

hàς
(ἐς, cf. above) A 24 c IV, 26 a II, 37 b i, 94 j (H) I 100

άσανα[...
(Probably from ἀδάνατος) A 42 Alc. 3 fr. 13.5 from P.Oxy. 2387

άσανάτας
(ἀδανάτας) A 42 Alc. 7.4 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta fr. I

άσεκτος
Hesych. (α 7641) A 64 e iv παρὰ 'Ρυθωνι
Ταταντήνων +άλοσσωμοι (Kaiibel 15)
/cf. α 8949 αφεκτον· ἀμωμον. ἀμεμπτον. σ for ψ is rare and not particularly Laconian. See examples in G. Meyer Gr. Gr. 263 p.231, Fick BB 28.107 and Mnemos. 1942 p.95 (including Ion. σωκτεν "rub to pieces", Theocr. σύτα "cry of drovers urging on flocks" and Hesych. σελλυζεσθαι "imitate")./

άσθενες

άσθενες
(M) SEG 23 207.8, cf. above

Άσύνη
Steph. Byz. 131.11 πάλης Λακωνική ἀπὸ 'Ασύνης θυγατρὸς Λακεδαίμονος. δευτέρα Μεσσήνης παρὰ τὴν Λακωνικὴν, οἰκοσθέντα ὑπὸ 'Αργείων.
/There was a town of this name in Messenia, see Paus. IV 34.12 etc., but Smith, I. p.240 doubts the existence of another in Laconia. (R reads Μεσήνης.)/

άσωτα
(ἀσωτα, superl. of ἀσχυς. It is formed from the compar. ἀσωμα (from *ἀσχυλομα), cf. ἀσωτα in Aesch. fr. 66 Nauck.) A 58, 67 a iii, 87 d (L) IG V ii 159 B 9 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)

άσκνενους
(From ἀσκέω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.35, cf. foll.

άσκοντα
(From ἀσκέω) (L) IG 1186.3, cf. above

+άσκνουσιν
A 71 b, 74 c Alc. 79.1 (corrupt) from Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, i 38 Dr.

άσπερ
(ἧσπερ)* Ar. Lys. 1164

άσθιον
(Compar. of ἀσχυς) A 87 d Alc. 3 fr. 3.80 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 ff 20. Cf. also ἀστυτα

άστανδης
Hesych. (α 7814) ἡμεροδρόμος. [[[κρήβατος]] ἡ ἂγγελον. Ταταντήνω.
/ἡ x. probably comes from α 7685 (ἀσκάντης· κρήβατος κατανήδου εὐτελές). ἀστάνδης is a Persian word meaning "courier", e.g. in Plut. Alex. 18.7, 674 d (see also commentary, Hamilton p.49.)/

άσταφυς
(L) IG 1 A 13
ἀστέρα (From ἀστήρ, with the regular e grade form.)(M) SEG 982.5

+ἀστὴ (From ἀστῆ. This is the regular Attic form.)

A 25 a III, 82 Alc. 3 fr. 23.5 from P.Oxy. 2387

ἀστήρ (From IE *ster-, cf. Goth. stairno, Lat. stella etc. For the prothetic a cf. Arm. astl.) Alc. 3.66 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii 6. See also ἀστέρα

ἀστρον

Alc. 1.63

ἀστυ (From ἀστυ, cf. Boeot. ἀστύς, as well as Skt. vāstu "abode" etc.) See ἀστη

ἀστύζενοι

Hesych. (a 7927) οἱ μὴ ἔχοντες ἐν τῇ πόλει τῆν [[οἰκείαν]] λόγον. Ταραντένου (Kaibel p.205.78) /Latte omits οἰκείαν as in the papyrus, although Schmidt includes it. Note that there is no ũ in ἀστυ/-

ἀσύγχροτος

("not comparable") See ἀσύγχροτον, ἀσυνχρότου

ἀσυγρύτως

See ἀσυγχρότως

ἀσυλλᾶν

(Cf. foll.) (L) IG 935.13, 961.14, 962.20, 965.10, 976.2 -Σα[ν], 1112.15, 1226.14 [ἀσυ]λάν, 1336.14

ἀσύλου

(Cf. σύλω - et. obscure) (L) SEG 12 371.5. (M) IG p. XI 123, SEG 12 371.12-3&14-15 ἀσ[υ]λον. Cf. also above

ἀσύνχροτον

(ἀσύγχροτον) A 48 a i (L) IG 529.9, 558.5 ἀσύν[χρ]ίτον, SEG add. 806 a 6

ἀσυνχρότου

(ἀσυγχρότου) A 48 a i (L) IG 480.8, 535.12

ἀσυγχρότως

(ἀσυγχρότως) A 48 a i (M) IG p. XVII 94

ἀφάλειαι

(Nom. pl.) (L) IG 18 B 13. Cf. foll.

ἀφάλειαν

(L) IG 936.18, 962.20 [ἀφα]λα-, SEG 468.16 -ε[ν]αν. Cf. above

ἀφαλέης

(Cf. σφάλω) (M) IG 1429.6 [ἀφα]λ-<br />

ἀφαλεστέραν

(M) IG 1427.5 [ἀφαλεστέραν]<br />

ἀφαλακόσκοπαν

(From ἀφαλακόσκοπα) (L) IG 1147.12 -λ[ά]κσ-<br />

ἀφαλῶς

(Adverb) (M) IG 1390.92

ἀχημόνον

(From ἀκημόνον) (M) IG 1390.4

ἣτ' (This is a Lac. equivalent of ὡς, so tautē hēt' is "in such a way as". For the adverbial ending in ἦ, in contrast to Att. η, see Buck p.103.132.6.)*

A 37 b.1, 69 a I, 94 d (L) IG 213.4 (Buck No. 71)
Hesych. (a 7989) A 28 a II, 34.35 ἄτα, Ταρμινεῖον

/Sometimes taken from *ofata, with o + a > a, but Beekes prefers an original *aus-ητ-, see oβς in WL./

Steph. Byz. 141.10 πόλεις Λακωνικῆ. ὁ πολύτης Ἀταλάττς ὡς Κάρα καραβήττς, ἢ Ἀταλάττς ἢ Ἀταλός.

See ἄταταί

Cf. ταράσω (the et. is obscure; it may come from IE *dhrý, -gh-). (M) SEG 23 206.14

(άτατός, an epic form.) A 49 Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.20

"as, just as". This is originally an acc. pl. neut. of ὀστε. Alc. 1.62

(H) I 151

("freedom from public burdens") See ἄτελειαν. See also in literature e.g. Plut. Ages. 35.2, III.2 p.239.25

(M) IG 4.11, 18 B 12, 935.13, 936.19 [άτε]λα-, 961.14, 962.23 [άτελει]αν, 1110.5 -λ[ειαν], 1111.33, 1226.13 -ει[αν], 1312.9, 1336.13

(M) IG 1390.61&191. (H) I 158. Cf. foll.

A 25 a III, 79 b (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 5. Cf. above

(θ' ἄτερα = τὰ ἔτερα from ἔτερος) (L) IG 1111.25 [α]-

(Dor. for ἔτεραν) A 3 d IV (M) IG 1390.92

(Dor. for ἔτερος, cf. above) A 3 d IV Plut. Lyc. 19.11, III.2 p.31.6

(M) IG 1433.45

(L) IG 1144.13. Plut. Lyc. 19.12, III.2 p. 31.7; Ar. Lys. 1249; (T) Philol. 11

("without interest") (L) IG 962.12

(L) IG 726.2

("path", from τρακ-, as in τρακέω "tread grapes" + copulative α.) See ἄτατος, ἄτατον

A 3 d IV, 33 b (L) IG 279.4

("in the second year of full boyhood". Kretschmer, Glotta iii p.269 ff., suggested that ἄτροπαμίας = ἄδροπαμίας, cf. ἄδρος "fine, well-grown". But it is more likely that ἄτρο- = ἄτερο-, cf. ἄτερος = ἔτερος. See Buck p.272 and ΑΠ p.287.)

A 3 d IV, 33 b See ἄτροπαμίας, ἄτροπάμιας
112

(άτροπόκεμας) A 3 d IV, 33 b, 48 a ii (L) IG 278.5

άτροπον
(Tod, SMC 268, thinks that this is the equivalent of ἀτραχνόν, with o for α (see A 1 a). But Callim., Hymn to Delos 11, has ἀτροπος "not turned by the plough, untilled".) (L) IG 728.2

άτρυφον
Alc. 56.6 from Athen. xi 499 A (τυρών ἀτρυφον)

άτρυφος
Hesych. (α 8163) τυρως ὁ πησόμενος ὑπὸ λακώνων /ατροφος H:Welcker, πισς—H:Musurus. Hierocles, in Carmen Aureum 17 p.458 M, suggests that ἀτρυφος is the equivalent of ἀφρυκτος "unbroken, imperishable". ησσω is a late form of ηγνυμι "make stiff, solid", cf. Lucian VII 1.24 τυρώς ηγνυσθαυ./ See also ἀτρυφον

άττασι
Hesych. (α 8191)* A 42, 64 I c i, 69 d ἁνώστηθη [Ἀκώνες] /άττασια H:Hemsterhuis. ἅκω is transposed from ἁτης (see in WL) by Valckenenaer. It is formed with apocope of ἁν-, and στ > ττ (see Bourquet 136). Cf. also κάβασι in WL/

άττελαβος
(άττελαβος) A 1 b See Hesych. (Β 1206) βρούξος· ἀκρίδων ("grasshopper, locust") εἴδος, "Ιωνες. Κύκρων δὲ τὴν χλωράν ἄκριδα βρούξαν. Ταραττόν δὲ ἄττελαβον ("locust"). έτεροι ἄφουράκων μάντην ("grasshopper"). /Cf. EM 216.6 and Suid. Adler I 401.25, α 4336. Cf. also Hesych. α 8181 ἄττελαβος· ἄκριδας and 8182 ἄττελαβος· ἄκρις μικρα. κηλ. L&S give ἄττελαβος as an Ionic form. The word probably has a foreign origin. (cf. Kaibel p.206.91)/

[["Ατης]]
Hesych. (α 8192) τὸν "Ατην φασι' [[Ἀκώνες]]
/See ἄττασι in WL/

αὐθ
(From IE *au "back, again", cf. Osc. auti, Lat. aut and autem.) Alc. 137 from Schol. Callim. fr. 384.1 Pf. (P.Oxy. 2258 C fr. 2(a) 25 p.88 Lobel takes δ' αὐ = ὅη αὐ. /

αὐγάδων
(αὐγάδων from αὐγάδω "look, see", cf. αὐγή;) A 25 c II iii, 62 b Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B 15, II p.208.15

Αὐγελα
Steph. Byz. 145.8 τόλας Δακρύδος. "Ομπρος καὶ Αὐγελάς ἐφατελνάς". ἔστι καὶ λακωνικὴ πόλις με... πνῶν. τὸ ἐνυλκῶν Αὐγελάς. /Homer, II. II 583, must be referring to the Laconian Augeia. It is probably the same as the later Aegiae, see Paus. III 21.5-7 etc. For v.1. see Meineke./

αὐδάσεις
(αὐδάσεις from αὐδασάω (related to ὄδω and ὄδω from *ud-, and perhaps to Skt. vādāti from *ved-)) (L) SEG 26 456.17
"shortage of water") (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
(ά γυμνόμεναι from ἀείρω, so "rising") A 11 g, 35 e
Alc. 1.63
(aύλας from aύλαω "curtain" (αύλη)) A 31 b
(M) IG 1390.35
(From aύλεω. For aύλος cf. Lith. aūlas "leg of boot" and, by metathesis, Lat. alvus.) A 98 a Alc. 126
from Strabo XII 8.2, II 587 Kramer (but Kramer reads
pύλης)
(M) IG 1390.29
(aύλης)* (L) IG 209.14, 210.50, 211.49, 212.55
(M) IG 1390.74&115
See aύλης, aύλητας
Steph. Byz. 147.6 πάλαις Λακωνικῆς, μέι τῶν ἐκατόν·
ὁ κολύτης Αὐλωνίτης. κτλ.
/Paus. IV 36.7 describes a temple of Asclepius
Aulonius in Aulon, near the river Neda. Cf. also
Strabo VIII 3.25, p.350 and Xen. Heli. III 2.25 & 3.8./
(aύλων = aύλας, from IE *zu-g-, cf. Lat. augō,
Goth. aukan etc.) A 111 h (L) IG 726.6
(H) 1 107,126
(λαύρας from 05TOs)* Alc. 1.57
(Paus. IV 36.7)
(aύς-)
(M) IG 1498.8-9. Alc. 1.45 & 85;
possibly Alc- 10(b) 16 from P. Oxy. XXIX Comment. in
Melicos fr. 5 col. ii
(aύς-)
(M) IG 1433.22, IG V ii 419.9 (Phigalea).
(H) I 107,126
(αύς from αύτος) Alc. 1.57
(αύς from αύτος)* (M) IG 1498.8-9. Alc. 1.45 & 85;
possibly Alc. 10(b) 16 from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in
Melicos fr. 5 col. ii
(Νευτ. pl.) (M) IG 1433.22, IG V ii 419.9 (Phigalea).
(H) I 107,126
(αύτα from αύτος) A 37 b (H) I 50, II 35,49,56,62,
71,76,79,85,92,98,105
(αύτα from αύτος) A 91 a (T) Philol. 11
аутав (ауты from ауто) (M) SEG 23 207.7. (H) I 137

аутац (Fem. pl. from ауто) (L) IG 364.15 аутац

[[аутакт]] Hesych. (а 8361) ζωμός. καὶ ὁ αὐτάκτος

/See Latte p.500. He wants *аутапdotenv (with Lac. rhotacism), which, by dissimilation, could give аутапворот. In Plut. Lyc. 12.12 the older men give their meat to the younger ones and are content with ζωμός. So άρκοιμιν τῶι ζωμοί might be αυτάκτος. There is, however, no certainty about this, or even that the gloss is Laconian. /

аутав (ауты from ауто) (L) IG 15.8, 936.12, 955.5. (M) IG 1432.12&23, SEG 974.31, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321. Plut. Lyc. 20.13, III.2 p.32.25. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 C 41, II p.120.16

аутав (ауты from ауто) (L) IG 26.12, 480.7 [а]ουταν, 932.8 [а]ουταν, 1245.10, p. XIII 115, XIV 24, SEG 761.7, 762.7, 778.9 [а]ουταν, 894 add. a c-d 2 [а]ουταν. (M) IG 1395.5, 1432.19-20, 1453.5, p. XVII 74&90, SEG 974.28

аутас (аутъ from ауто) (L) IG 22.4, 607 add. 15 аутац.

аутас (аутъ from ауто) A 91 a (L) IG 1166.2. (M) IG 1395.3, 1454.4, SEG 23 211.4, 213.3, REG 84 1971 Bull. 322 and 85 1972 Bull. 174. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 F 45, II p.122.1; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 A 6, p.60.4

аутаутас (аутъ) A 91 c (H) IG XIV 646

аутавто (ауто) A 91 c (T) Philol. fr. 5.

аутавтот (аутот) A 91 c (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.3

аутавтов (аутов) A 91 c (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.10

+ауте Alc. 69 (dubious) from Et. Gen. B, p.212 Miller (cf. EM 574.38). See also аут, оуте

аутет (The Doric form for аутот "just there, just here".) A 94 a Alc. 1.79; conjecture in Alc. 10(b) 16 (cod. ауто) from P.Oxy. XXIX Comment. in Melicos fr. i col. iii

аутепагегелтоу (L) IG 680.7, cf. foll.

аутепагегелтов (аутепагегелто) A 74 a (L) IG 679.6 аутепагегелтов cf. above

ауты (From ауто) (L) IG 547.4, 602.7
αὐτῆν (From αὐτός) (L) IG 608.14 αὐ[τῆν], SEG 922.23, 923.37, 948 (IG 1331) 11. (M) IG 1431.24 αὐ[τῆν]

αὐτῆν (ἐαυτῆν from ἑαυτοῦ) A 91 a (L) IG 572.8, 820.6, 1178.6, 1247.6

αὐτῆς (From αὐτός) (L) IG 604 (SEG add. 817) 6 αὐτ[ῆς], IG 589.20 [αὐτῆς], 590.10, 592.10 [αὐτῆς], 593.9, 594.8, 595.8, 596.10, 597.9, 598.16, 599.13, 602.18. (M) IG 1396.3

αὐτό (M) IG 1390.66&72, SEG 23 206.10. See also ἀυτό

αὐτό (αὐτοῦ from αὐτός) A 9, 74 a, 91 b See ταὐτό

αὐτό (ἐαυτοῦ, i.e. αὐτός used as the reflexive pronoun.) A 9, 74 a (L) IG 213.7&16&17 αὐτ[οῦ] &22&23&28&29

αὐτόθεν ("of his own accord") (L) IG 535.11 (IG compares this to οἰκοδεχομαι "at his own expense")

αὐτοῦ (Nom. pl.) (L) IG 1144.32. (M) IG 1390.26&72, 1426.5, 1432.7&12. (H) I 106,120,179

αὐτῶ (αὐτοῦ from αὐτός) A 9 (L) IG 965.15 (this inscr. usually has -ως), 1112.14 [αὐτῶ], SEG 856.3

αὐτοῦς (L) IG 26.6&10, 589.12, 608.7, 931.28 [αὐτοῦς], 961.12, 1111.30&32 both [αὐτοῖς], 1113.6, 1144.27, 1146.16&20&30&44&45&50&55 α[υ]τοῦς, 1312.7&10, 1336.13&16, SEG 468.13&16. (M) IG 1370.12, 1390.92&98, 1393.6, 1426.7 [α]τούς, 1428.13.1434 a 5 αυτοῖς], SEG 12 371.11. (H) I 147

αὐτοκασαλγυνήτης (L) IG 599.27 -γυ[νήτη]

Αὐτοκράτορα Partially or complete in (L) IG 37.8, 380.2, 405.1, 572.5, 1161.1, 1162.1, 1163.1, 1164.1, 1238.1, 1239.2, 1240.2&9, 1241.2, 1242.2, 1294.1, 1318.1, SEG 769.2, SEG 22 303.1, SEG 25 423.1. (M) IG 1352.3, 1381.2, 1412.1, 1449.6, 1450.8, 1452.2, SEG 965

Αὐτοκράτορι (L) IG 379.1 [Αὐτοκράτ]ορι, in IG 396-398, 400-402, 404, 449 -[τορί]

Αὐτοκράτορος Partially or complete in (L) IG 59.1, in IG 380-395, IG 448, 453.1, 486.7, 533.14-15, 1147.10, SEG 501.3-4, 768.1, 521.1, 923.8-9, SEG 23 199.3-4&9-10. (M) IG 1452.4

Αὐτοκράτορον (L) IG 454.1 -[ρατόρον], 1237.9-10. (M) IG 1382.2

Αὐτοκράτωρ (Used of one with absolute power, such as the emperor. (literally "one's own master")) A 114 c (L) IG 17.1 [Αὐτόρα], 32 A 12, 485.9, 691.1 [Α]τόρα - 33, SEG 630.2 [Α]τόρα. (M) IG 1361.12&13. See also Αὐτοκράτορα, -τορι, -τορος, -τόρων
(Compound of αὐτὸς + -ματος, which has the same root as μέμονα, μένος etc., with the suffix -τος. Another similar example of this -ματος form is ἠλώματος "idle, vain", and cf. Skt. mat-) etc.) (L) IG 1249.2

αὐτόμολος
(Cf. μολέτω) (L) IG 1295.2

αὐτόν
(From αὐτός) (L) IG 4.10&19&21, 5.8-9, 13.3, 275.7, 280.5, 486.11 -το[ν]ε, 935.10&811 α[ύτον], 952.21, 961.11&17, 962.6 -το[ν] &17, 963.9, 965.8&13, 976.8, 1114.11, 1145.10&39, 1231.6, 1335.10 -το[ν], 1523.9, SEG 470.3 [αυτόν &15, 922.10. (M) IG 1390.8&11, 1398.19, 1425.10-11, 1432.10, 1449.9, SEG 974.5&15&21 331 [αυτόν, SEG 22 208.21-22, SEG 26 456.12, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 (= Ergon. Arch. Et. 1972 p.83). +Alc. 4 fr. 4.9 (doubtful) ἧναυτόν [from P.Oxy. 2388; Alc. 129 from Cramer i 55.8

αὐτόν
[(έαυτόν from ἐαυτόν) A 91 a (L) IG 531.8, SEG 13 261.6

αὐτονόμως
(αὐτονόμως. But this is an emendment by Ahrens; the codd. have -ομες.) A 74 b Thuc. V 77.5

αὐτοπόλεις
(αὐτοπόλεις) A 80 a Thuc. V 79.1 (L&S quote only this example)

αὐτός
A 92 d (L) IG 213.8&14&20&26&32&69&77&84&93, 238 add. 2. 1114.19 αὐτός], 1317.3, IG V ii 159 A 2 and B 3 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70). SEG 467.2, 922.20. (M) IG 1370.2 [α]υτός &10, 1390.3-4 αὐτός, 1427.3, 1432.21&26, SEG 23 206.14, 208.18 [αυτός, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 (= Ergon. Arch. Et. 1972 p.83). (H) I 130,160,163. See also αὐτά (αὐτή), αὐτά (neut. pl.), αὐτικός, αὐτική, αὐτίκος, αὐτικής, αὐτίκος, αὐτός, αὐτό (αὐτόι), αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῦ, αὐτοσ, αὐτόν, αὐτός, αὐτώς, αὐτῶς, αὐταν, αὐταν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτάν, αυτά

αὐτοσισοτήν
(ἐαυτήν)* A 91 c (M) REG 84 1971 Bull. 322

αὐτοσισοτῆς
(ἐαυτοτῆς) A 91 c (M) IG 1379.4

αὐτοσισοτῆς
(ἐαυτῶθ) A 91 c (M) IG 1432.28, SEG 974.9

αὐτοσισοτῶν
(ἐαυτῶν) A 91 c (H) I 124

αὐτῷ
(L) IG 7.6 -το[ν], 464.12, 472.7, 479.13, 485.13, 502.7, 503.4 α[υτο], 504.12, 507.9, 525.13 (this should be αυτῶν), 534.12, 535.8&18, 537.16, 539.14, 545.8, 547.689, 549.11, 553.5, 554.6, 555 a 14 & b 15, 556.13, 560.7, 566.9, 572.11, 575.3 (BSA 73 p.250), 1147.22, 1335.4, SEG 471.15, 807.12, 922.8, 923.5&15, SEG 2 61.4, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.20. (M) IG 1354.6, 1369.10&12, 1390.97, 1427.8&9, 1432.98&36, 1449.7, 1450.10, SEG 970.7, 974.25, 1027.3 -το[ν], SEG 23 206.4&5&16, 208.16&21, SEG 456.17
αὐτοῦ (ἐαυτοῦ) A 91 a (L) IG 1165.2, SEG 2 60.9

αὐτοῦς (L) IG 15.4, 22.10, 544.19, 556.15, 931.33 -οῦ[ς], 932.3 αὐτοῦς], 976.5, 1144.24&29, 1146.5&7&14&47 α[ῆ]τ-, 1208.41, SEG 468.14, SEG 22 304.6 -τοῦς.
(N) SEG 1353.6, 1379.9, 1390.46&80&125, SEG 23 207.36

αὐτοῦς (ἐαυτοῦς) A 91 a (L) IG 1146.31

αὐτῷ (αὐτοῦ from αὐτός) A 74 a (τ) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. 434.13, 435.5&8

αὐτῷ (ἐαυτοῦ) A 74 a, 91 b (H) I 148


αὐτῶν (L) IG (it should be in 525.13, but αὐτοῦ is given), 538.30, 546.7, 590.13, 952.20 αὐτῶν, 974.3, 1114.9, 1144.12&25&26, 1146.19&48, 1147.4 -τῶν, SEG 464.6, 468.9&16, 923.16&29&33, 948 (IG 1331) 11. (M) IG 1361.8 -τῶν, 1390.21&37, 1432.4, 1451.9-10, SEG 23 207.38, 208.14.

αὐτῶν (ἐαυτῶν) A 91 b (H) I 132. Thuc. V 77.7, 79. 1&2


αὐτῶς (αὐτοῦς) A 74 b (L) IG 1111.10 α[ῦ]τ- &19 [α]ῦτ-, 1312.4. (H) I 154,156. Thuc. V 77.4 (as emended by Ahrens, the codd. have -οῦς)

ἀφ' (ἀπό, when followed by a vowel with the rough breathing) A 69 a II (L) IG 61.4, 1174.7. (M) IG 1379.8, 1390. 37&95, 1433.28. (H) II 30,60,69 (A 37 c)

ἀϕαρρέται (From ἀϕαρρέω) (M) IG 1433.22

ἀϕαρρέω See ἀϕαρρέται, -ρουτω, ἀϕερήθησαι, ἀϕελίνες

ἀϕαρρόυντω (ἀϕαρρούντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἀϕαρρέω) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.52&62

ṭαϕαμενή Hesych. (α 3898)* A 64 II δύκελλα ("two pronged fork"). Ἀδώνες
/Cod. H has φαμενή. This and gloss α 3899 + ἀμφαρής: περιορωμένη (κυρωμένη cod.), κατολγωρωμένη, κατ γυμνός, ἐτύφανης - are suspect. Latte, following and extending Schmidt, wants three glosses; a) ἀμαρένη (or ἀφαρένη) περιορ. κατολ.; b) ἀμφαρής (i.e. ἀμφήρης
"fitted or joined on both sides") - δέχεται Λακ.;
c) [άφαρης or ἀφαρος]. γυμν. ἐκφ. (or περιφανης). But Palmer reads ἀφαρμένη as the order in the Lexicon suggests. /

(The meaning is uncertain. It may be related to ἀφατος. Bourguet, p.124, conjectures a form *ἀφατον > ἀφατειν and ἀφατειν.) A 27 e (L) IG 209.34

(ἀφυμένου from ἀφυκτόμοι (with the root as in ἐκω))
A 7 (M) SEG 966 III 11

Hesych. (a 8581) ἠμέρα παρὰ Λάκωνιν, ἐν ἔλ θυουσιν
/ἀφεδέςτος H:Hi. Stephanus, so "without φελιδώτια". Be II 364 compares ἀφεδέςτος:φελιδώτια to Παναίτωλος:Παναιτώλια. /

(ἀφεδέςτος from ἀφύμι) A 7 (L) IG 19.4

(ἀφεληθέσαι perfect infin. from ἀφαλέως. For the spelling see L&S s.v. II.) A 22 a (L) IG 21 col. II 2

(From ἀφύμι) (L) IG 1222.8

(From ἀφαλέως) (M) IG 1390.95

(ἀφέδεν from ἀφύμι) A 109 b iii Plut. Lyc. 20.13, III.2 p.32.24

Hesych. (a 3917) A 64 II τὸ ἐν μάχαις [[και]]
λοιδορίας ἀφέσταται καὶ μεγαλοφυχεῖν λακώνων
/λοιδορίας H:Latte. ψυχτάσθαι καὶ ἄκωντες H:Meineke. Latte claims that this must be a fragment of a declamation or scholiast, and not Hesychius, cf. ἀμφέμενον. /

(This is the equivalent of Attic ἀπεξέρχουσι). It is a future from ἀπέργω (from *ἀπέργα - contrast Att. ἀπέργω from *ἐπέργα - see Buck p.281). The meaning is "shut off", here of water, by damming.)
A 37 c, 99 d i, 102 c (N) I 131

("freed slaves") Athen. vi 271 F quotes Myron of Priene (J II B 106 p.509) πολλάκις, φησὶν, ἠλευθέρωσαν
Ἀκεδαμιόνων δούλους καὶ οὓς μὲν ἀφέτας ἐκάλεσαν, οὓς δὲ . . . κτλ.

(Μ) IG 1370.5

Steph. Byz. 149.13 and 16 f. ἐκμετ. 'Αττικῆς καὶ . . .
ἐστι καὶ τῆς Λακωνικῆς, ἔδει ήσαν αἱ λευκιππίδες
Θῦσὴ καὶ Ἔλανθρα.
/For the Leucippides see Schol. Pind. Nem. 10.112. /

(ἀφελέντη) A 99 d ii (T) Arch. Diels
Vorsokr. I 435.4
See ἀφελέντος, ἀφελεία, ἀφέμεν, ἀφέμενον, ἀφελύτι, ἀφεπτι, and cf. also ἀφέτας

(ἀφύτης from ἀφήμι) A 40 a, 99 b (M) IG 1470.1
[ἀφήμι, 1471.2-3, 1472.4 ἀφυτή]

See ἀφεγμένον

See ἀφεγμένον

Plut. Lyc. 6.2, in the "Great Rhetra", includes the words οὗτος εἰσφέρει τε καὶ ἀφύτασθαι, while the "rider" in 6.8 has αὐτὸς τὸ σκολῖν ὁ δῆμος αὐτῶτα, τοὺς πρεσβυγενίς καὶ ἀρχαγέτας ἄποστατηρίας ἦμεν, which Plutarch explains ταύτ' ἐστι μὴ κὑροῦν, ἀλλ' ἄλως ἀφύτασθαι καὶ διαλύειν τὸν δῆμον. ὡς ἐκτέκοντα καὶ μεταπολούντα τῇ γνώμῃ καὶ τῷ βέλτιστον.

The meaning of these forms from ἀφύτασθαι remains in some doubt. L&S suggests "give a final decision" (cf. ἀμφιστατήριον, ἀμφύστασθαι and ἀφύτασθαι in WL), or "break up, dismiss the assembly". In fact, there is no guarantee either that the word has the same meaning in the first two passages quoted here, or that Plutarch is correct to take it as synonymous with διαλύειν. Its original meaning is "put away, set apart", with the intransitive forms "stand away from". In the Rhetra, if the understanding of the ἀξέλλατι given in the Word List is correct, εἰσφέρειν and ἀφύτασθαι could be the equivalents of εἰσάγειν and ἀφοθηφυζεθαί in the Demotionidae inscription, Ditt. Syll. (3) 921 (εἰσάγειν in lines 22, 70, 95, 108, 109, 115, 117 and ἄποψιν in lines 31, 38, 95, 98, 101, 102), where they are used of the acceptance and rejection of new members of the phratry. Cf. also ἀσοστάτῳ in WL, where the meaning is also in doubt.

See ἀπείπαν, ἀφύτασθαι, ἀσοστάτῳ?

See ἀφνουλώσωντι, ἀφομουλωσόων, cf. Hesych. ὀμολογεθαί.

(ἀφομολύττοντα) Hesych. (a 8719) A 62 e ἀποκλύσατε στρατεύας

/Latte takes this as Lac. Cret. or Boeot. for ἀφομολύττοντα, cf. βλυμάττους etc. See also Be II 323.699. /

 Cf. foll.

(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 2. Cf. foli.

(ἀφρήμι comes from IE *sor-ma, cf. Ved. sárama etc.)

(L) IG 21 col. II 2. Cf. above

Hesych. (a 8730) οὗκ ἡμένος τῶν Λυκοῦργεων ἀγωγῆν

/Latte tentatively suggests ἀφρēμιος (cf. φορβή "pasture, food". Or it could be a compound of ἀγορά + a word beginning ὄριον./
'Αφράττος
Hesych. (a 8761) A 64 I c i ἡ Ἐκάτη, παρὰ Ταραντύνους
/Ahrens, Dial. II 103, first suggested 'Αφράττος
(φαρτώ), a suitable name for the goddess of the night
according to Latte, Mnemos 1942 95. Cf. also
Wuilleumier p.514. But the word might be related to
8760 ἁφράττας- ἀσχυρός. Κηφής or 8754 ἁφράττος-
ἀφύλακτος. (Cf. Kaibel p.206.81.)/  

'Αφροδίσιάς
Steph. Byz. 150.11 and 17 πόλες Καλυκάς, . . . .
ἐβδόμη πόλες Λακωνίκης, μύα τῶν ἑκατῶν.
/A town in south Laconia, on the coast. It was said
to have been founded by Aeneas, see Paus. III 22.11
and VIII 12.8./  

'Αφροδιτέα
Steph. Byz. 150.24 χωρίου Λακωνίκης. θυσιασώδης ὀ/'
/Thuc. IV 56. The codd. have 'Αφροδιτέαν, which is
usually emended to -τείναν./  

ἀφρον
(From ἀφρῶν) (L) IG 735 (SEG 866) 3 [ά]φ-  

ἀφύσσαν
Hesych. (a 8799) τὴν κοτύλην [παρὰ] Ταραντύνους
/Schmidt inserted παρὰ. ἀφύσσα is "draw liquids"
(et. unknown), cf. a 8802 ἀφύσσα- κοτύλην. στάμνος
("earthen jar or bottle for racking off wine"). The
word also appears in Lobeck, Paralipomena Grammaticae
Graecae 135.30 ("Feminum substantivorum munere
funguntur ἀφύσσα, . . . . ἄφυσσα- κοτύλην" etc.
See also Wuilleumier p.195 and 198 and Kaibel No.82./  

ἁφώνος
(H) I 151  

'Αχαΐα
Hesych. (a 8806) ἔκθετον Δήμητρος. ἀπὸ τοῦ περὶ τὴν
Κόρην ἄχους, ὅπερ ἐπολεύτο ἀναζητοῦσα αὐτήν. Λάκωνες
δὲ ἀγαθόν. οὐ δὲ ἐργα μαλακά.
/The first part is more appropriate to 8807 ἄχαιας-
λύτας, and has nothing to do with Laconian. For
Λάκωνες δὲ ἀγαθόν, Heinsius suggested ἄ χαία ὑ ἄγαθη
or τὰ χάτα- τάγαθα, cf. χάδα and related words in WL./  

ἀχέλουρος
Hesych. (a 8840) [[τῶν ἄχυρων]] πολὺν τῆς, παρὰ
Ταραντύνους
/It is generally agreed that τῶν ἃ belongs to 8839
and is not relevant for Tarentine. The word itself is
unexplained. Kaibel, p.206.83, suggests the reading
πολύχυν τῆς, but with no further comment./  

ἀχέντως
(From ἀγω) (L) IG 667.6  

ἀχηθοδέμενον
('""') (L) IG 19.5  

ἄχθων
Hesych. (a 8875) χορμὸς ἐκ ἀλκαροῦ ἀδάσου. Λάκωνες
/χορμὸς is "trunk of tree" (with boughs lopped off),
and ἀδάσου is a "splinter of pine wood". But the
word is unexplained./  

ἄχου
(Ἄχου)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorskr. I 434.17, 435.2&4
Various entries from a lexicon or dictionary, discussing etymologies, possible meanings, and related words. The text includes references to ancient texts, such as Hesychius and Alciphron, and uses symbols like \( \text{IG} \) to indicate references to specific inscriptions. The text is primarily in Greek, with some Latin and English interjections. The etymology of words like "fear," "pear," and "snail" is explored, with notes on their possible relationships to other words or concepts. The text is dense with linguistic analysis, making it a valuable resource for studying ancient Greek language and its derivatives.
Băbăloș

Hesych. (β 7) κραυγασος, λάκωνες
/See Latte p. 501. 2 similar roots βα- (here reduplicated), meaning "ecstatic dancing" & "speaking" were confused. So β 3 βαβακα- τον γάλλον; 6 βαβάκτης- ὀρχηστής, ὑψωμός, μανώδης, κραυγασος; 9 βαβατ- Λάδος, ἐνθουσιάζ. 10 βαβάκα- ὀρχηστάω and ε 1287 ἐναβάδατ- ἐκσαλεύως. See also β 1 βαδίςεων, 5 βάδακοι, 40 βάδες, 41 βάδοι, 296 βάδες etc. For -αλον cf. λάδος in β 9."

(βαβώσας)

Hesych. (β 16) βόρβορος, τηλός
cf. EM 186.1 βακάς- βόρβορος. τηλός, ὑπὸ Ταραστύννων
/Hesych. β 113 has βακάς- τηλός, from which, together with EM, Latte assumes Ταραστύννων is Tarentine. Cf. also β 17 βαδύς- χειμαρρός, and Kaibel p. 206.84."

(βαβώκα)

Hesych. (β 18) γέφυρα
/Βαβώκα H: cod. ps. J. T. Hooker, Amsterdam Studies in the Theory and History of Ling. Science IV, Current Issues in Ling. Theory, Vol. 2 1979, compares this with β 1005 βουφάρας- γέφυρας and the Gortyn word ἑγύρα. He believes that γέφυρα originally meant "embankment, river bank", derived from the Semitic root gb "high, raised" (as in Hebrew gab), with -φαρα as in ἑγύρα, Κάρχυρα etc. The variations would then have been caused by "hesitation in rendering the sounds of a non-Greek language". But Βαβώκα is the name of a particular bridge, which could derive from a local topographic feature (perhaps related to βαβώκα?) or even a particular person. (see also Oliva p. 93 (2)."

Βάγαρον

Hesych. (β 23) χλαρόν- λάκωνες
/Unexplained. The word also occurs in Arcadius, ed. Barker 76.8 τὸ δὲ ὑπερόστολον ἠχοντα πρὸ ἀμεταβόλου τὸ = ἐν τῇ πρὸ τέλος συλλαβῆι εἰρύνεται βάγαρος.../

Βάγος

Hesych. (β 26) Α 35 ρ̣ ρ̣ κλάμα αρτοῦ [ধ] μάζις καὶ βασιλεὺς καὶ στρατηγός, Λάκωνες
/Βάγος "fragment" and ἄγος "leader" are confused - given as 2 glosses in cod. A. The addition is in cod. S. (στρατωτῆς H: Pearson, Advers. p. 139)."

Βαδύζουσιν

(βαδύζουσιν from βαδύζω (as adv. βάδην from *gαδ-, cf. βάες)) Α 99 d i Plut. Apol. Lact. 234 D 43, p.196.2

Βάδω

See Βαδάκα

Βάδρον

(Same root as βαδύω + suffix -θρον) [[ (L) SEG 924.10, but rejected by REG 79 1966 Bull. 196]]. (M) IG 1432.18&20&21

Βαίεσε

(βαίεσε) Α 38 a ii (L) IG 885 A 1 (a tile)

Βαίλεσ

(βαίλεσ) A 25 c II i, 38 a ii, 81 a (L) IG 885 B 1, C 1 (tiles)
βαίλευ
(βασιλεύ) A 38 a ii (L) IG 1321 a 1

βαίνω
(From an IE root with an initial labiovelar, perhaps
*gw em- or *gw'eμ-). *βαίνω, with the zero grade of vowel,
gave the present βαίνω, cf. Lat. venio etc. For the
α forms, εβην etc., cf. Skt. अगत.) A 53 b
See εβα

βαῦς
See βαῦς

βαχχάυ
(βαχχάυ. The origin of this word is unknown; it may
be from Lydia, cf. Baki-, as in the adj. Bakivallis
"Δωνυσκέλους"). A 72 a Ar. Lys. 1312, cf. foll.

βαχχάυ
(Cf. above) Alc. 7.14 from P. Oxy. 2389 fr. 1 β[α]υ-

βαλανεύου
(M) SEG 1025.6, cf. foll.

βαλανεύων
(L) IG 669.8, cf. above

βαλανεύειν
(From βαλανεύω "wait upon a person at bath", cf. above)
(M) IG 1390.107 [βαλανεύ]εν

βαλανεύς
(Origin uncertain. Chantraine wanted to relate it to
βαλανός, referring to the plug of the bath. O. Szem-
erényi, JHS 94 1974 p. 145, suggests an IE *gw elan,
cf. Myc. gerana "jug, ever."
(L) IG 210.61.
See also βαλανέων

βαλανέων
A 25 c VIII (M) IG 1390.110

βάλε
(An interjection "oh that, would god that", cf. ἄδεις
in the WL, given as ἄδεις in L&S, and cf. also Hesych.
a 60 ἄ βαλε· ὕελον, εὔες. Alc. 26.2 (bis) from Antigon.
Caryst. Mir. XXIII (27), p. 8 Keller (βαλέ ὡ βαλε
Schn.; Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p. 6 Reitz, B
p. 60 Miller; EM 186.39; Et. Sym. cod. V; Cramer i 265.1;
Hdn. I 108.34 L; Βκ ii 946.11 (= Schol. Dion. Thrac.
p. 279.14 Hlg.)); Suid. iii 112 Adler (βάλες) = Schol.
Ar. Av. 300)

βάλλω
(From the IE root *gw el-/*gw il-. The zero vocalism
form gives *βαλλω commonly, but cf. Arcadian ἄβλω,
from the e grade of vowel (as ἄλος) and ἄ from the different
p treatment of the labiovelar.) See ἄβαλον, ἄβαλον

βαννάται/
βάννατροι
Hesych. (β 194) A 35 c, 64 Ι ε vι a λ λοξόι καλ μή
τωντευτεὶς ὁδόν παρὰ Ταραντύννως. τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ
βαννάτροι (Kaiibel p. 206.85)
/οτ λοξ. H:Musurus. The word is unexplained, unless it
arose from winding sheep tracks, cf. βάννατα./

(((βάννατα))/
(((βάννατα))
Hesych. (β 195) A 35 c, 64 Ι ε vι, 114 d
τὸ ἄρνεα. καὶ βάννατα τοῦ αὐτὸ
/βαννάτα καὶ ἄρνεα H: Dindorf. It is taken as Lac. or
Cret. because of β from F and -νν- from -ρν-, cf. ἄρην,
ἄρνος etc. and also Tzakonian vanne "lamb" (Schwyzer
GG I 225 and 323)./
Hesych. (β 201) A 35 c καταξον. Δάκωνες
Hesych. (β 205) A 35 c, 64 Ι ε VII νόσημα τι καρποβαρικοῦ. ή θρέματα. Δάκωνες

For the reading see Cor. p. 29. καρποβαρέως is "to be heavy in the head", cf. κ 850 κάφους τοῦ ἐπὶ τὴν κεφαλήν [ἐκ] κηρυχοῦντες βάρους, and so Schmidt wanted to read [καρπ]θαρᾶν "headache". He also thought that in θρέματα Hesychius confused βάρα and κάφα (cf. κ 755 κάφα...Ἰωνες τὰ πρόβατα & 847 καφος...βόσκομα). But from θρέματα Latte relates βάρα to Φανια or Φάρεια, cf. Β 234 βάριχου ἀρνες, and the Tarentine name Φάρυχος (IG XIV 668 A 17).

("place where condemned criminals were thrown", and here the messengers from the Persians. ΙΕ *g w I; > βάραθρον, cf. *g w er > Hom. βάρεθρον. It is related to βαρώσκω, χορά etc. For the -θρον suffix cf. βάρθρον etc.) Hdt. VII 133.1

"kind of cake or loaf". Hesychius has βήρας· μάζα μεγάλη and βήρησκες· μάζας ὃς δὲ ἀπλῶς μάζας· ἀλλού μάζας ἀναθευν κέρατα ἐχούσας, cf. βήρης (Athen. III 114 f), βηρηκύαν in WL and κάφας (IG XII 3.300.191 from Thera). Frisk quotes Groshelj, Ziva Ant. 3.197, who takes it from an Illyrian root, and relates it to Lat. fermentum. Cf. also Bourguet p. 63 (4) and Be II 368,)** A 45 c Athen. IV 140 a (where it is served at the copis feast at Amyclae)

(From βαρβάρος, an onomatopoetic word with reduplication, cf. Skt. barbara-"who mumbles, stammers", etc.) (M) SEG 23 206.11, cf. foll.

(βαρβάρος) A 74 b Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 B 41, II p.120.13 and 225 B 5, p.163.15

(βαρέας) A 15 (Τ) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.11

Hesych. (β 252) αλόδοτον, παρὰ Ταραντύνων καὶ περόνη /Unexplained. The order in the Lexicon suggests βάρυκα which, Chantraine notes, has a suffix resembling that of Lat. verruca. Blumenthal, Hesychst. p.10 f., suggested an Illyrian-Messapian root from IE *bher- "split", cf. Lat. ferio, but it is not certain./

(From βαρύων) (L) IG 1524.10

(An old adj. in -ως, from a root with an initial labiovelar, cf. Skt. gurū; Lat. gravis etc.) (L) IG 1186.1, 1249.21. See also βαρέας

Alc. 3.82 from P.Oxy. 2387 βα[ρ]ον- (P.Oxy. gives βα[θρον-)}
This word was probably borrowed, as were τύραννος and ἀναχ, although Chantraine still supports the possibility of an IE origin. As in all such -euc words, ἥ gave either eu or e, ibid. p.202.269. The word was found throughout Greece, but Sparta was unique in having a dual kingship, the reason for which has been a matter of considerable discussion. The kings seem to have been the dominant power in early times, but to have yielded gradually to the influence of the gerontes and ephors. For a summary of the literature, ancient and modern, on their power and privileges see Gilbert p.4 f. and p.42 ff., Oliva p.23 ff. and Hooker, Ancient Spartans p.119 ff and p.128-131, while Cartledge p.341 ff. has a useful appendix on the discrepancies between the king-lists given in Herodotus VII 204 and VII 131-2 and Pausanias III 2.1-7 and 3.1-8 and 7.1-10.

(L) IG p. VIII 85. See also 

See έβασλευνον

See ἐβασλευνον

(From έβασλευν (et. uncertain)) (L) IG 1222.13
Βατάς
Hesych. (β 321)* ὁ καταφερής. Ταραντίνου (Κaibel No.88) /Βατάς H: Dindorf. Cf. foll. /

Βάτην
EM 192.13 has τὴν γῆν, Μεσήνιον /EM note 550 C-D shows that the noun βάτη comes from the adj. βατός "passable, accessible" (βατόνω), cf. ξηρά from ξηρός. Cf. also above. /

Βάτυνος
Hesych. (β 334) δαυλός ("thick, shaggy"). Μεσήνιον /Βάτυνος· δαυλός H: Latte, taking it as an adj. from βατός "bramble". But this emendation is not certain and it might equally read βατόνος· αὖς, cf. foll. /

Βαύνος
EM 192.14 reads Ἡ κάμυνος ("furnace, forge"). καρά τὸ αὐπ, τὸ καίω, ... γίνεται αὖς· καὶ πλεονάσμω τοῦ β, βαύνος. The note adds βαύνος, τὸ πῦρ ἢ ὁ χυτρός κους ("stand for a pot"), ἢ ἡ κάμυνος κατὰ Δάκωνας κτλ. /Βαύνος is a technical word of unknown origin. /

Βαφά
Hesych. (β 371)* τιμώσης. Λάκωνες /Cf. βαφή "dye". /

Βαφεύς
(L) IG 208.6

Βάφον
Hesych. (β 372). ἡξύβαφον. Ταραντίνου (Κaibel p.206.89) /ἡξύβαφον is "small vinegar saucer", cf. ἡξὺς + βάπτω. /

Βέβακα
See λέλακα

Βεύδουν
A 6 c, 10 a Eustath. 1453.12; Choerob. (Cramer ii) 293

Βεύδσες
Hesych. (β 451) A 15, 35 c, 44 ύμντες, οἷς ἄναδοθεὶς Λακεδαιμόνιοι τοὺς υγιήσαν / There are similar readings in Eustath. 1453.10, Choerob. (Cramer ii) 290.4 and Ludw. An. 187.10. For -σες cf. πυρσολόψας and πυρύλοφοι in WL (πυρόλαψοι are "strips of leather dried at the fire") and also ἄγρυφος "legs and feet of a sheep skin" (see Bourguet p.97, Frisk etc.). Βεύδσ- is unexplained. Solmsen, Unters. 255, suggests πελ-, cf. Lat. pieo "twist, plait", but this is not certain. It may be related to ν 571 γῆς (i.e. ἱκεῖς)? ύμντες. Cf. also κυνάκτας in WL. /

Βευκάδες
Hesych. (β 453) A 35 c δέρματα δρεματίων νόμων ἱδαντων. Λάκωνες /Βευκ- as in above? /

Βευκατη
Hesych. (β 454) A 35 c, 40 b. 88 1 εὐχοσεί. Λάκωνες /i.e. Λάκατη. /

Βευκηλᾶ
Hesych. (β 465) A 19 d νωξελῆ ("slow moving, sluggish") ἄχρετα. Λάκωνες /Unexplained. Latte quotes Wilamowitz, from the margin of his Hesych. Prol. XL, suggesting ξεκαλῆ. Ahrens, II p.46, tried βεχκιλος, for ξηλος "at rest, at one's ease". Lobeck, Prol. p.138 suggested either εἰκαζα
"without aim or purpose", or βέλης/βέλινα/βακυλος, cf. Hesych. βεκός· ἀνδρός and βακυλός· προβατόνς ("like a sheep, simple").

Hesych. (β 457)* A 7, 35 c ἐλάρχας. Ταραντένου
/C. It comes from βελ-, i.e. τυλ- (cf. ἐλη in WL, Boeot. Φαλαρχω etc.) + ἀρμοστής.

Hesych. (β 476)* A 35 c ἠλός καὶ αὐγή, ὑπὸ Λακωνών
/τε *σωλα > *ήθελα > *εθέλα, giving βέλα, γέλα and ἔλα (and see σάλας in WL), while the same root with prothetic e gave ἠλέθα > ἐλη and ἐλη. Hence the Hesychian glosses γ 285 γέλαιν· αὐγήν ἠλός; 290 γέλαις· αὐγάς; 309 γελοοῦτα· ἠλόστα; ε 875 ἠλη· ἢ τοῦ ἠλόου αὐγή; 876 ἠληθερευόν· ἐν ἠλών ἑρμανευόντων· εἵλην γὰρ φαίνει τὴν τοῦ ἠλίου αὐγήν; 878 ἠληθερομενόνος· ἐν ἠλών ἑρμανευόνος; 881 εἰλήνυον· ἐν ἠλών ἑρμανευόν; ἔλαια — see in WL; 1840 ἱληθερεὺς· ἠλοοςτά; 1969 ἤλεω το ἔλαια — see in WL; see also the foll. This root originally meant "the warmth of the sun", in contrast to *φάελος, giving ἠλός"the sun", although there must have been some confusion between the two.

Hesych. (β 486)* A 35 c ἠλωθηστα
/Cod. H has θελθηστα. It is probably Lac. as it derives from the same root as above. Cf. also ε 1886 ἠλετα· ἠλοῦτα and see Be II 364.

A 33 a, 51 a Hesych. (β 478) has Βελβύνα (as cod. p.
Cod. H has Βελβύν, cod. μ has βεμύνα)· κόμη Λακωνική.
Cf. Steph. Byz. 161.12 Βελβύνα, πόλις Λακωνική,
Παντούκας δύσωρ. Ἀρτεμίδωρος νήσου αὐτῆς φυσικῶς ἐνυλιννήστως ἐν Βελβύνηται· ἠλώθηται. (Hdt. VIII 125 also has Βελβύνητας. For ν. l. in Steph. Byz. see Meineke.)
Paus. Ill 21.3 and VIII 35.4 have Βελβύνας Βελβύνας,
P.Oxy. 1801.42 has Βελ[βύν].
/Π. The name is probably pre-Greek. The θ/μ variation is common in Semitic and Near East words and in Greek place names.:

Hesych. (β 493) A 35 c, 39 τρυφαλίς· Λάκωνες
/τρυφαλίς Ἡλιατε. The ρ in τρυλαρ is probably due to rhotacism, but no more is certain. τρυφαλίς is a late form of τρυφαλίς "cheese", but this may not be relevant.
Schmidt suggested Βάλλας· τρύφυλλος, cf. Xanthus 16 (Müller I 39), or τρυφαλίς could come from τρυφαλίς "helmet".

Hesych. (β 495) τρύφραχης· Λάκωνες
/τρύφραχης has several meanings, "with 3 testicles", "lecherous", "a kind of hawk", = χενταυρός or = σαπαλτάς (a plant). The gloss is unexplained. Frisk and Chantraine both mention Groselj's suggestion of a link with σαλάς, cf. Lat. balio ("worthless pimp").

(H) I 169

(L) IG 1336.9 [βε]λα·
(Bévthesu, from Bévthos, which is a poetic form of Béthos "depth of the sea"). A 76 a Alc. 89.5 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνώδαλον, p. 488 ff. de Villoison

Hesych. (β 529) A 19 d, 45 c ἔλαφος, ὑπὸ Δακώνων /Cf. β 463 Bετῦρξ- ἔλαφος and π 3039 σόρος- ἔλαφος, and also Lat. porcus. See also Bourguet p. 63 n. 4./

Hesych. (β 532) Χληρωμεθα. Δάκωνες /Cf. β 536 +Βερρεάιι- Χληρωμαί, but the word is unexplained. Fraenkel, Gl. 2.37, related it to μετροματ from *μερ-ν (and see Osthoff IF 6.8) and Blumenthal, Hesychst. 2-3, tried an Illyrian root Bερ' = φερ(ε). But these are both very doubtful./

Hesych. (β 538) ἄρτοι, ὑπὸ Δακώνων

Hesych. (β 539) A 35 c, 64 I c i έσθος καὶ .... τῶν +έζων ἐμεπερος. Δάκωνες δὲ Βεστηκότα έσσαντα. Cf. EM 195.45 Βεστόν τὸ Λμάτιον ὑπὸ Δακώνων οἱ δὲ, Βεστοι./ The Hesych. cod. Ἑ has Βεσίον (emended by EM), έςθος (emended cf. Ἑ 182.25 - Βύσσος- στολή ἦ έςθος κορυφωμον κτλ.) and Βεστικόν τα έσσαντα (emended by Latte). Βεστόν comes from *Βεστόν, cf. Lat. vestis, just as έννυμι comes from *φεο-νυ-μι. Cf. also γ 454 γέστρα- ένθάνως στολή, Λμάτια and 455 γέστρα- στολή. (For ζτ > θt see Buck p.73.86.4.)/

Hesych. (β 555) A 11 f II, 35 c, 114 d κύλμα. φράγμα ἐν τοταμῳ, Δάκωνες /Βέλημα in cod. Ἑ. ἕνα comes from *φελ- (which also gives εἶλω), cf. έγηθηθῶντι etc. See also Schulze Q.E. 121.6./ It is also found in (M) IG 1390.104 [β]ήλ-

A 45 c Bk 226.1 has Βήρηκαις· μάται όρθαϊ, οἱ δὲ ἀτλίς μαξάς έκάνα κάρατα έχούσας, παρὰ Λακεδαιμονίους δὲ τὴν έσρην Βήρηκαιον λέγεσθαι, ἐν ἧν τοὺς θύουσι προτεθέσα εἰς τούς Βήρηκας /Cf. θεραξ in WL. /

Hesych. (β 575) A 35 c τὸ μάρανθον. Δάκωνες /Perger suggested μαρανθου = μαραθου "fennel", but cf. Bk. 404.23 ἄνθρωπακα. ἄγρα λάχανα παραπλήσια ἀνήθους ("dill"), οἱ καὶ τὰ μάρανθα. Be II 373 reads Βηρύχαλκον, cf. ἔρύχακον in WL. Cf. also Hesych. β 571 Βηρύχαλκονον. νάρκυσσος./

Hesych. (β 571) Βηρύχαλκον Βηρύχαλκον /Perger suggested μαρανθου = μαραθου "fennel", but cf. Bk. 404.23 ἄνθρωπακα. ἄγρα λάχανα παραπλήσια ἀνήθους ("dill"), οἱ καὶ τὰ μάρανθα. Be II 373 reads Βηρύχαλκον, cf. ήρύχακον in WL. Cf. also Hesych. β 571 Βηρύχαλκονον. νάρκυσσος./

(Βηρύχαλκον from Βηρύχαλκον "one using force")* Alc. 1.4

(Βηρυχαλκον from Βηρυχαλκον "one using force")* Alc. 1.4

(From βεβαζω, causal of βεβώ) Poll. IV 102 has καὶ β. δὲ τὴν ἐδός Λακωνικῆς ἀρχήσεως, ἢ καὶ τὰ ἄθλα προτεθέτο ὡς τοῖς παισὶ μονὸν ἄλλα καὶ ταῖς χόραις. ἔδει δ' ἀλλεσθαι καὶ φαετὶ τοῖς τούτω πρὸς τὰς κυγᾶς, καὶ ἀριθμεῖτο τὰ τηθήματα.
βυβλία (Another name for the papyrus plant) A 10 a (M) IG 1390.12. Cf. also βυβλίαν

βδόος (Nom. pl. form from βδόος, with e rather than u.) A 10 d, 25 c IX, 35 c (L) IG 138.1, 140.1 (SEG 616 a)

βδόος (= βδόος) A 10 d, 25 c II iii, 35 c (L) IG 32 B 18. 36 A 15-16 [βδόος], 44.19 [βδόος], 45.15 [βδόος], 65.23, SEG 491.6, 492.14, 495.5, 497.1 [βδόος].

βδέου (= βδόος) A 10 d, 25 c X, 35 c (L) IG 680.5, 683.8, 685 (SEG 845) 6 [βδέου]

βδέω (= βδόου) A 10 d, 25 c VIII, 35 c, 74 a (L) IG 679.4

βδέων (= βδόον) A 10 d, 25 c VIII, 35 c (L) IG 556.6, SEG 490.6


βδόου (= Another form of βδόου) A 35 c (M) IG 1498.10413

βδόου A 35 c (L) IG 136.1, 137.13 [βδόος], 139.1 -βόος, SEG 605.1, 607.1, 608.1, 609.1, 610.1, 611.1, 617.1 [βδόος]

βδόος (Paus. III 11.2 describes the βδόου as ἄρχοντες, adding τούς δὲ ἐφόρους καὶ βδόους κεύτε ἀρμάδιον ἑκάτερος οὕλης, τοὺς μὲν [τοὺς] ἐκ τῶν Πλατανιστῶν καινομένων καὶ ἀλλούς τῶν ἐφόρων ἄγωνας τιθέναι καθεστηκέναι, ἐφοροῦ δὲ κτλ., and in III 12.4 he mentions their ἄρχοντας on the agora. But inscriptions listing them show that they were 6 in number, e.g., IG 137, one of whom was the πρέσβυς. The victorious σφαιρετές teams mentioned them in their dedicatory inscriptions e.g. IG 680, and a man might mention the title in his cursus honorum, e.g. SEG 492.14, which also proved that the office could be held on as many as four occasions. The word may originally have been ἄρχοντας from *άρχοντ-ος, the participle from οὖς with the zero grade of the vowel, cf. Homeric ἀνόις and Att. ἄνοος.) A 35 c (L) IG 41.10 [βδόος], 206.2, 209.6, 1314.411 βδόος at 41 [βδόος], 1315.24, SEG 488.5, 489.4. See also βεύδος, βδέου, βδέων, βδέων, βδιατολ, βδόου, βδόων, βδόος, βδόου

βδόου A 35 c (L) IG 676.2

βέοο (βέοο, Ep. gen. from βέος) A 74 a (L) IG 1249.25

βέου (L) IG 737.5, 810.2, 1145.13 [βέος], 1328.8, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.19438. (M) IG 1360.11

βέος (From the IE root *gwie-, cf. Lat. vivus, Skt. jivas, Lith. gyvas etc. For a different treatment of the labiovelar see ἐνδεδωκάτα in WL.) A 47 a (M) IG p. XVII 70. See also βευόο, βευ, βευα, βευω, βευη, βευων
βάτων (Ep. βάτων) (L) SEG 26 456.7. See also βάτου, βάτων

βάτου (L) IG 1186.13 βιδ[τ]ο[υ], SEG 865.4

βάτων (L) IG 1186.4

βώμοι (L) IG 65.3, 137.15, 361.7, 380.5, 472.3, 547.2, 559.7, 586.6 [β]έ-, 587.4, 602.3, 669.6, 678.3, 971.8, 1144.16 & 258, 1172.7, 1524.18, SEG 780.4, 807.5, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.11. (M) IG 1398.8, 1451.10, 1455.3 & 5, p. XVII 77, SEG 974.23, SEG 23 207.19

βιούσαν (From βιόω) (L) IG 579.3

βιόω See βιούσαν, βιώσας, βιώσασα

βιώσαν Hesych. (β 638) Α 35 c ἅχυτων. σφάδα + άλγον. Λάκωνες
/from *φιωσώς. Quoted also by Theognostus (Cramer ii) 162.19 εἰς -υν λήψαν εξιλήμα οὐδέν ἐστιν, εἰ μὴ τὸ βιώσαν βαρύτονον μόνον δυν (= Hdn. 26.29). Cf. also γ 579 γιαχύτων. ἰχύτων./

βώ (βώου) A 74 a (H) I 50,99, (T) Philol. 11

βών (L) IG 957 a 2, 1145.39

βώνα (L) IG 1144.3 & 7

βώρ Hesych. (β 645) Α 35 c, 38 a ii, 39 ζωςς. σχέδον. Λάκωνες.
/bω-φωσώς H: Musurus. Rhotacism and the loss of inter-vocalic σ were both late developments. The θ < ι. /

βωσας (From βιόω) (L) IG 732 a 2 βω[σας], 748.5, 753.3, 762.4, 765.3, 769.2, 775.3, 778.3 -ω[σας], 781.3, 795.3, 797.2, 798.1, 799.5, 801.3, 802 B 3, 803.2, 804.2 [βω]ώ-, 815 a 3 βω[σας], 816.2, 817.7, 1190.6, 1192.4, 1201.285, 1215.2 [βω]-, 1307.1, 1309.2 [βω]ώςα[ς], 1593.2 & 4, SEG 24 282.3

βωσασα (From βιόω) (L) IG 764.3 -α[σα], 767.3, 784.2 -σ[σα], 785.3, 789.2, 799.3, 1200.4, 1255.3, 1303.2 -σ[α], REG 83 1970 Bull. 281

βλαγγς Hesych. (β 653) χναςς (''stain, spot, defilement''). Λάκωνες
/unexplained. Cor. suggested reading τ for γ, so βλαγγς, possibly related to βλητός ''stricken, palsy-stricken'', or cod. H has βλητή as the explanation for β 646 βλας (see foll.). But these are just guesses./

βλας Hesych. (β 646)* βλητή. Λάκωνες
/bλητή H: Schmidt, cf. Theognost. (Cramer ii) 155.19 βλη- μύημα φωνής άλγον ύσδεομου τό βληχάδεα (cod. τό βληχάδεα). So perhaps it is onomatopoetic. Latte suggests that it should perhaps read βλατ./

βλαστάνωντι (βλαστάνουσι from βλαστάω) A 99 d i (T) Philol. 13
(Cf. blepe "look") See γλέφαρον

(Alc.) 167 has βληρ· δέλεαρ· τὸ δὲ αὐτὸ καὶ αὐθίμα. ητρα 'Allakmav· 'λεός, from Hesych. β 713.
/Meineke conjectured 'Αλκμην, while Schow, followed by Latte, has 'Αλκασώ. But EM 200.27 reads βληρ
Αλκακτής, τὸ δέλεαρ· οἱ Αλκακτῆς τὸ δ ἐξ ἐμ ἀ τρέκουσι. .... Οὔτε γὰρ δέλεαρ, βλῆσαρ· καὶ κατὰ συγκοπὴν καὶ
συναλολοφὴν βληρ ἐκεῖνηντ. Οὔτε καὶ οἱ Βοσωτοὶ κοινοῦν.| In fact, it was the labiovelar which gave δ before a
front vowel and β before the consonant. For ε + α > η, see Buck p.39.42.1 and A 25 a III.√

(βλημάττομες
(βλημάττομεν from βλῆματς or Lacon. βλημάττω "feel
hens to see if they are fat", so "handle, treat" with
an obscene sense. The et. is unknown.) A 62 e, 99 c
Ar. Lys. 1164

(From *μλω. The aorist also has the o grade of vowel,
but with the shortened form, giving εμολον. The et.
is unknown.) See εμολον, μόλος

(= θουάγως) A 28 a III (L) IG 258.6

(= θουάγὼν) A 28 a III (L) IG 495.3, 539.5, 571.2
γ[θὴν]

(= θουάγδρος) A 28 a III, 39 (L) IG 292.6, 304.1 -α[γ]δρ, 306.2 [θοαγ]δρ, 312.4, 331.3

(= θουάγδος) A 28 a III (L) IG 119.5 -γ[δς], 163.4 -σ[γς], 257.3, 276.3, 314.4 (θοας)γ-, 324.4 -δ[ς]
523.2, 692.2 -γ[δς]

(= θουάγωθος) A 28 a III (L) IG 472.7, 527.14, 551.16,
601.9, SEG 749.2 [θοα]κα-

(From bothos "help", from bothos < bothes "who runs
to the cry for help" (in the military sense))
A 28 a III (L) IG 931.8 [boθ]έθων

Hesych. (ζ 803) στόμνος ("earthen jar for racking
off wine"). Λάκωνες καὶ αὐλός εἴδακα. καὶ ζών, ἃ τοῦ
βομβύλην ("silken") ψάμματα συντελεῖται. ἐνοῦ βομβύλου ("bee, buzzing insect") οὐτώ
λέγουσιν· οἱ δὲ φύμον. ἡ ἱχος βομβύλωμον
Choerob. Theod. 80.16, 313.4 - ἐπὶ δὲ γένος αὐλό
καὶ θηριάδες τυχα καὶ ζώον ἄν' ἄν τα βομβύλην. κατὰ
Λάκωνας δὲ στόμνον θηλῆς. (Similar in EM 204.48.)
/Cod. H of Hesych. has βόμβηξ, emended by Musurus,
ἄμμος, emended by Schmidt after Choerob., κομβυλίων
emended by Salmastinus, and βοβίβ/ν (βομβύλωμοσ in
cod. S) emended by cod. n. βοβίβ might be for βοβαδόν
Frisk gives the word an eastern origin. For βόμβηξ
"silkworm", cf. Turkish pambuk "cotton"./
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**Bopént.** (The Ion. form of *bopént*.) (L) SEG I 91.2

**Borphargúskia**

Hesych. (β 822) A 13 a, 35 c, 68, 115 χυτρέα κρέα, καὶ μυροί χορτοὶ Borphargúskoi. Δάκωνες

/Hesych. and Borph叭sko με Telema. Be II 304 suggests that -ωκνα is for -ωκνα, and the β comes from F. Cf. όρθαργούκος in WL, also glossed by Hesychius as χυτρόδου δικρόν, and όρθαργούκος in WL. The word is a deriv. of όρθος/όδρος + ἄγορά + the dimin. ending -ωκνα. Athen. IV 140 b, probably wrongly, explains it εὖ τὸν όρθον περασκόντα. Perhaps a joke based on όρθος is involved, or Fick (KZ 42.293) suggests pigs were named after the Orthagorids, the tyrants of Sicyon, in retaliation for Cleisthenes calling the Dorian tribes 'Ὑπα, Ὠνέαται and Χοραθεταῖ (Hdt. V 68)./ 

**Borphós**

Hesych. (β 829) A 35 c κολυμφάγος, ἐξάντος, καὶ ὁ ἐκ τῶν στεφύλων εἶτι τῆς ἀρτιδός ("ladle, cup") ὄλκος. Δάκωνες

/Cod. H has σὔκ ἐκ and ψυστύδος. Ar. Pax 38 has βηρός "gluttonous" (cf. βραδ "food"). But Λακ. probably only applies to the second part, for which cf. ξ 87 ξοῦς ὄλκος. Pollux VII 150 has καὶ τὸ μὲν ἔξυλον ἐν ἡ τούλαιον ψεύτεια στρός καὶ ἄξον τὸ τρίβων τούλαιον ἔξυλον./

**Botoös**

(From *botoös* "beast", which has the same IE root as βόσκω - *g o-, the labiovelar being proved by Myc. suqto – σωβτσς.) Alc. 1.47 (the -ος ending rather than -ως is guaranteed by the meter)

**Bótrus**

("bunch of grapes". This is probably a foreign word, as οἶνος, ὀμπελος etc. Here it designates the family of an individual, his tribe being shown by the preceding letters.) (H) I 95

**Bou**

Hesych. (β 864) τὸ μέγα καὶ πολύ δηλοῦ. Δάκωνες

/Schmidt and Latte both transfer Λακ. to 865, i.e. the foll., for it is found in several compounds not specifically Lac., e.g. ΒΟΥ-κόρυξ "severe cold in the head". But ΒΟΥδρα is Laconian, so Λακ. may apply here too.

It probably derives from *bouŝs.*/

**Boua**

Hesych. (β 865) A 29, 38 a γέλη παύς [Δάκωνες]

/Λακ. is introduced from the above, cf. ΒΟΥγος, σωματικς and σωματεύδ(ό)ς, all in WL. Cf. also ΒΟΥδα in WL, which may be a mistake for ΒΟΥδα, rather than from ΒΟΥς (in spite of the EM quote in WL, s.v. ΕΟΟ and A 38 ii). Blumenthal, Hesychst. 9, hypothesises an Illyrian root φυη, but this is little more than a guess. Professor Beattie suggests a connection with ΒΩη, cf. the phrase ΒΟη γαξος, used frequently of the Spartan Menelaus in the Iliad (II 408 etc.). The alternative forms ΒΟΥγος/ΒΟΥγος certainly suggest an original Φ. *

**Bouagétovn**

Hesych. (β 866) A 35 e ύπο ΒΟΝ καὶ κυκυμένου ἔξυλον. Δάκωνες
(From θουαγός) A 35 e (L) IG 289.6

(Leader of a θούα (see in WL) at Sparta. He sometimes appears as θ. μικησιππομένων, (e.g. in IG 294), or θ. κρατοσαπατένων (IG 273), or simply as θουαγός (IG 307). There is one example, IG 289 (AO 46), where two θουαγός μικησιππομένων occurred in the same year. A. M. Woodward, AO p. 290, points out that the θουαγός is never θ. αθένειοι or θ. αυθεντικοί to anyone else, although there are many examples where someone was θ. αθένειοι or θ. αυθεντικός to him.) A 24 a, 35 e (L) IG 32 B 3, 36 A 6 -δ[ε], 62.6, 64.9,108,118,148,17, 69.24 & θουαγός in 27832833834, 70.285, 78.6 -α[γός], 85.17, 89.12&14, 146.4 [θουαγός, 273.3, 283.2, 293.3, 322.5, 323.4 -γός](as in AO 72), 686.6 [β' θουαγός], SEG 492.2, 503.8 [θουαγός] -θύμερον, 536.7, 554.4&56.8 all θουαγός. See also θουαγός, θαυμάσι, -γός, -γός, -γού, θουαγός, -γού, -γού

(See above) A 35 e (L) IG 653 b 12

("") A 35 e (L) IG 653 a 10

Θουάκρατ. Hesych. (β 868) οἱ φοινίκες ("palms"), ὑπὸ Δακώνων /Schmidt lists other "palm tree" words, κλάρας, σαρός (Lac.), σκλαρᾶ, σουκλαῖ, but none of them seem very helpful here. Prof. Beattie suggests a relation with β 864 βούλα q.v., so "with many points"./

Θουαθητήνων (From its context Θουαθητήνων must be a "stream" or "burn". Explanations suggested include βοίς + βαῦνω/ ἔβαν or βέσα "glen", but why is there no Doric a?) (H) II 13, cf. foll.

Θουαθητήτος (See above. The Attic genitive would have -εως) A 80 a (H) II 14

Θουάθοτον Hesych. (β 892) Α 10 b a τινες +ἀνέκφορον. Ἀχαλός ὡς ἔστομον. Ἀριστοφάνης (Nauck, Ar. Byz. 34 p.189). Δάκωνες /Cod. H reads Θουάθοτον· a τινες +ἀνεμαριόν, Ἀχαλός ὡς ἔστομον κτλ. Latte, p.502, argues that the sacrifice of a pig could never be considered equal to that of a bullock, so he rejects ἔστομον. Instead he conjectures ἔστομον "equal distribution", referring to a division of the victim's flesh. Also, in inscriptions giving prescriptions for such a distribution, the phrase οὐχ ἐκφόρα frequently occurs, e.g. in Schwyzer 251 B 10, Cos IV or III B.C., (τούτου οὐχ ἐκφόρα ἐκ τοῦ ναοῦ), so he conjectures ἀνέκφορον./ Cf. foll.
bou̱θu̱των  ("of or belonging to sacrifices")  (M) SEG 23 206.14, cf. above

bou̱λαδου  A 11 f  (M) IG 1352.1 (where it is an epithet of Hadrian.)

bou̱λατσων  (bou̱λατσων)  A 11 f, 71 b, 72 b  (L) IG 493.13

bou̱λάν  (bou̱λάν)  A 11 f  (L) IG 8.4 -λ[δυ]

bou̱λάς  (bou̱λάς)  A 11 f  (L) IG 20 B 5  (the same list in a slightly different order is given in BSA 26 p. 168 C 6-7 col. III 8), IG 32 A 15, 37.1, 39.23 β(ουλάς), 40.13 β(ουλάς), 60.4 [β]ου[λάς], 71 III 4 βου(λάς), 112.11, 137.24 βου(λάς), 206.5 βο[ν(λάς)], 1244.9 β(ουλάς), 1245.11 β(ουλάς), SEG 558.13, 563.4 [β]ου(λάς), 564.25 β(ουλάς), 569.24, 581.1 (IG 162) βου(λάς) §19, 585.13, 593.2-3

bou̱λετου  ("place where council held")  A 11 f  (M) SEG 23 207.19

bou̱λευσάθων  (From Bou̱λευσάθων)  (M) IG 1379.23 βουλευσάθων

bou̱λευσάθωσαν  (bou̱λευσάθωσαν from bou̱λευσάθω)  A 101 b  (M) IG 1390.185

bou̱λευσα[?]  (From Bou̱λευσα)  (L) SEG 466.2

bou̱λευσαμένους  (As codd., OCT has βουλευσαμένους after Ahrens, see A 11 f, 74 b. From Bou̱λευσα) Thuc. V 77.6

bou̱λευτήν  (From Bou̱λευτήν)  A 11 f, 34.9  (L) IG 504.7, 530.4

bou̱λευτήρια  ("place where council held")  A 11 f, 34.9  (L) SEG 466.12

bou̱λεύω  A 11 f, 34.9  See Bou̱λευσάθων, -ευσάθωσαν, -ευσα, -ευσαμένους

bou̱λή  A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a  (L) IG 1347.4.  (M) IG 1456.2 βουλή. See also Bou̱λατσων, Bou̱λάν, -άς, -ή, -ής, and in literature see e.g. Paus. III 7.7; Plut. Lyc. 6.10, III.2 p. 10.22 (quoting Tyrtaeus - also in Diod. Sic. VII 12.6)

bou̱λη  (L) IG 17.5 βο[ν][λή].  (M) REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 Bou[νή]

bou̱λης  (L) IG 46.9, 116.6, 479.4, 14 βουλής), 541.18, 542.13 βου[λής], 551.15, 589.14, 595.9 [β]ουλής, 608.9, 1168.8 βουλής), 1177.14 βουλής), 1246.7 βου[λής], 1247.8 βουλής), SEG 492.14, 495.4, 594.1, 800.7, 845 (IG 685) 4, 855.1.  (M) IG p. XVII 91 134.135 βουλής), SEG 982.6 βουλής)

bou̱λησων  (From Bou̱λησων)  (L) IG 486.3, 562.6 -η[σων]
(Probably from IE *gōl-/*gōlm- or *gōls-/*gōls; for the β/δ variation suggests a labiovelar and the ou is a spurious diphthong. Cf. Lesb. βόλμαι, Thess. βόλμαι, Boeot. βόλμαι, Delph. and Locr. δέλμαι and W. Greek δήλοι.) A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a (L) IG 1147.17, 1208.38. See also βολόμενος, -μένω, -μένω, βολονταί, βολάμεθα, βολάνται, δήλοιαι, δήλωται

βολόμενος
(From βολόμαι) (L) IG 18 B 5

βολομένου
( " " ) (L) IG 1208.36 β[ουλ]ο-

βολομένων
( " " ) (L) IG 1208.26, SEG 923.17&33

βολόνται
( " " ) (L) IG 1291.3

βολώμεθα
( " " ) (L) IG p. VIII 89

βολώνται
( " " ) (L) IG 19.16

βουά
A 28 a III, 29 EM 208.6 reads 'Αλγετ τις τάχα θ' αλ βουόσαι τα νότα. "Ελληνικὸς τοῦ θ', καὶ πνεύμα προσήλθε τὸ δασὺ.

/Note 597.1 C adds "βουά σευ βουόσα Λακονίς δίκτυορ". Cf. also EM 391.12 ff., quoted under Ευόλ in the WL. Buck, p.42.45, quotes Arc. βουός "cattle-run" from *βουόδος, which could be related to βουόσα. But more probably βουά is an error for βουά (see in WL) and there is no θ involved at all. /

βουός
(Not found as such in any inscriptions, but it occurs in compounds such as βουόντων etc. IE *g'ous > βοος, Dor. βος, cf. Skt. gaus, Lat. bos etc. The other cases are from *g'ow > βο(θ)ος etc., or *g'ou > dat. βουος.)

βούταρος
Hesych. (β 987) δ' παχύς [[ŋ ὃ πάχυς]] [παρά Λάκων] /Cod. h has βούταρος. Cod. hf has πάχυς, while it omits ὃ ὧ κ. and includes the addition. Schmidt suggests that ΒΟΥΤΑΡΟΣ is from ΒΟΥΤΑΙΟΣ, which is not very convincing. The word may be related to βοο (see in WL), or even to βούτυρος "butter". /

βούνα
("cow shed". From the root of βοος + the -wv ending denoting place.) A 28 d II, 114 e (H) I 139,139,143

βοώντα
(τα - a name of a place in Sparta, cf. βοώντας "purchased with an ox"). A 28 d II Paus. III 12.1, 12.3, 15.10

βωτεν
Hesych. (β 1018) A 28 d II ἀστράτην (Hes. Op. 391), οὖν ὃ 'Αδριανίν δύνη. Λάκωνες /οὖν ὃ Η. Dindorf. The Schol. Procl. Hesiod also defines the word as = ἀστράτης. It is derived from βοος, cf. βωτης "labourer" etc. See also βωτεν in WL./
("office of 波拉τερος - a judge at games". The et. is unknown.) (L) IG 19.4

A 45 c. Steph. Byz. 184.9 ιπίς Δακυματική, Παυσανίας 
τρότων (21.7 & 24.3). δ τοπίτης Βρασιάτης.
/Cf. προσιτης in WL/

("soldiers who fought with Brasidas") Thuc. V 67.1, 71.3, 72.3

(βραχυς derives from IE *μργθυ; cf. Skt. μुहι = μρήθυ)
(L) IG 729.3 [βρ-]

("
woode

image of god", a word which perhaps originated 
in the Mediterranean area.) (M) SEG 23 220 b 4

(From IE *γρεθβ-, cf. Ch. Sl. έρεβ-) (L) IG 1222.13

(From Βροτήςος "mortal, human") Alc. 106 from 
Aristeid. Or. ΣΧΒΙΠΛ 54, ii 159 Keil

(From Βροτος. IE *μηρ was the root for "to die".
Βροτος < *μρτος, cf. Lat. mortuus, Skt. mṛtas etc.)
(L) IG 727.2 =ο[τς], SEG 773.12. Cf. foll.

(Μ) IG p. XVIII 70, cf. above

Pollux 4.104 has ἥν δὲ τινα καὶ Δακυματικὴ ὀρχήματα, διὰ 
Μαλέας... καὶ θυμίαν ἔτι Διονύσων, καὶ καραμπέδες ἐπ᾽
Ἀρτέμιδος. And B has καὶ Βαρυλλικά, τὸ μὲν εὐρήμα 
Βαρυλλίκου, προσωρινῶν δὲ γυναικῶν Ἀρτέμιδα καὶ 
Ἀπόλλωνα.
/Βαρυλλικὰ AC, Βαρυλλικὰ Π and Βαρυλλίκου Α, 
Βαρυλλίκου Ρ, Βαρυλλίκου Π. These should perhaps be 
emended to Βροβιλίκχαι and Βροβιλίχου, for Hesych. has 
Βροβιλίκχαι διαρρήσεων καὶ Βροβιλίχου φύσεων, Ἱθα 
while Βροβιλίχου is "one performing a kind of war 
dance" in Stesich. 79. Frisk assumes a *βροβιλος, cf. 
βρω "swell, teem with". Cf. also foll. and Βολλιχαί 
in WL. /

Hesych. (B 1243) πρόσωπον γυναικεῖον. παρὰ τὸ γελοιον 
καὶ αἰσχρὸν ὄφρος ("tump") τίθεται ὄρυχῳ τὴν 
ὀρχήστραν καὶ γυναικεία λυμάτα ἐνδέδωτα. δὲν καὶ 
tας ἀναρκαδίας Βροβιλίχας καλοῦσι Λάκωνες
/Cod. Η has opp... and γυναίκ... Schmidt emends the 
whole passage, referring to his glosses Βροβιλίχεων 
and Βροβιλίχατα, reading Βροβιλίχεως πρόσωπον 
gυναικεῖον περιττότετοι καὶ γυναικεία λυμάτα ἐνδέδωτα. 
δὲν καὶ τὰς μαχαλίκας Βροβιλίχας καλοῦσι Λάκωνες, παρὰ 
tὸ γελοίον καὶ αἰσχρὸν ὄφρῳ ὀ δὲ τὰ ἔρυχα τὴν ὀρχήστραν, 
or he suggests τὸς μάχαλας ("wanton, luxuriant"). 
Latte reads as given here, but his reference to the 
Mantissa seems to have been omitted. Cf., however, 
B 1245. Βροβιλίχεως... οἱ αἰσχρὲς προσωπεῖα περιττότεμον 
gυναικεῖα καὶ ὦμους αἰδοῦντες, καὶ Βροβιλίχα and 
Βολλιχαί in WL. /
("papyrus", an Egyptian word adopted by the Greeks.)
A 10 a (H) I 58 (J. Wackernagel, Philologus 95 191, wanted υβλάνα, the collective noun in -άνα, cf. τριαντάφυλλα, λαχανικά etc., so "place full of papyrus". He rejected the adj. υβλάνα, on the grounds that υβλάνας is unknown elsewhere.) Cf. foll. and υβλάνα in WL.

(υβλάνας)* A 10 a (H) I 92. Cf. above

IG 30.6, but this is probably not a Laconian inscription

Hesych. (β 1309) χορος τνες ὀρχηστών. ταρά λάκωνω
/Latent brackets this, referring to βρυδέλχα (see in WL). Cf. also 1310 βυλικής χορευτής and 1311 βυλικόδες +βαςίδες as well as βρυδέλχα in WL./

Hesych. (β 1352) A 45 c λάγυνος ("flask"), ἄμυς ("chamber-pot"). Ταραντίνον [H: Musurus. Cf. π 4486 πυτώνη ἄμυς. In Attic πυτώνη is "flask covered with plaited osier" (Pollux 7.175 etc.). The et. is unknown - it may be of foreign origin. /

See βουλευσαμένους

Hesych. (β 1375) A 28 c I την συν. Λάκωνες
/Βολός is "clod of earth", and for ωρυκά, cf. γεωρυχύδες "moles" (δρύσας)./ 

(L) IG 242.5, REG 86 1973 Bull. 195

(βουλουνίκης) A 7 (L) IG 653.7, 653 B 4, SEG 825.4
(AO 144)

(L) IG 652.3

(Victor of the ἀγών καρτερίας (see καρτερίας in WL) or διαμαστύγως, a test of endurance held among the ephebi at the altar of Artemis Orthia. Plutarch, Aristid. 17.8 derives the rite from an incident in the Persian wars. But Rose, AO p.404 f., quotes Xenophon, RL 2.9, describing a religious ritual involving the stealing of cheeses from Orthia's altar, combined with a ceremonial whipping, and concludes that this was the origin of the διαμαστύγως. If so, it would only be later that the whipping became brutalised.) See Plut. Inst. Lac. p.239 C; Plut. Lyc. 18; Plut. Arist. 17.8; Paus. III 16.7, VIII 23.1; Xen. An. IV 6.14-15; Philostr. Vit. Apoll. VI 20; Luc. Anach. 38; Suid. s.v. Λυκούργος; Plato Laws I p.633 B?; Schol. Hyg. Fab. 26.1; Sext.
βωμονύκης cont. Emp., Pyrrh. Hypot. III 208; Tertull. ad Martyres 4; Libanius Or. 1.23; Cic. Tusc. II xiv 34.) (L) IG 554.1. See also βωμονυκή, -νυκή, and cf. foll.

βωμονυκήσαντα (From βωμονυκχέω, cf. above) (L) IG 654.3 βω[μονυχή]σα-

βωμός (This noun is related to the verb βαύνω, εβην, but with the less common o vocalism in the root, in contrast to βήμα, βάςις etc.) See βωμόν, -μόν, -μῶν

βωμύκας EM 218.19 οὖτω πρώτερον ἐκάλεσε τὸ Ἑρώτας. Ἑσχρηταὶ παρὰ τὸ βοῦς μυχηθὸν παρακλῆσον ἔσείν.

βωμών (L) SEG 870.2 -μόν]

βωμύν (M) SEG 23 220 b 5

βώνημα Hesych. (§ 1392) A 114 d ἀείρημα. Λάκωνες
/Conjectures include φώνημα· βήμα, βώνημα· ὁνομα and βεολήμα· κάλυμα, but they are no more than guesses./

βῶς' (Perhaps a form from βοῦς, cf. Ion. ἔβωςα, but Page notes that it could also be [ἡ]βῶςα etc.) Alc. 4 fr. 1.10 from P. Oxy. 2388

βωτεὖν A 28 d I Suid. Adler I 491.28, β 505, glosses as ἄρον. Λάκωνες
/Cf. βωτεὖν in WL./

βωτλανεύρα (βωτλ-άνευρα is "man feeding, nurse of heroes", a poetic compound. The first element comes from βωτλ-, presumably from an unproved noun *βωτλς, derived from the root *βς, which is probably related to the short vowel forms βότως, βοτόν etc. The second element derives from ἄνήρ.) Alc. 77 from Schol. A Hom. II. 3.39, i 139 Di., also in Eust. II. 379.36
γ'  
(γε) (L) IG 238 add. 2. (M) IG 1390.126 (dub.).  
Aic. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C  
(γα) Plut. Lyc. 21.3&3, III.2 p.34.1&3

γα  
(Doric for γε) A 3 d III Ar. Lys. 105,144,170,988, 1096,1174. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. 434.12&14, 435.5; Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80

γά  
(γῆ)* (H) I 50,52,103, II 35, (T) Philol. fr.12

γαβεργός  
Hesych. (γ 5)* A 28 b ii, 34.11&15, 35 c  
[δ] ἄγρον υμασωτής, ἄδκωνες  
/δ ὑφρου cod. S, ὑφρου cod. H. Cf. ECH 60 178.6  
γαβεργός and 182.11 γαβεργέσι, both Boeot., and also  
Attic γεωργός, and contrast δαμιοργός and ὀμελωργικό  
in WL. See also Buck p.134.167./

γαώ  
(γῆ)* (H) I 67,112,129,137,137

γατα  
(Poetic for γη. - It has the same form as αζα -  
possibly it could even be a compound of this and γη.)  
s.v. κνώδαλον, p.488 ff. de Villoison. See also  
γαύη


+γαώδας  
Hesych. (γ 41) A 15, 47 b ὁ δήμος, ὡδ Λακώνων  
/The reading is uncertain. Schmidt suggests a  
relation to δή = γῆ./

γαύη  
A 15 (M) IG 1368.5

γαύηοχος  
Hesych. (γ 50) A 15, 24 c ο τὴν γῆν συνέχων. ἢ ἐπὶ  
tῆς γῆς ὄχοιμενος. ἢ ὁ ἐπικυρός, ὃ ἐπὶ τοὺς ὄχιμαιν  
[ἡ] ἀρμασι χαύρων. ἄδκωνες  
/The first part up to ὄχοιμενος = Ap. Soph. 54.1 and  
Bk 229.9. A similar version of the remainder is  
found in Bk 219.9, EM 223.9 and Schol. Hom. N 125,  
from which the addition to Hesych. is taken.  
Ποσειδάδων γαύηοχος also appears in Hom. Od. I 68.  
Γαυα is a poetic form of Γη (see in WL). -οχος  
traditionally came either from the root σεχ- (as ξυω,  
so he "holds" the earth and shakes it), or the root  
σεχ- (so he "drives through" the earth and shakes it).  
But the Doric -οχος form, as in IG 213.9 Γαύηόχος,  
shows that σεχ- is the correct one (see A 35 b).  
Compare γ 53 γαύηοχώ· τῶν γῆν ὄχοιμυ, καὶ συνέχοντι,  
but contrast πολυσιχος (see Πολυσιχος in WL) from σεχ-./

γατων  
A 15 EM 223.26 (s.v. Γατος) has Ἰταλοῦται δὲ καὶ  
Ταραντίνου ΓΑΙΩΝ τὸν μεθὸν λέγουσι. (Also in Lex. Seg.,  
Bk p.229.8 and similar in Eustath. 188.30 (μύρθως))
gamma cont. /γαῦσος is "javelin", cf. Lat. gaesum, with an Iberian origin according to Athen. 273 f. So Tarentine probably inherited the word from Iberia rather than from Laconia, but the loss of intervocalic σ is a Lac. characteristic. (See also Kaibel p. 206.93.)/

γαυόνας

("mounds of earth". For the -ων ending cf. βοῦν and τοξόνας in WL, as well as γαυόνων in IG XIV 352 ii 83 (Halaesa).) A 15, 114 e (H) I 136

γάλα

(From *γαλακτ, cf. Lat. lac, lactis, but the IE form is not known. Frisk lists some of the earlier suggestions (see also his supplement). One of the latest ideas is by O. Szemerényi, KZ 75 1958 170-184, who relates it to ὀμῆλαγ, suggesting IE *melg-/mlg- > βλαγ- and γλαγ- (cf. βλέκω/γλέκω). The word also appears in the spring name Γαλακτ, Paus. III 24.7.) A 56.5 from Athen. xi 499 A

[[γάλλαρος]]

Hesych. (γ 105) Φρυγιακοῦ δύναμι [ταράλκωσι] /Latte suggests that π. λακ. should go with the foll. Schmidt took it with 104 γαλλόςς· ἀκολαστανυόςς./

((γάλλαια))

Hesych. (γ 106). A 35 d ξυτέρα /= Bk 230.4. Latte wants to move π. λακ. to here from above. Liden, KZ 61.23, suggested that γάλλαια came from *γαλακτ, and so was related to εἰλώ, εἰλώ etc., as well as to γ 306 γαλλίζαι· συνείλησαι. But Gal. Lex. Hipp. 19.90, s.v. Γαλλάγκωνες, gives γάλλον = χόλον (i.e. χόλις "bowels of oxen").

γαλλίωται

Hesych. (γ 108) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 66 b i ἀκαλαβάταται ("spotted lizard"). Λάκωνες /γαλεώτης is the common word for "gecko lizard", cf. γαλέη, γαλεός etc., which are both small animal names. (Steph. Byz. p. 196.21 has Γαλεώτας μάντινς εἴδος ξυπελών. γαλεός δὲ καὶ ὁ ἄσκαλαβτής, and Hesych. γ 88 has Γαλεος· μάντις· οὕτως κατὰ τὴν ἐκελάνων ἀκθαν. καὶ γένος τι, ὡς φαινετ πανδόμης καὶ Ἄρδους Ταραντάνος.)

γαμβρός

(L) IG 473.3. See also foll.

γαμβρῷ

(L) IG 561.12, 598.16 [γαμβ]ῃrov

γαμέτης

("wife, married woman") (L) IG 1222.12

γαμέτης

("husband") (L) IG 726.8. See also above.

γαμέτρας

(γεωμέτρης)** A 24 c IV, 26 a II (H) I 187

γαμετρία

(γεωμετρία)* A 24 c IV, 26 a II (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.6

γαμην

(γαμεν from γαμεω, et. unknown) A 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i Alc. 1.17

γάμος

See γάμο, γάμων

γάμου

(L) IG 726.4


+γαμωδαγοροπαν-μην (This is a corrupt passage in the "Great Rhetra", possibly including a form from ἀναγορεύω, as in ἀναγόρευον in WL.) See Plut. Lyc. 6.2, III.2 p.9.

γάμων (From γάμος) (M) SEG 966 III 12


γὰρ (Causal conjunction, originating in γε + ἀρα. ) (L) IG 16.5, 725.7, 733.9, 960.3, 1186 add. 5, 1208.56, SEG 466.7, 683.19, 773.6, 949.14, SEG 26 456.13. (M) IG 1370.24; SEG 974.33, SEG 23 220 b 7. Alc. 1 45&60&64&78&83&88&92&98 with other examples in Alc. 3.77; 5 fr. 2 i 9; 10 (b) 16; 17.6&7; 37 (a); 41; 43 50 (a); 70 bάς; 81; 87 (e) (for sources see Page)

γαραρ (L) IG 596.9 (This is unexplained, although Tod, JHS 32 1912 p.103 f., suggests ταρ(αδδησος) ἀρ(αζτου).)

γαρύματα (From γῆρυμα "sound of a trumpet")* A 114 d Alc. 4 fr. 1 5 from P. Oxy. 2388

γαρίνυ (γῆρυνυ)* (L) IG 315.4, cf. foll.

γαρυς (γῆρυς?) Alc. 5 fr. 49 ii 4 from P. Oxy. 2390 γαρυσις.[

γάς (γῆς) (L) IG 4.12, 935.12, 961.12, 976.1 [γ]άς, 965.9, 1110.3 γάς, 1111.29, 1112.14, 1113.6, 1145. 41, 1312.8, 1336.15. (H) I 39, 47, 137, II 30

γαστραία Hesych. (γ 204) A 15, 68 ἡ γογγυλῆς ("turnip").

/ Schmidt reads γαστραία, as the order in the Lexicon suggests. Cf. 193 γάστρα- γογγυλῆς and γάστρας in the WL. /

γάστρας ("turnips", derived from γαστρή, cf. above.) A 68 Athen. ix 369 A has Γογγυλῆςες· ταύτας Ἀπολλάς ἐν τοῖς περὶ τῶν ἐν Πελοποννήσῳ κόλως (J III A 266.2) ὑπὸ Λακεδαίμονῶν γάστρας φησὶ καλεῖναι. 

γε (Intensive particle) (L) IG 727.185. See also γ', γ' ἐγώνυγε

γεγενημένα (From γέγονομαι) (H) II 20

γεγενημέναν (γεγενημένην from γέγονομαι)* (M) IG 1390.50

γεγενημέναν (γεγενημένην from γέγονομαι) A 72 a (M) IG 1432.30

γεγενημένας (γεγενημένης from γέγονομαι)* (L) IG 26.16. (M) IG p. XI 127
γεγενμένου  (From γέγονοι)  (M) IG 1390.10

γεγενμένου  (""")  (L) IG 1524.2 γε[γενμένου]. (M) IG 1390.84-5 γε[γε]ν-

γεγενμένους  (From γέγονοι)  (L) IG 491.5 γεγε[ναν]ς[ν]-

γεγέντας  (""")  (L) IG 1114.14 [γε]γ-

γεγλωσσαμέναν  (γεγλωσσαμέναν from γλώσσαμειν, so "tuneful" (L&S quote only this example)) A 58 Alc. 39.2 from Athen. ix 390 A (Teub. has "μεν"

γέγονεν  (γέγονεν from γέγονοι) A 71 b (M) IG 1360.8 [γέγ]ο-

γεγουστι  (2nd perf. pple of γέγοναντι) (M) IG 1427.7 γε[γου-]

γεγουστος  (As above) (L) IG 1566.3 (Delphi) -ο[ντος]

γεγουστων  (""")  (L) IG 26.11, 1112.7. SEG 2 160.7 γε[γουστων]. (M) SEG 23 206.16

γεγραμμένα  (From γράφω) (M) IG 1390.81-2, p. VIII 92. (H) I 109, 122,128

γεγραμμένους  (From γράφω) (M) IG 1390.5. (H) I 177

γεγραμμένων  (""")  (H) I 154

ɡέγραται  (""")  (L) IG 5.10, 16.8, 1145.5. (M) IG 1379.14&18&22&33, 1390.44&59&95&102&110&130-1. (H) I 169,176,178

[[γέγραγα]]  (From γράγα) IG 30.7 has this, but it is probably not a Lac. inscription

γεγράφαμες  (γεγράφαμεν from γράφω) A 99 c (M) REG 86 1973 Bull. 199 [γεγράφ]φ-

γεγράφαται  (Fut. perf. from γράφω, with the perf. ending as in γεγράφαται, see Buck p.118.146.5) A 105 b (H) I 121

γεγονόμενος  (From the perf. form γέγονα "call, cry, proclaim", of uncertain origin,) (L) IG 1111.12

γεύσεθαι  (γέγονεθαι from γέγονοι) A 7 (L) IG 21 col. II 2&9 [γε]νεθαι, 1144.19. (M) SEG 23 206.15-16

γεύομαι  (From *γευ-γομα) See γέννατο, γύνατο, ἐγεύηκατο

γενομένη  (γεγομένη from γέγονοι) A 7 (L) IG 18 A 7

[[γενομένην]])  (γεγομένην from γέγονοι) IG 1208.43 (L) has this, but SEG 13 258 rejects it.
γελομένως (γεγομένως from γεγομαι) A 7 (M) SEG 23 208.17

γελομένων (γεγομένων from γεγομαι) A 7 (L) IG 18 B 9

γελονταλ (γεγονταλ from γεγομαι) A 7 (L) IG 21 col. II 10

+Γελόης (From ἀγεύρω? perhaps for ἀγεύρας or ἀγεύρης.) A 11 g Alc. 17.2 from Athen. x 416 G (Teub. has ἀγεύρης)

γελότημα ("neighbourhood, neighbouring place") Alc. 108 from Schol. to Aristeid. Or. XLVI 206.2, III 635 in Dindorf

γελόου (From γελόων) Alc. 123 from Schol. BT Hom. II. 22.305, IV 295 Di., VI 392 Maass

γελόων (Et. unknown) Alc. 123 from Schol. BT Hom. II. 22.305, IV 295 Di., VI 392 Maass. See also γελόου

(((γέλαν))) Hesych. (γ 285) A 35 d αὐγὴν ἡλύου
/See βέλα in WL, including note./

γελαρής Hesych. (γ 287) γαληνή. Λάκωνες
/Be II p.369 thought that γελαρής:γέλωρ = ὑδαρής:ὕδωρ (although γέλωρ is not proved). Frisk and Chantraine also take it from the same root as γέλω, suggesting that *γαλσον > Att.-Ion. γαλνη, while *γελαρής, with the e grade of vowel, gives γελαρής. Cf. also Fick, KZ 44 1911 p.337. /

(((γέλας))) Hesych. (γ 290) A 35 d αὐγάς
/Perhaps this is Lac., cf. βέλα and note in WL./

(((γελοδυτίς))) Hesych. (γ 309) A 35 d ἠλοοδυτίς
/ἐλοοτίστα H:Scalliger. As above, this may be Lac., cf. βέλα and note in WL (also Be II 318). /

γενέα ("race, family") A 25 a II, 72 (L) IG V V 159 A 5 (Tegea) (according to Buck No. 70). +Alc. 5 fr. 49 ii 13 from P.Oxy. 2390 γενεα.[. See also γενεάς, γενεή, γενεής

γενεάς (From γενεά) A 25 a II, 72 (M) IG 1390.97

γενεή (Ionic for γενεάς) A 25 b VII, 72 (L) SEG 683.21 [γε]νεή

γενεής (As above) A 25 b VII, 72 (L) IG 960.3

γενέθλιος ("belonging to one's birth", cf. γενέθλιον, a deriv. of γένος + θλο, the suffix from IE *dhlo.) (M) IG 1359.3 -λος

/Δακωνική R; ὡς Τεμεσατός add. RV; Γενεσάτης R, Γενεσάτης AV./

γενέσας (γενέσας from γένεσις) A 80 a (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80

[[γένεται]] (γένεται from γυνόμου) (L) IG V ii 159 A 5-6 (Tegea) (This reads αić δἐ κα μὲ γένεται [τέκνα, but Buck No. 70 probably correctly rejects this. He prefers αić δἐ κα μὲ γενεὰ [ε]Τεκνα.)

γενέται (From γενέτης) (L) IG 960.14 -ται[]

γενέτας ( " " ) (L) SEG 949.17

γενέτης ( " " ) (M) SEG 966 III 10

γενέτης (L) IG 726.8 -η[ς]. See also γενέται, -τας, -της. Cf. also γενέτωρ

γενέτωρ (= γενέτης) A 114 c (L) IG 540.9 [γ]ε-

γενηθεύσας (γενηθεύσας from γύνομου) (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.1

γενηθέντας (From γύνομου) (M) IG 1390.1

γενηθέντος ( " " ) (M) IG 1398.16-17

γένηται ( " " ) (L) IG 1524.47 [γ]έν-

γεννάται (From γεννάτος) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.34 -ν[ατα]

γενναστεί (γενναστεί fut. from γεννάω) A 102 b Plut. Ages. 2.6, III.2 p.195.9

γέννατο (Aeolic aor. 3rd sing. = ἕγεννατο from γεννάω.) A 98 a Alc. 8.10 from P. Oxy. 2389 fr. 4 col. II

γεννάω See γενναστεί, ἐγεννηθή

γεννήσας (γεννήσας from γέννησις) A 80 a (T) Philol. 13

γεννούμαι (γεννούμαι from γύνομου) Alc. 3.81 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

γέννατο (From γύνομου) (L) SEG 13 261.6. Alc. 1.74

γενόμενα ( " " ) (M) SEG 23 206.16

γενόμενα (γενόμενα from γύνομου)* (M) IG 1390.73, SEG 23 207.12

γενομένας (γενομένας from γύνομου)* (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267

γενομένη (From γύνομου) (M) IG 1396.2 γε[νομένη]

γενομένη ( " " ) (L) IG 593.4, 594.4
γενομένης (From γύνομαι) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.10 -με[νες]

γενόμενον (""") (L) IG 515.2, SEG 800.3 γε[νόμενον], REG 89 1976 Bull. 267

γενόμενος (From γύνομαι) (L) IG 36.7 γε[νόμενος], 254.3, 359.2 μ[ενος], 1282.21, SEG 492.17, 495.485, 856.2 -δ[ενος.
(M) IG 1370.14 [γ]ενόμενος, p. XI 120

γενόμενον (From γύνομαι) (L) IG 551.12, SEG 923.20

γενόμενως (γενομένως from γύνομαι) A 74 b (H) I 155

γένος (From IE *genos/-es, cf. Lat. genus, Skt. jásas-etc.
This is an "a-stem" noun, where the suffix has the o grade of vowel in the nom. and acc. sing. γένος, but the other cases have the e grade, so gen. *γένεος > γένος > γένους.)(L) IG 137.15, 497.11, 529.4, 530.9 [γ][ενος, 559.14 [γ]ε-, 586.5, 589.6, 599.22, 608.2, 1144.29, SEG 849 (IG 614) 1. (M) IG 1458.5 γε[νος).
Alc. 16.3 from Μελ. β (similar in Steph. Byz. s. v. Ἐρευοχής; Alc. 89.4 from Soph. Lex. s. v. κυνάδον, p. 488 f. de Villoison. See also foll.

γένους (From γένος, this is the Attic contraction.) A 11 b (L) IG 36 A 2, 60.1 γ[ενος], 152.3, 465.7 -νους], 559.8612 [γ]ε-, 602.4, 607.8829, p. VIII 87. (M) IG 1370.2, 1399.12, 1414.4

γέραι (From γέρας) (L) IG 952.16

γεραιτάτων (γεραίτατω "eldest") Alc. 1.14

Γεράνθραυ/ Γεράνθραυ
Steph. Byz. 203.13 has Γεράνθραυ, πόλεως λακωνικῆς, Παυσανίας τριτων. ο πολύτης Γερανθράτης, ὡς αὐτὸς Παυσανίας.
Paus. III 2.6 also has Γεράνθραυ, but in III 21.7 and 22.6 he has the form Γεράνθραυ. Hieroc.l. 392.14 has Γεράνθραυ.
/For Steph. Byz. Γεράνθραυ RV, Γεράνθραυ A and Γερανθράτης B, Γερανθράτης AV, Γερανθράτης R. Whether the a or o form is the original is not certain. It could be a case of o for a (A 1 a), of a for o (A 8 a) or, more probably because of the e form, of vowel gradation (A 34)./

γέρας (This is a neut. in -ας, conveying the ancient idea of "old", related to γέρων, Skt. jard-s-etc.) See γέρας

γέργυρα (γόργυρα "underground drain, sewer", sometimes used as a "dungeon").) A 8 b, 34.12 Alc. 130 from EM 228.38, (= Hdn. II 487.26 L. s.v. γόργυρα). Cf. also γοργυρω (Cf. Corc. κορχυρέα, IG IX 1.592. EM reads Γεργυρά- ο υπόγειος χωρώς θε' οτα τα θάνατα φέρεται τα βυθρα, γεργυρα τυμνυ δυτα- τα πάκε γήν υρόματα- κατα συγκοπήν και μετάθεσιν και διελασθένου, γεργυρα. Ζήτει εις τα ΓΟΡΤΥΡΑ. δ' ε' Αλκμάν δι' τοῦ Ε γεργυρά φυσι.
His explanation is unlikely. The word clearly has a reduplicated form, but its et. is unexplained./
The explanation that γερωντεύσας = γερουσιαστής, from γερωντίς = γερουσιάς. Some etymologists are not entirely convinced by this, but can offer no more likely suggestions. (Baunack, Phil. 70.487, wanted γερωκτατια because of the order in the Lexicon.)

See Γεροντεύς.

 Γεροντεύς

(From γέρων. These were the elders, constituting the gerousia or council, who are mentioned in the "Great Rhetra" (τρόμλοντα γερουσίαν σωτ ἀρχαγέτας καταστήσαντα). In the rider of Polydorus and Theopompus (Plut. Lyc. 6.768) they were apparently called πρεσβυγένες. In historical times they numbered 28, or 30 with the 2 kings, and the office was open only to men of the highest social classes, who had attained the age of 60 years (hence the name). They held the office for life. This is not the place to give a detailed description of their functions, a summary of which, gleaned from ancient references, is given by Gilbert, p.47 ff. and 80. See also PW II p.771 f.; RE 7.1 1264 ff.; Oliva p.48; Michell p.135 ff.; Chirames p.137 ff. and 421 f.; Jones 17 ff. and 165-6; Forrest p.46 f. and 145 f.; Den Boer in II.1 p.152 ff.; Huxley p.44 f. etc.)

References occur in ancient literature in e.g. Plut. Ages. 4.3, III.2 p.197.12 & 20.5 p.218.16; Plut. Lyrae. 5.10 ff., III.2 p.5.2 & 6.6 p.10.8 & 6.10 p.10.24 & 14.6 p.22.2 & 21.3 p.33.22 & 21.6 p.34.14 (Pindar) & 26.1 ff. p.39.16 ff & 29.4 p.44.16; Plut. Apophth. Lyc. 212 C 52, II p.123.19 & 217 B 6 p.137.14 & 238 A 15 p.208.11; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 8.1, III.1 p.360.5 & 9.1 p.360.18 & 11.1 p.363.1, 19.5 p.370.14 & 31 (10) 2 p.382.5; Paus. III 5.2 & 6.2; Xen. RL X 2; Hdt. I 65.5, V 40.1, VI 57.5; Suid. Adler III 297.27, A 824; Arist. Pol. 2.6 1265 b 38, 2.9 1270 b 24 & 35 ff. & 1271 a 15, 2.10 1272 a 7 & 35, 2.11 1272 b 38, 3.1 1275 b 10, 4.9 1294 b 31, 5.6 1306 a 19; Strabo X 4.18; Xen. Hell. III 3.588, VII 1.32; Diodorus I 75.1 (cf. VII 12.6); Plato Laws III 692 A; Polyb. 6.10

γεροντεύς (From γεροντεύς) (L) IG 101.4, 254.2, 358.1 -ου[τεύςας], 359.1 γε[ροντεύςας], SEG 495.3, cf. foll.

γεροντεύων (From γεροντεύω) (L) IG 221.1, 1317.2, SEG 569.1, 582 (IG 105.4 & 106.1) (γ)ερο[ντεύων, 585.2, 654.2, SEG 24 281.1, cf. above
γεροντὶς

(Dat. sing of γέρων) (L) IG 1346.6

γεροντία

(= γερουσία — see in WL) A 40 d Xen. RL X 163

γεροντικῶς

Hesych. (γ 433) A 40 d πάπτον
Cf. Eust. 971.23 from Ar. Byz. p. 138 Nauck, to δὲ "κατά τὸν τρόπον, ἐκεῖ, και ὀνομάζει καὶ γεροντικὸν ἔλεγεν Λακωνικῶς." (similar in Schol. Il. XIV 118)
/Cf. γ 430 γεροντικὸν πάπτον. Κρήτες./

γεροντὶν

(From γέρων) (L) IG 16.9 γερ[όντιν], SEG 489.5, 492.16.
(M) SEG 23 208.13

γερουσία[...

(From γερουσία?) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 17.2

γεροντὶς

(This was the council of the γεροντὶς (see in WL).
There has been considerable discussion of the word — see Fritz, Am. J. Ph. 66 1962 p.196; Baunack, Phil. 70 1911 p.486 f.; Bourguet p.145-7; Wackernagel, Spr. Unt. 208 n. 15; Buck p.55.59.1 etc. The different forms of the word include γεροντὶς, γερῶν, γερωνία and γερωνία. Wackernagel suggested that γερωνία or γερα-ονία derived from γέρας + the root of ἕξω (with the o grade of vowel), but it is improbable that the name of a council of γεροντὶς should derive from γέρας rather than directly from γεροντίν and, anyway, this does not take into account the form γερωνία. Also the actual form γεροντὶς is found in Attic, as is γερουσία, and Buck suggests a Lac. form γερωνία, cf. μῶν from μονή. In γερωνία the χ might represent h, not a regular representation, but it could possibly signify an exaggerated articulation, or it may have symbolised h > σ for a limited period in time, no other examples of which have survived. γερωνία is also difficult to explain, but a fault in transcription could have given N for H, as also possibly in τηκσερήνον (for καθαυρήνον/καθαυρίον — see in WL).)
A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 1346.1 (this reads γερουσία, rejected by SEG 24 283, which prefers [Οὔκη]νησία. But REG 79 1966 Bull. 202 p.379 accepts γερουσία, taking it as the τέρα γερουσία, the gerousia of the cult of Oupesia.) (M) IG 1390.47.
See also γερουσία[...], γεροντίς, γερουσίας.
In literature see Plut. Ages. 4.5, III.2 p.197.25; Plut. Lyc. 6.2, III.2 p.9.4; Paus. III 11.2 & IV 5.4.
Cf. also the references listed under γεροντὶς.

γερουσία

(From above) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 62.19

γερουσίας

A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (L) IG 31.5, 32 B 12 -ς[ς]ας & 25, 33.3 γερουσίας), 34.10 γερουσίας), 36 A 14 -ςας), 37.2-3 [γερουσίας], 39.33 γερουσίας, 42.21 γ[ς]ας, 44.9 γ[ς]ουσίας, 15 -ους, 45.4&13&16 -ςας,
γέρους (cont.)

46.3 γερους-, 47.6, 71 (add.) III 28598131822244 
a11 γερους-, 206.3 γερους-, 209.7 -ας, 538.14 
γερους-, 1314.5&7 both γερους-, 1315.25, 
1346.15 γερους-, SEG 488.4&6, 489.2&3, 490.2&3-4 
4565-6&7, 491.5, 493.1, 494.25 both γερους-, 
498.5 γερους- 497.4 -ας, 498.2 [γερους-] &4 
[γερους-], 499.13, 500.2 [γερο-, 501.6&7

γέρους

("anything of wicker-work" so "shield, stake, dart". 
From *γερους, cf. Cret. γάρομα.) A 57 c Alc. 131 from 
Schol. Lucian Anachars. xxxii p.170 Rabé

((γερους))

Hesych. (γ 437) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv 
γερους- 
/See γερους- and note in WL./

γέρων

(This must be an old participle form, cf. Old Ind. 
jdrant- and Osset. zárold.) See γερους-

γερωνία

Hesych. (γ 449) A 38 a i, 56 c iv, 51 e γερωνία-
κατά δάκων [και λακεδαιμονίους] και κρανίο
/Schmidt emends to γερωνία, but see the note to 
γερους- in WL./

γερωχία

(See note to γερους- in WL) A 38 a i, 56 c iv 
Ar. Lys. 980

((γέτορ))

Hesych. (γ 457) A 35 d, 39 έτος 
/γέτορι H: Dindorf. The γ for Φ and rhhotacism are both Lac. features./

γενομένου

(From γεω - the root is γεω-, cf. Goth. kiusan 
"test", Lat. gustus, Skt. jug- "enjoy"). (L) IG 
1186.13

γεωμέτρης

A 26 a II See γαμετράς

γεωμετρία

A 26 a II See γαμετρία

γεωμετρικά

(γεωμετρικά)* A 26 a II (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.20, 436.5. See also foll.

γεωμετρικάς

(γεωμετρικάς)* A 26 a II (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.7

γεώνα

Hesych. (γ 477) άς θηλεία, λάκωνες 
/Both Schmidt and Latte bracket this because it is 
similar to 964 γρωμάς. θηλεια σές. So perhaps 
this should read γρώνα, but it is not certain./

γεωργίος

(The squeeze in IG gives ...ςις ος. ρους, γεωργίος. 
γεωργίος is from *γαργογός, cf. the Doric form 
*γαργογός.) A 26 a II, 34.15 (L) IG 1326,1

γη

(Et. unknown) (L) IG 728.10. See also γα, γαλ, γαν, 
γάς, δάς, and cf. γατα, γατη
γυθυλλόων (γυθυλλόων is "spring onion". Its et. is not known. Suggestions include "the little bag of the ground" (θύλας?), or a diminutive from γύναικα = γυναῖκα; "horn onion".) A 115 (L) IG 1511.7 -υ[λλόων]

((γυλιυδύναιν)) Hesych. (γ 505) A 3 b, 11 f II, 25 c VI, 35 d κατεχόμενοι /Latte quotes Bechtel's assumption (Be II 307) that this is a Lac. word, for γή- can be compared with βήλω and ἔγγηληδώντι, and t < e before a back vowel. But surely the same argument applies to γ 503 γηλάσανα - κατέχομαι, and note also 511 γηνέσθαι - κατέχομαι (which Latte thinks may represent γηλίσανα - cf. my A 50 b ii) and 504 γηλουμένους - συνελημένους./

γηραί (H) I 120,173

γηραιὸν (L) IG 1249.25

γηρας (From the γέρας family of words, with a long vowel, cf. Skt. jari-mán-with a short vowel, although Vedic jāri- with a long one.) See γηραί

γηρμα See γαρύματα

γηρυς (Cf. Celt. gāir "cry") See γάρνυν, γαρυς

γυγυμοι (Or γυγυμοι. This comes from IE *gen- as γένως, γόνος, Lat. genus, Skt. jānas- etc. γυγυμοι is a reduplicated form with zero vocalism, but only late in Attic, losing γ by dissimulation from the initial γ, a feature encouraged by the γεν- forms of the other tenses.) See γεγενημένα, -μενα, -μεναν, -μενας, -μενο, -μένου, -μένους, γεγενητα, γέγονεν, -νότι, -νότος, -νότων, γεγενησα, -ομένη, -ομένην, -ομένες, -ομένων, γεγενουτα, γεγενήθαι, -έται, γεγενηθέσας, γεγενηθεντας, γεγενηθεντος, γεγεντα, -ομαν, -οτο, -ομενα, -ομενας, -ομενη, -ομενην, -ομενης, -ομενον, -ομενων, γινετ [...], γίνεται, γίνεται, -ομενον, -ομενοι, -ομενος, -οσθα, -εσθα, -εσθαι, -ομενα, -ομενη, -ομενοι, -ομενου, -οντα, -εγεντο, -εγεντο, ψηνωσ

γυγυνώσκω (From the root γω, cf. Lat. nosco, without reduplication.) See γυνος, γυνώσκω, γυνωσθέμεν

γύνατο (έγενατο from γεγναμα) A 13 a, 98 a (L) IG 733.6

γύνεσθαι (γυγυνέσθαι from γυγυμα) A 64 I d (M) IG 1379.22 a 117-88173 [γ]υ-

γυνεςθω (γυγυνέσθω from γυγυμα) A 64 I d (M) IG 1379.20, SEG 23 207.41

γυνεσθα (γυγυνέσθαι from γυγυμα) A 64 I d, 66 a i (M) SEG 974.12 [γυ]υ-
γυνετ[ ] (γυνετ- from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d Alc. 4 fr. 1.3
from P.Oxy. 2388

γυνεται (γυνεται from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d (M) IG 1390.29
(T) Arch. Diels Vorskr. I 436.12

γυνηται (γυνηται from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d (M) IG 1390.3842

γυναμενα (γυναμενα from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d (M) SEG 23 207.13

γυνομεναν (γυνομεναν from γυνομαλ)* A 64 I d (M) SEG 23 207.12

γυνομενοι (γυνομενοι from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d (L) IG 1208.19
[γυνν]μ-

γυνομενου (γυνομενου from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d (L) IG 1145.38.
(M) IG 1390.94

γυνομενος (γυνομενος from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d (L) IG 1145.22
-ο[μενος]. (M) IG 1432.34

γυνονται (γυνονται from γυνομαλ) A 64 I d (M) IG 1390.75

((γυν)) Hesych. (γ 569) A 3 b, 35 d, 89 iii αυτο
/Ahrens II 54, quoted by Kaibel p.207.94, recognised
this as the Tarentine pronoun Fco, with γ for f, cf.
the Attic form o6. The -ο ending must have arisen
by the same processes as in ευο, see in WL (including
the quotation from Apollonius, and compare this with the
passage quoted under TCW in WL). /

γλαδξ ("owl", the et. is uncertain.) Alc. 1.87, cf. foll.

γλαδχ (As above, with the Attic accent and χς for ξ.
Here it is a mason's mark.) (L) IG 832 Α

γλαδηρων (βλεφαρων, cf. πνυγλέκτοι (in WL) in relation to
βλεφ and the Homeric παραβλώπες. O. Szemerényi,
JHS 94 1974 p.145 f., suggests a root *g 1gk"-, with
g1- (cf. g'el-, the root of βάλω) and ok- (the root
of "eye"), so παραβλώφ would be "one casting an eye
or glance". The θ/γ variation of the initial
labiovelar is attributed by Buck, p.75.88, to a
dissimilatory loss of the labial element.)
A 47 a Alc. 3.7 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. i

γλαυνς (A derivation of γληνη "socket of joint" - like
κοντλ, but less deep. So it means "pitcher, jug", or
possibly a "measurement of capacity.
(M) IG 1447.9

γλαξ[... (From γλαξ? ) Alc. 3.63 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

γλακερδς (From γλακερδς = γλακς) (M) SEG 966 III 13

γλακερδ ( " " " " ) (L) IG 733.13

]γλακα[... (Alternative form of γλακα from γλακς? ) A 13 b
 Alc. 6 fr. 21 (c) 2 from P.Oxy. 2391
γλυκύ (L) IG 1222.14

γλυκύν

Alec. 3.7 fr. 1 from P. Oxy. 2387

γλυκύς

(The et. is uncertain, but it is probably from *δλυκύς, cf. Lat. dulcis, where δλ > γλ by assimilation with the following x. No other examples of this dl/gl variation are known, but O. Szemerényi, JHS 94 1974 p. 146, refers to the Myc. dereuko = δλεύκος "must".) Alc. 59 (a) 2 from Athen. xiii 600 F. See also γλυκ... γλυκτα..., γλυκύ, -κόν

γλυκτόν

(From γλυκτός "carved", cf. γλύφω. It is probably from IE *gleubh-.) (L) IG 315.5

γλυφεύς

("sculptor") (L) IG 208.3 γλυ[φεύς], 209.18

γλυφή

("carving, carved work") (L) IG 540.11

γλώσσα

(From *γλώξα, cf. γλωξίς "projecting point".) A 58 See γλώσσης

γλωσσάομαι

A 58 See γεγλώσσαμέναν

γλώσσης

(From γλώσσα) A 58 (L) IG 264.7

γνέσιαν

(γνήσιαν) A 4 a (L) IG V ii 159 B 7 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)

γνέσιον

(γνήσιον) A 4 a; 38 a ii (end) (L) IG V ii 159 B 4 (Tegea) Buck No. 70)

γυήσον

(L) SEG 806 add. a 11, SEG 26 456.18

γυήσιος

See γνέσιαν, γνέσιον, γυήσουν

γνούς

(From γνησίωσκω) (L) IG 1186.8

γνώμη

(L) SEG 471.1 -μη[η]. See also γνώμην, γνώμης

γνώμην

(L) IG 1147.16 [γνώμη]ν

γνώμης

(M) IG 1370.4

γνώση

(From γνησίωσκω) (M) IG 1368.3

γνωσθήκειν

(γνωσθήκαιν from γνησίωσκω) A 109 b iii (T) Philol. 4

((γολομός))

Hesych. (γ 797) A 11 f ii, 35 d δωμός

/From the root *Fολ- (with F > γ), cf. ειλάω (from *Fελ-ω) and also the Attic form ολομός "troop, throng" (see ολομός in WL). Latte reads γολός, taking it as Arc. or Lac. because of F before o. According to Buck, p. 48.52 a, "the precise dialectal scope of this phenomenon (F before o) is not yet determined, and Fo is by no means unknown", and he quotes examples from Arc., Cret. and Lac. But note that Chantraine, following Be I 120, reads γολόμος here, taking the paroxytone accent as indicative of a Lesbian origin. So this could be a Lac. word, but is not certainly so./
γολύριον

Hesych. (γ 794) A 34.10, 35 d κέλυφος ("sheath, case, pod, shell"). οίκετον Ταραντίνους

/Kaibel, p.207.95, wants to read as έλυτρον or

γολύριον, cf. Hesych. x 2183 κελύφανα· λεκάσματα and

3405 κολύφανον· φιλούς· λευτρον and γ 313 γέλυτρον·

έλυτρον ("covering, case, shell"), ήγουν λέυτρον

("husk, peel, rind"). Frisk and Chantraine leave

as γολύριον, but still from the root Foλ-, cf. εξιώτω

from *Feλ-ν-ύ-ω.

γονάρ

Hesych. (γ 815) A 39 μητέραι Λάκωνες

/For γονάς, cf. γ 813 γονάς· μητέρες./

γονείς

(From γονείς) (L) IG 957 a 3. (M) IG 1369.5

γονές

See γονείς, γονεύσυν, γονέων

γονεύσυν

(γονεύσυν) A 71 b (L) IG 1186.13. (M) SEG 23 220 b 7

γονέων

A 25 c VIII (L) IG 466.10 -έ[ων], 490.6, 502.7,

1524.14. (M) IG 1369.10, SEG 974.9

γονήν

(From γονή) (L) IG 733.10

γόνος

(Cf. γέγονα) See γόνως, γονος

γόνυ

(From *γονέ-, cf. Skt. jānu, Lat. genu etc. The

oblique cases sometimes have the τ-stem forms, giving

γόνατα (*γονέ-ἀτ-), γόνατος etc.) See γονάτα

γόνωλ

(From γόνως) (L) SEG 538.2 (IG 51.30), SEG 568 (IG

103) 3 γ(όνωλ)

γοργυρών

(Dimin. of γόργυρα "dungeon") A 34.12, 115 (L) SEG

839.1 [γόργυρα]. Cf. γέργυρα

γούν

A 11 j See γών

γούνατα

(γόνατα from γόνυ) A 11 h Alc. 85 (b) from Ap, Dysc.

Pron. 139 (c), i 109 Schn.

γούνος

(Late Ionic γόνος) (L) IG 730.11

γραβία ἡ γραβία

Hesych. (γ 880) A 35 c πανήγυρις· Ταραντίνος

/Ahrens, II p.49, recognised that this was γραβία

cf. the Messapian proper name Graivas (Lat. Graivus),

see Rh. Mus. 37.379. (cf. also Kaibel p.207.96.)/

γράμμα

(M) IG 1431.5. See also γράμματα, -άτος, -άτων

γράμματα

(L) IG 1336.20, p. VIII 91

γραμματεά

(From γραμματεύς) A 25 a II, 81 b (L) IG 26.17, 479.3,

SEG 468.9 [γραμματεύς]. (M) IG 1428.4 -α[τέα]

γραμματεῖ

(From γραμματεύς) (L) IG 9.4
γραμματεύς (From γραμματεύα "the office of γραμματεύς"). (L) SEG 468.11
γραμματευς (From γραμματεύσ) (L) IG 20 A 3, 137.3
γραμματέος (" " ) A 25 c II i, 81 a (M) IG 1352.9, 1392.2, 1402.1, 1412.8, 1432.2, 1448.2 [γραμματεύον], 1463.3 -ο[ς], 1559.2 [γραμματεύομαι], SEG 972.1, SEG 23 207.40, 208.2 [γραμματεύον], REG 83 1970 Bull. 286
γραμματεύς Partially or complete, sometimes in ligature in the following. (L) IG 20 B 5 (with another list of the same names in SEG 565 = BSA 26 p. 168 C 6-7, col. III 8), ((IG 30.2 is not Lac.), 32 A 15, 37.1, 39.23, 40.9a13, 46.8, 48.17, 60.4, 71 III 4, 74.8, 92.11, 110.5, 112.11, 115.4, 116.6, 118.1, 137.23, 141.6, 147.13, 152.9, 179.8, 206.5, 208.7, 209.26, 210.44, 211.50, 212.45, 1314.12, 1315.29, SEG 470.8, 492.14, 495.4, 503.12, 558.13, 564 (IG 97) 25, 569.24, 581.1, 585.13, 593.2, 594.1, 610.10, 633.13. (M) IG 1379. 15819823, 1390.1&134, 1432.22, 1449.8, 1467.7, 1469.6, SEG 972.10, SEG 23 201.9, 207.39. (H) I 187. See also γραμματέα, γραμματέη, -ατις, -ατέος, -ατέως, -ατη
γραμματέως A 26 a II (L) IG 168.1 (SEG 625) [γραμματεύον], 603.7 [γραμματεύον], SEG 503.26 [γραμματεύον]. (M) SEG 23 202.1 -ματεύον], 206.1, 207.4a12-42
γραμματη (From γραμματεύς) A 25 a IV, 81 b (L) IG 1111.19. (M) IG 1432.13&42
γραμματύζοντα (From γραμματύζων, here with the meaning "to be a γραμματεύς". The more usual form of the verb is γραμματεύω, ) (M) IG 1432.19
γραμματικός (L) IG 124 add. 17 -τι[κός] (it is dubious here and may be a name instead)
γράμματος (L) IG 1147.15 [γράμματος]
γραμματοφυλάκια (See foll.) (L) SEG 923.37
γραμματοφυλάκιον ("box for keeping records", so "public treasury"). (L) IG 20 A 4, 1114.15 γραμματοφυλάκιον. See also γραμματοφυλάκια
γραμματοφυλαξ ("recorder, registrar") Partially or complete or in ligature in the following. (L) IG 32 B 17, 34.3-4, 40.2-3, 52.9, 59.13, 65.18, 71 II 17, 71 III (SEG 526) 1815834852, 78.7, 86.29, 148.2, 446.7, SEG 449.3-4, 537.7, 538.4, 550.7, 554.5
γραμματων (L) IG 1145.10
γρατήν (γρατήν) (M) SEG 974.25, cf. foll.
γραφαύ | (L) SEG 923.34. (M) IG 1432.39-40, cf. above

γραφέν | (γραφήν) | (M) IG 1390.49&58

γραφέν | (Aor. pass. pple of γράφω) | (M) IG 1390.61&191

γραφέτω | (From γράφω) | (M) IG 1390.59

γραφή | See γραφαύ, γραφήν, γραφής

γραφής | (L) IG p. VIII 86

γραφήσεται | (From γράφω) | (L) SEG 838.4 -ε[ταύ]

γράφοντες | (" " ) | (M) IG 1390.49&56

γράφω | (From IE *gerbh-, cf. Anglo-Sax. ceorfan "to cut"). See γεγραμένα, -μένως, -μένων, γέγραπτα, γέγραφα, -γέμες, γεγράφατας, γράφεν, -έτω, -ήπετας, -οντες, γράφατι, γραφαίν, γράφαντας, -αντες, -αντω, -ας, -έτω, -ές, -ους, έγραψε

γραφῶν | (έξι γραφῶν is a title or position in the Taenarii inscriptions, listed beside the κοσμητήρ, μύκετας, τόν συν φέρων etc.) | (L) IG 210.58 γρ(α)φῶν, 211.52, 212.59

γράφαυ | (From γράφω) | (L) IG 1336.19. (M) IG 1390.114

γράφαντι[... | (" " ) | (M) SEG 23 201.11

γράφαντας | (" " ) | (L) SEG 470.17 [γρ]αψ-?

γράφαντες | (" " ) | (L) IG 1144.34. (M) IG 1390.94, 1498.12

γραφάντω | (γραφάντων 3rd pl. imperat. of γράφω) | A 101 a (L) IG 7.1 γε[ραψο]δν[τ]ω, 961.23, 964.10 [γραφάντω] (M) SEG 974.29

γράφας | (From γράφω) | (M) IG 1390.61

γραφάτω | (" " ) | (M) IG 1379.23, 1390.60-61

γράφει | (γράφην subj. from γράφω) | A 106 b (L) IG 4.17, 5.17

γράφουσι | (From γράφω) | (L) SEG 923.60 γρά[φουσι]

γράφασθαι | Hesych. (γ 924) A 1 c γραφεῖν, οι δὲ ξύλην καὶ άμυσσεῖν. Λάκωνες
/Cf. Hdn. II 488.33 ... γραφασθαι - οὕτως λέγουσι το γράφειν - Λάκωνες ... (similar in ibid II 429.4; Eustath. 1926.57; Choerob. in Cramer iii 290.17). Cf. also Hesych. γ 930 γραφόμενα· γραφόμενα. It is hard to explain. Chantraine suggests an analogical
influence with e.g. σκαρφαλωτάς "scratch an outline" or ἄγρεττα, ἄγραφη, γρφατή, which are all "rake, harrow". Prof. Beattie suggests a possible link with γρψψ, γρυτοσθαί, with an l/u variation (see A 1 c and 10 a)./

γύαλ (Nom. pl. from γύας) (H) II 14,15.

γυαφ (γυωφ from γύας) A 72 a (H) II 13

γύας ("a measure of land", so in the plural means "lands". An earlier meaning of the same word was "curved piece of wood in a plough, to which the share was fitted" (Hes. Op. 427,436), the basic idea being one of curvature, cf. γυάτα, γύαλοι and ἔγγυη ("pledge put into the curved hollow of the hand"). Hesychius has γύας. μέτρον γῆς (presumably originally the amount of land that a plough could cover in a certain period of time) and αὐτήν τὴν γῆν.

See γύατα, γυαφ

Γύθελον/Γύθελον Steph. Byz. 214.5 has Γύθελον, πόλις Λακωνικῆς. Λυκά-

-φοιν (98) "δύσοις σαλώμασι κατὰ Γύθελον πλάκας". τινες

φασιν ὅτι Πύθελον ἑσκαλέστω, κακός. ὁ πολύτης Γύθελτης

καὶ τὸ ἐκ τόπου Γυθελθεσθαι ἑδυκενήν. Strabo VIII 3.12 has Γυθελον. For other v.1; see Meineke./

γυδα (From γυδον) Alc. 26.6 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller

γυδον ("limb". - originally the idea of curvature was involved, cf. γύας in WL. At Heracleia the word designated a particular family, the preceding letters defining the tribe to which the same individual belonged.) (H) I 183,187. See also γυδα

γυναδόσουμαι (γυναδόσουμαι) A 62 c Ar. Lys. 82

γυνάς (γυνάς from γυνάς) Ar. Lys. 156

γυνασσάως (From γυνασσάω) (L) IG 493.17. (M) +IG 1360.4 γυμου

See γυνασσαρχήσαντα, -χήσας, -χοῦντα

γυνασσαρχήσαντα (From above) (L) IG 481.5, 486.5 -χας-, 487.7, 506.4

γυνασσαρχήσας See γυνασσαρχήσα, -χήσας, -χοῦντα

See γυνασσαρχήσα, -χήσας

γυνασσαρχήσαν (Dat.) (L) IG 535.10, SEG 803.11-12 γυμου

γυνασσαρχήσαν (L) IG 555 a 5.4 b 6, 560.3

γυνασσαρχήσας (L) IG 531.8
γυνασάρχοιν (L) IG 464.4, 468.6, 480.3, 487.5, 528.6 -αρχον, 529.688, 535.586, 537.9, 539.6 -ος, 549.6, 555 a 2 & b 3, 561.3, SEG 803.8

γυνασάρχος (An official in the γυνασάρχοι) (L) IG 20 A 5, SEG 492.9-14. (M) IG 1384.2, 1398.2, 1417.1 [γυνα]σάρχος. See also γυνασάρχοιν, ἀρχον

γυνασάρχου (L) IG 547.16 -ο[ν], 552.10, 1208.41 [γυμνό- SEG 22 304.1. (M) IG 1386.1 [γυμνό- 1402.2, 1417.10

γυνασαταμνήσε (From γυνασάρχου) (L) IG 492.4 -ο[ντα], 494.6, 505.2, 557.6, 561.4

γυνασόγειος (L) IG 569.7

γυνάσον (L) IG 1208.3846. (M) SEG 23 207.12. See also γυνασάρχος, -ου, -ου

γυνασών (L) IG 19.13, 380.9, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 13. (M) SEG 23 207.10

γυνασέω (L) IG 20 A 3, 529.12, 1208.17&43, SEG 492.11. (H) SEG 23 207.33

γυναστής (L) IG 952.22, 962.25 [γυμνό- SEG 468.22-23 γυμνο[ς]

γυνασέων (M) IG p. XI 131

γυνασέως (L) IG 20 A 2. See also γυναστής -κός, -κῶν

γυνασών (L) SEG 470.11 [γυναστής]. (M) IG 1428.2

γυνοπαλαιδέα Suid. Adler I 547.12, γ 486 has ἡ καλαντρα. ἦν τοὺς ἐφήθες ὄρμυλομα ρήγακας, cf. III 297.6 ff., λ 823 ... τὴν γυνοπαλαιδέαν, ἦν τοὺς ἐφήθες ἐνόγκας διὰ καντὸς μὴ ἔχοντας χλανύδα γυνασάρχος πρόσκεθαν καὶ ἄγωντες δαμαίος δρέπας ἀγαθὰς ῥωμάζουσι τοὺς κομμάθας τροφὴν τε ἐξειν τὴν ἐκ θήρας, τὴν τε διαμαστίγωσν, ἀρτῆς γυνασάρχος, ἀντί φόνου σκυθρωσθῷ. Cf. also the foll.

Γυνοπαλαίδα Athen. xv 678 b-c (Loeb text) says that the θυρεατικος (see in WL) are carried by the leaders τῶν χορῶν ἐν τῇ ἑορτῇ ταυτῇ, ὅτε καὶ τοῖς Γ. ἐξετελόσον. χορὸς δ' ἐξῆς γ', ὥς μὲν πράσινα κατών, δ' ἐξ δεξιοῦ γερόντων, δ' ἐξ ἀριστεροῦ ἀνδρῶν, γυμνῶν ῥιχαμένων καὶ ἀλόγων θαλῆς καὶ ἄλλων ἀλλες τοῦ Διονυσοῦ καὶ τοῦ Λάκωνος παῖδων. Cf. EM 243.3; Suid. Adler I 547.13 γ 486; BK 234. Hesych. γ 1002 has Γυνοπαλαίδα: ἔνας μὲν ἑορτήν γυμνῶς Σπερματικῆς, ἐν ἦν τοὺς ἐφήθες κύκλως κρατήσαν τὸν ἐν Ἀμφικτῆρι κρόνῳ στάτων ἀλλήλων τὰ νῦν ἔν ταυτὰ ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶ φευγῆ. ἐν γὰρ ἀγοραὶ ἑορτάζουσι· πληγάς δὲ οὐ γίνονται. ἄλλα πρόσοδοι χορῶν γεγυμνωμένων...
The news of Leuctra arrived when this festival was being celebrated, see Plut. Ages. 29.3, III.2 p.231.5 and Xen. HeII. VI 4.16. On rare occasions the festival could be delayed, for, in Thuc. V 82.28, the Laconians went to the help of the oligarchs in Argos, ἀναβαλόμενοι δὲ τὰς γυμνοκαλόδιας. That women also took part in processions stripped can be seen from Plut. Lyc. 14.4, III.2 p.21.21 οὐδὲν ἤτοιτε ἔξοδος τῶν κόρων τὰς κόρας γυμναὶ τοιούτα καὶ πρὸς ἐρωτευτές τιμῶν ὀρθεῖσαι καὶ ἀδελφοῖς, τῶν υἱῶν παρόντων καὶ θεωμένων, cf. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 227 E 12 & 13, p.173.4; Athen. xiii 566 e; Suid. II 135.31, Δ 1458 and III 297.3, Δ 823, although whether this was at the festival described by Athenaeus, or at other times, is not made clear.

One of the punishments for the unmarried was to be denied the right of attending these processions, see Plut. Lyc. 15.1, p.22.18 ff., cf. Plut. Apophth. Lac. p.227 E 14, p.173.14. Other references to the γυμνοκαλόδια can be found in Hdt. VI 67, Plut. Apophth. Lac. 208 D 6, p.112.12 etc. and cf. Wade-Gery, CQ 43 79-81. See also γυμνοκαλόδια and γυμνοκαλωμη.

γυμνοκαλωμή

("The dance performed by the naked boys at the above")

Athen. xiv 631 b has ἡ γυμνοκαλωμή τῆς καλομηνίαν ἀνατάλην παρὰ τοῖς παλαιόταις. γυμνός γάρ ὀρθοῦν τιναὶ παῖδες πάντες, ἐρρύθωσαν φορὰς τινὰς ἀκολουθοῦντες καὶ σχήματα των τε χειρῶν κατὰ τὸ ἀνατάλην, ἀστ' ἔμφασεν θεωμένη των τῆς καλομηνίας καὶ τοῦ ταχυρατοῦ, κυνοῦτες ἐρρύθωσας τῶν ἡδῶν. cf. 630 d & e and 631 c

γυμνός

(This is an old word, although the other IE languages have very different forms, e.g. Goth. nagaýs, Lat. nudus etc. Hesychius has λυμνός, γυμνός and ἀκολόγματος, ἀκογύμνωσας. Κύριος, but it is uncertain how the λ and γ are related.) See γυμνας

γυναί (γυνη) Alc. 83 from An. Par. IV 181.25 (Cyrilli Lex. - which has γυναϊ); Alc. 115 from EM 620.35 (which has γυνη) (similar in Ap. Dysc. Adv. 606, i 193 Schn.)

γυναῖκα

(L) IG 581.4, 600.4, 601.6, 615.2, 959.2, 1249.19, SEG 676.3, SEG 23 199.3. (M) IG 1390.97, 1394.6, SEG 23 219.2

γυναῖκετον

(M) IG 1390.21

γυναῖκες (L) SEG 923.27. (M) IG 1390.16&19&20

γυναῖκς

(L) IG 1176.2. Alc. 107 from Aristeid. Or. xiv 32, II 41.1 Di.
γυναικονόμον (M) IG 1390.27

γυναικονόμος ("supervisor of women", a title found in many places in Greece, e.g. at Athens.) (L) IG 170.3, 209.10 -ο[ντά]μος, SEG 493.7, 498.3 [γυν]ακ-, 626.1-2, 627.2 -μ[ός], 629.1. (M) IG 1390.26&32. See also γυναικονόμον, -όμος

γυναικόνομον (M) IG 1390.26

γυναίκας (L) IG 242.3, 483.8, 507.8, 535.17, 545.8 [γ]υν-, 547.8, 549.11, 1131.4 -[σ]. (M) IG 1354.5

γυναικών (L) IG 1564 a 4 (Olympia)

γυναίξεν (γυναίξες) A 71 b (L) IG 586.10, 587.8, 590.7, 597.4

γυνή (An IE word with an initial labiovelar (g̊) and, in Greek, zero vocalism. Cf. Boeot. βαν, Skt. janī, Ch. Sl. žena (*g̊en-*))(L) IG 521.5 -η[ς][ες], 1167.13. (M) IG 1364.1 γυ[νή]. See also γυνα, γυνακα, -ακας, -ακας, -ακας, -ακας, -ακας

γών (γον) A 11 j Ar. Lys. 155

γώναρ Hesych. (γ 1039) A 11 h, 39 γωνία. Λάκωνες
/γωνία is probably from *γωνι-, rather than *γωνι-, cf. γ 1041 γωνος· γουνας. Εδος. It is probably related to γόνα, cf. Skt. jānu. /

γωρούται Hesych. (γ 1045) σαρκωτ. Λάκωνες
/Unexplained./
δ' (δеН) A 69 a I (L) IG 20 A 4, 258.9, 455.13, 599.24, 726.4&5, 729.5, 730.5, 733.3&79, 960.6, 1120.6, 1186.20, 1188.4, 1524.24, 1564 a 2 (Olympia), 1565.2 (Delphi), SEG 866 (IG 735) 1&4, 923.14, SEG 2645.11&17, REG 86.1973 Bull. 196.31. (M) IG 1355.12, 1368.5, 1390.52&91. Alc. 1.30&37&39&43&101 with other examples in Alc. 3.3&62; 4 fr. 1 4&8; 5 fr. 2 col. i 13&17; 7.13; 20.1&4; 27.2; 29.1; 37 (b); 40; 48; 56.1; 58.1; 49; +73; +79; 82; 89.1&6; +92 (d) 1; 101; 102 bis; 105; 137 (see Page for sources)

+δ' (δη) Alc. 137 from Schol. Callim. fr. 384 1 Pf. (P.Oxy. 2258 c fr. 2 (a) 25 Lobel has δη)

δά (Doric for γῆ, according to the Schol. to Aesch. Ag. 1072. It is used in exclamations of horror etc.)*A 47 b Ar. Lys. 198

δαβελός

Hesych. (6 3) A 35 c δαλός ("firebrand"). Ἀδάκωνες /β = θ, cf. Mod. Gr. δαλός and Tsakonian νάβαλε (Deffner 113). Kaibel p.172.116 quotes Et. Gen. (EM 246.35) δαλός... λαμίδας... λέγεται δὲ καὶ δαλός (δάελος AB) παρὰ Σωφρόνου. A similar formation can be seen in κάλον "wood" from *κασαλον."
The word comes from the root of δαλώ, cf. the following and, in the suffix, δάφος:δαβελ-δς resembles νέφος:νεφελ-η/.

δαβήλ

Hesych. (6 2) A 35 c καϊταυ. Ἀδάκωνες /δαβέλ H:Ahrens and καϊταυ H:Latte. The word had the same root as the above, and *δάφι.pow > δαλ-φω, by metathesis, which in turn gave δαλώ "light up". Cf. also ἐκδαβήλ in WL./

+δάθεα

Hesych. (6 41) A 25 a I, 79 b ἄρτη φρεστύα. Ταραντόνω /ἄρη is glossed in L&S as "a bird - the shearwater", "sickle", "elephant goad", or "a kind of fish". Schmidt suggests that it might read ἄριάγες. φρεστύα is "belonging to a well or tank". The word remains unexplained. (Cf. Kaibel p.207.97/)

δαμά

Hesych. (6 69) A 55, 114 d στάθομαν ("span, space between the thumb and the little finger"). καὶ τὸ ἐγκώλον τοῦ σχολυκοῦ. στήμονα ("warp in loom, thread") δὲ Ταραντόνω. (Kaibel p.207.98)

The common word for a warp is δύσμα. Cf. δ 1 +δάνναί. διάστομα ("set warp in loom"), ὅσον εἰς τὴν χρεῖαν τοῦ στήμονος μεροῦς μεροῦς νὰ διάστεσθαι, as well as Bk 452.30 ἀσμα- τὸ δύσμα. καὶ Σωφρόνον ἀπεσταί, ὅ ἦνεξ διάστομα./
δαμον (Voc. of δαμών) Alc. 116 from EM 622.46 (= Hdn. II 250.14 L. and similar in Cramer i 442.10, ii 462.1. Cf. Schol. Hom. II. X 134)

δαμονάς (From δαμονή "distribution" (in L&S suppl.), cf. δαμών) Alc. 65 from Schol. A (i 36 Di.), D. Gen. (p.9 Nicole), Hom. II. I 222. (Similar in Cramer IV 409.14 and An. Matranga 409.19 (δαμονάς).)

δαμονος (From δαμών) Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 13 from P. Oxy. 2390

δαμών (This has the same root as δαμώμαι "distribute.") (L) IG 1186.18, 1249.22. (M) IG 1355.13. Alc. 1.23. See also δαμον, δαμονος

δάμων (This is the Doric form of the Epic δήμος "hostile". Whether δήμος (of a πόρο) "burning", from δαίμων, has the same root, is a matter of dispute - see Frisk and Chantraine.)* A 35 e Alc. 121 from Priscian Inst. i 21, Graum. Lat. II 16.3 Keil. Also the same in i 22, ii 17.10 Keil.

δαμωμόνεσι (δαμωμόνεσι from δαμωμόνω "one who is entertained, guest", cf. Skt. dāyate "share", as well as the monophthong forms dati "cut" and di-tf "distribution". These all suggest an original IE root *dai-.) A 76 a Alc. 98.2 from Strabo X.4.18, ii 410 Kramer

+δαχρον (δαχρόνων? from δαχρον?) A 9, 10 a (L) IG 947.1

δαχρόνω (From the IE *dakr-, cf. Goth. tagr- etc., and in Latin dacruma > lacruma > lacrima.) See δαχρον?, δαχρευων, δαχρών

δαχρόνας (From δαχρόνω) (M) SEG 966 II 4

δαχροσυν (δαχροσυν) A 71 b (M) SEG 966 II 5

δαχρόνων (L) IG 960.14

δαχτύλιλον (Boeot. δαχτύλιλος suggests *δατκυλος.) (M) IG 1432.12

δάμαλην ("young animal, cow, heifer", cf. Ir. dam "bullock"). (M) IG 1390.34&69

δάμαρ (L) SEG 2 170.1

δαμάσαλ (From δαμάςω, which comes from IE *dme-, as does δαμίμευται, δαμαλν, δαμαρ etc.) Alc. 70 (b) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 106 c, i 83 Schn. (Schn. has δαμαραν)

Δάμελα Hesych. (§ 186) A 14 b, 34.14 ἐστὶν παρὰ Ταραντύνοντι /Cf. the goddess Δάμελα in the Lac. IG 1314.1826&41, possibly IG 1217 (.]ονα) and, related to [Α]Δεης], in IG 363.2. Cf. also λοχαγή Δαμέλα in IG XII 3.361 (Thera) and Δαμέλα, the goddess of fertility or increase in Hdt. V 82 ff. (Epidaurus). Wilamowitz, Glaub. d. Hell. 1.100, connects with Hesych. δ 2072 Δμαρ.
Δάμες (From δάμμημι) (L) SEG 1 91.2

δαμοργος (From δαμοργος) * A 28 b II, 34.15 (M) IG 1390.116

δαμοργον (""") * A 28 b II, 34.15 (M) IG 1425.17-18

δόμμημι (From IE *dā-m-a-, cf. δάμαλαν etc., a group which is also related to many δεμ-, δου- forms.) See δαμες

διμος (δημος) * (L) IG 4.4, 966.7, 1144.2410, 1146.12, 1566.7

διμοσια (δημοσια) * On bricks listed in SEG 874 under Class II b, and on tiles IG 894.1, 895.2, with [δαμος]α on tile BSA 12 41 E 2

διμοσια (δημοσια) * (M) IG 1379.5 [δαμ]δ-, 1390.100, SEG 23 205.1 [δ]αμ-

διμοσιαλ (δημοσιαλ) * On bricks SEG 873 Class I (IG 878 &879), SEG 874 Class II 2, SEG 877 Class V, SEG 878 Class VI (IG 880), SEG 879 Class VII δαμ[σιλε], and on tiles IG 889.1, 890.2, 891 A 1, 892.2

διμοσιαλ (δημοσιαλ) * (M) IG 1434.5

διμοσιαν (δημοσιαν) * On bricks (L) SEG 875 Class III (IG 881), SEG 876 Class IV. Also in REG 78 1965 Bull. 174. (M) IG 1379.6

διμοσιω * On tiles of the "city wall" type in (L) IG 896.1, 898.1, 903 a 3, 906.1; of the "parathesis" type in (L) IG 871.1, 873.1, 874.1, 875.1, 876.1, 891 b 1, BSA 13 41 B,F, H; of the "Artemis Orthia" type in (L) IG 867.1; of the "Miscellaneous" type in (L) IG 883.1, SEG 881 A-G (BSA 30 68)

διμοσιομοσιας (This was an official title at Sparta. L&S suggest that they had a similar function to that of the μαστρος/μαστήρ "financial officials", cf. μαστητα "inquiry", although, as they appear in both cases in conjunction with a συνήκος (see in WL, they may have had a judicial function. **) (L) IG 47.3. Cf. foll.
On tiles of the "city wall" type (L) IG 887.1, 893.3, 897.1, 899 a 2, 899 b 1, 901 a 1, 901 b 1, 901 c 1, 902.1, 903 b 1, 904.1, 905.1, 907.2, 908 a 1; on δαμόδος (L) IG 850.1, 851.1, 852.1, 854.1, 855.1, 857.1, 858.1, 859 A & B, 860.1 861.1, 862.1, BSA 13 p. 41 (= 30 p. 232) 16 A 1, B 1; "paratethis" tiles (L) BSA 13 41 I 1 p. 34 [δαμός]; "miscellaneous" tiles (L) IG 882.1. Also REG 78 1965 Bull. 174. (M) SEG 23 229, SEG 25 432 (where just Δ or Δα for δαμόδος), REG 83 1970 Bull. 286 [δαμός]w. REG 85 1972 Bull. 174 [δα]μόν-. See also Xen. RL XIII 7, where ω περὶ δαμοσίαν (sc. σκηνή) are "the king's council", as in Xen. Hell. IV 5.8 & VI 4.14. Cf. also ω ἀπὸ δαμοσίας in Xen. Hell. IV 7.4 and συσκυναία in WL.

A 74 a (M) IG 1447.17 (cf. οὖνου, line 6, and Ἀγριᾶνοῦ, line 7, in the same inscription)

δαμοσιαίω (δαμοσιαία) (L) IG 1114.13 -σ[ίο]ν. (M) IG 1379.14

δαιμονίω (δαιμονίῳ) (H) I 103

δαιμονίων (δαιμονίῳν) On tiles (L) IG 900.1

δαμοσ " (δαμοσ) (L) IG 467.6, 1145.16, 1146.37. (M) IG 1390.46

Hesych. (δ 207) οἱ ἐνὶ Μέλαντις τεμπόμενοι. Δάκωνες /Late suggests δαμονίωμα (cf. δαμονομένους, BCH 54 43.14 Calydon IV/III B.C.) and Μέσσηνας, but the reading is too uncertain for these to be more than conjectures."

Hesych. (δ 209) Α 64 II τὸ ὑμάτιον. οἱ Δάκωνες /i.e. δαμοφανῆς, cf. Suid. δ 811 δαμαφανὴ χειμάρρας - καὶ Ἰσσαίας ὀ προφήτης (3.21&2, see Swete OT III p.107) καὶ τὰ ὀ δαμαφανὴ Δακωνικά. Prof. Beattie tentatively suggests an intermediate form *δαμαφανῆς."

Hesych. (δ 210) τὸ πυρός ἐπὶ οὐ "beestings curdled by heating over embers". [Δάκωνες]. Κρίτες /Both Schmidt and Latte reject λας. here, assuming that it has been inserted here from either 209 or 211.

(A 74 a (H) I 118,125

δαμοσ " (δαμοσ) (L) IG 4.8, 5.3&7, 952.11, 961.8, 963.6, 965.4, 965.11 δ[ι]μονι, 1114.23, 1144.20, 1145.30 [δαμοι], 1146.41, 1312.12, 1523.4. (M) IG 1390.119, 1425.4-5, 1432.42, SEG 974.15, SEG 23 207.3. AIC. 3.74 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
δαμώδεις

Hesych. (§ 214)* δημόται. ἢ οἱ ἐντελεῖς, καθ' ἄλλως.
δαμώδεις H: Henricus Stephanus. Cf. νεοδαμώδεις in WL and Attic δημώδες. For the origin of the -ώδες suffix, see Buck Comp. p.342.497.

+δαμώδεικτον

Hesych. (§ 211)*? δεδομηματένων. Λάκωνες
/Latte suggests δαμώδεικτον?/

δανδαλίατ

Hesych. (§ 225) αὐτὸ δοῦλαι. Ταραντένοι
/Cf. Kaibel p.207.100. δανασιδαί (Schmidt read δανασιδαί·
δανδαλίατ) H: Latte. αὐτὸ is added above the line by
H". Latte emends to δανδαλίατ, cf. δ 222 δάνδαλος·
ἐπιθανός "robin-redbreast". (EM 164.31 has ἀδομένιος·
δοῦλαι, but this is not apparently related.)/

dανειτόμενος

(From δανετός) (L) IG 18 B 1 [δα]ν-

dανειτομένων

( " " ) (L) IG 18 B 14

dανεττώ

(Probably IE *δη > δα, which makes this a close
relation of δόσωμι/δώρον.) See δανειτόμενος·-ομένων,
δανετσαί, ἐδάνεισαν, ἐδανείσατο

dανετσαί

(From δάνεσαν "loan") (L) IG 1146.88-10

dανεσμόν

(From δανεισμός "money lending") (M) IG 1432.8

dακάνα

(δακάνη) (L) IG 1144.36, 1146.55

dακανάμαστιν

(δακανάμαστιν) (A 71 b) (L) IG 1146.17

dακανάμαστα

(δακανάμαστα) (M) IG 1390.98

dακάναν

(δακάναν) (L) IG 26.15, 1144.6. (M) IG 1390.73

dακάνας

(δακάνας) (L) IG 26.16. (M) SEG 23 206.7

dακάνας

(Acc. pl.) (M) IG 1432.32

dακανάω

See δακανησαντος, δακανῶν, and cf. δακανοῦμενα

dακανησαντος

(From δακανάω) (L) SEG 894 add. d-e 3

dακάνη

(From IE *δεά-π-, cf. δάπτω "devour", as well as
Lat. daps, Tokh. tap "eat". The suffix -αν- comes
from IE *α.) See δακάνα, δακάναν, δακάνας (-ς),
δακάνας

dακάνημα

See δακανάμαστιν, -άματα
δαστανούμενα  (From δαστανόω = δαστανώ (this is the only example given by L&S).) A 111 b (M) IG 1390.55

δαστανῶ  (From δαστανόω) (M) SEG 23 208.9

δαστέδων  (From δάσεδων. This probably comes from IE *d̂m̂-pedom, from the root of the δέμ-/δομ- family + that of κέδων. So Frisk gives the literal translation "hausboden", so "level surface, floor of a chamber, ground".) (L) IG 455.12

δαριχῶς  (δαρειχως from δαρειχος "Persian gold coin", derived from δαρειχος, cf. Babyl. da-ri-ku?) A 9, 13 a, 44?, 74 b (L) IG 1 A 2 (given as δαριχῶς in IG, but δαρι(χ)ῶς in M.L. 67) &16&23

(δαρφιρ)  Hesych. (§ 268) A 34.16, 39 τὸ ἀξο τοῦ μεγάλου δακτύλου ἐκ τον μυχρὸν διάστημα /δαρφιρ H:Ahrens, ἐκ H:Musurus (ἀξο). Cf. § 269 δάρφυνις, σκυλαμηνήν ("span"). "Αρκάδες, and δάρφυν "hand's breadth" as in δάρφυνος, Hes. Op. 426, (cf. Old Ir. dorn etc.). The final ρ is probably due to rhotacism, which persuaded Bechtel, II 333, to ascribe the word to Laconia, but it could also be Elean, see A 39/.

δαριχὺς  A 44?, 74 b See δαριχῶς

δασκλον  (From the intensive prefix δα- + σκλος (σκλόδ)) (L) IG 455.2

δαστέματι  See ἐδάσσατο

δαφναί  (δαφνη)  (M) IG 1390.15

δαφνη  (A Mediterranean word with the λ/δ variation, cf. Hesych. λάφνη· δάφνη. Περγάτου, and also Lat. laurus.) See δάφναι, δάφνης, δάφνης

δαφνη  (L) IG 258.5

δαφνης  (L) SEG 923.26 -ν[ης]

δαφιλῶς  ("abundant, plentiful", from δα-, as in δᾶκτω, δαστέματι etc.) (L) IG 526.7

δέ  (The adversative and copulative particle – of uncertain origin, perhaps from δή-) A 95 II d Passim

δεθημένος  Hesych. (§ 383) θεθημένος. Ταραντώνα (Kaiibel No.101) /This is the perf. pass. from δᾶκω, cf. δεθημένος in Pindar, P. 8.87. /

δεθομένα  (From δῆκασι) (L) IG 5.14

δεθομένα  (δεθομένη from δᾶκω) (L) IG 4.15, 1114.21. (M) SEG 23 207.38
δεδομένας  (From δόδωμι) (M) IG 1432.16
δεδομένης  ( " " ) (M) IG 1370.14
δεδοσθαν  ( " " ) (L) Ergon Arch. Et. 1972 p.83 (REG 86 1973 Bull. 199
δεδοσθαν  (δεδοσθαν from δόδωμι) A 66 a i (M) SEG 974.16
δεδοχθαν  (From δοκέω) (L) IG 26.8, 931.24, 935.7 [δεδ]δ-, 1335.9 [δεδ]δ-. (M) SEG 12 371.14
δεδυνατο  (From δύναμαι) (M) IG 1379.1
δέδωκα  (From δόδωμι) (L) IG 739.3
δεδωριμένου  (From δωρέω) (L) IG 21 col. I 6
δεήσει  (From δέω) A 25 b VII (M) IG 1379.22
δέλ (From δέω - this is either the indicative or the subjunctive. For the subjunctive see A 106 c i.) (L) IG 361.4, SEG 466.8. (M) IG 1379.26, 1390.24&37&37 &37&57&61&65&67&101&140, 1432.38, 1433.28&34. (H) I 142 (IG 361.4 is certainly an indicative, but the others are all dubious)
δείγμα  (Cf. δείκνυμι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9
δέες  (δέε from δεισι) A 7 (L) IG 730.2
δελκελστας  (δελκελστας) A 4 c EM 260.43 μιμηται καρα Λάκωμοι
δελκηλκτας  (This is a Doric form of δελκηλκτης, retaining the guttural element from the aorist of *δελκηλκδεω.) A 71 a See Plut. Ages. 21.8, III.2 p.220.11-12; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 F 57, II p.125.4 and 220 F 6, p.150.9-10 [δεε]κ-
δελκηλκτας  Hesych. (δ 453) μιμηται καρα Λάκωμος /Cod. H has δεκελστας, emended by Valesius, although EM has the ε form and see my A 4 c./
δελκηλκτης  (Cf. δείκνηλου "representation, image" and δείκνυμι.) See δελκελστας, δελκηλκτας, δελκηλκτας, δελκηλκτας, δελκηλκτας
δείκνυμι  (The IE root is *deik-/*dik-, cf. Lat. dico "say", Goth. ga-teihan "make to know, announce". For the aorist δεεξα, cf. Lat. dixi, Skt. adikṣi etc.) See δείξας, δικνυμένη, διδεξαν, δεδεξε, δεδεξεν
δειλητηρίου ("place for showing") (M) SEG 23 207.35 (see REG 79 1966 Bull. 200)

δειμαλέα A 25 a I Poll. IV 14.103 has ἢν δὲ τινα καὶ λαχωνικαὶ ὀρχήματα δειμαλέα (δειμαλέος is "horrible, fearful" from *δειμ-μα)

Δειμάλωτα Hesych. (δ 475) τὰ λεκτα ὑπὸ ὁσικμάτων. οἱ δὲ λάχωνες νεκρά /The cod. has δειμαλέα, as Schmidt, who conjectures λαμαλέα (cf. λ 1030 λαμαλέον· λεκτόν and α 1937 +αμαλέον· ἀσθενεῖς). Latte (p.504) takes from δειμός "Fear", to which the power of causing illness and the death of animals is supposed to be ascribed. (He quotes as evidence Vergil, Ecl. 3 103, "nescio quis teneros oculus mihi fascinat agnos"). He also notes the similarity of the explanation in x 2147 κελεβρά (i.e. κελεβρά – for κελεβρεῖν "carcass of animal")· λεκτα καὶ νεκρά κτήνη but the word itself has no apparent relation to δειμάλωτα./

δέτω (From δέω) (L) IG 962.9. (M) IG 1370.20


δειναρίου (δναρίου) A 4 b note (M) IG 1433.30

δειναρίων (δναρίων) A 4 b note (M) SEG 23 207.34

δέξας (From δεξανυμ) (L) IG 128.1.8

δεξανυσαντα (From δεξανύσω) (L) IG 1346.9 -ν[ι]σ-

δεξινου (M) IG 1390.96, 1498.2. See also foll.

δεξινου (M) IG 1390.95

+δεξετου Hesych. (δ 538) λοξιόρσον· οἱ αὐτοῖ (See following. οἱ αὐτοῖ must mean the Laconians, for this gloss follows δεξινω in the Hesych. list./

δεξεταυ Hesych. (δ 537) λοξιόρσεταν. Λάχωνες /Cf. δ 671 δεξωτα· λοξιόρσαι and above. There may also be a connection with γ 185 γαρρωμέθα· λοξιόρσουμεθα. Bezzenberger, BB 16.248, probably wrongly relates it to Skt. jārate "sound". δέω "flay, skin" may be connected, but is not certainly so. (See also δεξεταν in WL.)/

δέκα (δέκα) A 69 a I, 88 j (L) IG 1186.1. (M) IG 1433. 4&12820

δέκα (From IE *deksp, cf. Skt. dāśa, Lat. decem etc.) A.63 j (L) IG 1 A 4, 533.6, 1188.5, 1346.7, SEG 676.4, 696.1. (M) IG 1359.3, 1379.8 δεκά]a 810, 1390.32&70 &116&122&167&169&174&178, 1433.5&78&91&10&12&13&13&
δέκα cont. 15&17&20&21&27&36, 1470.4 [δέκα], SEG 23 206.21. (H) I 29, 32, 114, 123, 125, 140, 141, 141, II 15, 34, 40, 53, 61, 68, 69, 86, 99, 104, 105 [δέκα], 106 (In (H) I 29 and all references in II except 15 δέκα is part of a number in the teens, e.g. δέκα ἥν for ἐνδέκα etc. — see my A 88 k.) See also δέκα', δέκα'

Δεκαδαρχία A 45 a EM 254.23 has τὰς ὑπὸ δακδαδαμονῶν κατα-
σταθέντας ἐν ταῖς κόλεσι δεκαδαρχίας συνεχῶς
δυνάμουσαν οἱ ἐστορικοί, κτλ.
Examples are found in Plut. Lys. 5.5, III.2 p.97.26 and 13.5, p.107.24 and 14.2, p.108.20 and 15.6, p.111.1; Isocr. Pan. 110; and see also δεκαρχία

δεκάδας (L) IG 732.1
δεκάδιο (L) SEG 610.3
δεκατέντε (L) IG 1186.7 -κ[α]τε- &21 -κ[α]τεντε]. (M) SEG 12 371.16

δεκατίδαν (From δεκατίδος/-κλοῦς = δεκατίδος. This and forms such as πλέκω, Lat. duplus, Goth. tweifls "doubt" etc., suggest an IE root pel- "fold", but the suffix -οός is not so easy to explain (it occurred early in e.g. Homeric δικλός etc.). Cf. also ἁλατ and ἁλετ in WL.) A 28 a III (M) IG 1421.7&13

δεκαρχία (= δεκαδαρχία) See e.g. Xen. Hell. III 4.2, 4.7, 5.13. See also Δεκαδαρχία, and cf. δεκατάρχης

δεκάς ("a group of ten") Alc. 1.99 δεκάς. See also δεκάδας
δεκάται (δεκάτης) (L) IG 931.38
δεκάται (δεκάτης) (L) IG 1568.2 (Olympia). (T) Schw. 58.3
dεκατάρχης ("head of δεκατάρχης/δεκαδαρχία") A 45 a
(L) IG 818.5 [δεκατάρχης]

δεκάτης (L) IG 1346.11
δεκάτων (H) II 18&29
δεκάτος (The ordinal with the -τo suffix replacing -μο, cf. Lat. decimus, Skt. dasamas.) A 88 j See δεκάτων, -ταν, -της, -τον, -του, -των

δεκάτου (M) IG 1433.17
δεκάτων (H) I 121

δεκέθος (From δεκόμαι - this is a conjecture by Peek, cf. Thuc. IV 118 δεκέθαν. and SV II 287 δεκέθαν.) A 9, 38 a i, 44, 64 I e ii, 101 b
(L) SEG 26 461.15 [δεκέθος]
Δεκεμβρίων (Name of month) (M) IG 1359.3

δέχομαι See δέχομαι (The x form is the original one, cf. the -δοκος words, but Attic has χ) A 44

δεκτήρα (From δεκτήρ "receiver") (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195 No. 31

δέξωνται (From δέχομαι = δέχομαι in Attic) A 44 (H) I 105

δένδρεα (Contrast Φέη in same inscription) A 25 a i (H) I.142,172

δενδρέος A 25 c IX (H) I 175

δενδρέουν (From the IE root *drew-//*dru-, as δρος, δρυ etc. The reduplicated form *δρο-δρεφ-ον > δενδρέον, by dissimilation of the first ρ to ν.) See δένδρεα, -δρέος,-δρέων

δενδρών A 25 c VIII (H) I 119,129,135,148

+δένεμορ Hesych. (§ 624) A 39 γη τῆς κετρώδος, ευθρυπτος ("easily broken, crumbling"), καρπά λάκκων /δένεμωρ cod. H. Schmidt thinks there is some confusion between this and his 624 δενδρήτης· κροκόδελλος, reading for these two glosses δενδρύμωρ· κροκόδελλος and δενδρίτης· γη κτλ. (δενδρήτης is "of a tree", but δενδρίτης γη is "soil suitable for plants"). But Latte in his 626 (Schmidt 624) reads Δενδρυρίτης (for Τεντυράτης "from the isle of Tentyrus", see Pliny 8.92 etc.). He offers no explanation for +δένεμορ./

Δενθάλιον Steph. Byz. 225.8 τόλις μία τῶν περιμαχήτων Μεσσηνίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων. τὸ ἔθνικὸν ὕμων. /Δενθάλιον Η, Διλάδυνον Ψ, Δελθάνου AR. Also Μεσσηνίων καὶ Λακεδαιμονίων, em. by H, unless there is an omission./

Δένθως Hesych. (§ 628) οὖνος. Λάκκων /Athen. i 31 C (= Alc. 92 (d)) has +οὖνος δ' Οὐνουνιάδα ἡ Δένθων κτλ. (i.e. τὸν ἐκ Δενθάλδων)./ δεξαμενών (From δέχομαι) (L) IG 560.6

δέξασθε (Imperat. from δέχομαι) Alc. 1.83

δεξιάς (From δεξιός < *δεξίφος, cf. Gall. dexasiva.) (L) IG 364.16, cf. foll.

δεξιῶν (Cf. above) (L) SEG 923.2

δέξο (From δέχομαι/δέχομαι, where δεκ-/δέχ- + σο > the imperative form δέξο, as in Leon. A.P. VI 300.) (L) IG 1562.1 (Olympia) [δέξ]ο

δεξιόμενων (From δέχομαι) (L) IG 1208.28 [δέξο]μ-

δεξιώμεσα (δεξιώμεσα from δέχομαι) A 42 (L) SEG 12 371.2
δέμενα  (From δέω) A 25 c II iii  (M) I 173

Δέρα  Steph. Byz. 225.16 τόκος λακωνίκης, το ἐδυνάον
δέρατος ἡ δερατής, ἄρ' οὗ δερατιδος ἀρτέμιδος
ζερόν καὶ τῶν ὁμοίων δε δεραδάς φοιτητές καὶ τοὺς
δημότας δεραδάς, ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος.
(Some MS have δέρα- rather than Δέρα-, see Meineke.
The name also occurs in Inscr. Cret. I p.1134.13
and IG IX 2.7 a 5. There is a Δέρα in Paus. IV 15.4
and Artemis Δέραιον and Δεραστῖς occur in Paus. III
20.7. Cf. the following, with note.)

Δέραι  Hesych. (δ 662) αἱ συνάσχαι. Λάκωνες
/Schmidt reads συνάγεσαι "meeting point of glens",
referring to Δέραι in Paus. IV 15.4 (cf. above).
Latte suggests συναγράμμα, presumably with the same
place name in mind. But it is possible that the
word has some relation with the following.

Δέρες [...]
(Kolbe sees a possible relation to Artemis Derenatis
(see Δέρα in WL), but it occurs in one of the
Artemis Orthia inscriptions, in a position where the
name of another contest might be expected. And, if
it was the name of a contest, Δέρα (above) might be
connected, in which case the reading συνάσχαι
could be correct.) (L) IG 257.9 (AO 16)

Δέρματα  (From δέρμα "skin", cf. δέρω "flay", Lith. derū, Ch.
Sl. derq etc.) (M) IG 1390.86. Alc. 53 from Schol.
T Hom. II. 21.485

Δέρματινα  (M) IG 1390.23

Δέρρεις  (From δέρρεις, cf. Attic δέρρεις in Thuc. II 75.5 etc.,
where "covering skins".) A 57 c (M) IG 1390.35

+δέσμαι  (δέσμη was a measure in Egypt, a standard unit of
asparagus and beans, e.g. in P.Oxy. 1212.4.)*
(L) SEG 759 a A 7

δεσποτίς  (δέσποτις is a Homeric word, the fem. of δεσποτής.
Presumably it came from *δεσποτίς, although the loss
of τ and the lengthened form οι are unusual and have
not been satisfactorily explained. Buck Comp. p.147.199
says that a "dental stop and nasal normally remain
unchanged", as they do in ποτς gloss itself, which comes
from the root *pot- (giving ποτης), with the fem.

δεσποσιολογώνται  A 40 d Athen. vi 271 f quotes Μύρων ὁ Πρωγεύς
(ΦΗГ IV 461.2) πολλάκις, φησών, ἠλευθέρωσαν λακεδαι-
μόνοι δούλους καὶ οὕς μὲν ἄφετας ἔκκλεσαν, οὕς δὲ
ἄδεσποτος, δὲ ἄδεσποτος, ...δεσποσιολογώνται δὲ ἄλλους, οὕς εἰς
toùς στόλους κατέτασσον.
/This is a deriv. of δεσποτής, with assimilation of τ./
δεσιότου (From δεσιότης, cf. Skt. dāmpati-etc. Literally it means "master of the house", coming from IE *dems, cf. δῶμος, + *potis, cf. πόσως.) (L) IG 821.6

δευτέρα (H) II 50,80. Alc. 1.58

δευτέραν (L) IG 486.8 ¬[αε], 535.10

δευτέραν (L) SEG 923.8 & 20. (H) I 20, 181, II 60, 84

δευτέρας (Gen. sing.) (L) IG 479.7. (H) II 58

δευτέραν (H) I 11.50, 80. Alc. 1.58

δευτέραν, W IG 486.8 ¬[αε], 535.10.

δευτέραν (L) SEG 923.8 & 20. M 1 20, 181, 11 60, 84

UuTc! pac (Gen. sing.) (L) IG 479.7. (H) I 26, 158, 162, II 37

δευτέρος (This derives from the root of δευ "lack", + the comparative suffix.) A 88 b (H) I 158. See also δευτέρα, -έραν, -έρας, -έραν, -έρας, -έρην, -έρω

δευτέρω (δευτέρου) A 74 a (H) I 31, 83

δεχα (δέχα) A 69 a II, 88 j (M) SEG 966.2

δεχάς ("place where prisoners were strangled", literally "the receptacle"). Plut. Ag. & Cleom. 19.8, III.1 p.376.28

δέχομαι (From the IE root system *dek-/*dok-, so it is related to δοκέω, Lat. decet, dignus etc.) See δεχεθόναν, δέχωμαι, δέχομαι, δέχομαι, δέχομαι, δεκέσσα, δέκα, δεκέννων, δεξίωσα, δεκέννων, δέκτο, δέκτο

δεχομένων (From δέχομαι) (L) IG 1208.30

δεώ ("lack", from the root δευ- or δευ-, cf. Skt. doṣa, from IE *dous-?) See δεόςει, δεότε, δεόντω, δεόμενε, δεώνταί, δεόν, δεόν

δέωνταί (From above) A 25 c VIII (H) I 132

δή (L) IG 21 col. II 5, 598 (SEG 814) 20, 727.10. SEG 26 456.2. (M) IG 1427.6, SEG 974.11 [δή]. Alc. 26.2 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27) p.8 Keller (see Page for other similar references); Alc. 115 from EM 620.35 (δέ). See also δ', δηπε

δήςος See δέφλον
δήλομα
(βούλομαι - see this in WL) A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a
Plut. Apophth. Lac. 219 D 3, II p.146.2. See also δήλωναι

δήλω
(Cf. δῆλος. (probably from *δεαλος)) See δηλω

δήλωναι
(βούλωναι from δήλομαι/βούλομαι) A 11 f, 34.9, 47 a
(H) I 146

δηλώσω
(From δηλώ) (L) IG 1147.23

δημαρχικής
("related to the office of δημαρχία") (L) IG 374.7
[δημαρχεῖ, 691.2 δημαρχικής], 1238.13 -χ[της],
1239.7, 1240.8, SEG 922.12. (M) IG 1361.6 [δημαρχικής]
&17, 1449.5, 1450.7

δημαρχον
(L) IG 1172.9 -ο[ν]

δημευέσθω
(From δημεύω) (L) SEG 923.15

δημεύθηκα
(""") (L) SEG 923.15

δημεύω
See δημευέσθω, δημεύθηκα

δημιουργός
(*δημιο-φεργός Hom. δημιουργός / Att. δημιουργός.
The Doric form may come from this or from *δήμω-φεργός,
cf. Arc. δημιουργέζ, see Buck p.134.167.)
A 28 b II, 29 See δημιοφεργό, δαμιουργόν

δήμον
(M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 3 [δημη-]

δήμος
(Cf. Ir. ἀκ "following", Gall. dauu "client" and
Myc. damo? ) (L) IG 16.6, 18 B 6&11&14, 19.19, 28.2
[δήμος]. (M) IG 1456.3 [δημη]ος. See also δήμον,
δήμος, δήμου, -ω, -ωτ, δήμον, δήμου, -ω, and δήμο[... 
In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 6.6&8&8, III.2 p.10.
913&15; Plut. Ages. 20.4, p.218.14; Plut. Ag. and
Cleom. 10.1, III.1 p.361.21; Paus. III 11.10;
Arist. Pol. 2.6, 1265 b 39 and 2.9, 1270 b 9&18 ff.
and 2.10, 1272 a 32&40 and 4.9, 1294 b 30; Strabo
VI 3.2 (= "free citizens"), cf. VII 12.6

δημόσια
(L) IG 21 col. II 4, 1208.7 δημ[όσια], SEG 923.37

δημοσίαι
(Dat. used as adverb) (L) IG 1208.18

δημο[...]
(M) IG 1370.23

δημοσίας
(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7 δημ[οσίας]

δημοσίαν
(δ. σκηνήν is "public mess tent") Xen. RL XV 4.
cf. δαμόσιος references and συσκανία in WL

δημοσίας
(L) SEG 923.23. (M) IG 1370.6

δημόσιον
(L) IG 198.3
δημόσιον (L) IG 1208.2

δημόσιος (The suffix -σίον came from IE *tio.) (L) IG 112.16 116.1618 and b 445, 147.16, 153.31, 156 b 1, 205.4 [6n]υ-, 243.6-7 δη[μόσιος], REG 80 1967 Bull. 270. See also δαμασία, δαμία, -όσια, -όσι, -όσια, -όσιον, δηνόσιο, -όσιον, -όσιον, δημότας, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, δημόσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια, -όσια

δημοσίου (τοῦς ἐκ δ. are "the public authorities").) Xen. RL III 3

δημοσίως (L) SEG 923.38

δημοσίων (L) REG 77 1964 Bull. 190

((δημόσις)) Plut. Lyc. 6.10, III.2 p.10.24 (Tyrtaeus, West p. 151 No. 4.5), describing the βασιλῆς, the γέροντας and the δημόσις διάφρας. There is nothing specifically dialectal about this word, but the passage is of paramount importance in the study of the Laconian social classes, so it seemed to be worth noting.


δήμων (L) IG 28.3, SEG 471.1, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 3. (M) IG 1370.20

δήν See δοῦν

δηνάρια (L) IG 1176.4&5, 1346.6, SEG 13 261.11

δηνάριον (From Lat. denarius) See δεινάρια, -αρίου, -αρίων, δηνάρια, -αρίου, δυνάρια

δηναρίων (L) IG 18 B 13, 21 col. II 6

δηντε (δη αὐτε) A 69 c Alc. 59 (a) 1 from Athen. XIII 600 F (although the Teub. edition gives δαυτε)


δλδ (From IE *dis-, which expresses separation, as in Lat. dis-, + a, perhaps by analogy with μερδ etc. So *dis-a > δλδ, (L) IG 6.2, 16.4, 18 A 8, 18 B 14, 65.3, 137.15 [6]δλδ, 364.9&11, 380.5, 448.7, 480.11, 483.7, 544.17, 559.7&11 δ[λδ], 578.3&5, 586.6 (6)δλδ, 587.4, 602.3&4, 607.10814, 669.6, 678.3, 958.7, 959.7, 971.8, 1144.19&25&27, 1145.11&34&37, 1146.40 δ[λδ], 1171.7, 1172.7 [6]λδ, 1208.54&55&60, 1282.16, SEG 464.10,


\[\text{διδ \ cont.} 465.5, 780.4, 807.4-5&6, 810.2, 923.23&35, 948 (\text{IG} 1331) 1 \ [\text{διαδε} \ \text{τα \ αν.}, \ \text{REG} \ 86 \ 1973 \ \text{Bull.} \ 196.16. \ (M) \ \text{IG} \ 1370.21, 1390.84, 1398.7, 1427.6, 1429.5, 1432.31 \ &35&38, 1545.10, 1555.3&4, 1538.4, p. \ XVII \ 76, \ \text{SEG} \ 974.3&8&23, \ \text{SEG} \ 23 \ 206.8, 207.6, 208.12&20. \ (H) \ I \ 16, 60, 64, 70, 73, 76, 130, 159, II \ 13, 16. \ See \ also \ \text{διαδέ} \ \text{τα}^\text{'}}\]

\[\text{διαβάντες} \ (\text{From} \ \text{διαβαίνω}) \ (H) \ II \ 17, 42\]

\[\text{διαβέτεσς} \ (\text{From} \ \text{διαβέτης}) \ A \ 25 \ \text{c} \ \text{II} \ i, \ 35 \ \text{c}, 79 \ \text{a} \ \ (L) \ \text{IG} \ 676.4, 677.3 \ [\text{διαβετίς}, \ 679.5, 680.7, 681.2 \ -\epsilon[\text{ς}], \ 687.1 \ -\beta[\text{έτεσι}], \ \text{SEG} \ \text{842} \ \text{add.} \ \text{a} \ 4 \ -\beta[\text{έτεσι}], \ \text{SEG} \ \text{844} \ (\text{IG} \ \text{682}) \ 4 \ -\epsilon[\\text{ς}]\]

\[\text{διαβέτης} \ \ (\text{From} \ \text{διαβέτης}) \ A \ 35 \ \text{c}, 79 \ \text{e} \ \ (L) \ \text{IG} \ 495.4 \ [\text{διαβέ} \ \text{τέ}-\]

\[\text{διαβολεύρ} \ \text{Hesych.} \ (6 \ 956) \ A \ 39 \ \text{ό \ εν \ τοῖς \ ἐστοῖς \ κράσολος}. \ \text{Λάκωνες} \ /\text{διαβολεύρ} \ \text{H:\Latte, \ i.e. -ev or the \ variant \ reading -wp. \ Latte \ also \ suggests \ that \ this \ was \ the \ tool \ used \ in \ Pollux \ VII} \ 35, \ \text{where} \ "\text{λέγοις} \ διαβολεύρ \ τὴν \ κράσην, διαφέρειν, διαβολεύρ \ κτλ."/\]

\[\text{διαβούλλων} \ ("\text{meeting for debate")} \ (M) \ \text{IG} \ 1379.19, 1390.172\]

\[\text{διαγεγραμμένων} \ \ (\text{From} \ \text{διαγράφω}) \ (M) \ \text{IG} \ 1379.4 \ -\mu[\\text{ένον}]\]

\[\text{διάγενυ} \ \ (\text{From} \ \text{διάγω}) \ (M) \ \text{SEG} \ 23 \ 206.20\]

\[\text{διαγιγνώσκω} \ \text{See} \ \text{διαγιγνόμενον, διαγιγνότο, διαγιγνότων, -γιγνομαί, -γιγνούτε, -γιγνοσονταί, διαγιγνότων, διέγνουν}\]

\[\text{διαγιγνέμεν} \ \ (\text{διαγιγνέμαι} \ \text{from} \ \text{διαγιγνώσκω}) \ A \ 9, 109 \ \text{b \ iii} \ \ (L) \ \text{IG} \ \text{V} \ \text{II} \ 159 \ \text{A} \ 7 \ \text{(Tegea)} \ \text{(Buck No.} \ 70)\]

\[\text{διαγιγνότο} \ \ (\text{διαγιγνότων} \ \text{3 pl. imperat.} \ \text{from} \ \text{διαγιγνώσκω}) \ A \ 9, 101 \ \text{a} \ \ (L) \ \text{IG} \ \text{V} \ \text{II} \ 159 \ \text{B} \ 11 \ \text{(Tegea)} \ \text{(Buck No.} \ 70)\]

\[\text{διαγιγνότων} \ \ (\text{Pple} \ \text{from} \ \text{διαγιγνώσκω}) \ \ (H) \ \text{II} \ 9\]

\[\text{διαγιγνόμεναι} \ \ (\text{διαγιγνόμαι} \ \text{from} \ \text{διαγιγνώσκω}) \ A \ 109 \ \text{b \ ii} \ \ (T) \ \text{Arch. Diels Vorsokr.} \ I \ 431.36\]

\[\text{διαγιγνώτη} \ \ (\text{διαγιγνοστή} \ \text{from} \ \text{διαγιγνώσκω}) \ A \ 99 \ \text{d \ i} \ \ (H) \ I \ 153\]

\[\text{διαγιγνώσονταί} \ \ (\text{From} \ \text{διαγιγνώσκω}) \ \ (L) \ \text{IG} \ \text{18} \ \text{B} \ 9\]
διάγραμμα (M) IG 1390.5&25&114&189-90&192. See also διαγράμματι, -ματος
διαγράμματι (M) IG 1379.18 -μ[ματι], 1390.28&95&181-182
διαγράμματος (M) IG 1390.113
διαγράφω See διαγραμμένον
διάγω See διάγενν
διάδηλος ("distinguished") (M) SEG 23 207.38
διαδιδόμεν (διαδιδόναι from διαδίδωμι) A 109.iii (M) IG 1379.27 δια(δι)δόμε[ν]
διαδιδόσθαι (From διαδίδωμι) (M) SEG 23 201.13 -σ[θαί]
διαδίδωμι See διαδιδόμεν, -διδοσθαι, -διδόντος, -δοθή, -δοθήμεν
διαδιδόντος (From διαδίδωμι) (M) IG 1379.27
διαδοθή ("" ) This is one reading given in (M) SEG 23 201.7, the alternative is διαδοθήμεν
διαδοθήμεν (διαδοθήναι from διαδίδωμι) A 109 b iii (M) IG 1379.26, SEG 23 201.7 -η[μεν] (but see above)
διαδοχης (From διαδοχή) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.32
διάδοσις (From διάδοσις) (M) IG 1379.28
διαθέεις (From διαθέοις) (L) IG 957 b 4, cf. foll.
διάθεσις ("" ) (M) IG 1390.24, cf. above
διαλλεξόθω (διαλλεξέω) (M) IG 1379.15 -αλ[ν]ε[-] (IG reads διαλ[ν]εάω, but L. Robert, BCH 52 1928 p.426-32, suggests διαλ[ν]εάω from αλνος "resolution, decree")
διαλλεξής (Probably from διαλλεξήω, so "falling through", although διαλλεξήω from διαλλέομαι has also been suggested.) A 1 c Alc. 3.67 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
διαλλοῦντας (From διαλλεῖω) (M) IG 1379.18
διαλλώται (διαλλάσσων) A 40 b, 88 m (L) IG V II 159 A 1 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70). (H) I 18,23,37,45,46, cf. foll.
διαλλώτων (διαλλασσών) A 40 b, 88 m (H) I 185, II 98, cf. above
διάκειμαι See διακειμένης, -κείμενος
διακείμενης (From διακειμαι) (M) IG 1370.22 -μ[ε]νης
γνώμενος  (From διάκειμαι) (L) SEG 471.10

διαγνώστων  (διαγνώστων from διαγνώσκω) A 45 b (H) I 11

διακόσμα  A 40 b, 88 m (M) IG 1433.3&6&20&28&41, SEG 23 207,17&22&26

διακόσιας  A 40 b, 88 m (L) IG 1146.35

διακόσιον (From IE *-kmtio- (cf. ἔκατον from *kmt-), with Att.- Ion. o for a and assimilation of τι-, in contrast to Doric διακόσιον. It is διακόσιον, rather than *δικόσιον, by analogy with τρικόσιον.) A 40 b, 88 m See διακόσια, -κοσίας, -κοσίων. Cf. also διακόσιαι, -κοσίων

διακόσιων  A 40 b, 88 m (H) II 35

διακριθήμεν (διακριθήμεν from διακρίνω) A 109 b III Thuc. 79.25, cf. foll.

διακρινόμενων (διακρινόμενων from διακρίνω) A 101 b (L) IG 21 col. II 9 -ω[αν], cf. above

διαλαμψεως  (From διαλαμψως) (L) IG 935.4

διαλεγόμενου  (From διαλέγω) (L) IG 1112.4 [δ]α-, 1523.2, SEG 2 160.4

διαλέγω  See διαλεγόμενου, -λεχθέντων, -λεχθή, διαλέγη, διαλέγοντο

διαλεύκει  (From διαλεύκω) (M) SEG 23 208.7

διαλεύκω  See διαλεύκει, διαλεύκω

διαλεύκητων  (From διαλέγω) (M) IG p. XI 124

διαλεύκη ( " " ) (L) IG 5.2 -θ[ή]ν

διαλεύκων  (From διαλεύκω) (M) SEG 23 206.17

διαλλαγάς  Hesych. (δ 1132) μεταβολαί καί διαλλάξεις, Δάκωνες ἐξε τῆς ἔκθεσις /καὶ διαλέξεις H:G. Dindorf, and Latte wants to read [καὶ] ἐξε ... The word is found elsewhere too, e.g. in Hdt. I 22. Cf. also the following. /

διαλλαγῶν  (διαλλαγῶν) A 72 a Ar. Lys. 984,1101, cf. above

διαλλασσόμεθα  (From διαλλάσσω, cf. Att. διαλαττόμεθα.) A 58 (T) Arch. Diels Vorskr. I 437.10

διαλογισμοῦς  (M) IG 1432.6

διαλύσαντα  (From διαλύω) (L) IG p. XIII 142
διαμαστύγωσις (This was one of the names given to the whipping contest held at the altar of Artemis Orthia, the winner of which was entitled βωμονύμης – see in WL.) See e.g. Suid. Adler III 297.9, A 824; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 239 D, II p.213.11

διαλυθήναι (From διαλῦω) (M) IG V II 419.5 (Phigalea)

διαλύοντες ( " " ) (M) IG V II 419.1 (Phigalea) –ο[ντες]

διαλύω See διαλυθήναι, -λύοντες, διάλυσαν

διαμύνη (διαμύνη subj. from διαμένω) Α 3 c (L) IG 1208.17

διαμυνημονεύοντα (διαμυνημονεύοντα from διαμυνημονεύω)* (L) IG 932.9 [δύ]α-

διαμυνή (From διαμυνή) (L) SEG 923.29

διανεκχῦς (From διανεκχῦς, as it is found in Attic and Doric, elsewhere it is διηνεκχῦς. Frisk and Chantraine derive it from δια- + ενεκχ- (as in the aorists ἐνεκχεύν and ἐνεκχήναι), which would regularly give διανεκχῦς in Attic, but in Doric διηνεκχῦς might be expected – see Α 24 b. Perhaps, as the origin of the word was forgotten, Doric adopted α instead of η, as a reverse process of Doric α > η, although Attic still maintained α as well. At any rate the ἤνεκχης forms are secondary. Similar compounds can be seen in e.g. κοδηνεκχης and δουρηνεκχης.) Α 11 b (L) IG 469.7

διανομή (L) SEG 492.8

διακ[... (M) IG 1426.2

διακέμενοι (From διακέμενω) (L) IG p. VIII 91, cf. foll.

διακέμενεσθαι ( " " ) (L) IG p. VIII 89, cf. above

διακέττω For a possible derivative see διακετῆς

διακλέκει (From διακλέκω) Alc. 1.38 [δύ]α-

δέκα (From δέκας) Alc. 57.2 gives Δέκα, but Plut. Conv. iii 10, 659 b, Mor. Bk. IV p.116.1 of the Teubner text gives δέκας

δεκάστηρ Hesych. (δ 1305) Α 39? δεκαστήριν. Δέκανες /δεκατητήριν H: Musurus, but no firm conclusions can be made, as the reading is very uncertain. Even the ending -τηρ would not be appropriate for the infinitive form -ετυν./

δεκαστηρικός (From δεκαστηρίω) (M) SEG 1031 (IG 1428) 15 –ο[στηρικός]
διασημότατος  (L) IG 944.2 [δι]ασημ[τατος], cf. foll.

διασημότατο  (L) SEG 810.7 διασ[φιτατου]

διασκάψοντι  (διασκάψουσι fut. from διασκάπτω "dig through")
A 99 d i, 102 c  (H) I 131

διασκευάζεσθαι  (From διασκευάζω) (M) IG 1390.24

διαστολάν  (διαστολήν from διαστολή, literally "drawing off asunder", so "division".)  (H) II 46, 54, 60, 68

διασυνάξαι  Hesych. (δ 1354) A 103 διασυνάξαι. Ταραντίνος /διασύναξι Hirsch. Also in Kaibel 102./

διάταγμα  (L) IG 1147.15. See also foll.

διατάγματι  (L) IG 1147.23

διατάμοντα  (διατέμοντα from διατέμω) A 34.17  (H) II 65

διατάμοντος  (διατέμοντος from διατέμω) A 34.17  (H) I 12, II 72

διατάξοντι  (διατάξουσι from διατάσσω) A 99 d i  (M) IG 1390.25 & 32

διατάσσω  See διατάξοντι, διατάτας, διέταξε, διετάξατo


διατελέω  See διατελεῖ, -τελοῦσιν, -τετελεχαν, -τετελεχαν, διετέλεσαν, διετέλεσε

διατελοῦσιν  (διατελοῦσι from διατελέω) (L) IG 931.27

διατέμω  A 34.17  See διατάμοντα, διατάμοντος

διατάτας  (From διατάσσω) (L) IG 7.7

διατετελεχαν  (διατετελέσαι from διατελέω) (L) IG 1146.2844

διατετελεκεν  (διατετελέκει from διατελέω) A 71 b, 99 d iii  (L) SEG 761.6-7, 762.6, SEG 2 60.10 [διατε]-

διατετήρηκα  (From διατηρέω) (L) IG 1145.22, cf. foll.

διατετήρηκεν  (διατετήρηκε from διατηρέω) (L) IG 1145.25  cf. above

διατεθήκαν  (From διατέθηκα) (M) IG 1379.24

διατυπώ  ("give laws a lasting form", so the passive can mean "be arranged, regulated"). See διετηρόθηκαν
διαφάνεια ("running the διάφανος") (L) IG 19.8

δίαυλοδρόμος (Originally "double pipe", and so "double course" in a race.) (L) IG 213.46&52 [δίαυλοδρόμος] (L) IG 19.8 & 1120.2 [δίαυλος] (L) SEG 830.4, 831 (IG 655) 6. (M) IG 1387.4&56 & 655

διαφάνεια (διαφάνεια "openly")* Alc. 1.56

διαφανές (M) IG 1390.21-22.

διαφάνη A 25 a III, 79 b (M) IG 1390.16

διαφάνης (Cf. φαύνω) διαφανές, διαφάνης. See also διαμφανής

διαφερομένους (From διαφέρω) (M) SEG 974.13

διαφέροντα ("""") (L) IG 563.5

διαφέρω See διαφερομένους, διαφέροντα

διαφθείρω See διαφθείραμένα

διαφορογομόρρ Hesych. (δ 1436) A 39 ὑπὸ διαφορογομόρρ ἤπειρα διαφορογομόρρ (διαφορογομόρρ) διαφορογομόρρ (from λαμπάδων, i.e. ἀνθίδων θοινάδον) - Schmidt, Δέλφων νομιμό (Bourguet p.17, cf. λαμάδως) and διαφθείρων (cf. the king who received two portions - see Xen. RL XV 4 and Hdt. VI 57) - Latte. But the reading is very doubtful so these are all just guesses./

διάφορα (From διάφορον) (M) IG 1390.45&48&49-50 διάφορα (M) IG 19.8 & 555.8661&64&87

διαφοράς (From διάφορα) (M) SEG 974.11

διαφόρας (From διάφορα) (L) IG 11.8

διάφορον (M) IG 1390.53&59&67&93&94. See also διάφορα, -φόρος, -φόρων

διάφορων (From διάφορον) (L) IG 962.5 -φόρον [ων], 1146.33. (M) IG 1390.45&72&87&89

διαφυλάττε See διαφυλάττε

διαφασμίζων (διαφασμίζων "voting by ballot")* (M) IG 1432.3

διδάζως (From διδάσκω) (L) IG 977.10

διδασκαλίαν (L) IG 1523.8

διδασκαλότ (L) IG 500.1 [διδάσκαλος]
διδάσκαλον (L) SEG 1 88.2

διδάσκαλος (L) IG 209.16. See also διδάσκαλον, -καλον, -καλο

διδασκάλου (L) IG 543.3 -καλο

διδάσκω (Buck Comp. p.153,206.3 takes this from *διδασκαω, cf. διδαχή, Lat. doceo and disco (*di-de-scō). But some more recent etymologists, see Frisk and Chantraine, prefer to take it from the root δα- (IE *dαι-), quoting the forms given under *δαι in L&S, εδαν etc., so relating it to τά δήνεα "counsels, plans", Skt. dāṃsa, etc. This would mean that there was no connection with Lat. doceo or disco.) See διδάξας

διδόμενον (διδόμαι from δόσμαι) A 109 b iii (M) IG 1390.57

διδομένην (From δόσμει) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 8

διδόμενον ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.53 -νο[ν]

διδομένου ( " " ) (L) IG 37.15 -με[ν]ου

διδόναι ( " " ) (L) IG 1114.24 δο[δών]αι. (M) IG 1379.29 -ναι[ν]

διδόντα (διδόσας from δόσμαι) A 99 b ii (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.11

διδόντος (From δόσμως) (L) IG 1208.29

διδόντων ( " " ) (L) IG 19.12, 1208.13

διδόσας ( " " ) (L) IG 1144.14

διδραχμον ("priced at two δραχμαί") (L) IG 1146.38

διδύμων A conjecture in (L) IG 919.3 διδύμων, (Bourguet, p. 59, points out that it will be plural because, with δύσμος or δύσσις in poetry, the plural rather than the dual is the rule.)

διδύμων (IG *δεις- > *δο, from which the athematic verb δώμι developed. The present is a reduplicated form, cf. Skt. dāḍātī. The same root is found in Lat. dōnum etc.) See διδομένα, -ομένας, -ομένης, -ομέν, -ομένος, δόσμα, δόσμος, δίδομεν, δίδομένη, -ομένον, -ομένου, διδόναι, διδύναι, -οντος, -οντων, -οντα, δοδεσ, δοδές, δοδεσίς, -θεούν, -θέντος, -θεμεν, -θητο, -θεσι, δοσι, δόσι, δόσι, δόντα, δόντας, δόνταν, δότε, δότω, δοδνα, δοσ, δωλ, δωλ, δωλα, δωλεν, δωλες, δωλεν, δωσω

διέγησιν (From διαγγέλεσθαι) (H) I 99

διέλεγε (From διάλεγο - this is the less frequent aor. 2 form.)

διελέγοντο (From διάλεγω) (M) IG V II 419.4
διέλουσαν (διέλουσαν from διαλύω) A 10 b (L) IG 1336.7 (IG reads διέλουσαν, but see A 10 b)

διεξαγαγόντες (From διεξάγω) (L) IG 26.7

διεξαγυνήκεναι (From διεξαγυνέω, a form from ἀγνέω = ἄγω.) A 112 a (L) IG 26.9

διεξάγω See διεξαγαγόντες, διεξαγυνήκεναι, διεξήγαγον

διεξήγαγον (From διεξάγω) (L) SEG 469.2 Ἰά[γαγον]

διέσεις (διέσεις from διέσεις "smallest interval in the scale"). A 80 a (T) Philol. fr. 6

διέταξε (From διατάσσω) (M) SEG 23 206.13-14

diētēzato (""") (M) SEG 23 206.19

διετέλεσαν (From διατελέω) (L) SEG 468.12 -λ[εσαν]

διετέλεσε (""") (M) IG 1353.5

διετή (From διετής "lasting two years") A 25 a III, 79 b (L) IG 1145.16. (M) IG 1390.69

διετυμώσαν (From διατυμόω) (L) SEG 464.3 δ[ε]- (The sense here is not certain, for it is a fragmentary inscription. It is the rescript of a proconsul of Achaea concerning the restoration of a theatre, 359 A.D.)

διεφθαρμένα (From διαφθάρω) (L) IG 538.18 -αρ[μένα]

διεφύλαττε (From διαφύλασσω) A 58 (M) IG 1370 [δι][φύλαττε] (M) IG 1370

[[δέζα]] Hesych. (6 1721) αζ. +άκωνες /Latte follows Fick, KZ 42.148, who conjectures Καυκώνες, cf. Λ 1259 λοθκα- ῥόθημα ἐξ ἀλφώτον. ὡς Καυκώνες./

δέζω (Cf. δέζα) See δέζας

διηνεκὴ (L) IG 538.18 -αρ[μένα]

διηνεκὴς See διηνεκεῖς, διηνεκὴν

δέκα (δέκα) Plut. Lyc. 21.5, III.2 p.34.12 (although in a fragment of Terpander)

δικαίω (δικαίω) See δικαίατων, δικαίαμεθα

δικαία (δικαία) (L) IG 1144.8, 1145.17 -α[α], 1146.3. (M) SEG 974.2, SEG 23 205.6 [δικαία]

δικαίων (L) IG 1145.26, 1208.57

δικαίοδοτής (Lat. "iuridicus") (L) IG 485.12-13

δικαίους (L) IG 1145.31 δικ[αίους]
δικαιολογηθέντες (From δικαιολογέωμαι "plead one's cause before the judge"). (L) IG 931.10 -δυ[τες] & 18 [δικαιολογηθέντες]

δίκαιον (L) IG 464.7, 586.3, 589.5, 596.4, 608.1, 977.8 -ο[ν]

δίκαιος
See δίκαιος, -αίον, -αίος, -αίον, -αίου, -αίους

δικαιοσύνας (δικαιοσύνης) (L) IG 483.3 -σουνάς, 488.7

δικαιοσύνη (This is a feminine abstract noun in -σύνη, derived from the adjective δίκαιος. -σύνη is probably from -τυνός, with -νο- added to the abstract suffix -νυ, cf. Skt. -tvana-, see Buck Comp. p. 323.464.8.)
See δικαιοσύνας, -σύνη, -σύνης

δικαιοσύνη (L) SEG 468.7 -σουνή

δικαιοσύνης (L) SEG 778.6-7 [δικαίος]σύνης]

δικαιότατον (L) IG 538.3 [δικίον]

δικαιότατος (L) IG 109.4. See also δικαιότατον

δικαίος (L) IG 170.11, 564.9, SEG 469.3. (M) IG 1390.3

δικαίους (L) IG 1524.41 [δικίον], SEG 468.25

δικαίος See δικαιός, ἐδικαίος

δικαίον (M) IG 1370.5

δικαίως (Adverb) (L) IG 21 col. II 10, 482.11, 1523.9 [δικίον], SEG 468.8 [δικαίος], SEG 86 1973 Bull. 196.18 [δικίον]. (M) IG 1390.8, 1432.26 & 34

δίκαιον (δικαίον)* Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 C 41, II p. 120.18

δίκαιος (δικαίος)* (L) IG 931.21

δικαίος (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 21 col. II 11 δικαίος. (M) SEG 972.4. (H) I 49, II 26

δικαιοσάντων (From δικαιοζως - in gen. absol.) (L) IG 533.7 -ἀντων

δικαιοσταγγώς ("official who escorted foreign δικαιοσταγγώς to their homes"). (L) IG 39.25 δικαίος, SEG 491.4, 493.6, 496.4

δικαιοσταγγώς (L) IG 1336.1 -τα[ν]. (M) IG 1390.52 -τ[α] & 62, 1429.28 δικαίος

δικαιοσταγγώς (L) IG 931.17

δικαιοστάτην (δικαιοστάτην) A 72 a On tiles (L) IG 869.2 = BSI 13 46 B 2 δικαίος
δικαστάς
(Acc. pl.) (L) SEG 468.4 -a[στάς] 626-27 -a[στίς], REG 89 1976 Bull. 269. (M) IG 1428.4
δικαστής
See δικασταί, -ταις, -ταν, -τας. In literature see e.g. Thuc. III 52.3, 53.1, 68.1; Xen. Hell. V 2.35
δύτη
(This has the same root as δεύκνυμι, but with the weak grade of vowel. It originally meant "direction, way", so "usage, right" and "lawsuit, trial".)
See δίκα, δίκαν, δίκας (-ης), δίκας (acc. pl.), δίκης, δίκων
δικηλίκτας
See Hesych. (6 1821)* A 13 a, 71 a
diékhtov: φάσμα, δείξις. ενδώλον, μήμημα. δεν καὶ ὁ μιμολόγος παρα Δάκως δικηλίκτας
/δικόνι λύκτας H: Musurus. Cf. διεκλήστης in Wl./
δικηλισταί
(deikēlīstai from deikēlīstēs) A 13 a
Sosibius J III B 595.1 (Suid. s.v. Σωσίβιος) has Σωσίβιος: Δάκως, γραμματίκος ["τῶν ἐκπλησιάδων καλομέμων"]. ἐν τῶν μιμητῶν ἐν Δακωμικῇ ἐκπλησιάδων καλωμένων [ἐν τούτῳ δὲ ἐστι καὶ τούτο, ὅτι εἶδος τῶν καλομέμων δικηλιστῶν καὶ μιμητῶν] καὶ ἄλλα. Cf. Suid. 6 1098.
Also Athen. xiv 621 ἐ- ἐκελοῦντο δ' οἱ μετέωρες τῶν τοιαύτην καλωμένα παρά τοὺς Δάκους δικηλισταί, ὡς ἄν τις σκευοκοιούς ἐξήλη καὶ μιμητάς. τοῦ δὲ εἴδους τῶν δικηλιστῶν τολλαΐ κατὰ τόκους εἰς θεραπευταί. κτλ.
[[δύςλον]]
Hesych. (6 1820) ἐκτύπωμα, ὁμοώμα, ενδώλον. ἀνάρθρ. εὐώλον [παρὰ Δάκους]
/Schmidt includes π. Λ. here, but Latte claims that it was omitted by K, and must have been wrongly transferred to this gloss from the following one in the lexicon, i.e. from δικηλίκτας./
δύάς
(L) IG 21 col. II 7
δικυμένη
(δεικυμένη from δεύκυμι) A 13 a (M) IG p. XVII 69
δévta
Hesych. (6 1839) ὁ ἄκτινος ("kite" or "a kind of wolf"). ὑπὸ Δακώνων
/Herod. IV 192 gives ἄκτινες as wild beasts of Libya. Why the gloss should be ascribed to Laconia is not certain./
δύκων
(L) IG 32 B 28, 44.16 (ἐπὶ τῶν δ. is a position or title)
δύλας
Hesych. (6 1842) ὁ ἄριθ (Doric "holm oak"), τὸ φυτόν. Δάκουν
/Cf. Mod. Gr. δύλακας "oak", see Deffner 51 (s.v. ἄριθ). Be II 370 compares the formation with that of δύπλαξ./
δύν
(δύν from δω) A 13 a (L) IG 21 col. II 2
δύναμιν
(δυνάμιν) A 4 c, 13 a (L) IG 1208.33&35, both δύν[άρια]
Δύξις (From δύξω) (L) IG 1524.8

diya (L) IG 21 col. II 5, 1524.41

diδων (From διδόος) (M) IG 1431.26

diολκετθαν (From διολκέω) (M) IG 1432.34

diολκέω See διολκετθαν, -κέσωμεν, -κομένοις

diολκήσεως (L) SEG 923.13

diολκήσων (L) IG 18 B 5

diολκήσους (M) IG 1379.14820. See also διολκήσεως, -κέσω

diολκήσωντι (diolkeśōnti from διολκέω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.58 & 112

diολοκουμένους (From διολκέω) (M) IG 1432.16

Διονυσιάδες Hesych. (6 1888) ἐν Σαμμαθή παράδειγμα, αλ ἐν τοῖς Διονυσίους δρόμου ἄγων ὄμοιαν
/Same in Schol. M to Aeschin. 1.43 (see G.S. Dobson, Demosthenes and Aeschines VIII p.378). Cf. Paus. III 13.7 τάς δὲ ἄλλας ἐνδέκα ας καὶ αὐτὰς Διονυσιάδας ὄμοιον, ταύτας δρόμου προτειέασθαι ἄγωνα. δραν δὲ οὕτω σφίζων ἡλέου ἐκ δελφών. Dionysus does not appear in Homer, and some etymologists, Frisk etc., suggest a Thracian origin. But O. Szemérenyi, JHS 94 1974 p.145, takes it as a Greek form, from IE *diwos and *sunus "son" (cf. Skt. sunus etc.). Diwos-sunus > Diwosnusus by metathesis, > Diwosnusos by dissimulation of u-u to u-o, which Szemérenyi claims is the basis of all the Greek forms, (the god was, of course, found throughout the Greek speaking world). With Διονυσιάδες cf. also the following./

Διονυσίδες (Cf. above?) (L) SEG 610.3 (which is a list of βόδνων, time of Trajan?)

dιορθωτὴν (L) IG 538.13

dῶς (From IE *dei-, cf. Lat. diius and dies, and related to the family of words from *dyeu-, giving the various forms of Zeus.) See δεῖ, δῶς

dωτυ (L) IG 11.10, 962.38, SEG 468.12. (M) IG 1432.13, SEG 972.3

dιπλασίας (M) IG 1390.82

dιπλασιασθέντα (From διπλασιάζω) (L) IG 18 A 8 [δ]η-

dιπλάσιος (Probably from *diplastos, with the root *pel- "fold" as in πλέκω, διπλος etc., with -σιος as in ἀμφότερος etc.) See διπλασίας, -πλασίου
(M) IG 1390.51

διπλεῖ (διπλή "doubly, twice". This is the Doric form, with the -ει locative adverbial ending, as in Lex. Gort. 2.7. The IE root is *pel-, cf. διπλάσιος etc.)
A 94 a (H) I 109

διπλῶν
A 28 c I (M) IG 1390.62&76&76-77&78

δικεδέα Hesych. (6 1952) [Λακωνικής] δραχμας εξηδο (Crat. fr. 162 Kock i p.63) οί δε δικεδέας /Λακ. is supplied from Δικέδεα (in WL), and cf. the following quotes from Eustath. etc./ Eustath. 772.6 Λακωνική τις ήν ευγενής δραχμας δικεδέα λεγομένη. Pollux IV 101 δικεδέα, δραχμα Λακωνικον. Cf. also the Schol. Arist. Lys. 1243 (Kock i 63)

δικεδέω (Fut. from δικεδέας, cf. δικεδέα. L&S quote only this form with the Doric guttural ξ.) A 103 Ar. Lys. 1243

[[Δικέδεα]] Hesych. (6 1953) ἑιρίτη Ἀθηναίων, οί δε Δικέδεα, ὡς προσδεδήκαται [[καὶ εξῆς Λακωνικῆς δραχμας]] /See δικεδέα in WL./

δύρ (δυς) A 39, 95 I b i (L) IG 302.4

δύς (The adverbial numeral, cf. Skt. dvīṇ, Lat. bis etc., so probably from *δύς <IE *dwis.) A 95 I b i (L) IG 36 B 22 δὑς(ς), 116.18, 254.4, 362.1, 525.11, 535.5, 666.2&3, 1188.5, SEG 492.17, 495.5. (M) IG 1390.46&125. See also δύρ

διεκλάω (Optative from διεκλάω "pitch the quoit"?) A 3 b (L) IG 828.2

δισχίλλα A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (M) IG 1433.41 (see add.) δείξε. See also δισχίλλα, -λάς

δισχίλλαι A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (H) I 37

δισχίλλας A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (L) IG 1145.52 δισχίλλας, SEG 923.32. (M) IG 1390.62862

δέψουρα Hesych. (6 1994) A 3 c, 10 b, 47 a or b γέφυρα. Λάκωνες /Cf. β 1005 βουφάρας- γέφυρας, Theban βεφυραν for γεφυραν in Athen. xiv 622 a (Strattis, Kock i 725), and Cretan δέψουρα, Schwzyer No. 206 g. Buck, p.62.68.2 and p.75.88, takes the β/δ variation as an example of the different developments from a labiovelar, and Bechtel II 333, likens the υ/c variation to that of Homeric κύμας beside Lesb. κέφυρα. But Hooker, see note under βαβύκα in WL, takes this as a non-Greek word, where the variations are caused by differences in translation from a foreign language./
δύρρος

(A deriv. from ὀλ(ς) + the root of φέρω, with an unusual zero vocalism.) (M) IG 1390.23

dώρῃ ...

Alc. 5 fr. 14.3 (Page p. 25 adn.)

dωξαμένη

(From δωξαμ-) (M) IG 1355.10

dωρυγα

(δωρυγα "a cutting through", so "trench, conduit". This is a late form from δωρυς -υχος.) A 44 (H) I 59,92

dωτηρης

(δωτηρης, from the IE root *dm-, cf. διμνημι etc.)* A 114 c Alc. 2 (iv) 6 -τηρ[ρε]ς from P. Oxy. 2389 fr. 3 (a)

dοαν

(δην, or Doric δαν "for a long while". Frisk and Chantraine take δοαν from *δα, and relate it to δηθα, also from *dwa-. But they have to explain δοαν by suggesting it is simply written for *δαν. An original *δαν could only give Attic δηα if οα > α, a contraction which is found, e.g. in the nom. neut. pl. ἄξιλα, G&G p.67, but see A 28 a II. 2 forms *δαν giving δαν, and *δαναν, giving δοαν, are possible but unlikely. So, while the root δα-/δηα- is quite definite, its origin and relation to the form δοαν remain unsatisfactorily explained.) A 28 a III Alc. 132 from Schol. Vat. in Dion. Thrac. Gramm. p.281.18 Hilg. = Bk. ii 949.21.

dόγμα

(The root *dek-/dok- also gave δόκα, δέχομαι etc., as well as Lat. doceo etc.) (L) IG 26.14, SEG 12 371.2. (M) IG 1352.8, 1370.1 [δόγμα], 1379.23, 1390.61, SEG 23 206.2, 208.5. (H) I 126. See also δόγματα, -ματος, -ματων

dόγματα

(L) IG 1208.9 [δόγμα]τα

dόγματογράφων

(L) IG 26.1

dόγματοκοινετθωςαν (δόγματοκοινετθωςαν from δόγματοκοινε) A 101 b (M) IG 1390.57

dόγματος

(M) IG 1432.1 -ματος

dόγματων

(L) IG 538.28 [δογμ]α-

dόθες

(From δόθωμι) (L) SEG 771 add. (IG 452) 6

dόθεςις

( " " ) (L) IG 1291.2 [δ]θ- 

dόθενδων

( " " ) (L) IG 480.10

dόθεντος

( " " ) (L) SEG 2 161

dόθημεν

(δοθημεν from δόθωμι) A 109 b iii (M) IG 1432.38&39

dόθητω

(From δόθωμι) (M) IG 1361.11

dόθησι

( " " ) (L) SEG 470.2 δ[όθ]σι
δούς (From δύσωμι) (M) IG 1538.3 δού[η]

δοξούς (δοξού is Epic for δός. It comes from IE *dową-, cf. Skt. dāvya-, Ch. Sl. dūvoji- etc.) A 88 b (L) IG 732.4

δόκανα
Plut. On Brotherly Love 478 a, Mor. III p.221 has τα Παλαιά των Δώορησσων ἀγλάρναι ἑκατάται "δόκανα" καλοῦσιν. Εὐστ., δὲ δύο ἔλη Γαρδήνη διοκ πλαγοῦς ἐπιευμένα, καὶ δοξεῖ τῶν φιλαθέων τῶν δεόν οὐκεῖον εἶναι τῷ ἀνάθηται τὸ κοῦλον καὶ ἀδελφοῖς. Cf. Zonar. 563; Eustath. 1125.59.

They are depicted in e.g. SMC fig. 14 p.113 and fig. 68 p.193; BSA 13 p.213 ff.; Rom. Mitt. 15 1900 p.7 f. Their significance has been a matter of dispute in the past. EM 282.5 defines them as τάφου τυχές ἐν ταχείωμονω. παρὰ τὸ δεξιός τούς Τυναράδιας, φαυτασάντα ἐχούσας τάφων ἀνεκχειρών. Ἡ παρὰ τὸ δοξεῖν, δόκανον. Now etymologists prefer the root δόκης, cf. Hesych. δ 2111 δοκάνων τις στάχλους, αἱ ταται τα ἰών, ἡ καλλωπί. Margaret C. Waites, Am. J. of Arch. 23 1919.1, probably correctly associated the Dioscuri, the sons of Zeus the Thunderer, with the two posts of a sacred doorway, cf. the πύλαι Καστορίδες at Gythium, Paus. III 21.9, and the votive reliefs of the σαμφρέττας, dedicated to the Dioscuri and Helen, BSA 13 p.213 f. It was only later that this gateway became especially associated with tombs - see the first part of the EM definition given above. Other relevant discussion of the δόκανα is given in RE 5 1089; Roscher, Lex. 1170 s.v. Dioskuren; Rendel Harris, Cult of the Heavenly Twins; A.B. Cook, Zeus a Study in Ancient Religion, p.767; von Prott. Ath. Mitt. 1904 p.18 (who gave them an original phallic significance). /

δοξητ
(δοξήτ subj. from δοξέω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.66892, IG V II 419.18 (Phigalea)

δοξητ (Indic. from δοξέω) A 111 a Alc. 1.45 (Π gives δοξεῖτ)


δοξεῖον
(δοξεῖον from δοξέω) A 25 c IX Plut. Lys. 14.8, III.2 p.109.16

δοξέω
(From the same family of words as δόμα. The aorist ἐδοξά is unusual, for -έω verbs regularly have -σα.) See δεδογμένα, δεδόχαι, δοξεῖ (subj.), δοξεῖ (indic.), δοξεῖον, δοξεῖον, δοκουμένη, δοκοῦντε, δόξα, δόξει, δόξω, δοξέων, δόξηντα, ἐδοξέ, ἐδοξεύ

δοξημάζω
(Like δοξημαζεῖ, this comes from the same IE family as δοξέω above, i.e. from the root *dek-/ *dok-.) See δοξημαζέοντε, -μαζεῖ, -μαζεύτως

δοξημαζεύτικη (δοξημάζουσι fut. from δοξημάζω) A 99 d i, 102 c, 103 (H) I 118
A 106 c

(M) IG 1390.114

A 77 (M) IG 1390.71

(M) IG 1390.71-72

(Walbank, III p.260, defines these as "auditors of the public funds". He notes that they are known only here, although they may have existed elsewhere too. He compares the title to δοκευόμενος "a scrutineer". Chirimes, p.48, identifies them with the σύνδοκοι and the δαμοσδάται, likening them to the μαστροί of Camirus, Delphi, Pellene, Amorgus etc. But Walbank argues that the μαστροί were regular members of the council, part of the constitution based on that of the Achaean cities, whereas the δοκευόμενοι apparently belonged to an occasional office.)

A 114 c Polyb. XXIV 7.5 ff.

A 13 a (L) IG 1524.19

(From δοκεύω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.30

A 25 c X, 99 d i (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I p.431.36, 432.7, 433.16

Hesych. (§ 2137) μαστροπός ("pimp, procuress, one pandering") [Δάκνωνες]

/Δακ. is taken from δακουμάν (see in WL). Cf. also δ 2161 δάκοα- μαστροπόν. It is probably related to δόλος./

(δολιχοδρόμος "running the δόλιχος", it is the Dor. and Aeol. form which has α.) A δ α (L) IG 19.687

(From δολιχεύς = δολιχοδρόμος) (L) SEG 838.9

(A 36 δόλιχος IG 213 (Buck No. 71) 36 δόλιχος IG 213 (Buck No. 71) and IG 222 give δόλιχος from δολιχής "long", but Buck, in his errata, emends to δόλιχον "the long course", an emendation which would probably also apply to IG 222.)

(δόλιχος "the long course". δολιχός is from the IE term for "long", cf. Hitt. dalug- and also Skt. dīṛgha-, Ch. Sl. dlúgu (*dlO-) etc.) See δόλιχον, δολίχος

(δολίχος from δόλιχος) A 9, 74 b (L) IG 1120.489

Hesych. (§ 2158) μαστροπόν. Δάκνωνες

/Latte brackets because cf. δόλαια (see in WL)./  

(δόλος, cf. δόλος in Lex Gort. 1.1) A 9, 11 j

(L) IG 1155.5
δῶμα  
(δῶμα) A 9  (L) SEG 475 add. a (IG 722) 6 [δῆ]μα

δῶμεν  
(δῶμαν from δῶμω) A 109 b iii  (L) IG 5.18, 961.18, 965.14, 966.30, 976.9. Thuc. V 77.4

]δομολογη[...
(δομος from δομω;) A 71 b, 74 c  Alc. 3 fr. 17.3 from P. Oxy. 2387

δομον  
Alc. 1.20 δ[ό]μον

δόμος  
(*domo- is an old root of the same family as δῶμα, δεσπότης, as well as Skt. dámas, Lat. domus etc.)
See ]δομολογη[...], δόμον, δόμους, -μων

δόμους  
(L) IG 732.2 -μο[ν]

δόμωλ  

δόντα  
(From δόδωμι) (L) IG 1346.5, 1347.2. (M) SEG 966 III 12

δόντας  
(From δόδωμι) (L) IG 22.13

δόντων  
(δόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from δόδωμι) A 101 a (L) IG 4.18, 7.4. (M) IG 1379.29 [δόντω], 1390.114

δόντων  
(From δόδωμι) (M) IG 1462.3 (gen. absol.), 1379.33 (in a fragment), p. XI 144

δέξα  
(Cf. δοξέω) See δέξαν, δέξας, δέξης

δέξαι  
(Infin. from δοξέω) (L) SEG 949.16. (M) IG 1390.176

δέξαν  
(L) IG 18 B 13 -α[ν], 465.8, 1208.25 -α[ν], SEG 948 (IG 1331) 16 [δ]δ-, SEG 26 456.7

δέξας  
(δέξας) (L) SEG 26 456.3

δέξει  
(δέξην subj. from δοξέω) A 106 b (M) IG 1379.16&20& 20&27, 1390.89

δέξεσ  
(From δέξα) (L) IG 822.5

δέξω  
(Fut. of δοξέω) (L) IG 1208.56

δόρκος  
Alc. 133 from Et. Gud. 395.51, which reads Μυμή·
 μενήμι ἀπὸ τοῦ μένειν ἐν ἴλλην αὐτῆν· Ἀλκάν δε', ἐκς,
 "δόρκον" αὐτῆν καλεῖν· βλέπουμεν γὰρ τῇ διάνοιᾳ τὰ
 ἄρχατα.
/Headlam conjectures Δόρκων and O. Mueller suggests
φροσύδροχον for φαῦ δόρκον. (Usually δόρκος means
"animal of the deer kind", so called because of its
bright eyes.)/

δόρον  
(δόρον) A 9  (L) IG 1521
δόρυ
(From IE *dor-ʷ, cf. Skt. ḍaru, Hitt. taru- "wood" etc. The genitive forms were based on either *δορφός or *δορφάτος, from which the other cases evolved. The Ep. and Ion. δοῦρατος or δοῦρεί have a spurious diphthong.) See δοῦρε

δότε
(From ὀδόμωλ) (L) IG 821.8

δότω
( " " ) (L) IG 26.15, 1111.38 δότ[ω]

δουλα
A 11 j (M) IG 1390.18

δουλη
A 11 j (L) IG 820.3, 822.2. (M) IG 1494.3. See also δουλα

δουλους
A 11 j (L) IG 1145.20. (M) IG 1390.80&80, 1433.39

δουλον
A 11 j (M) IG 1390.105&110

δουλος
(This is the Attic form, cf. δοῦλος in Lac. and Crete. The relation between these two variations is obscure - see Buck p.30.25 f.) A 11 j (L) SEG 683.2. (M) IG 1390.76&79&109. See also δοῦλος, δουλους, δουλον, δουλος.

In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. and Num. 2.7, III.2 p.88.8; Paus. III 20.6 (with δουλεύα in III 21.6); Athen. iv 139 F, vi 271 C, vi 271 f (Μόρφων ὁ Προπνεύς FHG IV 461.2), vi 265 b (with δουλεύω in xiv 657 d); Thuc. IV 118.7 (cf. VIII 40.2); Strabo VI 3.2, VIII 5.4; Xen. Hell. VII 1.13

δουλους
A 11 j (L) IG 1208.38. (M) IG 1390.102

δουναι
(From ὀδόμωλ) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 5, SEG 949.2. (M) IG 1428.9&13 δο[ναι]

δουρε
(Attic prefers the form δοῦρε, from δόρυ.) A 11 h, 82 Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. i 123.4 HIlg. (= Bk iii 1182; Hdn. I 525.30, II 7.28, 617.25, 768.34 L and cf. Choerob. i 346.28. Similar also in Cramer iii 283.15 and Et. Gen. p.92 Miller and Draco Straton. p.12 Herm.) /Page says it should perhaps read δωρε./

δος
(From ὀδόμωλ) A 11 i II, 56 d ii (L) IG 20 A 6

δοχεν
(From δοκεω) (L) IG 26.3

δοχεντα
( " " ) (L) IG 1147.4 δο[χεντα]

[[δράκαλος]]
Hesych. (6 2300) ὅλα τῶ συναυλίζεσθαι ("have dealings with, congregate with"). Δάκωνες
/This gloss and its explanation comprise part of δ 2305 δράκαλος (see foll.). In any case, both Schmidt and Latte emend it to read as given below, so it has no relevance for the Laconians./
[Drākaułos]

Hesych. (ὁ 2305) [ὡς τῶν Κέρκυρας θυγατέρων ὁλα τὸ
συναλλήζοντες τὰς ἐν τῷ ἀκροτέρᾳ δράκοντι,] ἐπειδή
δοκεῖ ἢ "Ἀθηνᾶς παρ' αὐταῖς αὐλώσαι τὸν δράκοντα.
Σοφόκλης Τυμπανωτάς ἢ ὅτι συνεστὶ Κέρκυρα, [ὅς]
[ἢ ὅμως] εἰς δράκοντα μετεμορφώθη
/EM 287.15 reads Δράκαυλος. Σοφόκλης Τυμπανωτάς·
ἐπεὶ ἢ "Ἀθηνᾶ δοκεῖ παρ' αὐταῖς αὐλώσαι τὸν δράκοντα,
tαῖς Κέρκυρας θυγατράσων. Ὅτι συναλλήζονται κατὰ
tὸ εἰκὸς Κέρκυρα ὄντι διώμενο. Ὅτι συναλλήζονται μιὰ
τῶν ἐν τῷ ἀκροτέρᾳ δράκοντι, προσμερεύοντα τῷ θεῷ.
From this both Latte and Schmidt have added to this
gloss that given under Δράκαυλος (see above), emending
ὅλα τὸ τὸ ὅλα τὸ καὶ Ἀδικώνες τὸ δράκοντι. This means
that neither gloss has any connection with Laconia./

δράκοντος  
(L) IG p. VIII 93

δράκων  
(From IE *drk-, as is δέρισσαι, but with zero vocalism.)
Aic. 1.66. See also δράκοντος

δραμήτας  
(From δραμεῖν, supplying the fut. and aorist for
τρέχον. The IE root is *der-, cf. δρόμος, διδράχω
and Skt. drāmati. Note that ε + ε > η.)
A II a, 25 b I iii Aic. 1.59 (corrected from cod.
δραμεῖτας, which represents a later pronunciation)

δρακέτας  
(From δρακέττας, which has δρα- as in διδράχω, but
the origin of δρα- is obscure.) (M) IG 1390.81

δρακτηκὼν  
(M) IG 1390.83

δραχμᾶς  
(δραχμή, cf. δράσσομαι "seize in the hand")
(M) IG 1433.9, 1434 a 2 [δρ]α-. See also δραχμαῖς,
δραχμῶν, δραχμάς

δραχυαζός  
(M) IG 1390.6&9&10&2&106&111&162-63

δραχυαδόν  
(δραχυαδόν) A 72 a (L) IG 1146.11. (M) IG 1390.17&18-19
&20&38&52 [δραχυμάδαν &82&99

δραχυάς  
(L) IG 1145.52, 1146.35&40, SEG 923.32. (M) IG 1390.
53&61-62&62&77, SEG 12 371.16

δρεκάνην  
(This and the foll. are derivs. of δρέκω) (L) IG
258.1 -δ[νην], 316.1

δρέκανον  
(Cf. above) (L) IG 264.9 (AO 4)

Δρακόντες  
Hesych. (ὁ 2391) θεὸς πάρα Δακεδαμονίκους τιμώμενον
/Cf. ἐν Δράκωνες in WL./

δρόμος  
Hesych. (ὁ 2402) ἢ δρομήστρα τοῦ Δακεδαμόνικου θεάτρου
παρὰ Ταρατόνους (Kaibel 103)

Δρόμος  
(Cf. δραμήτας) See Paus. III 14.6, p.235.79&14&13&17,
14.7, p.235.20&26, 15.6, p.238.1&7. Cf. also above.
δρυμος (H) I 144.147
δρυμόν (H) I 61,73,79
δρυμός (From the IE family of words based on the root *der-*w/*dor-w/*dr-eu/*dru, giving δορυ, δένδρον (*der-drew-on), δρύς etc., cf. Skt. dru- "wood" etc.) See δρυμος, δρυμόν, δρυμό

δρυπέλε (δρυμου) A 74 a (H) I 19,24,29,35,37,40,43,46

δρυψήται (δρυψήται) A 25 b I iii Alc. 95(a) from Athen. IV 140 c (δρυψήται). This reads κηπτε μυλαι δρυψήται κηπτε τας συν-αυκλας. Page takes the word from δρυψήω (see his index), which is not given in L&S. It probably means "mourn" and may be related to δρύτω "tear, strip" and Hesych. δρύψεων-περαινεων and δρυψέμευνον-φευρόμευνον./

δύο (δύο) A 69 a I, 88 b (M) IG 1433.29&31&38&45

δύς (This is a Lac. form from δύο, showing a 3rd decl. dual ending.) A 84, 88 b (L) IG 1 A 8

δυετόν (Later Attic for δύον, gen. and dat. of δύο) A 84, 88 b (L) IG 1249.18

Δυμαναν (δυμαναν) Hesych. (§ 2600) αι κα τας χορυτίδες ("dancing girls") θάχαι /The cod. has δύμαναν, which suits the order in the Lexicon, but Latte believes it is impossible for a sacred name to begin δύο-. Also there are several fragments from P.Oxy. commenting on Alcman, which suggest the form Δύμαναν - see Δυμάνες in WL, especially Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 25. The cod. for Hesychius also has σπάρτας χορυτίδες κάχας, emended by Musurus. See also Δυμάνας, Δυμάνες and Δύμη in WL./

Δυμανας (Δυμανας) Athen. ix 392 f quotes a word for "quail", mentioned by Pratinas / Cf. also Δύμανας, Δυμάνες and Δυμή in WL./

Δυμάνες Steph. Byz. 240.6 φυλή Δωρίδων. Ίδαν δε τρεχες, Υλλεξ κατ' Πάμφυλου κατ' Δυμάνες εξ Ήρακλέους. κατ' προσετήθη ή Ύρπισία (attested only at Argos), ως "Εφορος α' "Αλγίμωνος γαρ ἴν τὸν περὶ τὴν Ωτην Δωρίδων βασιλεύσε. ἔσχε δε δύο καθές Πάμφυλου κατ' Δυμάνα, κατ' τὸν τοῦ Ήρακλέους "Υλλον ἐπολύσατο τρίτων, χάριν ἀπολύσους ἄνω' ἧν "Ηρακλῆς ἐκκεπτωκότα κατήγαγεν". οἱ οἰκουντες Δυμάνες κατ' Δυμάνας το θηλυκὸν "στέλλει νῦν ἔτ' τῆς Ἰλισσίας κατὶ δυμανίων ἱκέρφοι". κατ' Δυμάνα. Εὐρυσκόν Χελάστι "δαμίων ...γάτη φυλοκλόμος Δυμάνανας". τὰ ἑθνικὰ δὲ τῶν λοίπων ἐν τοῖς περὶ αὐτῶν ἔρωμεν τόποις. /For variant readings see Meineke. The form of the word is similar to that of Ακαρνάνες, Αθανάνες etc. It may derive from the place name Δύμη, but its origin is uncertain. For other references to this tribe in Laconia, see Δυμαναν, Δυμανας and Δύμη. And there are several fragments in the commentaries.
to Alcman of P. Oxy. giving incomplete forms of the word. Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 25 from P. Oxy. 2390, which Page gives as [δ ὅδε ἄρχοτος (Εὐστ. Δὑμαὐσα], ὃν πα]γε] Δυμαὐ]ς[], Ac. 4 fr. 5, 4 from P. Oxy. 2388 ̶ ὁδύμαυ[ν., in a fragment which also includes the words πλ]ο]χαυσωμαχα and σιλ]π]ς (Page suggests Δυμαὐσα?). Alc. 10 (b) 8 from P. Oxy. XXIX Comment. in Melicos, fr. 5 col. ἅι τὸ δ[....] λαῖς ἀρχε ταῖς Δυμαὐ[νας] Τυνδαρέατενα[.] έ][[α[.].]ν ἀλμα μα[σομεν]ς χο[πα]γε Ἀγούσαμα κλες[νυ]έ Δυματιμύδα (a quote). Alc. 11 from P. Oxy. 2389 has Δυμα[ν]. line 5 and Δυμαυ[ν]. line 7. (W. S. Barrett, Gnomon 33 1961 p. 687, takes these and the other neighbouring fragments, conjecturing as follows. In the first lemma καρκε[., then a comment including ],έ εύσ[η]κται ἐν Πυτ[νη] and Δυμα[ν]. Later π[ολ]λάκις δ[ὲ] Δυμαν[ν]ό[ν ταρθένου ἄφ][κοντο ε[τέ] τ[ὴν] Πυτ[ν]ν συγ[χορέουσαι] τ[α]ς Πυτανάτται. Barrett comments that "Whatever the exact wording, the designations Δυμαυναλ and Πυτανάτταζ (the feminines of Δυμάνες and Πυτανάτας) seem to be mutually exclusive". He concludes that either the obal divisions did not cut across the racial divisions (which he finds strange if the obal units were local), or Δυμάνες was also the name of a local unit, cf. Δυμή.)

Three tribes were found throughout the Doric world from the earliest times. A reference is thought to have been made to them in Od. XIX 177 Δωρίδες το τρικάτες (λτρυκα-κατες, cf. σκλος, Lat. vicus, Eng1. wick etc.), cf. Hesiod, frag. 233,1, πάντες δε τρικάτες καλόνται, σύνεκα τρισήμη γαλαν ἐκας πάτρης ἔδωριον. In Laconia Tyrtaeus, 19.8 West, writes of the army having three divisions, the Πομφυλοι τε καὶ Ἄλλης ἡ (ς Δυμάνες) and see Schol. to Pind. Pyth. Ι 120-121, especially 121 a, Πομφυλος, ἄλλος τον Ἱπποπολέου, καὶ Δυμας καὶ Δώρος υολ Ἀγριμιου, ἀν' ἐν Πομφυλῶς καὶ Δυμάνως φυλαὶ ἐν Λακεδαίμονι. These prove that the φυλὰς φυλάκας in Plut. Lyce. 6,2 must be referring to the three Doric tribes. It has also been suggested that, in the Carneian festival (Demetrius of Scelpis in Athen. iv 141 E-F), the nine men in each σκοπος may have represented three from each tribe. /

Δύμη

Hesych. (§ 2484) ἐν Σκάρτης φυλή, καὶ τότος /Schmidt wanted to read Δύμανα or Δυμανάς, for Δύμη is a toponym in Achaia (see Paus. VII 7, 5 ff., Steph. Byz. p. 240.16 s.v. Δύμη, etc.) and there is no other evidence of a name with this name in Laco. The origin of the name is unknown (Lagercrantz, Streitberg-festg. 222, probably wrongly, relates it to δύσμος). /

δυναμεθα

(From δύναμα] (L) IG 1524, 40 [δυ]ν-

δύναμις

(The nasal infix of the present, δύ-να-μι, is extended to the other parts.) See δεδύμανο, δυναμεθα, δυναμεθα, δυναστευναι, δυναται, ἐδυνηθη

δυνάμεθα

(From δύναμα] (M) SEG 23 206.20
δύναμις (M) SEG 23 207.8
δύναμις (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.12. See also δύναμιν
δυναστεύτατος (δυνηστευτατ fut. from δύναμιν) A 102 g  
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.1
δύναται (From δύναμιν) (M) SEG 23 203.3 δύναται. Alc. 26.2 from Antig. Caryst. Mir. XXIII (27) p.8 Keller
δυνατόν (δυνατήν) (H) I 116,116
δυνατόν (L) SEG 923.22. (M) IG 1432.7
δυνατός See δυνατόν, -ατόν, -ατός
δυνατώλ (L) IG 1144.9
δυνατῶς (Adv.) (M) IG 1370.22
δινε (έδυνε from δυν/δυ) A 98 a (L) IG 1222.15
δύο (IE has the two forms *duo(u) and *dwō(u), with the dual inflection, cf. Skt. dva, Vedic dva and dva, with fem. and neut. dve, Goth. twai and Myc. duwoupi?) A 88 b (L) IG 364.8, 547.14, 726.7, 801.589, 931.29, 952.14 [ε]υο, SEG 752.4, 923.19 [δύο]. (M) IG 1390. 1967&88&91&107, 1432.40, 1433.1&9&10&15&17&22&26&39& 41&44, SEG 23 206.17, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286.9.  
(H) I 29,63,64,69,71,77,79,82,91,123,171, II 53,55,56, 56,62,76,104,105. See also δωυῶς, δυ', δύς, δυς, δυςλ, δυςν, δυςν, δυςν
δυσδεκάτατος (δυσδεκάτην) A 88 k (M) SEG 972.6
δυοτόν (Gen.) A 84,88 b (L) IG 1249.22 -οτ[v]
Δυρράχλον Steph. Byz. 243.3 says this was an Illyrian city, and then at 244.4 ἐστι καὶ ἄλλη Δακωνικής μὲ τῶν ρ'.
δυσῶν (δυσῶν from δύσως) A 80 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.5. Cf. foll.
δύσιν (From δύσως, cf. δύω) (M) IG 1431.28. Cf. above
Δύμαλων See Δύμαλων
δυσι[... Aic. 4 fr. 4.8 from P.Oxy. 2388
δυσοίζει Hesych. (ο 2619) δυσχεραίνει. ὑπουρεῖ. Ἀδύμωνες  
Aesch. Ag. 1316 (δυσχεραίνω). Latte claims that  
Δάκος does not belong here, since δυσοίζει "be distressed"  
is tragic, probably with some justification, if the  
emendations are correct. But other suggestions have  
been made. Schmidt quotes Blomfield, who takes as  
mistaken forms from οἶμαι and δυσφορέω.
δυστήνουσιν (δυστήνους, from δυσ- + *στάνουν, "one who finds himself in a bad state", cf. Skt. sthānaḥ) A 71 b, 74 c (L) IG 1186.9

δυσχλότερον Hesych. (δ 2687) κακοτροφώτερον ("malignant"). Ταραντίνου /Schmidt suggested δυσχλότερον from δύσχλος "troublesome, dangerous, fearful", but Kaibel p. 207. 104 thought of δυσχλότερον· κακοτροφώτερον (χιλός is "green fodder for cattle").

δύο (= δύο) A 88 b (L) IG 363.15, 1188.5

δύο (Εξ. uncertain. Its only known relation is Ved. upadu "clothe"). See δύα

δυσδεκάται (δυσδεκάτης)* A 88 k (Μ) IG 1447.5 -δε[κάτα] &7 -δεκάτα]

δυσδεκάτω (δυσδεκάτου) A 74 a, 88 k (Μ) IG 1425.3 -δ(εκάτω)

δυών (Doric gen. from δύο) A 88 b (Η) I 139, II 21,36, 57,63,63,86

δύο (Subj. from δύωμι) (L) IG 1146.28

δυσδεκάται (δυσδεκάτης)* A 88 k (Μ) IG 1390.116

δυσδεκάτης A 88 k (Μ) IG p. XVII 78

δυσδεκατος (From IE *dwo or *duo) A 88 k See δυσδεκάτας, δυσδεκάτω, δυσδεκάτω, -άτης, -άτου

δυσδεκάτου A 88 k (Μ) SEG 972.6

δύη (δύη subj. from δύωμι) A 106 a, 107 b (L) IG 728.5

δύκα (δύκα from δύωμι - no augment because of the metre) A 98 a (L) IG 733.9

δύκεν (δύκεν from δύωμι - no augment because of the metre) A 71 b, 98 a (L) SEG 773.10

δύμα (From the same IE root as δύμος and δεσπότης, but with the lengthened o grade of vowel.) See δύμα

δύμες (δύμες from δύωμι) A 99 c (L) SEG 12 371.4. (Μ) IG 1426.9

δυσώς (δυσώς) A 62 c Athen. IV 140 a ("Εξύλυκος ἐν Καραλύσκῳ I 803 Kock)

δύρα A 74 a (Ι) IG 1186.9

δωρεάν A 25 a II (L) IG 1145.30, 1208.43 δω[ρεάν]. Cf. foll.

δωρεάς A 25 a II (L) IG 1208.11. Cf. above

δωρέω See δεδωρημένον, δωρησάτο, κάδωρησάμαν
δῶρον (IE *de₂h₁- > *dō, as in δῶσωμι) (L) IG 257.1, 729.4. Alc. 59 (b) 2 from Athen. xiii 601 A. See also δῶρον, δῶρα, δῶρου, δῶρων

δῶμον (L) IG 1147.20 -ρο(υ)

δῶμων (L) IG 1119.6

δῶσει (Fut. of δῶσωμι) (L) SEG 13 261.10

δῶσω (Fut. of δῶσωμι) Alc. 17.1 from Athen. x 416 C

[[+δῶσ]] Hesych. (§ 2765) δῶσω

Schmidt took as a Lac. form δῶσ, cf. 2751 δῶσει και δῶσει περιποιήσει, ἤ παρέχει. Latte disagrees, suggesting that it may have been a conjecture wrongly interpreted by the glossographer./
(Page takes this for ἡ, i.e. ἡ (= αὐτὴν "her"), listed under ὦ in L&S. This derived from the IE reflexive root *swe/*se-, cf. Skt. sva-, Lat. se.)

A 35 b, 89 ii Alc. 1.41

έ (ἐφ.) A 70 d (M) IG V ii 419.6 (Phigalea)

ε (ἥ "or") A 4 a (L) IG 1155.5

έαν (ἐκ ἄν) A 15, 25 a II (L) IG 21 col. I 8 [ἐ]άν, 1208.32&34 ἄν[ν], see also ἄν

έαρ (Cf. Hesych. γέαρ· ἡμρ, so probably from *fes-r, cf. Lat. ver and Ch. Sl. vesna (showing n/r variation). ἦαρ is uncontracted in Attic because it is disyllabic, Buck Comp. p.97.104.4.) A 11 e VI See ἡμρ

έδας (οὐσίς fem. pple from εὑμε*) A 25 a II, 113 g (M) IG 1470.8

έασε (έδασε fut. from ἐδώ) A 25 a II, 102 b (H) I 138

έάση (3 sing. aor. subj. of ἐδώ) A 25 a II (L) IG 727.6

έασώτε (έδασώτε fut. from ἐδώ) A 25 a II, 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 145

έτας (έαυτής)* A 25 a II, 91 a (L) IG 475.2

έτον (έαυτόν) A 25 a II, 91 a (M) SEG 974.6

έαυτάς (έαυτής)* A 91 a (L) IG 970.2

έαυτή (M) IG 812.1

έαυτής A 91 a (L) IG 520.3, 530.4, 1171.5, 1346.13

έαυτόν A 91 a (L) IG 962.13, 1114.22

έαυτου (Reflexive pronoun formed from ἃ + αὐτόν, or rather ἀ + αὐτόν— see Buck Comp. p.220.301.) A 91 a (L) IG 541.15 [έαυτο], 542.9, 1114.20, 1199.3 έαυτο[. . ], SEG 679.3 [έαυτο-. . (M) SEG 23 206.6. See also αὐτά, αὐτάν, αὐτάς, αὐτήν, αὐτά, αὐτόν, αὐτοῦ, αὐτοῦς, αὐτών, αὐτών, ἐατᾶς, ἐατόν, ἐατάς, ἐατή, ἐατής, ἐατόν, -τούς, -τῶν, -τῖν. Cf. also αὐ, αὐςατόν, ἀυτασωτόν, αὐταντάς, αὐτατό, αὐταντόν, αὐτατόν, αὐτοσωτόν, αὐτοσωτός, αὐτοσωτόν

έαυτος A 91 a (L) IG 1144.16

έαυτυς A 91 a (L) IG 750.2 -τ[ου], SEG 13 261.8. (M) SEG 23 206.10
εαυτῶν  A 91 a (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9. (M) IG 1381.5
-υ[τῶν]

εδω  (The β forms suggest from *ἔφδω, but the et. is un-
certain.) See εδας, -σς, -ςι, -ώςτι, έβα, έβασον, έβαται, έτι, έδων

έβα  (έα from έδω) A 35 c See έβασον - the EM quote

έβα  (έβα aor. of βαύνω) +Alic. 1.30.]έβα; Ar. Lys. 106

+έβαλλον  (From βάλλω) Alc. 73 from Cramer i 418.5 (Schol. ad

νοε. άυαίθα in Hom.)

έβαλλον  (From βάλλω) (L) IG 1249.14

έβασέλευσον  (From βασιλεύω) A 38 a ii (the end) (L) IG 1564.7

(Deios)

έβασον  Hesych. (ε 66) A 35 c έασον. Συρακούσιοι [καὶ Λάκωνες]
EM 308.27 (D) Ἀντι τοῦ έασον, συγχώρησον. Οὕτως
Συρακούσιοι καὶ Λάκωνες. Γέγονε δὲ πλεονάσμω τοῦ β'
tο γαρ έασον έβασον φασί, καὶ τὸ έσταλ, έβαται, καὶ
tὸ έα, έβα.
/Cf. Schol. Pind. P. 4.247 a./

έβαδόντι  (ήβαδόντι from ἡβάω) A 4 a, 9, 37 d, 99 d i (L) IG
V ii 159 (Buck No. 70) B 5 (Tegea)

έβαται  (έταται from έδω) A 35 c See έβασον - the EM quote

Πενεθέμηκοντα  (έδουμηκοντα) A 8 b, 33 a, 37 b i, 88 g and 1
(H) I 23,42,185, II 56,61,92,104

έβδόμας  (έβδόμας)* A 33 a (M) IG 1390.109

έβδομήκοντα  (From the ordinal έβδομος/έβδεμος + -κοντα from
*kmt-, cf. δέκα and έκατόν in WL. The connecting
vowel is η as in πενεθέμηκοντα.) A 33 a, 88 1 (M) IG
1433.17&33&40&42, SEG 23 207.14. See also
Πενεθέμηκοντα

έβδομος  (From IE *sebdmo- (cf. Ch.Sl. sedmû) by assimilation
from *septmo-. It is the only Greek ordinal to
retain -μο- rather than -το-. The second vowel ε or
o is anaptyctic.) A 33 a, 88 g (M) IG 1431.9.
See also έβδόμας, έβδομος. Cf. also above

έβδομοι  A 33 a (M) IG 1433.32

ήθεαν  (ήθεαν from έθάω) A 4 a, 9, 24 c III, 37 b i This is
a conjecture of Schwartz, ZPE 22 1976 177-8, for (L)
IG 213.39 (SEG 26 463 and Buck No. 71) [hc]έ[θ]ν
(Woodward, BSA 13 1907.178 gave [έψη][θ]νv.)
hēbōntē
(ήβωντε from ήβων, where α + ω > ω) A 4 a, 9, 24 c III, 99 d i (L) IG V ii 159 (Buck No. 70) A 5 (Tegea)

ēγ
(ἐκ/ἐξ) A 70 d (L) IG 209.29 (for ἐξελεύθερος, cf. ἀξ for ἀπελευθερος in IG 1391 and 1473), 458.2. (M) IG 1447.17

ēγ
(ἐν) A 70 a i (M) SEG 12 371.12

ēγγονα
(tά έ. is "issue, descendants") A 48 a i (end), 70 d (L) SEG 467.8

ēγγονε
A 70 d (L) IG 730.3

ēγγόνους
A 70 d (L) IG 4.11 ἔγ[γ]δ-, 1144.26. (M) IG 1426.7 ἔ[γ]γ- &11 ἔγγδ-

ēγγονον
A 70 d (L) IG 607.17 [έγ]γονο[ν]v, 971.4, 1237.7, 1238.8. (M) IG 1358.5, 1450.4

ēγγόνος
A 70 d (M) IG 1361.13 ἔγγονος &16, 1398.14. See also ἔγγονε, ἐγγόνους, -ου, -ος, -ως, and cf. ἐγγονα

ēγγόνους
A 70 d (L) IG 4.10, 1144.24 -ν[ο]ς, 1226.11 -ου[ς]

ēγγόνως
(ἐγγόνους) A 70 d, 74 b (L) IG 1111.27

ēγγραφάς
(From ἐγγραφή) (M) IG 1379.7&8 -α[φάς]

ēγγραφή
("registration") See ἐγγραφάς, ἐγγράφων

ēγγράφων
(M) IG 1390.84

ēγγράφανω
(ἐγγραφάντων 3rd pl. imperat. of ἐγγράφω.) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.163–64

ēγγυαν
Hesych. (ε 153) δφωνύαν ("purchase of fish" or "catering"). Δάκωνες
/Herwerden conjectures ἀντιφωνύαν, cf. 149 ἐγγυα- ἀντιφωνύαν./

ēγγύας
(From ἐγγύη. Possibly a deriv. of ἐν + the word "hand", which is lost in Greek in its simple form, but cf. Av. gava. Cf. also Greek ύπόγυς(ος) "nigh at hand", ἐγγυαλτζω "put into the palm of the hand", and see γυς in WL.) (L) IG 1208.13 [ἐγγύας

ēγγύος
(From ἐγγύος "under good security", cf. above.) (M) IG 1390.72

ēγγυων
("angular piece of land?". It occurs only here, but ἐγγύος means "forming an angle", cf. γώνιος.) (H) II 107

ēγδανεύςων
(ἐκδανέωσα from ἐκδανέως) A 70 d (L) IG 1208.21 [έγ]δ-
éγδεξάμενος (έκδεξάμενος from ἐκδέχομαι) A 70 d (M) IG 1390.69 &71&108
éγδεξαμένων (έκδεξαμένων from ἐκδέχομαι) A 70 d (M) IG 1390.110
éγδεσσαμένου (έκδεσσαμένου from ἐκδεσσάμενος) A 70 d (L) IG 1208.12
éγδεδόντες (έκδεδόντες from ἐκδεδόντες) A 70 d (M) IG 1390.66
éγδεδόντω (έκδεδόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐκδεδόντες) A 70 d, 101 a (M) IG 1390.109 -6δ[[υ]]τω
éγδεδασσαμένου (έκδεδασσαμένου from ἐκδεδασσάμενος) A 70 d, 103 (H) I 49
éγδεδεπται (έκδεδεπται fut. from ἐκδεδάμενος) A 70 d, 102 d, 103 (H) I 129
éγδομεν (έκδομεν from ἐκδόμενος) A 70 d, 109 b iii (L) IG 26.13
éγδοντω (έκδοντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐκδόμενος) A 70 d, 101 a (M) IG 1390.65
éγδοτηρ (έκδοτηρ "contracter") A 70 d, 114 c (L) IG 4.13 -δότηρ
éγδοτω (έκδοτω from ἐκδόμενος) A 70 d (L) IG 4.14, 27.28. (M) IG 1380.3
éγδοτωσαν (έκδοτωσαν 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐκδόμενος) A 70 d, 101 b (L) SEG 923.34
éγεινατο (From γείνουσα) (L) IG 599.16, SEG 26 456.9.
· éγένετο (From γέγονα) (L) IG 667.3, SEG 492.7, 494.7, SEG 13 261.4. (H) II 55,61,75,78,82,84,89,91,95,97, 101,104,108
éγγενατο See γέννατο
éγεννηθα (From γεννάω) (L) IG 1524.15
éγεννοντο (From γέγονα) (H) I 18,22,27,33, II 12,16,32,47,53, 59,67,70
éγεντο (έγένετο from γέγονα) Alc. 1.89
éγηπληθύνων (έξειληθύνω from ἔξειλεω "keep forcibly from, debar from". From *féλ-νεω, with the root féλ- "turn", cf. ἐλεέω, καταλέω, as well as Russ. váłom etc. Note also Hesych. ἀκαλλευτός ἀποκλείειν, Attic δύση ἔξουλης "action of ejectment", Elean ἀποθέλεων (Schw. No. 414.4) etc.) A 3 b, 11 f II, 25 c VIII, 35 b, 70 d, 99 d i, 107 b (H) I 152
éγκεμαλ A 48 a i (L) IG 943.1
éγκεκομέναν
(From éγκοττῳ) (M) IG 1431.6

éγκοττῳ
See éνεκολάφηθ

éγκόττῳ
See éνεκάκη, éνεκάφαμες

éγκρύῳ
See éνεκρύδεσθι

éγκτατον
(éγκτατον)* (M) IG 1426.8

éγκτης
A 48 a i (L) IG 4.12, 961.13, 1110.4
III.29, 1111.7

éγκτης
t(This is a κοὐνη word, coming from the same root as κτάμαι/κτήμα. The IE root is *kte(i)-/ktə(i)-, which also gave Homeric κτσατέω "gain, win", and is possibly also related to κτύζω, cf. Skt. kṣēti "dwell". See Pokorny, I p. 626, and L.R. Palmer, Trans. Phil. Soc. 1954 p. 25–6. Note the contrast between this root and IE *kwa-, giving ἡμ-, the root for similar "possession" words in many West Greek dialects – see ἐμπαμένας and καμωχέω in WL.)
See éγκτασν, éγκτησν, éγκτησφε, éγκτησις

éγκτυν
Hesych. (c 281) A 48 a i éγκατον ("entails"). Ἀδώνες /ἐγκυλόν Η.Η. Stephanus. 
τὰ ἐγκαιν ἔσσεν Ἁρμονικοῦ. The singular ἐγκατον is Homeric, usually in the acc., but Il. XI 438 has dat. pl. ἐγκασάο. The singular ἐγκατον is a later form – see Leumann, Hom. Wo-rter 158 A 1. These come from *ἐγκατος "interior", with ἐν just as ἐσάχως is from ἔς, (the dative ἐγκασά would then be a heteroclitic form, cf. γούσας etc.). For ἐγκτυν Frisk suggests νῦτος "a hollow", but it could be the result of an ἄν < ὑ change, similar to that in μῦτας – see A 1 c./

éγκωμιογράφος
See éνκωμιογράφῳ

éγλεγόντω
(ἐκλεγοντῶν 3rd pl. imperat. of ἐκλέγω) A 70 d, 101 a
(M) IG 1390.45

éγλογετῶς
(ἐκλογέτως) A 70 d (M) IG 1432.28

éγλογευόντος
(ἐκλογεύουσι from ἐκλογεύω) A 70 d, 77 (M) IG 1390.47

έγό
(Possibly = ἐγό, but in a very fragmentary inscr. on a tile – VI B.C.) A 9, 89 i (L) SEG 666 b

έγόνυος
(ἐγόνυος) A 70 d (L) IG 965.8, 1110.2 [ἐγόνυος], 1112.13

έγραφε
(From γράφω) (L) IG 179.10, 1315.30 -α(ψε)

(ἔγχαλος) Hesych. (c 320) διασπαράκαλεν ἤλος. [Ἀδώνες]
/δόω. ἤλ. "pierced through with nails" also occurs in Plut. Mor 567 f, III p. 443.15. Latte, after Kuster, takes ἢλος here rather than with the following. Schmidt conjectures ἐγγαλός, cf. γ 107 ἢλλος· ἤλος, but Latte keeps the χ, referring to χιλῆ "crab's claw, bird's talon"./
[[έγχανεν]]

Hesych. (c 319) καταχασμασθαι [[Αδίκων]]
 Nhân, after Kuster, transposes Λακ. to above. /

έγχαράπτω
See έγχαράπου

έγχελούζω
See έγχελοςάζωσηι, έγχελοςάζουντων, έγχελοςάζεισας

έγχελοςάζεισας
(From έγχελούζω) (L) SEG 468.13 [έγχ]ελ-

έγχουτον
Hesych. (c 354) A 10 b στεάτιμον. Λάκωνες
/έγχουτον τοιο στεάτιμον H:Meineke. στεάτιμος = σταύτιμος,
which is "flour, dough of spelt", and έγχυτος is
"poured in, infused", or the noun is "cake cast into
a shape"./

έγώ
(This comes from IE *ego, cf. Lat. ego, Goth. ik, OE
ic/ic, Mod. Eng. I. The IE acc. was *(e)me, cf. Lat.
me, Skt. ma etc., and the gen. was *eme-syo.) A 89 i
(L) IG 822.1, 1208.53, SEG 26 456.2. See also έγώ,
έγών, έγώνα, έγώνη, έμ', έμε, έμετο, έμοι, έμος, έμοι,
κατε, μι', με, μου, μου. For the pl. see ήμετας

έγυγη
See έμοις

έγών
(έγώ, cf. EM 314.37 ff. Δωρίδεως ὁδαλετος ώσιν ἦ
προσλαμβάνοντας τὸ Ν etc.) A 89 i Alc. 1.2 [έγώ]ο &
39.87 έγώ[n]. Alc. 29.1 from Achill. Comment. in
Arat. p.82 Maass (έγω δὲ in cod. and in Maass, but
emended by Valkenaar. Bergk suggests έγώγα δ');
(Alc.) 162 fr. 1 ii (a) 2 and (b) 4 from P.Oxy. 2394
(reading έγων[... and έγώνε][].); Ar. Lys. 983

έγώνα
64 b, I 30 Schn.; Ar. Lys. 986,990 (OCT reads as 2
words) (Cf. also έγών in WL & Ahrens II 248.)

έγώνη
Hesych. (c 377) A 89 i έγώ. Λάκωνες
/This is also Tarentine - see Apoll. de Coni. 524,4,
p.255.29 Schn. and Bk ii 524.4 καὶ ὡς ἀπὸ τοῦ έγών
τὸ έγώνη παρὰ Ταραντνούς κτλ. Cf. also Ahrens Dial.
II p.248 and EM 314.37 ff. /

έδάνελαν
(From δανελζω) (L) IG 1146.34

έδάνελαστο
(" ") (L) IG 1146.11

έδάσσατο
(έδάσσατο from δασσωμα) A 60 Alc. 65 from Schol. A
to II. I 222 (Bk 22), D.Gen. (p.9 Nicole). Similar
in Cramer IV 409.14 and Matranga 409.19 (both these
read τ' έδάσσατο, but Schol. A has τῆδάσσαντο)

έδει
(From δεῖ) (L) IG 1111.25, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.18

έδειξαν
(From δεῖχνουμε) Alc. 4 fr. 1.6 from P.Oxy. 2388

έδειξε
(" ") Alc. 59 (b) 1 from Athen. XIII 601 A


\[\text{έδειξεν} \quad \text{(έδειξε from δείκνυμι)} \quad \text{A 71 b} \quad \text{(L) IG 1186.9 -ε[υ]ξεν}

\[\text{έδεικτο} \quad \text{(έδεικτο - Ep. impf. from δείκνυμι/δείκνυμι)} \quad \text{A 44}
\quad \text{(L) SEG 773.3}

\[\text{έδεξατο} \quad \text{(From δείκνυμι)} \quad \text{A 44}
\quad \text{(L) SEG 726.11}

\[\text{έδηκατων} \quad \text{(From δηκατω)} \quad \text{A 1432.8}

\[\text{έδηκασάμεθα} \quad \text{(έδηκασάμεθα from δηκάζω)} \quad \text{A 103} \quad \text{(H) II 26}

\[\text{έδυμεναι} \quad \text{(Infin. from δύω, which is an old Epic present, the Attic equivalent of which is ἐθύω. Note also that the Attic infin. would end in -εν.)} \quad \text{A 109 b ii, 112 b}
\quad \text{Alc. 42 from Athen. ii 39 A, cf. Eust. Od. 1633.1}
\quad \text{'Αλκμάν δὲ λέγων τοὺς θεοὺς νέκταρ ἐδυμεναι.}

\[\text{έδοξε} \quad \text{(From δοξέω) (L) IG 4.8 -οξ[ε], 5.6 -οξ[ε], 961.8, 962.13, 963.6, 965.4, 966.15 -οξ[ε], 1112.9 [έδοξε], 1113.1, 1114.23, 1144.20, 1146.40, 1226.7 -οξ[ε], 1312.12, 1336.9, 1523.4, 1524.41, SEG 467.5, 948 (IG 1331) 3&19. (M) IG 1425.4, 1432.14&41, IG V ii 419.9 &21 (Phigalea), SEG 972.6, 974.14, SEG 23 206.21, 207.37, 208.15&29, 231.2, REG 86 1973 Bull. 199}

\[\text{έδοξεν} \quad \text{(έδοξε from δοξέω) A 71 b} \quad \text{(L) IG 541.22}

\[\text{έδοξε} \quad \text{(έδοξε from δόξωμι) A 9 (L) IG 1 A 6 (I take the reading from ML No. 67) [έδοξε] 815 [έδοξε], 1 B 8, 219.4 (which Jeffery, LSAG p.197, considers to be part of IG 1 A. Boring, No. 98, takes it as a different inscription, but one of the same type.)}

\[\text{έδοσυ} \quad \text{(έδοσαν from δόσωμι) A 99 e} \quad \text{(L) IG 1 A 18 ἐδο[σ]ιν, 1 B 1813, 219.2 (see note to this in above)}

\[\text{έδυνηθη} \quad \text{(From δύναμι) (M) IG 1431.16}

\[\text{έδω} \quad \text{(From IE *ed; cf. Lat. edo, Skt. admi, etc.)}
\quad \text{See ἐδυμεναι}

\[\text{έδωκα} \quad \text{(From δόκαμι) (L) IG 761.6, SEG 492.8}

\[\text{έδωκαν} \quad \text{( " " ) (M) IG 1432.12}

\[\text{έδωκε} \quad \text{( " " ) (L) IG 962.11}

\[\text{έδωλος} \quad \text{Hesych. (e 549) λόχος Δακεδαμούνων οὗτως ἐκαλετό /The accent is uncertain. Cf. Schol. Ar. Lys. 454 λόχοι γὰρ ὀψιν τέταρτες ἐν Δακεδαμούνως, ἄλλα ε', "Εδωλος, έξυνε, κτλ. Cf. also Arcadius, ed. Barker 57.6 ff. B.} /

\[\text{έδωρησάμαν} \quad \text{See ἐδωρέω}

\[\text{έδωρησατο} \quad \text{(From ἐδωρέω) (M) IG 1432.11&37}
έπεξε  (έπεξε from εξακ) A 25 b V Alc 83 from An. Par. IV 181
25 (Cyrilli Lex.) (There is a similar passage in Ap.
Dysc. Pron. 142 b, i 112 Schn., which has έπεξε with
cod. A επεξ.)

+έπεξφρων  (επεξφρων) A 25 b V (L) IG add. 238.6

έτη  (From σω) (L) IG 1328.10 [έτη]

έτηλασεν  (έτηλασε from ζηλάω) A 71 b (L) IG 1249.21 έτηλ[ά]ω-

έτησα  (From ετώ) (L) IG 737.5

έην  (έην from εη) Here α + εη > ηη.) A 24 b II Alc. 1.45

έηνν  (Epic for ην from εημ) A 25 b VII (L) IG 599.19

έθεκε  (έθεκε from ταθημι) A 4 a (L) SEG add. a 475 (IG
722) 3

έθελοντες  (From έθελω) (H) I 105

έθελόντων  ( " " ) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 17

έθελω  (The et. is uncertain. Hesych. has φαλέεω· θέλεω,
so there was probably an initial labiovelar (g’h).
The initial ε is obscure and is omitted in the έθελω
forms.) See έθελοντες, έθελόντων, έθέλησαν, έθέλησαν,
θέλεω, θέληλ, θελήσαν, θέλομες, έθέλοντες, έθέλουν,
θέλοντος, έθέλουσαν, έθέλουσαν, έθέλουν, σέλεω. See also
λω forms.

έθεσελν  (έθεσελ from έθος) A 71 b (L) IG 527.7

έθετο  (From τεθημι) (L) IG 264.10

έθη  ( " " ) (L) IG 65.21, 500.2, 542.3 έθη],
543.12, 544.18, SEG 501.2, 626.2

Synt. β 77, p.183 Uhlig. (Also in 184 Uhlig and Ap.
Dysc. Pron. 68 b, p.54 Schn.)

έθνεος  (έθνεος from έθνος (possibly from IE *swedh- + suffix
-νος)) A 25 c II i, 78 (L) IG 1111.10. Cf. foll.

έθνους  (L) IG 1171.5, 1280.6, 1524.14 [έθνος], SEG 466.3
έθνους?] SEG 328.10&20&21. Cf. above

έθος  (From IE *swедhος? cf. Skt. svadhā "character, custom",
Goth. sidus (from *sedhu), Lat. sodālis etc.
Also IE *swedh- > εξωθα.) (M) IG 1359.4 έθος].
See also έθεσελν, έθηκε

έθων  (L) IG 554.14 -ω[ν], 560.5 [έθων], SEG 791 (IG 517) 6
ε' (A 95 II a (L) IG 4.13 [ε]τ, 18 B 3, 20 A 4, 21 col. I 7, 727.9, 813.3, 1145.50, 1186.6&20, IG V ii 159 (Tegea) B 2&6&7 (reading as in Buck No. 70) &8&10, SEG 922.4, 923.30&40, SEG 13 261.6&8, SEG 26 456.6. (M) IG 1361.9&11, 1379.20&26&27, 1390.23&38&61&78&180 &190, 1421.2 ε[?] &6&12&14, 1447.13, 1498.3&7. (H) I 127. See also αε, ατ

ε' (ον subj. from εμον) A 106 c i (L) IG 931.22, SEG 949.8, (IG gives this in IG V ii 159 A 2, but Buck No. 70 rejects it). (M) IG 1379.25, 1390.50&53&56&56. (H) I 160

ε' (= Doric "where", cf. Attic ού.) A 94 a Athen. IV 140 a, quoting Epilicus (although Kock I 803 omits)

εδοςα (εδοην) A 25 a I, 78 (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.9

εδοςος (Epic for εδους) A 25 c II i, 78 (L) IG 960.11

εδομενους (From εδον from εδοω) A 34.27 (M) IG 1355.16

εδοω (From εδω "see") A 34.27 Alc. 47 from Ap. Dync. Coni. 490, i 224.1 Schn.

εδος (Like εδω, this comes from IE *weid-, cf. Skt. vedas.) (L) IG 960.5&16. See also εδεα, εδεος, δεδος

Feddoς (εδος) A 35 b Alc. 1.58 (There is no F in the text, but it obviates the hiatus.)

εδω ("see". The IE root is *weid-, or *wid- with the zero vocalism giving λετυ, cf. Skt. avidat, Lat. video etc.) A 34.27 See εδομενους, εδοω, λετυν, λιωμ

εω/οδα ("know". οδα came from IE *woida, cf. above and Skt. veda. The zero vocalism form gave λιωμ, cf. Skt. vidma, Goth. witum etc.) A 34.27 See ιωμ, ιωμες, ιωμεν, ιωμεν, ιωμεν, ιωμεν

εε (εεη from εμω) A 4 a (L) SEG 26 464.2

εενυ (From ημω) (L) IG p. VIII 87

εερά (εερά) A 6 c (L) IG 730.5

εη (Opt. from εμω) (M) IG 1390.5, SEG 23 220 b 6. Alc. 81 from School. Hom. Od. VI 244, i 314 Di.

εην (Opt. of εμω. It comes from *τειμον, cf. Skt. syam. N.B. Intervocalic μ remained, due to the original presence of σ, although this σ was later lost.) Alc. 26.2 from Antigon. Caryst. Hkr. XXIII (27), p.8 Keller (and see similar references listed by Page); Alc. 115 from EM 620.35
εἶςεν (Opt. from εἰμί) (L) IG 11.12

εἴδουμένα (From ἔδωκα) (L) IG 20 A 8 -μέν[α]

φεύκατε (Cf. φύκατε, with et due to the influence of the Attic form εύκαστον.) A 35 b, 40 b, 88.1 (H) II 55,71

φεύκατοςευ (Cf. φύκατοςευ, with -ω rather than Attic -ου. φύκατοςευν refers to a particular 20 foot road.) A 35 b, 40 b, 74 a, 88.1 (H) II 57,75

φεύκατοςεδον (Sc. δόν. Cf. also φύκατοςεδον and φύκατοςεω.) A 35 b, 40 b, 88.1 (H) II 75

εἴκελος (Related to έκέλα) See έκέλω

εἴκόνα (L) IG 19.3&13, 456.1, 931.28 ε[ίκόνα], 1564 a 3 (Olympia), SEG 497.5 ε[ίκόνα]. (M) IG 1432.17 ε[ίκόνα] &20&21, SEG 974.25

εἴκόνας (L) IG 550.9, SEG 923.4&34. (M) IG 1432.39

εἴκόνι (L) SEG 468.3 ε[ίκόνι] &6. (M) IG 1432.10

εἴκόνος (ε[ίκόνος]) A 77 (M) IG 1432.35

εἴκόνος (L) IG 592.7 -νο[ς]. (M) IG 1432.12

εἴκόνι (L) SEG 777.3-4 -κόν[ι]

εἴκοσι (This is the Attic form of the numeral "20". It comes from *κο-φύκοσι, cf. Dor. φύκατε, with a prothetic κ before φ, o by analogy with -κόντα forms, and with assimilation.) A 40 b, 88.1 (L) IG 816.3, 1201.3 (M) IG 1390.41&162, 1433.13&15&15&17&19&25&27&46. Cf. also θεύκατε, φεύκατε, φύκατε

εἴκόςιν (ε[ίκόςιν]) A 71 b (L) IG 19.16

εἴκοστόν (M) IG 1431.10 -ος[τόν]

εἴκοστος (IE *κο-το > -κοστος; (cf. Skt. triṅcat-tama etc.), which became -κοστος in most dialects, under the influence of the cardinals in -κοντα. Lesbian, however, had -κυστος, perhaps from *κυνοτος, (see Buck p.27.20 a.)) (M) IG 1431.9 [είκόνι]. See also εἴκοστον

εἴκω (From IE *weik-, cf. Skt. vijáte (with zero vocalism) "move back", etc.) See εἴκες, εἴκωνε

εἴκών (From the root *fěix-, cf. Cypr. ἐκχωνε. The same root occurs in έκώνa.) (L) IG 455.7 [είκό]νων. See also εἴκόνα, -κόνας, -κόνι, -κόνος, -κόνοις, -κόνοι, -κόνι, -κόνις, έκών
(εἰκωνι τι from εἰκω "yield") A 99 d i Thuc. V 77.2 (but the cod. has εἰκονι τι)

εἴς (From αἰρέω) (L) IG 723.1

εἴλεν (εἴλε from αἰρέω) A 71 b (M) IG 1370.3 ε[λε]ν

εἴληφεν (From λαμβάνω. This form comes from *σεσαλ-, with the regular development of intervocalic -σα-.) A 11 e vi (L) IG 1114.26

εἴληφότα (From λαμβάνω, cf. above) A 11 e vi (L) SEG 780.6 -φ[ότα]

εἴληφός (From λαμβάνω, cf. above) A 11 e vi (L) IG 65.5

eἶλου (From αἰρέω) (L) IG 258.10 [ε]λ-

Εἴλως See Εἴλωτες

εἴλωτες ("the condition of a Helot") e.g. in Strabo VIII 5.4; EM 300.7. See also references under Εἴλωτες

Εἴλωτες Hesych. (ε 944) οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι δοῦλοι, οἱ παρὰ Λάκων δουλεύοντες /Cf. έλεταί in WL. The origin of this name has been a matter of dispute both in ancient and modern times. Hellanicus, J 1 4 No. 188, from Harpocr. s.v. εἴλωτες; Theopompus ap. Athen. vi 272 a; Paus. III 20.6; Strabo VIII 5.4; Apostol. VI 59 = Schol. on Plato, Alcib. i 342; EM 300.7 and 332.53 etc. all suggest a derivation from the town "Ελος." But EM 332.53 also adds ἔλος· σημαίνει καὶ τὸν ὤρον καὶ σύμφωνον τόπον, cf. the definition given by Et. Gud. ὤρος καὶ δασὺς τόπος, and that of Suid. ε 900, II p.250.3 Adler ἔλοιν ἅδος, which would make the Εἴλωτες "the inhabitants of the marshes of the Eurotas" (see Gilbert p.30 adn. 2). However, EM also gives the alternative explanation of the Εἴλωτες as παρὰ λακεδαιμονίων οἱ ἐξ αἰχμαλώτων δοῦλοι γυνόμενοι, and at 332.53 ἔλος is taken παρὰ τὸ ἔλος, τὸ λαμβάνω. Solmsen, Untersuchungen 251, preferred οἱ ἐλοῖ-εἴλωτες from (ἡ)αλόν, because in Strabo VIII 5.4, C 365, they were originally prisoners of war (ἀλόνα, κολύμων). But most modern etymologists are unwilling to accept any of these explanations, for it is not at all certain that the first Helots lived in Helos or that they were captured in war, and they prefer to leave the question of their name open. Note also that Sommer, Gr. Lautstudien p.101 f., claims to have traced a form without aspiration in Thucydid, quoting also Suid. x 1033, III p.74.17 Adler κατελωτισμένος· καταδεσουλωμένος. ἐκ τοῦ εἶλως εἴλωτος, δὲ σημαίνει τὸν δοῦλον.

This is not the place to discuss the development and status of the Helots; good summaries of the modern literature on the subject are given in A.J. Toynbee,
Some Problems of Greek History 1969 p.195-203 and Oliva, p.38 ff., and see also Gilbert p.30 ff. and Cartledge Ch. 10, especially p.194. On page 347 ff. Cartledge also gives a selection of ancient authors in translation, whom he considers relevant to an understanding of this social class. I simply list some of the references occurring in literature, underlining the more important ones.

Plut. Ages. 3.2, III.2 p.195.17; 32.12, p.235.25; 36.10, p.241.27; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 44 (23) 1, III.1 p.396.29; Plut. Lyc. 2.1, III.2 p.2.20; 24.2, p.37.23 f.; 28.4&7 to end, p.42.15 ff. and 27 ff. (Arist. fr. 538 Rose); Plut. Lyc. and Num. 1.10, III.2, p.86.30; Plut. Demetr. 1.5, III.1 p.2.4; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 210 C 24; 216 F 3; 223 A 1; 223 C 3; 223 C 22; 239 A 30; 239 D 41; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 189 F 2; Paus. I 29.8; III 2.7, 4.1, 11.8, 20.8; IV 8.2, 11.1, 16.6, 24.5&6; VII 51.3; Schol. Ar. Eq. 1225; Hdt. VI 58.3, 75.2, 80.1, 81.1; VII 229.1; VIII 25.1; IX 10.1, 28.2 (cf. 29.1), 80.183; Aelian VH 6.7, 13.19; Athen. IV 138 e (Eupolis Kock I 294); VI 263 E (Callistratus FHG IV 355), 264 D (Plato Laws 776 c), 265 C (Theopompus J B II 115,122), 271 B (Philip of Theangela FHG IV 475) and C (Theopompus J B II 115.171 and Phylarchus J II A 81 F 6) and E (Theopompus J B II 115.545) and F (Myron of Priene J II B 106.1); IX 400 C; X 443 B-C (Theopompus J B II 115.40); XIV 638 E (Eupolis Kock i 294) and 657 C-D (Myron of Priene J II B 106.20); Xen. Hell. I 2.18; III 1.27, 3.688, 5.12; IV 4.28; V 5.28; VII 1.12 & 2.2; Thuc. I 101.2 ff., 128.1, 132.4&5; II 27.2; III 54.5; IV 8.9, 26.5&6, 41.3, 56.2, 80.2 ff.; V 14.3, 23.3, 34.1, 35.6&7, 56.2&3, 57.1, 64.2; VII 19.3, 26.2, 58.3; Arist. Pol. 2.5, 1264 a 35 (εἰλωτεσ); 2.9, 1269 a 38 ff. and 1269 b 7 ff. (εἰλωτεσ); 2.10, 1271 b 41 and 1272 b 19; Arist. Fragm. 538 and 586 and 611.10 Rose; Strabo VI 3.2&3 (Antiochus J 555 F 13), VIII 3.4&5 (Ephorus J 70 F 117); Poli. iii 83; Plato Alcib. 122 D (εἰλωτικῶς); Diod. Sic. XI 63-64, 84.8; XII 67.3-5, 76.1; XV 65.6, 66.4; Critias fr. 37 Diels p.393.13 = Liban. Or. 25.63; Heraclid. Pont. FHG ii 210 (3); Bekker Anecd. Gr. I 246; Photius Nab. I 308, Pors. 127.11 s.v. Καλλικύρλος; Nab. I 342, Pors. 165.15 s.v. Καλλικύρλος; Nab. I 344, Pors. 168.6 s.v. Καρδαμίας; Nab. II 74, Pors. 409.27 s.v. Πεντέσταυ; Pors. 408.13 (not in Nab.); Suid. Adler II 528.8 c 132; III 19.6 x 225 and 125.1 x 1703 and 297.21 λ 824; IV 83.13&17 τ 962 and 513.17 τ 205 and 513.21 τ 206 and 610.16 τ 1206; Steph. Byz. 269.5; 694.4.

There are also many other references which refer to the Messenians, or to οἰκεταὶ, δοῦλοι or πατόες etc.
Egyptian, which may or may not mean the Helots, e.g.
Plato Laws VI 776 (cf. Athen. vi 264 D-E) and cf. 816 D;
Lac. VI 3, VII 5, XII 4; Xen. Ages. II 24; Critias
No. 33 Diels p.391; Paus. IV 14.5 (Tyrt. fr. 6 and
cf. fr. 7 West); Hdt. VI 63.1, 68.2; Livy xxiv
27.9 and 31.11 (servi); Isocr. Panath. 178 & 181.

"to be a Helot") e.g. in Isocr. 4 (Panegyricus) 131
"to be made a Helot") See e.g. Hermippus, Kock i
No. 71, and cf. xateklwttmévno quoted under Ελισωτες,
at end of 1st paragraph.

"of Helots") e.g. Phot. Pors. 426.5 s.v. Πεστιλινών
(not in Naber); Plut. Mul. Virt. 8.247 A & C; Plut.
Sol. 22.2; Paus. IV 23.1

(Fem. of Ελισωτες) e.g. in Plut. Ages. 3.2, III.2 p.195.17;
Steph. Byz. 269.9 (see "Ελος in WL)

(Cf. άννυμι) See Ενυω
(ξ μήν)* A 4 b (M) IG 1390.27
ειματεύς (ίματεύς) A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.16
ειματήσιον (ίματήσιον) A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.17&18&19&20&21
ειματησιμόν (From είματησιμός "clothing") A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.16
&24&25. Cf. foll.
ειματησιμός A 11 e II (M) IG 1390.15&27. Cf. above
ειμεν (είμαι infin. from είμι) A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f
(L) IG 4.9, 5.8, 15.6 ε[ίμ]εν, 931.32, 961.10, 963.8,
965.6, 1111.32, 1112.11 –με[ν], 1113.4, 1226.12,
1290.9 –μ[εν], 1335.10 [ε]ίμεν, 1336.10, 1523.9, SEG
470.3 –μ[εν]. (M) IG 1390.66&80, 1425.8&12, 1432.16,
p. XI 121. Thuc. V 77.25, 79.1 (OCT gives ήμεν,
cod. είμεν or εί μεν); (T) Philol. fr. 2
ειμένα See Ρμένα
ειμές (έμεν from είμι) A 11 e I, 99 c Plut. Lyc. 21.3,
III.2 p.34.1; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 f 49, II p.
197.8 and 238 B 15, p.208.15
ειμί (IE *esmi > Dor. ἠμί/Att. είμι (+ a spurious diphthong)
/Lesb. έμι/Thess. ἴμι, cf. Skt. ásmi, Old Lith.
esmi etc. Note that the futures in –σ– retain
an original –σ–, in contrast to the –σ– of Attic.)
A 11 e I (L) IG 726.1, 1186.2, 1188.4. See also ἐδασ
ἐν, ετ, εε, εεν, εν, ειν, είμαι, ειμι, ειμε, ειμες,
ειμαι, ειμι, ειμεν, ειμαισ, έντες, έντες (είς), ένον,
έντες, ἐνεκατα, ἠν (κατα). ἐνεκυνίας, ὑμενον, ουται,
εισα, ατ, -ειςαι, -ειται, -ηται, εισι, έσσιμεθα, ουται


élu cont. ést', éstal, éstú, ésttv, ésttv, ésttvwv, étv, évnyl, hú, hùme, hùme, hùme, hùme, hú, hú (húsv), hùtv (húsv), húsv, hùsv, hùsv, hùtv, hùtv, hùtv, hùtv, oua

élu (An old athematic verb from IE *ei-mi, cf. Lith. eimi etc. The plural forms have zero vocalism, e.g. ouv cf. Skt. i-más.) See húsv, hùme, leit', lexes

énuv (From élu'. The infin. < *é-ναυ or *é-ναυ.) A 11 e I, 113 f (L) IG 18 B 10, 822.4, 935.10&12, 1144.21&23 825827, 1145.19, 1146.45, 1208.56, SEG 469.7 [é]nuv, 949.3. (M) SEG 974.18

énuv' (Epic form of énuva) A 11 h (L) IG 960.11

énuva (As above) A 11 h (L) IG 589.17, 653.8, 1168.7, SEG 814.5 (IG 598.21)

énuvev (As above) A 11 h (L) IG 455.15 -κ[ev], 590.7, 1245.9. (M) IG 1432.8

Feúxate (From éxov. This is the lst aorist form in a, as in Ionic and late Attic.) A 35 b, 104 a Alc. 106 from Aristeid. Or. XXVIII 54, 11159 Keil (but Keil reads eû-)

éxe (From éxov) (M) IG 1425.3

Feúxouμi (Opt. from éxov) A 35 b Alc. 1.85 (cod. has éxouμι)

éxov (The IE root is *wekʷ-, cf. Skt. vac-. The reduplicated aorist form, with the weak grade, was *e-we-ukʷom > *euxov, cf. Skt. ávocam. Then Feu > Feu by dissimilation, giving Féuxov, which, with the loss of f, contracted to éxov (L) IG 1186 add. 5. See also Féúzate, éxe, Féúxouμi, Féúxouμi)

éxouμi (From éxov) (L) IG 1281.1 [é]xouμi


eípánavas (éípánnv)** (L) IG 935.14, 961.15, 962.21, 965.11, 976.3, 1226.14 éi[pánav], SEG 470.5. (M) IG 1429.21 -να[ς]. Ar. Lys. 144

eípánavs (From éípánn) (L) IG 279.5

eípáv (éípáv)** A 27 b (L) IG 1069

eípv (A Lac. youth who had completed his 20th year. See Plut. Lyc. 17 & appendix 2 p.648. The et. is uncertain. An original *épv has been suggested, but, in that case, it is surprising to find no trace of a Dor. *ép.) See Plut. Lyc. 17.2-4, p.27.19 ff. & 18.3-6, p.29.4&15&16; EM 300.37; Xen. RL II 5, 11; Hdt. IX 85.1 (lépet), 85.2. See also épáv, ópáv, ópáv, and cf. kátw pórteváv and mélleíp, etc.
εἰρήνη

(The various forms quoted here, together with Thess. ἱρᾶνα etc., make the original form hard to deduce.) See εἰράναν, εἰράνας, ηὑράναν, ἱρᾶνας, ηὑρᾶνας, ἱρῆνην

eἰς

(From *ένς, giving εἰς and ἐς in most dialects.)
A 11 i V, 56 d iii Passim. See also εἰςς, ἐς, ἐς, ἐς, and also εἰστάλαν, κές, κής

eἷς

(IE *sem-s > *ένς > *ένς > εἷς, cf. Lat. semel etc. The neuter ἐν < IE *sem, and the ν was extended throughout the declension, giving ἐνάς etc. The feminine μά < *μα.) A 11 i VI, 56 d iv, 88 a (L) IG 20 A 4. (M) IG 1431.25&27. See also ἐν, ἑν, ἑνα, ἑνα, ἑνα, ἑνά, ἑνάς, ἑνάς, Ἔνα, Ἔνα, ἕνα, μά, μάν, μάς

eἷσα

(This is the causal aorist of ἐς, ἔτομα. The IE root *sed- "sit", with reduplication, gave *se-sd-, which > εἶσαιν, and *si-sd-δ, which > ἐς, cf. Lat. sidó etc. This aorist εἷσα ἐν Περπινί.] (L) IG 456.5

eἰσαγελία

See εἰσαγελίαν

eἰσαγόντος

(εἰσάγουσιν from εἰσάγω) A 77 (L) IG 1111.33, 1336.13

eἰσαγόντων

(From εἰσάγω) (L) IG 18 B 11

eἰσάγω

See εἰσαγόντος, εἰσαγόντων, εἰσάγυν

eἰσαγωγέως

(From εἰσαγωγέως) A 26 a II (L) IG 168.2 [εἰς]-
eἰσαγωγύμου

("that can be imported") (L) IG 18 B 12

eἰσαθράω

(The et. is obscure, it may be from IE *dher-, with the copulative a.) See ἔσαθρᾶς

eἰσανγελίαν

(εἰσαγγελίαν) A 48 a i (L) SEG 13 258.28 (IG 1208) ε[ς]ανγελιαζ(αν)
eἰσαρθόμους

(L) IG 257.8 (not listed in L&S, but cf. ἀρθόμος.)
eἰσδεδεγμένοι

(From εἰσδεδομένοι) (L) IG 1146.21

eἰσεἰμι

See ἐσεῖσαι

eἰσεἰμι

See εἰσαίμα, εἰσοώνων

eἰσελ[...]

(From εἰσελαστικός? "fit for marching in or entry" (Ελαυνώ). It is used for triumphal entries during games or festivals, cf. Pliny Ep. 10.119.) (L) SEG 838.2

eἰσενέγκαντος

(From εἰσέφερω) (M) IG 1432.2

eἰσενεγκάντων

( " " ) (M) IG 1390.47

eἰσενεκάμενοι

(εἰσενεκάμενοι from εἰσέφερω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1146.27
εισηγησαμένου (From εισηγεόμαι) (M) IG 1451.6
εισηγεύκαμεν (εισηγεύκαμεν from εισφέρω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1146.29
εισεύπατ (From εισεύμη) (L) SEG 923.6
εισέβατ (εισέβατ from ειμί) A 11 e I note, 71 b, 113 a (L) 1146.21. (M) IG 1431.6
εισαπόντων (From εισαπόμι) (L) IG 538.16
εισαδιαπέδετ (εισαδιαπέδετ subj. from εισαδιαπέδω.) A 106 e iv (M) IG 1432.7
εισάδων See εισάδων, εσάδος
εισάδων (M) IG 1432.20, SEG 23 207.39
εισπνευτ (Aelian VH 3 12 (quoted under ἐραστής), cf. foll.
Εισκυνήλης EM 306.22 ὁ ἐρώμενος. Καλλίμαχος, "Mέμβλετο δ' εἰσκυνήλης, ὥσπερ κυότα κανειν". 'Ο ὅπω τοῦ ἔρωτος εἰσκυνήλης Δανδαλίμωνος γάρ ΕΙΣΙΝΕΙΝ φασὶ τὸ ἔρων. Ἡ καρδὰ τοῦ ἔρωμαν τοὺς ἐρωμένους· ἐκνηλης τῆς ὀν, καὶ εἰσκυνήλης.
/Callim. fr. 68.1 Pf. Cf. also the above and references under ὦτας and ἐραστής in WL. Note also Theocr. XII 13 – εἰσπνευτος./
εισπροφυσαί (M) IG 1390.37
εἰς (εἰς) A 66 a i (M) SEG 974.32
ειστάλατ (εἰς τάλας)** A 67 b (L) IG 1144.34, SEG 949.6 -λ[αν]
εἰσφέρειν ("introduce a proposal to an assembly", cf. Athenian εἰσόγειν.) Plut. Lyc. 6.2, p.9.6
εἰσφέροντες (From εἰσφέρω) (M) IG 1390.129-30
εἰσφερόντων (εἰσφερόντων 3rd pl. imperat. of εἰσφέρω.) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.46
εἰσφέρω See εἰσενεγκαντος, εἰσενεγκάντων, εἰσενεγκάμενοι, εἰσηγεύκαμεν, εἰσφέρειν, εἰσφέροντες, -φερόντω, -φέρωντα
εἰσφέρωνταί (From εἰσφέρω) (L) IG 1208.16
εἰσφοραί (L) IG 1145.29
εἰσφορά (M) IG 1433.30. See also εἰσφοράς, -φοράν, -φραζ, -φοράς
εἰσφοράν (M) IG 1433.28
εἰσφοράς (M) IG 1432.3 -α[ς] 85 (see add.) [εἰσφο]ράς 89
εἰσαγωρᾶς (M) IG 1433.18
εἰσαχηκαν (ἐσαχήκαν, perf. from ἐχω. The augment ἐ- occurs in inscriptions of III/I B.C., (see LS s.v. ἐχω A), by analogy with ἐξεχον.) A 98 b, 99 d iii (L) IG 1146.30
εἰσαχηκεν (ἐσαχηκεν from ἐχω. For the augment see above.) A 98 b (L) IG 11.11
εἰσαχυσα (ἐσαχυσα from ἐχυω) (L) IG 1222.11
εἴτε (From εἴ + enclitic τέ (IE *kέντέ)) (M) IG 1390.75&75
εἴτεν (Ionic form of εἴτα, from εἴ + the adverbial element τά/τεν.) A 94 i (M) IG 1390.30&31
εἴχεν (εἴχε from ἐχω) A 71 b (L) IG 22.18, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 2, SEG 26 456.18
εἴχον (From ἐχω) (M) IG p. XI 124 εἴ[χνον]
ἐκ (ἐκ "six", with κ because it is followed by another κ.) A 70 e, 88 ε (M) IG 1447.10
ἐκ (= ἐκ, the form found before consonants.) A 70 d (L) IG 7.8, 18 A 7, 19.17, 213.16&22&28, 233.5, 258.9, 378 c, 490.7, 513.2, 538.24 [ἐκ], 550.11, 578.5, 728.7, 931.12, 948.2, 961.19, 962.8, 964.5, 965.16, 1144.2&4&7&36, 1146.55, 1151.3, 1167.12, 1186.20, 1208.23, 1564 a 4 (Olympia), SEG 598 (IG 151) 9, 866 (IG 735) 1, 894 add. c 3, 895.2 [ἐκ], 923.2&25, 924.10 - reflected by REG 79 1966 Bull. 1967 p. VIII 87, SEG 26 456.18, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.10. (M) IG 1354.6, 1355.3, 1359.4, 1360.16, 1361.11 ἐ[κ], 1370.9, 1390.7&8&18&45&56&59&63&78&83&88&90&121&146, 1399.10&14&15, 1401.5, 1430.4, 1432.18&20, 1433.16, 1447.11&17, 1449.10, SEG 995.3, SEG 23 207.19&39. (H) I 64,64, 70,70, II 13,21,43,66,75, 79. Alc. 5 fr. 2 ii 3 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta; Alc. 29.2 from Achilles. Comment. in Arat. p.82 Maass. See also ὥ, ἐγ, ἐκι, ἐς, κεκ
ἐκ (= ἐξελεύθερος, cf. ἐς(ελεύθερος) in IG 1038 and ἀπο for ἀπελεύθερος in IG 1391 and 1473.) (L) IG 209.24&26
ἐκαλεττο (From καλέω) (L) IG 726.3
ἐκαστα (M) IG 1432.4
ἐκάσταν (ἐκάσταν) * (M) IG 1432.29
ἡκάσταν (ἐκάσταν) * A 37 b (H) I 115,124,172
ἐκάστας (ἐκάστας) * (H) II 28
ἐκάστης (L) IG 20 A 6
(L) IG 1524.32, SEG 464 a [έχαστον], 471 (IG 12) 13, SEG 2 60.6. (M) IG 1390.46 & 111, SEG 23 206.6 & 19, 207.41

έχαστον (έχαστον) A 37 b (H) I 51, 53, 123

έχαστος (Wackernagel EZ 29 1888, 144 ff. took from έκας + forms of τις, giving the meaning "each for himself", starting from the gen. *έκας τεο > έχαστων (έκας "afar off" originally meant "by oneself", probably from the root of the pronoun έ + the distributive suffix -κας, as in ἄνδρακας "man by man").) (M) IG 1437.37, SEG 23 207.40. See also έχαστα, έχασταν, ήχασταν, έχαστας, έχαστης, έχαστον, ήχαστον, ήχαστος, έχαστων, έχαστων, έχαστων

ήχαστος (έχαστος) A 37 b (H) I 148

έχάστου (M) IG 1390.95

έχάστων (L) IG 1346.5. (M) SEG 12 371.16 -τω[ν]

έχατερος See έχατερον, έχατερω, έχατερως

έχατερον (M) IG 1390.94

έχατερων (έχατερον) A 74 a (H) I 91, (T) Philol. fr.5

έχατερων (έχατερον) (έχατερων) (έχατερων) A 74 b (M) IG V ii 419.14

 Féατω (έχητω "by the will of". L&S says that this is 'probably an old case form used adverbially, but always with a genitive, which usually precedes it'. έχητω is an old pple from *γεκ-, cf. Skt. usānt-, Hitt. wek- etc. M. Leumann, Hom. Wörter p.252, suggests that from the Homeric expression (θεών) κόητην there developed a genitive with the opposite meaning, (θεών) δεκόντων, and so (θεών) δεχήτω, and that from this there came έχητω.) Ά 35 b, 95 I c Alc. 59 a 1 from Athen. XIII 600 F /Athen. E has ἡχάτω.

ήχατομβαί (έχατομβῆν. In ancient times the έχατομβῆν was a sacrifice, originally of 100 oxen, see II. VI 115, and cf. 93 etc. The word derived from *έχατομβήν, the second element of which came from the root giving βους, βο(ν)δξ, with zero vocalism and with the suffix γ, cf. Skt. *sata-gva "possessing 100 cattle" (see Chantraine s.v. έχατον and cf. also J Wackernagel IF 45.319). Later the term was extended to other forms of sacrifice as well. The god to whom the sacrifice was offered was 'Εχατομβήνος, usually Apollo although sometimes Zeus, but there are no known examples of him in Laconia. The month in which the sacrifice was made was 'Εχατομβήνος, see foll. and 'Εχατομβήνος in WL.) (L) IG 1120.3
Hesych. (c 1272) μὴν καρὰ Δακέδαμον ους, ἐν δὲ τὰ Ὑακύνθεα

Bischoff, RE X 1578, points out that there was also
a month sacred to Apollo in Laconia called Hyacinthius,
see IG 18 B 8 and possibly IG 1209.2 (Gythium)
[Ὑακύνθεα. Presumably this must have been another
name for the same month.]

(ἐκατομμυδοῦς ἐκατομμυδοῦς - "100 foot long").
A 74 a (H) II 69. Cf. ἡκατομμυδοῦς, ἡκατόνκενδον,
ἐκατομμυδοῦς

(ἐκατομμυδοῦς) A 37 b i, 74 a (H) II 24, 31, 38, cf. above

(Ἐκατομμυδοῦς) A 25 c II i, 48 a ii, 81 a (L) IG 511 (SEG 790) 2 -ο[ς], cf. Ἐκατομμυδοῦς and ἡκατόμβαι

(ἐκατόνκενδον) A 37 b i, 48 a ii (H) II 42 -κ[α]τ- 47, 54. Cf. ἡκατομμυδοῦς

(ἐκατομμυδοῦς) A 48 a ii, 74 a (H) II 60. Cf. ἡκατομμυδοῦς

See ἐκβαίνας

See ἐκβαλλεν

(ἐκβαλλεθῆμεν) (ἐκβαλλεθῆμεν from ἐκβαλλεθῶς) A 109 b iii (M) IG 1432.8 -με[ν]

(ἐκβάλλω) (ἐκβάλλω from ἐκβάλω - formed as if from βάλω, cf. ἐμβάλη and ἐκβάλη in WL, see Be II 310 and 350. Here a + o > ω.) A 111 h Thuc. V 77.1

A 70 d (L) IG 962.19, 1336.17, SEG 470.4 -ν[ος], 679.7 -γ[νος]. (M) IG 1380.2 -ν[ος]

A 70 d (L) IG 471.2, 1172.3 -νο[ν], SEG 847.2. (M)
IG 1449.3, 1452.10

A 70 d (L) IG 1220 a 2. See also ἐγγονος, -νος, -νος,
-νος, -νος, -νος, ἐγγόνος, ἐγγόνος, ἐγγόνους, ἐγγόνους,
-γόνους, -γόνως, ἐγγόνους
έγγόνος

A 70 d  (L) IG 5.9, 935.12 [έγγόνος], 961.11, 963.9, 966.18 [έγγόνος], SEG 468.16 -ν[ω]ς.  (M) IG 1425.11-12

έγγόνων

A 70 d  (L) IG 19.17, 587.13

έγγόνως

(έγγόνος) A 70 d, 74 b  (L) IG 1312.4 -γόνως

έδαβθη

Hesych. (c 1313) A 35 c, 70 d ἐκκαυθηθη. Λάκωνες /ἐκαυθή H:Ahrens. For the explanation of this word see δαβί in WL./

έδανεύς

See ἐγάνεισωσι

έδεχομαι

See ἐγέξεμενος, ἐγέξεμενων

έδεωμι

See ἐγέξεμενον, ἐγέξεμενες, ἐγέξεμεντω, ἐγέξεμεν, ἐγέξεμτω, ἐγέξεμταν

έδελκατω

See ἐγέλκαξέμενον, ἐγέλκαξέταν

έδελκεται

(From ἐδελκέω) A 70 d  (L) SEG 923.17

έδεμεν

(ἐκδοοῦναν from ἐκδοομι) A 70 d, 109 b iii  (L) IG 5.12

έκοστῆρα

("contractor") A 70 d, 114 c  (L) IG 5.11 ἐκ[δο]τῆρα.  Cf. ἐκοστήρ

έκει

(From the IE demonstrative particle *ke-/*ki-, cf. Lat. ce-do, hic, etc., with the locative ending in -εί.) See in κείσω, and cf. τηνεί. (Cf. also ἐκείνος)

έκείθεν

See κακέθεν

έκείνος

(Most etymologists take this, as ἐκεί, from the IE demonstrative particle *ke-/*ki. The initial ε could be another old demonstrative particle, as in Osc. e-tanto, Lat. e-quidem etc., and cf. also ἐ-χαῖς? The last element is from IE *eno, cf. ἐνο "the 3rd day", so that κε + evος contracts to the spurious diphthong forms in Attic, but to the κῆνος forms in Doric. It is generally agreed that the τηνος forms must have a different origin, although they are as yet unexplained.) A 11 a, 24 b I, 92 c  See κήνας, κήνος, τήνας, τήνας, τήνου, τήνω, τήνω.  (Note that Ap. Dysc. Pron. 74 a, i 58 Schn. reads ἐκείνος in a passage resembling that of Alc. 15, which reads κῆνος.)

έκελευσεν

(ἐκέλευσε from κελεύω) A 71 b  (L) IG 1147.11

έκεχελρα

(From the root of ἐχω + κεχελρας, with the suffix μα. The first χ > Χ by dissimilation of the aspirated guttural.) A 11 e IV  See ἐκεχελρας, -τας, ἐκεκεχηρας
έπεχεμέρων  A 11 e IV (M) IG p. XI 130 & 140 ἐρκαίρον ἐπεχεμέρων
έπεχεμέρωσις  A 11 e IV, 43 (L) IG 18 B 10
έπεχηράν  (έπεχεμέρων) A 11 e IV (L) SEG 12 371.2-3
έξητη  See έκατον
έξ  (έξ - it is here followed by τῶν) A 66 b iii (L) IG 380.8
έξχλησία  (έξχλησία) A 38 a ii (L) IG 1345.1
έξχλησις  (Cf. καλέω) See έξχλησία, έξχλησίαν, έξχλησίαν. In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 29.2, III.2 p.44.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 9.1, III.1 p.360.19; 31 (10) 2, p.382.2; Thuc. I 87 186, V 77.1, VI 88.10; Xen. Hell. II 2.19, 4.38 (έξχλησίων), III 2.23, 3.8 (μικράν ε.), IV 6.3, V 2.11, 2.33 (έξχλησίων), VI 3.3 (έξχλησίων), 4.3. See also Appendix 3, p. 649
έξχλησιον  (Dat.) (L) SEG 923.14, REG 90 1977 Bull. 203. (M) REG 86 1973 Bull. 199
έξχλησιδέω  See Paus. III 12.10, p.231.4
έξχλησιαν  (L) IG 8.4 -ν[α]ν
έξχληπτος  See έξχλησία references
έξχληπτσαν[...]  (From έξχληπτσαν. This is not given in L&S, but see REG 66 1953 Bull. 78, which quotes Wilhelm's έξχληπτσαν[α] "retirer la plainte' (pour la transmettre ailleurs) du registre des magistrats" (καλλησία is "roll of papyrus sheets glued together").) (L) IG 1208.30
έξχλιμδάν  (έξχλιμδήν. κομέω/κομίζω (for -ζω see Buck Comp. p.261.360.2), is "take care, bear, carry", so έξχλιμδώ is "carry out" and έξχλιμδή is specifically "the removal or burial of a corpse".)* (M) IG 1427.8
έξκλεγω  ("levy taxes or tribune") See έγλεγώνω
έξκλεύω  See έξκλεύειν, έξκλεύμα
+έξκλεύειν  (From έξκλεύω) (L) IG 727.3 έξκλεύειν
έξκλιτα  (έξκλιτα) A 38 a ii; 108 Ar. Lys. 1296
έξκληγεύς  ("collector of taxes") See έγληγεύς, έξκληγεύω
έξκληγεύω  ("collect taxes") See έγληγεύοντος
έξκληγεύων  (From έξκληγεύς) A 25 c VIII, 70 d (M) IG 1433.32
**.removeChild**

**removeAttribute**

**removeEventListener**

**replaceNode**

**replaceText**

**setAttribute**

**setInterval**

**setTimeout**

**textContent**

**appendChild**

**addEventListener**

**appendChild**

**setAttribute**

**setInterval**

**setTimeout**

**textContent**

**appendChild**

**setAttribute**

**setInterval**

**setTimeout**

**textContent**
The text is a page from a document discussing various terms and their meanings. The terms are mainly related to concepts such as cooking, kitchen, and heat. The text includes references to Hesychius and other scholars, and it appears to be a discussion in the context of a grammar or lexicon.
έλας ipt, τὸ ἡλιόθεσθαι, καὶ έλεεν, τὸ ἐν ἡλίῳ ἔρημενεν καὶ εὐκλεσσον χαρόν, τὸ εὐήλαον καὶ πρόσευσον, τὸ πρὸς μεσημβρίαν τετραμέμφευ ον καὶ εὐλιθερός ύδωρ, τὸ ὑπὸ ἡλίου τεθερμασμένον.

/The cod. of Hesych. has βάσανος. λέγεν. λάκκων. Κατάρτιον, τὸ ὑπὸ ἡλίου αὐγή. [[έ. κ.]] is included from a marginal note and belongs elsewhere./

έλαμβας  
(From λαμβάνω) A 55  
(L) IG 728.6

έλας (This word was borrowed from the Mediterranean area. It comes from *έλας, cf. Lat. *olaiva > oliva.)
See έλας, έλας, έλας

έλας (H) I 123
έλας (έλας) A 72 a  
(H) I 115
έλας (H) I 116, 116, 172, 174
έλαςκήν (L) IG 1208.10 [έλαςκή]ν. See also foli.
έλαςκόν (L) IG 1208.22. Cf. above
έλας (L) IG 20 A 7, 970.4 [έ]λ-, 1208.14, SEG 492.10.  
(M) SEG 974.24. See also έλας, -ας, -αώι
έλας (L) IG 1208.20, 1511.6 [έ]λ-
έλας (έλας) A 74 a  
(M) IG 1447.8&9
έλας (L) SEG 22 308.5
έλαςμες  
(έλαςμεν from έλαςω) A 99 c  
Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 B 41, II p. 120.13
έλας Α 58  
(M) IG 1390.46
έλαςσος A 58  
(L) IG 18 A 11
έλαςσος A 58  
(M) SEG 23 201.5
έλαςσομένος  
(From έλαςσω) A 58  
(M) IG 1427.6
έλαςσων  
(Derived from έλαςσω "small", from IE *légo "small", cf. Skt. laghū, Lat. levīs (*legi-) etc. *έλαςσων > έλαςσον regularly, but έλαςσων (with χτ. > ττ.) in Attic.) Α 58  
See έλαςσων, έλαςσονας, έλαςσονος, έλαςσος, έλαςσονος, έλαςσονος
έλάςσως  
(έλαςσως) Α 28 b I, 58, 74 b  
Ar. Lys. 1260
((έλαςσως))  
Hesych. (c 1886) ἠλιοῦται  
/Cf. βέλα and ((βελάςτατα)) in WL/
έλαςσον A 58  
(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9
έλάττους (With Attic -ττ-, cf. ἔλασσων forms.) A 58 (L) IG 21 col. II 6

έλαιον (The root is ἐλα-, but the etymology is not fully understood. Chantraine mentions a possible relation with ἄλθων, Lat. amb-ulare, Arm. elli "I went out" etc., and see also Benveniste, Origines p.112, who takes it from ἕλαια-φαρ, (with ἐλάω: ἕλαια-φαρ as he takes ἄλεω: ἄλα-φαρ.) See ἐλάσσωμες

έλαφροσθῆθι (From ἐλαφρύζω, which comes from IE *lengʷh- (see ἐλάχιστον in WL.).) (L) IG 1146.28

+έλαχεν (έλαχε from λαγχάνω) (L) SEG 937 (IG 1222) 15-16 ἐ[λαχεν]

έλάχιστον (The IE root appears to be *lengʷh-, cf. Skt. laghú- "rapid, light, little", Lat. levis (IE *legʷh-), OHG lungar "rapid" etc. Before a suffix beginning with υ, the labiovelar gives χ, hence (with a prothetic vowel) ἐλαχύς. Before a suffix beginning with a consonant, the labiovelar gives η, hence (again with a prothetic vowel) ἐλαφρός (cf. ἐλαφροσθῆθι in WL). Schwyzzer, GG I 302, and others, however, assume that *έλαχφος (a thematic form of ἐλαχός, cf. Lith. lengvas) gives *έλαφος, which is then reformed to ἐλαφρός.) (L) IG 1524.24. (M) IG 1390.66

έλεδαι A 25 a II Athen. vi 272 A has θεοκτούς δ' ἐν ζ' ἔλληνεσθκών (J II B 115.15) περὶ τῶν εἰλωτῶν λέγων διί καὶ ἐλεδαί καλοῦται γράφει οὔτως: "τὸ δὲ τῶν εἰλωτῶν ἔθνος παντάπασιν ὦμις δίδακται καὶ πικρῶς· εἴπτ γὰρ οὗτοι καταδεδουλωμένου πολὺν ἢν χρόνον ὑπὸ τῶν ξαπταιτῶν, οὔ μὲν αὐτῶν ἐκ Μεσσήνης οὔτες, οὁ δ' ἐλεδαί κατοικοῦντες πρὸ τερον τὸ καλούμενον Ἑλος τῆς Λακωνικῆς". /Cf. Εἴλατες in WL, with notes. /

έλέγχω (The et. is uncertain) See ἐλένεχατος, ἐλένεμι

έλέπσον (From ἐλέσω) (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203

έλεσα κα ἐλα Hesych. (c 1969) ἦ τοῦ ἡλίου αὐγή, ἡ πόμα. ἡ ὄδωρ ἀλας ἔχων καὶ ἐλεῖδος τι μέλος, καὶ Ἡρα ἐν Κύπρῳ. καὶ Ἀρτέμις ἐν Μεσσήνη. /Cod. ἦ has Μεσσήνη, and Latte quotes τ "ἐλη τ. ἡλ. αὐγὴ καὶ ἐλα η αὐτή δωρίκας καὶ ἐλετα η λαμψίων καὶ ἡ Ἀρτέμις". For the first part of the explanation see ἐλα and βέλα in WL. /

έλεμοσπέρμα Hesych. (c 1990) ἵππος ἐλέωτες λάκωνες ἐσπόδως ἑσπέρμουν /Latte brackets this because of ἐλομος· σκέρμα κτλ. (see in WL), although he notes that Photius has a similar form. Cf. also ἐλύμαρ in WL. /

'Σέλενεια Hesych. (c 1992) ἐστὶν ἄγνωμη ὑπὸ λακώνων /Σέλενεια Η·Μeineke. Cf. x 675 Κάνναδρα· ἀστραβή ἦ
She must have been a goddess of considerable importance in Laconia in early times. She appears on two recently discovered bronzes, see H.W. Catling and Helen Cavanagh, Kadmos 15 1976 145-157, "Two Inscribed Bronzes from the Menelaion, Sparta", on an aryballus of VII B.C. inscribed with Φιλέναυ Μενέλαῦ, and on a meat hook of VI B.C. with τάυ Φιλέναυ. (There are also two doubtful inscriptions given in IG 234 [Η]έλεν[ας] end of VI B.C. and 235 [Ηέλεν]ας 400 B.C.) The origin of her name is not certain, but C. de Simone, Glotta 56 (1978) 40-42, quoting the H forms such as the Corinthian Ηέλενα etc., assumes an original *η-< IE *swa- and suggests a link with Skt. svārati "shine", cf. Greek ἑλών "torch of reeds".

At any rate she had a shrine at Sparta, near that of Heracles, see Paus. III 15.3, cf. 7.7 and Hdt. VI 61, and she and Menelaus were supposed to be buried at Therapnae, Paus. III 19.9, cf. Isocr. Helen 63, Tryphiodor. 518 and Aeneas Cazaeeus, Theophr. 646 Migne. In historical times her worship was the particular sphere of young girls, see Hesych. quoted above, Hdt. VI 61 etc. Wide, p.340 ff., has gathered together her literary references, and he also discusses her significance as a tree goddess, her association with Artemis and her relations with Menelaus, Heracles and the Dioscuri. See also M.P. Nilsson, I 2 p.211, 315,475, who associates her with an early Minoan vegetation goddess. Artistically she is represented beside the Dioscuri in SMC Nos. 201-3 and cf. also p.116 (she appears on her own also in No. 318 and possibly 362). On the throne of Amyclae there was depicted the rape of Helen by Theseus, see Paus. III 18.15, cf. Plut. Thes. 31, Hyg. Fab. 79, Isocr. Helen 23 etc.}/

έλενας (έλεγκας from έλέγκω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1208.36
έλενη (έλεγκη from έλέγκω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1208.32 έλ[ένη]
έλεσθαι (From αἰρέω) (L) IG 27.6
έλευθερας (M) IG 1470.7
έλευθερῶν (L) IG 1160.5 -εύ[θ]ερ- Cl. foli.1
έλευθερής (L) IG 729.4 -εύ[ν]. Cl. above
έλευθερός (έλευθερών = title of Antonine) A 9 (L) IG 403 and 407-445
έλευθερον (L) IG 1145.25
έλευθέριος See έλευθερός, έλευθέρον, έλευθέρης Ζεύς
'Ελευθέρος Ζεύς

Hesych. (c 2020) - τὸν Μήδεον ἔχων γάτες ἄδρυσαν τὸν
'Ελευθέρος Δία, τοῦτον δὲ ἐνιότ, καὶ Σωκράτης φασί
tυμάται δὲ καὶ ἐν Συρακούσαις καὶ παρὰ Ταρακτύνοις καὶ
ἐν Πλαταίας καὶ ἐν Καρκαι ὁ 'Ελευθέρος Ζεύς.

/Cf. Suid. Adler II 244 ε 804 who explains ὁ Ζεύς
διὰ τοῦτο ἔκλεθη, διὰ τὸ τούτο ἐξελευθέρους τὴν στοὰν
οἰκοδομήσας τὴν πλατεῖαν θυεῖ, οὕτως μὲν ὑπερτίθη,
although he also adds the explanation of Δόμους quoted
by Hesychius. Similar glosses are found in Harpocratio
(Bekker p.70), EM 329.4 ff., Schol. Plato Eryx 392 a.
In Laconia the emperor is called 'Ελευθέρος Ζεύς
in IG 403, 408-39, 440-5, SEG 766-7, 771 (IG 452) and
there is a festival 'Ελευθέρως in IG 656 a and 657 a,
which suggests that he was also worshipped there
(see also Wide p.17). Note also the similar epithet
'Επιλυσσαμένη, used of Artemis by the Tarentines, see
in WL./

'Ελευθέρος (L) IG 1145.20
'Ελευθέρος (M) IG 1390.105&111 -θ(e)ρον
'Ελευθέρος (Cf. Lat. līber (Buck Comp. p.89.92.2 a explains the
change to ἱ by dissimilation, with eu > oi > ei > ἱ).
The et. is not certain; possibly it is related to the
Germanic etc. words for "people" (OHG liut etc.), or
to an IE root "to increase", cf. Skt. rūdh-, Goth.
liudan etc.) (M) IG 1390.76&79. See also 'Ελευθέρος,
-θέρους, -θέρους, -θέρων

'Ελευθέρους (M) IG 1390.102
'Ελευθέρων
See ἡλευθέρωσαν
'Ελευθέρων (M) IG 1433.37

'Ελευσύνα

Hesych. (c 2026) ἄγων ὑμελλάς ἄγωσος Δήμητρος παρὰ
Δάκωγον, καὶ ἐν Συκεύας τυμάται Ἀρτεμίς, καὶ Ζεύς
'Ελευσύνας παρ' Ἐσθον.

Cf. Schol. Paus. I 2.5; Suid. Adler II 244, e 811
/σεμελλίκος H:Schol. Paus. 'Ελευσύνα also occurs in
IG 607.30 and 1153.1 (Gythium); 'Ελευσύνα (A 6 b) in
IG 364.6&7; 'Ελευσύνα (the σ forms may have been due
to assimilation of an original θ) in SEG 667 a (add.);
'Ελευσύνα in IG 236.3, 867.2, 868.1, 1118.2, REG 92
1979 Bull. 197; 'Ελευσύνα in IG 1276.1 (Hippolia IVth B.C.);
1345 a 2, 1445.1 (Messene II B.C.), SEG 682 a (Sparta
VI B.C.), REG 92 1979 Bull. 197 (end VIIth B.C.).

Also there was a festival 'Ελευσύνα in the Damonon
inscription, IG 213.11831, cf. κελευθύνα in WL (A 38
a 1). At Therae there was a shrine of Δήμητρος
ἐπικλήσουν 'Ελευσύνας, Paus. III 20.5, and at Helos
Paus. III 20.7 says ἐκ τούτου δὲ τοῦ 'Ελευς ξάνθον
κόρης τῆς Δήμητρος ἐν ἡμέραις ὅπως ἀνάγονται ἐς τὸ
'Ελευσύναν.

EM 329.35 has 'Ελευσύνα δὲ τὴν ἀπὸ Δήμητρος
ἐλευσύνη, ἐκεῖ γὰρ εὑρε τῶν καρπῶν ἐλαθούσα. καρὰ τὸ
'Ελευσύνα

έλευσον

A 25 c VIII (L) IG 1176.5

έλθετυν

(From ἔρχομαι) Thuc. 79.4 (OCT has ἔλθην, but the codd. have ἔλθετυν)

έλθόντας

(From ἔρχομαι) (M) SEG 972.10&13

έλθών

( " " ) (L) IG 1186.22

έλθωντι

(Έλθωντι from ἔρχομαι) A 99 d i (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.1

έλυμαρ

Hesych. (ε 2094) A 6 b, 39 κέγχωρα ("millet") διολοινo
[[Ελυμα]] και μελυνα ("Italian millet") ύπο λακωνων
/ The cod. had 2 glosses, έλυμαρ and έλυνη, but Schmidt
and Latte join them, as given here. Cf. έλυμος and έλυμοσκέρμα in WL./

έλυμη

EM 330.49

έλυπεν

(Ελυπεν from λεύκω) A 71 b (M) IG 1431.6 -πε[ν]

έλυχρύσω

(Ελυχρύσος from έλυχρυσός "a gold flower", with έλυ-
as in έλυ?) A 74 A Alc. 60.2 from Athen. xv 681 A

έλυκοστόν

(A derivative of έλκω, which, like δίκωσ, comes from
IE *sedl-, cf. Lat. sulcus etc.) (L) SEG 492.11

έλλα

Hesych. (ε 2143) A 50 a καθέδρα. Λάκωνες. καὶ Διὸς
ζέρον ἐν Δωδώνη
/ From IE *sedlā, cf. σέλλα "seat", so it has the same
root as έξουσια and ἔδρα. Cf. also ((κασέλλα)) and
κασέλλαται in WL, (see Schw. GG I 323). This may
also help to explain άπέλλα.

'Ελλαδάρχην

(L) IG 512.6 -δ[ρχην]

'Ελλαδάρχης

(President of the κοινών τῶν Ἀχαιῶν) (M) IG 1455.3,
1455 a [Ε]λλά-. See also 'Ελλαδάρχης, -άρχου

'Ελλαδάρχου

(M) IG 1451.10-11

έλλανοδόκαι

Κεφ. RL XIII 11 - ἦν δ' οὖν δύνης δεδεμένος τῆς έλπης,
πρὸς 'Ελλανοδόκας τοῦτον ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀποτέμεκεν.

'Ελλάνων

('Ελλάνων) Plut. Lyc. 20.8, III.2 p.32.12

έλλασπουσα

(From ἐλλασπώ) (L) IG 1282.16 ἐλλ(ε)ζ-
έλλειπω

A 70 a ii. See έλλειπουσα, έλλειπων, έλλειπεται, έλλειπεταις, έλλειπω

έλλειπων

(From έλλειπω) (L) IG 961.6, 963.5 [έλλειπων, 965.6, 1145.19, 1226.6 ἐλειπων[v], 1566.9 (Delphi)

έλλειπεται

(From έλλειπω) (M) SEG 974.33 —εταλ]

έλονα

(έλονα from αἱρέω) A 108 Alc. 3.75 from P.Oxy. 2387

έλομενον

(From αἱρέω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 11

έλομένους

(' - ' ) (L) SEG 468.20 [έλο]μένο[ν]ς

hélon[

(έλον[. from αἱρέω?] ) (L) IG 721.4

έλος

Hesych. (ε 2198) σύμφωνος ("wooded") τόπος (II. XV 631). η χελός ποταμοῦ καὶ ο τελμάτως ("marshy") τόπος. καὶ τόλμης έν Δακέδαιμουσα (II. II 584). EM 332.51 has "Ελος. Σημαίνει όνομα πόλεως λαχωνικῆς; εί ἔς ελ茔τες οἱ πολήται. Σημαίνει καὶ τόν ύγρον καὶ σύμφωνον τόπουν..."Ελος καλεται, ο όμαλος καὶ κάθυρος έπων.

St. Byz. 269.5 has "Ελος, πόλες Λαχωνικής. "καί Πηλεδοῦ καί Ἔλος καί Δάρεων" (II. II 584). παρά τό εν ελει εύνα. οι πολήται Ελλάτες. την έκτάσει καὶ τόν γένει καὶ τήν προσέθει τοῦ τί διάσερει. λέγονται καὶ Ελλάται καί 'Ελεονο καί 'Ελεταί, καὶ ο άμβρα Ελλάτια, καὶ θηλυκόν Ελλάτες, καὶ κτητικόν Ελλάτωκας.

/’Ελεταί Μ. 'Ελεταί libri et Eλλάτια , Eλλάτεια AV. For other v.l. see Meineke. Similar in Eustath. 1405.47. The word comes from ΙΕ *σελός, cf. Skt. sdras*/

έλπίδα

(L) IG 1524.31

έλπίδω

(L) IG 1524.20, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.30 —π[][Fv]

έλπιδος

(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.24

έλπις

(IE *wel- > (f)ελ-π- and (f)ελ-δ-, cf. Lat. velle.) See έλπιδα, -όν, -όσ

έλπυν

(έλπυν. from ἔρχομαι) A 42 Ar. Lys. 105

έλπουμ'

(έλπουμ from ἔρχομαι) A 42 Ar. Lys. 118

έλπων

(έλπων from ἔρχομαι) A 42 Ar. Lys. 1081

έλυμος

Hesych. (ε 2229) A 6 b σπέρμα, δ έφοντες οί Λάκωνες έυθύουσαν

EM 333.34 has Περίμα τι δ έφοντες οί Λάκωνες ήσθουν. 'Αριστοφάνης Νήσος (fr. 398 OCT) Παρά τό έλος, έλυμος: καύρει γάρ ἐν ύγροις τόπους καὶ ἐν έλεοι φύεται. /'Ελυμος "millet" also occurs in Harp. 125.25 and Dioscorides II 98, and cf. Eustath. 1408.12. The origin of the word is unknown. Cf. έλυμοσπέρμα κ έλύμαρ in WL/

Page suggests that it could be μηδὲ μ' for μηδ' ἐμ'/

(ἐμυνυον from μηνύω)* (M) SEG 12 371.10

(From μαρατώω) (H) IG 1355.12-13

(From μαρτύρωμαι) (L) IG 37.17 [ἐ]μ-, 1503.4 -αρ[τυρήθη]

(ἐμακ) A 90 i Alc. 1.52

A 91 a (L) IG 21.2 -το[0]

See ἐμβεβαυταί, ἐμβη

(Future from ἐμβάλλω) A 102 b (H) I 115

Hesych. (ε 2281) κατακλυναι. Λάξωνες

/Schmidt suggests ἐμβαλετν κατακλύνετων or some such form, cf. x 19 καθάλετε κατακλυτε. But Latte, more plausibly, prefers ἐμβαλετν κατακρύναι "to throw into chains", cf. Pollux 8.71 ἄξε ος ἕξ ος ὑπαί, ὑπαί προστιμήσαι δεδεμέναι... καὶ ἐμβαλετν, ἄριστοι, κατακλεεσαί κτλ./

See ἐμβαλετ, ἐμβαλετν, ἐμβαλωντι

(ἐμβαλων from ἐμβάλλω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.87

(ἐμβεβαυταί from ἐμβαυω)* (M) IG 1390.31

(ἴμβα from ἐμβαυω. The 2nd aorist of βαυω usually has an athematic inflection, like the μυ verbs (G&G p.167.694), which gives the imperat. βηντο. But compounds also have a βα form, καταβα or ἐμβα (Ar. Frogs 378), where a + ε > α. But here a + ε > n.) A 24 b I, 111 h Ar. Lys. 1303

(IE *gwi- gives βος regularly, but in Heraclean the labiovelar gives a ð form.) See ἐνδεδωκετα

(L) SEG 2 59.3 -μ[ou]

("beak of a ship" - here it designates a family group in contrast to a tribal division.) (H) I 166,182

Hesych. (c 2310) A 49, 68 εἰμαρμένη (Sophr. fr. 119 Kaibel)

EM 334.10 has Ἐμβαμένα· Παρὰ Σώφρονι ἡ εἰμαρμένη,
εμβραμένα cont. οικοδότησε τοῦ ρ. καὶ διὰ τὴν ἄσυνταξίαν, πλεονάσμω τοῦ β. Καὶ άδικες οὕτω λέγουσιν.
/Cf. 2313 εμμετρ. εμμαται. For ρα < αρ see Be II 326, and for μρ > μρ see Buck Comp. p.148.201.1./

έμε
A 89 ii (L) IG 1107 I 1, 1208.55, 1564 a 4 (Olympia), SEG 922.14. ALC. 1.43; ALC. 48 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 96 b, i 75 Schn. (but Hermann conjectures ἐν ε.)

έμετο
(Poetic for ἐμοῦ. It developed from *ἐμεσοῦ, which, in the historical period, lost ι in most dialects, and > ἐμέτο/ἐμου, Att. ἐμοῦ.) A 89 iii (L) IG 1249.23

έμεν
(ἐμεν or εξεαι from εύμε) A 4 a, 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 466 (Buck no. 70), SEG 461.2 ε[μεν]

έμερισαν
(ἐμερίσασαν from μερίζω) A 103 (H) I 10, II 9

έμετρόσαμες
(ἐμετρόσαμεν from μετρέω/μετρῶ) A 99 c, 111 h (H) II 37

έμετρώσαμες
(ἐμετρώσαμεν from μετρέω/μετρῶ) A 3 b, 25 c VI, 99 c, 111 h (H) II 17,45,73

έμη
A 90 i (L) IG 735 (SEG 866) 4, SEG 922.20

έμην
A 90 i (L) IG 1208.24

έμης
A 90 i (L) IG 730.15, 1208.11 [ἐμ]μεν- &18835 [ἐμ]ῆς &428444&48 [ἐμ]ῆς

έμυνη
(ἐμυνε' dat. sing. from ἐγώ. This resembles the Doric form ἐμυν, with long -ν apparently by analogy with the plural endings of ἐμυν etc. To this there could have been added the ending -νη, with simplification of the double ν, so that ἐμυν-νη > ἐμυνη. But alternatively ἐμυνη could be thought of as a form ἐμυ- with the ending -νη.) A 89 introduction and iv (T) Apollon. De Pron. p.104 c, Kaibel p.187.13, ἐμυνε' συνήθης Ταραντύνους' η δε χρηςει παρα 'Ρυθωνυ, cf. p.105 συνυγες της ἐμυνη τη τυφ.η η εστι παρα Ταραντύνους.

έμυο
(ἐμοῦ. IE *eme-syo > Homeric ἐμετο, which, by the loss of intervocalic ι, ἐμεῦ. And here ι before ο > ο, although in Attic ε + ο > ου, giving ἐμοῦ.) A 3 b, 89 iii (T) Apollon. De Pron. p.95 b, Kaibel p.187.13, ἐμυον (ἐμυος cod.) καὶ [ἐμυο] ἐμυ (ἐμυς cod.) κατ έτι συν τοι σ ἐμυς καὶ ἐμυς δισυλλάβως παρα 'Ρυθωνυ.

έμυσθήθη
(From μυσθῶ) (H) I 50, II 35,41,49,56,62,71,79,85, 92,105

έμυσθέσαντο
(From μυσθῶ) (H) I 179
γενέσθε (ἐμοῦ ὶ. This has -ω as in ἐμώ, but with ζ through the influence of the 2nd declension endings, 
or ζο > ω directly - see my A 25 c VI.)

A 3 b, 25 c VI, 89 iii (T) Apollon. de Pron. p.95 b
(see quote under ἐμὼ in WL) and 96 c, Kaibel p.187.13
καὶ έτι ή τύος. ή μέντοι τις και τύος (τεως cod.),
sυγγούσα την ἐμώ (ἐμέως cod.) και ἐμὼς (ἐμέως cod.)
πάλιν παρά τοι αυτόλ ˚Ρινάουνε εξενταλι

ἐμέως
(ἐμοῦ ὶ. This developed from ἐμένω, cf. ἐμέο in WL. 
Either ε > υ before o as in ἐμώ, and then o > ω 
through the influence of the 2nd declension endings,
or ωο > ωω directly - see my A 25 c VI.)

A 3 b, 25 c VI, 89 iii (T) Apollon. de Pron. p.95 b
(see quote under ἐμὼ in WL) and 96 c (ἐμέως cod., but see quote under ἐμὼ in WL)

ἐμένωντι
(ἐμενῶνω from ἐμενῶ) A 99 d i (M) IG V ii 419.19
(Phigalea)

ἐμνάσαντι
(ἐμνήσαντο from μμνήσκω)* Alc. 7.13

ἐμνήσθη
(From μμνήσκω) (L) SEG I 89.2

Ῥεῳδ (Ῥημοῦ from Ῥημὸς, cf. Ῥημὰ Lex. Gort. 3.38 (Schw. 
178) and Ion. εἴμα "clothing". See A.J. Beattie, CQ
1951 46 & 55.) A 11 e II, 74 a (L) SEG 475 a (IG·722) 1

ἐμοῦ
(From ἐγώ) A 89 iv (L) IG 1208.57

ἐμολγε (From ἐγωγε) A 89 iv (L) IG 727.8

ἐμολον
(From βλώσκω) (L) IG 1222.3

ἐμὸν
A 90 i (L) SEG 683.14

ἐμὸς
(From the stem of the personal pronoun + ος, cf. Lat. 
meus from *meios.) A 90 i (L) SEG 26 456.7
See also ἐμᾶς, ἐμή, ἐμῆ, ἐμῆς, ἐμὸν, τοῦμον

ἐμοῦ
(From ἐγώ) A 89 iii (L) IG 10.2, 813.4, 1208.51,
SEG 922.16&19. (M) SEG 1025.4

((ἐμπαύτοντας))
Hesych. (c 2409) A 62 e ἐμπαύτουου ("mock, sport")
/ἐμπαύτοντα H.T. Hemsterhuis, Latte suggests a Lac.
or Cret. origin because of ττ for ζ, but this is not 
necessarily so - see Buck p.71.84 (especially a).

+ἐμπαισέντας
Hesych. (c 2420) A 112 f ἄρχετον τι ἐν Λακεδαίμονι
/Schmidt emends to ἐμπαισέντας = ἐγκητηθέντας, so 
relating it to the root ἄρχ- from IE *kwa-, cf. 
παυσάοι in WL. Latte prefers the emendation ἐμπαύσα-
δόσας. (Cod. H reads ἄρχουν, emended by Musurus.)/
éµpeiróstatov (Cf. τέµρα) (L) IG 1244.6

éµpeisëv (From éµpiútpo) (L) IG 931.16

éµpíµprnvm See éµprmnvnt

éµplstvzevSa (From éµplstvaw) (M) IG 1432.22

éµpneßdA Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 24.3 (3) 2, p.375.9 reads .... δύντος δ' αὔτώ φύλου ἔσναρος, ἐραστὸν
gεγονότος - τοῦτο δ' ἐµπνεθεσθαί λακεδαιμόνιοι καλοῦσιν
κτλ. Cf. εἰσπνεοῦv and Eισπνήλης in WL

éµpolwrdς Hesych. (ε 2434) A 8 b, 34.20 ἀγορανήμος. Λάκηνες
/ἐµπέλωρος emended by Schmidt, who takes it from ἐµπολή (et. uncertain, although probably related to
tέλωμα and κυλέω) + -ορος (ὁρμαῖ), cf. βαδάνωρος
(see in WL) etc. However, it is possible that ε
should be retained, for the order in the Lexicon
supports it, and ε could have come from o, as in
γέργυρα, or be due to vowel gradation./

éµpôria (Cf. ἐµπορός "one on a voyage", so "merchant".)
(M) IG 1421.3

éµprmnvnt (ἐµπρήσουσι fut. from ἐµπίµπρnvm) A 99 d i, 102 c
(H) I 145

éµproßda (ἐµπροσθε) A 3 d III, 95 I a (H) I 57,101

éµpuroς See ἐµκυρον

éµfanvës (M) IG 1432.25

éµfanvloßtnv (From ἐµfanvloßw) (M) IG 1432.13&37-8, SEG 972.3

éµfanvßw See ἐµfanvloßtnv, ἐμεφάνυζον, ἐμφανῖζον

éµfys illness (ἐµφυσάτι subj. from ἐµφυσάω, where α + η > η.)
A 24 b IV (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.6

éµwς (ἔµω. The ω probably developed through the influence
of the 2nd declension endings, as in ἐµω and ἐµώς, with the ε added through the influence of ἐµές, as
in ἐµως.) A 89 iii (T) Apollon. de Pron. p.95 b,
Kaibel p.187.13 (for quote see ἐµω in WL)

ev (From the old IE adverb *en, cf. Goth. in, Lat. en/in.)
Passim. See also ἐγ, ἐλ, ἐμ, ἐν, χεν, χην

ev (From IE *sem) A 88 a (L) IG 18 A 4. (M) IG 1433.6&12836

hén (ἐν) A 37 b, 88 a (H) I 136, II 34

ēv A 88 a (L) IG 952.9, SEG 492.3. (M) IG 1390.91,
REG 83 1970 Bull. 286 passim
hēna  (ἐνα) A 37 b i, 88 a  (H) I 54,157

ἐναγγελµῦν  ("offering to the dead", cf. ἄγος (A) in L&S.)  
(M) SEG 23 207.13

ἐναγγχος  ("just now, lately", cf. ἀγχω) (M) IG 1427.1 γ[χος]

ἐνακοσχίλα  A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 b i  (M) IG 1433.30

ἐνακοσιλιν  (ἐνακοσιλιν. For -κόσιλι forms see διακόσιλι in WL.)  
A 40 b, 72 a, 88 m  (L) IG 1146.10

ἐναντίλον  (From IE *ant- "opposite", cf. Lat. ante, Skt. ánti etc.)  
(L) IG 18 A 9 ἐναν[α][υ]τ[α]ν, cf. τάναντα

ἐναρ  Hesych. (c 2656)* A 39 εἰς τρόπην. Λάκωνες  
/Cf. Hesych. e 2683 ἐνας· εἰς τρόπην and ἐπ' ἐναρ in WL.  
L&S gives ἐνος-ν-ον, found only in oblique cases of the fem., with the meaning = εἰς τρόπην "the day  
after tomorrow" (the same pronominal root *eno is  
found in ἔκτυρος). The genitive ἐναρ is the  
equivalent of Attic ἐννης./

ἐναργεστέρω  (ἐναργεστέρω) A 74 a  (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I  
438.8

ἐναρφύλουν  (L) IG 1514.1 -ό[θ][υ][λον]

ἐναφχος  (From ἐναφχος "in office") (L) IG 931.36 -ου[ς]

ἐνάται  (ἐνάτη)* A 11 h  (M) IG 1379.25 τα[ν][η]

ẖένατον  (ἐνατου, the form with ἱ is secondary.) A 11 h, 37 b ii  
88 i  (L) SEG 696.1

ἐνατος  (From *ἐνατος, cf. Ion. ενατος, Arg. ἅνατος.)  
A 11 h, 88 i  See ἐνάται, ἱένατον, ἐνάτοι

ἐνάτοι  A 11 h, 88 i  (M) IG 1392.3

ἐναγαίος  (ἐναγαίου "in land, consisting of land") (L) IG 1208.13

ἐναγινόν  (ἐναγινόν) A 48 a i (M) IG 1390.126 gives τ[ι]ν γ΄ λόν,  
but SEG 23 434 quotes F. Sokolowski, Lois sacrées  
p.134, suggesting τ[ι]ν ἑγινόν, from ἑγινόν "nearest".  
Cf. τλόν in WL

ἐνδαµαία  (Dat. ἐνδαµαία)* (L) IG 4.19, 7.3 -δ[α][μα(υ)].  
(M) IG 1360.14 [ἐ]νδαµαί[αυ]

ἐνδεδαµηκώς  (ἐνδεδαµηκώς from ἐνδηµέω)* (M) SEG 974.11

ἐνδεδελωκότα  (ἐμβεβελωκότα from ἐμβελώω. By the general rule, the  
labiovelar g" gave a dental before a front vowel, as  
here. But note that in this root, before τ, the  
labiovelar regularly gave β in most dialects, as in  
βΩγ, the form which was usually retained in its  
derivatives - see Buck p.61.68.1.) A 47 a  (H) I 120
(ένδεκα "one and ten"). A 69 a I, 88 k (M) IG 1433.17. Cf. also (H) δέκα ἑν

ένδεκαδεκάχορ

Hesych. (ε 2755) A 39 ἐνδέκας τι φασκαλώου ("bag"). [Λάκωνες].

/Schmidt suggests ἐν δὲ καδύκα(χ)ορ (καδύκας = φασκαλών, cf. καδύκας), and takes Λάκωνες from ἐνδεκαχότε (see in WL). Latte reads ἐνδεκαδεκάχον from cod. S, with a and v uncertain, but he suggests ἐνδεκαδεκάχορ "which holds eleven". For this he is assuming -δοξος from δέχομαι as in μηλοδόξος, but there are no other similar 'capacity' words./

ένδεκάτω

A 88 k (M) IG 1390.11

[[[ένδελεχέτε]]]

Hesych. (ε 2757) κακάδεξελ [[Λάκωνες]]

/Καίβελ, Schmidt, Latte etc. take Λάκει with ἐνδεκαδεκάχορ (in WL). (ένδελεχέτε is a widespread word for "continual")/

ένδεξεμένου

(From ἐνδέχομαι) (L) IG 1336.9 [ένδ]εχ-

ένδημεω

See ἐνδεξήμηκας

ένδημια

See ἐνδεχόμαι

ένδηλαταμένοις

(From ἐνδηλατάμαι) A 24 c III (L) IG 6.4 -τ[ωμένους]

ένδικου

(M) SEG 23 220 b 7

ένδικον

("place of sojourn in the open air", a poetic word.) (L) IG 730.14

έν Δριώνας

Hesych. (ε 2823) δρόμος παρέθηκεν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι

/Ενδριώνας and Λακεδαίμονι in cod. H. Cf. Δρωσδύνες (in WL), but the word is unexplained. Suggested origins include δρός, glossed as δύναμις by Hesychius, or δρός "copse", or it could even be δρός if there was an ι/ο variation - see my A 20 c. The -ων in ἐν Δριώνας could represent an -ων place ending, as in Heraclean τοιρίωνας (see my A 114 e), but as -ων occurs in Δρωσδύνες too, this is less likely. There are two other glosses with similar explanations, 

Διονυσιόδος (in WL) and τ 1477 τριάλαξεν ἀγών παρέθνων δρόμου. The latter is a very similar word, taking into account a possible τ/ό variation - see my A 45 a, and a ύ/λ one - see my A 50 b ii. See also Wide p.241. /

ένηδοθαλς

(ένηδοθαλς from ἐνηδῶ) A 4 a, 9, 24 c III, 37 b i, 38 a i (L) IG 213.15&208&278&336&68&76&83892

ένεγκόντω

(ένενχότων 3rd pl. imperat. from φέρω.) A 101 a (L) IG 26.16
évēvka
(The origin is obscure. Possibly *ēvēvka > Att. évēvka, Ion. etēvka (from év "one" or év, aspirated by ἡ) + a 2nd element related to (f)ēxōν "willing"?). But the Myc. form is thought to be e-ne-ka. For further discussion see Chantraine.) A 11 h (L) IG 466.5, 472.4, 491.7, 501.3, 525.7, 534.6, 543.15, 549.8, 565.6, 566.5, 586.10, 587.9, 599.10, 608.12 [ēv]ēvka, 954.4 [ēv]ēvka, 955.4, 1144.7, SEG 803.11 [ēv]ēv-, SEG 2 164. (M) SEG 986.5 [ēv]ēv[ka]. See also etēvken', etēvka, etēvken, évēvken

évēvken
A 11 h (L) IG 469.6, 477.7 [ēv]ē-, 480.6, 488.8, 513.3 et[ēv]ēn, 515.8, 517 (SEG 791) 8, 527.5, 546.4, 556.14, 560.6, 581.6, 595.4 [ēv]ē-, 600.9, 601.12, 606.6, 652.3, 931.26, 957 a 4 & b 4, 1178.5, 1246.6, p. XIII 114 and XIV 24, SEG 470.14 [ēvēv]ēn, SEG 761.4, 762.4. (M) IG 1353.4, 1395.4, 1428.19, 1432.19, 1453.3, 1457.3, p. XVII 74&89, SEG 974.28, SEG 23 208.21&25-6, 211.4, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321

évēvēxelron
(= évēvēxelron "travelling allowance for θεώροι who announce a sacred truce") A 11 e IV (M) SEG 12 371.17

évexolάφη
(From évexolάττω. The IE root is *kōλ-, cf. Lith. kalū "hammer, forge", Ch. Sl. klati, so it is related to Greek κλάω, κόλος "docked" etc.) (M) IG 1431.19&21

évexēptη
(From évexēptw) (M) IG 1431.12&14

évexōfamēzs
(évexōfamēzn from évexēptw, although apparently the ς is never shown and there are no similar verbs in the inscription, so the reading must be considered dubious.) A 99 c (M) IG 1405.5 évexōfamēzs &6 [ēv]ēxōfamēzs[ς] &10 [ēv]ēxōfamēzs[ς] &18 [ēvēv]ēxōfamēzs[ς]

évexēkounta
(The origin of this word has been a matter of dispute and O. Szemerényi, Syncope 107-118, discusses it in detail. He takes it from the same original IE root as "nine", i.e. *new-, which, with a prothetic vowel, would normally have given *ēneu-. But for "90", this was influenced by the base form of "nine", *ēneFa, to give *ēneFa-, to which was added -ήkounta, as in πεντήκοντα. From the resulting *ēneFeakhounta, by assimilation and loss of the 2nd e, there arose *ēneFēkounta.) A 88 1 (M) IG 1433.34&45. Cf. foll.

hēnevēkounta
(évēvēkounta) A 37 b ii, 88 1 (H) I 36, II 41. Cf. above

ēνεστακότες
(ēνέστακότες from ēνύστημι)* (L) IG 932.16

ēνέστω
(From ēνύστημι) (M) IG 1379.21

*ēνεστῶτες
( " " ) This is a conjecture given in SEG 13 258 for IG 1208.7 [ēνέστω]τες
ένετύχουμεν  (From ἐνυγχάνω) (M) IG 1361.7
ένετύχους  (ένετύχους from ἐνυγχάνω) A 99 c (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80
ένέτυχον  (From ἐνυγχάνω) (L) IG 1146.28
ένεύχομαι  (L) IG 1208.50
ένεφάνυςον  (From εὐφανύςω) (M) IG p. XI 1178126 -δ[νυςον]
ένεχυρα  ("pledges, securities", cf. ἕχυρος "solid, sure", probably from IE *segh-.) (L) IG 15.2 [ἐν]έχ- &3 [ἐνέχ]-
ένηβαμ  See ένθεβομέας
ένθα  (From ἐν- the old adverbial ending -θα-) A 95 I a (L) IG 822.7, SEG 26 456.16
ένθηδε  A 95 I a (L) IG 238 add. 5 [ἐνθήδε]ς, 731.2, 922.2, 1186.7, 1264.6 -δ[δέ]. (M) IG 1368.4, 1494.1, SEG 966.1
ένθοςα  (ἐλθοὺςα from ἑρχομαι) A 50 b i, 108 Alc. 1.73
ένς  (Ep. ἐν cf. Leon. A.P. VII 665 etc.) (L) SEG 26 456.4
έως  A 88 a (L) IG 19.13
ένλαυσον (M) IG 1429.8 [ένλαυσον]
ένλαυτος  A 40 c Suid. Adler IV 149.1, p 1768 s.v. πλήρος- σι γὰρ Δάκωνες τὰ παρὰ μέλλοντα εἰς τὸ οὐ τρέχουσιν, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ τῶν εἰς τὸ σ' ἐνλαυτος, ἐνλαυτος, ἐνλαυτος λέγουσιν, ὑπόπνευμα διδόντες τῷ κράτῳ τ' πλούτος, πλούτος, πλούτος- τὸ δὲ πλήρος πλήρος λέγουσιν. ὥστε οὐ παρὰ μέλλοντα. Similar in EM 156.17 ff. and cf. Herodian Gr. i 124.17
ένλαυτος (L) IG 732.1 ἐ[νλαυτοτς]
ένλαυτον  (L) IG 20 a, 26.447, 273.6, 283.4, 1145.31 [ἐνλαυτο-], SEG 492.12, 594.3. (M) IG 1379.17, 1390.73&93&126, 1427.11, SEG 23 206.19, 207.5
ένλαυτος (The first part comes from IE *eno-, cf. the forms δένους, τετράδενος, ἐπτάδενος etc., and note also Hesych. ε 3257 ἐνός· ἐνλαυτός. The rest of the word is unexplained.) See ἐνλαυτός, -αυτόν, -αυτοῦς, -αυτῷ, -αυτόν, and cf. also ἐνλάυτος
ένλαυτος  (L) IG 1188.5 -τού[ς]
ένλαυτωι  (L) IG 931.31 ἐν[λαυτωι], 965.18, 1146.8 [ἐνε- 8912815&32837. (M) IG 1379.30, SEG 23 207.13
ένιαυτέων  (L) IG 728.13
ένικα  (From νικάω) (L) IG 678.4, 1568.4 (Olympia)
ένικανε  (ένικησε from νικάω)* A 38 a i  (L) IG 213.6&35
ένικασαν  (ένικησαν from νικάω)* (L) IG 931.18
ένικε  (ένικε from νικάω, where α + ε > η.) A 4 a, 24 b I
&62&67&71&73&75&79&80&82&86&91
ένικησαν  (From νικάω) (L) SEG 493.3
ένικον  (ένικων from νικάω) A 9, 24 c III (L) IG 213.38
ένικσαν  See ἐτύπσαν
ένικησμα  See ἐνεσταξότες, ἐνέστω, ἐνεστώτες
ένικρεθευτής  (έγκρεθευτής from ἐγκρέθη) A 48 a i  (L) IG 20 A 4
ένικτησαν  (έγκτησαν) A 48 a i  (L) IG 965.9-10, 1336.15, 1312.8
ένικτησες  (έγκτησες) A 48 a i  (L) IG 1145.41 ἐν[κτήσες]
ένικμωλογράφοι  (έγκμωλογράφωι) A 48 a i  (L) SEG 838.7
ένιελεκτοντες  (έλλεικοντες from ἐλλείκω) A 70 a ii  (L) IG 1146.5
ένιελεκτών  (έλλεικων from ἐλλείκω) A 70 a ii  (L) SEG 2 60.8
-λ[είκων]. (M) SEG 23 205.8
έννε'  (έννεά) A 69 a I, 88 i  (M) IG 1433.13
έννέα  (This word is discussed in detail by O. Szemerényi,
Syncope p.107-118. Armenian has inn and Greek starts
έννεα, but all the other languages have initial n, e.g.
Lat. novem, nonus, nonaginta etc. So Szemerényi takes
an original IE *negh, *newn and *newn, understanding the initial c as a prothetic vowel, a
Greek innovation which was already present in Myc.
times, cf. enewo(pes). *έννεα > *έννεα by
doubling of the v, which contrasts with the derivational
forms in *ένυνα-. In the ordinal *έννενος was
transformed under the influence of *δέκανος or
δέκανα το *έννεας, and for "90" *έννενεκνοντα >
*έννενεκνοντα. A 25 a I, 88 i
(L) IG 1 A 4 [έννεa], 1346.8. (M) IG 1433.3&5&8&12
&30&35&38&47. See also άννε', έννέα

έννέα  (έννεά - the form with h is secondary.) A 25 a I,
37 b ii, 88 i  (H) II 17,36,39,47,82

ηεννέα  (έννέά - the form with h is secondary.) A 25 a I,
37 b ii, 88 i  (H) II 17,36,39,47,82


έννήσχιλον

Hesych. (e 3206) A 25 a III ύποδήματα λακωνικῶν ἐφήβων
/έννήσχιλον H.I. Vogtius, cf. e 5571 ἐπτυσχλον. 
ἀνδρευον ὑπόδημα and u 827 ὑπόλοι ἀγκύλαι ("sandal thong"), βρόχοι ("slip knot"), ὀδε ἰμες ὑπάλυους τῶν ὑπόδηματων κτλ. 
έννι- comes from ἐννη, the Doric form of ἐννέα. /

έννυμι

(From *Fεο-ون-υ-μι. The Attic ῶν- is unusual, 
cf. Ion. εἶνυμι. Cf. also ημένα in WL and Lat. vestis.)
See οεςαμενα, ημενα

ένόσπια

Athen. xiv 630 F reads πολεμικὸς δ' εἰσὶν οἱ λάκωνες, 
δι καὶ οἱ υόλ τὰ ἐμβατηρία μελί ἀναλάμβανουσιν, 
ἀπερ καὶ ένόσπια καλεται.

ένδος

A 88 a (L) IG 458.3, p. VIII 87

Ηενδος

(ένδος) A 37 b, 88 a (H) II 111 [Ηενδος]

ένχυρον

(έμυχρον) A 48 a ii (L) IG 821.5

ένσειςτος

(ένσειςτος) A 7 (L) IG 65.26, 89.5, 128.14, 149.3, 
1506.4, SEG 533 II b 1 [ένσειςτο], 550.13 -το[ν]

ένσειςτος

(ένσειςτος) A 7 (L) SEG 598 (IG 151) 3

ένσιτον

(L) IG 116.13 ἐν[σιτον], 1507.3 [ἐν]σι[τον]

έσιτος

(The ἐσιτος (cf. σιτος) were appended to lists of 
magistrates, to the ἐξοροι (IG 53), to the νομο-
φύλαις (IG 65) or to the ἄγορανοι (IG 129), and 
their numbers varied from 1 to 3. Whether they were 
the same as the σύσιτου is not certain, nor exactly 
what the position involved. It was probably an 
honorary office, one entitling the holder to join 
the φιλότον of certain magistrates, possibly the 
reward for services given in a previous year. Le 
Bas-Foucart, Explic. 168 b suggests it was "those 
who, after the tenure of office, had by their services 
won the privilege of taking their meals with the 
magistrates of the college to which they had belonged 
during the previous year".) (L) IG 53.35, 64.14, 71 
II 18, 129.4. See also ἐνσειτος, ἐνσιτος, ἐνσιτος. 
(See SMC p. 13)

έν Τάραντι

Hesych. (ε 3320) [εν τόσωι] ἐν πόλει τῆς Εικελάς. 
[[κατ]] εἴσορχουτα (Kaiibel p.207.106)
/Cod. H has ώτοραντον. Latte says "Εικελά προ 
Magna Graecia ex usu Byzantino", for it certainly was 
"πόλις 'Ιταλίας" -- see Steph. Byz. 603.1 etc./

έντασσων

(οδσι from ειωι. It is part of the athematic form 
έντες, with the dat. pl. ending from *δοσι (cf. Skt. 
satsu.).) A 34.21, 71 b, 76 b, 113 g (H) I 104

ένταθα

(ένθα + αὐτά > ἐνθαύτα > ἐνταθα by metathesis.)
A 95 I a (M) IG 1370.18
The text appears to be discussing various Greek linguistic forms, particularly adverbs and their spellings. It references works by Hesychius, Buck, and others, and includes references to specific pages in the works of these authors. The text also makes comparisons with Latin and Sanskrit forms, and discusses the implications of these comparisons for understanding Greek grammar. The text is highly technical and requires a good understanding of Greek and comparative linguistics.
+[ἐνυφ]ασάθο (This is a conjecture "let them weave in", the middle aorist imperative from ἐνυφᾶ = ἐνυφάσω. But it could equally be [ἀκο]ηασάθο or [ἐκφ]ασάθο, see Beattie, CQ 1951 p.56.) A 9, 101 a, 111 h (L) SEG 475 a (IG 722) 2

ἐνφανιζόντων (ἐμφανιζόντων from ἐμφανίζω) A 48 a ii (L) IG 8.6

ἐγχαρέουσιν (ἐγχαρέουσι from ἐγχαρέω) A 48 a i (L) SEG 923.40

ἐγχειρισθέντων (ἐγχειρισθέντων from ἐγχειρίζω) A 48 a i (M) IG 1427.5. Cf. foll.

ἐγχειρισθέεσσα (ἐγχειρισθέεσσα from ἐγχειρίζω) A 48 a i (L) IG 26.6. Cf. above

ἐνωμοτάρχης See ἐνωμοτάρχη in WL, especially the quote from EM. See also e.g. Xen. RL XI 8, XIII 9; Ba 223.8

ἐνωμόταρχος (Cf. ἐνωμοτάρχη) See Xen. RL XI 446; Thuc. V 66.3


ἐξ (This occurs before vowels, where ἐξ is found before consonants) A 70 d (L) IG 455.11, 1114.13, P. VIII 87, p. XIII 142, SEG 475.4, 634 (IG 177) 5, 923.16, 949.13, SEG 2 60.2 ἐ(ξ), SEG 22 308.5. (M) IG 1390.93 ἐ(ξ) &130. (H) I 108. A1c. 1.90

ἐξ (For ἐξελεύθερος, so retains ἐ form even before consonants e.g. ἐξ II. IG 209.22.) (L) IG 209.22&31&33, 212.46&58, 1038.1

ἐξ (IE *sweks > *hče > ἐՔ > ἐՔ > ἐξ, cf. Lat. sex, Skt. sās; Goth. sāhs etc.) A 88 f (L) IG 816.4, 1208.39. (M) IG 1359.3, 1433.28&82&83&36&37&38&40 a (see add.) &42&43. See also ἐξ, ἐՔ

Ῥἐξ (ἐξ, this Heraclean form is also found in Cret. and Delph.) A 35 b, 88 f (H) I 20,42,143, II 34,40,50, 55,59,77,79,84,91,92,97

ἐξάγη (ἐξάγη subj. from ἐξάγω) A 106 a (M) IG 1421.7 (according to Buck p.119.149 — IG gives ἐξάγη)

ἐξαγόντος (ἐξάγουσι pple from ἐξάγω) A 77 (L) IG 1111.33 ἐ[ἑ]άγα-, 1336.14

ἐξάγω See ἐξάγη, ἐξαγόντος and see also foll.
έξάγω χωλόν
τραγύλου
Hesych. (c 3502) παλιότερος εξόδος παρά Ταραντύνους
/"Έξαγω χωλον Η:Musurus, τραγύλου Η:Salmasius."

((έξαιρέταρ))
Hesych. (c 3514)* Α 39 ἄρκαγη, ἢ ἄρκας ὁ πρὸς τὰ
ἀντλήματα ("bucket for draining water")
Rhotacism suggests a Lac. or Elean origin./

έξαιρέτους
(L) SEG 922.18

έξαιρε
See έξέληται

έξαιρησάμενοι
(From έξαιτέω) (L) IG 1146.15

φεζαχάτταλ
(έξαχώσια) Α 35 b, 40 b, 88 m (Η) I 19

έξαχτιοι
(έξαχώσιοι) Α 40 b, 88 m (L) Schw. 19.9

φεζαχαττών
(έξαχοσών) Α 35 b, 40 b, 88 m (Η) II 41,56,62,71

έξαχωσχίλια
A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (L) IG 1208.33&35
[έξ]. Cf. foll.

έξαχωσχίλιας
A 11 e V, 13 a, 88 m, 95 I b i (M) IG 1390.53. Cf.
above

έξαχσουλ
(Cf. διαχάσσου) Α 40 b, 88 m See φεζαχάτταλ,
έξαχτιοι, φεζαχαττών

έξαναλώσει
(From έξαναλάσω) (L) IG 364.9 ε[ξ][α][ν][α][λ]ώσει

έξαπεστάλκεναι
(From έξαποστέλλω) (L) SEG 472.7 -κεν[α]λ] (but IG 14
reads έξαπεστάλκεν instead)

έξαπόνης
(Its origin is obscure, but it may be related to
έξαψφυς.) (L) IG 728.6

έξαπορομέναν
(έξαπορομένην from έξαπορέω) (L) IG 1145.29
[έξαπορομ]μ-

έξαποστέλλαν
(From έξαποστέλλω) (L) SEG 468.1 [έξ]αποστελ[τε][ξ][α][υ]

έξαποστέλλω
See έξαπεστάλκεναι, έξαποστέλλαι

έξαρπυμενέν
(From έξαρπυμένα) (M) IG 1390.93

έξαχαλκον
("coins of 6 χαλκοί in value") (M) IG 1433.29

έξαγόνιος
(έχγόνιος) Α 70 d (L) IG 1114.27

έξαξαλεν
(έξαξαλε from έξαξαλλω) Α 71 b (L) IG 16.7

έξεδρα
("arcade") (L) SEG 22 305.2 -δ[ρα]

έξει
(From έξω) (L) IG 20 A 7


**έξετ**  
Hesych. (ε 3646) A 94 a ἐξομ. Αὔξωνες  
/έ-ετ is a West Greek adverbial ending for place  
"where", the equivalent of Attic -ου, see Schwyz  
er I 549 and Buck p. 105.133.5./

**ηέξετ**  
(έετοι fut. from ἐξω) A 37 b i, 102 b (H) I 130

**έξειλέω**  
See έγκήληλήστωντι

**έξειμω**  
See έξείμη

**έξειν**  
(From ἐξω) (M) IG 1390.3827892

**ρέξδουντα**  
(έξδουντα) A 4 a, 35 b, 88 1 (L) IG 1 A 21 -ε[κοντα]

**έξελεγχείς**  
(From ἐξελέγχω) (L) SEG 923.14 -ε[γ]χείς

**+έξελ' ἐμένα**  
Hesych. (ε 3822) A 69 a I χορεύς ομο. Αὔξωνες  
/Cod. H has ἐξεχείμεναι. For a discussion of this  
gloss see Latte p. 810. Early suggestions included  
έξεχ' ἐμοῦνη (the genitive pronoun with the suffix  
-υνη, and with ἐξέχα for ἐξωθά), or perhaps the  
second part involved the accusative pronoun ἐμοῦνη,  
again with the suffix -υνη. Schwyz, GG I 606.4,  
tried ἔξεχε μενε, while other more recent attempts also  
include parts of ἐξέχευν. Latte rejects this  
because it has no idea of drawing away and it cannot  
be used transitively. He tries ἔξείς (in spite of  
the order in the Lexicon), with an accusative noun ἐμένα,  
cf. Mod. Gr. ἐμένα, or ἐμένη, cf. ὑ-νε. But all these  
are nothing more than conjectures; the word remains  
unexplained./

**έξεληται**  
(Subj. from ἐξαιρέω) (M) IG 1421.3

**έξεπόλον**  
(έξεπόλον from ἐξπολέω, where ε + ο > ο before  
final ν - see Buck p. 40.42.5 d.) A 25 c IV (H) II 19

**έξεσα**  
Hesych. (ε 3765) A 8 b, 42, 95 I a ἐξωθέν. Αὔξωνες  
/έξεσας H: Hemsterhuis, cf. ἐντεσα in WL. The σ  
represents θ, and the preceding ε may have come  
from ο. M. Lejeune, Les Adverbes Grecs en -θεν  
p. 329, also notes the similar form of ε 3959 ἐξουθά.  
έκτός./

**έξεστι**  
See ἐξεστω, ἐξήμενεν, ἐστι

**έξεστω**  
(From ἐξεστι) (L) IG 1146.50, SEG 923.17&32. (M) IG  
1390.83-4, 1432.17

**έξεχεμεναν**  
See ἐξελ' ἐμένα

**έξηπτης**  
(L) IG 554.14

**έξηκοντα**  
(=κοντα as in ἐξομηκοντα etc.) A 88 1 (L) IG 1146.  
10, 1235.1. (M) IG 1433.6&30. See also ἐξέκοντα,  
ἐξηκοντα
(ἐξήκοντα - see ἐξ in WL.) A 35 b, 88 1 (H) II 36,53, 59,67,76,78,85,89,102

(ἐξηκονταετή) A 24 b I, 25 a III, 79 b, 88 1 (L) IG 578.11

(ἐξηκοστοῦ) A 88 1 (M) IG 1359.2

Hesych. (c 3848) A 39 ἐβλεπε. Λάκωνες

/Schmidt reads ἐξηλήμβωρ. He notes the possible

connection with Ἡ 1395 ἢδορος· ὀφθαλμος·, but this is

not certain and the word remains unexplained./

(ἐξημεν) (ἐξεστεν from ἐξέστη) A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f

(H) I 152

Hesych. (c 3871) ἔδοξακάνηται. Λάκωνες

/Schmidt tried to relate this to ἔξαρξας, but improbably.

Meineke, followed by Latte, suggested ἔξεπτετρώται,

in which case Λακ. would not belong here. But this is

not certain./

(This must be related to ἔχω. It is apparently gen.

in form, in contrast to Doric ἐκαν (accent unknown),

an acc. An original noun *ἐκα or adj. *ἐκές have

been suggested, but these take no account of Homeric

ἔκές, and cf. also Hesych. ἔκεια· τὰ ἔκες.)

(L) IG 71 III 35, 254.4, 666.4 [ἔ]ΧΗ(ς)

(From ἐξεμιμι) (L) SEG 923.23

See ἡ ἔμιμι

(ἐξοδιαζώτω) (ἐξοδιαζότων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐξοδιάζω.)

A 101 a (M) IG 1390.55 -ντιω[ω]

See ἐξοδιαζώτω, ἐπαζάντω, ἐπαζάντων, ἐπαζέι, ἐπαζήμεν, ἐξωδιάζει

(ἐξοδιαζάντω) (ἐξοδιαζάντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐξοδιάζω.) A 101 a

(M) IG 1390.52

(From ἐξοδιάζω) (L) IG 1178.8-9

(ἐξοδιάζω) subj. from ἐξοδιάζω) A 106 b (M) IG 1390.62

(ἐξοδιαζήμεν) (ἐξοδιαζημέναι from ἐξοδιάζω) A 109 b iii (M) IG

1432.20

(L) IG 1114.12, 1144.6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 13.
(M) IG 1390.50, SEG 23 207.12

(L) IG 1114.14. See also ἐξοδον

(From ἐχω) (L) IG p. VIII 91
**heòdotiv**  
(εξουσί fut. from ἐχω) A 37 b i, 99 d i, 102 c  
(H) I 120

**εξορκίζετιν**  
(From εξορκίζω) (M) IG 1390.5

**εξουσία**  
(Developed from the pple of εὐμε) See εξουσίαν, -άς

**εξουσίαν**  
(L) IG 19.13, 1144.29. (M) IG 1390.26

**εξουσίας**  
(L) IG 374.7 -ου[σάς], 691.3 [έ]ξ-, 1238.14, 1239.7, 1240.8, SEG 922.12. (M) IG 1361.6&17, 1449.5 -τά[ς], 1450.8

**εξουσίν**  
(εξουσί from ἐχω) A 71 b (L) IG 21 col. II 7

**εξοχα**  
(Adverb) (L) IG 724.4

**εξοχον**  
Alc. 1.7

**εξοχος**  
(From the same root as ἐχω, but with an o vocalism, i.e. from *sogχ-. ) See εξοχον, and also the adv. εξοχα

**εξοχότερος**  
(L) SEG 13 261.4 εξ[ο]χ-

**εξωβάδια**  
Hesych. (c 3985) A 34.35, 35 c, 45 a ἑνώτια. Ἀδίκωνες /i.e. εξωβάδια with β < γ. It comes from the same root as οῦς - see in WL. Szemerényi would take it from *οψατά, in which case the long ω would have to be explained, perhaps by analogy with ἑνώτιον. But Beekes prefers the laryngeal root *οςους-, but with a long vowel. For the ι/τ variation cf. Attic ἑνόδον, which is the equivalent of ἑνώτιον. See also Schwyzer GG I 520./

**εξωδύασεν**  
(εξωδύασε from εξοδύαζω) A 71 b (L) IG 1167.11

**εολκα**  
(From the root *εύλ-, as is εἰλων. This is a perfect form *(F)ε(γολκα) See έολκεν, ολκας

**+εολκεν**  
(εολκε from εολκα) A 71 b Alc. 5 fr. 2 col. 1.17 from P.Oxy. Commentarii Fragmenta 2390 (The reading is dubious, but Lobel suggests εο[λ]κεν on page 54.)

**ἐν**  
(ἐν from εύμε) A 9, 25 c VIII, 34.21, 113 g  
(L) IG 1120.5

**ἐνέντες**  
(From εύμε) A 25 c II iii, 34.21, 113 g (M) SEG 12 371.7

**ἐνορτα**  
(ἐνορτα - the et. is uncertain, but it may be related to ἐπανος or Hesych. ἐνορτων.)* Alc. 56.2 from Athen. XI 499 A. Cf. foll.

**ἐνορτατες**  
(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7. Cf. above
έπαγγελματο
(From ἐπαγγέλλω) (M) SEG 12 371.19

έπαγγέλματο
(""") (L) IG 962.10 -α[το]

έπαγγέλλωντι
(ἐπαγγέλλουσι from ἐπαγγέλλω) A 99 d i (M) SEG 12 371.9

έπαγγέλλωντος
(ἐπαγγέλλουσι from ἐπαγγέλλω) A 77 (M) IG p. XI 143&145

έπαγγέλλω
See ἐπαγγελματο, -αγγελματο, -αγγέλλωντι, -αγγελλόντος, αγγελλαμένους, αγγελλαμένων,
-αγγελματο, -αγγέλλεται, -αγγελλομένος

έπάγω
See ἐπάξαμες

έπαθλα
See κατ' ἐπάθλα
(L) IG 18 A 8 -αθλ[α], 257.5

έπάθυλα
Athen. iiv 140 C-D has ἄκλων δ' οὐ λέγουσιν οί
λάκνους τὴν μετὰ τὸ δεξιόν μοτραν, ἀλλ' οὐδὲ τὰ
dιδόμενα τοῖς φυλάταις μετὰ τὸ δεξιόν· ἄρτος γὰρ ἐστὶ
καὶ χρᾶς. ἀλλ' ἐπάθυλα μὲν λέγεται ταῦτα, δόντα οὖν
ἐπιχορηγήματα τοῦ συντεταγμένου τοῖς φυλάταις ἄκλων·
παρὰ γὰρ τοῦτο οἷμαι τὴν φωνὴν πεποιηθάναι. καὶ ἐστὶν
ἡ παρασκευὴ τῶν λεγομένων ἐπάθυλων οὐχ ἄλλος, καθάπερ
ὁ Πολέμων ὑπεξήνευν, ἀλλὰ διήτη· ἦν μὲν γὰρ τοῖς
παῖσι παρέχουσι, πάνι τῆς ἑδυκολός ἐστὶ καὶ ἐυτελής.
Ἀξίωτα γὰρ ἐστὶν ἐκλαίων δεδεμένα, ἃ φησι Νυκσλῆς
ὁ Λάκων (J III B 587.1) κατέπευσαν αὐτοῦ μετὰ τὸ δεξιόν
ἐν φύλλοις ὀδύνης, παρὸ καὶ καματοῦσα μὲν προσαγορε-
eυσθῶς τὰ φύλλα, κτλ. and at E-F 'Ο δὲ Μόλπις (J III
B 590.2) καὶ ματτυρὴν φησὶ προσαγορεύεθαι τὰ ἐπάθυλα.
περὶ δὲ τῶν ἐπάθυλων Περσαίοι ἐν την Λακωνικῃ πολιτείαν
(J III B 584 F 2) οὕτως γράφει: "καὶ εὐθὺς τοὺς μὲν
εὐτυχοὺς ζημιοῦ εἰς ἐπάθυλα· ταῦτα δὲ ἐστὶν μετὰ
dεξιόν τραγήματα· τοῖς δ' ἄποροις ἐκτάττει κάλαμον
᾿εἰς στεβάδα ἡ φύλλα ὀδύνης φέρειν, ὅτες ἔχουσι τὰ ἐπάθυλα
κάτεπευσαν μετὰ δεξιόν· γίνεται γὰρ ἄλοιπα ἐλαίων
ἔρρομένα· τὸ δ' ἄλοιπον ὄστρεον πολύτευν τὸ τοῦτο ὑπὸ
συνώσταται μυκρον. καὶ γὰρ ὄντων δὲι πρῶτον κατακεκλέθα
δὲ εὔτερον ἂν ἔβη τοῦ σκυμπόδου καθῆθαν, πάντα
tοιαύτα πολυδαποῦς εἰς ἐπάθυλα." (cf. ἄκλων in WL).
Cf. also 141 C-E (quoting Dicaearchus FHG ii 242,
Sphaerus FHG iiii 20 and Molpis J III B 590.2)

έπαυκλεία
(Cf. above) See Athen. xiv 664 E (Molpis J III B 590.2)

έπαυνετ
(From ἐπαυνέω) Alc. 1.81
éπαυνέων (From éπαυνέω) (M) IG 1432.41, SEG 23 207.36

éπαυνέσαι ( " " ) (L) IG 4.19, 7.2 -αυ[νέσαι], 26.8&17, 931.25, 935.7 -ν[έσαι], 936.8 -αυ[νέσαι], 952.11 -ν[έσαι] &14 -νέ[σαι], 1114.23 -αυ[νέσαι], 1146.41, 1523.5, SEG 468.4, 948 (IG 1331) 4. (M) IG 1360.13, 1432.14 -νε[σαι] &42, SEG 974.15, SEG 23 207.37, 208.15

éπαυνέω (A deriv. of αὐνος, but its et. is uncertain.) See éπαυνετ, -νέων, -νέσαι, -νην, -νω, -νουντας, -νον, éπαυνεσαι

éπαυνήν (éπαυνέων from éπαυνέω, where ε + η > η.) A 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i Alc. 1.43

éπαυνώ (éπαυνέω) A 3 b, 25 c VIII Ar. Lys. 198

éπαυνος (M) IG 1370.3

éπαυνος
See éπαυνεσαι, éπαυνέω

éπαυνόντας (From éπαυνέω) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.37 [έπα]ν- 

éπαυνόντας (L) IG 1524.39

éπαυνών (From éπαυνέω) (L) SEG 922.17

έπάκο (έπακο/έπηκα - dual from éπηκοος)* A 9, 28 d I, 84 (L) IG 1228.7, 1229.6 -άκο, 1231.9

έπάκος (As above, but with ε, the 3rd declension ending, as is found frequently in -οος nouns - see Buck p.270 No. 73 note.)* A 28 b III, 84 (L) IG 1232.10

έπακος
See Alc. SLG 3.3

έπακο (Cf. éπάκο) * A 28 d II, 84 (L) IG 1230.6

έπάκο (Cf. éπάκο in WL)* A 28 d I, 84 (L) IG 1233.4

έπαλε (έπηλε from πάλλω) A 65 from Schol. A (Bk p.22 has ἐπάλεν), D. Gen. (p.9 Nicole has ἐπάλαν), Hom. Il. i 222. (almost the same in Cramer iv 409.14 and An. Matranga 409.23, but both have ἐπάλαε).


έπαλω ξη (έπαλω ξη from παυωκέω "possess" (see in WL). Here ε + ε > η.) A 24 c III, 25 b I iii, 112 f (H) I 14
έπανκασάτωσαν (έπαναγκασάντων from ἐπαναγκάζω) A 48 a i, 101 b
(L) SEG 923.30. Cf. foll.

έπαναγκάσουσι (έπαναγκάσουσώ from ἐπαναγκάζω) A 48 a i
(L) SEG 923.31. Cf. above

έπανεγελμένους (έπανεγελμένους from ἐπαγγέλλω) A 48 a i
(M) SEG 23 203.9 -μένους

έπανεγελμένων (έπανεγελμένων from ἐπαγγέλλω) A 48 a i
(M) SEG 23 203.5

έπανεγελάτου (έπανεγελάτο from ἐπαγγέλλω) A 48 a i
(L) IG 1145.29

έπανεγελάτων (In IG 1208.28, but see ε[ῖσα]νυγελάτων)

έπανέγελλεταν (έπανεγέλλεταν from ἐπαγγέλλω) A 48 a i
(M) SEG 974.23

έπανεγελλομένους (έπανεγελλομένους from ἐπαγγέλλω) A 48 a i
(M) SEG 23 207.9&37-8 -αλ[λο]μένους

έπανελχόμενος (έπανερχόμενος from ἐπανέρχομαι) A 48 a
(L) IG 816.10

έπανθετες (From ἐπανθέω) Alc. 1.53

έπανορθώτης ("corrector", a title found elsewhere too, at
Epidaurus etc.) (L) IG 541.21 -θής

έπανω A 94 f (M) IG 1379.33, 1390.59

έπάσαμεν (έπασάμεν from ἐπαγω) A 99 c, 104 c ii
(H) I 78, II 28

έπαρκέσσαι (Ep. aor. infin. of ἐπαρκέω) (L) IG 730.18

έπαρχεύαι (έπαρχεύαι) A 6 c (M) SEG 23 206.9

έπαρχεύεις (έπαρχεύεις) (L) IG 533.11, 1172.11 [έπαρχεύεις]

έπαρχεύεις [...] ("province") (L) IG 1503.1. See also ἐπαρχεύεις, -εύεις

έπαρχον (M) IG p. XVII 77

έπαρχος ("commander of province") See ἐπαρχον, -ἀρχος, -ἀρχων

έπάρχος (L) IG 538.10 [ἐπ']-

έπαρχων (L) IG 538.7

+[έπαρ]ασσός (A conjecture from ἐπαράω "touch on the surface, touch
lightly"). See έπαρατός

έπεθαν (έπέθησαν from ἐπιθαύνω,) A 99 e Alc. 1.91
ἐπεγγελέων (From ἐπεγγελέω) A 24 c III (L) IG 727.11

ἐπεγράφη (From ἐπιγράφῃ) (M) IG 1431.8 -φ[η] & 29 [ἐπεγράφῃ]δ- & 34 [ἐπεγράφῃ]ε- & 36 & 37

ἐπεγράφαντο (From ἐπιγράφᾳ) (M) IG 1433.16

ἐπεδαφιλεύσατο (From ἐπιδαφιλεύσατο "be abundant, abound".) (M) SEG 23 206.15

ἐπεδεύξατο (From ἐπιδεύξιμοι) (L) IG 530.6

ἐπεδεύξατο (From ἐπιδέχομαι) (L) SEG 679.3 -δέξ[ατο]

ἐπεδήμησεν (ἐπεδήμησε from ἐπιδήμησι) A 71 b (L) IG 32 A 10 SEG 492.6 & 9

ἐπεί A 94 j (L) IG 5.4, 11.5, 26.4, 727.3, 1114.2, 1146.1, 1151.5, 1566.5 (Delphi), IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 4 & B 5 (Buck No. 70). (M) IG 1392.4, 1421.3, 1432.22, 1433.14, SEG 974.21, SEG 2 60.2, SEG 23 206.2, 208.6

ἐπεύγουσεν (ἐπεύγουσ από ἐπεύγω) A 71 b (L) SEG 492.16

ἐπελθῇ A 94 j (L) IG 6.1 [ἐπελθῇ], 961.1, 962.1, 963.1, 965.1, 966.1, 975.1, 1143.1, 1282.11, 1336.1 [ἐπελθε], SEG 2.161 5 -τε[νή]. (M) IG 1359.4, 1370.1, p. XI 115, SEG 12 371.7

ἐπελημμένος (From ἐπιλαμβάνω) (L) IG p. VIII 93

ἐπελογέω (From ἐπελογέω) (L) SEG 923.18

ἐπελοῦσαν (From ἐπέλοντο) (L) IG 1146.14

ἐπελευσέγχυς (From ἐπελευσέγχυς) (L) SEG 13 261.9

ἐπελτα (This is the Attic form, cf. Doric ἐπελτεν. It comes from ἐπελτα = ἐλτα (from ἐλτ + the adverbial element -τα, τε[ν]).) A 94 i (M) IG 1390.29

ἐπελτεν (Doric for ἐπελτα, cf. above) A 94 i (M) IG 1390.28 & 31 & 32

ἐπεκρελναν (ἐπεκρελναν from ἐπικρόω) A 7 (M) IG 1370.1

ἐπεκρελναν (From ἐπικρόω) (L) IG 11.5

ἐπελάσθω (This is the 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπελάσαμ = ἐπελάσαμ, which in Heraclean has the meaning "collect" or "enforce (fines etc.)". Note the long α, extended to the present from the other tenses, see Buck p. 124-159. The ending -ασθω developed from -α-όνοσθω, where α + α > α.) A 24 c IV, 56 b, 101 a, 111 h (M) I 127
έπελθόντος  (From ἐπέρχομαι) (L) IG 4.3
έπεμελῆθη  (From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 116.8, 1243.7. Cf. foll.
έπεμελήθημεν (έπεμελήθημεν from ἐπιμελέομαι) A 99 c (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80. Cf. above
έπι ἑναρ  Hesych. (e 4403)* A 39, 69 a I εἷς τετάρτην. Λάκωνες
/Schmidt reads ἐπέναρ, but cf. ἑναρ in WL and also
ε 116 εἷς ἑνν. εἰς τρύτην. So Latte suggests
τρύτην or ύστατήν./
έπένευσε  (From ἐπινεύσω) (L) IG 1186.14 -σ[ε]
έπεκουντο  (Plupf. from ἐπιποιεύω) (H) II 22,25
έπερχομαι  See ἐπελθόντος
έπεσε  (From ἔπος) (L) IG 257.9
έπεσκευαζός  (From ἐπισκευάζω) (L) IG 1114.19
έπεσκεύασε  ( " " ) (M) SEG 23 207.11
έπεσκεύασεν  (έπεσκεύασε from ἐπισκευάζω) A 71 b (M) IG 1460.1, 1462.1
έπεστελλαν  (From ἐπιστέλλω) (L) IG 485.14
έπεστελλατε  ( " " ) (M) IG 1361.7 -στε[ι]-
+έπεσφάσσεται  Hesych. (e 6192) A 60, 61 c λαθεύν. Λάκωνες
/Unexplained. Latte suggests ἐσφαίρασα· λαθών
[εἰσοδήμα]. (εἰσφέρεω is "let oneself in")/
έπέταξαν  (From ἐπιτάξω) (L) SEG 466.5
έπέτυχον  (From ἐπιτυγχάνω) (L) IG 1146.29
έπευναχταῖ (See foll.) Diod. Sic. 8 Fr. 21
έπευναχτού  Athen. vi 271 C-D has περὶ δὲ τῶν παρὰ λακεάδαμονοις
ἐπευνάκτων καλουμένων (δοῦλοι δ’ εἰς καὶ οὗτοι) σαφῶς
ἐκτίθεται θεόκομπος ..(J II B 115.171) .. λέγων οὕτως·
"ἀκοδανότων πολλῶν λακεάδαμονοι ἐν τῶν πρὸς Μεσσηνίους
πολέμων οἱ περιλειπόμενοι εὐλάβησθεν μη καταφανεῖς
gένωντας τοὺς ἐχθροὺς ἐρημωθέντες ἀνεβάζαν τῶν
εἰλικριῶν ἐφ’ ἐκάθεν στιβάδα τῶν τετελευτηκότων τινάς·
οὐκ ἔφεραν τοὺς ρησαυτοὺς προσηγόρευσαν
ἐπευνάκτους, ὅτι κατετάχθησαν ἀντὶ τῶν τετελευτηκότων
ἐν τὸς στιβάδος;" ὁ δ’ αὐτὸς ιστορεῖ ..(J. 115.176).
παρά ξυκωνοῦς κατανακοφόρους καλείθηκαν δοῦλους τινάς
παραπλησίας δύτας τοὺς ἐπευνάκτους. The word is of
course a deriv. of εὐνάξεσθαι "receive into one’s bed". See
also ἐπευναχταί, παρθενών και -τοι in WL.
έπέων  A 25 c VIII Alc. fr. 11 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 35
col. 1.14

Fέπη A 25 a III, 35 b, 78 Alc. 39.1 from Athen. IX 390 A //έπη γε δε Athen., έπη τάδε Bergk./

έπηγάδουσαν (From επηγάδος "honour, grace", and in the middle "pride oneself in, glory in", cf. γάδος/γάδος.) (L) IG 455.4

έπηκοος (A compound derived from δικοώ, where the initial vowel in the second element of the compound has been lengthened - see Buck p. 134.167 a.) See έπάξο, έπάξος, έπάξω, έπάξω, έπηκοώ.

έπηκόων A 28 d II (L) IG 1150.4. (M) SEG 981.2

έπηνέχθοναν (From επιφέρω) (M) IG 1432.10 -νή[χ]θ- έ 39

έπηνέσσεν (έπηνεσσε from επανέσσε) A 71 b (L) IG 734.2

έξ Passim. See also έξ', έφ', κάν[...] κήπς

έξαζε (A late form, cf. the earlier έξάζε, from πέζω - see Be II 307, Thumb p. 83.92.2 c and Wackernagel IF 45 336.) Alc. 120 from Herodian τ.μ.λ. β 44, II 949.25 L (but it is very corrupt)

έπιβαύων See έπέβαυν, έπιβηλή

έπιβάλλει (From επιβάλλω) (L) IG 1145.27 [έπιβ]ά-

έπιβάλλον (L) IG 1146.26

έπιβάλλω See έπιβάλλει, έπιβάλλον, έπιβαλόντω

έπιβαλόντω (έπιβαλόντων 3rd pl. imperat. from έπιβάλλω.) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.71

έπιβηλή (έπιβηλή. This comes from a 2nd aorist form of έπιβαύων, as if from έπιβάω, see G&G p. 167.694. It occurs in αι δε τύς κα έπιβηλή η νέμει η φέρει τι κτλ., i.e. it is either a long vowel subjunctive where α + η > η (see my A 24 b iii), or it is another subjunctive in έι (see my A 106 c i) where α + ει > η (see my 24 b ii).) A 24 b II or IV, 106 c i, 111 h (H) I 128

έπιγαμαύν (L) IG 961.13. (M) IG V ii 419.11 -ο-[v]

έπιγεγραμμένως (έπιγεγραμμένοις from έπιγράφω) A 74 b (H) I 66, 67, 74, 75

έπιγελαστός Hesych. (ε 4673)* ὁ καταγελὼν. Αδώνες /έπιγελαστόκα H: Meineke, Phil. 13 542, who saw that "it arose from entry έπιγελαστής"
επιγελῶν  (From ἐπιγελῶν) (L) IG 727.9 ἐπ[ιγελῶν]

ἐπιγυνώσκω  See ἐπιγυνόντες, ἐπιγνωσκόμενος.

ἐπιγυνωμένος  (ἐπιγυνωμένος from ἐπιγυνώμαι) A 64 I d (L) IG 723.4

ἐπιγυνόντες  (From ἐπιγυνώσκω) (M) IG 1432.36

ἐπιγνώσκω  (" " ) (M) SEG 23 206.10

ἐπιγράμμα  See τούτοις γράμμα

ἐπιγραφή  (ἐπιγραφή) (M) SEG 23 207.41. Cf. foli.

ἐπιγραφήν  (L) IG 1524.43 [ἐπιγραφή]. (M) IG 1431.9. Cf. above

ἐπιγράφω  See ἐπιγράφη, ἐπιγράφαντο, ἐπιγραφαμένως, ἐπιγράφαι, ἐπιγράφαντες, ἐπιγράφουσα.

ἐπί γράφον  See γράφον

ἐπιγράφαι  (From ἐπιγράφα) (M) IG 1427.10 -ἀ[ψαι], 1432.18, SEG 23 208.19

ἐπιγράφαντες  (From ἐπιγράφα) (M) SEG 974.26

ἐπιγράφουσα  (" " ) (L) IG 19.14

ἐπιδαμήσας  (ἐπιδαμήσας from ἐπιδαμῆσα) (L) IG 1290.5 [ἐπιδαμής][ς]

ἐπιδαμῆσαν  (ἐπιδαμῆσαν) (L) IG 1523.4 -δ[α]μ— &7 [ἐπιδαμῆσαν]

ἐπιδαμουργόν  (ἐπιδαμουργόν [καμυλο-φεργος] - an official as at Delphi, Ithaca etc. For as Tillyard, BSA 12 p.444, notes, after 188 B.C. the Spartans were forced to abandon their ancestral constitution and adopt that of the Achaean League. In this inscription the ἐπιδαμουργός is ordered to find money for the stone slab.*) A 28 b II, 34.15818 (L) IG 5.18

Ἐπίδαιαρος ἢ Λιμερά  Steph. Byz. 273.7 has Ὕπιδαιαρος, τόλμης πρὸς τῶν Ἀργείων, and at 274.1, τινὲς δὲ ἀμυνάν λακωνικὴν λέγουσιν, μᾶν τῶν ἑκατὸν, διὰ τὸ πολλοῖς ἔχειν λυμένας. /Λιμεράν B, Λεμεράν A, Λεμεράν R, Λεμεράν V, Λιμερά is found in e.g. Paus. III 21.7. Situated on the east coast of the Peloponnese, it took its name from the Argive Epidaurus, see Paus. III 23.6 ff., while Strabo VIII 6.1, p.368 says λιμερᾶν ... ὡς ἀν λιμερᾶν. It possessed temples of Artemis, Asclepius, Athena and Zeus Soter (Paus. III 23.10). It is not mentioned frequently in history, although it is found in e.g. Thuc. IV 56, VI 105 etc./

ἐπιδεδωκέαν  (ἐπιδεδωκέας from ἐπιδεδωκόμενοι) A 99 d iii (L) IG 1144.16
See ἐπεδεξιάτος, ἐπεδεξιυνύτω, -δεξινυταλ., -δεξιάτω
(ἔπεδεξιυνύτων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπεδεκύω/-με.)
A 101 a, 110 (M) IG 1390.114

(From ἐπεδεκυνυμ) (M) SEG 23 206.7

( " " ) (M) IG 1390.70

(From ἐπεδεχομαι) (L) IG 1296.5 ἐπ[.]δ-

( " " ) (L) IG 609.3 ἐπ[δεξιαμένου]

( " " ) (M) SEG 927.7

See ἐπεδεξιάτο, ἐπεδεξιάτο, -δεξιαμένον, -δεξιαμένου, -δεξιάτω

See ἐπεδήνητεον, ἐπεδήμας

See ἐπεδαμμάς, ἐπεδιμάλων

(Dat. sing.) (L) IG 486.9, SEG 468.12

See ἐπεδεδώκας, ἐπεδεθήναι

(ἔπεδεδώκας "those to whom property is adjudged".
L&S quotes only this reference, but ἐπεδεδώκας is
common.) A 9 (L) IG V ii 159 A 6 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)

(From ἐπεδεδώμυμ) (M) IG 1370.5 -δοθ[ῆν]αι

(L) IG 1321 b 2

'Ἐπεδώτας

Hesych. (ε 4750)* Ζεὺς ἐν Λακεδαίμονι
/Ἔπεδώτας H: Salmasius. The name is also found in
Paus. III 17.9 (a daemon), II 10.2 (of Sleep),
II 27.6 (of gods not further defined) and VIII 9.2
(of Zeus at Mantinea). Cf. also Plut. Mor. 1102
E (VI.2 p. 73.4) etc./

+ἐπὶ ἐπετόθτω

Hesych. (ε 4763) ὑπὲρθεσις, ἀνάκωνσι
/This is all very dubious. Schmidt follows Meineke,
transferring Λακ. to the following gloss, which reads
ἐπευσαν (he understands = ἐπέυσαντο). ἐπηρχόθτο.
Latte does not agree with this, preferring ἐπεύσαν
for ἐπευσάν, and he leaves Λακ. here. So the gloss
remains unexplained./

(ἐπευσάν)* (H) I 127

(ἐπευσάνον)* (M) IG 1498.10-11

(ἐπευσαμαμάθων)* A 114 d (H) I 155

See as substantive ἐπευσάν, and also ἐπευσάνον
έπιξιμωσιμα  
A 114 d  See ἐπιξιμωσιμότων

έπιδέντω  
(ἐπιδέντων 3rd pl. imperat. from ἐπιτείλησα)  A 101 a  
(M) IG 1390.92

+ἔπιδέσθαι  
Alic, 118 from Eust. Od. 1787.45 (very corrupt)

έπιθυμέτωσαν  
(ἐπιθυμεύοντων from ἐπιθυμεύω)  A 101 b  
(L) SEG 923.6  
[ἐπιπέρσ]

έπισκευάζοντας  
(From ἐπισκέυω)  (L) SEG 949.9 -ής[οντας]

έπιθυμω  
See ἐπιθυμέτωσαν

έπικαθήσθαι  
(From ἐπικαθήσατα. This is a deriv. of ἱματι, 3rd sing.  
καθαλ, cf. Skt. ठेत etc. from IE *es.)  (L) IG  
1146.50

έπικαθήζεται  
(ἐπικαθήζεται fut. from ἐπικαθήσατα)  A 102 e  
(M) IG 1421.15 [ἐπι]

έπικαθήστημι  
See ἐπικαθαστάθεντος

έπικαλεῖ  
(ἐπικαλη subject from ἐπικαλέω)  A 106 c i  
(M) IG  
1379.29

έπικαλεσομένους  
(From ἐπικαλέω)  (L) IG 21 col. II 8

έπικαλεσθαί  
( "  " )  (L) IG 21 col. II 8

έπικαλέω  
See έπικαλεῖ, -καλεσομένους, -καλεσθαί

έπικαρπίαν  
("produce, crop, harvest rights, revenue from property")  
(H) I 106,108,152

έπικαταβα(λύ-  
οντι)  
(ἐπικαταβάλοντι from ἐπικαταβάλλω "impose a fine on")  
A 3 b, 50 b ii, 99 d i  
(H) I 134  
(The cod. has N, which Buck, No. 79, takes as AI.  
But it could be another example of an v/a variation -  
see my A 50 b ii.  L&S wrongly say that this is a  
participle, for it is a 3rd pl. indic. fut.)

έπικαταστάθεν-  
τος  
(ἐπικαταστάθεντι from ἐπικαθήστημι)  A 77  
(M) IG  
1390.12

έπικεκεμένα  
(From ἐπικεκεμα)  (M) IG 1390.30 -μενα[[ς]]

έπικεκέσθω  
( "  " )  (L) SEG 923.5

έπικλησες  
(L) IG 21 col. II 9

έπικλησεσσις  
A 25 c VIII  
(L) IG 21 col. II 2  
[ἐπικ]-

έπικλησις  
See ἐπικλήσις, ἐπικλήσεων
The reading is dubious and the word is unexplained. Schmidt quotes Meineke's conjecture, Phil. 13 p. 543, ἐπικορόκχουρος, i.e. ἐπίσχορος κορύσχων "guardian of persons". Latte suggests ἐπικοματωρός, from the young fighting men's custom of wearing their hair long, (see Plut. Lyc. 22.1 etc.). ἐπικοπέω might be a possibility, but then ἐπικόκχουρος would be the "watcher of the watcher", which is unlikely.

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ἐπιμελέομαι
See ἐκεμέληθη, ἐκεμέληθημες, ἐκεμελεξθαυ, ἐμελεθεθαυ, ἐμελεθθος, ἐμεληθημενος, ἐμεληθηταυ, ἐμεληθονται, ἐμεληθοντας, ἐμελουμενης, ἐμελουμενοι, ἐμελουμενου, ἐμελωμενον

ἐπιμεληθήντος (From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 971.14
ἐπιμεληθαμένου ( " " ) (L) IG 1318.5
ἐπιμελήσονται ( " " ) (L) IG 18 B 8
ἐπιμελησόνται (ἐπιμελήσονται fut. from ἐπιμελέομαι) A 102 F
(H) I 119
ἐπιμεληται (L) IG 7.5 ὀ-μελ[η]ται
ἐπιμεληται [(ἐπιμελητῆς)* (M) IG 1390.49558
ἐπιμελητάν (ἐπιμελητῶν) A 72 a (M) SEG 23 208.3&22
ἐπιμελητᾶς (ἐπιμελητῆς)* (L) IG 135.2 ὀ-μελ[η]τᾶς
ἐπιμελητεύσας (From ἐπιμελητεύω) (L) IG 133.1 ὀ-ἐμ[η]ταις. Cf. foll.
ἐπιμελητεύων ( " " ) (L) IG 134.1 ὀ-ἐμ[η]ται. Cf. above
ἐπιμελητήν (L) IG 495.4, 515.2, 541.12, 542.7 [ἐπιμελητήν
ἐπιμελητής (This title, derived from ἐπιμελέομαι "be in charge of", was common throughout Greece, although the province of the administration varied from place to place and from time to time. The ἐπιμελητής could be in charge of military matters (Polyb. III 79.4), of sacred matters (Lys. 7.29), of financial matters (at Athens, IG 1 65.46), of the market, of the gymnasiun etc. In Demosthenes 21.13 he was the chief of the tribes, and at Epidaurus, Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1918 177, 2 B.C., he was a magistrate. At Sparta too the word could also refer to a variety of functions, e.g. IG 20 A 1 has ὀ ἐπιμελεύομενοι τοῦ ἄγους, and 495.4 has an ἐπιμελητὴν [τῶν θεματικῶν] χρημάτων. The title appears on tiles, e.g. IG 1515 g 2, and in Xen. Hell. III 2.11 Dercylidas, after bringing Atarneus to terms in 398 B.C., appointed Dracon of Pellene as ἐπιμελητής over it, while he continued his campaign in Asia. But there was also a college of ἐπιμεληται at Sparta, for IG 135, from a year in the first century B.C., named an ἐπιμελητῆς together with five σύναρχοι, and cf. also IG 133, 134 etc. Sometimes an ἐπιμελητῆς was distinguished by a particular title, e.g. IG 32 A 2-3 has an ἐπιμελητῆς ἰδιός, cf. the ἐπιμελητῆς Κορυνέας in IG 34.8 and 36 B 23,
and there is an ἐπιμελητής Ἀμυκ[λῶν] in IG 515.2. However, in IG 36 B 21 the phrase ἐπιμελητ[ής
συνόδου] occurs, and in IG 541.12 there is an ἐπιμελητήν τῆς θεοῦ Δικαίου πατρονο[μᾶς], cf.
similar descriptions in IG 311.2, 312.9, 541.16,
683.5 etc. And from the Roman period there are
also some ἐπιμεληταῖ τοῦ Ῥωμαίου (= Καίσαρος θεοῦ),
IG 7.5.

The function of all these officials is sometimes
obvious, e.g. the military commanders and those in
charge of contests. But the six members of the
college, those named in relation to particular cities
- Amyclae etc. - and those in charge of the patronomia
of Lycurgus, had a less obvious purpose. However
it is a reasonable guess to suppose that they had
some religious significance.

(L) IG 32 A 4, 36 A 15 -τ[ῆς], 36 B 21 -τ[ῆς] &23
-η[τῆς], 538.30 [ἐπιμελήσθη], SEG 494.1, 495.5-6, 497.3.
See also ἐπιμεληταύ, -ταῦ, -ταόν, -ταός, -ταόν,
-ταόν. Cf. also e.g. Xen. Hell. III 2.11

ἔπιμελητῶν
(L) IG 1241.8, 1515 (tiles) 2 ἐπ[ωμελητῶν], SEG
781.5 ἐπ[ωμελητῶν]

ἔπιμέλαιν (L) IG 541.16, 1524.22 [ἐπιμ]-

ἐπιμελουμένης (From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 489.5-6 (BSA 73 p.250)
[ἐπιμ]μελ-

ἐπιμελουμένου (From ἐπιμελέομαι) (L) IG 20 A 1

ἐπιμελουμένου ( "

) (L) IG 683.5

ἐπιμελωμένω (ἐπιμελουμένου from ἐπιμελέομαι) Α 25 c I, 74 a
(L) IG 311.2, 312.9

ἐπιμελῆς (L) IG 1503.3

ἐπιμέρω (ἐπιμερός probably = ἐφύμερος "desired, delightful",
see L&S supplement.) Α 44 Alc. 1.101

ἐπινεῦσω (Frisk took from *νευσ-, but Chantraine prefers
to relate it to Lat. abnuo etc. from *newo.)
See ἐπενεῦσε

ἐπινοοῦσα (Dat.) (L) IG 18 A 2

ἐπινοοῦσαν ("right to pasture or graze") (L) IG 961.13, 962.22,
965.10, 976.2 -ζ[αυ], Ι112.15 [ἐπικ]ω-, 1226.13,
1312.8-9, 1336.14, SEG 470.4

ἐπιξυλιῶν ("right of cutting timber") (L) SEG 470.4
See Επετούντο

Hesych. (ε 5080) ὑπὸ οὖν Ἀ ναξεδαύμονι ἢ Δημήτριον ἐδρομένη τιμᾶται
/Cod. H has 'Επετολάδα, emended to 'Επιπολά "on the top" by Meineke. But Latteemends to 'Επιπολάδα "bearing a πόλον ('head-dress of goddesses'), probably correctly.

A 25 a I, 79 b (M) SEG 23 220 b 6

(M) IG 1289.3

(L) IG 364.17 [ἔ]πυσ[μ]α

See Επεςαμων, Επεςήμων

(L) IG 1281.7, 1524.7

See Επεςαμων, Επεςήμων

(M) IG 1390.55–6, 1390.59&63, 1462.3, 1463.2, SEG 23 207.9&10&27–8

(M) SEG 23 207.19&20&33&34

See Επεςκευάζω, -σκεύαζω, -σκεύαζε, -σκεύαζεν, -σκεύαζος, -σκεύαζον, Επεςκευάζων, -σκεύαζουσιν, -σκεύαζουσιν

(M) IG 1144.5 -σκο[υς]

See also Επεςκεύαν

See also Επεςκεύαν
'Επόκηνα

Hesych. (€ 5177) ἔστη ἐν Δακηδαύμωνι.

/Δακηδαύμωνος hic G.Dindorf. Cf. Athen. iv 141 F, which gives a description of the Carneian festival, celebrated in nine σκύδας, so called because of σκηνας ἔχοντες παραπλῆσθαι τε./

ἐπισκυθέω

Hdt. VI 84 explains that Cleomenes' madness was attributed by some to his drinking too much strong wine in company with the Scythians, and adds ἐξ τεῦσου, ὥς αὐτοῦ λέγουσι, ἔκειν γεωρτέρου βουλώματι πιευν, ἑπισκυθέον λέγουσιν. Athen. x 427 b refers to this passage. and he also quotes Chamaeleon of Heracleia who gives a similar explanation. Cf. also Athen. x 427 c, quoting Achaeus (9 TGF p.748 Nauck), who uses the phrase ἐκύδην πιευν.

+ἐπύστησιν


/Page reads this highly dubious phrase as "τις δι τις ποκα ὧν δὲ ἄλλα νότον ἄνδρος ἐπύστησιν", emended by Bergk/Bekker to "τις ποκα ὧν δὲ ἄλλα νότον ἄνδρος ἐπύστησιν". So ἐνυστησι probably comes from ἐνεκω "tell", cf. ἔφος./

ἐπισταμαι

(Lit. "stand on", so "understand") See ἐπισταται, ἐπισταμόνους, and possibly ἐπισται[...]

ἐπισταμένους

(ἐπισταμένους from ἐπισταμαί)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.14, 438.2

ἐπιστάμονα

(ἐπιστήμονα)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.2&5

ἐπιστατ[...]

(M) SEG 23 201.14 ἐπιστατα[...]

ἐπιστάται

(L) IG 146.2 [ἐπιστ]α-, 164 (SEG 622) 3 ἐπιστατά-, (From ἐπισταμαί) (L) IG 1290.4 -σταται]

ἐπιστάτας

(ἐπιστάτης)* (M) IG 1432.20-21

ἐπιστάτεων

A 25 c VIII (L) IG 493.17

ἐπιστάτην

(L) IG 659.8 ἐπιστατὴς

ἐπιστάτης

("one set over, chief") (L) IG 179.4 -τη[ς]. See also ἐπισταταί, -στάτας, -στατέων, -στατὴν and possibly ἐπιστατ[...]

ἐπιστέλλω

See ἐκκαθέλλαν, ἐκπεστελείπε

ἐπιστεφόσα

(ἐπιστεφόσα from ἐπιστεφόσω "be full"). A 108 Alc. 19.2 from Athen. iii 111 A (Teubner accents ἐπιστεφόσα). Codd. CE have ἐπιστεφάτις σελ'ων rather than ἐπιστεφόσα λέειω.)
επιστήμων ("knowing") See επιστήμων
επιστολάς (επιστολάς) Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 c 41, II p.120.15
επιστολάν (επιστολάν) (M) SEG 974.30 [επιστολά]ν
επιστολάς (L) IG p. VIII 92
επιστολεύς (Elsewhere "secretary", but at Sparta "vice-admiral" (in Xen. Hell. 1 23 he was the one carrying the dispatch).) See e.g. Plut. Lys. 7.3, III.2 p.100.5; Xen. Hell. I 1.23, II 1.7, IV 8.11, VI.5&6
επιστολή See επιστολάς, -λαν, -λας
επιστολισθείρος ("bearer of dispatches", cf. above.) Xen. Hell. VI 2.25
επιστύλων ("architrave, cross piece on upright pole or pillar", but here it designates the family group of a man, as against his tribe.) (H) I 6,98
επιταγᾶν (επιταγᾶν) A 72 a (M) IG 1432.30
επιταγή See επιταγᾶν, επιταγήν
επιταγήν (L) IG 245.2
επιταγμα (M) IG 1432.8
επιταδεύματι (επιταδεύματι) (L) IG 1523.6
επιταδεύματος (επιταδεύματος) (L) IG 1523.2&8 [επιταδευ]ματος
επιτακτά (M) IG 1432.4 -τα[κτά]
επιταξιαντος (From επιτάξαω) (L) IG 1146.25
επιτασσόμενα ( " " ) A 58 (L) IG 1146.18
επιτάξω (επιτάξω) A 58 See επέταξαν, επιταξιαντος, -τασσόμενα, -τεταγμένων
επιτάξιον (L) IG 660.4 -ω[ν]
επιτελεύν (From επιτελέω) (M) IG 1390.9
επιτελεύσθαι ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.144
επιτελεύσθω ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.176-7
επιτελεύται ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.2-3 ἐπιτελεύταί
επιτελεσθεί (επιτελεσθεί subj. from επιτελέω, ) A 106 c iv (M) IG 1390.48&60&63 ἐπιτελεσθεί
επιτελέω See επιτελεύν, -τελεσθαι, -τελεύσθω, -τελεύται, -τελεσθεί, -τελουμένας, -τελούντος, -τελεύντω
Ékiteleuména (From ékitelew) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7

Ékiteleouýntous (ékiteleouy from ékiteleow) A 77 (M) IG 1390.41

Ékiteleouýntw (ékiteleouýntwv 3rd pl. imperat. from ékiteleow.) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.10&159

Ékitestaménnwv (From ékistamow) (M) IG 1390.28

Ékitesthéma ("pursuit, business, custom", from ékisthéses "by design, to this end", of obscure origin.) See ékisthémátw, -tathémátos

Ékisthēsés (From ékisthēsos) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.17 -8[évóseis]

Ékisthétw (From ékisthēmu) (L) SEG 923.1

Ékisthēmu See ékisthentw, épisthésan, épisthétw. For épi ...twn see ūw

Ékisthmás (L) IG 21 col. II 7

Ékisthmou (M) IG 1390.77, SEG 23 201.3. Cf. foll.

Ékisthmóu (M) IG 1390.51&82. Cf. above

Ékítokas (σώv é. is "one near childbirth". This is probably a heteroclitic form arising from a confusion between ékítokas from ékítex and építokos from építokos. Cf. tón.tw.) A 34.22 (M) IG 1390.33&68 (Ditt. Syll?) 736 note 29 thought that perhaps an e occurred in the nominative, while o was the old legitimate form in the oblique cases, but that later such discriminations vanished. But there is no evidence for this.),

Ékítolóvn (ékítolóvn from ékítolh "rising of a star".) A 72 a (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.5

Ékitríptew (From ékitrípw) (M) IG 1390.25

Ékitríptównw (ékitríptównwv 3rd pl. imperat. from ékitrípw.) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.9&34&38-9

Ékitrípw See ékitríptew, -tríptótw, -trípów, -trípew

Ékitrípzw (ékitrízw - presumably -pw was an error of the stone-mason, cf. kólyzw in the same inscr.) (L) IG 21 col. II 9

Ékitrípzwv (From ékitrípw) (M) IG 1390.4

Ékútrókou ("one to whom the charge of anything is entrusted, administrator, governor"). (L) IG 501.2, 546.2 ékú[trókou], SEG 778.5 [é]p[ú]t-
Hesych. (c 5366) A 58 ἐκπεμέλευν. Λάκωνες.
/Cf. ε 7255 εὐπροσεξεσθε. ἐκπερεφεσθε. Πάφιοι? O. Hoffmann, Gr. Dial. I 286 explains as ἐπιμένειν./

(From ἐπιτυγχάνω) (L) IG 1524.16

See ἐπέτυχου, ἐπιτυγχάνομεν, -τυχών, -τυχώςα

(From ἐπιτυγχάνω) (M) IG 1390.79

(ἐπιτυγχάνομεν from ἐπιτυγχάνω) A 108 (M) IG 1498.7

(M) IG p. XI 127

(L) SEG 679.1

(L) SEG 925 add. 3-4

(L) IG 602.4 -φ[ανε]σ-

(L) SEG 850.1 [ἐπιφαν-]

(L) IG 450.2, 451.4 ἐπ[λφανεστάτα]του [ν], 969.4, 1145.6 ἐπ[λφανέστατα]του & 46 [ἐπιλφανέστατα]του, SEG 468.24. (M) IG 1428.13 [ἐπιφα-]

See ἐπιφανεστάτης, -εστάτης, -εστάτους, -εστάτων, -εστάτων

(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 12

(L) IG 1179.8. (M) IG 1420.7 -τ[ων]

(ἐπιφανὸς) A 39 (L) IG 653 a 8. Cf. foll.

(L) SEG 784 (IG 468) 9 -ν[ος]. Cf. above

See ἐπινέχθησαν

Hesych. (c 5392) τὴν φέρουσαν σὺν, ἔγχυον. Λάκωνες. καὶ ἀμικέλου δόνμα
/Cod. H has φέρουσαν σύγγονον. H. Ruhnken suggested φέρουσαν. ἔγχυον, καὶ Λάκωνες ἀμικέλου δόνμα. Schmidt suggested σὺν, and I give Latte's version./

(Ὁ ἐπιχλακῦδα))

Hesych. (c 5409) τὴν τὸ κανοῦν ("basket of reed") φέρουσαν εἰς τὰς θυσίας θεραπαίναν
/ἐπιχλακῦδα H: Latte, referring to Athen. VI 267 d, for which see χαλκοῦδα in WL. Also θεραπαίνας H: Musurus./

(H) I 119

(From κέλω/κέλομαι) (M) SEG 23 220 b 7

(From κληρόω) (M) SEG 23 205.8
ēτος(ς) (έτος(ς) from κοιλέω) A 15 (L) IG 1123.1, 1564 a 6 (Olympia), 1565.3 (Delphi)

έτος (έτος from κοιλέω) A 25 b IV, 29 (L) SEG 2 68.1, 170.3 éto[ς]

έτοσθε (έτοσθε from κοιλέω) A 4 a, 38 a i (L) IG 696.1, 697.3 [έτοσθ], SEG 25 424

έτοσε (From κοιλέω) (L) IG 523.4, 538.35, 567.3, 698.4, tiles 916.2, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 21, SEG 25 424.4. (M) REG 74 1961 Bull. 326

έτοσετο (From κοιλέω) (M) IG 1432.23

έτοςη (έτος(ς) from κοιλέω, where c + c > η.) A 25 b I iii (T) SGDI 4617.1

έτοσήν (έτοσήν from κοιλέω) A 38 a ii (L) SEG 856.4 -έ[ν]

έτοσθη (From κοιλέω) (L) SEG 851.5 éto[θη]

έτοσσα ( " " ) (L) SEG 491.7

έτοσσαμες (έτοσσαμες from κοιλέω) A 99 c (H) II 29.42. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 211 B 41, III.2 p.120.14

έτοσσάμην (From κοιλέω) (M) SEG 1025.5

έτοσσαν ( " " ) (L) IG 233.4, SEG 22 310.3

έτοσσαντο ( " " ) (L) IG 1144.1 [έτοσσα-], SEG 468.7 [έτοσσα-

έτοσσατο ( " " ) (M) IG 1432.24

έτοςε ( " " ) (L) IG 1145.18 [έτοςε]ε, 1568.3 (Olympia). (M) SEG 972.53 [έτο单身ςε], SEG 23 227.1

έτοςεν (έτος(ς) from κοιλέω) A 71 b (L) IG 539.17 éto[ςεν] 774.1. (M) SEG 23 225.2, 226.2 -ο[ςεν]

έτοςκλα (τα τ. "outhouse, farmstead") (H) I 146

έτοσουν (From κοιλέω) (M) IG 1461.6 -ου[ν]

έτοσουντο ( " " ) (L) IG 1146.8 -ου[ντο]

έτοσέμουν (έτοσέμουν from κοιλεμέω, ε is retained before o rather than changing to ο because the inscription is late, just after 479 B.C. But no contraction has occurred.) A 25 c II iii Buck No. 69.3

héμομένος (έμομένους from ἔμοια. IE *sekʷ> ἐκ-, cf. Lat. sequor, Skt. sac-, Lith. sekū.) A 9, 37 b i, 74 b (L) SEG 26 461.4-5 [héμομένος]

έκος (From IE *wekʷ-, cf. Lat. vox, Skt. vācas.) See ἐκεῖ, ἐκέων, fecēwv, pexi

ἐπραξε (From πράσσω) (M) IG 1429.11

ἐπτ' (ἐπτά) A 69 a I, 88 g (M) IG 1433.15

ἐπτά (From IE *septmy, cf. Lat. septem, Skt. saptā etc.) A 88 g (L) IG 547.6, 922.1 [ἐπ]τά. (M) IG 1433.19&25&34&37&42&45. Alc. 19.1 from Athen. iii 111 A. See also ἐπτ', ἐπτά

ἐπτά (ἐπτά) A 37 b i, 88 g (L) SEG 752.5 [ἐπ]τά. (H) I 30,45,89,92,180, II 14,48,61,61,70,103,104,105

ἐπτακάτων (ἐπτακόσια) A 37 b i, 40 b, 88 m (H) I 47

ἐπτάκων (ἐπτάκως) A 37 b i, 95 I b i (L) IG 213.16

ἐπτακόσια A 40 b, 88 m (M) IG 1433.34&44

ἐπτακόσιον (For the -κόσιον forms see διακόσιον in WL.) A 40 b, 88 m See ἐπτακάτων, ἐπτακόσια

ἐπώνυμος (L) IG 1249.1 -ν[ψ]ος

ἐπωπή εχε Hesych. (e 5592) ἐπώπηχεν. ἐπώπηχου. παρὰ Ἀλκεδωνίους
Schol. Lycochr. 1176, EM 368.32

The root must be ὄν-, as in ὀπτιλλοῦ and ὀπωξα - see in WL. But Latte thinks that π. Ἀλκ. does not belong here. /

ἐραστής "lover". Aelian VH III 12 reads οὐκ εἰς ἱερατικὸν πρὸς τοὺς ἐραστὰς οἱ ἐν Ἀλκεδωνίους καλοὶ οὐδὲ ἄλαξανες, ἐπεὶ τούτων καὶ παρὰ τοὺς ἄλλους ὄρκοι τὰ ἐν τούτων καταμαθὲν ἐστὶν. αὐτὸς γοῦν ἐδεώντων τῶν ἐραστῶν εὐσπερίων αὐτῶν· Ἀλκαδωνίους δὲ ἐστὶν αὐτὴ δὲ ἐφικτή, ἐραν δὲν λέγοντα. Ἐπαραθασθὲ δὲ ἐρωτὸς ἀθάρανδον οὐκ ὀδύνει· εἰς τὰ γὰρ μετάκειν ἐνθάλμης ὑποκειται εἰς ἐραστὴς ὑμβολία, κτλ. Contrast εὐσκνηλής and άττας (fem. of άττας), both of which are in the WL and mean ἐρωμένος.

Examples of this relationship are found in e.g. Plut. Lys. 22.6, III.2 p.119.17; Plut. Ages. 2.1, p.194.14; 11.246, p.206.11 and 207.4 f.; 20.9, p. 219.7; 25.1-5, p.225.20-226.4; Plut. Lyc. 17.1, p.27.13; 18.8, p.29.21&23; 25.1, p.38.11; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 24(3) 2, III.1 p.375.10; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 220 B 6, II p.148.9 f. and 222 B 2, p.154.17 and 237 B 7, p.205.18 f.; Xen. RL II 12&13; Aelian VH 3.12, p.44.25 and 3.10, p.43.7 ff.; Diodorus Sic. VIII 21. (Professor Beattie points out that such a relationship is parodied in Theocr. XII.)
κΠΟΤΟΛ (k poiT4)* Άλκ. 1.76
κΠΟΤΟΣ (k poiTς)* Άλκ. 1.91 -τ[ά]ς
κΠΑΤΟΥΣ (M) ΙΓ 1399.8
κΠΑΤΗΣ (L) ΙΓ 960.12
κΠΑΤΩΝ (L) ΙΓ 960.5
κΠΑΤΟΣ
See κΠΑΤΑ, -τς, -της, -τον, -τῶν, κηρατω, κηρατῶς
κΠΑΤΩΝ
(L) ΙΓ 455.11. Άλκ. 27.2 from Hephaest. Ench. vii 4, p.22 Consbr. (κΠΑΤ' cod. D). (Similar in Syrian. Comment. in Hermog. i 61.17 Rabe and Arsen. = Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S.)
κΡΩ (Et. unknown) See κΡΩ, ήρδαθ
κΡΩ (L) ΙΓ 599.20, 960.6&15. (M) ΙΓ 1390.81
κΡΩ (κΡΩ) A 35 b Άλκ. 1.35 (but κΡΩ in codd.)
κΡΩ (κΡΘΟΜΑΙ)
A 35 a See κΡΩξήταυ, κΡΩξόνταυ
κΡΩΛΕΤΟΥ
Hesych. (c 5651) A 50 b ii κΡΩξήτηρου ("place where work is done") παρὰ Ταραντίνος (Kaibel No.109) /Elsewhere κΡΩξετόν means "tool, instrument", e.g. κΡΩξιάτα in Schwizer 180.5 (Crete). Schmidt suggests κΡΩξετόν, cf. 5650 κΡΩξαν- κΡΩξετά, κρεφόν, (with an λ/ν variation?)/κΡΩΛΕΤΟΥ
κΡΩΛΕΤΟΥ
A 25 c IV, 102 d, 103 (H) I 168,169
κΡΩΛΕΤΟΥ
A 25 c IV, 102 f, 103 (H) I 113
κΡΩΛΕΤΟΥ
Hesych. (c 5655) ιςοτή "Ηράκλετε τελομένη παρὰ Άδωσίων /"festival in honour of the labourer". Meineke and Schmidt read 'Εραξί(ε)ια./κΡΩΛΕΤΟΥ
κΡΩΛΕΤΟΥ
(From κΡΩΛΑΒΕΩ "contract for the execution of work".)
(L) ΙΓ 1145.15
κΡΩΝ (From IE *wrg-/*werg-, cf. Av. varṣeṃ, OHG were etc.) See κΡΩ, κΡΩΓΑ, κΡΩΓΙ, κΡΩΝ
κΡΩΝ (M) ΙΓ 1370.10 κ[ΡΥ]Ων
κΡΩΝ (M) ΙΓ p. XVII 87, SEG 23 206.7
κΡΩΝ (κΡΩΝΟΥ), On bricks in ΙΓ 913 d (Class IV), ΙΓ 880.3 (Class VI), also in Class VII κΡΩΝ[α]. On tiles of the city wall type in ΙΓ 886.2, 891 b 2, 900.2, 901 c 2, 902.2, 904.2. - of the parathesis type in
"contractor") See ἑργάνα, ἑργάνας, ἑργώνων

On tiles IG 889.3

(From ἑρέτας "rower", from IE *erā-, cf. Skt. ari-tār.)

(M) IG 1433.39

(From ἑρμαθέντων, cf. ἑρμος) (L) SEG 851.2 [ἑρμ]ωθέντ[ων]

'Ερεβάντας Hesych. (c 5814)* 'Ἡραχλῆς παρὰ Ταραντίνους
/Ερεβάντας ης: Schmidt, cf. ἑροθαύμω "wrangle, quarrel". The word is also found in Plut. Mor. 614 E (Democritus) and Diog. Laer. II 107, both of a legal wrangler. See also Kaibel No. 110. /

See ἑρέβαντες

(ἔρημος. This comes from ἑρημικ, an inseparable particle acting as a strengthening suffix, + κυδής.)

A 25 c II i, 79 a (L) IG 456.1

(衡) SEG 23 206.15

(ἔρεσσαντες from ἑρετίως) A 103 (H) II 26

(Ἑρήμηματα Hesych. (c 5905) A 114 ἐρήμος. Λάκωνες
/Ἐρήμηματα ης: Latte, who compares the type with that of καρύμματα (in WL). /

'Ερήμος Hesych. (c 1000) s.v. ἐραφωτετος: ὁ Διόνυσος παρὰ τὸ ἔρραθαι ἐν τῷ μηρῷ τοῦ Διός. καὶ Ἐρήμος παρὰ Λάκωνεν
/As far as Διός also occurs in Suid. Adler II 532.2, ε1 177 as in EM 302.53 (D), although EM adds several explanations, one of which is η παρὰ τὸ ἔρφος: φανταγραφήσει. Cod. H of Hesych. gives ἐρῆμος, which Wide, p.168, wants to keep, although ε 5906 is 'Ερήμος: ὁ Διόνυσος, cf. Steph. Byz. 64.2-4 (quoting Apollodorus) saying of Dionysus ἔκανε... παρὰ δὲ Μεταποτίνους 'Ερήμος. ἐρῆμος is probably the correct origin of the name (although F. Wieseler, Philol.10 p.701, suggested that Dionysus' other name, εἰραφώτης, derived from ἐρήμος "ram"). /
Ερμα
(Et. uncertain, possibly borrowed, perhaps related to the river "Ερμος, Hdt. I 55.) (L) IG 1524.13

Ερνεσιν
(Ερνεσι) A 71 b (M) IG 1355.15

Ερνος
(The root is έρ- (cf. έρυμυς?) + the suffix -νος.)
AIC. 3.68 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii. See also Ερνεσιν

Ερογλεφδρου
("love dwells in their glance", with γλεφδρου for -θεφδρου.) A 47 a AIC. 1.21

Ερπει
(From Ερπω) Alc. 41 from Plut. Lyc. 21.6, III.2 p.34.19
/Teub. gives δέκει, Ερπει is a conjecture by Scaliger.
The same passage is also quoted in Plut. de Alex. Fort. aut Virt. II 335 A./

Ερπετή
(Possibly Ερπετή from Ερπετός, an adjective, cf.
Ερπετόν "beast going on all fours" (cf. Ερπω.)
AIC. 89.3 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κυνόπαλον,
p.488 ff. de Villoison
/The cod. has τε Ερπετή θ' δόσα, for which Page reads τ' Ερπετή δόσα, but the word must be treated with
cautions, especially, as Page notes, because the
adjective Ερπετός is unknown elsewhere./

Ερπω
(From IE *serp-, cf. Lat. serpē, Skt. sārpati.)
See Ερπει, Ερφετ

Ερρει
(From Ερρω "to be clean gone".) Xen. Hell. I 1.23
"Ε. τά καλά "the ships are gone"

Ερρηγεύς
("cultivated lands". This is a fem. form of the perf.
pple Ερρηγεύς/-υα, assimilated to the fem. of the
γλυκος type. Note that Ερρηγεύς has the e grade of vowel
in contrast to Attic Ερρωγεύα, but cf. Αρρηγεύς.
It is a reduplicated form from ρήγμαν, where IE *we-*rēg-
> *rē-θηγγ-, and θ followed by a vowel > ρη, see
Buck p.51.55 a.) A 34.7, 35 f ii, 105 a and d
(M) I 18,23,28,33,36,39,42,44

Ερρύσασε
(From Ερρυω (B) in L&S) A 55 (L) IG 943.5

Ερρω
See Ερρει

Ερρωσε
(From ρώνυμω) (L) IG 1524.4 Ερ[ρωσει]

Ερσεν
(Ionic and Doric for Āρσεν, Āρρεν - see Āρσην in WL.)
A 34.19, 57 b (M) IG 1447.3

Ερύκει
(From Ερύκω, which has the same root as Ερω, but
with the suffix -κω.) (L) SEG 773.7

Ερυκτήρες
("freed slaves" at Sparta) A 114 c Athen. vi 271 F
Μύρων δε ο Προμεθεύς έν ουτέρω Μεσσηνιακών (FHG IV
461) "πολλάκις, φησίν, λησυθήρωσαν Λακεδαιμόνιοι
δουλούς κατ' ούς μέν αρχηγος ἐκέλευσαν, ούς δὲ ἀδεσπότους,
ούς δὲ Ερυκτήρας, κτλ."
See ἐρύξει.

ἐρύξω/-ομαι
("protect, guard". This is one of a large family of words whose et. is uncertain. *ἐρύ-/ἐρο- has been suggested, cf. Skt. varu- "protector", Goth. warjan etc. Or it could come from *seru-/srū-, cf. Lat. servare.)
See ἐρύσασθε, ἐρύσατο, ὅυμενος

ἐρύσατο
(From ἐρύω) (L) IG 1328.12 [ἐρο-

ἐρχόμαι
(All the examples come from the root of ἐλέεεν, sometimes with σ for θ, or θ for λθ (Buck p.64.72). The et. of both ἐρχόμαι and ἐλέεεν is uncertain.)
See ἐλέεν, ἐλέαντας, ἐλεύν, ἐλπην, ἐλπομι', ἐλπόν, ἐνδοσια, ἀλθα, ἀλθον, ἀλυθον, ἀθουν

ἐφες
(Doric future from ἐρῶ, cf. the Attic compound ἐφέρρεε.)
A 102 b (M) IG 1498.2

ἐρῶ
(From ἐρῶ) Alc. 1.88

ἐρώτικον
Hesych. (c 6155) A 115 ἐρώτευον. Ταραντύνως
Perhaps it should be παρά T. or Kaibel suggests ἀλητεύον] T., cf. γολύριον in WL. ἐρώτικον is a dimin. of Ἐρως./

ἐς

ἐσάγνυ
(ἐσάγνυ from ἐσάγνυ) A 56 d iii (M) SEG 1026.7 (IG 1421)

ἐσαφής
(ἐσαφής from ἐσαφέω) A 56 d iii (L) SEG 683.15

ἐσάμεθα
Hesych. (c 6162) A 42, 24 c IV ἔθεσωρθεθεθ. Λάκωνες
H. Ahrens, Dial. II p.68.342. Here σ < θ, and ἐθαμεθα comes from ἡθήματα (see in WL), a Doric form cf. Attic θεόμαι and Ep. and Ion. θεόμαι. Also a is a contraction of α + e + o./

[[ἐσαφής and ἐς βάθον]]
/H. Schmidt, as cod. H, reads ἐσαφής. ἐς βάθος τοπορίου .. .. Ταραντύνως and ἐς βάθον, ἐς βάθος τοπορίου, but Latte transfers Ταραντύνως and emends it, so that the two glosses read ἐσαφής- ἐς βάθος τοπορίου and ἐς βάθον, ἐς βάθος καθα Κρατύως. This would mean that it had no relevance for the Tarentines./

ἐσεσθαί
(From ἐμοῦ) (L) IG 21 col. I 7, SEG 922.5
Eṣēke (Eṣēke from τυθήμι) A 42 Alc. 20.1 from Athen. X 416 D

Eṣeth (From Eṣē, a poetic form of ἐσθῶ) A 111 h
Alc. 17.6 from Athen. X 416 C
/But Hartung conjectures ἐσθεῖει./

Eṣēheus (Eṣēheus from ἐσθῆσα) A 71 b (L) SEG 923.28

Eṣēhēn (Eṣēhēn from ἐσθῆσα) A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i
Alc. 20.4 from Athen. X 416 D
/The cod. has ἐσθῆσα, emended by Grotefend, Fiorillo (ἐσθεῖει), Porson (ἐσθεῖει)./ This is uncertain. For a summary of suggestions see O. Szemerényi, JHS 94 1974 p. 153. He himself takes it from Hitt. hastali- "brave, heroic".
See ἐσθελόν, ἐσθελοῦ

Eṣēlon (L) IG 599.20, 732.3

Eṣēlos (The et. is uncertain. For a summary of suggestions see O. Szemerényi, JHS 94 1974 p. 153. He himself takes it from Hitt. hastali- "brave, heroic".)
See ἐσθελόν, ἐσθελοῦ

Eṣēlōn (M) SEG 23 220 b 3

Eṣē (Poetic ἐσθῶ) See ἐσθεῖ

Eṣēxhēn Hesych. (c 6222) A 38 aii, 56 d iii συνχαρέξαι καὶ συμπηκτεύσαι. Λάκωνες
/συμπηκτεύσαι H:Musurus, for πυκτ- would be related to boxing, while συμπηκτος is "put together". συνχαρέξαω is "lacerate at the same time" or, more probably here, "mark". So Schmidt conjectured ἐσχηνδαί (= ἐσχηνδαί), which Latte explains as ἔς ἐχνή ἀρμόδαι./

+Epexēdαμαν Hesych. (c 6234) ἐπέτυχον. Λάκωνες
/Unexplained. Schmidt suggests ἐσχινδαμαν, from σχίνδαμα "disperse", but this does not agree with ἐπέτυχον./

Eso (Eso from ἐλω. The regular Attic form ἐσω developed from ἐκ-θεύτο, but Ep. and Lyr. had ἐσο from the IE secondary ending -so, whence the late prose ἐσο (with simplification of the -σα-).)

Esothous (Esothous) A 56 d iii (M) IG 1390.64

Esothēn (From ἐλω) (L) IG 18 B 7

Esothēn (M) IG 1428.9

Esothēn (L) IG 18 B 13
ἐσσα

(oὸσα fem. pple from ἐμέ) A 60, 113 g (T) Philol. 6

ἐσσαὶ

(oὸσαι fem. pple from ἐμέ) A 60, 113 g (T) Philol. 6

ἐσσαμέναι

(From ἐννυμι) A 35 b, 61 a Alc. 53 from Schol. T Hom. I. 21 485, vi 364 Maass.

The cod. reads ἐσσαμέναι (ἐκαμέναι apogr. Vat.). Page suggests that it should perhaps be -μεναι. The double -ςο- form is the one more frequently found in compounds and often in poetry./

ἐσσεῖται

(ἐσταν, fut. from ἐμέ (Doric fut., cf. above, with ε + ε > εν.),) A 61 a, 102 e (T) Philol. fr. 3

ἐσσὴνα

(ἐσταν fut. as above, but with ε + ε > η.) A 61 a 102 d (H) I 138,151,160,163,177

ἐσσί

(ἐξ from ἐμέ. ἐσσί, found also in Homer, came from IE *essi, with the original primary ending -si. Contrast εξ from *esi, cf. Skt. āsi, and Homeric εξς, where a final η is added by analogy with φέρεις etc.) A 61 a, 99 a Plut. Ages. 21.8, III.2 p.220.11; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 212 F 57, II p.125.3, 233 A 15, p.191.7

ἐσσοῦνται

A 3 b See ἐσσοῦνται

ἐσσόμεσθα

(ἐσσόμεσθα from ἐμέ) A 61 a, 100 Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.34.3; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B 15, II p.208.17

ἐσσόνται

(ἐσσοῦνται fut. from ἐμέ) A 61 a, 102 f (H) I 112, 145,179

ἐσσοῦνται

(ἐσσοῦνται from ἐμέ) A 61 a, 102 g Thuc. V 77.7, 79.2 /Some codd. have ἐσσοῦνται, OCT has ἐσσοῦνται./

ἐστὶν

(ἐστίν from ἐμέ) (L) IG 727.6 ἐσ[τ']

ἐσταί

(From ἐμέ) (L) IG 18 B 6, 20 A 2, 1144.13

ἐστάλκεν

(ἐσταλκε from στέλλω) A 71 b (L) IG 1524,30 [ἐσ]τ-

ἐς τὰ λωπύα

Hesych. (ε 6363) A 56 d iii ἡ τῶν ὑματιῶν ἁγορά, ύπὸ Ταρατύνων

/Cod. H has ἐσταλκεῖα, in the incorrect position alphabetically in the Lexicon, although the order
is confused here and some of the readings are
doubtful. Reiske, followed by Meineke and Latte, read
as given, cf. λόπη "covering robe, mantle" (λέω).
Schmidt disagrees, on the grounds that Tarentine would
have ἢν τὰ or ἐττά λόπη, and he suggests ἑστησώλη,
cf. ε 6356 ἑστα- ἐνδύματα. This conjecture is quite
plausible but, as Schmidt is wrong to reject ἢς
in Heraclean, (ἐν for ἢς being characteristic rather of
Northwest Greek - see Buck p.107.135.4 and see (H) I 38 ἢς ἔταν etc.), it is probably better to accept a
form derived from λόπη.

έστάσαμες (έστησαμεν from ἑστησι)\* A 99 c (H) I 53,58,60,63,69,88
έστασε (έστησε from ἑστησι)\* (L) IG 1564 a 3 (Olympia)
έστεχαν (έστεναν) A 6 c (L) IG 589.14
έστεμμένων (From στέφω) (L) SEG 923.26
έστεκται (From στέφω) (M) IG p. XVII 71
έστεφάνιξα (From στεφανῦσω, cf. Attic aor. στεφανύσατο.)
A 103, 111 c Ar. Eq. 1225
έστεφανωμένος (From στεφανῶ) (L) IG 658.10
έστεφε (From στέφω) (L) IG 257.7
+έστηρμένων (έστημγένων from στηρύζω?) (L) IG 1524.19 -η[μένον?]\nέστησάμεθα (From ἑστησι) (L) IG 1282.9 [ἐ]ότȳ-
έστησαν ( " " ) (L) IG 735.4
έστησεν (έστησε from ἑστησι) A 71 b (L) SEG 810.5
έστι (From εἰμί (from IE *esti, cf. Skt. āsti, Lát. est).)
(L) IG 1186.6. (M) IG 1390.60&63&67&143&181, 1432.7
&40, p. XI 135, SEG 23 207.34. (H) II 50 [ἐ]στι,80.
Alc. 1.36; Alc. 58.1 from Hephaest. Ench. iii 6,
p.42 Consbr. (= Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)
έστῳ (= ἔστῳ) Alc. 20.5 from Athen. x 416 D; Alc. 118
from Eust. Od. 1787.44
έστύα (Hesychius has γνωτία and Arcadian has ἡστύας (IG V
(2) 271), cf. Lat. vesta? perhaps from IE *wes-
"burn"? but it is not entirely certain that the ß is
original. If ἔστύα were related to ἑσχάρα, ß might be
secondary.) (L) IG 116.9. See also ἑστελαν, ἑστύαν
έστύαν (L) IG 4.23, 583.5, 586.4, 593.3, 608.9 -ε[αυ], 961.18,
964.3 ἐσ[τύαν], 965.14, 976.9 [ἐ]σ-, SEG 468.14, 812
add. 4 (IG 584)
ēstēn (ēstē from ēmu) A 71 b (L) IG 493.16, 723.3, 1144.10, p. VIII 88&929829. (M) IG 1359.3, 1431.15&26&32&38, 1433.11&14 -τ[ν]

ēst' ὄxa

Hesych. (e 6415) A 3 d III, 69 a I, 94 i and j ἐνύστε παρὰ Ταραντίνους (Kaibel p.208.114)
/ēstoka H:Salmasius, cf. 6211 ἐσθ' δτε· ἐστυν δτε· ἦ ἑος, ἐνύστε· πολλάκις, as well as ἐσθ' δτε in Pindar Fr. 180.2, Soph. Aj. 56 etc. Other ἀ forms are found in e.g. 469 ἀ· ἦ δτε ἦ and 472 ὄxa σάτη (σάτω)· ὅταν στοιβάζει etc./

ēstouc

(From ἐστῶ) (T) Philol. fr. 6

ēstrateneuménoς

(From στρατευώ) (L) IG 116.18 -τε(ν)μένος

ēstúkantu

(ἐστύκασι from στῶ "make stiff, erect". It comes from the same root as ἑστήμη, *st(h)e₂-, with zero vocalism.) A 99 d iii Ar. Lys. 996

ēstw

(From ēmu') A 113 d (L) IG 1144.36, 1145.53, 1146.56, 1208.31&35, SEG 922.7, 923.16. (M) IG 1390.26&39&61&78&80&82&88&102&106&111&191&193, 1432.20 [ἔ]στω, 1447.13 ἐ[στω], IG V ii 419.20 ἐ[στω] (Phigalea), SEG 970.11

ēstw (Dor. for ὀὐσία "substance") (T) Philol. fr. 6. See also ēstouc

ēstwvav

(The equivalent of Ion. ἐστῶν, Att. δντων, 3rd pl. imperat. from ēmu') A 101 b, 113 c (L) IG 1145.51. (M) IG 1390.15&41&51&58

ēshatanou

(L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 269 -α[τον]

ēshex

(From ἕχω) (L) IG 599.22

ēshhkaan

(ἐσχήκασι from ἕχω) A 99 d iii (M) SEG 23 207.36

((ἐσωρήξα))

Hesych. (e 6474) A 38 a ii, 56 d iii ὑπουργήσαν τοὺς αὐτοὺς...
/τοὺς αὐτοὺς probably means τοὺς λακεδαιμονίους (Late conjectures [λέγειν φασίν]), because of ἐσ for εἰς and the rough breathing for σ. Cf. ὥ 318 ὡρετ-νυ, φυλάττειν, δὲν καὶ δ ᾠρωρός λέγεται (ὡρα "care, concern", as in ὄλγωρεῖ etc./

ēt'

(ἐτι) (L) IG 599.24

'Εταλεῖς

Steph. Byz. 283.6 ὅλῳ ὤφθαλγγον, ὡς Δικαλεῖς. ἔστι δὲ πόλις Λακωνική. το ἔθνικον ὄμοιος. /'Εταλεῖς libri. Δικαλεῖς BH, Δικαλεῖς AV, πεδίους R/

'Εταυρὼν

(The original masculine form was ἑταρός. But the feminine ἑταρών < *ἐταρά < *ἐταρ-, and the masculine ἑταρός was adapted from this.) Alc. 80.1 from Schol. T Hom. II. 16.236, vi 177 Mass (ἐτάρων in cod.)

'Ετάμομες

(ἐτάμομεν from τέμω) A 34.17, 99 c (H) II 43,66


ετάρφθεν  (Epic perf. from τέρφω, cf. ετάρφθεν, which is also rare in prose.) A 34.24 Alc. 7.5 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta

ετας  (From ετας "private citizen", derived from the IE pronominal root *swe-, cf. El. ετάς.)* Thuc. V 79.4 (Ετας or Εττας in the codd.)

Fetea  (Ετη) A 25 a I, 35 b, 78 (L) IG V ii 159 A 4 & B 5 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)

ετήθη  (From τεθημεν) (M) IG 1431.9

ετελ  (M) IG 1390.11&52&54 Ετε[ν] &90, 1449.10

Fete  (Ετελ) A 35 b (L) IG 1316.3. (H) I 121

Feteos  (Ετος) A 25 c II i, 35 b, 78 (H) I 109,110,121,124, 134,177

ετελευτησεν  (Ετελευτησε from τελευταω) A 71 b (L) IG 816.12

ετερα  (L) IG 21 col. I 7

ετερμαξαν  (From τερμαξω = τερματιζω, with the ε aorist.) A 103, 111 h (H) I 10, II 9

ετερους  (L) IG 1144.15

ετερον  (L) SEG 492.4, SEG .13 261.10 [Ετερο] [ο]ς

ετερος  (The original form was α-τερος, from IE *sm- (cf. the copulative suffix α-, and also ες < *sem-) + the differential suffix -tero (cf. Skt. eka-tara "one of two, other").) See άτερα, άτεραν, άτερος, άτερος, άτερους, άτερον, άτερω

ετερως  (L) IG 1249.14

ετετυματο  (From τυμαω) (M) IG 1433.26

ετευξεν  (Ετευξε from τευξω) A 71 b (L) IG 1188.4

ετεων  (Ετων) A 25 c VIII (L) IG 732.1, 1188.5

Feteων  (Ετων) A 25 c VIII, 35 b (H) I 103,104,117,178

ετη  A 25 a III, 78 (L) IG 732 a 2, 733.1, 748.5, 753.3, 762.4, 764.3, 765.2, 767.3, 769.2 [Ετη], 771.4 [Ε]τη, 775.3, 781.3, 784.2, 785.3, 788.3, 789.3, 794.2,
έτη cont. 795.3; 797.2; 798.1; 799.2&5; 801.5; 802 b 3; 803.2; 815 a 3; 816.2; 817.7; 922.1; 931.29; 1186.7; 1187.3; 1190.6; 1192.3; 1201.2&5; 1215.1; 1253.3; 1254.3; 1264.5; 1303.3; 1307.1; 1308.2; 1309.1; 1593.1; 1594.5

Ρέτη (έτη) A 25 a III. 35 b, 78 (H) I 111  

έτις See έτας  

έτητυμον (This has the same root as έτεος and έτυμος, with reduplication and lengthening of ε to η.)  
(L) IG 599.22  

έτη (From the IE adverb *eti, cf. Skt. áti, Lat. et etc.)  
(L) IG 726.1; 733.3; 922.1; 1245.8; 1282.19. (M) IG 1390.56; SEG 966 111 11. Alc. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C; Alc. 26.1 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller  
/ού μεν τι in Antig. in contrast to Page's ο ο' έτε. /  

έτωμα  (From τωμάω) (L) IG 724.3  

έτυμβήθη (έτυμβήθη from τωμάω) (M) IG 1432.35  

έτυνεος (From έτυνος, et. unknown) A 25 c II i, 78 Alc. 17.4 from Athen. x 416 C  

έτος (From IE *wet-, cf. Alb. vit, Lat. vetus "old").  
(L) IG 18 a 7 έ[τ]ος, 18 B 7, 19.5, 1208.16619839, 1346.4, SEG 464.9, 923.16. (M) SEG 995.1, SEG 23 208.22. See also Ρέτεα, έτει, έτει, έτεος, έτέος, έτέων, έτεων, έτη, έτη, έτος, έτους, έτών  

Ρέτος (έτος) A 35 b (H) I 51,53,101  

έτους (L) IG 1347.3 -ο[υς]. (M) IG 1359.2, 1375.1, 1392.3, 1398.1, 1467.1 -ου[ς], 1468.2, 1469.1, SEG 23 208.3 [έτους], REG 83 1970 Bull. 286  

έτρεφεν (έτρεφε from τρέφω) A 34.24, 71 b (L) IG 724.2  

έτρεψε (From τρέψω) A 34.24 (L) SEG 26 456.9 έ[τ]ρεψε  

έτύμως (Cf. έτητυμον) (L) SEG 15 218 (IG 729) 8  

έτυνχανον (έτυνχανον from τυνχάνω) A 48 a i (L) IG 1111.7 έτυν[χανον]  

έτυρησας (From τυρέω, which = τυρόω/τυμεω "make cheese". This is the only example of this -εω form quoted by L&S.) A 111 g Alc. 56.6 from Athen. xi 498 F
étev

(L) IG 725.8, 757.5, 758.4, 761.4, 779.3, 783.2, 790.3, 796.6, 946.2, 950 a 2, 1186.1&21, 1220 a 3&5, 1235.2, 1280.7&14, 1300.2, 1324.2, SEG 493.3, 839.6.

(M) IG 1390.123, SEG 966 1 2

eó

(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 17. (M) SEG 23 208.7

eúγενος

(L) IG 583.6

eúγενόρων

(L) IG 17.7. Cf. foll.

eúβαλκετ

("abounding in good men") (L) SEG 773.8

eúβαλκης

(See foll.) A 18, 35 c, 85 (L) IG 267.4 -ye[νετ], 268.6, 334.6 -al[νετ]. (in all these AO accents -βάλκετ)

This must be the same word as the rare adjective εύβαλκης "robust", found as a name Εύβαλκης in (L) IG 1124 (on the tomb of a man who fell at Mantinea), and as Εύβαλκης in (L) IG 210.17. Here the inscription reads Εύβαλκης 'Ολυμπιονύκας[ς], where it could also be a name. But in the phrase ἐν τῶι εὐβάλκετ (examples listed under εὐβάλκετ in WL) it must be the name of a contest, not, as Tillyard originally thought, that of the eponymous magistrate. Woodward, AO p.289, suggests that the name is a synonym for another contest, perhaps an early name for the καρτερίας ἄγων. If it is, it might also be the explanation for εὐβαλκης Ὀλυμπιονύκας[ς] here. At any rate, Buck, p.34.36, shows that an antevocalic eu had the natural glide between the u and the following vowel expressed by η, here represented by β.) A 18, 35 c (L) IG 649 b

eúγενεύς

(L) SEG 812 add. (IG 584) 8 eυ[γενεύς], SEG add. 812 a 9 -εω[ς]. (M) IG 1458.6 -γε[νεύς]

eúγενεστάτην

(L) IG 589.3, 590.2, 599.4

eúγενεστάτης

(L) IG 1224.2

eúγενεστάτου

(L) IG 468.2 -ε[στάτου], 530.3, 653.3, 1168.2, 1179.5 [ε]ο-, 1328.2 [ε]ογ-, SEG 825.2

eúγενεστάτων

See εὐγενεστάτης, -εστάτης, -εστάτου, -εστάτων

eúγενεστάτου

(L) IG 595.5 -γε[νεστάτου], 598.6

eúγενεστάτων

(L) IG 591.7

eúγενέτης

(The rare fem. form from εὐγενέτης "well born".) (L) IG 259.4 -γε[νέτης]
eúγενη

(From εὐγενής) A 25 a III, 79 b (L) IG 1524.23

eúγινωσκόμενον

(εὐγνωσόμενον)* (L) IG 1332.5 [εύ]γνω[μο]σ-
eúγινώστος

(L) IG 1208.47, SEG 26 456.4
eudē[...]
Alc. 3.117 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. iii

eudokēw
See eudokōntes, eudokē

eudokōmēsanta
(From eudokōme) (L) IG 538.8 [eudokēmē]-

(L) IG 595.7

eudokōntes
(From eudokē) (L) IG 1111.13 -tē[s]

eudokē
(eudokē) (L) IG 1208.61

eudōsaw
(From eudōw. Benveniste, Orig. p. 156 suggests an IE *seu- with the suffix d, so *seu-d-, which is related to *sw-ep-, giving Skt. svapiti and ðvnoς (with the reduced grade). But this explanation is not accepted by all etymologists.) Alc. 89.186 from Apoll. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνωδαλων, p. 488 ff de Villoison

euergēsía
See euergēsiaς, euergēsiaς, euergēsiaυν

euergēsiaς
(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 27.10 [e]ʊ-, 578.6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 4 [e]u[er]γ-

euergēsiaς
(Gen. sing.) (L) SEG 471 (IG 12) 13

euergēsiaυν
(L) SEG 922.20

euergētai
(L) IG 1146.2

euergētaiς
(L) IG 931.24, 935.15 -eρ[γέ]τα-, 962.30, 1111.31 e[ʊ]eγ-, 1112.18, 1145.43 -τα[υς], 1146.47, 1226.16 -τα[ς], 1227.1 [e]u[er]γέταις, 1312.11 e[er]γέταις[α]ς, SEG 470.6, 949.4. (M) IG 1429.23 [e]u[er]γ-

euergētaiν
(euergētaiν)* (L) IG 375.2, 405.5 -γε[ταιν], 453.3 [e]u[er]γ[εταιν], 935.11, 961.10, 962.16 -ταιν], 963.8, 965.7, 970.3 -γε[ταιν], 971.13, 1112.12 [e]u[er]γ-, 1113.4, 1145.40, 1166.2 -γε[ταιν], 1169.4, 1226.10 [e]u[er]γ[εταιν], SEG 470.3. (M) IG 1395.3, 1425.9 -ταιν], 1454.4, SEG 985.5 -eρ[γεταιν], SEG 23 211.4 e[er]γ[εταιν], REG 84 1971 Bull. 322

(euergēta) (M) SEG 974.10

euergētaiς
(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 962.27839, 966.17 [e]u[er]γ-, 1145.49, 1312.3, 1336.10, SEG 468.15 e[er]γ-, 948 (IG 1331) 10

euergēteυν
(From euergēteυ) (L) IG 931.22 eu[er]γ[ετευν], 1144.17-18 e[er]γ-

(euergēteυ)
See euergēteυν, -τούμενοι, -τούτες

euergētai
(L) IG 953.3

euergētema
(M) IG 1559.1 [e]u[er]γ[ετη]μα. See also euergētēμασι


eὐεργετήμασι (M) SEG 23 208.17

eὐεργέτην (L) IG 516.6 -τη[ν], 538.32 [eὐερ]γ-, 958.8, 1240.11
-ερ[γέτην], 1243.5, 1346.13, 1347.4, SEG 808.11
[eὐερ]γε[τη[ν]], 810.2, 924.9. (M) IG 1383.2
[eὐ]εργέτ[ην]

eὐεργέτης (M) IG 1370.13-14 e[ὐε]ργ-. See also eὐεργέτας,
-γέτας, -γέταν, -γέταν, -γέτας, -γέτας, -γέτην, -γέτην,
-γέτου

eὐεργέτην (L) IG 959.8, 1174.4. (M) IG 1353.3-4, SEG 23
213.3, REG 84 1971 Bull. 322

eὐεργετικάτα (M) IG 1427.3 [eὐεργ]ετ-

eὐεργέτου (L) IG 395.4 -γ[ε]του, 1174.6, SEG 923.20

eὐεργετούμενον (From eὐεργετέω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 15. (M) SEG
23 208.20

eὐεργετοῦντες (From eὐεργετέω) (L) IG 1312.6 eὐ[ερ]γ-, SEG 948
(IG 1331) 14

eὐθείας (From eὐθὺς, sc. γραμμής, so "straight line").
(M) IG 1430.2 [eὐ]θ- &12&20 -ε[θ]ας

eὐθέτους (From eὐθετος) (M) IG 1390.74&154-5

eὐθετωτάτους (M) IG 1390.148

eὐθέως (M) IG 1432.23

eὐθύς (The et. is uncertain. Probably it developed from
the Homeric and Ion. eὐθύς, with τ > ετ, possibly
through the influence of εὐθαρ, and ετ > ευ by
assimilation.) See eὐθείας

eὐθυτοκίων ("simple interest") (L) IG 1146.37

eὐθυμωρέων (eὐθυμωρέω "straight direction or course". From
eὐθύς + δρόμος ("boundary"), with ω because the
initial vowel of the second member of a compound is
frequently lengthened - see Buck p.134.167 a.)
A 6 c (H) I 65, 72

eὐζέρα (From eὐζερός "fit for sacrifice, holy".) (M) IG
1390.70

Εὐός See Εὔος

eὐχαροῦντας (From eὐχαρέω) (L) IG 11.8

eὐχαίρως (L) IG 1186.16

eὐχαταφρόνητος (M) IG 1370.13
(A deriv. of ἐὐκλείας) (L) IG 977.11

(From ἐὐκλείας, a deriv. of εὖ + κλέος.) A 25 c VIII
(L) SEG 26 456.5

(Derived from εὖ + κόσμος) (M) IG 1498.1 [εὐ]κ-. Cf. foll.

(L) SEG 923.12. Cf. above

("tempered, luke-warm", a compound from the root κρα-, related to κραδύνων (for IE *κρε- > κρα-).) (M) IG 1390.107&108

(A deriv. of εὖ + κτύω. The IE root means "inhabit", cf. Skt. क्षेति, Myc. κι-τι-με-νο etc., but in Greek, from the aorist έκτύσα, there developed the sense "to found"). (L) SEG 773.5

(From εὐλογεῖ) (L) SEG 949.10 [εὐλο]γεῖ

(L) IG 822.2 -η(τοῦ)

(L) IG 1186.4

See εὐνοοι, -νοιαν, -νοιάς

(L) IG 561.8, 935.8, 1146.44. (M) SEG 23 206.4 207.37

(L) IG 544.19, 933.7 [ε]ϊ-, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 3 -ν[οίαν]. (M) IG 1370.10 -ν[οίαν], SEG 974.32, SEG 12 371.10 -ο[ν]

(L) IG 486.10, 501.3, 505.3, 530.4, 534.8, 537.10, 539.9, 546.4, 552.5, 556.14, 572.8, 616.3, 955.6, 1145.33, 1146.25, 1175.7 εὖ[νοίας], 1178.6, 1248.5, 1247.7, p. XIII 115, p. XIV 24, SEG 470.14, 471 (IG 12) 13, 761.5, 762.5, 778.7 εὖ[νοίας], 894 add. d 2, SEG II 164 [εὐνοοι]ας. (M) IG 1353.4-5, 1395.4, 1432.19, 1453.4 [εὐνοοι]ας 89 -νο[ν]ας], p. XVII 74&89, SEG 970.6, 974.28, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321

(The name of one of the early Euryponid kings. All the early entries are suspect and a name so closely related to the Lycurgan Εὐνοος (see Hdt. I 65, Alc. 64.1 etc.) must be particularly so.) Hdt. VIII 131.2; Paus. II 36.4, III 7.2, IV 4.4; Plut. Lyc. 1(2) 8, III.2 p.2.11 ff.

(From εὐνοος? "under good laws"). (Alc.) 10 (a) 10 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 1 col. III

A 28 e (L) IG 966.4

(L) IG 1145.36 -νο[ν]
ευνοὺς  
A 28 c I (L) IG 6.2, 961.2, 962.2, 963.2, 965.2, 975.2 [ε]-, SEG 2 60.4 -νο[ς]. See also ευνοοτ, -νον

ευνόως  
A 28 d II (L) IG 1566.6 (Delphi)

εὐξάμενος  
(From εὐχόματι) (L) SEG 13 264.1

Εὐθὶ  
A 38 a ii EM 391 12 s.v. Εὐθὶς καὶ Εὐθύς. 'Ο διόγος καὶ τὸ εἰς αὐτὸν ἐκφέρσημα, Εὐθὶς καὶ Εὐθὶς, κατὰ Λάκωνας. Δωρικὴ γὰρ διαλέκτωι μεταγενεστέραι καὶ ἐνδείκται τὸ σ φαί γεγενήθησαι εὐθυς καὶ Εὐθὴς καὶ Εὐθαν. "Εὖθος δὲ ἔχουσι δωρικὲς τυπὲς ὡς γὰρ [ού] Ἀργείων καὶ Λάκωνες καὶ Παμφύλου καὶ Ἐρετρείς καὶ Πρώπου, ἐνδείκται τὸ σ πολλοῖς, διετής χαράττουσι τοῖς ἐπιφρουμένοις φιλήσεσιν, ὡς ἐπὶ τοῦ ποιητὴ πολιτος καὶ Βούσιν, Βοῦδας καὶ Μουσικῶν, μουσικὰ. κτλ. (cf. εὕατω "to cry εὐατ", an onomatopoetic word based on religious ritual.)

εὐφορχοῦτι  
(Dat. pple from εὐφορχεῖω) (M) IG 1390.5

εὐκελεύαι  
(εὐκελεύεια) A 13 a (L) IG 548.8

εὐκελεύς  
(L) REG 86 1973 Bui11. 196.29 -θ[ός]

+εὑπλεα  
(εὑπλοα - see this in WL.) A 15, 25 a I (M) IG 1542.1, 1548.1, 1549.1, SEG 1024.1

+εὑπλελαν  
(εὑπλολαν - see εὑπλοα in WL) A 14 b (M) IG 1551.2

+εὑπλοα  
(These are all from inscriptions cut into the sea cliffs at Prote. They were carved by seafarers, asking the gods for a safe passage, and are nearly all very fragmentary and cut very roughly. Reference should also be made to Valmin, Bull. Soc. R. Lettres Lund. 1928-29 and 1933-5.)

(M) IG 1539.1, 1540.1, 1543.1, 1544.1, 1545.1 [εὑ]πλο[α], 1546.1, 1547.1, 1550.1, 1554.1 -ι(λ)οα, 1555.1, SEG 1010.1, 1011.1, 1012.1, 1014.1, 1015.1, 1016.1, 1022.1, 1023.1. See also εὑπλεα, εὑπλελαν, εὑπλολα, εὑπλόλα

+εὑπλολαν  
(See εὑπλοα in WL) (M) IG 1538.3, 1552.3 -ο[α], 1553.1 -α[ν]

+εὑπλωμα  
(εὑπλοα - see in WL) A 14 c (M) IG 1541.1

εὑπύργω  
(εὑπύργοι) A 74 a Alc. 14 (b) from Priscian De Metr. Terent. 24, Gramm. Lat. iii 428 Keil. /εὑπύργων Prisc. cod. A, but cf. πύργος "tower", pl. "city walls", and also πύργοι, Steph. Byz. 541.6 πόλεις Μισσήνης.

εὑραμεν  
(εὑρομεν from εὑρίσκω) A 104 a (L) IG 17.7 ε(δ)ρ-

εὑρε  
(From εὑρίσκω) Alc. 39 from Athen. ix 389 F /εὑρετε Athen. emended by Meineke./
(From εὔρεθήλ) (L) SEG 923.14

εὔρεθήμεν (εὔρεθήμεν from εὔρεθήλ) A 109 b iii (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80

εὐρίσκει (εὐρίσκει subj. from εὐρίσκω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1379.24 [εὐρίσκει]

νευρίσχομεν (εὐρίσχομεν from εὐρίσκω) A 37 b i, 99 c (H) II 20

εὐρίσκω (The basic form is the aorist εὗρεθύν (from *e-freθeν < IE root *wer-, or from *swer-?). The present has the suffix -axw. ) See εὗραμεν, εὗρες, εὗρεθήλ, εὗρεθήμεν, εὐρίσκει, νευρίσχομεν, εὐρίσκωνται, εὐρίσκωντι.

εὐρίσκωνται (From εὐρίσκω) (M) IG 1390.51

εὐρίσκωντι (εὐρίσκωντι from εὐρίσκω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.74&154

εὕρος (H) I 16,20,25,30,140,141, II 31,37,51,58,64,73,81,88, 95,101

εὕρων (εὗρος < *e-fpó-ς, cf. Skt. urd-, Av. vouru-"wide". The original IE root was probably *wer-, which, with the zero grade of vowel and an initial e (a prothetic e?), could give ἅ-fpó-.) (L) IG 455.10

εὐρυστερν[... Alc. 3 fr. 11.3 from P.Oxy. 2387 /]σττευρυστερν[. Page reads εὐρυστέρων, sc. γᾶς./

Εὐρώτας (The most important river flowing through Sparta. Paus. III 1.1 ff. tells the legend of Eurotas, the son of Myles (the son of Lelex), and father of Sparte, the wife of Lacedaemon. He is said to have carried the waters from the plain of Lacedaemon into the sea by a canal, and to have called the residual river after himself. Apollodorus III 10.3 says that his mother was the nymph Cleochareia, but Steph. Byz., see Ταύγητον in WL, says that she was Taygete. Cf. also Schol. to Pind. Pyth. IV 15, 01. VI 46 and Lycoph. 886.) See e.g. (Alc.) 10 (a) 7 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 1 col. iii; Plut. Apophth. Uc. 241 A, II p.218.17; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 A, II p.218.17; Plut. Lyc. 12.13, III.2 p.19.3, 15.17, p.25.8, 16.13, p.27.9

εὐσέβεας (εὔσεβεας. -εας is the regular masc./fem. acc. pl. of σ-stem adjectives, but Attic uses the nominative form instead.) A 25 a I, 79 c (L) SEG 26 456.16

εὐσέβειαν (L) IG 1176.4, SEG 922.16, 948 (IG 1331) 1. Cf. foll.

εὐσέβειας (L) IG 514.5 [εὐ]σε-, 515.10, 588.5 [εὐ]σεβείας, 589.13&17, 595.2 -ας, 599.9, 606.7, 608.8 -ος[ευς]ς &63 [εὐσε]ς, 957 a 4, SEG 806.5 -β[ευς]. (M) IG 1369.5 -β[ευς]. Cf. above
Ebasaeot's (ebacO&O A 25 c IX, 79 d (M) IG 1390.5-6

Ebasβή (L) IG 295.7-8 [εύσε]βή
ebasβῆ A 25 a III, 79 b (L) IG 469.3, 479.5, 480.3, SEG 25 423.4

Ebasβής (M) IG 1364.2. See also ebαββήας, -βέους, -βή, -βούς, Ebasβή
ebasβους (L) IG 607.19. (M) IG 1452.4&7&9-10 (here as the title of the emperor)
ebasβώς (Adv.) (L) IG 579.4. (M) SEG 23 215.8 -βός [ς] 216.5, 217.6

Ebasβή (Ebasβή) A 25 a III, 79 b (M) SEG 965.3 (here as the title of the emperor. The first η is irregular.)
ebasβής (L) IG 734.4
ebasτομον ("eloquent") (L) IG 264.6 (AO 4)
ebasυβους (= oισυβους "of osier, wickerwork", cf. oίσος.) (M) IG 1390.23

Ebasχημονός (M) IG 1390.42
ebasτάκτως (M) IG 1390.42
ebasταξάν (M) IG 1360.6. Cf. foll.
ebasταξάς (L) IG 14.2 -τας. Cf. above
ebasτροχάλου ("running well", cf. τρέχω) (L) IG 264.6 (AO 4)
ebasτυχεττε (From εύτυχέω) (L) IG 933.10 -τυ[χεττε]
ebasτυχεστάτην (L) IG 816.6. Cf. foll.
ebasτυχεστάτων (L) IG 506.6 -τυ[χεσ]το-. Cf. above
ebasτυχέω See εύτυχεττε
+eутυχή A 25 a III, 79 b (L) SEG 25 423.5. (M) IG 1538 (SEG 1010) 1, 1552.4 [ε]ύ-
+εύτυχή (M) IG 1543.4
+εύτυχής (M) IG 1546.2. See also εύτυχή, εύτυχή (N.B. These all came from rock inscriptions at Prote, which are very fragmentary and of uncertain reading.)
eφαμετυ (εύφαμετυ from εύφημεω "keep a religious silence"). (M) IG 1390.39
eὐφημίας (L) IG 1291.4

eὐφθογγ... (From eὐφθογγέω or -γγος?) (L) IG 315.1

eὐφφρων ("merrily", cf. φρήν) Alc. 1.37. See also ἐὐφφρων


eὐχαριστέω See eὐχαριστοῦντες, eὐχαριστοῦσα

eὐχαριστήριον (L) IG 251.4 -ο[ν], SEG 492.17-18

eὐχαριστάτων (L) SEG 923.39. Cf. foll.
eὐχαριστάτας (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 10 [ἐὐ]χήν -&16. (M) SEG 23 206.9. Cf. above

eὐχάριστος (L) IG 935.5

eὐχάριστοῦντες (From eὐχαριστέω) (M) IG 1451.3-4

eὐχάριστοῦσα ( " " ) (L) IG 1146.6
eὐχή See eὐχάν, eὐχάσ, εὐχήν, εὐχής

eὐχήν (L) IG 240.2, 1150.5, SEG 684.4 -χή[ν], 685.3, 686.6, 687.1 εὐ[χήν], 891.4. (M) SEG 981.1, 994.3

eὐχής (L) IG 974.1 -ή[ς], 1157.4, 1158.1

eὐχομαί Alc. 60.1 from Athen. xv 680 F. See also εὐδύμενος
eὐχοντο (εἰκον) Schol. Pind. 01. VI 88 a has τῶν γὰρ εὐχοντο ἀντὶ τοῦ εἰκον οἱ Λάκωνες χρῶνται.
eὐχρηστόν (εὐχρηστόν) A 66 a i (M) SEG 974.6

eὐχρηστά (L) IG 4.6

eὐχρηστάς (M) IG p. XI 128

eὐχρηστόν (L) IG 1114.22

eὐχρηστός (M) IG 1360.67. See also εὐχρηστόν, -χρηστα, -χρηστοτε, -χρηστος

eὐχρηστών (L) IG 1112.6 -χρηστών], SEG 2. 160.7 [εὐχρηστός των

eὐχροῦν (M) IG 1390.67
eὐψυχύς (Cf. ψυχή) (L) IG 527.8

eὐψυχόστατον (L) SEG 825.2-3

ἐφ' (ἐφ') A 69 a II (L) IG 100.2, 1144.9, SEG 493.2, 610.2,
έφ' cont. 922.17 [έ']φ'. (M) IG 1361.18, 1379.25, 1390.31, 1432.15 & 29, 1472.1, SEG 23 207.36. (H) I 19, II 28 (A 37 c)

έφαν (έφασαν from φησίς) A 99 e (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.1

έφαμεροφαρέων

Hesych. (e 7333)* ἀνεɣημέρων. Ταραντίνου (Kaibel 115)
/ Schmidt conjectured ἐξ' ἀμεροφαντῶν or ἐξ' ἀμεροφάντων· ἀμ' ἡμέρα (cf. ἀμεροφάντας used of a dream "appearing by day" in Aesch. Ag. 82). Latte takes it as a corrupt form of ε 4155, the cod. of which reads ἐκμετροφανῶν· ἐξ' ἡμέραν(.), but which he emends to ἐξ' ἀμεροφάντων· ἐξ' ἡμέραν ψανέντω
/

έφευκοντι

(έφευύκοντι from ἐφεύκοντι = ἐκαγγέλλω. L&S quote only this example – see suppl. – which comes from a Spartan decree engraved at Cos c. 242 B.C. It probably comes from the IE root *wek-", giving ἐφος, rather than from *sep-, giving ἐμω "be busy about".)
A 99 d 1, 112 h (L) SEG 12 371.3

έφεκτάσθαι

Hesych. (e 7380) ἐκαχολούθησαν. Λάκκωνες
/The cod. has ἐφεκτάσθαι, emended by Latte, cf. σ 1357 σουεκτάσθαι· συναχολούθησαν. If this is correct, it will come from the same root as ἐκομαί, i.e. *sek-'/

έφέκω

See ἐκύκτοι.

έφερδόντι

(ἐφερδόντι ὑπ. from ἐφέργον (*ἐφέργω, cf. ἀφερδόντι in WL). Buck takes this as another example of the Doric -έσω rather than the -σω type, and so accents it -όντι. This means that ε + o > o. See Buck p.115.141 b.)
A 37 c, 99 d 1, 102 c (H) I 131

έφέστιον

("offered at the public hearth", cf. ἐνέστιον.)
(M) SEG 12 371.17

έφηγον

(M) IG 1384.4, 1398.19, 1402.5

έφηγον

(L) IG 1186.11

έφηδος

(L) IG 1186.7 -δος. See also ἐφηδοῦ, ἐφηδος, -δων. In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 18.2, III.2 p.29.2 and 22.2, p.35.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 23(2) 2, III.1 p.374.12; Aelian VH 14.7 p.172.11; Paus. III 11.239, 14.68889810, 16.10811, 20.268; Suid. Adler I 547.12 γ 486, III 297.6810 λ 824

έφηδων

(L) SEG 923.26. (M) SEG 966 III 10-11

έφυλοτιμήθη (From φυλοτιμέωμαι) (M) SEG 23 206.16-17

έφύμερος

("desired, delightful") See ἐπιμέρω

έφυλορχόντι

(Dat. pple from ἐφυλορχέω = ἐχιλορχέω "swear falsely". It has ἐφ- rather than ἐχ- either because of an anticipation of the asper in ὧρος, as in φυσικός from ὧρο-τορός, or because it is a blend of ἐχιλορχέω and *ἐφυρχέω, see Buck p.54.58 c.) A 37 c (M) IG 1390.6
Hesych. (σ 7495) ἁγὼν γυμναστικὸς παρὰ Δάκῳν
/Cf. Photius and Suidas, both of whom have ἐβιθελον-ἀγώνισμα ἑπ' ἐκπων τρεχόντων. And Plato, Laws VIII p.834 A-C, describes such ἐκπων ἁγώνες./

(L) IG 1147.5

See ἐφορούσας

See Xen. RL VIII 3; Arist. Pol. 1270 b 7

See Plut. Apophth. Lac. 232 F 13, II p.190.21; Xen. Ages I 36; Paus. III 11.11, Dichaearchus, FHG II p.241

(L) IG 1163.7

(L) SEG 495.3

See also in literature e.g. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 235 B 54, II p.198.16; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 5.3, III.1 p.357.6 and 10.7, p.362.21 and 16.183, p.367.313; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 192 B, II p.63.10; Xen. Hell. II 1.10, 3.1

(L) IG 26.4 (where ephors of Amyclae), 49.2, 51.3, 53.1, 55.1, 62.2, 63.16, 67.2 [ἠφ]ο-, 68.13, 69.23, 70.1 [ἡφ]ο[ιοτ], 71 II 1, 72.1 [ἡφ]ο[ιοτ], 73.1 [ἡφ]ο[ιοτ], 76.1 -π[οτ], 77.1 [ἡφ]ο[ιοτ], 952.21, 961.20, 964.6, 965.17, 1111.36 [ἤφο]ρ-, 1114.2&28, 1144.33, 1145.50, 1146.48&52, 1524.1, 1564.9 (Delos), 1566.2 (Delphi), 1586.1, SEG 510.1, 511.1, 512.1, 513.1, 514.1 -ρ[οτ], 515.1 -ρ[οτ], 516.1, 517.1, 518.1, 521 b (IG 59) 1, 523.1 [ἑφ]ο-, 528.1, 529.1 [ἑφ]ο-, 530.1 ἑφ[οτ], 808.9 [ἑφ]οτ, 923.28&33, 949.5, p. XIV 1 -ο[ποτ], REG 89 1976 Bull. 269. (M) SEG 974.25

(L) IG 213.66 -ρο[ν] &7481&90

(From the root of ἄρα, where *ἐπο-φορος > ἐχοροφορος.) (L) IG 31.7, 32 A 13, 32 B 14 [ἑφ]ορ-, &30, 34.12 [ἑφ]ορος, 36 B 25&32 [ἑφ]ορος, 39.31&37, 40.11 -ρος, 54.11 [ἑφ]ο-, 65.1 ἑφ[οτος], 71 III 10859 with 19&22&25 ἑφ[οτος], 86.37, 209.8 (of σενεθέντες), 1228.5, 1229.9 ἑφορος, 1230.5, 1231.7,
1232.8, 1233.7 [ε]φ-, 1314.9 -ρ(ος), 1315.26, SEG 488.3, 490.3, 492.8, 494.4, 496.1 -ο[ς], 497.2, 501.7.  
(M) IG 1381.8.  
(B) I 1, II 1. See also ἔφορος, -ρος, -ρος, -ρος, -ρος, -ρος, -ρος, -ρος.

εφόρου (L) IG 71 II 19 εφ(όρου). (M) IG 1472.2

εφόρους (L) IG 26.8 (of the Amyclaean ephors), 931.36, 932.4, 961.18&25, 962.33, 964.4 -ο[υς], 965.15, 966.30, 976.10, 1110.11 -δ[ρους], 1144.1 -ου[ς], 1336.17&21 -ρ(ο)ς

εφορούσας (From εφορούς) (M) SEG 970.11

εφόρω (εφόρου) A 74 a (L) SEG 12 371.2 (Cos). (H) I 95, 165,166

εφόρων (L) IG 20 B 6, 43.4 -ω[ν], 71 III 7, 552.11, 962.8, 1146.50, 1164.5, 1174.8, 1240.12, 1241.6, 1281.12 -ω[ν], 1294.6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 13, SEG 23 199.15 SGDI 4611 (a coin)

εφόρως (εφόρους) A 74 b (L) IG 1113.10

εψι (From φύω) (L) IG 725.7

εψυ[... (From φύω?) (M) IG 1413.1

εψώδει Hesych. (ε 7564) ἐψώδεις. Λάκωνες /Schmidt, after Ruhnken, read as ἐψώδεις ἐψώδεις (from λαξφῶ which is found in Ionic, for Attic λαξφῶ). Latte suggested ἐψώδεις ἐψώδεις. But neither of these is very like the cod. version, and the word remains unexplained./

εχάραξε (From χαράσσω) (L) IG 1315.30

εχαρίσαντο (From χαρίζω) (L) IG 1146.38

εχαρίσατο ( " " ) (L) SEG 679.5-6


εχει (b) (ἐχει subj. from ἐχω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.25

(εχειμώνω) Hesych. (ε 7598) A 3 b, 25 c VI ἐργόνων. καὶ ἐχειμōν [Λάκωνες] /Schmidt transferred Λάκωνες from εχει τέλος - see in WL - and also takes ἐχειμών from χειμών "be chilled", not from χειμών. But Latte rightly takes this as another example of ὄω < εο, see A 25 c VI./

εχειν (From ἐχω) (L) IG 1144.29. (M) IG 1390.34&36&37&113, 1393.5, SEG 974.31 ἐ[χειν]

εχεῖς (From ἐχω) (L) IG 730.4
Both Schmidt and Latta transfer Λέκανος to ἔχειματοι – see in WL.

ἔχειν

(ἦσαν from ἔχειν) A 109 a ii (H) I 116,116

ἔχετε

(From ἔχειν) (L) SEG 922.21

ἔχέτω

(3rd sing. imperat. of ἔχειν) (M) IG 1390.22&26&33&38 &85&92&100&103&106

ἔχέτωσαν

(ἦσαν from ἔχειν) A 101 b (L) IG 952.19

ἔχω

(From ἔχειν) (L) IG 18 A 6, SEG 704.4

ἔχων

(ἦσαν from ἔχειν) A 11 a, 25 b i ii; 109 a i

(L) IG 1111.29

ἔχδρος

See ἔχθρων

ἔχουσα

(ἦσαν fem. pple from ἔχειν) A 108 Alc. 3.65 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; Alc. 56.3 from Athen. xi 499 A

ἔχουσαν

(ἦσαν fem. pple from ἔχειν) A 108 Alc. 3.83 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

ἔχουσαν

(ἦσαν 3rd pl. indic. from ἔχειν) A 56 c iii; 71 b, 99 d i Alc. 56.4 from Athen. xi 499 A (but A has ἔχουσαν)

ἐχειμένας

(From ἔχειν) (H) II 109

ἐχειμένω

(ἦσαν from ἔχειν) A 74 a (H) I 91

ἐχομενης

(ἦσαν from ἔχειν) A 99 c (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80

ἐχν

(From ἔχειν) (M) IG 1390.19&21

ἐχνε

( " " ) (L) IG 1524.43. (M) IG 1390.24&46

ἐχνε

( " " ) (M) IG 1390.37. (H) I 99

ἐχνε

( " " ) (L) IG 1146.45, SEG 26 461.9

ἐχντω (a)

(Dat. sing. pple from ἔχειν) (M) IG 1379.26&28, 1390. 84&115

ἐχντω (b)

(ἦσαν 3rd pl. indic. from ἔχειν) A 99 d i (H) I 99. Thuc. V 77.3. (T) Philol. fr. 4

ἐχντω

(ἦσαν from ἔχειν) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.13&15&17&23&24&42&89&90&93&137

ἐχντων

(Gen. pple from ἔχειν) (L) IG 18 A 10, 18 B 11
έχουσα (έχουσα from ἐξω) (L) IG 960.5

έχουσα (From ἐξω) (M) IG 1353.5, REG 84 1971 Bull. 321

έχουσαν ( " " ) (L) IG 586.4 [έχουσα[ν]], 589.5, 596.5, 608.1 -ουσαν. (M) SEG 23 208.28

έχουσας (Fem. acc. pl. pple from ἐξω) (M) IG 1390.30

έχουσας (έχουσας from ἐξω)* (L) IG 962.5, 1146.33

έχουσης (From ἐξω) (L) IG 603.2

έχουσι ( " " ) (L) IG 961.4

έχουσιν (έχουσι from ἐξω) Α 71 b (L) IG 963.3, 1145.18

έχρησεν (From χρᾶω) Α 71 b (M) IG p. XI 142 -ςε[ν]

ἐχω (IE *segh- > *σεχ- > *εχ- > ἐχω with ' lost by dissimilation of the aspirates, as in τιθημι. But the future forms retain the rough aspiration. In the imperfect *εσεχου > εἰχου in Attic, with a spurious diphthong, or ἡχου elsewhere, see ἡχὲν in W). The aorist 2 ἐχου comes from the weak grade of the root.) See εἰσχᾶναν, εἰσηχᾶς, εἰχέν, εἰχον, ἔξει, ἡεῖς, ἔξειν, ἔξομεν, ἡεῖστην, ἔξουσιν, ἐσχες, ἔσχηκα, ἔχει, ἔχειν (ἐχω), ἔχειν, ἔχεις, ἔχειν, ἔχεται, ἔχεταιν, ἔχην, ἔχνη, ἔχον, ἔχουσα, ἔχουσαν, ἔχουσαν, ἔχομενας, ἔχομεν, ἔχον, ἔχοντα, ἔχονται, ἔχοντες, ἔχοντες, ἔχουσι, ἔχουσιν (ἔχουσι), ἔχονται, ἔχοντων, ἔχουσα, ἔχουσιν, ἔχουσας, ἔχουσας (ἔχουσας), ἔχουσης, ἔχουσα, ἔχουσαν, ἔχουσας, ἔχουσας (ἔχουσας), ἔχουσης, ἔχουσα, ἔχουσαν, ἔχουσας, ἔχων, ἔχωντι, ἔχωσι, ἡχὲν

έχων (From ἐχω) (L) IG 734.8, 936 a 8 -ω[ν], 961.7, 963.5, SEG 470.14, 761.6, 762.5, p. XIII 115, XIV 24. (M) IG 1395.5, 1431.9, 1432.19, 1453.4, p. XVII 7489, SEG 974.28. Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller; Alc. 84 from Eust. II. 110.35 (cf. Hdn. II 356.8, 645.20, 748.23 L.); Alc. 91 from Athen. xv 682 A

έχωντι (ἔχωντι from ἐχω) Α 99 d i Ar. Lys. 173

έχωσι (3rd pl. from ἐχω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 16

έφασάντο (ἔφασσαντo from φησίςω)* A 103 (M) IG V ii 419.22 (Phigalea) ἐφασάντο[ο]

έφασόντο (ἔφασσόντo from φησίςω)* (L) IG 1145.10 -ε[στο]

ἐῶν (This is the thematic pres. pple of εἰμί, as in most dialects, coming from *εστών. Attic has the contracted form ἔων.) Α 25 c VIII, 34.21, 113 g (L) SEG 773.6, SEG 26 456.6
(αὖνον. This is a deriv. of the v-stem noun αὖν, from the root *αὐ- < IE *ai- (<*ai-ei-w-), cf. Lat. aevum etc.) A 12 a, 25 c VIII (L) SEG 13 261.7

(ἐῳν from ἐῴω) A 24 c III, 25 c VIII, 99 d i
Ar. Lys. 1005

(αὐνιτι from αὐνις, this is the uncontracted form.) A 25 c VIII, 99 d i (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.1&6&9

(EWVTL (lat. from ctue, this is the uncontracted form,) A 25 c VIII, 99 d i. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 436.1&6&9

(IE *αυςος, cf. Lat. aurora, Skt. yāvat etc., gave αὖς, which > Hom. ἁς, Att. ἐως (with quantitative metathesis), Lesb. αὐς, but Lac. ἀβαρ, Dor. ἁς and Heracl. ἁς.) A 25 c VIII (L) IG 26.10. (M) IG 1390.85&109, 1433.16&32. See also ἀβω, ἀβαρ, ἁς, ἁς
(ζαμιούσθω from ζημιῶ) (M) IG 1498.4 [ζ]αμ-

(ζαμιούντω 3rd pl. imperat. from ζημιῶ) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.9

(ζαμιούτω from ζημιῶ) (M) IG 1390.6&102&111

(ζημιώσωσι fut. from ζημιῶ, taken as a Doric future.) A 25 c IV, 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 134

Σάρπης
Steph. Byz. 294.9 κόλασις Λακωνικὴ πρὸς τήν θαλάσσην.
καὶ ἡρος Ἀθηναῖος, ... ... τὸ ἑθνόκον Ζαρῆκος ἀπὸ τῆς γεννήτης, ὡς θραδύλλος.

ζατεύει
(From ζητεύω, which is a poetic form of ζητέω.) A 111 e Alc. 17.8 from Athen. x 416 D

ζατούντω (ζητούντα from ζητέω) (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.4&5

ζάτραφα
/ζα- was originally an Aeol. form for διά, used in compounds to denote a superlative force./

ζῶ
See ζῶ

ζετ
(ζην subj. from ζῶ) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.85

ζῆλω
(Et. uncertain) See ζῆλωσεν

ζηλωτός (L) SEG 26 456.2.

ζηλωμένων
(From ζημιῶ) (L) SEG 464.6

ζημιῶ
(Et. uncertain) See ζαμιούσθω, ζαμιούντω, -οῦτω, -οῦντω, ζηλωμένων, ζηλωθέντων

ζηλωθέντων
(From ζημιῶ) (L) IG 18 B 3

ζήσαντ' (ζήσαντα from ζῶ) A 69 a II (L) IG 1186.14

ζήσας
(From κόω) (L) IG 733.1, 1186.7, 1188.5, 1253.3 ζῆσας, 1254.2, 1254.5 ζῆσας, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.13 -ο[ας]. (M) IG 1475.7 [ζῆσας], 1481.3 [ζῆσας]

ζήσασα
(From κόω) (L) IG 732.1, 1187.3, 1222.10, SEG 865.4, SEG 2 179. (M) IG 1364.2 ζῆσας, 1494.5
(From ζητέω) (L) IG 1186.20

See ζητεω

(From ζητέω) (L) IG 18 B 10

See also ζητεω.

See ζητεω, ζητεω, ζηταν and cf. ζητεω

(Folle from ζητεω) (M) IG 1368.1

(From ζω) (L) IG 728.13

(From ζους) (A 25 c VIII (L) IG 18 B 10

(ζων subj. from ζω, an alternative form of Attic ζω, which Buck, p. 268, suggests may be due to the Tegean engraver. See also his p. 119.149.)

A 4 a, 9, 106 a, 112 d (L) IG V ii 159 B 384 (Tegea)

(Buck no. 70)

(ζων subj. from ζω) A 9, 99 d i (L) IG V ii 159 B 668 & 9 (Tegea) (Buck no. 70)

Hesych. (ζ 173) A 10 b, 39 βος ἐργάται. Λάκωνες
/ζους. ἔβαλον. H:Ahrens, II p. 72.96.125, followed
by modern etymologists. ζους is Lac. for ζυγωνες,
which must come from ζυγων, although L&S do not
include it. Cf. ζούνωνερ in WL and the feminine form
in ζ 185 ζυγαννα, βοῦς ἐθελεχα κτλ. Cf. also Be II
374. ζυγον is an old technical term from IE *yugum,
cf. Lat. iugum, Skt. yugā-, Mod. Engi. yoke etc./

Hesych. (ζ 199) A 39, 75 τοὺς ἐργάτας θαυ. Λάκωνες
/Cf. ζούνωνερ above, and again with rhotacism. Note
also the nominative form used in the accusative -
see Bourguet p. 115 (3) - cf. πάντες τοὺς λειπούς in
IG 1390.17./

(The Ep. and Ion. ζω < IE *gwo-, and the Attic form
ζω, ζης etc., from the root ζη-, < IE *g'ye-. Contrast
βος from IE *g'īy-, with a different
treatment of the labiovelar.) See,εζη, έζησα, ζετ,
ζησανθ', ζήσας, ζήσασα, ζησαντα, ζωε, ζωτε, ζωντα,
ζωντες, ζωντες, ζωι

(L) SEG 838.8

(From the noun ζωη) (L) IG 1281.9, 1524.9

(ζ. μέλας was the famous "black soup" of Sparta.)
See e.g. Plut. Lyce. 12.12 ff., III.2 p. 18.18 ff;
Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 C, II p. 141.21 (ζωμοκολος)
and p. 142.1; 224 A, p. 159.16 (ζωμοκολος); 236 F, p.
204.5; 237 A, p. 204.11; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 34 (13)
5, III.1 p. 385.29; Athen. iv 140 a and b, 141 b
(Dicaearchus FG ii 242), 142 e (Phylarchus J II A
81.44), 143 a (Antiphanes II 28 Kock); Suid. Adler
III 298.16, λ 824. See also ζωμος in WL
<table>
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<th>Greek Word</th>
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<td>ζωντα</td>
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<td>ζωσσω</td>
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(Definite article) (L) IG 18 A 6, 375.3, 450.1, 451.1, 464.1, 468.1, 479.1 with 145 others in inscriptions

(From δς) (L) SEG 773.10, (M) IG 1399.10

(Disjunctive conjunction) (L) IG 11.11, 18 A 12, 18 B 5, 19.6, 20 A 5, 21 I 3&4, II 7&8&10, 813.4, 931.28, 960.9, 961.7&8, 963.5&6, 1146.30, 1208.19&19 &20&21, 1524.21&30, SEG 471 (IG 12) 15, 923.14&30&31& 31&40&40&40. (M) IG 1379.24, 1390.17&18&19&23&24&25& 40&43&44&44&55&87&110&112, 1421.6, 1498.8, SEG 23 201.7&8. (H) I 106,106,107,107,109,120,128,129, 129,129,129,148,173,176. Alc. 1.18&19; Alc. 3 68&68 from P.Oxy. 2387; Alc. 92 (d) 1&1&2&2 from Athen. i 31 C; Alc. 100 from Athen. i 81 F

(Comparative conjunction "than") (H) I 114,115,125

(Indir. question (G&G 1607) "(to see) whether".) (H) I 125

(Adverb) (i) (to confirm an assertion, as in ἄρα) see ἄρα
(ii) (In questions ἢ όυς) Alc. 1.50
(iii) ("when, where" — see Buck p. 103.132.7.) A 94 e (H) I 122 (as given by Buck 79; IG XIV 645 and Schw. 62 give ἢ)

(Subj. from εἰς) (L) IG 730.14, 932.6, 962.38, 1146.51, 1208.23&47, SEG 923.22. (M) SEG 970.10, SEG 23 207.38

(From δς) (L) SEG 922.15. (M) IG 1431.36

(鬟) (ῑβη)* Alc. 1.27

(ῠβδώ) See εἴβδοντι, ἰβδόν, ἰβδοντι, ἰβδῶσα

(ῑβη) (Et. uncertain) See ῑβα

(Possibly from ἰβδω) Alc. 4 fr. 1.10 adnot. from P.Oxy. 2388, but Page suggests the alternative reading βων' ἄ (from βων?)

(γαθές) A 25 b VII (L) IG 960.12 -θ[ές]

(γαθεον) (L) IG 960.16

(γαθεος) ("quite divine". ἀγα- is an archaic and poetic reinforcing prefix, cf. ἀγακες. In Homer metric lengthening of initial α > ἰ.) See ἀγαθές, ἀγαθεον, ἀγαθεω
γαθέων  A 25 c VIII  (L) IG 258.3
γιγε  (From ἀγω)  (L) SEG 26 456.16
γιγμόνας  (L) SEG 923.39
γιγμονῆα  (Poetic form of γιγμόν)  A 26 b  (L) IG 540.1
γιγμονύς  (L) SEG 923.29
γιγμόνων  (L) SEG 923.6&18&29
γιγμός  (L) SEG 922.8 ή[γιμός]  
γιγμόν  See ἀγιμόνα, ἀγιμόνων, ἀγιμόνας, -μονή, -μόνων, -μός
γιγομαι  (From IE *sag-, which is related to Lat. ságis "perceive quickly", cf. Myc. kunaketai, a dative pl. = κυνηγεταίς) See ἀγιοσώ, ἀγιοσῆ, ἄγιοσ, ἄγιος, ἄγιον, ἄγιοντα, ἄγιονες, -μένων
γικλάτσεν  (γικλάτσες from ἄγλατσω)  A 71 b  (M) IG 1399.5-6
γιωνύσατο  (From ἀγιωνύσαμαι)  (L) IG 668.3
ἡ  (Ἡ) (L) IG 599.19, 960.2.  (M) IG 1399.8, SEG 23 220 b 2
ἡ'  (From ή')  (L) IG 1119.2
ἡδὲ  (Originating in ἡ + δέ)  (L) IG 599.21, 732.4, 960.6&9, 1119.8.  See also ἡ'
ἡδὲ  (From δέ)  (L) IG 455.6
ἡδὴ  (Originating in ἡ + δή.) Alc. 96.1 (LGS 38) from Athen. xiv 648 B
ἡδομέστατον  (From ἡδομος, poetical for ἡδύς.) EM 420.46, but Page in Alc. 135 reads ἡδομέστατον
ἡδύς  (From IE *swadh-, cf. Skt. svadh-. The fem. is from *ηδύςμα, cf. Skt. svadhvi (the * remains because of original).) See ἡδεμάν, ἡδύ and cf. ἡδομέστατον
ἡέλλον  (Epic ἡέλλον)  A 26 b  (L) IG 1222.1
ἡέλλου  (Epic ἡέλλου)  A 26 b  (L) IG 960.4 ἡελ[ύ]ου
ἡέξεσσεν  (Poetic ἡέξεσσε from ἡέξημεω)  A 26 b, 71 b  (L) IG 540.7
ἡθεα  (ἡθη)  A 25 a I, 78  (L) IG 599.19
ἡθεί  (L) IG 563.3
ἡθέλησαν  (From ἡθέλω)  (L) IG 27.4
W. Xnaev (hOeXnae from e'oeXw) A 71 b (L) IG 19.19

ýOoc (From IE *swedh-, cf., with an o vowel, είζεω or, with a short vowel, ἐδος.) (L) IG 569.5, 1249.21, SEG 683.15, 810.4. See also ἡδεία, ἡδεί

 hWnd (From εὕμ) See after hWnd in WL

-yyyy ("unmarried youth", an archaic word whose origin is not certain. It has no contraction of -co- by analogy with the disyllabic θέος.) See ἰδείας, ἰδεύς, ἰδέω, ἰδέων

-yyyy A 25 c IX (L) IG 730.8

-yyyy A 25 c VIII (L) IG 733.7

-yyyy A 25 c VIII (L) IG 726.5

-yyyy A 25 c VIII (L) SEG 26 456.10

-yyyy (From εὔμ) (Alc.) 162 fr. 1 ii (b) 13 -οa[v] from P.Oxy. 2394

-yyyy (-yyyy from yyn) A 99 c Ar. Lys. 1077 (OCT ὄχ-)  

-yyyy (-yyyy from yyn) A 99 d i (L) IG 1312.6

-yyyy (Perhaps from IE *sek- or *solk, with a short i, cf. ἤκω with a long one.) See ἰκοντι, ἰκομε, ἰκοντι, ἰξεί

"Hlakataou Theogn. 127.22 glosses this as τόπος Λακωνίκου.

","Cf. Arcad. 120.24 Barker τά διὰ τοῦ αὐτοῦ προπαραζόντα...

","χώρας τοῦ Χαλαστράτου νῦτον καὶ Στεφανᾷ καὶ Ἡλακαταῖον. Steph. Byz. 299.3 has Ἡλακαταῖον, ὁρός Θεσσαλίας, ὄπω καὶ ὅς Ἡλακαταίου ἑρων. τὸ ἔθνου Ῥηλακαταιευς Ζεύς καὶ Ἡλακαταιεύς. Cf. also foll./

"Hlakateia Hesych. (ἡ 310) ἀγὼν ἐν Λακεδαίμονι, ἀνδρὸς Ἡλακάτου, ὃς ἦν ἐρώμενος [[ἡρώμενος]] Ἡρακλέους, ὃς φίλος Εὐσέβιος (J III b 595.16)  

",/"Ηλακαταια in cod. H. Also Λακεδαίμοναι πολιολακατάτου ὃς Ἡμυσφρος, with ἄδω by Schmidt. Latte suggests that it should read Ἡλακάταια, cf. above. The name presumably comes from Ἡλακάτη "distaff", a word possibly borrowed from Asia Minor, although its origin is not certain./

ἡ Λακεδαίμονών Hesych. (ἡ 311) ἡ Μεσσηνία τῆς Λακεδαίμονις προσετέθη /Ηλακεδαίμονων ἡ μεσσηνία ΗνVoSS and Salmasius./

ἥλευθέρως (Aorist to ἵχομαι, but with ἀ rather than the more usual -οιν, see Buck Comp. p.284.400.) A 104 a (L) IG 732.2
(Aorist to ἔρχομαι) (L) IG 936 a 5

(Aorist of ἠλαξομαι "sit in the court Ἡλαξα". This Ἡλαξα is thought to derive from ἀλης "thronged, crowded in a mass", cf. ἀλης and συναλαξες in WL. But as the initial ἂ of Ἡλαξα results from a contraction of αἱρε- it should not become η in Attic. But it could be due to Ionic influence, or to a popular etymology relating the word to ἥλιος "sun". In fact, here Aristophanes is probably playing on the word ἡλιστω "bake in the sun", to suggest the idleness of the assembled. Note also that ἠλαξες has a Doric guttural, cf. συναλαξες in WL, but has the Attic form of accent.) A 103 Ar. Lys. 380

(L) SEG 26 456.13

Alc. 10 (b) 16-17 from P.Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii Ἡλικες

See Ἡλικαις, Ἡλικαις, Ἡλικην

(L) IG 513.2

(Ionic form of Ἡλικαιν) (L) IG 1186.14&21

(L) IG 563.6

(From IE *swe- (the presence of F is proved by the θ in Hesychian χαλκωλθες· συνέφηβος. Κρίτες), i.e. the same root as for the pronoun ε, ἐς, but with the strong grade of vowel. Note also that ἥλιε is athematic, cf. μετρας; possibly it was a back-form from ἥλικος - see Chantraine.) See Ἡλικαις, Ἡλικαις, Ἡλικων

(Epic for ἥλιον from ἔρχομαι) A 33 a (L) IG 1222.7

(From IE *sāvel-, cf. Goth. sauil, and possibly Lat. sol < *swol. Homer has ἥλιος, with psilosis and no contraction, and Hesychius a 105 has ἀδελλον· ἥλιον. +Κρίτες.) See ἀλιον, ἡλιον, ἡλιου

(From the IE root *es, cf. Skt. aste. The rough breathing is found only in Greek, probably by analogy with ἐξομαι from *sed-.) See ἡμενος, ἡνται, ἡστι

(From IE *āmr, cf. Arm. awr "day" from *āmor, see Benveniste, Orig. p.14&27.) (L) IG 1222.10. See also ἡμαρ, and cf. ἡμερα

A 55, 89 vi (L) IG 24.4, SEG 466.9, 468.26, 949.18 p. VIII 88

(ἡμεῦν) A 7, 55, 89 viii (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 1&6.

(M) IG 1370.2&16
The plural of ἕγος. The accusative developed from IE *qs-sme, cf. Skt. asmān, and *sāmu > ἀυτ-/Lc. ἄμμ- /Att. ἦμ. The rough breathing came by analogy with the second person ἔμες, giving ἀν-/ ἦμ-. The ending was generally -ες, although Homer had -ές by analogy with the σ- and υ-stems, and Attic had -άς by contraction.

So here the accusatives ἄμες, ἄμετο and ἦμες are found. To the -ε forms of the accusative ες was added to give the nominative in -ες, although Att.-Ion. had -ες by analogy with -ες to -ές in σ- and υ-stems. The gen. ended -έν/Att. -όν, and in the dat. -λ(ν) gave Dor. ἀμύν, Att.-Ion. ἦμην, Lesb. ἄμυν/ἄμην. A 55, 89 v-viii (L) IG p. VIII 10. See also ἄμες (nonatomic), ἄμετο (nonatomic), ἄμες, ἄμεσον, ἄμετα, ἄμην, ἄμες (nonatomic), ἄμες (nonatomic), ἄμην, ἄμης, ἄμετο, ἄμην, ἄμην.

(εῖναι from εἰμί) A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f (L) IG 962.16, 1312.2 -ε[ν] v7, SEG 467.7. (M) IG V ii 419.10 (Phigalea), SEG 12 371.15. (H) I 75, 116, 149, 152,154,156,158, II 31. See also εἰμεν and ἦμεν.

In literature see also Plut. Lyc. 6.8, III.2 p.10.14; 19.11, p.31.6; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 242 C, II p.223.18; 242 D, p.224.2; Thuc. V 77.2&5, 79.1 (some cod. give εἰμεν or ειμεν); (T) Arch. Diels Vorskr. I 432.8&10 &16, 434.10; also in Alc. 1.45 Page gives ἦμεν, although cod. η gives εἰμεν.

(εῖναι from εἰμί. This is a -μεν infin. form, but with ἦμ- apparently due to a confusion between εἰμεν (with a spurious diphthong) and ἦμεν, both of which derive from *κ-μεν, and where the differences are due to the variations in the treatment of σ + a nasal.) A 11 e I, 109 b iii, 113 f (T) Arch. Diels Vorskr. I 436.4

(εἰμένα from εἰμένα) A 11 e II, 35 b Alc. 117 from Eust. II. 1147.1

But the cod. has εἰμένα./

(From ἦμα) Alc. 15 from Hephaest. Ench. 1.3, p.2 Consbr. (similar in Ap. Dysc. Pron. 75 b, 1 59 Schn.)

(Derived from ἀμαρ, with the rough breathing probably by analogy with ἄμέρα.) (M) IG 1359.4. See also ἀμέρα, ἀμέρας, ἀμέραν, ἀμέραν, ἀμέρας, ἀμέρας, ἦμέρας, ἦμέρας, ἦμέρας

(Neut. pl. of ἦμερος) A 37 b i (H) I 172

(L) IG 18 B 11, SEG 923.22

(L) SEG 923.7

(General sing.) (L) IG 18 B 4
hēmēras (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 20 A 6, 732 a 3 ἡμ(έρας), 789.5, 801.7, 813.1, 1187.3 ἡμεράς, 1208.39, SEG 923.18&19

hēmeros (Et. unknown) See hēmera

hēmēros (Adv.) (L) IG 26.7


hēmetērains (L) IG 493.7

hēmetēran A 55, 90 i (L) SEG 922.16, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.28

hēmetērais (Gen. sing.) A 55, 90 i (L) IG 14.3, SEG 468.2 -ρ[α]ς

hēpetos (Derived from the stem of the personal pronoun + the suffix -τερος of contrasted relation.) A 55, 90 i See hēpetērais, -έραι, -έρας, -έρων

hēpetērōn A 55, 90 i (L) SEG 471 (IG 12) 14 -τ[ερ]ῶν

hēmos ("I say". The IE root family *eg-/*ag-/*ağ- > Lat. adagium and aito (< *agio), Gr. ἀν-ωγα, and *ag-t > *ην-τ > ἦ, the 3rd person singular imperfect (the oldest part of ἡμι) See ἡτί

hēmos (εἶμεν from *έσμεν) A 11 e I, 113 a (T) Schw. 59.1

hēmosaxtulōen ("half a finger's breadth") (M) IG 1390.16&21

hēmexēton ("half an ékτευς (sixth)", i.e. one twelfth medimnos.) (L) IG 1156.3 [ἡμ]ές, SEG 492.8

hēmēseos See hēmosōn

hēmikotulōen (ἀμικοτύλου "half a κοτύλη") A 37 b i (L) IG 945.1

hēmu A 55, 89 viii (L) IG 729.5, 821.8, 1281.3, 1524.3

hēmolōnon ("half as large again", from ἡμί- + ὀλος.) (L) IG 18 B 6 [ἡμί]ολο[ν]

hēmosēa A 25 a I, 59 (M) IG 1370.35 -σε[α]

+ hēmosēlan (REG 66 1953 Bull. 76 suggests that it might read ἡμ[ί]σελ αν.) A 59 (L) IG 931.29

hēmosōn (ἡμισόν) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 42 Alc. 1.7

hēmos A 59 (M) IG 1390.72&80

hēmosus (From the IE root *sem-, cf. Skt. sēmi, Lat. sem etc., and probably related to εἶς from *sem. The suffix is from *tō, cf. Arc. etc. hēmoson, Boeot. ἡμιτά Cretan ἡμιπλέκτο = ἡμέκτου etc. (see my A 59). The 2 is not explained, possibly it is anaptyctic.) A 59 See ἡμισέα, ἡμισέλαν, ἡμίσου
The first part is almost certainly from ήμων, but the rest is unexplained. Schmidt quotes the note of Salmasius, relating this to the Gloss. II 325.6 ἡμῖν οὖν χοῖρον tegus, and II 325.10 ἡμῖν οὖν tegus, and he suggests ἡμῖνα from τέγος = tegus. Latte tries ἡμῖνα - ἡμῖνα, taking the explanation from δελφάκιον "sucking pig" and relating the gloss ἡμῖνα to η 495 ἡμῖνον - ἡμῖνευρον (L&S define ἡμῖνον as "half-carcase"). But since the reading is doubtful the gloss must remain unexplained.

ημῖνουκώτον

(L) IG 1511.5 -ο[κών]

ημωβελλον

A 34.33, 47 a (M) IG 1433.1, cf. foll.

ημωβελλον

(ημωβελλον, cf. above) A 34.33, 47 a See Wuilleumier p.704

ημων

A 55, 89 vii (L) IG 24.5, SEG 471 (IG 12) 11&12, 492.6, 923.10&20&21. (M) IG 1370.6&13&15&19&25, 1382.2, 1420.1

ην (a)

(3rd sing. imperfect of ειμι. The widespread form ἦς is replaced in Att.-Ion. by the original 3rd pl. form ἦν.) A 113 b (L) IG 4.5, 607.24, 960.3, 1114.21 [Ἥν, 1144.4, 1336.9, 1347.1, SEG 26 456.13. (M) IG 1370.7&26

ην (b)

(ὤσαν 3rd pl. imperfect of ειμι. ἦν is the more common form, from IE *esent, cf. Skt. āsan etc. Att.-Ion. took -σαν from the σ aorist.)
A 99 e, 113 c Ar. Lys. 1260

ην

(From ὅς) (L) IG 530.6, 535.11, 540.6 [Ἥν], 726.6, 933.7, 1186.14, SEG 838.4, 922.21, 948 (IG 1331) 2. (M) IG 1431.20&23&26

ην

(Accent and meaning unclear) (L) IG 1282.19

ηνόρωσιν

(ἠνόρωσιν from ἄνόρω) (L) SEG 949.15 (W. Peek, Epigramme und andere Inschriften aus Lak., reads ἄνδρωσεν.)

ηνιδεν

(ἲιδε from ἱδομαι) A 50 b i, 71 b See Alc. SLG 4.9

ηνοχάρτης

Hesych. (η 604) ὄνοτακεῖος ἰππεῖκης τῶν νέων. Λάκωνες /ήνοχαρτής ηΣLatte, taking it as a compound derived from ἄνοχος + -αρτης, cf. δευγματοδέτης "inspector of the market" and ποταμοδέτης "river-ferryman". (Schmidt suggested ἄνοχαρτης, cf. Ἰππαρχής, χαλεγρής etc., which is reasonable, but it is probably better to accept Latte's emendation, as it requires less alteration.)

ηνοχέω

See ἄνοχαρτης
This was a city of Magna Graecia, situated in Lucania, about 3 miles from the gulf of Tarentum and between the rivers Aciris and Siris. Its territory originally belonged to the Ionic Siris, but after its fall it was disputed by the Thurians and Tarentines. Finally it was agreed that a joint colony should be founded, although it was in fact associated more with Tarentum. Originally the colony was founded at Siris, but it was later transferred to the new site (near a modern farm called Policoro), and Diodorus, XII 36, dates the foundation to 432 B.C. (cf. Strabo VI p. 264, Livy VIII 24.) It was a fertile area and the city prospered — it was at one time the meeting place of the panegyris of the Italiot Greeks (Strabo VI p. 280-1) — but comparatively little is known of its history. For a summary of what is known, see Smith s.v., and Wuilleumier, Tarente, see index, but especially p. 60-2, 70, 85, 175-80, 195-8, and RE s.v. Heraclea No. 1 col. 404 by E. Weiss.

Its interest for the Laconian dialect rests mainly in the Heraclean Tablets, containing several words with dialectal features, which probably originated in Laconia and were inherited via Tarentum.

See EM 435.3 note, Steph. Byz. 303.16&17 etc.
ἡραγήθη  
(From ἀρτάζω)  (L) SEG 865.3

ἡραξεν  
(ἡρασε from ἀρτάζω)  A 71 b, 103  (L) IG 733.11

ἡρασέν  
( "  "  "  )  A 71 b  (L) IG 1186.12818.  
(M) IG 1355.8 Ἁ(ρα)α-

ἡρασταλ  
(From ἀρτάζω)  (L) IG 1524.12

ἡρωα  
A 30 a I  (L) IG 508.4, 755.3, 759.5, 787.1, 1334.3 Ἡ[ρωα].  (M) IG 1485.3

ἡρωλ  
(L) IG 489.3 (BSA 73 p.250 -ω[ν]), 1220 b 2, SEG 13 264.1

ἡρώςσαν  
(ἡρώςσα = ἡρωϲήν, the fem. of ἡρως.)  A 61 b  (L) IG 610.4, 611.4 -ω[ςς], 612.4 [ἡρώς]ο-

ἡρως  
A 30 a II  (L) IG 754.3

ἡρως  
(Cf. Myc. tiriseroe = τως-ἡρως? Chantraine takes as the most likely suggestions a relation with Ἡρώς, possibly from an IE family *ser-, *swer-, *wer-, cf. Lat. servare, or it may be borrowed.)  (L) IG 774.1, 1223.2 Ἡ[ρως], 1250.2. See also ἡρως, ἢρωλ, ἢρως, ἢρώς. 
See also Alc. 66 from Tzetze in Hom. II. p.65 Herm.; Athen. ii 39 C, iv 173 F; Suid. Adler III 298.6 A 824.

ἡρώων  
A 30 a II  (L) IG 660.6 -ω[ν]

ἡς  
(From ἰς)  (L) IG 480.11, 607.24 Ἰς, 1249.21 Ἰς

ἡς  
(ἡς, 3rd sing. imperfect from εἰμι. This comes from *ἡσ-, cf. Skt. as, and is found in most dialects except Att.-Ion., where it is replaced by ἤν (Hom. ἤκεν), the old 3rd plural form from ἢκεν. 
A 113 b Alc. 16.1 from Μελάνυ β? (similar in Chrysipp. π. ἀποστα. 21, ii 57 Arnim. Steph. Byz. s.v. 'Ἐρωτήση, i 281 Meineke (= Ἰδν. I 130.35, II 874.9 L) has a similar passage, but with εἰς in the cod.)
/Cf. Eust. Od. 1892.44 ἦτω λατεύον καὶ ὅτι τὸ εἰρήμενον ἦν ἐκ τοῦ τούτου ἐνυκτοῦ προσώπου ὄ Ἀλκιβιᾶς ἤς λέγει, μετεκλημένου τοῦ ν εἰς ἓς Δωρικῆς, ἡς ἢ Ἡρακλεῦσης παραδέχομαι. ἢς also appears in (T) Philol. fr. 11./

ἡς  
(ἐἰς. IE *sem-s > εὺς > Αττ. εῖς, Heracl. ἢς and probably Tar. ἢς, cf. also Lac. οὔδες.)  
A 11 i VI, 56 d iv, 88 a Cramer i 171.18, Kaibel p.187.12 has φυλάττουσι δὲ τοῦ εἰς τὴν ὄψιν γεγογγον καὶ Ἀπόλλων οὐ ταλαίπωροι ταρά γὰρ ἐπὶ τῶν ών ἡς κυψ. ἀντὶ τοῦ οὐδὲ εἰς.

ἡς  
(Cf. above)  A 11 i VI, 37 b i, 56 d iv, 88 a  
(H) I 136

ἡςαν  
(From εἰμι. Cf. ἤν (b) in WL)  A 113 c  (L) IG 1564.9 (Delos).  (M) IG 1426.10
(ἠυ from εἰμι. This comes from a form which is the remnant of a derivative in -σκω, based on the suffix -σκε/o. A similar form is found in Homeric ἑσκε, Il. III 180 etc. from ἑσκων (*ἐσ-σχον), see Chantraine, Gr. Hom. I 290 (L&S is wrong to suggest that this is a subjunctive). ἑσκε is like this ἑσκε, but with an augment.) A 113 b Alc. 74 from Cramer i 159.32, which reads καί ὅ ἐν τῇ ἱστητῇ τῇ ἱστητῇ ὑστῆττει ἑν τῷ ἑσκεν, ὁ δὲ Ἀλκάδων φυλάττει. "Ἡσκέ τις Καφεύς ἱστήττειν": τὴν ἐν τῷ ἱστητῇ, ἣν ἀντὶ τοῦ ἣν ἱστητῇ καὶ κε σύνδεσμος: οἱ δωρεῖς η μετὰ τὸν ἥ λέγουσιν ἢ τροπῆς τοῦ ε ἑς κα.

()))), (Ἀσταν from Ἰματ) Alc. 79.1 from Schol. Pind. Ol. i 91 a, i 38 Dr.

(Ἀσταν) codd. AQ, Ἑθ' Ἡ, Ὀσθ' Ἔ./

(ἤσυχαί) (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.4

(ἤτ' from ἴματ - note there is no assimilation.)

A 40 a, 99 b Alc. 136 from Cramer i 190.19

Ὑτὺς

Steph. Byz. 305.1 has Ὡτὺς, δῆμος Λακωνικῆς, κτλ. /Meineke gives Ὡτυς M, Ὡτα (with ὡ above the α) R, Ὡτα AV, Ὡτατα Casaubon. Paus. III 22.11 and VIII 12.8 has Ὡτυς./

Ὑτὺς

(M) IG 1359.3, 1431.5

Ὑτορ

(An old neut. in -τ, cf. OHG ἀδ(a)ra, MHG ader "vein".) Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller

πυλήσει

A 22 a See αὖλησε

Ἄχεν

(ἐὗχε from ἐχω. This is an imperfect, formed from *εὔχεον; contrast the Attic form ἐχον with a spurious diphthong.) A 25 b I iii, 71 b (L) IG 962.11 Ἑχ[εν]

Ἄχος

See ἄχον
θ' (For τὰ in τὰ ἔτσα) A 69 a II (L) IG 1111.25, SEG 15 218 (IG 729) 7

θάγοντας (θάγοντας from θήγω)* Ar. Lys. 1256

θάέωμαι (A Doric form, the equivalent of Attic θάέωμαί. The vowel development of this verb has been disputed, but probably the noun root *θάεα > *θηγη and so Attic θάεα and Ion. θηγη (with shortening of the first η before a long vowel). From θάεα there must have arisen the Attic verb θάεωμαί, and from Ion. θηγη, with quantitative metathesis, θηθομαι. The Doric θάέωμαι could then be a back-formation from this Ionic form (with Doric α for η). For further discussion of this verb, see Szemerényi, Studi Micenei 3 71-72.) See θάεσθα, θαάειν

+θάκας (θήκης)** Alc. 79 = Schoel. Pind. O1. i 91 a, 1.38 Dr. /Heyne conjectures θάκως, Bergk -κω, but the whole passage is doubtful, so nothing is certain./

θάχων (From θάκως, a W Greek form, cf. Attic θάκως. Hesych. θ 3 has θάκων. θάχων. η θρόνον, suggesting *θαφαω-, but the ω of θάκως developed is not certain. Frisk simply took the root variation θω-/θα-, as in τίθομαι, θυμός and θαμφ, but see Chantraine for other possible explanations.) (L) IG 599.28

θάλαμος See θαλάμων, σαλαμ[...

θαλάμων (L) IG 738.3 [θαλ]άμων

θάλασσα (θάλασσα in Attic. The origin of the word is obscure.) A 58 See θάλασσαν, καθάλαδαι

θάλασσαν (θάλασσαν in Attic) A 58 (M) IG 1421.8. (H) II 12

θαλάσσαν (θάλάσσαν in Attic) A 58 (L) IG 931.29 -σ[λων]

θαλάσσουμείουσα ("mistress of the sea", fem. of θαλάσσουμείος.) A 58 See σαλασσουμέιος'

θάλεα (τὰ θα. "good cheer, happy thoughts", root as θάλλω.) See σαλεσθι

θάλλοντα (From θάλλω) (L) SEG 949.16 -ον[τα]

θάλλοντι (θάλλουσι from θάλλω) A 99 d i (T) Philol. fr. 13

θάλλος (From θαλλός "palm leaves") (L) SEG 468.10

θάλλω (Probably from *θαλλ-, IE *dhal-, cf. Alb. dal- "rise, put forth, shoot out") A 53 c See θάλλοντα, θάλλοντι, θάλλει
θαυμνός  "("crowded, close")  See σαμνήν
θάνατον  (L) IG 1186.6 -τ[ου]
θάνατος  See θάνατον, θανάτων, σανάτω
θανάτων  (L) IG 1249.2 [θανάτω]
θανάτων  (From θανάτων) (L) IG 724.5
θασάμενοι  (From θασάμενω) A 24 b III (H) I 118

θατέρω  (τῶν ἐτέρων. The Doric ὁ ἄτερος contracts to ἄτερος with neuter ἄτερα (τὰ ἄτερα), and this ἄ- form spread to the other declensional cases.) A 69 c, 74 a
Plut. Lyc. 19.11, p.31.6

θαυλακύζεις  Hesych. (θ 137) A 10 d μετὰ δοθῆς ἀπαιτεῖν τλ.  
[Σαραντιντο] (see Kaibel p.208.116)
//θυλακος is "sack". Perger transferred Σαρ. to here from foll. because of Tarentine gloss θυλακύζεις in ΣΛ.  

[[θαύλια]]  Hesych. (θ 138) ἑρτῇ [[Σαραντιντο]] ἀχεσσα ὑπὸ Κρεατοῦ- ταρ' δ καὶ θαυλίζειν λέγειν τοὺς Δωρετες...
//See note to above.//

θαύματίς  (From θαυμάζω) (L) IG 731.1
θαυμαστός  See σαμνήν
θαύμα  See θέα
θεά  See θέα
θεά  Steph. Byz. 308.4 πόλεις Λακωνικῆς.  Φιλόχορος τρήτωλ.  
οἱ πολῖται θεέςς.
θεά  A 25 c II II See θεῖλ, θεαύ, θεαν, θεατ, θεάς, θεάς, 
θεάς, στά, σιαύ, στάν

θεοῖ  (L) IG 246 [θεί]ϊ, 251.3, SEG add. 925.5
θεας  (L) IG 360.1
θεαν  A 84 (L) IG 583.9
θεας  (L) IG 1151.1, 1511.18
θεας  (From θεά) (M) SEG 23 206.15
θεάματι  See θεάματι

θεαροτες  (θεωροτες) (M) IG p. XI 143 [θε]α-
θεᾶς  (L) IG 598.11 (wrongly given as θεᾶς), 606.7

θεᾶς  (L) IG 525.10, 1208.36 [θε]ας, SEG 895.2.  (M) IG  
1375.2, 1376 A 1 [θ]ε- & 2 [θε]ας & Β 2, 1377.1,  
p. XI 127, XVII 132
θεατροτου ("place where there are spectators", from θεα + suffix -τρων.) A 25 a II (L) SEG 923.35. See also θεατροτου, θεατρωλ.

θεατρου (L) SEG 464.8, 851.1 -τ[ρου]

θεατρου (L) SEG 923.5. (M) IG 1390.68, 1432.6 [θεα]τ-

θεσμον (Celtic forms such as Irish deidmea and Welsh deddf etc., have led to a suggested IE *dhedhmo-, whence the various dialectal forms, Boeot. τεσμον, Locr. τεσμος, Att. τεσμος etc., are due to combinations of assimilation and dissimilation of the aspirates and their associated developments - see Buck p.60.65. But an IE root *dhedh- is unlikely because of the double aspirate, and Frisk also rejects the reduplicated *dhe-dh-mo, in which *dh represents a zero grade from *dhe. He prefers a root θε- (from *dh-,), as in θεςω, with the suffix -θης (Attic -ης). At any rate the word is clearly related to τυθημ. ) A 114 b (L) IG V ii 159 A 8 & B 11 (Tegea) (Buck no. 70)

θειας (From θειος) (L) IG 538.24

+θεικυκλου (in a dubious line - Rogers takes it as if from θεοεικύκλου "godlike"). A 25 c VII Ar. Lys. 1252 (ΟΤω-)

θειον (M) IG 1390.40, p. XVII 70

θειον (= θειον?) A 3 a, 9 (L) IG 947.2

θειος (a) See θειως, θειον (as subst.), θειώ, θειων, θειων

θειος (b) ("uncle", from the root *θη-, so related to τηθη etc.) See θειου

θειοτατος (L) IG 32 A 11, 485.8, cf. foll.

θειοτάτου (L) IG 1147.18, cf. above

θειου (From θειος "uncle") (L) SEG 807.11

θεις (From τυθημι) (L) SEG 492.10

θεια (, "外形") Alc. 56.5 from Athen. XI 499 A /επαλαθεια Athen., emended by Hermann to γάλα θ./

θειω (θειου) A 74 a (T) Philol. fr. 11

θειω (L) IG 953.1

θειων (L) IG 302.6 [θ]ει-, 305.10 [θ]ει-, 500.8 [θει']ων, 503.3 θε[ζων], 504.12, 525.13, 546.7, 553.4, 554.5, 555 a 13 & b 14, 590.13, 595.10 θε[ζ]ων, SEG 2 61.3, REG 84 1971 Bull. 318

θελει (θελη subj. from θελω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.6

θελη (From θελω) (M) SEG 23 208.19
θελήσις  (From θέλω) (L) IG 18 B 7 [θ]ελ-
θέλωμες  (θέλωμεν from θέλω) A 99 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 225 B, II p.163.16
θέλοντες  (From θέλω) (L) IG 11.6 -ον[τες]. (M) IG 1390.106, SEG 972.10
θέλοντι  (Dat. pple from θέλω) (L) IG 1145.52
θέλοντος  (From θέλω) (L) IG 1146.34
θέλουσαν  ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.9
θέλουσι  ( " " ) (L) IG 931.22 θ[έλου]σι
θέλω  See έθέλω
θέλων  (From θέλω) (M) IG 1390.129, 1432.27
+θεματικος  (L) IG 542.1 θ[εματικος;], cf. foll.
θεματικος  (Adj. describing a contest with a prize, θέμα, in contrast to στάδιον and φυλάττειν.) (L) SEG 831 (IG 655) 8 -κο[ν], cf. above
θέμεν  (θέμαν from τυθμηλ) A 109 b iii (L) IG 960.9. (M) IG 1433 add. 18
θέμω  (θέμων 3rd pl. imperat. from τυθμηλ.) A 101 a (L) IG 1114.29
θεόμητος  A 25 c II ii See στόματον, στόματο[...
θεοεἰδεστατόν  A 25 c VII (L) IG 572.4
θεοειδής  See σειειδής
θεοεικελός  See θεικελολ?
θεον  A 84 (L) IG 594.3
θεόν  (L) IG 380.3, 1175.6 θε[ῶν], 1237.2
θεοπρεπής  A 25 c II ii (M) IG 1390.3
θεός  A 25 c II ii (M) IG 1421.1 [θε]ος, 1538.2, p. XI 142. (T) Schw. 61.1. See also θεόν (θεον?), θεοτω, θεοτε, θεόν, θεόο, θεός, θεό, θεοί, θεόν, θεός, θεόν, σιόν, σιόν, σιόν, σιόν, σιόν, σιόν[, ..., σάρ, σωζ, ]σοφιν[, σιόν, σιόν, σιόν, σιόν (the et. is unknown)
The page contains scholarly text discussing various technical terms and their etymologies, referencing ancient Greek and Latin sources. The text is interspersed with references to specific pages from various works, such as "Hesych. (θ 335) ὑστητῇ παρὰ Λάδων ἐπὶ παρανύμφῳ /παρανύμφῳ θεοῦ κώμος. /παρανύμφῳ θεοῦ κώμος. /παρανύμφῳ θεοῦ κώμος. /παρανύμφῳ θεοῦ κώμος. For ending -ELα see Be II 303. /" and "The page suggests it should perhaps read ζεπ{-}/". The text references works by Pluton, Pausanias, Alcimus, and others, and includes abbreviations such as SEG and IG for reference to specific editions or volumes.
Oew ("run" from *θέδω (cf. fut. θέδομαι)) See σεῦν, σή

Oeω (θεω)  
A 25 c VIII, 74 a  
(L) IG 312.7

Oew  
(dual) A 25 c VIII, 84  
Plut. Apophth. Lac. 208 E p.112. 18

Oew  
A 25 c VIII  
(L) IG 260.6 [θεʔ]ον, 493.11, SEG 500.3.  
(M) IG 1376 B 1, 1498.12 [θεʔ]ον, p. XVII 70, SEG  
1024.3, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286. (H) II 27

Oewν  
A 25 c VIII  
(L) IG 497.18, 559.18, 589.12&13, 594.6,  
602.7 θ[ε]ϊν, 608.786, 1179.9, 1242.5 -ω[ν], SEG 922.9,  
923.18&29. (M) IG 1390.24&26&28&39&88&91, SEG 984.6

Oερούας  
A 25 c VIII  
(L) IG 1176.3, SEG 471 (IG 12) 15 -ω[ρθάς]

Oεροδόκος  
("one who receives the θεροσ") A 25 c VIII  
(M) SEG 12 371.17 -κο[ν]

Oεροτός  
(M) SEG 12 371.16

Oερόν  
(L) IG 586.6 [θεω]ρόν, 587.4

Oερός  
(Buck, p.38.41.4, takes from *θεο-φορός (from -φορος),  
which >θεορός in W Gr. (a > o > a), but in Att.-Ion. no  
> ος/ω (quantitative metathesis). Chantraine etc.  
reject this because θε is a strictly Attic form, and  
because the word is related more to religious functions  
(θεός) rather than to spectacles.). See θεοτός,  
θερός, -ον, -ον, -ός

Oερόν  
(L) IG 1145.28

Oερός  
(θερούς) A 74 b  
(M) SEG 12 371.8

Oεός  
(θεος) A 25 c VIII, 74 b  
(M) IG V ii 419.24 (Phigalea)

Oή  
(From τυΰμω)  
(L) SEG 12 261.10

Oήγω  
(From IE *dhag-, cf. Arm. daku "axe"). See θάγοντας

Oήδομαυ  
See θάδομαι

Oήκας  
(L) SEG 1 91.3 [θηκ-]

Oήκατο  
(ἐθήκατο from τυΰμω)  
A 98 a  
(L) IG 455.7 -κατο]

Oήκασαν  
(= θηκάσων, dimin. of θήκη) A 6 c, 115  
(L) IG 813.2 (θ-)η-  
θήκη  
("chest, case, grave, tomb", root as τυΰμω.)  
See θάκας, θάκας, θήκη

Oήκην  
(L) IG 821.3

Oήκων  
("heap", deriv. of τυΰμω) See σημών

Oήρ  
(From IE *ghwer-, cf. Lat. ferus(+ short vowel)) See θηρῶν
Onpe & PEC (Onpe & from Onpe) A 99 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 D 43, II p.196.3-4

(Onpe & from θηράω with α + ε > η.) A 24 b I (M) IG 1498.5

See σηράω

Hesych. (θ 529) ο 'Ενωάλης παρὰ Λάκωσιν / Cf. Paus. III 19.8 θηράταν δε έπονομάζουσιν απὸ θηράτας, ταύτην γάρ τροφήν εἶναι τῷ Ἀρείῳ λέγουσιν. τάξα δὲ ἄν ἀνίκοστες παρὰ Κόλχων θηράταν λέγονεν, ἐπεὶ Ἔλληνες γε οὐκ Ελασσόν Ἀρείῳ τροφήν θηράω. But Pausanias himself explains it, ὅτι δὲ ἄνδρὶ χρῆ κολεμίων καταστάντα εἰς μάχην οὐδὲν ἄλλο ἔχειν ἤπειρον. Wide, p.150, relates it to the place name θῆτα (either the well known island or the area on the upper level of Taygetus, Paus. III 20.5) and the hero name θηράς. Schwyzer, GG I 286, thinks it derived from *θερα-, cf. Πηρέφονε from Περσεφόνεια etc. See also Schulze Q.E. 688 and Be II 315./

(Cf. κτείνω) See σηρότονος

(From θήρ) Alc. 53 from Schol. T Hom. II. 21.485, vi 364 Maass (Page suggests it should perhaps be σηράω.)

(M) IG 1390.91

(M) IG 1390.87

θησαυρός

(A technical term, perhaps borrowed, or it may be related to τῦθμι.) See θησαυρός, -ρου, -τοῦ, -ρων

(M) IG 1390.94

(M) IG 1390.89

θήσει

(From τῦθμι) (L) IG 20 A 7

θήσετ

(θήσετ fut. from τῦθμι) (H) I 136

(iádoúç) A 71 b, 74 c Alc. 98.1 from Strabo X 4.18, ii 410 Kramer, cf. foll.

ιάσων

(Associations with the Dionysiac cult suggest a Cret. or Thraco-Phrygian origin.) (L) IG 1175.7. Cf. above.

(Probably from IE *dheigh-, cf. Lat. fingo, Skt. déhmi "fix by mortar" etc. The γ is usually explained by χ (from *gh) losing its aspiration after the nasal infix, cf. θάμβος from *θαψ-. The γ in the aorist θάγετευ could have arisen from an extension of the unaspirated γ of the present. Or alternatively *θάγ- > *τάγ-, by dissimilation of the aspirates (cf. τυγχάνω from *dheugh-/*dhugh-?), which could then > θάγ-, by a transfer of the aspirates.) See θάγς, σύγκε, συγήν

(From θύγηνω) Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xii 6, p.42 Consbr. (cf. Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S. (θύγκς))
Hesych. (θ 588) τὴν γογγυλόδα ("turnip"). Λάκωνες /Schmidt reads θυκέλλον, but Latte emends to θυκέλλον as σέλλος "hartwort". The et. is unknown, (perhaps related to θύς?).

(θευσ) A 3 b, 9, 74 a (L) IG 1564.6 (Delos)

θυσία[...]

(From θυσία?) (L) IG 1249.2

θυσίακαμεν

(From θυσία) (L) IG 1188.3

θυσίαουσα

( " " ) (L) IG 737.7 -ου[σα]

θυσία

See θαυάτα, θυσία[...], θυσίακαμεν, θυσίαουσα, θυσίακων, τεθάνακατα, τεθάναμεν, τεθναξόμαι

θυσίακων

(From θυσία) (L) IG 1186.10

θυσίτοςαν

(θυσίτος) A 71 b, 74 c (L) SEG 26 456.4

θόαξος

Hesych. (θ 614) A 28 a III 'Απόλλων...[τῆς Λακωνικῆς]

/θόαξος is "be seated", which, like θάκος, comes from *θαξα- or *θωξα-, cf. θάκος from *θαξακος (see WL). So Apollo is here "seated" or "enthroned" as he is in the Laconian θάρνξ (see WL), for which reason τ. Α. is transferred to this gloss from the following one./

[[θοξας]]

Hesych. (θ 615) οξειάς. ταξείας [[τῆς Λακωνικῆς]]

οξας. η Ηγεμόνων Απόλλων (Δ 527) κτλ.

/This must be related to θοξος, but it is not relevant to Laconian, for τῆς Α. is generally taken with the above./

θούνας

A 20 Alc. 98.1 from Strabo X 4.18, ii 410 Kramer /As cod. o. Page gives other versions such as φούνακες, φούνες, φθούνας./

θουλαμβροτρία

("mistress of the banquet", a title found in Messenia from the 3rd century B.C. and in Imperial times in Laconia, but not elsewhere. Her functions included the administration of the festivals, certainly of Demeter, and possibly of other divinities as well, and she took a prominent part in their processions. At Andania she was assisted by the θουλαμβροτρία. See JHS 32 1912 p.100 ff. and BSA 45 1950 p.279.)

A 20 (L) IG 1511.3 [θουλα-]μα, (M) IG 1390.30, 1447.15, 1498.68-8. See also θουλαμβροτρία, -τριαν, -τριάς, θουλαμβροτρίαν, σελαμβροτρία

θουλαμβροτρίας

A 20 (M) IG 1447.10 θο[λαμβροτρίας] 812

θουλαμβροτρίαν

A 20 (L) IG 589.1 -α[τρίαν], 592.3 [θουλα-]μα, 606.3 θου[ν]α, SEG add. 812 (IG 584) 5 -α[μ]α, SEG add. 812 a 6 [θουλαμ]μα. (M) IG 1498.11

θουλαμβροτρίας

(Gen.) A 20 (M) IG 1498.4 -α[τρίας]

θούνας

(Acc. pl.) A 20 (M) IG 1447.17 [θού]νας
θούνη

(Probably from *θωυ-νος, cf. the old present θωύθην (Hesych. θ 1024 glosses θωύθην· δαύνυσθην· θονάθην. εώνεξθηθα). Otherwise the et. is unknown.)

A 21 See θούνας, θούνας

θολοειδής

(θολός is a technical term) See σολοειδῆς

θοράτης

Hesych. (θ 642) 'Απόλλων παρὰ Λάκωνων /θοράτης H:Musurus. Schmidt accepted the emendation, but also noted the possibility of θοράτης, cf. Μαλέατας etc. Wide, p.90, relates Apollo θοράτης to Apollo θοράτης and to Apollo θοράτης (Lycophron, Alex. 352). The Schol. Tzetzes to Lycophron describes θοράτης as θερμογόνος καὶ γεννητικός, which Wide relates to θορ- (θερτεῦν, the aorist of θράσκω). But see the following for a more likely explanation of θοράτης./

θόρναξ

Hesych. (θ 647) A 49 ύποκόδιον. ἡ ιερῶν 'Απόλλωνος ἐν τῷ Λακωνίκην, ἀπὸ τῇ θόρναξις θοράκιος 'Απόλλων /ἀπὸ τεθράκιος, θόρναξις. 'Απόλλων is a separate gloss in the cod. Schmidt united and emended, cf. Hdt. I 69.4, Paus. III 10.8&11.1 (describing a very significant θύλαια of Pythian Apollo in θόρναι) and Steph. Byz. 315.10 (which has θόρνας, ὁρὸς τῆς λακωνικῆς, cf. Paus. II 36.1 and Schol. Theocr. XV 64). The root is *θόρνας from IE *dhe₁-, as in ἄρον, with transposition of the liquid./

θοῦς

A 28 d II (L) IG 732.2

θραυτήν

Hesych. (θ 677) A 3 e, 19 d λαόδορετω. Λάκωνες /θεραυτέων in codd. H and E (with v.1. e for a.), emended by Vossius from the order in the Lexicon. Schmidt quotes Albertus, referring to δειριῶν (in WL), but Latte takes this as a variation of 712 θρεῖν: θερετῶν ("cry aloud")./

θράνω

(θράνου from θράνος "rafter", from IE *dhre₂-, cf. θρόνος from *dher-,.) A 74 a Alc. 1.86

θρασύν

(T) REG 71 1958 Bull. 559

+θρασύς?

See Alc. 87 (e) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. θ 61, p.483 Uhlig, which has +κοθρασύν (κόθρασων Bekker, Ahrens and Bergk; ν' ὁ θρασύν Hiller-Crusius and Diehl.) See also θρασύν

θραυτῆς

(From θραυτῶ) (H) I 129

θραυσετέ (θραυσετέ fut. from θραυτῶ) A 102 b (H) I 135

θραῦω

See θραυτῆς, θραυσετέ

θρεπτόν

A 43 (L) IG 787.1 θρε[π]τόν

θρεπτός

(Cf. τρήψω) A 43 (L) IG 1208.59. See also θρεπτόν, -τοῦ, -τούς
θρεπτοῦ  A 43  (L) IG 1170.10
θρεπτοὺς  A 43  (L) IG 1208.49
θρεπτῶν  A 43  (L) IG 1208.53
θρέφαντος  (From τρέφω) A 34.24  (L) IG 608.14
θρησκευόμενον (Hesych. has θρησκεύομαι σέβασμα; θρησκευόμαι σέβηται κτλ.; and cf. θρήσκω νοῦ and θρησκεύομαι άναμμικήσκελών and possibly άδερφες άνδρον, ἀνήσυχον.) A 71 b, 72 b  (L) SEG 683.7-8
θριδαξίσκας (θριδαξίσκα is L.α.σ. for θριδαξίνη "a lettuce". The et. is uncertain; perhaps it is pre-Greek, or Stromberg, Pflanzennamen 39, related it to ὑπόν "fig leaf". Popular et. wanted τρι- "three", and in Hippon. 135 τεταρακύνη = θριδαξίνη.) A 115 Alc. 94 from Athen. III 114 F
θρίνας ("three pronged agricultural fork", where, as above, θρι- may have developed from *tri- "three", with aspiration of the t, or from ὑπόν "fig leaf". Here the word designates a family group.) (H) I 5,98
θρίξ (From *θριχ-) See τρύχας
θρηπόδιρωτος Hesych. (θ 761) οἱ Λάκωνες αφαιγόμενον ("seals, signets") ἔχοντο ξύλων ύπο σφηνω βεβρυμένων, κατασκηνοῦμενοι ὀδότε βουλουτον. ἤλεστε γραφόν οὔτι πρώτον ἤρακλέα κρησσοῦν /κατασκηνοῦμενος H:Valesius, ἤλεστε γραφόν οὔτι πανί H:Musurus. Also the cod. has θρηπόδιρωτος, but Latte compares with θ 599 θεκόβρωτος καὶ θρηπόδιρωτος ὁ ύπο σφηνω βεβρυμένων. (θρύς is wood-worm, cf. ζυ which is also "wood-worm", and κυψει and κυνψ, both "small creatures infesting trees". σης is "moth".)/
θρώνας Hesych. (θ 808) A 34.26 χηρήν ("drone"). Λάκωνες /Fick, Wörterb. I 639, relates to θρήνος "dirge, lament", cf. Skt. dhrāñati "resound" etc. Chantraine also links these to τενώρήν "wasp", from the reduplicated *τερ-θρήν.-/
θυμός (θυμόν) A 72 a  (L) IG 1564.2 (Delos) θυ[π]ν
θύγατέρα (L) IG 499.2, 518.3, 582(SEG 811) 3, 577.2 [θυγά]τ-, 580.3 θ[-]τ-, 588.3, 590.6, 593.4, 598.5, 600.3, 601.3, 607.2, 957 b 2, 1152.1, SEG 677.4, 686.4, 781.1, SMC 443. (M) IG 1457.2, 1479.4 -τε[ρα], SEG 23 220 a 2, 221.2, 222.2 θυ[γατέρα]
θυγατέρες (L) IG V II 159 B 6 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)

θυγάτηρ (IE word for "daughter", cf. Skt. duhitár- etc.) (L) IG 116.10, 1197.4, 1258.4, 1349.2. Alc. 57.1 from Plut. Quaest. Conv. iii 10.3, 659 b (similar in Plut. Aet. Phys. 24, 918 A (θύγατερ), Plut. De Fac. in Orbe Lun. 25, 940 A); Alc. 64.2 from Plut. de Fort. Rom. 4 ii 2, 318 A. See also θύγατερ, -τέρα, -τέρες, θυγατρα, θυγατρί, -τρος, συγάτηρ

θυγατρα (With the weak grade, in contrast to θυγατέρα.) (L) IG 540.10, 599.18

θυγατρίς (L) IG 1176.3, 1252.2, 1257.3

θυγατριδήν ("granddaughter") (M) IG 1394.4-5 θυγ[ατρίδην]ή

θυγατριδοῦς ("grandson", in the genitive, see BSA 47 p.121, from *θυγατρίδος) (L) SEG 677.3

θυγατρός (L) IG 478.6 [θυγαρτό]ς, 534.11 -ός, 597.9, 726.1, SEG 776.6

δύειν (From θώ) (M) SEG 23 206.14

θυέλλας (Related to θώ "rage, seethe". The suffix is the same as in ᾰέλλα.) (L) IG 599.27 [θυέλλα]ς-

θύει ν (θύειν from θώ) A 4 a, 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i (L) IG 1316.4

θύεσθαι (From θώ) (M) IG 1390.65

θύετωσαν (θύειτων from θώ) A 101 b (L) SEG 923.28

θιῇ ("burnt sacrifice" - see L&S suppl.) See θύῳ

θυλακίζειν Hesych. (Θ 848) το ἄκατετετ τι ἐκθέμενον μετὰ θυλάκιον. Ταραντίνου (Kalbel p.208.116) /Cf. ἡθυλακίζειν in WL. θυλάκις is "sack, bag"./

θῦμα (M) IG 1427.12. See also θυματα, -μάτων, κύματος

θυματα (M) IG 1390.33&66&70&72&73

θυμάτων (L) REG 86 Bull. 195 No. 3.1. (M) IG 1390.64&65&86&95

θυμέλαις ("place for sacrifice"(θώ), so "raised stage, seat". θυμέλη has a short u, and the suffix mel- as in πυμέλη etc.) (L) IG 734.4

θυμελικός (L) SEG 468.22 -λ[ου]ς

θυμελικός ("theatrical") See θυμελικός, -λικοῦς, -λικῶν

θυμελικοῦς (L) SEG 923.25

θυμελικῶν (L) SEG 923.18-19
"censer") (L) SEG 923.5

from δυμός. This is usually related to Skt. dhuma-, Late. fumus, Ch. Sl. дым, especially as δυμάω "burn so as to produce smoke" supposes a *δυμός "smoke". Chantraine, however, notes the possibility of a derivation from δύω "seethe, rage"."

(Thou nar mostrian) A 14 a (L) IG 583.4, 596.5 -α(ρ)υ-

(From δύω) (M) IG 1390.86 & 87

(From δύρα, an old IE word for "door" (from *dhur-/dhwer-) cf. Skt. दर्ज "door") (L) SEG 923.36

Hesych. (θ 938) A 25 a II, 34.25 στέφανος τινες παρά λακεδαιμονίοις.

Cf. Athen. XV 678 δ θυρετικοι ουτω καλουνται τινες στέφανον παρά Λακ., ὡς φησι Ευσιβίος (J. 595 F 5) ἐν τοῖς περὶ θυσίων, φιλόνυσι αὐτοῖς φασιν υδὸν ὄνομαξεθάναι, δυτας εἰς φοινύκην. φερέτω δ' αὐτοῖς ὑπόνυμη τῇ ἐν θυρέᾳ γενομένης νυκτὸς τοὺς προστάτας τῶν ἁγιομένων χορῶν ἐν τῇ ἑορτῆς ταύτης, ὅτε καὶ τὰς Γυμνοπαιδίδας ἐπιτελέσωσιν.

("furnish with doors") See τεθυρωμένα

(Schol. "ἀντι τοῦ θυρασάτου βοιν", from θυρασάω "to bear or brandish a thyrsus" (a borrowed word).

A 9, 38 a ii, 57 b, 62 c, 72 a, 108 Ar. Lys. 1313 (Rogers gives -δαν, OCT etc. have -δαν)

(From δύω) (L) SEG 923.30 [δ]υ- & 31

(Thousántow 3rd pl. imperat. from δύω.) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.33

(From δύω) (L) IG 364.8

See δυσάλω, -αλε, -αν, -αν, -ας

(From ςυσίδως) (L) SEG 923.31

( " " ) (M) IG 1390.88

("sacrifice") See ςυσίδες, -αλεντων, -ας

(Nom. pl.) (M) IG 1390.39 & 75

(M) IG 1390.74, SEG 23 208.8

(M) IG p. XI 143, SEG 12 371.9

(Thousián) A 72 a (M) IG 1390.85 & 184, SEG 23 206.

8 & 18 & 20
Ouacac (Acc. pl.) (L) SEG 949.3 [θυ]ς-. (M) IG 1390.9

θυσιάσαν (From θυσιάζω) (L) SEG 923.30

θύσουσιν (θύσουσι from θύω) A 71 b (L) SEG 923.31

θύω

(From IE *dhu-yo "to produce smoke" (see Benveniste, IE Language and Society p. 486), cf. Lat. sufficio "to expose to smoke, fumigate"). See θέλω, θέλω, θέλεσαν, θέλεσαν, θύωντες, θύσαντες, θύσαντω, θύσαμεν, θύσουσιν

θωστήρωα (Cf. Hesych. 6 1025 θωστήρωα· εὐσωστήρωα καὶ θύμα [τορήθης] (add. by Reiske, cf. Schol. to Alc. θωστήρωα εορτ[η]). From *θω-, cf. the old present θωσαλ (see L&S) and θυόμη (in WL)) A 20 Alc. 1.81
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Greek Word</th>
<th>English Translation</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>λαύνει</td>
<td>(From λαύνω &quot;warm, cheer&quot;) Alc. 59(a) 2 from Athen. xiii 600 F</td>
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<tr>
<td>λανογ[λ]εφάρων</td>
<td>(&quot;dark eyed&quot;. The second element = εφάρων, cf. γλεφάρων in WL. λανο- was originally thought to come from Homeric λανος (Schol. II. 18.613 glosses it as μαλακος, λεπτος, λαμπρος, see Wilamowitz, Hermes 32 1897 256 note). But Taillardat, Rev. de Phil. 27 1953 131 ff., noted a fragment of Hesiod (printed in the Transactions and Proceedings of Am. Phil. Assoc. 53 1922 133) [ντο παρ' έποδον λανοφρων, and compared this to κυδόφρος &quot;dark browed&quot; (Theocr. III 18, XVII 53). So here he wants to read λανογ[λ]εφάρων &quot;dark-eyed&quot;, and in the 2 following glosses he wants λανοχρήςειμονος and λανόκροκα, denying that they are specifically Laconian.) A 47 a Alc. 1.69</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[λανοκρήδειμονος]]</td>
<td>(Alc.) 177 = Hesych. (l 60) λος άμοιον το όπωράνωμα. /See note to above./</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[[λανόκροκα]]</td>
<td>(Alc.) 177 = Hesych. (l 61) λανόκροκα λεπτά /λανοκροταν in cod. p. See λανογ[λ]εφάρων with note./</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιανοαρών</td>
<td>(The month) (M) IG 1431.42</td>
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<tr>
<td>ιαρᾶ</td>
<td>(ιερά from ιερός) A 3 d I (L) IG 1127.2 ια[ρά] &amp; 3 ια[ρά?], 1282.2 (or may be ιαρασα[μένα]) (L) SEG 22 306.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hιαρᾶν</td>
<td>(ιερά from adj. ιερός) A 3 d I, 37 b i (H) I 128,137</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hιαράν</td>
<td>(ιεράν from adj. ιερός) A 3 d I, 37 b i (H) I 32,49, 55,61,138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιαρᾶς</td>
<td>(ιερᾶς from adj. ιερός) A 3 d I (M) IG 1470.5 [ιαράς]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιαρασαμένα</td>
<td>(ιερασαμένα from ιεράμαι) A 3 d I (L) IG 1283.2 -α[μένα] (or may be just ιαρα Σα.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιαρέως</td>
<td>(ιερέως from ιερεύς) A 3 d I, 25 c II i, 81 a (M) IG 1471.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιαρεύς</td>
<td>(ιερεύς) A 3 d I (L) IG 1002.1, 1096 -εύ[ς]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hιαρεύς</td>
<td>(ιερεύς) A 3 d I (L) IG 649.9, 711.1, 1329.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hιαρέων</td>
<td>(ιερέων) A 3 d I, 25 c VIII (L) IG 689.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hιαρό[...]</td>
<td>(ιερό[...] A 3 d I (L) SEG 951.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιαρός</td>
<td>(From adj. ιερός) A 3 d I On tiles (L) IG 866.1, 1515 e -ο[ς]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ιαρόλ</td>
<td>(ιερόλ from ιερόν &quot;temple&quot;) A 3 d I, 9 (L) IG 1110.15 [ι]αρό[ς]</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(,length) A 3 d I (M) SEG 974.20 -ων[ν]

(ἐρόν from ἐρος) A 3 d I Alc. 124.1 from Schol. Hom. Od. 3.171 = An. Par. Cramer iii 433.17 (similar in Eust. Od. 1462.46. All of these give ἐρον, but Page follows Buttmann with ἐρόν.)

(ἐρόν) A 3 d I, 37 b i (M) Schwizer 68 a (SEG 993) 1 (this could be adj. or noun). (H) I 66.73 (noun)

(ἐρός) A 3 d I (L) IG 1338.1 [ἠ]α-, SEG 22 307 (IG 1223 gives ἕρ[ψ]). (M) IG 1356.1&1 -ρ[δς], 1362 f ἡλα[ρ][δς]

(ἐρός) A 3 d I Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller (similar in Phot. s. v. Ἕρως, Athen. ix 374 D. All these have ἐταρός, but Page follows Hecker with ἐταρός.)

(ἐρόφωνος) A 3 d I Alc. 26.1 (Barker suggests ἐταρόφωνος, but Page compares with Theogn. 761, Aesch. Suppl. 696 and Ag. 245 etc.)

(ἐρέως) A 3 d I, 3 e, 35 e, 66 b i (L) IG 1055.1

(ἐρῶν from ἐρος) A 3 d I 37 b i (H) I 16,64,71,76

(ἐρῶς from ἐρος) A 3 d I, 37 b i, 74 b (H) I 8,12,13,67,74,85,98, II 6,66

ἰατορία See ἰατορίας

ἰατρεύοντα (From ἰατρεύω) (L) IG 1245.7

ἰατρεύσειν ( " " ) (L) IG 1145.30

ἰατρεύσων ( " " ) (L) IG 1145.11

ἰατρεύω See ἰατρεύοντα, ἰατρεύσειν, ἰατρεύσων

ἰατρόν (L) IG 1176.5

ἰατρός (L) IG 159.32, 179.9, 1145.9 -τ[ρ]δς, 1199.2, see also ἰατρόν, ἰατρῶν

ἰατρῶν (L) IG 1119.3

ἰαττμός (= ἰαττμός "healer") A 114 e Alc. 1.89

ἰαττμός (Ιαττμός from εἶτα "see") A 4 a, 11 a, 25 b i ii, 34.27, 35 b 109 a i (L) SEG 652 (SEG 26 464) 3

ἰδεύει (dat.) (L) IG 607.6, 1191.1, 1257.3, 1524.28, SEG 922.18

ἰδεα (L) IG p. VIII 90

ἰδεα (Dat. ἰδεα) A 35 b (H) I 67


**Listnav**
(L) IG 4.7, 6.3 ἱ[λα], 581.4, 588.4, 959.7, 961.8, 963.6, 1144.8, 1146.3&15&30, 1152.1, (M) IG 1393.7

**Filistnav**
(_FUNCTIONS) A 35 b (H) I 13,32,49,55,56,59,62,74, II 21,25

**Lodias**
(Gen. sing.) (L) IG 1145.23. (M) IG 1361.19 ἱ[λας], P. XI 125, cf. ἱλης

**Lodas**
(Acc. pl.) (M) IG 1432.32

**Lodias**
(L) IG 733.6. 960.3, cf. ἱλας (gen.) (−ης is the Ionic form)

**Lodias**
(L) IG 1146.17, SEG 13 261.8

**Lodas**
(L) IG 405.4 −σ[ν], 516.6 [ἱ]λ-, 569.3, 662.2, 958.7, 971.12 [ἱ]λ−, 1169.4, 1178.4, 1240.11, 1243.5, 1244.5, 1245.4, 1259.4 [ἱ]λ−, SEG 779.4, 851.3. (M) IG 1360.11

**Lodas**
(From *Ἑδόλος, cf. Arg. Ἑδυλότας, Buck No. 83.7, VI B.C.) See ἱλαυν, ἱλαυν, ἱλανυν, ἱλανυν, ἱλας (gen. s.), ἱλας (acc. pl.), ἱλης, ἱλας, ἱλαυν, ἱλαυν, ἱλαυν, ἱλαυν, ἱλαυν

**Lodas**
(M) SEG 207.19

**Lodas**
(L) IG 962.39

**Lodas**
(L) IG 738.4

**Lodas**
(L) IG 774.2, 812.2

**Lodas**
(L) IG 233.5, 378 c, 490.8, 519.3 (see SEG 811.7) [ἱ]λ-, 522.1, 693.1, 1144.3&7, 1151.3, 1167.12, SEG 894 add. a (d) 3, SEG 23 305.3. (M) IG 1354.7, 1370.9, 1449.10, SEG 974.8, 995.3

**Lodas**
(L) IG 1146.43

**Lodas**
(Acc. pl.) (M) IG 1432.6

**Lodas**
See ἱλαυν, ἱλάτας, cf. also ἱλάτας

**Lodas**
(From ἱλής (fem. of ἱλάτης), usually declined with a dental, giving gen. ἱλης etc., but here with the l-stem.) A 80 a (M) IG 1390.17

**Lodas**
(L) IG 21 col. II 4

**Lodas**
(εἰδέναι from εἰδῶν/εἰδον) A 34.27, 109 b iii
Alc. 4 fr. 3.4 from P. Oxy. 2388 ἱλανυν.[...

**Lodas**
(εἰδομ from εἰδῶν "see") A 34.27 Alc. 3.79 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
/Page notes that it could read ἱλαυν.
The text consists of various entries, each with a description of a word or phrase in Ancient Greek, followed by citations from various sources such as Arch. Diels Vorsokr., SEG, and IG.

- ἰδομέν (From εἰδέω / οἶδα "know") A 34.27, 99 c
- ἵδρονετο (From ἰδρώ. This must be related to ἔξωμαι (IE *sed-), but how the ἵ- developed is not certain.) (L) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.12
- Χλεύνας (Χλεύνας from ζήμω) A 37 b i (L) SEG 26 461.12 -τ[ας]
- ἰερά (Adj.) (L) IG 1129.2, 1221.1, 1346.1, SEG 923.16. (M) IG 1390.26&30&39&88, 1480.2, SEG 974.22
- ἰερᾶς (L) SEG 923.27. (M) IG 1390.10&13&19&20&23&29&31, +1498.6
- ἰερᾶς (L) IG 1511.16, SEG 923.28. (M) IG 1498.5
- Λεράκος (Lεράκος from ἱερας, cf. Hesych. B 461 βερακές. ιεράκες, so probably from *καράζ. This suffix in -ᾱς is found in other bird names e.g. the Hesychian Βεράς (a Libyan bird)) A 35 b Alc. 82.2 from Athen. 373 D (which reads ἱέρα-. Page, in Alc. gives ἱέρα-, with ἱ, but suggests it should perhaps be ἱδρα-)
- ἱεράν (M) IG p. XI 123&134
- ἱεράν (ἱεράν) A 72 a (M) IG 1390.1896&117
- ἱεράμοια (See ἱεράμαν, ἱεράμαναν)
- ἱερᾶς (L) SEG 923.32. (M) IG 1390.58&32, 1498.9
- ἱερᾶς (M) SEG 982.6
- ἱεραμάναν (ἱεραμανήν from ἱεράμοια)** (M) SEG 23 215.9 -α[ν][ν], 217.6-7
- ἱερατεύσαντες See ἱερατεύσαντες
- ἱερατεύσας ( " " ) (M) SEG 995.2
- ἱερατεύσασαν ( " " ) (M) SEG 23 214.1 -ευ[νασαν], 216.4
- ἱερατεύω See ἱερατεύσας, -τεύσασαν, ἱερατεύσατε, -τες
- ἱερέα (From ἱερέας) A 25 a II, 81 b (L) IG 469.5, 500.5, 529.3, 537.5, 559.2 ἱερέα 86&13, 560.2, 1172.5, 1179.7. (M) IG p. XVII 132
- ἱερεά (ἱερεά) A 15, 25 a I (M) IG 1390.31
- ἱερεάν (ἱερεάν) A 15, 25 a I (M) IG 1390.97&97
- ἱερέας (ἱερεάς - gen. sing.) A 15, 25 a II (M) IG 1390.29
ἐρείσιν ἔρεισιν

(ἐρείσιν) A 71 b (L) IG 1144.28

ἐρεύς

A 26 a II (L) IG 497.11, 525.10, 530.9, 1022.1, 1024.1 [ἐρεύς], 1026.1, 1318.9, SEG 849 (IG 614) 181 [ἐρεύς], 923.33. (M) IG 1469.1, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286

ἐρη

(cf. ἐρεία from ἐρεύς) A 25 a IV, 81 b (M) IG 1390.5896, SEG 972.13

ἐρεία

(ἐρεία) A 13 a (L) IG 1068.1

ἐρεύα

(ἐρεύα) A 13 a (L) IG 577.2

ἐρετεύσαντε (ἐρετεύσαντε, dual pple from ἐρετεύω "serve as priest"). A 84, 116 b (M) IG 1442.4

ἐρετεύσαντες (ἐρετεύσαντες, pple from ἐρετεύω.) A 116 b

(M) SEG 23 220 a 1 (from Daux BCH 94 1970 p.621)
Iotousa (From Iotous) (M) IG 1390.23
Iotousai (L) IG 4.22, 141.1 [I]ep-. (M) IG 1390.29, 1467.4, 1468.11, 1469.4, REG 83 1970 Bull. 286
Iotousis ("sacrificing priest") (L) IG 38.5, SEG 499.14, 620.2-3, see also Iotousai
I erot (From Ierots) Tiles - Artemis Orthia, IG 864.1, 865.2, - New, SEG 880 A & B [I]erots. (M) IG 1390 passim, SEG 23 215.2, 216.1, 217.1 [Ierots]
Ieret (Ieret from Ierot) A 9 (L) IG 1111.37
Ierotis (From Ierots) (L) IG 497.20, 1511.8 [I]ep-. (M) IG 1390.70&115
Ieromnwmw (Ieromnwmw) (L) IG 65.25
Ieromnhomes (L) IG 168.3 [Ier]
Ieromnhmw (L) IG 189.3 -mv[hmw], see also Ieromnwmw, Ieromnhomes
Ierot (From Ieroto) (L) SEG 923.37. (M) IG 1390.96
Ierot (Noun) (L) IG 4.16 [I]ep-, 5.15, 26.14, 931.37 [I]er-, 932.14, 961.22, 962.36, 965.19, 966.26 -p[v], 1113.10, 1114.19, 1144.382182635, 1146.54, 1227.6, 1336.18&22, SEG 949.7, SEG 12 371.5. (M) IG 1370.25, 1390.80, 1429.27 -p[v], 1431.38 [Iepot], SEG 12 371.12&14, see also Iarot, hlarot, Ierot, Ieret, Ierot, Ierot
Ieroneixyn (Ieroneixyn) A 7 (L) IG 539.5 -ve[tk]yn
Ieroneixyn (Ieroneixyn) A 7 (L) IG 168.6, 523.2 -ve[tkys]
Ieronuxav (Ierounixyn)* (L) IG 668.2
Ieronuxyn (L) SEG 806 add. a 5
Ieronuxyn ("conqueror in the games") See Ieronuxyn, -ve[tkys], -vuxav, -vuxyn
Ierot polemon Hesych. (t 317) òv èpôlempasan Lacedaimwnoi pròs òvnedamofos Ierot. époxnthsan dè òvnedamofos Tòthmadai kai kardédosan tò Ierous. /cf. EM 469.22. Also Schol. Ar. Av. 556 says that there were actually 2 sacred wars, one between the Athenians and Boeotians and the other mentioned by Hesych. (although some writers apparently thought that the Lacedaemonians were involved in both of them)./
Ierospoue (Voc. from Ierospoud) (L) IG 771.2 [Iepo-
(The original meaning, and so the etymology, are uncertain. It may be related to Ved. िशित "vigour, vivacity" — see Benveniste, IE Language & Society, p. 456 f.) (L) IG 7.10, 1127.4, 1214 (2) 2. (M) IG 1367.2. See also ελεφά, λαφά, ηλαφάν, ηλαφάν, ταφά, ηλαφάς, ηλαφάς, ηλαφός, ηλαφός, ηλαφός, ηλαφός, ηλαφός, ηλαφός, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς, λαφάς.

See also ctepd, Lapd, hLapdL, htapdv, tapds, hLapoC... tapoC, ýapOV, htapdv, hLapds, Lapdg, hLapMv, hLapcS!;,

(From ζερός) (L) IG 868.1, SEG 923.38. (M) IG 1390.95

(From ζερόν) (L) IG 367.2, 368.2, 369.3, 1114.7 [ι]ερό-, &25 ι[ερόμ], 1144.30&31, SEG 923.25, REG 92 1979 Bull. 197. (M) IG 1370.30, 1390.78

(From ζερόν) (L) IG 18 A 5, 667.13, 668.3. (M) IG 1390.1&69&76&131&174-5

(From ζερός) (L) IG 18 A 5, 667.13, 668.3. (M) IG 1390.1&69&76&131&174-5

See also foll.

(M) IG p. XVII 95. See also foll.

(M) IG p. XVII 96

See ζερόφωνος

See ζερομένους, ζερομένος

(M) IG p. XVII 96

(M) IG p. XVII 96

See ζερόφωνος

See ζερομένους, ζερομένος

(ζερόν from ζερόν) A 37 d (L) IG 1317.7 (taking Buck's version in No. 74) ι[ερόμ

(From ζερόν) (M) IG 1390.7&78&104&107&113, 1428.8, SEG 972.12

Hesych. (L 331) τον κόηνον (see in WL) Λάκωνες, δύν τινές μαλλάν [η] σκόλλων /ζερόφορον - κόηνον H:Hemsterhuis. Addition by Salmasius, followed by Schmidt. σκόλλους is "fringe of hair", so ζέρωμα is "fringe of hair dedicated to the gods". Cf. x 3533 κολυτοφορόν· σκόλλου φοράω L&S take both ζέρωμα and κόηνον as Laconian, although Hesychius may mean that only κόηνον is./

(From ζερόν) (M) SEG 995.4

( " " ) (M) SEG 984.6 (here with the gen. case which is quite rare.)


(L) IG 541.19

(From the IE root *sed, as in ξενομι, but with zero_vocalism and reduplication, so *si-ṣd-o, cf. Lat. sido, Skt. sidati etc.) See ελά, ζενα, ζενέτε 

Hesych. (L 359) ἐγγενορέων. Λάκωνες

/ The reading is doubtful and note that this is not a
Lac. infinitive form. ἔγραφομαι has been substituted for *γρ-γομαι (cf. Skt. jagara), probably under the influence of the aorist ἔγραφα, how ἔγρ- arose, or why it should be Lac., is unexplained.

(The IE root could be either *sē or *yē, with the present coming from the reduplicated form.) See ἕλεντας

(An Ionic form of ζατόρος) (L) IG 730.15

(From ἐξ = ἔξ "woodworm" - its origin is obscure.)
A 71 a Alc. 93.1 from Ammon. de Diff. p.64 Nickau

(L) IG 1146.19. (M) IG 1390.108

(From ἕλανω) (L) IG 455.10 -ε[.]]

(L) IG 19.12

(With the same root as ἔξω, this is a verbal adjective in -ανός, from *-νο-) See ἕλανδρος, ἕλανδρα

See ἕλαντες

(ἐξοσοι from IE *dwi-kmti, cf. Lat. vigintī. The *dwi-element gave δυόδευς, Lat. *bis et al. and *kmti is probably from *(d)kmt, cf. *deksm giving δέκα. For Attic εὑροῦ see the word in the WL.) A 35 b, 40 b, 88 1 (L) IG 1 B 6 [I]e[.]x-. (H) I 37,45,81,83,84,139,171, II 33,40. See also ἕλατος

("20 feet broad", this refers to a particular division.)
A 35 b, 40 b, 88 1 (H) II 18,37,42,77. See also ἕλατουδευς, ἕλατοδευς

(The Attic form would have εὑροῦ as well as the -ου ending.) A 35 b, 40 b, 74 a, 88 1 (H) II 23,44,45,51, 63,66,74,80,84,87,91,93,97,99,103

("20 foot" sc. road. Similar Attic compounds would have the εὑροῦ form.) A 35 b, 40 b, 88 1 (H) I 62,76, II 44. See also ἕλατοπεδον, ἕλατοπεδον

(Ρρ. of ἕλαινα, cf. ἔξω/ἐκνεομαι.) Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii [i-]

(ἐκος) A 37 d, 47 a EM 474.12 has ἐγος, emended by Gaisford from ἕκος, because it is written similarly
In Cramer I p.209.2, Hesychius s.v. etc., although Cramer p.214.31 has ζχως. None of these ascribes the word to a particular dialect, but it certainly appeared as a name in Tarentine, see Paus. VI 10 5, Plato Leg. VIII p.839 E and Protag. p.316 D (+ Schol.), Τάρας (-ωΛ), Aelian VH XI 3 etc. But note that it also occurred elsewhere too, e.g. at Epidaurus, Paus. VI 9.6

lia (είλως) A 13 a (M) IG p. XVII 69

lia (τὰ ζ. "platform, stage, benches", a technical term whose et. is unknown.) (L) SEG 923.36

+ελευ Hesych. (l 509) A 16 a, 25 c III, 64 I b κρατετς. Αδωνις

/Schmidt suggested ζχευ = ζοχεο, while Latte has ζοχευ· εκρατετς·

λω See hυχυς, ζκωμες

κωμες (ζκωμεν from ζκω) A 99 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 232 E 5, II p.189.21

λαιος (Επ. & Λυρ. form (see Leon. A.P. VI 334), cf. Att.- Ion. ζλευς, Cret. ζλεος, Aeol. ζλαιος.) A 26 a II

See υλευτος, ζλευν

λαρυμεται (Cf. above) (M) SEG 23 206.20

υλευσοι (λαδων/ιλεων) A 4 a, 9, 35 e, 37 b i (L) IG 1562.2

(Οlympia) υλευσοι (Buck No. 68)

+ελεον (ζλεων) A 9, 25 c VIII, 26 a II (L) IG 947.2 -ον

λη (Throughout Greece this meant "band, troop" of men (ζιλεω), especially of soldiers, but at Sparta it was used for a "subdivision of the ιγελα"). See e.g. Xen. RL 2.11; Plut. Lyc. 16.13, III.2 p.27.7. Cf. also ιελαρυμεται

ιματια A 11 e II, 13 a (L) IG 1146.26

ιματιου (A dimin. of ειμι, cf. Ion. ειμιτου, Dor. ηματου (SEG 9 13.15 Cyrene IV B.C.)) A 11 e II, 13 a

See ειματιους, ειματιου, ιματια

ευ (λεφα from ειμι) A 109 b iii Alc. 3.8 from P.Oxy. 2387

ερον (From ειμερος, whose et. is uncertain.) Alc. 27.2 from Hephast. Ench. vii 4, p.22 Consbr. (similar in Syrian Comment. in Hermog. i 61.14 Rabe, which gives τερον τερων in Syr. V. Cf. also Arsen. = Apostol. XI 94 a, ii 540 L.-S.)

ερηδαυ (ειμερηδαυ from ειμερηδος "longed for, desired", cf. above.) Alc. 55 from Strabo VIII 3.8, ii 111 Kramer (similar in Eust. Il. 305.34). Cf. foll.
WPTA (L) SEG 26 456.3, cf. above


doeradatopa (M) IG 1454.3, cf. doeradatopa

ζν' (ζνα) A 69 a I (L) IG 18 A 6, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 14

ζνα (L) IG 18 A 2, 728.5, 1146.28, 1208.23&46, 1524.46, SEG 468.24, 923.38, 948 (IG 1331) 10, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.5. (M) IG 1370.14 [ζνα]. See also ζν'

doiératopa (doiératopa) A 48 a ii (L) IG 380.4 [ζνα]er-

ζξ  
See ζα

 rơi  
For rơi = the pronoun οὗτος, see γόν

+λοτσα (λοτσα from ειτομ?) A 108 Alc. 3.80 [λο]τσα from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

ζουμες (ζουμες from ειτομ) A 99 c Alc. 5 fr. 2 col. i 13 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta

+λόν  
(M) IG 1390.126 has the doubtful reading τον γ' ξον ενυατον. This is accepted by Buck, p.94.114, but see also ενυον

ξον (ξον/δν from ειτομ') A 3 b, 9, 25 c VIII (L) IG 213.50 &54&57680&63

tός ("sagitta". It probably comes from *υς-ος, cf. Skt.  
See ισαν

ζουλον (a)  
(From ζουλος "down, first growth of whiskers and beard". Frisk suggests that it comes from *flο-ολος - related to οδος "woolly", ειλεω "twist" etc.) A 11 f II (M) IG 1355.8

ζουλον (b)  
See άνωτεος

ζιναστά  
Hesych. (l 771) γαστήρ παρά Ταραυνίους (Kaibel 117) /ζιναστά H:Latte, taking γαστήρ as a sausage baked in an oven (ζινός). /

ζινεύταν  
(ζινεύτην)* Α 7 (L) IG 363.18, cf. foli.

ζινύτας  
(ζ. δρτος - "bread baked in the oven" (ζινός).) Athen. iv 139 B

ζιππαγρεται  
A 114 c Xen. RL IV 3 has Αυρούντινα τούντιν ου' έφοροι εκ των άμαυζοντων τρεξις άνδρας· ουτοι δε ζιππαγρεται καλούνται. τούτων δ' έκαστος άνδρας εκατον καταλέγει, διασαφτώντων, δοτου ένεκα τους μεν κροτιμαλ, τούς δε άποσθαμάζει, (similar in Eustath. II. 727.24). In Xen. Hell. III 3.9 the ephors tell Cinadon to get his orders from the προσθύτατον των ζιππαγρετων. Archyt.
icontains cont. ap. Stob. 4.1.138 (Hense) says ... τοι ἕν ἑφοροὺ τάς ὀλγαρχίας, ἵππαρχεῖ τάς καὶ κόροι τάς δαμακρατίας. Thuc. IV 38 has the word, taken by Gomme etc. as a proper name, on the same lines as ἵππαρχος, Πρόξενος etc. Hesych. ι 776 has ἵππαρχεῖ τὰς ἐπιλεκτὰς ὄπλητον, with no mention of the Laconians, and cf. Phot. Pors. 109.18 (not in Naber). See also Appendix 3, p.649.

**ἵππαρχη**

Hesych. (ι 779) Σκυθικὴν βρώμα ἐν ἵππου γάλακτος. οὗ ἔν ἐδύαλα ἱππεῖον, ὥς χρωταί Σκύθαι. κύνειαι ἀν καὶ ἐσθεῖαι πηγνύμενον, ὡς θεὸν ὄμη ἐν τρέμω αὐτοῦ λόγω. καὶ μαύραν ("enclosed space, fold, byre" - Schmidt reads μαύρα) ἵππων παρὰ Λάκωνων.
/Cf. ἵππαρχη/.

**ἵππαρμοστὴς**

"leader of the mounted troops" - L&S quote only in Lac.) Xen. Hell. IV 4.10, 5.12

**ἵππαρχας**

(ἵππαρχης)* (L) IG 32 A 3, 541.3, 568.3

**ἵππαρχεῖ**

See ἵππαρχησαντα, -χήςας, -χοῦντος.

**ἵππαρχην**

(L) IG 479.5

**ἵππαρχης**

(L) IG 33.2 [ἵππαρχης] SEG 486 (IG 44) 2 [ἵππαρχης]. See also ἵππαρχας, -χην

**ἵππαρχησαντα**

(From ἵππαρχεῖ) (L) SEG 783.4 [ἵππαρχηςαντα]

**ἵππαρχησας**

( " " ) (L) IG 247.1

**ἵππαρχος**

Hesych. (ι 784) ὁ τῶν νέων ἐπιμελήτης παρὰ Λάκωνων. Cf. Ar. Byz. Miller Mel. 429.9 and it probably also has this meaning in SEG 492.13
/See also p.649./
In Xen. Hell. IV 2.5 it means "commander of the mounted troops".

**ἵππαρχοῦντος**

(From ἵππαρχεῖ) (L) IG 32 A 9. (M) IG 1426.6 (which reads ἵππαρχοῦντα ἵππαρχοῦντος, i.e. "mounted troops", not the "300")

**ἵππαρχος**

A 25 a II (M) IG 1426.6 [ἵππαρχος]

**ἵππαρχος**

(ἵππαρχος) A 25 c II i, 81 a (L) IG 596.12

**ἵππετοῦμαι**

Hesych. (ι 793) ἡγοῦνται. Λάκωνες

**ἵππευς**

See ἵππες, ἵππεος, ἵππεω, ἵππεως. For the "300"/ἵππεως see p.649.

**ἵππεω[...]**

(From ἵππεως?) A 25 c VIII Alc. 4 fr. 1.8 from P.Oxy. 2388

**ἵππεως**

A 26 a II (M) IG 1417.3 [ἵππεως]
LIEIELXdV (M) IG p. XI 132

húppo (čípou) A 9, 37 b i, 74 a (L) IG 213.17 -ι[ο] &23&29

ζπποδρόμωι (M) IG 1390.31

húppous (čípous) A 37 b i (L) IG 213.15&21&27&33&69&76&84&93


ζππον Alc. 1.47

húppon (čípous) A 9, 37 b i (L) IG 213.17&22&27&33&69&76&84&93

+ζππόρος Hesych. (l. 848) A 39 τῶν τε ζππον, καὶ τῶν τετράχαλκων. καὶ τῆς ἀράνθης τοῦ στήθους. Λάκωνες ;/Unexplained. Schmidt wanted τῆς πόρνης τοῦ ἱδος, related to ζππόρονος "excessive prostitute" (cf. Athen. 565 c). Latte suggests ζππόρος, but the reading is too uncertain to decide. As it stands ζππόρος might have rhotacism, but that would not agree with ζππον./

ζππος (From IE *ekwo-, cf. Lat. equus, Skt. áávā- etc. The Greek aspiration must be secondary, for it does not occur in e.g. ζππος and the proper names "Αλκίππος, Ἀντίππος, Δεύκιππος etc., and only rarely do forms such as Ἀνθιππος occur.) Alc. 1.59. See also ζππος, húppo, húppous, ζππον, húppon, ζππον, ζππος.

[ί]ππότα[ι] (From ίππότης?) Alc. 2 (iv) 6 from P.Oxy. 2389

 $('#'pπωνα[.] Alc. 4 fr. 6.9 from P.Oxy. 2388

ζππως (čípous) A 74 a? Alc. 4 fr. 6.9 from P.Oxy. 2388

/ζππω or ζππων?/


ἥράναν (εἰρήνην)** A 13 a, 37 b ii (L) SEG 26 461.2

ὕρανας (εἰρήνης)** A 13 a (L) IG 1111.34; 1112.16

_CSRanes Hesych. (l 872)* A 13 a οἱ εἰρήνες, οἱ ἄρχοντες ἡλικώταται. Λάκωνες /Cod. H gives οἱ εἰρωνεῖς, which Meurs emended to ζρανεῖς with Doric α, cf. [ί]ρήνας in WL. Cod. H also gave ἡλικώταται, emended by Meurs, and διώκουτες, emended by Nauck. /

Ἥρανας (εἰρήνας) A 13 a See Hdt. IX 85 (of the Lacedaemonians)

ὤρευς (ίερευς) A 27 b (L) IG 259.1

[ί]ρήνας (εἰρήνης from εἰρήνη)* A 13 a Alc. 1.91
/Page reads [ί]ρήνας rather than [εἰρήνη], but the η is uncertain too. Some dialects have -να, with two Doric α's, so εἰρωνα in Boeot., but others have a mixed form in -να, e.g. Cretan etc./
(εἰρήνην) A 13 a (L) IG 821.8
(ερήν) A 27 b (M) IG 1399.3
(ερόν) A 27 a, 37 b i (L) IG 1587.1 (AO 169.30)
(ες) A 13 a (L) IG 47.5, 616.4, SEG 501.285
(εσαν) (εσαν) A 13 a (L) IG 1114.18. Thuc. V 79.4
(IG reads (ε)εσατο, from εςω) A 13 a (M) IG p. XVII 87
(From εςω) A 62 b Alc. 3.72 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
(εσολυμπίου) (T) SEG 2 532.1 ζ[σο]λυμ[που]
(εσον) A 35 a, 37 d (H) I 149,170
(εσον, with h although it is from *Fίσος. )
A 35 a, 37 b ii (H) I 175
(εσοκολτευαν) (L) IG 962.21 -πο[λιτευ]αν, 1312.7 -α[ν]. (M) IG 1426.7 ιο[σοκολτευαν], IG V ii 419.11
(εσοφθου) ("ranking with the Pythian games"). (M) IG p. XI 131, cf. foll.
(εσοφθου) (T) SEG 2 532, cf. above and foll.
(εσοφθος) (M) IG p. XI 141 ιο[ν]θο-, cf. above
(ες) (From *Fίσος, but the et. is uncertain. Buck, Comp. p.138.176.2 takes it from *Fίδο-σ-ςος, relating it to εςςς (cf. Buck, p.50.d.5 d.) A 35 f i (L) IG 1145.19. See also εςαν, εςον, εςουν, εςου, and cf. also βίωρ
(εςτας) (εςτης) (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.9
(εςτητι) (εςτητι) (M) IG 1432.43
(εςτητος) (M) IG 1432.41
(εςτης) See εςτας, εςτατη
(εςου) (M) SEG 23 206.16
"Ισσωρία Hesych. (l 1001) ἦ 'Αρτέμις καὶ ἕστη, καὶ τόπος ἐν Σαράκη.
/Cf. Paus. III 14.2 (at Sparta there is an 'Αρτέμιδος Ἰσσωρίας ξερόν); Plut. Ages. 32.6 (τὸ Ἰσσώριον, οὖ τὸ τῆς 'Αρτέμιδος ξερόν ἑστὶν); Polyb. II 14 (Ερόν Ἀρτέμιδος Ἰσσωρίας). Also at Teutrum Paus. III 25.4 says τιμᾶσθαι δὲ θεῖαν μαλάτα Ἰσσωρίαν Ἀρτέμιν. Wide, p.109-10, conjectures that Issoria was originally an independent goddess, who was later identified with Artemis. Cf. also foll. and Preller-Robert I 318./
"Iσσώριον" Steph. Byz. 340.5 ὁρος τῆς Δακωνικῆς, ἂφ' οὗ ἦ "Ἀρτεμίς 'Ἰσσώρια, τὸ ἔθνικὸν 'Ἰσσώριος.

/"Iσσώριον RV. Also 'Ἰσσώρια R, 'Ισσώριος R. Cf. above./

'Ισταμένου (From ιστῆμι) (L) IG 18 B 8

'Ιστασθαλ (""") (L) IG 5.16

'Ιστε[..] (From εὐδω/οὖδα?) Alc. 3.115 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. iii

'Ιστήμω (ι-στη-μι, an athematic present with reduplication, cf. τυ-θη-μι, and contrast the thematic form in Lat. sisto and Skt. ti-sth-am). See ιστάσαμες, ιστασε, ιστησάμεθα, ιστησαν, ιστησαν, ισταμένου, ιστασθαλ, ιστάντες, ιστάνας, ιστάσατο, ιστάσατω, ιστάσαμεν, ιστάσατω, ιστάσατως, ιστάνειν.

'Ιστιδόκοσμος (Not in L&S. Orlandos, Πρακτικά 1960.218 f, reads κιστιδόκοσμοι, which is not in L&S either. -κοσμοι comes from κοσμεῖν, cf. οὐ Κόσμοι in Crete.) (M) SEG 23 209.2

'Ισφωρες Hesych. (l 1043) ἀνωτάτης κλέπται. Λάκωνες

/Latte's note reads "compos. susp." Schmidt compares to a 6799, which he reads as ἀποθυράζει κλέπται (although Latte has ἀπὸ φῦρας). φῦρ is "thief"./

'Ισχυρῶι (ισχυροῦ from ισχυρός, cf. ισχύς. Its et. is uncertain, although cf. ισχύν and Myc. isukuwodoto?)

A 74 a (T) Arch Diels Vorsokr. I 434.10

'Ισχυρῶ See εὐσχυρα

'Ισών (L) SEG 810.5

'Ισώς (Adv.) (L) SEG 468.8. (M) IG 1432.34

+(αυ)λτέ[..] (From ιτέα "willow"?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2 (c) from P.Oxy. 2394

/Page thinks it is probably ιτέα[ɔ]./

[[ιτό]] IG V ii 159 A 2 has this, but it is rejected by Buck, No. 70

'Ιχθυ[..] (From ιχθυς?) Alc. 4 fr. 2.4 from P.Oxy. 2388

'Ιψ See Ιχα

'Ιψι Alc. 1.30

+Ιψωκάτερ Hesych. (l 1205) A 39 τὰ ἐν τοῖς ιματίνως σημεῖα. Λάκωνες

/Unexplained. Schmidt mentions σ 2920 σφαγῖδες and 2923 σφόδρας with similar definitions. Latte would have preferred Λύμα from λύμα "hem, fringe, border". Mr. Roy Pinkerton, my supervisor, very hesitantly
suggests a possible relation with the exclamation
ὦ, used to invoke aid from the gods in e.g. Aesch.
Th. 97, ὦ μῆλαρες, and Soph. Phil. 736, ὦ ἀεικι etc.
So here it could be used with the vocative of πατὴρ,
forming a motif similar to those worn on Christian ritual
garments. However, he notes that there is no certain
evidence for such writing on garments, and in the
Andanian inscription, for example (IG 1390.16), σημεῖα
clearly refers to a distinguishing stripe rather than
to writing. / Steph. Byz. 344.3 ὄξυτονως, Λακωνικὴ χώρα. Ἰρωδιάνδος
tετάρτην.
/Cf. Arcad. p.33.15./
(κα contrasts with Att.-Ion. ἀν) A 3 d III, 69 a I,
95 II b (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70) A 243
3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; +Alc. 17.2
from Athen. X 416 C (ἄκενελεα ἔταρπι for ὁ κα' ἐνμ?);
Ar. Lys. 173,180 (Van Leeuwen gives κα for both);
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.13

κα (The W. Greek and Boeot. modal particle, contrasting
with the unrelated Att.-Ion. ἀν. But Lesb. Thess.
and Cypr. have κε, with ε rather than α.)
A 3 d III, 95 II b (L) IG 3.4, 4.17, 5.17, 1155.3,
IG V ii 159 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70) A 485 & B 3&5&6
&7&8, SEG 26 461.5&16&20. (M) IG 1379.8&20&20&23&25&
27&28&29&30&33 [κα], 1390.32&32&33&36&53 (b) &58&59&62&
74&79&83&86&88&112&166, 1498.367, 1405.17(?) , 1421.2
&3&14, 1470.26, IG V ii 419 (Phigalea) 16 [κα] &
18 [κα], SEG 23 201.12. (H) I 100,103,105,105,106,
108,110,111,116,117,119,122,125,126,127,128,130,132,
135,137,146,148,151,152,156,160,163,170,173,176,178.
234 D 43, p.196.3; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 189 F 2, p.
55.19; Ar. Lys. 117,1080; Thuc. V 77.26(bis)&8,
79.3; Alc. 104 conj. from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566 i 156
Schn. (ἀν cod., Schn. conjectures καν, Bergk and
Bekker κα); (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.2(bis) &12,
435.5&7; Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VIII 80; Philol.
fr. 2&6&11. See also κ', κ'

κα (κατα) A 69 d (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)
A 8 and B 11

κά (καὶ ἦ) A 37 d, 69 c Alc. 87(c) from Ap. Dysc. Synt.
6 61, p.484 Uhlig. (καμαγαθνηπασαναν ἄντα cod. A, Page
κα μαγαθνηνῆς Ἀσανα.)

καβαύων (καταβαύων from καταβαύω) A 69 d, 70 c Alc. 58.2
Cent. iv 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)

κάβαςι See καβασι

καβαλκώτερος (From καταβαλκτκδς "good at throwing", of wrestlers,
Lac. 236 E 72 p.203.10

καβαλόντες (καταβαλόντες from καταβαλλω) A 69 d, 70 c Plut.

κάβασι Hesych. (κ 9)* A 42, 69 d, 70 c καβασι. Λάκωνες
/κάβασι cod. Ἰ, καβασι cod. s, emended by Cobet,
cf. Kretschmer, Glotta 1.39. But καβαύων has only
one ἐ, so κάβαςι may be correct./
καββλημα
Hesych. (x 11) A 69 d, 70 c, 114 d
περιστρομα Λαξωνες
/καββλημα H: Pearson, cf. καββαλημες. But καββλημα
can be correct (for καταβλημα), cf. above and
cαββαλημε.

καγαθος
(καλ' καγαθος) A 69 c (L) IG 932.8 -α[θος]

καγαθος
(καλ' καγαθος) A 69 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 240 c p.216.7

καγαθις
(καλ' καγαθις) A 69 c (L) SEG 467.3

((καδδίξχος))
Hesych. (x 53) A 44 i, 64 I a ii, 66 b iii, 115
εμεκτον, η μετρον. καλ' τοις θεοις θεμενου
ἀρτοι καδδίξχον
/cf. foll. and x 59 καδδικχον• ....καλ' τα γγετα,
εις δ' τας ψήφους ἐφερον./

καδδίξχος
(Diminutive of καδδος "jar, vessel", (a Semitic word),
whose diminutive elsewhere is καδδικχος.) A 44 i
64 I a ii, 66 b iii, 115 (M) IG 1447.10. (H) I
52,181. See also Plut. Lyc. 12.11 p.18.16 (where
it is used as a voting urn.), Cf. also καδδιχον,
καδδικχον and also the verb κεκαδδίζεαθαι. (The
decension of this word is unusual, for in Heraclean
καδδιχος is gen. (Buck p.362 assumes from καδδιχος),
but in IG 1447 it is acc. plural, suggesting it is
not declined. Yet καδδιχον and καδδικχον certainly
are declined forms. See also Wuilleumier p.197 f.)

καδδιχων
A 44 i, 64 I a ii, 66 b iii, 115 (H) II 50,63,79,
92,99,106, cf. above

κάδεα
(κηδη from κηδος (cf. with r Av. sādra-"suffering").) A
25 a I, 78 Alc. 103 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 136 b,
1107 Schm.
/Page, after Crusius, suggests it should perhaps
read κη/-

κάδωρποδιμαν
(καλ' δωρποδιμαν from δωρpetto)* A 69 c Ar. Equ. 1225

καθ'
(κατ' A 65 a II (L) IG 6.3, 18 A 7, 19,19, 531.7,
961.8, 963.6, (IG 1208.6 gives κα[θ'], but SEG 13
258 prefers καθ' ). (M) IG 1390.25&111, SEG 23
203.3, 206.619, 207.41

καθ
(Regular adv. for καθ' δ) A 37 c (L) IG 485.8.
(M) IG 1370.1, p. XI 132. (H) I 10,99,153, II 8

καθαρει
(καθαρη subj. form καθαρω) A 106 c i
(M) IG 1390.68

καθαρουτας
(From καθαρω) (L) SEG 475 add. a (IG 722) 5 -οντας]

καθαρω
See καθαρει, καθαρουτας
καθάλαθαν

(cf. καθάλαθαν. Ion. has καθάλαθαν.) (M) IG 1425.14-15
καθάρα
(M) IG 1390.70&100
καθαρευότατα
(καθαρευότατα) (M) IG 1432.10, cf. foll.
καθαρευότατα
(καθαρευότατα) (M) IG 1432.15&43, cf. above
καθαρύζεται
(From καθαρύζω) (M) IG 1390.37
καθαρμός
See καθαρμός, καθαρμοῦς
καθαρμοῦς
(M) IG 1390.50&67
καθαρμοῦς
(M) IG 1390.66
καθαρὸς
(L) IG 19.8 κα[θαρὸς] &11, see also καθαρά, καθαρᾶς
καθαρτικὸς
("cleanser, purifier") (L) IG 209.25
καθαρός
(Adv.) (M) IG 1427.4, 1432.26&27
καθέδουνται
(From καθέζομαι) (L) IG 20 A 1
καθέδρα
(Dat.) (L) SEG 501.3
καθέζομαι
See καθέδουνται
καθέτρε
(Meaning "obscure" (Valmin)) (M) SEG 1010.3
καθεστάμενον
(From καθέστημι) (M) IG 1379.9&12&17&25&34
καθεστάμενος
( " " ) (M) IG 1379.11 [καθεστα][μ-]
καθεστάμενων
( " " ) (M) IG 1379.22 [καθεσταμένων]
καθεστῶτες
(IG 1208.7 gives [καθεστῶ]τες but SEG 13 258 prefers [ίνεστῶ]τες
καθῆκον
(Neut. pple from καθῆκω) (M) IG 1432.40
καθηκόντως
(Adv.) (M) IG 1432.24
καθηκούσαις
(From καθῆκω) (L) IG 935.6 -η[κούσαις], 1146.6 κα[θηκού]-κού-
καθηκω
See καθήκον, καθηκούσαις
καθηπατάρειν
(καθηπατάρειν) A 27 e, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 296.6
καθηπατάριον
( " " ) A 3 b, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 351.7(AO 92)
kαθηπατάριον
( " " ) A 27 d, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 274.5
καθηπατόριον (Name of one of the children's contests held at the sanctuary of Orthia. It was probably a musical contest (see A0 p.288) and possibly related to hunting, for *καθήπατόριον* would > καθ- > καθό-. A 3 b, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 288.6. See also καθηπατόριν, καθηπατόριον, καθηπατόριον, καθηπατορίω, καθηπατορίων, καθηπατόριν, καθηπατόριον, καθηπατορίων)

καθηπατόριον
(Cf. above) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 278.7

καθηπατορίων
(Cf. above) A 3 b, 25 c VIII, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 283.5

καθεροῦσθω (From καθερόω "dedicate, devote") (L) SEG 922.8

καθύππαξίς
Hesych. (x 173) A 71 a ποικής ὄνομα παρὰ λακε-βαμουνίς
καθύππαξίς H: Ahrens, cf. the verb καθυππάξων (intrans. "ride"), but note the guttural χ. Cf. also Be II 353 & 375./

καθιστάνων
(From καθιστάνω, a late form of καθίστημι.) A 110 (M) IG 1432.28

καθιστηρίῳ
See καθιστηρίῳ

καθίστημι
See καθεσταμένου, -αμένους, -αμένων, +[καθεστά]τες, καθαστάδεντας, -στάδεντες, -στάδεντος, -στάδεντων, -σταθμεων, -στάτων, -στάτας, -στήσας, -στήσας, κατεσταμένου, κατέστησαν, and cf. also καθιστάνων

[[καθολικά]]
Hesych. (x 179) γενικά [[Λάκωνες]]
/συγγενικά H: Schmidt. Latte takes Λάκωνες with καθύππαξίς, but, at any rate, it probably does not belong here./

καθοράω
See καθίσεται

καθυστερεῖ (καθυστερεῖ from καθυστερεῖσθαι) (L) SEG 13 258.58 [καθυστερεῖ (IG 1208 gives [καθυ]στερεῖ)

καθώς

καί
A 95 II c passim. Cf. also καί, κάγαθος, κάγαθος, κάγαθες, κάκωρας, κακελευόμενα, καλι, κάκελεον, καλους κάγαθον, καλοκάγαθον, καλοκάγαθας, κάμς, κάν, κέπι[, κάρτου, κέ, κέκ, κέλευθυμενα, κέν, κές, κήν, κηπυ, κηρατώ, κηρατός, κής, κώ, κωπώραν

καί
(καί α'/ε') A 69 c, 95 II a (H) I 101
καιάδας
A 19 a, 45 a Suid. Adler III 82.23. 1161 explains καρά δάκως βασιλική φρουρά, καὶ Συκελώτας..., εἰς δὲ τὸν καιάδαν εὑρίσκονι οἱ δράκωνις τοὺς κακοῦργους δίκτευν. cf. Eustath. 1478.45 ff. (who gives alternative forms καίδας, καίδας) and κεδαν in WL. Frisk takes καίδατα from *καύςατα, sing. *καύςαρ, cf. Skt. केवता-"hole, pit", from IE *καυς-ι. He compares the suffix of καυςατος to that of όχετος and (ο)πάτετος and that of καιάδας to that of γαύδας and ρωδίδας. Schwyzer 498 A 13 notes the old interchange of 6/ι.

καιάτας
(cf. above) A 19 a, 45 a Eustath. 1478.45

καιέτας
("prison", cf. above) A 19 a, 45 a Strabo VIII 5.7; Eustath. 1478.45. Cf. also foll. and καιάδας

καιέτου
(= καιοτ "fissures produced by earthquakes"). A 19 a, 45 a Strabo VIII 5.7 - See καιάδας

καιοταν
(καιοταν) A 3 e (L) IG 301.4 -ο[τ]αν

καινά
(From καινάς "new", cf. Skt. कानिा-"young"). (M) IG 1370.14 [κα]νά

καινότερον
(M) IG 1359.5

καινόμενων
(From καινώ) (M) IG 1390.2

καιροτις
(L) IG 1144.15, SEG 492.16

καιρόν
(L) IG 1144.18. (M) IG 1390.101

καιρός
See καιροτις, -ρόν, -ρούς, -ρόλ, -ρόν

καιρούς
(L) IG 1146.5 κα[λ]ρό- (M) IG 1370.3 [καιρ]ός

καιριν
(L) IG 961.5, 963.4, 965.3, 975.3 -ρε[ι], 1146.32, 1566.12 (Delphi), SEG 492.3. (M) SEG 23 208.6-7

καιρίν
(L) IG 506.7 κα[ρίν]

καιρώ
(From IE *καίρ-ιω, cf. ξεισιά) See καινόμενων

κακά
(Neut.) Alc. 1.35

κακά

κακέτειν
(κακέτειν) A 69 c (M) IG 1431.8 -ετ[ειν] &12&24 [κακέ]τεϊ- &3&3&3&3&3&35

κακώσαλ
Hesych. (x 311) A 111 b ζοροῦν ἀρχυμανι. Λάκωνες /κακώς H:Musurus. Also the cod. gives ἀρχυμανι, emended by Ahrens. (κακώς is "gush, bubble forth" and ζορωῦ is "sweat"). This is apparently an aorist form as if from the verb in -ωι.
κακκαβόδων (From κακκαβός, collat. form of κακκαβή "partridge", 'so called from its cry' L&S.) Alc. 39.3 from Athen. ix 390 A

κακκανήν (Probably "incite, stir up". It occurs only here, but cf. κακκονήν. Note the Lac. infin. form.) A 1 a, 8 a, 24 b III, 69 d, 70 c, 109 a 1 Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 23 (2) 4 p.374.19


κάκην Hesych. (x 321) A 15, 25 b I iii, 69 d κότρος. ἕ καθεύδε. Λάκωνες
/Lάκωνες belongs only to καθεύδω. κάκην is an imperative, i.e. κατάκεισι from κατακείσι = κατάκειμαι with ε + ε > η. See Schwyzler GG I 697 & 798; Be II 364 etc. /

κακκουνήν (κατακουνᾶν from κατακονῶ "wear away", as is done in whetting steel (ἀκόνη is "whetstone".)) A 24 b III, 69 d, 70 c, 109 a 1 Plut. Apophth. Lac. 235 F 61 p.200.16; Plut. Mor. Cleverness of animals 959 b (cf. κακκανήν?)

κακοδιάβολος Hesych. (x 329) κακοδικοῦμος. Λάκωνες /Schmidt emended to κακοδίκονος, but Latte retains the β and translates 'qui disicit patrimonium'. /

κακύν (τὸ κακύν) Alc. 77 from Schol. A Hom. Ili. 3.39, i 139 Di. (= Eust. Ili. 379.37)

κακοτάχυταν (L) SEG 473.3

κακοτοιοεῖ (κακοτοιοῆ subj. from κακοτοιεῖω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1390.103

κακός See κακό (neut.), κακά (fem.), κακόν (τὸ)

κακουργεῖν (From κακουργεῖω) A 11 c, 28 b I (L) IG 1147.24

.][αστεκαλ[. (From καλὸς?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(a) 3 from P.Oxy. 2394

καλά (Neut. acc. pl.) (L) IG 1186.3 κα[λα]

κάλα (From καλὸν "wood" or in plural "ships". Probably from *καθάλον, with the Lac. contraction α + α > α (for the form cf. δαβελὸς in WL.) A 24 a Xen. Hell. I 1.23; Ar. Lys. 1253 (τοῦτο κάλα = πρὸς τὰ πλοῖα - Schol.) (Also found in Plut. Alc. 28 where not specifically Lac.)
καλαμοτύπος Hesych. (κ 406) ἡξευτής, λάχωνες
cf. Poli, 10.170
/καλαμοτύπον Η:Μυσερός. ἡξευτής is "fowler, bird-
catcher" cf. ἦς ἰδω "bird-lime", and καλαμός is "reed, limed twig used by fowlers". (Prof. Borthwick, CQ 17 1967 p.110, quotes the similar phrase in A.P. 6.152 συν ἡξευτής καλαμοτύς.)/

Καλανδών (From Lat. "Calendae") (M) IG 1359.3, 1431.41-2, SEG 23 206.21

καλαούδα Hesych. (κ 409) A 24 c V, 69 c ἄγιν ἐπιτελούμενος
Ἀρτέμιδος παρὰ λάκωνιν
/Derived from καλαούδα (not καλατόν and ἀεύδειν as Fraenkel, Glotta 4.35). Cf. Ar. Lys. 1243 καλότιω καλόν and also κ 379 καλαβιστάτα (cod. καλαβουτόν). ἐν τῷ τῆς Δερεστίδος ἀειδώλ. Ἀρτέμιδος ἀδόμενον ὑμνοῦ./

καλαρίνες Hesych. (κ 413) ὄχετος. λάχωνες
/καλ- from καλόν "wood"?/

καλῆς (καλῆς) Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 C 8 p.220.11

καλόσπουν (καλόσπουν is a long garment with a tassel or fringe edging the bottom - from Egypt.) A 7 b (M) IG 1390. 178\&18\&19\&20\&21

καλέων (From καλέω) (L) IG 932.3, 962.23, 964.2, 976.5\&7 -Ι[έν]

καλέσθαι (From καλέω) (L) IG 931.33

καλέται ( " " ) (L) IG 361.2

καλέστω (καλοῦτω from καλέω) A 25 c II iii, 99 d i
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. Ι 435.20

καλέσαι (From καλέω) (L) IG 961.17, 965.13

καλεσάντω (καλεσάντων 3 pl. imperat. from καλέω) A 101 a
(L) IG 4.21

καλέω (From IE *kel-, with the καλ- forms from *kl-3έ-, cf. Lat. calare "summon together, convoke"). A 25 c VIII (T) REG 71 1958 Bull. 559. See also ἐκαλεσάτω, καλεστώ, καλεσθάι, -εται, -έουτω, -έατω, -έατα, -καλών, -καλόντω, -καλόντα, -καλοῦν, -καλοῦντω

καλή (Voc.) (L) IG 1187.2, SEG 2 179.2. (M) IG 1487.3

καλήν (From καλέω) (L) IG 962.28

καλῆς (Adj.) (L) IG 960.10

κάλλος (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
κάλλα (καλτ) Α 66 b i Alc. 35 from EM 486.38
/EM gives καλτ, as does An. Par. Cramer iv 63.13 Cod.
toων έστι κατά τό καλτ, δ' άν' ένοι μεν ά γράφεται
κατά τό κοινών έθος, κατα Δωρέισα δε έλι' έτερον λ/κάλλαρ
Hesych. (κ 469) Α 39 πεθείνος ("ape"). παρά λάκτως
/Elsewhere καλλαρις or Ion. καλλής. Perhaps from
the proper name Καλλαρις, or related to κάλλος./καλλεργούντας
(From καλλεργεύω) (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203
+[καλλήκ]ωνος
Alc. 3.71 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii
κάλλος (κάλλοςτα) Α 67 α ii Alc. 87 (b) from Ap. Dysc.
Synt. 6 61, p.484 Uhlig
/καλλος' cod., emended by Aldina./κάλλοστα
(Acc. pl. neut.) (L) IG 1314.19 -υ[στα]. See also
κάλλος'/καλλίσφυρος
("of the lovely ankles") Alc. 1.78
κάλλος (Nom.) (L) SEG 865.2 (IG 219.3 also gives this,
but Jeffery p.197 No. 56 thinks that it should be
καλλος[. and part of inscription IG 1.)
καλός κάγαθος
A 69 c Arist. Pol. 2.9 1270 b 24 and 1271 a 24;
following it.
καλος
(L) IG 932.8
καλοκάγαθων
A 69 c (L) SEG 468.19 [καλο]κάγα[θαν], REG 86
1973 Bull. 196.11 -α[θαν], cf. following and
καλος κάγαθος
καλοκάγαθως (This abbreviated form is found throughout Greece.)
A 69 c (L) IG 502.4, 515.9, 597.6, 1145.32&48.
Cf. above and καλος κάγαθως
καλόν
(L) IG 728.5, 1186.11 κα[λόν], 1562.1 (Olympia),
SEG 469.5 [καλόν], 694.1, 773.2. (M) SEG 966 III 8.
Alc. 3.5 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 (καλόν); Alc. 36
from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 118 c, i 93 Schn. (καλόν);
Alc. 117 from Eust. II. 1147.1
Et. unknown.) Α 35 f i (L) IG 1566.6 (Delphi), SEG
471 (IG 12) 9 -ο[ς]. (M) IG 1533.2, SEG 1013.3.
(T) SEG 4 81. See also ιαστεκαλ[. καλός, καλός,
καλή, καλὴς, καλος κάγαθος, καλος, καλοκαγαθως,
καλοκαγαθως, καλόν, καλος, καλως, καλως, καλως[...
καλομένων
(καλομένης from καλών)* (M) IG 1430.15 κα[λομένων]
καλομένου (From καλών) (M) IG 1430.14 [καλομένον]
kαλούς
(L) IG 1566.11 (Delphi) -ο[ς]
From kalođew (from kalođew) A 71 b (M) IG 1431.23

From kalúṣtw, from IE root *kel-, cf. kέλυφος, Lat. cēlo, oc-culere etc., here with zero vocalism. For presents in -πτω, see Buck Comp. p.261.359.) (L) IG 1233.5

(kalxhōn from kάλξη "purple flower", probably originally a borrowed word, also found in the forms χάλξη and χάλκη.) A 43, 72 a Alc. 91 from Athen. xv 682 A /χάλκαν cod. emended by Dalecamp, cf. Hesych. κάλχη- διψήφα. καρφύσα. θοτάνου άνθθόφονον.

(From kałóξ) (L) IG 1317.8 κ[α]λ-, SEG 948 (IG 1331) 7

( " " ) (M) IG p. XVII 87

(kalú̂μûnûn) ("bearing a fair name", L&S quotes only this and EM 143.22.) A 28 c I (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 1

(kalwoû[...] (Alc.) 162 fr. 1 col. ii (b) 10 from P.Oxy. 2394 /καλω- cod. emended to καλω/-

(kaló̂s) (L) IG 26.9, 37.10, 467.4, 471.4, 479.9, 482.6, 486.6, 487.11, 492.7, 494.4, 498.4, 531.5, 536.5, 553.10, 555 a 3 & b 4, 557.6, SEG 467.3 [κα]λ-, 800.7 κα[λό̂ς]. (M) IG 1432.13. Alc. 41 = Plut. Lyc. 21.6 p.34.19 (= Plut. de Alex. Fort. aut Virt. 2.335 A)

(kamátω̂n) (cf. κάμων) (L) IG 547.4, 728.7

(kámē) (κάμε) A 69 c, 89 ii (M) SEG 23 220 b 6

(kámima) (cf. κάπτω "gulp down, swallow" (Lat. capiō, OHG hafjan)) A 114 d Athen. IV 140 D has άφιμτα γάρ έστων έλαίων δεδεμένα, ἃ ἐπισε Νικολής Λάκων (J II B 587) κάπτειν αὐτοὺς μετὰ τὸ δεπένον ἐν φύλλοις δέφυς, καὶ καὶ καμαμπές μὲν προσαγορευόθαι τὰ φύλλα, αὐτὰ δὲ τὰ φαινότα κάμματα. Cf. also 141 a

(kammatidēs) See above A 114 d

(kammēneivn) Hesych. (κ 601) A 69 d, 70 c καταμένειν. Λάκωνες

(kámnw) (The IE root is *kem-, cf. κομέω, κομέω etc.) See kamoðoûn, kamaō̂n

(kamoûðoûn) (καμουδιόν - dat. pple from κάμνω.) A 71 b Alc. 1.2

(kamptē) ("winding of river" (κάμπτω)) (M) IG 1431.5 -μ[η]

(kamptolór) Hesych. (κ 615) A 10 b, 39 έλαίως εζόδος. Λάκωνες /καμπτουλῷρ H:Schmidt. (καμπτόλος is "bent, curved")/

(kamptroan) ("wicker basket", cf. Hesych. κ 620 κάμψα- θήκη.) (M) IG 1390.11

(kamô̂n) (From kámwn) (L) IG 728.1
κάν (καν ἄν) A 69 c (L) SEG 923.14
καναδόχα Hesych. (καναδόχα A 69 c 67 a ν κηλη ὄστοι (“notch of arrow”)). Λάκωνες
χαλκούς H: Albertus, cf. καναδόχα in WL. Chantraine explains as κάνα + δέκομαι./
καναχάποδα (καναχάποδα from καναχήπος "with sounding feet", καν- as in Hesych. ἡ κανής "cock").* Alc. 1.48
κανοδιάτον (From Lat. candidatus. A candidate whitened (candidus "white") his toga during his candidacy.) (L) IG 533.14
κανόδχα Hesych. (κανόδχα A 69 c 67 a ν κήλη Λάκωνες
/Latte takes this as corrupt form of καναδόχα./
καναθρόκοσσα (καναθρόκοσσα) A 69, 71 b, 74 c Alc. 2 (ii) from Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1 p.5 Reitz, B p.55 Miller
κανναθρούν (Cf. Hesych. κανναθροῦν ὁ αὖμα, πλέματα ἔχουσα, ὡς ὑπὸ πομπεύοντο αὐτοὶ παράθενοι, ἢπαν εἰς τὸ τῆς Ἑλένης ἀκίλων. ἐν ὡς δὲ ἐχειν εὐδολά ἐλάφων ἢ γυμνών. (cod. καννά-)). From καννα, a borrowed word, cf. Babyl. qanu etc. + suffix -θρον.) See Plut. Ages. 1.78 p.217.13&15; Xen. Ages. VIII 7 (Eustath. 1344.44); Athen. IV 139 F (Polycrates, J III B 588)
καπήλα Hesych. (καπήλα ηρέμως ἀγορά παρὰ Ταραντύνως /Schmidt, who reads καπήλως, suggests καπηλεύω cf. καπηλεύω "shop of a καπηλος or retail trader"/
κάπ[.] (καπ ἄτρε[..?]) A 69 c (L) SEG 652.20
κάψρον (M) IG 1390.34669
κάψρος (="boat") See κάψρον, κάψρως
κάψρως (κάψρως) A 74 b Ar. Lys. 1255
καρδαμύλη Steph. Byz. 357.16 [πόλεις Μεσσηνίας.] (Eustath. Hom. p.743.17.) "Ομπρός (II. 9.150) 'Καρδαμύλην Ἐνδυκὴν τε'. Ἰσόδρομος (8.73) δὲ λακωνικὴν αὐτὴν φησι. ...δὸ ἑυκίνου καρδαμύλητης ὡς ξυστύλητος. καρα δὲ τῶν ἐνυφωρῶν ἐκαρδαμύλητης λέγεται. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ καρδαμύλησσας κώμη. /Καρδαμύλην R. For other v.l. see Meineked./
καρδάυν (Cf. Ep. καρδάυν. IE root is *κράδ-, cf. κήρ, Lat. cordis etc.) Alc. 59(a) 2 from Athen XIII 600 F
[[κάρδαρα]] Hesych. (καρδάρας) "οὖλα ὁ ὀνόματος καὶ τα ποικίλα τῆς ὄπειρον καὶ ἐπιτίμη ταρα ξυστύλητος ἐν τούς μάνθαρας. Ἐπισύπων (Kaibel p.188.20) +ταὶ τῆς οὐρανίας ἡρὶ+ /This gloss is too confused to be of much value./
Karneia  (τὰ K. was a very important festival held in honour of Apollo by the Dorians. The epithet Καρνείος came from the IE root *ker-, cf. κέρας, κόρα etc. (Hesych. x 843 has κόρος: θόσκημα, τρόβατον). For Apollo Carneius see Wid 65.) See e.g. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B, II p.209.17; Alc. 52. Cf. also the foll.

Karneóou  (Name of a month, as in Crete, Argos, Epidaurus etc.) (L) IG 931.37. See also Thuc. V 54 etc. and cf. above

Karneonéikas  (καρνεονείκης is "victor in a contest held in honour of Apollo Carneius". (see above)) A 7, 15, 25 c II iii (L) IG 209.20

Karwou  Hesych. (κ 851) A 10 B κάρων. Λάκωνες
/ For κάρων Schmidt gives "καρῶνa cod.", but Latte says "κάρωνa H: Musurus". It means a "nut bearing tree". Cf. καρυμματα in WL./

Kartẹúsθaí  (From καρτέοω) (H) I 153

Karteuştaí  (καρτεύστατα fut. from καρτεύω, a Doric future, where ε + ε > n.) A 102 d (H) I 159,161,166

Karteuşántaí  (καρτεύσοντα Dor. fut. from καρτεύω.) A 25 c IV, 102 f (H) I 100

Kartew  See καρτεύσθαι, καρτεύσται, καρτεύσοντα

Kartukzésséthaí  (καρτύζεσσθαί from καρτύζω) A 66 a i (M) IG V ii 419.14 (Phigalea) [καρπύζ-]

Kartukzómētha  (From καρπύζω) (M) IG V ii 419.15 (Phigalea)

Kartukzómeunoi  (From καρπύζω) (H) I 149

Kartukzómenwn ( " " ) (H) I 151

Kartukz  See καρτυζεσσθαί, -τóμεθα, -τόμενον, -τομένων

Kartów  (From καρτός) (M) IG 1429.8

*+Kárraín  (κάρσην from κάρσην "temple, head"? cf. Att. κάρση and Doric κόρα. This should perhaps read κόρραν here.) A 8 a, 34.28, 57 c Alc. 120 from Hdn. ν.μ.λ. γ 44, II 949.24 L.

Kárronas  (κρέοσσονας) A 34.29, 57 c, 87 b Plut. Apophth. Lac. 240 c, II p.216.9; Plut. Lyc. 25.9, III.2 p.39.15; Plut. Reg. et Imp. 190 c, II p.57.14

Kárronéz  (κρέοσσονες) A 34.29, 57 c, 87 b Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.34.3; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B, II p.208.17

Kárrwv  (κάρταίον > *κάρσα(σ)ων, cf. Ion./Arcéd. κρέοσων < *κρέτισων. Attic and Homeric κρήτισιν/κρέοσσων have "anomalous ε" - Buck p.94.113.1 and p.45.49.2.) A 34.29, 57 c, 87 b Alc. 105 from Ap. Dysc. Synt. γ 31, p.298 Uhlig. See also κάρρωνας, κάρρωνες
καρτερέω (Cf. καρτερός, a deriv. in -ρος from κράτος/κάρτος, cf. above.) A 49 See καρτερήαντα, καρτερόντες

καρτερήαντα (καρτερήαντα from καρτερέω) A 38 a ii, 49 (L) IG 653 a 8

καρτερός (The κ. ἄγων must refer to the ritual contest of flogging at the altar of Orthia, see AO p.288 and εἶμονική in WL.) A 49 (L) IG 290.4 (AO 37)

καρτερόντες (From καρτερέω) A 49 (M) IG 1364.0 [κ]αρ-

κάρτο (καὶ ἄρτο) A 69 c Athen. iv 140 A

Καρύς Steph. Byz. 362.5 Χώρου τῆς Δακωνικῆς. Θεσσαλονίκη ν. ἐντὸς καρυάδας καὶ θηλυκοῦ καρυάτικα καὶ καρυατικός καὶ καρυατικός μέλαισα ἀντί τοῦ Δακωνικῆς. Καρύς γὰρ αὐτὸν τὸτοῖς. /Some codd. have Καρν-, Καρ-, see Meineke, but Paus. III 10.7 etc. have Καρν-/

Καρυδελλα Phot. Nab. I 314, Pors. 133.25 ἐστὶ Αρτέμιδος ταῖς δὲ Καρυδὲς Αρχαίων οὐδὲς ἀπετέμνοτο λακεδαιμόνιον. Hesych. (κ 907) ὑπόκατα. Λάκωνες /Cod. H of Hesych. has Καρυάτας. Latte thinks that this 907 may be joined to 908 Καρυάτις ἐστὶ Αρτέμιδος, καὶ ἔρων... Cf. κάροια and καρυάματα in WL, and also L. Weber, Quaest. Lacon. 60 and Henricus Stephanus IV 991 D. /

καρυήματα Hesych. (κ 911) A 114 d κάρυα. Λάκωνες /Cf. κάρουα. Also for a similar form cf. ἐρφήματα. /

καρυκεδέων (κηρυκεδέων) (H) I 4, 97, 185, II 3

κάρυκες (κηρυκεδες) (L) IG 210.47, 211.44, 212.47, SEG 537 b (IG 148) 5 -υ(κες)

κάρυκι (κηρυκι) (M) IG 1447.6

κάρυς (κηρυς) (L) IG 197.21 (SEG 596) -υ[ξ], 209.12, 1314.14 κ(άρυς), 1315.28, SEG 512.7, 595.1. (M) IG 1390.115. Ar. Lys. 983

καρυστεξναλ Hesych. (κ 921) A 63 καρπαγέναι. Λάκωνες /This is not a reduplicated form, but στ- could = στ- in the infinitive (Buck p.72.85.1). Schmidt tries κ(α)μαυστήναι, cf. κ 2861 κλαμαυστήναι. βοήσαι, καλέσαι and Latte καθαυστήναι (καταβαύζω "bark")./

Καρύστιον οὖν (From the place name) Strabo X 1.6

καρχάρασσι (κάρχαρασσι from κάρχαρος "harsh" of sounds. The IE root is *khar-*, cf. Skt. kha- "hard, pointed", with onomatopoetic reduplication.) A 72 b Alc. 138 from Cramer i 55.22 (= Hdn. I 194.35 L) /καρχάρεσσι cod. emended by Schneidewin. /

κασάνες Hesych. (κ 958) A 42 ἀνύες. Λάκωνες /κασάνες Hilobeck. Schmidt suggests from καθανάω (κατά ἀνύω) with σ for θ, cf. κ 80 καθανύσαν· συντελέσαι. (καθανάω = κατανύω according to Ηδ. I 541, although not in Attic according to L&S)/
Hesych. (x 962) A 42, 50 a, 66 b i III, 69 a II (end)
καθέδρα

/Probably Lac., cf. ἐλλα and foll. in WL./

Hesych. (x 963) A 38 a ii, 42, 50 a, 66 b i III, 69 a II
καθύστα, Ἀδίκωνες
κ/κασελάτας Ἡ: Ahrens, i.e. giving verb from above.
See also Fick KZ 44.341./

κάσεν

(A Lac. word denoting the relationship of a boy to
the βούαγὸς of his ἀγήλη, usually with the dat. but
sometimes with the gen. (IG 89.16, 298.5), a title
retained into adulthood. Similar forms are found in
Hesych. x 966 κάσες· ἡλκυωτής and κάσους (in WL),
but κάσεν cannot be another part of either of these.
Kretschmer Glotta III p.272, Hoffmann SGDI IV 684,
Bourguet p.103, Be II 376 and Chantraine all take it
as an adverbial expression καθ' ἐν "together,
associated with". But Woodward AO p.290-2 maintains
that this would always require a dat. rather than a
gen. in association, and that anyway the use of the
word is too limited. She takes it as an archaic form
from the same root as κάσις·κάσους, possibly formed
as an abbreviation of καζῷντος. So if a boy was
κάσεν to a βούαγὸς, he was his brother or cousin.  
(cf. Hesych. x 24283 καντήτα· <καζήλη< κανήτας·
κάζηλης, κατ <καζήλης. Also Cyprian καζὺνταν,
Schwyzer 683.5.) A 42? BSA 26 p.168 c 6-7 col. II
10 κά(σεν) & col. III 1a(k) <κά(σεν) (cf. IG 20), IG
50.13 -σ(εν), 60.4 =e[v], 65.11 -σ(εν) &18 -σ(εν),
65 a =σ(εν), 66.5 =σ(εν), 68.16 κά(σεν) &27 κά(σεν),
69.25 -σ(εν), 70.3 -σ(εν), 71.7&12 κά(σεν) &14, 82.3
-σ(εν), 83.2 (see add.) κά(σεν), 89.4&16 κά(σεν),
95.11 -σ(εν), 97.14&20 κά(σεν), 99.4&6 both -σ(εν),
101.4 κά(σεν), 102.4 -σ(εν), 103.4 -σ(εν) &8 κά(σεν)
&12 κά(σεν), 109.9 -σ(εν), 115.3 -σ(εν), 161.1 -σ(εν),
256.3, 270.3, 277.3&8, 287.5, 280.3, 281.8 -σ(εν).
290.2 [κά]δ, 296.3, 298.5, 334.2 [κά]δ, SEG 495.1,
501.3 -σ(εν), 511.4 κά(σεν), 513.5&8 both κά(σεν),
515.3, 559.3&5 κά(σεν), 564.21 κά(σεν), 569.12&14&19
11 κά(σεν), 605.7 κά(σεν), 610.7 κά(σεν), 740.3 [κά]δ,
κάζηλης
καζέρηνον
Hesych. (x 965) A 12 a, 42, 51 e κάζηλ. Ἀδίκωνες
/Κοιν. Γρεγ. Cor. p.137, recognised as καζαμηρῆς =
καθάρηκης, (with v σ as in γερμνύει;)  
[καζιγυ]νήτας
(καζιγυνήτης. For -γυνήτος cf. γύγνομαι, but καζή· is
obscure. It is probably related to κάσεν, κάσους.)
Alc. 5 fr. 1(a) 10 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii
Fragmenta, also line 11 καζιγυνητ[... Cf. foll.
καζιγυνήτου
(L) IG 259.1 κα[σιγυνήτου], cf. above and αὐτόκαζιγυνήτην
καζευάν
(καζασκευάν) A 69 d (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267
κασσηρατόριν (κασσηρατόρινον) A 27 d, 42, 69 d, 70 c (L) IG 279.3, 294.3, 301.3, 303.7, 305.14, 306.6 [κασσηρατόρινα], 310.6 -α[τό-], 312.12, 313.6 [κασ]ηρα[τό-], 314.7 [κασ], 322.4 κασ[σηρατόρινα], 330.6 κασ[σηρατόρινα], 342 (ΑΟ 107) 2 [κασ]ηρα[τό-], SEG 739 (IG 629) 4 [κασ]ηρα[τό-]

κασσηρατοριώτι (κασσηρατοριώτι) A 3 b, 9, 42, 69 d, 70 c, 85 (L) IG 289.4 (see AO 46)

κάσιαν Hesych. (κ 971) oι έξ της αυτής άγέλης άδελφοι τε καλ άνέφωλ. κατ έπι θηλεών ούτως έλεγον άδικες καλ Εδρυπόδος Έκαβη (361)...
/Cf. κάσεν,

Κασσάνδρα Hesych. (κ 980) Ἀλεξάνδρα ἐν Λακεδαίμονιαν
/Cf. Paus. II 16.6, III 19.6 & 26.5, and see also Wide p.247 (suggesting a possible identification with Pasiphae) and p.333 f. /

Καστόρειου μέλος (Tune played by flute players on battle march, named after Castor.) Plut. Lyc. 22.4, III.2 p.35.21

κάστρων (From τά κάστρα, cf. Lat. castra,) (L) REG 84 1971 Bull. 318

κάτ (κατ' - by apocope when followed by τ) A 69 d (L) IG 3.3&6, SEG 26 464 c 5. (Μ) IG 1447.14.
(H) I 109,113,122,125,127,135,145,146,151,160,161, 163,164,168,169,176,179,179. II 23,27. (possibly Alc. 120 but see foll.)

κάτ'(κατ' - by elision when followed by a vowel.)
A 69 a I (L) IG 4.7, 18 B 7, 19.5, 20 A 2, 245.2, 1146.3830, 1208.6 (SEG 13 258) κατ[τ'] &1681939, 1222.10, 1321 b2, 1344.1, SEG 923.16, 949.10 SEG 1 89.5 κατ[τ'], SEG 26 464 c 5. (Μ) IG 1379.17, 1390.7393&109, 1427.11, 1431.2 κατ[τ'] &34, SEG 23 207.8. (H) I 157. +Alc. 120 from Hdn. π.υ.λ. β 44, II 949.18 L (καταν cod., which could be κατ' ἄν (or κατ τά)

κατά (From IE *khta, cf. Ir. cēt-, Hitt. kata.) (L) IG 4.6&17, 5.16, 18 B 15, 20 A 2&5, 21 col. I 4 and 84 others in (L), (M) and (H) inscriptions. Alc. 3.73 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; +Alc. 79.2 from Schol. Pind. Πινδ. 01 i 91 a, i 37 Dr. See also καθ', καθάλαθαν, κατ, καθ', κατά, κατάδε, κατάν, κατών

καταβαινδ (καταβαίνω) Hesych. (κ 1008) άδικες, έκούμενες
/Unexplained. Schmidt reads καταβαινδ(λαύν), cf. δαυκαλδόω "lull to sleep". Latte quotes Albertus with κατρβάβα, and compares this with Β 353 δαυβάν.. κουμιζε (for which he suggests δαυβάν(λυζειν), cf. Εκ. 85.14 δαυβαλαζειν. ἀντι τού δαυκαλαζειν)./
καταβαύνουσιν (καταβαύνουσι dat. pple from καταβαύνω.) A 71 b
(M) IG 1431.3 [καταβαύνουσι] &11 [καταβαύνουσι]
καταβαύνω A 53 b See καβαύνων, καβασε, καταβαύνουσιν
καταβαλέτω (From καταβάλλω) (M) IG 1421.5
καταβαλλήκτερος See καβαλλήκτερος
καταβάλλω See καβαλλήκτερος, καταβαλέτω, καταβάλλω
καταβάλλων (From καταβάλλω) (M) IG 1421.9
καταβάσει (M) IG 1431.12 -βασι[ε]ν &36 [καταβάσει], cf. foll.
καταβάσσιν (M) IG 1431.34, cf. above
καταγαγόντα (From κατάγω) (L) IG p. XIII 141, REG 89 1976
Bull. 267
καταγγελεύς See καταγγελεύς
καταγγεγραμμένοις (From καταγράφω) (M) IG p. XI 126
καταγγλαίωω ("glorify") See καταγγλαίωω
καταγοράζω See καταγοράζω, -αραζεύτη
καταγοράζαι (From καταγοράζω, cf. ἀγοράζει) A 103 (M) IG
1379.15 -έα[ε] &21
καταγοράζεν (From καταγοράζεις) (M) IG 1379.22
καταγορασθεῖ (καταγορασθεῖ subj. from καταγοράζω) A 106 c iv
(M) IG 1379.13 [καταγοράζω]
κατάγω See καταγγέλει
καταδαπεδομαί See καταδαπεδομαί
καταδικάζω See καταδικάζω
καταδικάδεν (καταδικάδεν from καταδικάδεν - plural "damages, fine").
A 72 a (H) I 156
καταδέσθαι (From καταδέσθαι) (M) IG V ii 419.17 (Phigalea)
κατακαθίσκεν (κατακαθίσκεν from κατακαθίσκεν - this is a -μεν infin.
from the Ep. and Ion. aor. 2 ἔκαθον.) A 24 b III
104 c, 109 b iii Plut. Lyc. 20.13, p.32.25
κατακέχρηνται (From κατακέχρηνται) (L) IG 1114.16
κατακλήτωι (Heraclean "summoned", cf. Attic σύγκλητος.)
A 97 d (H) I 11, II 10
κατακλυζομένους (From κατακλύζω, with -κλύζω cf. κλύζων etc.) (M) IG 1390.107 -κλυ[ζομένους]
κατακλολούθεσεςν (From κατακλολοθέω) (M) IG 1390.4-5
κατακλονάω (Implied verb) See κακχονήν and cf. κακχανήν?
κατακριθεῖ (κατακριθή subj. from κατακρύω) A 106 c ἰ (M) IG 1390.44&76
κατακριθέντα (From κατακρύω) (L) IG 18 B 4
κατακρινάντω (κατακρινάντων 3 pl. imperat. from κατακρύω,) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.161-2
κατακρύνει (κατακρύνη subj. from κατακρύω) A 106 c ἰ (M) IG 1390.83
κατακρύνω See κατακριθεῖ, -κριθέντα, -κρινάντω, -κρύνει,
κατακρύνωντι (κατακρύνωσι from κατακρύω) A 99 d ἰ (M) IG 1390.112&113
καταλαβών (From καταλαμβάνω) (M) SEG 974.11
καταλαμβάνω See καταλαβών, κατεληφώς
καταλεύκω See καταλεύκτες, κατελεύκτεο, κατελεύκομες
καταλεύκτες (From καταλεύκω) (H) I 62
καταλογάν (καταλογήν)* (L) IG 1145.13
κατάλυμα ("lodging") (L) IG 7 (see add.) 5 -μ[α] (or -μ[ατος]), Tiles - miscellaneous BSA 13 46 B 2 [κ]ατ-
καταλύμακωθής (From *καταλύμακος "be silted up", cf. λύμα "filth, dirt", Hesych. λ 1411 λύμαξες· πέτρας
καταμάς ("permanent", cf. μένω) (M) IG 1432.16 -ο[ὺς]
κατανγελεύς (καταγγελεύς) A 48 a ἰ (L) SEG 491.3
καταξία (M) IG 1379.24
καταξίας (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 931.23
καταξόνος (L) IG 962.40. (M) IG 1432.41
καταξίως

καταξέως See καταξέων, -αξέως, -αξίως, -αξίους
καταξύσως (L) IG 26.12. (M) IG 1432.38-9
κατα τρωτεύρενας Hesych. (x 1358) ἠλικίας δύνα μι πρωτεύρενας παρὰ Λακεδαμιόνως

κατάρχην (κατάρχην from κατάρχη) A 11 a, 25 b I ii, 109 a i

κατασκαφόντι (κατασκαφόντι fut. from κατασκάπτω. σκάπτω has root σκατ-, cf. Lat. scabo etc. and, with a different vowel, σκάπτω, κατασκευάζει, κατασκευάζεθη

κατασκευαζέσθω (From κατασκευαζέσθω) (L) SEG 923.16 -σκε[υ]αζ-
κατασκευαζηταὶ ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.89
κατασκευαζόμενα ( " " ) (M) IG 1390.54 κ[α]τασκευαζόμ[εν]α
κατασκευαζός See κατασκευαζέσθω, -αζηταὶ, -αζόμενα, -άζοι, -αζόμενος, -άζοντα, -αζεῖς, -αζεῖντι, κατασκευάζει, κατασκευάζος, κατασκευάζεσθη
κατασκευαύν (κατασκευαύν) (L) SEG 679.2 κατασκευαύ
κατασκευᾶς (κατασκευᾶς) (M) IG 1390.89-90 -ευ[α]ς
κατασκευάζω (From κατασκευάζω) (M) IG 1427.9
κατασκευασόμενος ( " " ) (M) SEG 23 206.10
κατασκευάσαντα ( " " ) (L) IG 538.26 [κα]τα-
κατασκευασθέν (κατασκευασθέν subj. from κατασκευάζω.) A 106 c iv (M) IG 1390.13&87&104
κατασκευασθήνυν (κατασκευασθήνυν subj. from κατασκευάζω, cf. Buck p.120.151.) A 40 a, 107 a (M) IG 1390.90 -ας[θ]ηντι
κατασκευή See κατασκευάν, -σκευῆς, -σκευήν, -σκευῆς
κατασκευήν (L) SEG 948(IG 1331) 13
κατασκευῆς (L) IG 1318.6
καταστάθεντας (From καθύστημι.) (L) IG 26.13&17. (M) IG 1390.133
κατασταθέντες  
(From καθώστημι)  
(L) IG 7.1 -στα[θέντες], 26.4  
κα[τ]α-  
(M) IG 1390.45&137-8&168

κατασταθέντος  
(κατασταθέντες from καθώστημι)  
A 77  
(M) IG 1379.30

κατασταθέντων  
(From καθώστημι)  
(M) IG 1390.47

κατασταθήμεν  
(κατασταθήμεν from καθώστημι)  
A 109 b iii  
(M) IG 1390.64-5

καταστάντων  
(Gen. participle from καθώστημι)  
(L) IG 962.7 -τ[ων]

καταστάσει  
(καταστάσει subj. from καθώστημι)  
A 106 b  
(M) IG 1390.120-1

καταστάσεως  
(καταστάσεως)  
A 80 a  
(M) IG 1390.116 [καταστάσεις]

καταστήσας  
(From καθώστημι)  
(L) SEG 948(IG 1331) 5 -η[σα]ι

καταστήσας  
( " " )  
(M) IG 1370.29 κα[τ]ασ[τ]ήσας

καταστήσασιν  
(καταστήσασιν from καθώστημι)  
(L) IG 18 A 10 -ή[σοσιν]

κατασώλιζω  
See κατεσώλιζαμες, κατεσώλιζαμες

κατατέμνω  
A 34.17  
See κατετέμνομες

κατατέθημι  
See καταθέσας

κατασκόπες  
(From κατά = καθώστημι "destroy", cf. Hesych. x 93 καθαυζαί: αφανίζεται. L&S quote only these, but cf. σω (A) "light a fire") Alc. 31 from Eust. Od. 1547.60 /Eust. has κατασκόπες./

καταχέω  
(IE *ghew- > χε(φ)ω, χο(φ)η etc. and, with the weak grade of vowel, κέχυται)  
See κακεκύται

καταχθονίος  
(L) IG 1192.1 -χθ(ονίος)

καταχρόμαι  
See κατακέρμυται, καταχρήσαται, -χηράδωσαν

καταχρήσαςαι  
(From καταχρόμαι)  
(M) IG 1390.61

καταχρησάσθωσαν  
(καταχρησάσθωσαν imperat. from καταχρόμαι)  
A 101 b  
(M) IG 1390.96

καταχωρίζω  
See κατακεχώριστο

κατεγγυευσιμένων  
(From κατεγγυευσιμένων "give security", L&S quote this compound only here.)  
(M) IG 1379.3 -σιμένων], cf. foll.

κατεγγυεύσας  
(From κατεγγυεύσας)  
(M) IG 1390.69, cf. above

κατεδασάμεθα  
(κατεδασάμεθα from καταδέκτωμα)  
A 60  
(H) II 28
κατεδικάσθεν (κατεδικάσθησαν from καταδικάζω. The punishment is to be applied for a misdemeanor which may be committed in future. The aorist is used, however, because the culprit has already been condemned in advance.) A 99 c (H) I 122,143

κατεύβων (From κατεύβω. εὐβω is poetic for λεύβω "let drop, fall". The et. is not known. λεύβω may be related to *lei-o-k, as in "leave".) A 112 h Alc. 59(a) 2 from Athen. XIII 600 f

κατελληφώς (From καταλαμβάνω) A 11 e vi (L) IG 1145.36

κατεκεχύριστο (From καταχωρίζω) (M) IG p. XI 120

κατελεύκτετο (From καταλεύκτω) (H) II 20

κατελύσιμες (κατελύσιμεν from καταλεύκτω) A 99 c (H) II 74

κατέναντι (= κατένατα, but not specially Lac.) (M) IG 1431.18

κατεργάζομαι See κατεργασζόμενος, -εργάζομαι, -εϊργάσται

κατεργασζόμενος (κατεργασζόμενος from κατεργάζομαι) A 66 a iii (M) SEG 974.4

κατεργάζομαι (From κατεργάζομαι) (M) IG 1432.44 κα[τειργάδσθαι]

κατείργασται ( " " ) (M) IG 1432.30

κατερέξω (IE root *rei-p, cf. ON rif4, "destroy".) See κατερητεμεμένα, κατερητεμένου

κατερητεμένα (From κατερέξω) (L) IG 538.22 -εωμ[ένα]

κατεσκεύασε (From κατασκευάζω) (L) IG 693.1 -ε[σκεύασε], 1252.3

κατεσκεύάσεων (κατεσκεύασε from κατασκευάζω) A 71 b (L) SEG 13 261.7. (M) SEG 995.4

κατεσκευάσθη (From κατασκευάζω) (L) SEG 22 305.2 -ε[σκεύασθη]

κατεσταμένοι (καθεσταμένοι from καθύστημι) A 37 d (M) IG 1390. 52 a 8908113 -με[νοί]

κατέστησαν (From καθύστημι) (L) IG 931.21 -στη[σαν]

κατεσώζειμεν (κατεσώζειμεν from κατασώζω) A 99 c, 103 (H) II 30

κατεσώζειμεν ( " " ) A 99 c, 103 (end) (H) I 47,48,51

κατετάμους (κατετάμους from κατατέμω) A 34.17, 99 c (H) I 14

κατέχων (From κατέχω) (L) IG 728.8, 1186 (see add.) 18, 1187.8

κατηγιλάζειν (κατηγιλάζει from καταγιλάζω) (L) SEG 814 (IG 598.19) 3 -γλ[Δέσεν]
κατηγορεῖν  
(From κατηγορέω) (L) SEG 923.33, cf. foll.

κατηγορήσαντος  
( " " ) (L) IG 1208.32, cf. above

κατηγόρου  
(L) IG 1208.29

κατηρείμμενον  
(From κατερείκω) (L) IG 1144.5

κάθετ'  

κατθερατόριν  
(= καθθερατόριν) A 27 d, 69 d (L) IG 292.9, 298.10 [κατθεράτοριν] 308.5

κατιδεῖν  
(Aorist infinitive of καθόρω) (L) IG 1222(SEG 937) 15 [κατιδεῖ]

κατοικεύντων  
(κατοικεύντων from κατοικέω) A 25 c III (M) SEG 12 13-14 κατο(λ)εκ[υ]τών 15-16 -κε[ύ][τών

κατοικέω  
See κατοικεύντων, -οικησαντα, -οικουντας, -οικουντως, -οικουντων, -οικων

κατοικησαντα  
(From κατοικέω) (M) IG 1369.4 -κατησαντα

κατοικουντας  
( " " ) (M) IG 1427.7, 1432.23, SEG 23 207.7

κατοικουντες  
(From κατοικέω) (L) IG 515.7. (M) IG 1427.13 κατοικούντες

κατοικουντων  
(From κατοικέω) (M) IG 1432.33

κατοικός  
( " " ) (L) IG 1190.5, SEG 13 261.2

κατολιγωρεῖν  
(From κατολιγωρέω) (L) IG 1208.18 -οι[λιγωρεῖν]

κατορθός  
See κατορθώσαντα, κατωρθήθη

κατορθώσαντα  
(From κατορθός) (L) IG 545.4

κατράγαντες  
Hesych. (x 1868) A 69 d οι βόαγροι. Λάκωνες /βόαγρος is "wild bull" in Philostratus VA 6.24. The gloss itself is very suspect. /

κατά  
(κατά τάδ) A 69 d Thuc. V 77.5, 79.1&4

κατάδε  
(κατά τάδες) A 69 d (L) SEG 26 461.1 κ[ατάδες] Thuc. V 77.1, 79.1

κατάν  
(κατά τάν) A 69 d (T) Philol. fr. 11

κατάνων  
(κατά τάνω) A 69 d Ar. Lys. 1259

κατωκεφ[.]  
(κατωκεφ?) A 94 f (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(a) 11 from P.Οxy. 2394
κατωρθώθη (From κατορθῶ) (L) IG 37.9

κάφα
Hesych. (x 1928)* A 38 b λουτήρ. Λάκωνες /λουτήρ is "washing or bathing tub". Also σκάφα/σκάφη is "bowl, basin" (for washing or bathing), cf. σκάπτω "dig". See Bourguet p.138. /

Καφεῦς
(Καφεῦς is the name of a constellation, probably related to κηφήν.)* Alc. 74 from Cramer i 159.30 /The cod. has σκαφεῦς, emended by Neumann. /

κέ
(Att.-Ion. has αὐ) A 95 II b See κέν

κέ (= καὶ according to IG, although both are in ligature.) A 12 a (L) IG 69.25, 70.3

Κεδάν
A 12 a, 19 a, 45 a Suid. Adler I 453.17, β 100 θάραξον· τέτος θαύμις, διότι οἱ κακούργοι ἐμβάλλουσι τι θήριον καὶ οἱ ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἀσσεῖ ἔς τὸν Κεδάν οἱ λαχεσαυμύνοι. Also IV 71.8, 820. See also Paus. IV 18.4 p.314.9, 18.5 p.314.14, 18.7 p.315.5; Thuc. I 134.4. Cf. also Κατάδας

κέκλη
(L) IG 733.3

κοκκελθυόνσις[.. (κεκλή = ἐκελθα, poetic for ἐκελή.) A 94 a Alc. 6 fr. 21(a) 4 from P.Oxy. 2391 Commentarii Fragmenta

κέβειαν
(cf. Skt. न्येत, Av. saete) A 34.34 (L) IG 731.3, 734.7, 1264.7 [κέβ]µ-, SEG 26 456.7. (M) IG 1368.5
See also κέμενον, -μένος, κέμεθα, κέμετα

κέκλεμενον
(From κέβειαν) (M) IG 1368.3

κέκλεμενος
( " " ) (L) SEG 923.38

κέτνος
(ἐκετνος) See κήνος

κέτθαλ
(From κέβειαν) (L) IG 727.6

((κέσσος))
Hesych. (x 2018) βοτάνης εἶλος /Latte notes the hero name Κέσσος, Paus. II 19.1 etc., so wants to bring Λάκωνες from the following to here. Cf. 2520 κήνος· βοτάνη τος. /

κέσσα
Hesych. (x 2019) A 7, 58 κέσσα ("jay"). Λάκωνες /See above. The form is as νήσας "duck" etc. It is probably from *κήνα-μ, the onomatopoetic noun formed from the bird's call, cf. Skt. kiki-./

κέτταλ
(From κέβειαν) (L) IG 922.2 κε(τ)ταλ, 1186.8. (M) IG 1494.1-2, SEG 966 I 2

κέκλη (καί ἐκ) A 69 c (L) IG 213.17&23&29
κεκλαδός ("to be rejected on a vote", cf. κάδιξιος and note)
A 66 b iii, 112 ἅ Plut. Lyc. 12.11 p.18.16

κέκλαγ' (i.e. κέκλαψε or Attic κέκλαγγε from κάδιξω.)
Αἰκ. 30 from Aristeid. or. xxvii 31, ii 158 Keil.
/Some codd. have κέκλησε or κέκλησε, see Page./

κεκλεβῶς (κεκλοφῶς from κλέπτω. The ending of the root here is unaspirated rather than aspirated. There is often confusion between the two forms, due to the fact that such verbs have many forms in ψ (e.g. aor. in ψα), which may come from a root ending either in ψ or in β. See Buck p.60.66.)
A 34.30, 44, 105 a (M) IG 1390.75

κεκολυναντε[ς]. (κεκολυνωνή[, from κολυνανέω, the Doric form of κολυνωνέω.)
A 4 a, 24 c IV (L) SEG 26 461.15

κεκωλυμένων (From κωλῶ) (M) IG 1390.25&105

κελαδῶν (From κελαδέω. The IE root is *kel-ό-, so the word is related to κελέω, κέλωρ, κελαρύζω etc.)
(L) IG 734.5

κελεάλ (= dative/locative κελούσαι) A 14 b, 15, 25 a V, 85
(L) IG 267.3 (but see AO 16) -εΐ[α], +SEG 748 [κελ]έαι?

κελέαν (= κελούσαν) A 14 b, 15, 25 a II (L) IG 263.5,
265.7 κε[λεάν?], 277.9, 291.6 [κε[λέ]αν

κελεύαλ (= dative/locative κελούσαι) A 14 b, 85 (L) IG 334.5

κελεῖς (κέλης) A 4 a, 71 a (L) IG 213.13 -ι[ες] &30&37&42 &47 κε[λείς] &70&78&85

κελεύει (From κελεύω) (L) IG 5.12&16

κελεύοντι (κελεύοσου from κελεύω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1379.5&6

κελευνύσης (From κελεύω) (L) IG 1208.60 [κε[έ-]

κελεύοσαντος
( " " ) (L) IG 1147.22

κελεύσωσι
( " " ) (L) IG 20 A 1

κελευνύσης
(καὶ Ἐλευνύσης) A 4 a, 6 b, 38 a i, 69 e
(L) IG 213.11 (cf. καὶ Ἐλευνύσης at 1.31) (Buck No. 71)

κελεύω See ἐκέλευος, κελεύει, κελεύοντι, -ευόνης, -εύσαντος, -εύσωσι, -εύωντι. Cf. also κέλομαι

κελεύοντι (κελεύοσι from κελεύω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1379.23 κελεύ[ι] [οντοί], 1390.167

κελήαλ (= dative/locative κελούσαι) A 13 b, 25 (L) IG 264.5, 271.3, 282.2 -ι[α], 299.5 (see AO 14) κε[λήαλ], 338.2 (see AO 91)
κέλης
(Root as in κέλλω and κέλομαι, cf. Lat. celer etc. cf. also Hesych. κελητυχεῖν. κελητύζεσθαι. ἐπεμέλειν.) Alc. 1.50, see also κέλεξ
κέλοτα
(One of the contests commemorated in the AO series. Even allowing for the homophones such as ου = υ there is a great variety of form, which is taken as evidence that the ancients themselves did not know its derivation. A.M. Woodward (AO p.288) assumes it is a musical contest, vocal rather than instrumental, in which boys competed as individuals. The word may be related to IE *kei-, as κελαδών (see Ἡλ.).) See καιλοταν, κελεία, -έαι, -εύαι, -μαί, -εύαι, -όαιν, -ίαν
κέλοταν
(L) IG 279.6, 281.10, 287.5 –ο[υ]αν, 296.4, 303.8, 312.13, 313.5 (AO 70) κε[λοταν], 317.5 [κελο]ταν, 342 (see AO 107.3) [κελοταν], 343.3 –ο[ν]αν, 344.3 (see AO 105) κε[λοταν], SEG 742.3 [κελοταν]
κέλομαι
(Widespread variant of κελεύω) See κέντο
κέλθαν
(κε before a vowel) A 14 a (L) IG 309.7 κε(λ)θαν
κεν
(κεν) A 95 II b (L) IG 960.7. Alc. 119 from Hephaest. Ench. VII 3, p.22 Consbr., with Schol. B p.273 Consbr. (but this is an emendment by Page - the codd. give εν)
κεν
(καὶ έν) A 4 a, 69 c (L) IG 213.24
κενέδρηον
(κενεδρηθον "empty monument, cenotaph", cf. Hesych. κ 2207 κενέδρος- κενός. It is a compound of κενός Dor., Ep., Ion. κενεδρος + ἑρέον "mound, barrow, tomb".) A 25 a II (L) SEG 13 266.3-4
κενός
(From *κενφός/*κενεφός) A 35 f i (L) IG 736.2 –ο[ς]
κέντο
(εξέλετο from κέλομαι) A 50 b i, 98 a, 111 g Alc. 139 from Eust. II. 756.32
κεραμύδωα
A 115 (L) SEG 464.16 κερ[αμύδωα], 465.7 κ[εραμύδωα]
κεραμωος
(A technical word whose et. is uncertain.) (L) SEG 668 fig. 2.17 –ο[ς]?, but this may be a name.
κεραυνώσελεν
(κεραυνώσελε from κεραυνώω) A 71 b (L) IG 727.10
κεραυνοφόροι
(M) IG p. XVII 78
κερκάλυρα
(κερκάλυρα for κρέκαλυρα λύρα. κρέκω is "strike a stringed instrument", a word adapted from weaving. This present thematic form is isolated in Greek, but cf. the Germanic nouns adapted from *hrah- (= Greek κρόκ-, Old Norse hroell "reel" etc.) A 49, 65 Alc. 140 from EM 506.18. Almost the same in Zonar. 1170. (The word is also glossed in Suid. Adler iii 100, κ 1401 - as δόνομα τόπου (Bergk conjectures τόνου).)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Κες</th>
<th>(καὶ ἐς/εἰς) A 4 a, 69 c (L) SEG 26 464 b 7</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>κετεύων</td>
<td>(Unexplained. Suggestions include κε(λ)εύων, related to κελοτα - unlikely; ἧμετεύων - unlikely in this context; τυκτεύων &quot;boxing&quot;, cf. λυμνοῦχαι in WL - this is preferred by Woodward, see AO p.290 12. It is more likely to be a pres. pple than a gen. pl.) (L) IG 268.4 (AO 18)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κευθεῖα</td>
<td>(κευθεῖα probably &lt; IE *(s) keudh-, cf. Anglo-Sax. hyden Eng. hide.) (L) IG 364.4 [κευθ]μ-</td>
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<tr>
<td>κεφαλή</td>
<td>(κεφαλή)* (M) IG 1433.10&amp;20&amp;27. (H) I 36,46. (T) Philol.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>κεφαλαιόν</td>
<td>(L) IG 16.4, 18 A 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>κεφαλας</td>
<td>(Uncertain which case) (L) IG 952.26 [κεφ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κατωκεφ[.]</td>
<td>(From κεφαλη?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(a) 11 from P.Oxy. 2394</td>
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<tr>
<td>κεφαλή</td>
<td>(Cf. OHG gebal &quot;skull&quot; and Hesych. γαβάλαν· ἕγκεφαλον, ἦ κεφαλήν) See κεφαλή, κεφαλας, κατωκεφ[.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κεφαλικής</td>
<td>(L) IG 21 col. II 7</td>
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<tr>
<td>κεφάλωμα</td>
<td>A 114 d (M) IG 1433.118</td>
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<tr>
<td>κεχαρυσκένα</td>
<td>(From χαρυζω) (L) IG 1144.13</td>
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<tr>
<td>κεκύρηκε</td>
<td>(From χωρεω) (M) IG 1432.4 [κεκ-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κέω</td>
<td>Hesych. (κ 2440) A 8 b σκέψεως Λάκωνες /Latte suggests dat. κέω, taking &quot;χόδος:κοέω as ἥρος:ἥροεω. (κοέω is &quot;mark, perceive, hear&quot;)./</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κηδεμόνα</td>
<td>(L) IG 1171.4</td>
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<tr>
<td>κηδεμόνος</td>
<td>(L) IG 380.6, SEG 923.21</td>
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<tr>
<td>κηδεμών</td>
<td>(&quot;One who has κηδος, protector, guardian&quot;) See κηδεμόνα, κηδεμόνος</td>
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<tr>
<td>κηδος</td>
<td>See κάδεα</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κήν</td>
<td>(καὶ ἐν) A 69 c Alc. 1.95 κ[ῆ]ν; Alc. 19.3 from Athen. iii 111 A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>κήνας</td>
<td>(ἐκεύνας) A 11 a, 25 b I iii, 92 c Alc. 3.81 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii (Cod. II has κηνάς.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>κήνος</td>
<td>(ἐκεύνος) A 11 a, 25 b I iii, 92 c +Alc. 15 from Hephaest. Ench. 1.3, p.2 Consbr. (similar in Ap. Dysc. Pron. 75 b, i 59 Schn.; ibid 74 a, i 58 Schn. (but the codd. have κήνος))</td>
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<tr>
<td>κήπος</td>
<td>(καὶ ἐπί) A 69 c Alc. 95(a) bis from Athen. iv 140 C</td>
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<tr>
<td>κηρ</td>
<td>(Cf. Hesych. Κάρ· θάνατος) See κῆρα, κηρας</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
χήρας  (L) SEG 773.7
χηρατῶ  (καὶ ἐρατῶ) A 69 c, 74 a ALC. 60.3 from Athen. xv 681 A
/πυλέω αχνρᾶτων χυτερών in Athen., emended by Casaubon, Boissonade, Welcker to πυλεῶα χηρατῶ χυεταρώ. /
χηρατὸς  (καὶ ἐρατὸς) A 69 c, 74 b ALC. 10(B) 15 from P. Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos (b) fr. 5 col. ii
χηρύναν  (χηρύνην) ALC. 96.2 from Athen. xiv 648 B (= Sosibius FHH II p. 628 fr. 20, J 595 F 12)
/ cf. Eust. Od. 1735.51 /
χηρυκετον  See χαρυκετον
χηρυκλή  (L) SEG 838.5
χηρύλος  (A fabulous sea-bird, perhaps from IE *kýro-, cf. Skt. sárā "of mixed colour", sāri "name of a bird".)
A 115 ALC. 26.2 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27) p. 8 Keller. (Cf. Suid. Adler iii 112, x 1549
χηρυξ  (Cf. Old Ind. καρυ- "singer, poet") (L) SEG 563.4, see also χαρυκες, χαρυκλη, καρυξ, χηρυκλη
χῆς  (καὶ ἐς/ες) A 69 c ALC. 1244 (OCT = cod. καὶ ἐς)
χητῶσαν  (An epithet of uncertain meaning) A 30 b II. 2.581
and Od. 4.1 have κατῆν λακεδαιμόνα κ. and Strabo VIII 5.7 has γραφῶν ἐὰν τῶν μὲν λακεδαιμόνα
κητῶσαν, τῶν δὲ καλετάσαν, ζητοῦσιν, τὴν
κητῶσαν τὰν δέχεσθαι χρή, εἰτε ἀπὸ τῶν κητῶν, εἰτε μεγάλην, ὅπερ δοκεῖ πλαναύστερον εἶναι: τὴν
τὴν καλετάσαν οὐ μὲν καλαμυνωδῆν (cf. Callim. fr. 639 Pf.) δέχονται, οὐ δὲ, ὅτι οἱ ἀπὸ τῶν σεληνῶν
ρωχοῦ κατοικῶν λέγονται, καὶ ὁ καιτάς τὸ δεσμωτήριον
ἐντεῦθεν τὸ παρὰ λακεδαιμονίους, επὶλαμαν τῇ ἐνυλο
δὲ κῶσος μᾶλλον τὰ τοιαῦτα κοιλώματα λέγεσθαι φασινν, κτλ. Similar in Eust. 1478.39 ff.
Χηφεύς  See Καφεύς
κυβάττιον  (Dimin. of κυβῶτος "box, chest" - here designates a family group.) A 115 (II) I 180,181
κυδαρύσιν (κυδαρύσια from κυδαρύσιων) A 11 a, 25 b ii, L2 b, 109 a i ALC. 41 from Plut. Lyc. 21.6 p. 34.19 = Plut. de Alex. Fort. aut Virt. 2 (Variant readings in codd. include -οδινων, -υςευν, -ωδευν, see Page)
κυδαιστάν (κυδαιστήν)\textsuperscript{*} Alc. 38.2 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 121 b, i 95 Schm.

κυδαιστάς (κυδαιστής)\textsuperscript{*} (L) IG 209.15. (M) IG 1390.74

κυδαιστή (L) SEG 836.6 [κυδ]αρ-

κυδαιστής See κυδαιστάν, -οτάς, -οτή

κύνας (κύνης)\textsuperscript{*} (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.1

κυνόουνουννυων (From κυνόουνουννυώ) (L) IG 931.14 [κυν]δ-, cf. foll.

κυνόουνουσαν (From κυνόουνουσώ) (M) IG 1370.9 -ε[υ]ου-, cf. above

κυνόουσις (M) SEG 23 206.12, cf. foll.

κυνόουω (M) IG 1370.15, cf. above

κυνέουντα (κυνεούντα from κυνέω (possibly from *κυνεεω, related to κύω "go"?)) A 25 c II iii (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.13

κύνης See κύνας

[[κύρα]]

Hesych. (x 2764) ἀλώπης, λάκωνες
/Both Latte and Schmidt take this as a corrupt form from the following, although Frisk, IP 49.98, takes κύρα as an alternative reading of κυραφος./

κύραφος Hesych. (x 2765) A 67 a iv ἀλώπης [λάκωνες]
/See note to above. Frisk and Chantraine both take the root from κύρος (cf. Hesych. x 2775 κυρδόν- πυρσόν, ἐρυθρόν, ξανθόν), with -φος the suffix of animals e.g. ἐλαφος. But cf. also x 2728 κυνὸθησι• ἀλωπης and 2729 κυνὸθησιν• ἀλωπηκων, related to κύραφος "wily"./

κύρως Hesych. (x 2769) A 67 a iv λύχνος λάκωνες. ὀρνεον.
/ "Ἀδώνες [Κύρων] /
/Cod. H has "Αδώνες. Λάκωνες./
EM 515.15 has κυρως...παρὰ λάκωσι δὲ, ὣ λύχνος.
Similar in Cramer ii 228.8
/κυρρός is "orange, tawny", cf. κυρδόν in note above/

κύρρος Hesych. (x 2776) ὀρός. καλ άμα. καλ πόμα (= πόμα) γαλάκτος. Λάκωνες
Phot. Nab. I 344, Pors. 167.10 κυρρόν• πυρρόν ἢ αίμα το ἀπὸ ἄμα γαλάκτος.
/κυρρός (see note to above), is common as an epithet of wine and nectar, and is presumably transferred to milk although it is the wrong colour./

κύστας (From κύστην, of uncertain origin, perhaps borrowed.) (M) IG 1390.30
καλάντα | Hesych. (σ 2807) A 25 a I *ἀκυτος. Ἀκιντος /Latté refers to ἀκυτος, from κυω (σ 2703 ἀκυτος: ἀτόκος), but this is only a guess./
καλτήν | Hesych. (σ 2808) καλύν. Λατώνες /cf. 2810 καλτήν: καλύν, χρημάτων, ἀγαθῶν./
κύρος | (For *σκύρος cf. σκυφατόμος) A 38 b Paus. III 26.9 p.270.11 ἐπικέλευσε δὲ οἱ τὴν κεφαλὴν στέφανος, διὸ οἱ Μεσσηνίους κύρος καλούσι τὴν ἐπιχειρώμω φωνή.
κλάσω | (From *κλαγω, cf., with a nasal infix, κλαγηνικός and Lat. clango. But the perfect κέλληνα is a Homeric form without the nasal infix.) See κέλλην/κέλλην'
κλαίει | (From κλαίω) (L) IG 726.8
κλαίκα | (From κλάεις) A 21, 71 a (M) IG 1390.92&93
κλαίκας | ( " " ) A 21, 71 a (M) IG 1390.92
κλαίκτος | (From κλαικτός = Doric for κλαιστός "closed"). A 21, 71 a (M) IG 1390.91
κλαίστοιτες | (From κλαίω) (L) IG 960.13
κλαίω | (Probably from *κλά-γω, cf. forms such as κλαύσε.) See κλαίει, κλαίστοιτες, κλαύσε
cλάδες | (κλαδες. The root is *κλα(f)δ-, cf. Lat. clavis. Doric has *κλαδ(f)δ- with a guttural, cf. Attic κλαδ(f)δ- with a dental. (For the Attic nominative κλαδές > κλαδες > κλης > κλες.) It is uncertain when the change from a dissyllabic to a diphthongal pronunciation took place and it is, therefore, sometimes uncertain where the accent should fall, see Buck p.35.37.2.) A 103 See κλάκα, κλάκας
κλάρια | (κλαρία defined as τα παρα των χρεωτῶν ("debtors") γραμματεία, but this is the only passage quoted by L&S with this meaning. It is a dimin. of κληρος. See also Boring p.77.)* A 115 Plut. Ag. & Cleom. 13.3 p.365.11
κλάρον | (κλάρον)* (M) IG 1390.116 κ[λα]ρ-
κλαρούθαλ | (κλαρούθαλ from κλαρόθω)* (M) IG 1390.132
κλαρούτω | (κλαρούτω from κλαρόθω)* (M) IG 1390.32
κλαροσάτω | (κλαροσάτω from κλαρόθω)* (M) IG 1390.6-7
κλασματικής | Hesych. (σ 2879) κλαύσταυτα. Ταραντίνου /Cod. H has κλαύσετα, but cf. 2880 κλαμπρεζεται. ["[ν]] κλαύσεται και Κλαμπρεζεται λέγοντον: οὐ κλαύει καὶ κλαύουσί. The word derives from κλαμπρονικος and μύρομαι, cf. κλαμπρονικώς. See also Kaibel p.208.119./
κλαύσε (ἐκλαύσε from κλαύσω) A 98 a (L) SEG 26 456.11
κλαυτόν (L) IG 1186.13 κλ[α]ν- 
κλεις[νν]έ (κλεινέ) A 11 e III, 25 b III Alc. 10(b) 12 from P. Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii
/This should perhaps be κλεινέ, cf. κλεινά and note. /
+κλ[ε]ναί (From κλεινά) A 11 e III (Alc.) 13(d) 4 from P. Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 17
κλεινή A 11 e III (L) IG 1249.24
κλεινός (From *κλεινός, just as κλέος is from κλέφος.) A 11 e III (L) IG 1249.1. Plut. Lyc. 14.6, p. 22.4. See also κλειννέ, κλεινά, κλεινή, κλεινά, κλη[νον?]
κλεινότατον A 11 e III (L) SEG 777.4 [κλεινότατον]
κλεινοτέρας A 11 e III (L) IG 455.8
κλείς See κλάζω
κλειστός See κλαψτός
κλείτος (Poetic for κλέος) See κλήτεω
κλέμμα (Cf. verb κλέπτω) (M) IG 1390.77
κλεννά (κλεννή from *κλεφτενά. Page, Parth. p. 107 f., points out that, in Lac., *κλεφτενά should > κλέφνας > κλέφνας. He suggests 2 possible explanations, (a) that κλέφνα = κλενά was wrongly read as κλενά, and that the ν was then doubled; (b) the more probable explanation is that the εν > ενν, as in Lesb. and Thess. (see Buck p. 65.73 and p. 67.77.1, cf. Paus. III 18.6 θέννα (one of the Graces) and the proper name θέννας, SGDI(3) 422.7. Note also Choerob. Cramer ii 210.19 Δωριείς έρατεννά λέγουσιν ύσπερ ποθεννός ποθεννός). From *κλεφτενάς, after the loss of Φ, the contraction of *κλεφτενάς should give κληφτενάς. But η before νν is very rare in Greek and, Page supposes, might easily have been modified to κλεννάς. However, this is not a regular Doric development and must be due to other early dialectal influences.)* A 11 e III, 52 Alc. 1.44, cf. κλέε[νν]έ in WL
κλέος (The Doric form is κλέφος, cf. Skt. śrāvas-"fame.") (L) IG 729.2. + Alc. 73 from Cramer i 418.5 (= Schol. to οὐκαίθα in Homer.) /Bergk conjectured (Δορυ)κλέος. Cf. also κλέττος./
κλέπτω (From *κλεπτω) A 34.30 See κεκλεπτός
κλέψαμβος

Hesych. (ξ 2939) "Ἀριστόδεξιος, μέλη τινάς καρδ. Ἀλκμάνι


/Athen. ιν 182 ι has "Ἀριστόδεξιος δ' ἐξεταλ' ὁράμα

καλεί φούντας καὶ ηπιτίδας...καὶ κλεψάμβος (cf. xiv 636 b). Also Poll. IV 58-9 calls the κλέψαμβος

one of τά ὀργάνα τά ἐπικενόμενα./

κλέων

(κλέουσα from κλέω) A 38 a ii, 108 Ar. Lys. 1299

κλη[νόυ?] (From κλεινων?) A 11 e III, 25 b i iii Alc. 4 fr. i

11 from P. Oxy. 2388

κλῆρια

See κλῆρια

κλήρος

(Probably originally "piece of stone or wood" used

for drawing lots, cf. Ir. clár, Lat. clá-d-es etc.)

See κλήρον, κλήρου

κλήρου

(L) IG 822.2

κληρόω

See κλαροῦσθαι, κλαροῦσω, κλαροῦστω

κλήτευ

(κλεύτευ from κλείτος) A 25 b I iiii Alc. 122 from

Schol. A Hom. II. 12.66, i 418 Dı. (= Hdn I 393.28,

II 81.5 L)

/The Schol. has κλήτευε.

κλήται

Alc. 19.1 from Athen. III 111 a, cf. foll.

κλύνας

(M) IG 1390.38, cf. above

κλύνων

("throng". This has the same root as κλέωναι, with the ending -ῶνος as in ὀρ-ῶνος etc.) Alc. 1.10

+κλούς

Hesych. (ξ 2895) κλεύναρδον μικρόν. Λάκωνες

/"The reading of this gloss is very uncertain, and it is listed between κλεύναρδον and +κλευμέτηςν.

κλεύναρδον or κλεύναρδον is a dimin. of κλῦνη./

κλυτή

(L) IG 960.16, cf. foll.

κλυτόν

("κλυτός as κλῦω, has the same root as κλέος, but with the reduced grade of vowel") (L) IG 540.1,

cf. above

κλήθω

See εκλώσαετο, εκλώσευν

κλωστάς

(κλωστής "spinner")* (L) IG 209.22

Κναχλόν

Plut. Lyce. 6 284, p.9.6613, part of the "Great Rhetra", has ἀπελλάδεσμον μεταξὺ βαθύκας τε καὶ Κκαχλόνος... 

καὶ τὸν Κκαχλόνα γῆν οὐκοῦντα προσαγορεύομεν...

Ἀριστότελης δὲ τὸν μὲν Κκαχλόνα ποταμὸν, κτλ.

Plut. Pelop. 17.13, II.2 p.81.13 has...οὐχ ὃ

Εὐρώτας οὔθ ὁ μεταξὺ βαθύκας καὶ Κκαχλόνος....

/Cf. Hdn. I 20.10, II 745.5, 923.2; Choerob. 296.29 G; Theognost. 38.9; Schol. Tzetz Lycophr. 550. Κνηχός/ 

κναχός is "pale yellow", cf. Skt. kañcana-"gold", but it is not certain whether this is related./
Hesych. (x 3090) ὁ δὲ σάλ. λυκῆσαι [Δάκωνες]
/Latte takes Ἀκ. from foll. κυνᾶσαι/κυνῆσαι.
is from κυνᾶ. Cf. x 3132 κυνίσασαι· φθεραῖ, δέεσαι, 
λυκῆσαι - from κυνζω./

Hesych. (x 3091) ἐνὴλατο. Δάκωνες
/Both Latte and Schmidt reject Ἀκ. here, Latte assuming that κναστήριον is a corrupt form from
x 3980, κραστήρια· τῶν ἐνηλάτων αἱ κεφαλαί κτλ./

κυνάδα (κυνδαλα, thought to come from *κυνό- "tooth", so that κυνάδαν is "a beast which bites". (κυνάδαν: κυνάδων = ἄγκαλη/ἀγκάδων etc.)) Alc. 89.5 from Apoll. Soph. Lex. s.v. κυνάδαν, p.488 de Villoison
/But the codd. have κυνάδα./

καικτήρ (Cf. κοικακτήρ) A 15, 28 a III, 114 c (L) IG 210.57, 212.61

κοδύμαλον
(κυδύμυλον "quince", cf. Hesych. x 3210 κοδύμαλον·
to στροφάλευ. κοδύ-μαλον is thought to be the
oldest form, borrowed from Asia Minor. Later the
Greeks used the name κυδύμυλα μῆλα after the village
Cydonia in Crete.) Alc. 100 from Athen. iii 81 F
("Ἀλκμάν ἔτο ὁ στροφάλευ μῆλον, ἡταν λέγην ὡμένον
ἡ κοδύμαλον"). 'Απολλάκτωρ ὡς και ζωόπυλος το
κυδύμυλαν μῆλον ἄκουσανεν.)

καθαράς (καθαρᾶς, gen. from καθαρᾶς) A 1 a (H) I 103

κοιλακτήρ (One of the titles listed in the Taenarii inscriptions.
Frisk compares the word to the Hesych. glosses
κολακτον, κολύκον, κοβα, καβα, κοβάζει, κοβάσαλ, κωβάζειν,
kωβάδεις, all glossed by forms from ἐνέχυρον, and
suggests that κο(λ)ακτήρ is an agent noun =
ἐνεχύραστης (perhaps from *κοφ-τον, cf. κοφ and
Lat. caverete). But Hesych. also has κολαταί· ἐρεθαί
and the similar κοῦνης and κουδής.) A 114 c
(L) IG 211.53. See also κοικτήρ, and cf. foll.

κοιλάζαντα (From κοιλάζω, cf. above) (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267

κοιλή (L) SEG 486 (IG 44) 13 [K]οί-, cf. foll.

κοτλόν (From *κοτίλος, cf. Lat. cavus (*covus), and see
also κόου with note.) (M) IG 1429.3, 1431.33 [κοτάλ-]
&35, cf. above

κολά (Neut. pl.) (L) IG 662.4, p. VIII 90. (M) IG
1370.4, 1393.4, 1427.2, 1432.15&43. Alc. 17.7
from Athen. x 416 d (κολάδαν in cod. A, em. by Casaubon.)

κολάδων (κολάδην)* (L) IG 4.22, 961.18, 964.3, 965.14. (H)
II 43

κολανανεδίνω (κολανανεδίνων 3 pl. imperat. from κολανανεδίνω.)
A 24 c IV, 25 c II iii, 101 a Thuc. V 79.1
XOLVΔΣ (XOLVAS)* (H) 11 46. Thuc. V 79.3

XOLVΗ (L) IG 1208.52, SEG 922.17. (M) IG 1370.12 [κ]ου-

XOLVΗΝ (L) SEG 468.14

XOLVΟΝ (L) IG 4.6, 961.7, 963.6, 1226.4, 1524.11. (M) IG 1430.5, p. XI 1198129 -ο[ν]. (H) II 66

XOLVΟΝ (As noun) (L) IG 1161.4, 1175.2, 1243.1, 1281.11 κο[ν]υ-. (M) SEG 984.1 [κ]ου-. For τοXOLVΟΝ in literature, see e.g. Paus. III 8.466, 11.7, IV 4.3; Hdt. I 67.5, VI 50.2; Thuc. I 90.5; Xen. Hell. VI 1.2

XOLVΟΥ (L) IG 512.8 -ο[ν], 1167.4, 1177.6 -ν[ον], 1226.10 &17 [κον]υ-, 1227.1 [κονυ]ον. (M) IG 1398.8-9, 1451.11, 1455.4

XOLVΟΣ (From *koumós, cf. Lat. cum.) A 53 b See κονια, 
κονιν, -νης, -νην, -νην, -νυν, -νου, -νους, -νος, -νων, -νων, cf. also ξυνος

XOLVΟΣ (L) IG 658.3

XOLVΩ (L) IG 1111.17, 1226.2 [κ]ου- &7 κο[νυω]

XOLVΩΝ (M) IG 1432.41

XOLVΩΝέω (The Doric form is κονιανεώ, derived from *koumáo.) See κεκονιανεκοτ-, κονιανεόντω

XOLVΩΣ (L) SEG 2 60.5&10

ΧΩΛΛΟΒΑ ("small round cakes", cf. Hesych. χόλλοβα· τρωγάλλα. In Poll. 9.72 etc. χόλλοβας is a small coin, possibly a Semitic word, (cf. Hebrew halap), but not certainly so.) (L) IG 363.11 [χόλλοβα]

ΧΟΛΟΥ ΚΩΔΙΟΥ Hesych. (x 3384) Λάκωνες
Schmidt has suggested κόλου· κώδιον, where κώδιον = σκύλον, which the Laconians might have called κοθόλ (A 10 b and 38 b), (κώδιον is "sheep skin" and σκύλον is "animal skin, hide"). Latte assumes that the explanation τρόγαυ κώδιον has been omitted (κόλος is "without horns, goat without horns" and κώδιον is "head")./

ΧΟΛΩΝΩΔΑΣ (Lat. colonia) (L) IG 524.2 κολ(ωνώδας)

ΧΟΛΩΝΟΘ (From κολωνός "hill, mound", cf. Lat. collis (colnis), Lith. kálnas.) (M) IG 1430.11

ΧΩΜΑΙ (Nom. pl.) Alc. 1.70
κομάκτωρ?  (Τ?) Hesych. (c 3423) A 114 c ἡ λέξις παρὰ Ἱερόνωμο ἐν Μηδείαν /Καιβέλ p.186.9 quotes Inscr. Magn. 217, I B.C., οἱ κομάκτωρες καὶ οἱ κήρυκες καὶ οἱ διάκονοι τοῦ Ἰεροῦ Ἀγίου. He relates the word to Lat. coactio, but there may be a connection with κο(λ)ακτήρ in WL./

κόμων  (κόμων)* Alc. 3.9 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1 -μαν]; Ar. Lys. 1316

See κόμων, κόμων and cf. κομύσκαι

κομύςω  (From IE *km- as κομέω, κόμω etc.) See κομύζωνται, 
[[κομύσαμένη]], κομύσασθαι, -σάθωσαι, -σώσων

κομύζωνται  (From κομύςω) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 15

[[κομύσαμένη]]  (L) IG 1208.57 gives [κομί]σαμένη, but SEG 13 258 prefers [κοιν]σαμένη

κομύσασθαι  (From κομύςω) (L) IG 1146.14

κομυσάθωσαν  (κομισάθωσαν from κομύςω) A 101 b (M) IG 1390.72

κομυσθωσαν  (κομισθωσαν from κομύςω) A 71 b (L) IG 813.7

κομύσκαι  (Dat. κομύσκαι, a dimin. from κόμη)* A 115 Alc. 1.111

κόντσαμα  Kumanudes, Athen. IV 1875 466.25, explained as = κονόστρα "place covered with dust" (cf. Lat. cinis), so "wrestling area". Found elsewhere too, at Cythera etc., and Delphi, BCH 23 566 III B.C., has κόνωμα.) A 114 d (L) IG 938.3

κόννον  Hesych. (c 331) A 38 b, 50 b ii, 66 b i s.v. ζέρματον κόννον Δάκωνες, οὖ τινες μαλλον [ἡ] σκόλλων /ζέρματον· κόννον Η: Hemsterhuis, and the add. is by Salmasius. σκόλλως is "fringe of hair", so ζέρμα is "fringe of hair dedicated to the gods", cf. x 3533 κονοσφόδν· σκόλλων φοράν The origin of κόννον is not clear, although the same word, meaning "beard", is found in Lucian Lex 5, and Polyb. x 18.6 has κόννος, meaning "trinkets". Frisk suggests a possible connection with the proper names Κόννος, Κόνων etc. The origin of σκόλλως is also unclear, although it is related to σκολώτω. κόννον could be a Lac. form of σκόλλων, with x for σκ (A 38 b) and v for λ (A 50 b ii), but the widespread occurrence of names such as Κόννος, Κόνων etc. would argue against such a development./

Κονοουρέα  (Κονοουρέα) A 10 d, 25 a I, 28 e, 38 a ii  (L) IG 566.3, see also Κονοουρέας, Κονοουρέας, Κονοουρέων, Κονόουρα
Kovooupeς (Kunooupeς) A 10 4, 25 B III, 38 a i (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 267, cf. above

Kovooupeς (Kunooupeς) A 10 4, 28 e, 38 a ii (L) SEG 493.3, cf. also Kovooupeς etc.

Kovooupeς (Kunooupeς) A 10 4, 25 c VIII, 28 e, 38 a ii (L) IG 480.9, 681.4 [Konooupeς], 684.5, cf. also Kovooupeς etc.

χόου

A 28 c II EM 396.27 explains Εὐρυκόσσα as ἡ μέγα χάσμα ἐχώσα· παρὰ τὸ εὐρύ καὶ τὸ χόου· ἢ μεγάλη καὶ πλατεῖα· χόου γὰρ λέγουσι τὸ μέγα ὀλάκκωνς. /This comes from the same root as κοτῆς. Cf. Hesych. χόου· τὰ χάσματα τῆς γῆς, καὶ τὰ κολύμματα, and also the Strabo passage quoted under κητώσαν in W.

κοπᾶς

("celebrate the κοπᾶς") Athen. iv 138 F, 139 A

κοπᾶς

(A Laconian term for the Doric ἀξίλον, or δετόνον elsewhere. It is the widely used word for "cleaver" (cf. κοπᾶς,). Athen. II 56 a (Polemon fr. 86 FHG) λακέδαιμονοι ἐν τες δετόνοι τοῖς καλουμένοις κοπᾶς διδάσκει τραγήματα σωκα τε ἐπὶ ταλ καὶ κυμάσις καὶ φασάλωσι χλωρούς; Athen. iv 138 E (Gratolinus ἐν Πλούτως I 63 K), 138 F (Εὐκολός ἐν Εὐλαβος I 294 Kock), 139 A & B, 140 A (Philyllius ἐν ταῖς Πόλεσιν I 786 Kock) and (Epilicus ἐν Κωστάκω I 803.3 Kock), 140 B (Molpis ἐν τῇ λακεδαιμονίῳ κολυτείῳ J III B 590.1)

κοτραγωγήν (κοτραγωγέτω from κοτραγωγέω "carry dung").) A 11 a, 25 B VI ii, 109 a i Ar. Lys. 1174

κοπτέω (From κοπτω) (M) IG 1390.78

κόπτη ("" ) (H) I 129

κοπτόντων ("" ) (M) IG 1390.78

κόπτω (From *κοπεω, cf. Lith. kapiū etc.) See κοπτέω, κόπτη, κοπτόντων, κοφεῖ, κοφόντε

χόρας

(Nom. pl.) A 11 h (L) SEG 923.27. Ar. Lys. 1308

χόρη

(From χορῆ, as in Arg. and Corinth., which gave Ion. κορή, Cret. χώρα, and elsewhere χώρα/κορή, see Buck p.29.25 and p.50.54. The root may be related to κορε- "make to increase" as in χορεύωνυμ, but this is not certain.) A 11 h See χόρας, κόρην, κούρα. In literature see e.g. Plut. Lyc. 14.4, III.2 p.21.22; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 218 E, II p.143.3, 227 F, p.173.22, 232 C, p.188.14&16, 239 C 35, p.212.15; Paus. III 16.1, p.239.25; Athen. xiii 555 C (Hermippus FHG iii 37); Suid. Adler 135.31, 6 1458; Poll. IV 102

χόρην A 11 h (L) IG 732.4, 733.7

χόρος A 11 h (L) IG 457.1
κόρος (a) ("satiety" from *κόρος, cf. κόρφων, Lat. Ceres, Lith. šėr-ťi etc.) Alc. 1.65 (similar in Schol. Lips. Hom. II. 5.266, i 243 Bachm. & Eustath. II. 546.29)

κόρος (b) (Cf. κόρη in WL. The word generally had the meaning "young man", but in Laconia it was sometimes used to signify the ίππητζ, the young fighting men - see Appendix 3, p.649. In individual cases it is not always clear which meaning is to be understood.) A 11 h

κόρος ("temple, side of forehead"). See κόρπαν

κόρυστάν (κορυστήν "helmeted", cf. κόρυς, Myc. korù?)* Alc. 1.5

κόρυφαι (Nom. pl.) Alc. 89.1 from Apollon. Soph. lex. s.v. κυδώδαλον, p.488 de Villoison

κόρυφας (Alc. 56.1 from Athen. xi 499 A

Κορυφάσιον Steph. Byz. 377.8 χωρίον Λακωνικόν πλησίου Πύλου. θουκυδίδης τετάρτη (3.2, 118.4). ...το έθνικόν Κορυφασίου καὶ Κορυφασίως.

κορυφή See κορυφαί, -φατης, -φήν

κορυφήν (M) IG 1431.32 κ[ορυφήν] 835-6

κοσμε (From κοσμεῖω) (L) SEG 814.2 (IG 598.18)

κοσμεῖω See ἐκοσμησεν, κοσμεῖω, κοσμηθείως, κοσμήσασα

κοσμηθείως (From κοσμεῖω) (L) IG 730.1

κοσμήσασα (M) IG p. XVII 70

κοσμίσηταις (κοσμίσηταις from κοσμιῶταις)* (L) IG 466.3-4 κ[οσμί]6-5, 502.3. Cf. foll.

κοσμιώταιτοι (L) IG 600.8, 957 a 2. Cf. above

κοσμιωτάτην (L) IG 593.6

κόσμον (L) SEG 922.19. (M) IG 1370.30. Cf. foll.

κόσμου (κόσμου) A 66 a i (L) IG 380.5. Cf. above

κοττάβλος (κοττάβλος) Hesych. (κοττάβλος) ὑπάθεια, Ἀδησίαις.....ἐν ἦ γι κότταβλος ἐγένετο

/κότταβλος is a Sicilian game of throwing heel taps into a metal basin, which is itself called κότταβλος, see Athen. κότταβλος. Cf. foll. /κότταβλος. — — παίκτης παρά Αττικοῦς, ἀπὸ Σικελίας παραδοθέται. The word probably originated in the W Mediterranean./
κοτύλα  (κοτύλη)* (M) IG 1447.8&9
κοτύλας  (L) SEG 759 add. a A 7 [κο]τ-. (M) IG 1447.6
κοτύλη  ("small vessel, cup, measurement") (L) IG 950.2
κοτύλην  (M) IG 1447.8&9
κοτύλην (L) IG 1511.6 κο[τύλην]

Κοτύρτα  Steph. Byz. 379.13 χωρίων λαχωνίων. θουκυδίδης
(4.56). τὸ ἐνυκλόν Κοτυρτατος.
/Some codd. have form Κοτ-, see Meineke. /

κουάνια  Hesych. (c 3823) Α 3 b, 10 b μέλανα. Ἀδικνεῖς
/The cod. gives μέλαν and, according to Schmidt,
κούαμα, but, according to Latte, κουάμι, emended
by Be II 376. κουάνια is for κύδεα from κύδεος
"dark blue, black", a Mediterranean word, cf. Hitt.
κουάνα "azure"./

κότρα  (Ionic κότρη) A 11 h (L) IG 540.3
κουράδσα  A 11 h, 115 (L) IG 724.6
κουράδσης  (= Ionic κουράδσας) A 11 h, 115 (L) IG 733.13
κουράδσουν  A 11 h, 115 (L) IG 1222.5
Hesych. (c 3853) κουράδσουν. παρθένον, καὶ τὸν ἐκ
παρθένου αὕρα (Ε 414). Ἀδικνεῖς δὲ κουράδσουν
καθοδού [τοῦ] παρὰ [[δε]] αὐτοῖς τετράχειρα Ἀπόλλωνα
/= Schol. In cod. ἡ τοῦ τετράχειρα ἐστὶν αὐτῶν, but, according to Latte, Κουάνια, emended
by Be II 376. κουάνια is for κύδεα from κύδεος
"dark blue, black", a Mediterranean word, cf. Hitt.
κουάνα "azure"./

κουράδος  ("wedded" or epithet of Apollo. From κότρος, Ep. and
Ion. for κότρος.) A 11 h, 115 See κουράδσα, -τίδσα,
-τίδσουν

κόρος  See e.g. Schol. L to Hom. Il. XIII 95; Tyrtaeus,
Page, PMG p.455 No. 856 & 857. See also κότρος (b)

κούρουσιν  (κόρους) A 11 h, 71 b, 74 c (L) IG 726.3 -ο[ν]ς
κουρόουλλον  (i.e. Lat. curulis, from currus + ulis.) (L) IG
533.18 -ρ[ου]λλ-
κουράζω  (cf. κότρος, an ancient word, but the et. is unknown.)
See ἐκουράζον, κουράζηθι
κουράζηθι  (From κουράζω) (L) IG 1208.2
κόψει (κόψει fut. from κόπτω) A 102 b (H) I 135
κόψωνι  (κόψουσι from κόπτω) A 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 145,147
κράδαστον  (T?) Poll. X 35, Kaibel 187.11 ἐν δὲ τῷ Κράτωνος
Μεσσηνίαν καὶ τῶν Ἐρύανδος Τηλέφων καὶ κράδαστον
ἐλήθησαν λέγουσιν. ἐγὼ δ' οὖν ἐντετύχηκα τοῖς δράμαισιν.
/cont.
+krabathou cont. /Phryn. 44 confirms that this was not Attic originally, although it became common everywhere later. See also λέκτρα in WL and cf. Lat. gratum. Etymologists since Salmasius, de Ling. Hell. p.65, have suggested an Eastern, possibly Macedonian, origin. /

κρανάνθ Steph. Byz. 381.3 νήσος Λακωνικής. "Ομηρός "υήσω φ' ἐν Κραναθί ἐμύγην". Ἕτις κράναθαν τοῦ Γυθείου. ..τὸ ἐθνικὸν, εἰ μὲν τῆς Λακωνικῆς, Κραναθίς ὡς Καρυάθης, κτλ. (Hom. II. 3 445)

κρανάν (κρήνης)** A 56 a (M) IG 1390.85&86&87&891&82
κρανάνυ (κρήνηνυ)* A 56 a, 84 (M) IG 1405.4 [x]ράνα[υ]
κραναν (κρήνης)** A 56 a (M) IG 1429.3 ράναν, 1430.8&12 ρά[ναν] &15
κρανάνυ (κρηνωνυ) * (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 266 (Le Roy reads κράναν)
κρανάς (κρήνης)** A 56 a (M) IG 1390.84, 1405.19
κρανός ("helmet", probably from IE *kV- and related to κάρα, κέρας, Lat. cor-n-ū etc.) (L) SEG 26 464 b 5
κρατεῖ (From κρατέω) (L) IG 728.10
κρατεροῦ (L) IG 493.9
κρατεύσασαν (From κρατεύω = κρατέω) A 111 F (M) SEG 23 220 b 4
κρατέω (Cf. Skt. krátu-etc.) See κρατεῖ, κρατήσας, and cf. also κρατεύσασαν
κρατήσας (From κρατέω) (L) IG 258.2 -σα[ς]
κρατύσταν (κρατύστην)* Ar. Lys. 1320
κρατύστου (L) IG 546.2, 552.4
κράτυστος (Superl. from κρατύς) (L) IG 1147.21, see also κρατύσταν, -στον, -στου, -στω
κρατύστου (L) IG 524.2 κρα[τύστου]
κρατύστως (L) IG 1147.3
κρέα A 25 a I (M) IG 1390.96
κρέας (Traditionally from *krews, with the laryngeal in the root, cf. Skt. kravis-. But Benveniste, Orig. p. 174 f., suggests κρέας < *kredāp, cf. Skt. krurā-, from the root *kru-.) A 25 a I (L) IG 363.11. See also κρέα
κρεμνάς (κρεμνάς from κρήνω) A 7 (L) IG 20 A 4 κρε[ν]υ-
κρεμнετ (κρεμνετ fut. from κρήνω) A 7 (L) IG 20 A 8 [κρεμνετ]t

0 ncaý (Traditionally from *krew2s, with the laryngeal in the root, cf. Skt. kravis-. But Benveniste, Orig. p. 174 f., suggests κρέας < *kredāp, cf. Skt. krurā-, from the root *kru-.) A 25 a I (L) IG 363.11. See also κρέα
κρεύωσιν (κρύωσιν from κρύω) A 7 (L) IG 18 B 7
κρεύττων (κρεύττων is from *κρέττων, but *κάρττων gives καρ(τ)ων and so κάρτες, cf. Cret. κάρτων.) A 34.29, 87 b See καρπονας, καρπονες, κάρτες
κρεοπόλιον ("place for selling flesh". κρεο- rather than κρεα- as in many compounds of this word, following thematic noun forms such as γηρο- etc.) A 25 c II iii (M) SEG 23 207.34
κρημνύν (From κρημνύς "overhanging bank"; cf. κρημάννυμι.) (M) IG 1431.37 [κρ]-
κρήνη (Presumably *κρασφά, cf. Aeol. κράνον etc.) A 56 a See κράνας, -ναυ, -να, -ναι, -να, κρήνην
κρήνην A 56 a (M) IG 1431.23
κρυβάνη A 50 a Athen. xiv 646 A has Κρυβάνας-. πλακούντας ττνας ὀνυσατηκῶς "Ἀπολλόδόρος παρ' Ἀλκάδαν. ὀμοίως καὶ Σωσίβιος (J 595 F 6) ἐν γ'/ περὶ Ἀλκάδανος, τῷ σχῆματι μαστοειδεῖς εἴναι φάκων αὐτοὺς, κρύθηνα 6' αὐτοῖς λάκωνας πρὸς τὰς τῶν γυναικῶν ἑστιώσεις, κερασιόν τ' αὐτούς, ὅταν μελάσσων ἄλειν τὸ παρεκτευομένον ἐγχώμου τῆς Παρθένου α' ἐν τῷ κρύβω ἀκάλλουθοι. cf. Athen. iii 115 A, which has the neuter κρύβανα, and Alc. 94, with κρυβανωτάς. (EM 538.19 gives κρυβανος as the Attic form compared to Doric κλύβανος "a kind of oven". Its origin is unknown; possibly it is borrowed.)
κρυβανωτάς (κρυβανωτούς) A 50 a, 74 b See above
κρυβάς (κρύβας, from κρύβη "barley")* (H) I 103
κρύβας (From κρύω) (M) IG 1390.44
κρύβημεν (κρύβημαι from κρύω) A 109 b ii i (M) SEG 972.5
κρύβημα (From κρύω) (L) IG 21 col. II 11 -ή[ναυ]
κρύμα (M) IG 1390.102&106&111, SEG 972.8, see also κρύματα
κρύματα (M) IG 1390.170 κ[ρύμα]τα
κρύνετωσαν (κρύνετωσαν from κρύω) A 101 b (L) IG 21 II 14 [κρύν]ήτ-
κρύνομένας (κρύνομένης from κρύω)* (M) IG 1429.9&10
κρύνοντες (From κρύω) (L) SEG 468.8 [κρύνον]τες
κρύνονται (κρύνονται 3 pl. imperat. from κρύω,) A 101 a (M) IG 1390.169
κρυνοθεν

(κρυνοθεν from κρύω) A 71 b  (L) IG 18 B 3

κρύω

(From *κρυ-νω, from the root "separate", cf. Lat. cerno.) A 53 a. See έκρυναν, κρεινάθης, κρένετ, κρένωσις, κριθες, κρίθηκεν, -θήκαν, κρινετ, κρινέτσαν, -ομένας, -οντες, -οντα, -ονθεν

κρυόν

(From κρυός) (M) IG 1390.34

κρυός

Hesych. (x 4140) βόταλον πολυρχητικόν. καὶ ὁ τῶν κροτάτων ἄρσην. ὄργανον ἀπότομων. Ἀπάνατον ἐς τὰς τραχεῖς κάρρας καλοῦσα κρυόν. καὶ παρὰ Ταραντύλον [εἰς] τὰ μεταλλικά ἀναγράφεται κρύως. καὶ κτλ.
/Add. by Kaibel p. 208.120, who thinks τὰ μεταλλία may have referred to the machine of war, cf. Lat. aries. Or he suggests κεραμικά should be written for μεταλλία, cf. Suid. κρύος. ἐν ταῖς οὐνομάσις ἀποστάσεως κρυός καλεται τὸ κεραμον τὸ κρύων ὅλ τὰ λοιπὰ ἐπηρεασται (ἐπιρρηεσται codd., ἐνηρευσταί Et. Gud. 347.19)/

κρύσεος

(L) SEG 468.7 [κρύ]ός-.  (M) SEG 972.7

κρύσεως

(L) IG 19.6 -ε[ως] &9&10&11, 822.5

κρύσιν

(L) IG 931.11&18 κρύ[σιν], SEG 922.22

κρύσις

See κρύσεος, κρύσεως, κρύσιν, κρύσιων

κρύσιων

A 80 a  (M) IG 1390.63

κρύταν

(κρύταν)  (L) IG 1146.12

κρυτήριον

(L) IG 21 col. II 7.  (M) SEG 972.3, see also κρυτηρίων

κρυτηρίων

(M) SEG 974.7

κρυτής

See κρυτάν

Κροκέαλ

Steph. Byz. 385.13 πόλεις Λακωνική, τῶν ἐκατόν πόλεων μία. λέγεται οὕν εὐκλῆς. οἱ οἰκονύμες Κροκέαλ. λέγεται δὲ ταπεινὰς Κροκέαλ
/B and H have Κροκέα./

κροκόκελλον

("with saffron κέλλος", a poetic compound. (κέλλος comes from the root "fold", cf. ἑκλός etc., and is a reduplicated form with zero vocalism.) Alc. 46 from Hephaest. Ench. xii 2, p.38 Consbr.

κροτάφωσιν

(κροτάφως "temples, side of forehead" (from κρότος, beating of arteries in temples?)  A 71 b, 74 c
(M) IG 1355.7

κρυερατήν

(κρυερατής from κρυερός (as κρύος)) A 71 b, 72 b
(L) IG 599.25 [κρυερ]ό-.  Cf. Alc. 3.34 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. 1 where the marg. Schol. gives κρυερδ
This was the secret service (κρυπτός), whose character, owing to its secret nature, has remained obscure. Plut. Lyc. 28 says "δὲ καλουμένη κρυπτεύα ταρ' αὐτοὺς, εἰ γε δὲ καὶ τοῦτο τῶν λυκούργου ποιητευμάτων ἐν ἑκτὸν, ὡς Ἀριστοτέλες (fr. 538 Rose) ἵστορηκε, ταῦτα ἄν εἰς καὶ τῶν Πλάτων περὶ τῆς πολιτείας καὶ τοῦ ἄνδρος ἐνεργασμένη δοῦν (Plutarch has just discussed such a reputation ἀδικίας). ἂν δὲ τοιοῦτο τῶν νέων τῶν ἀρχοντῶν διὰ χρόνου τού τε ἀμπλάστα νοῦν ἔχειν δοκούντας εἰς τὴν χώραν [Ἄλλου], ἄλλως ἔδεικτον, ἔχοντας ἐγχειρίδια καὶ τροφὴν ἀναγκαίαν, ἄλλο δὲ οὐδέν· οἱ δὲ μὲν ἠμέραν μὲν εἰς ἁσυνόδημος διασπερσομένου τόπους ἀκέρκυροι ἐαυτοὺς καὶ ἀνάκαταυτοῦ, νῦκταρ δὲ κατάνυστες εἰς τὰς ὁδοὺς τῶν εἰληφθέν τὸν ἄλλοκεφαλον ἀπεργατον. πολλάκις δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄγρους ἐπικυρευμένους τοὺς ῥώμαλ- εισάγων καὶ κρατῶστοι αὐτῶν ἀνήμωρον. Cf. Arist. fr. 611.10 Rose - λέγεται δὲ καὶ (Lycurgus) κρυπτὴν ἐνεγ- ήσαθαν, καθ' ὑπέτατον καὶ νῦν ἐξεδεικνύει ἡμέρας κρύπτοντας, τὰς δὲ νύκτας μὲθ' ὅλων κρύστοντας καὶ ἀναμορφών τῶν εἰληφθέν ὁδοὺς ἄν ἐπετηθέευν ἢ. Cf. Heraclid. Pont. FGrH ii 210. To confirm that such cruel treatment of the Helots was quite normal, Plutarch quotes Thuc. IV 80.4. Here the Spartans judged 2000 of them to be superior in valour and garlanded them as free men, but shortly afterwards they all vanished, apparently murdered in case they should rise up against their masters. He also quotes Aristotle, fr. 538 Rose, Ἀριστοτέλες δὲ [[μάλαστα]] φησι καὶ τοὺς ἔφρους, ὅταν εἰς τὸν ἄρχοντα καταστὼν ἱπτότων, τοὺς εἰληφθέν καταγγέλλειν πάλευον, δικ admins ἐυαγγεῖς ἢ τὰ ἀνέλευν. Plut., Cleom. 28.4, however, puts a different emphasis on the organisation, showing it as part of the regular army at the Battle of Sellasia, where Cleomenes, wanting to make a reconnaissance, καλεάσας δὲ δαυμοτέλει τὸν ἐπὶ τὴς κρυπτούς τεταγμένου, ὅραν ἐκέλευσε καὶ ζήτειν, ὅπως ἔχει τὰ κατὰ νῦτο καὶ κύκλῳ τῆς παρατάξεως.

Plato, Laws I 633 B-C, suggests that it was rather a training ground for the young men - ἄν δὲ καὶ κρυπτεύα τὰς ὕπομαζεται δαυματῶς πολύτοις πρὸς τὰς καρτερίδες, κεχυμένοις τὰν ἀνοικοθείαν καὶ ἀστρωσιαν καὶ ἄνευ δεραμένων αὐτοῦς ἠαυτῶν διακοίνησεσ, νῦκταρ τὰ πλανοβιομένων διὰ κάθος τῆς χώρας καὶ μεθ' ἠμέραν. The Scholiast expalins Κρύπτεσκα τὰς ἀπὸ ἤκορα τῆς πάλας νέος ἔφ' ὅτε μὴ ὀδηγήμεν ἐπὶ τοῦρον κρύον. ἡμακατετο ὅμω περιπερικυροῦς καὶ μῆτε καιθεδυὸν ἀδεσβ, ἡμὰ μὴ ληθέθο, μῆτε ὑπερτερίς κρυοῦς μῆτε αυτὰ ἐπιχειρευμένος διάζητον. ἀλλὰ δὲ καὶ τὸτο γυμνασιάς εἶδος πρὸς πάλευον ἀπολυτοῦσαν γὰρ ἐκατόν γυμνόν προσπάτατον ἐνιωτὸν ἐξῆν ὅτι ἔκει τὸν ἀκαδίον πλανάσας, καὶ τρέφοντας ἀντών διὰ καλοτῆς καὶ τῶν τωμάτων, ὅτω δὲ ὅτε ἰσόν, κατάδολον γενέσας. δω δὲ κρύπτει νῦν ἐνμασται. ἐκκλάσοντο γὰρ οἱ ὄποιοῦς ὁμόθεους ὁρθέντες.

Plato, Laws VI 763 B, seems to take the crypti as the equivalent of the agronomy when he says τούτους ὅπως αὐτοὺς τὸ καὶ τὸ ἐπιτήθεα εὔτε τὰς
This evidence is clearly confusing. Some of the modern theories are summarised by Gilbert p. 33 f., Michell p. 162 f. and Oliva p. 45 f. Some (Gilbert etc.) accept Plutarch and Plato as they stand, assuming that the object of the Crypteia was to harden young Spartans and train them for military service, as well as to guard the Helots and crush ruthlessly any sign of resistance. Others, Müller, The Dorians II p. 41, and Michell cannot believe Plutarch's account. On page 80-82 Michell tries to prove that the lot of the Helots was not as bad as sometimes envisaged, even if there were isolated examples of mistreatment. Other theories include (i) an acceptance of Plato's suggestion that the crypti were the equivalent of the agronomi, who went around doing good works, repairing walls etc. This is very unlikely, especially in view of the Spartans' dislike of physical work. (ii) A rural patrol group, cf. the ephes in Attica - see Michell p. 164. (iii) A counter-force against the thieving boys, see Plut. Lyc. 17-18, although there is no mention of the Helots here. (iv) The most likely explanation was offered by H. Jeanmaire, REG 26 1913 121-50. He examined the accounts of several primitive societies in Australia, Africa etc. where the adult men of full social status were segregated from the women, children and male nonentities. They came together to eat (cf. the syssitia or andreia (ἀνδρεία)), to sleep and to discuss military matters. Young members were introduced by an initiation process, culminating in a period when they were set apart from the community, and in Borneo one of the requirements for full status was, significantly, the scalp of a slain man, of an enemy or of a servant. Some such initiation process might have been the origin of the crypteia, and ancient authors have been wrong to ascribe its introduction to Lycurgus. And A.J. Beattie believes that the members of the crypteia were drawn from, or even identical to, the ἐπετεύχομεν τοιούτους (see Kadmos, 1975, Band XIV/Heft 1, p. 19, and cf. Appendix 3).
κτεύναντος (From κτεύνω) (L) SEG 922.10
κτεύνω (From κτευν-ιω, cf. Aeol. κτέννω. The aorist has the reduced grade of root, κτα-, as in κτάμεν, and cf. Skt. क्ष-िऽ-ि "wound".) See κταύνω, κτάμεν, κτεύναντος
κτήσεως (From κτήσεως, cf. κτήσαμαι) (M) IG 1429.6
κτύστηλ (As κτύσω, this comes from the IE root meaning "dwell in", cf. Skt. क्ष-िऽ-ि etc. (Myc. kitimeno?) The Greek meaning of "found" came from the aorist ἐκύσια.) (L) IG 404.4. Cf. foll.
κτύστην (L) IG 1171.6. Cf. above
κυάθος (From κυάθος "one of the smaller fluid measures". This could be related to κύαρ "hole", or it could be a substrate word. For the ending -ος, cf. λίθωθος "flask", γυργαθος "wicker-basket" etc.) (L) IG 20 A 6
κυβερνάται (κυβερνήτης, cf. κυβερνάω. The et. of this is unknown; it may be borrowed, but cf. the Cypr. infin. κυμερήναι and Aeol. κυμερηνήτης.)** Alc. 1.94
κυδαύνοντα (κυδαύνοντα from κυδαύνω) (L) IG 724.3
κυδαλύμαν (κυδαλύμαν) (L) IG 540.9 -μα[ν]
κυδαλύμη (L) IG 599.16
κυδάλμως (From κυδός + a suffix which is a combination of -άλμος and -ός.) (L) IG 540.8. See also κυδαλύμαν, -έμη
κυδέσσω (κυδέσσω) A 71 b (M) IG 1399.5
κυδός ("magical radiant power of gods", some of which quality can be bestowed on mortals, especially on warriors. Cf. Ch. Sl. κυδό "miracle, marvel" etc.) (L) IG 455.9, SEG 26 456.3. (M) IG 1399.13. See also κυδέσσω.
κυδός (κυδός is the equivalent of κυδάλμως.) Alc. 2 (iv) 7 from P. Oxy. 2389 fr. 3 (a)
Κυθηροδύκας (The Κυθηροδύκας was the official sent by Sparta annually to govern Cythera.)** (L) SEG 492.13. See also Thuc. IV 53
κύκνος (Possibly "the white" bird, cf. Skt. Skt. शुक्र-रा "white", or it could be onomatopoetic.) Alc. 1.101
κύματα (κύμα is literally "anything swollen", cf. κύω/κυεω.) (L) IG 728.4. Cf. foll.
Hesych. (k 4549) καταστροφή. Ταραντίνοι
Also in Kaibel p.209.121. It is unexplained. Latte suggests κυβίσταχα· κατά στροφήν (κυβίσταχα could be a form from κυβίσταχος "tumble head foremost"), but κυμόνδαλα does not resemble κυβίσταχα very closely!

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Also in Kaibel p. 209.121. It is unexplained. Latte suggests κυμόνδαλα· κατά στροφήν (κυμόνδαλα could be C, a form from ΚΥΜΟΝΔΕΩ "tumble head foremost"), but ΚΥΜΟΝΔΑΛΑ does not resemble ΚΥΜΟΝΔΑΛΑ very closely!

Hesych. (k 4554) αἰ ἀπομαγαλλαίας (ἀπὸ μαγαλλάς in cod. H)
Cf. Athen. ix 409 D (Πολέμων ΗΗΠ iii p.137.77) ἐτε ὄη καὶ εὐώδες ταῖς χεραῖς κατεχόμεντο ταῖς ἀπομαγαλλάς ἀτμύδαντες (τιμᾶς before ἀτμύδαντες in A deleted), ὡς Λακεδαιμόνιοι ἐκάλουν κυνάδας, ὡς ὕψος Πολέμων κτλ. And Poll. VI 93 has ὁδὲ πάλαι ταῖς καλομενής ἀπομαγαλλάς ἔχρωτο, αἰ ἦσαν τὸ ἐν τῷ ἄρτῳ μαλακοὶ καὶ σταυτῶδες, εὗς ἄποφησαν εὐποτος τοῖς κυθή αὐτῷ παρέβαλλον, δέθην καὶ Λακεδαιμόνιον κυνάδα τὴν ἀπομαγαλλάς καλούσων.

κυνάς is a fem. form derived from κὐνεύς.

Hesych. (k 4558) ιμέντας. οἱ ἐν βύροις τοῦ σφαγιασθέντος Τετράχεωρ Ἀπώλλων θόδου ἐπάθαλα διόδημοι /κυνακίας H:Albertus, see Glotta 32 1952 36. Also ιμαντ[...] and διόδημον H:Latte. This Apollo Tetrachexor was associated with Laconia, cf. Zen. I 54, Diog. II 5, Apostol. I 93 and κουρσόδων in WLV, and cf. Wide p.68. See also δεσδελετες in WLV./

Hesych. (k 4560) θυλοστρατον λέγουσιν οὕτως τῶν Ἀθηναίων κωμωδοῦντες (Ἀρ. Ἐκ. 1069). ἢ ὅτε ἔς ἀλώτεκος καὶ κυνός τούς λακωνικοὺς κύνας φασὶ γνεσθαι
/This word is only mentioned here because all the words in Hesychius' Lexicon referring to the Laconians are included./

See κυναγέται,

Hesych. (k 4613) Διὸ δι φιλή λακωνική· καὶ ἄκρα τοῦ Μαραθώνος, πρὸς τὴν Ἐυβοίαν τετραμένα. καὶ ἦ μικρὰ ἄρκτος. καὶ τὰς χερσοειδῆς τόκος. καὶ οἱ κυδωνιάται οὕτω καλοῦνται
/Phot. Nab. I 359, Por. 188.15 has a similar gloss. Κυνάσουρα was, in fact, one of the villages of Sparta, for Paus. III 16.9 has toûto δὲ οὶ Λαμψώται Ἐπαντιατῶν καὶ Κυνάσουρεῖς καὶ [οἱ ἕκ Μεσόδας τε καὶ Πλάτους ὑδονεῖς τῇ Ἀρτέμιδι ἐς διαφόραν, κτλ.}
Kυνόσουρα cont. Apparently it means "dog's-tail", as in the constellation, and cf. Λυκόσουρα, the place name from Arcadia? See also Κονοούρα. See also Κονοουρά, -ρέω, -ρέω

κυπελόσκω (κυπελόσκω, cf. foli.) A 13 c, 74 a, 115 Alc. 58 from Ηεφαστ. Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (and a similar passage in Apostol. Cent. iv 62 b, ii 322 L.−S. has κυπαρίσσω)

κυπαζή (κυπελόσκω, from a word which is probably of non-Greek origin. Homer has κυπελών and Ion. has κυπελός (with Myc. κυπελών = κυπαρόν?).) A 13 c, 74 a Alc. 60 from Athen. xvi 680 F (cod. Athen. has κυπελός). Cf. Eust. Od. 1648.7

κυρά (κυρά. The form κυρά is frequently found in later Greek - see L&S s.v. κυρός B 2.) (L) IG 1349.1

κυρά (M) IG 1447.13

κυρία (Dat.) (L) IG 692.3, SEG 500.5

κυρίας (Gen.) (L) IG 209.32&34

Κύρες (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203. (M) SEG 1008.1 K(ύρε)

κυρίως (M) IG 1390.83

κύριον (M) IG 1390.192-3, 1428.6

κύριος (From the thematic form *κυρος, cf. άκυρος, Skt. śūra "hero", Av. sura "brave" etc.) (M) IG 1390.77. See also κυρά, κυρά, κυρία, -άς, Κύρε, κυρίως, -λον, -λός, -λω, -λων

κυρίου (L) IG 1208.60

κυρία (M) IG 1390.82&84

κυρίων (M) IG 1382.1, 1420.1

κυρός

See έκυρωσεν

κυράνια A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii Phot. Nab. I 361, Pors. 192.4 has κυράνια. Λάκωνες τα μελάνια.

κυράνιας Hesych. (x 4705) A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii Λακωνίκης /Latte brackets this, taking it as part of x 4706, see κυράνιον in WL/

κυράνιον A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii Ar. Lys. 983 (the Ravenna Schol. gives "αυτί του ευτελέστητε")

κυράνιον Hesych. (x 4706) A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii τοὺς μελανίκους οὕτως ἔλεγεν [Λάκωνες] Cf. Phot. Nab. I 360, Pors. 190.8 Κυράνιον· τοὺς
κυρανύς

μελραξίσκους. Λάκωνες

/Cod. H in Hesych. has κυραξίσκους, emended by reference to Phot. etc., and cf. also κυρανύς in WL, although it should perhaps read κυρανύς./

κυρανύς

(Cf. σκυρδαλώς in WL, so probably x for σκ, σ for θ and ν for λ.) A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii See κυράνυα, -ώς, -λε, -λοι, -ώς

κυρανύς

(κυρανύς) A 38 b, 42, 50 b ii, 74 b Ar. Lys. 1248
(the Schol. adds κυρανύς καλούσαν οἱ Λάκωνες τὰ μελρήκα, καὶ τοὺς εὔτελες ἀνδρώπους.)

κύρτα

Hesych. (κ 4711) οἱ δοῦντα. μεμοισμένα, ἐνιοῦ δὲ οὖν ἄγαθά. ύπὸ δὲ τῶν ῥαντών κόσμων καὶ τὰ ἐνετρὰ τὰ ὑεκτικὰ κόσμων καὶ κυκλώματα ("excrement") τῶν ἄρματων /Also in Kaibel p. 209.122. The word comes from κυρτός "bulging, swelling", which has the same root κυς- as in κύμα, κύω, and cf. also Lat. curvus./

κυσολάκων

Hesych. (κ 4735) ἀράσπαρχος φησι τῶν κλευνών οὐτω λέγεσθαι [ός] τῶν κυσδ λακωνίζοντα. δὲ τοῖς παιδίκοις χρήσασθαι λακωνίζειν ἑλέγον /Ŷλεγεν Ἡμύσερα. The addition is by Latte./
The cod. has Ηληίγενε. For the word cf. κυσός "genitals"./

κύτος

("hollow" of shield, vessel, jar etc., cf. ἔχυτον. It probably comes from σκύτος "skin", as Lat. cutis, so κύτος would originally be "that with a skin round it", i.e. "a hollow". Cf. also ἔχυτον "to the skin", so that ἔχυτο τεκαρμένος is "close shaven".)
Alc. 17.1 from Athen. x 416 C

κώ

(καὶ δ) A 37 d, 69 c Alc. 87 (a) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. δ 61, p. 484 Uhlig

κώθων

Athen. xi 483 b has κώθων· Λακωνικῶν ἐτορίῳ, οὗ μνημονεύει Χενοφό το Κύρητος Παυδεύς (2.8). Κρυτας δ' ἐν Λακεδαμιώνων Πολιτείας (Diels II 88.34) γράφει οὕτως ... κώθων Λακωνικῶς, ἔκποστα ἐπιτηδεύσατον εἰς στρατεύματα καὶ εὑφρόσυτον ἐν γυλίλι. It was also used in the syssitia - see Athen. iv 141 B. Plut. Lyc. 9.7 ff., III.2 p. 14.10 also quotes Critias, explaining further κώθων ὃ Λακωνικῆς εὐθυκείας μαλλοῦπρὸς τὰς στρατεύματας, .. τὰ γὰρ ἀναγκαῖας πλοῦτες τῶν ὕδατων καὶ δύσκολα τὴν ὧδη ἀπεκρύπτετο τῆς χρώας, καὶ τὸ ὅλοντα προσκήπτοντος ἐντὸς καὶ προσοχόμενου τοῖς ἀμβασις, καθαρώτερον ἐπιλεπτός τῶν στόματος τὸ πλοῦτευν. See also Suid. Adler III 170.22, x 2225 and 170.26, x 2226; Phot. Nab. I 364, Pors. 195.23 /The et. of the word is unknown; it may be related to κύθος./
κωλύει (κωλύει subj. from κωλύω) A 106 c i (L) IG 363.9
κωλύοντος (From κωλύω) (L) IG 1208.41
κωλυσόντε (κωλύσουσι fut. from κωλύω) A 99 d i, 102 c (H) I 133
κωλυτήρ (= κωλυτής) A 114 c (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 437.13
κωλύω (Et. uncertain) See κεκωλυμένων, κωλύει, -όντος, -υσόντε, -ψω
κωλύων (κωλύω - the i must be an error, cf. ἑπιτρέψω) (L) IG 21 col. II 8 κω[λ]ύω
κόμμα ("deep sleep". Its origin is obscure; it may be related to κοιμώ or κείμαι.) Alc. 7.2 from P.Oxy. 2389 Commentarii Fragmenta fr. i (b)
κώκαραν (καὶ ὀκόμαο) A 28 a II, 69 c Alc. 20.2 from Athen. x 416 D
/ The cod. has χειμῶνος-καράν, which Page emends to χεῖμα κώκαραν, cf. ὀκόμαο in WL. Schulze, QE 475, wanted to keep ἀράν, taking the word from the preposition ἀπά, as in ἀποθεσπ. αὕτε "summer", cf. the forms with n, Ch. Sl. jeseni., Russ. őseni., Goth. asans, all of which mean "autumn". But he assumed the contraction o + α > α, no other certain examples of which exist – see A 28 a II./
κωφόν ("blunt, obtuse, dumb" - related to κηφῆν, showing an unusual α/ω variation.) Alc. 14 (c) from Priscian. de Metr. Tarent. 24, Gramm. Lat. iii 428 Keil.
/κωφόν in Prisc. cod. A./
A

Aē Steph. Byz. 404.5 πόλεως Λακωνικής. Λυκόφρων (vs. 95) ἱκαὶ Ἀνὴν περίευς'; ταυτὴν ἐλόντες οἱ Διόσκουροι λατερσαὶ ἐξηλῆσαν. λέγεται καὶ ἀρσενως. ταυτὴν ὀλιγοσ  ὦμορός ψησαν (II. 2.585) ὅι τε οἶκον ἐκ οὗ, ἵν' οὖτιλον ἀμφιγεμένῳ'. κεῦται δὲ ἐκ τὸν πέτρας ὄψιν, ὦδ Λᾶς καλεῖται (Λᾶς "stone"). οἱ οἰκονότες Λᾶου.

/For other readings see Meineke. Cf. Eustath. on Homer, p.295.34, ἡπλυκάς τε καὶ ἀρσενως ψησαν καὶ Ἡ Λᾶ καὶ ὁ Δᾶς. Latte thinks that the gloss of Hesych. λ 2 (λαμβάν.) may be referring to this city./

((λαμβάνα))

Hesych. (λ 3) Α 38 a ii ἐκλύστατον
/= λάμβανα "stand for a pot". Latte takes this as Lac.
Arg. or Cypr. because of the loss of intervocalic σ. See also H. Levy, RM 80 1931 109. (The et. of the word is uncertain, but for the -να ending cf. ἐδρανον etc.)/

((λαμβάδα))

Hesych. (λ 8) Α 48 a iii, 68 διπλών. ἡ στοιχείων ὑγρόν καὶ ἀμεταβολον
/For διπλών see λάμβαδα in WL./

λαδει (λαδει subj. from λαμβάνα) Α 106 c iii (H) I 130

λαβεν (λαβεν from λαμβάνω) Α 4 a, 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i (L) IG 1564 a 5 (Olympia)

λαβετου (From λαμβάνω) (M) IG 1390.69-70

λαδου ("" ) Alc. 3.80 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

λαδούτα (From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 467.11, 485.4, 498.5, 536.6, 553.11 -δύ[τα], SEG 800.9 [λαδού]τα. (M) IG 1379.30, p. XVII 132

λαδούτες (From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 1146.12, SEG 473.5. (M) IG 1390.114

λαδούτων (From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 931.13

λαδών ("" ) (L) IG 257.6, 258.4, 316.2, SEG 497.6, 501.6. (T) SEG 2 532.1

λαδώντι (λαδώντι from λαμβάνω) Α 99 d (M) IG 1379.8

λαδώντων (λαδώντι from λαμβάνω) Α 71 b (L) IG 1208.22 [λαδώσ]ιν

λαδώνων (From λαδών "hollow of belly", probably from *σλαγος, cf. Anglo-Sax. slaec etc.) (L) IG 733.4

λαδώνω (From IE *Ingh-) See ἔλαχεν, λαχεν, λάχων, λαχων, λάχων, λάχων.
λάδος (λάδος "a cheap common dress, especially a light summer one", cf. Hesych. λάδος· λάδος· τριβάωνον. L&S quotes only as here, although dimin. forms λάδον etc. are more commonly found.)* Alc. 117 from Eust. II. 1147.1

λακάζελν (in marg. λακκάζελν) Et. Gen. Miller p.203 καὶ λακάζστρια· οὐτως δὲ ἡ τυθὴ (= τυθὴ "nurse" in Hesych.) παρὰ τὸ ἅβωνων. Ὄμοιος ὁ Μυλῆστος. /Usually λακάζελν is "to wench, deceive"./


λάτινον ("of stone, marble"(λάςος)) (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195, cf. above

λαπιθηρόν Suid. Adler III 241.24 ταχύς, ἑλαφρῶν. ἅδωνες τὸ ἃδικον. Similar in Phot. Nab. I 370, Pors. 202.15; Ba 287.17; Ps Herodian 76; Schol. K 358 /This must have developed from the strengthening prefix λα + αλφινος "quick, speedy", cf. αλφα etc. But why the Lacorians used it for ἃδικον is not certain./

Λάκαιανα (Fem. of Λάκων) Passim

Λάκαιαναι Athen. XI 484 ε κυλίκων ἐλδός ποτας λεγόμενον ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ κεράμου, ὡς τὰ Ἀττικὰ σκεῦς, ἢ ἀπὸ τοῦ σχήματος ἐπιχωριάσαντος ἐκεῖ, ἄσπερ ... αἱ θηρίκλειαι λέγονται. Ἀρσενοφάνης Δαὐταλεύσι (Kock I 446), cf. XII 527 c. Hesych. λ 180 glosses as κυλίκων ελδός and cf. χ 182 ΧΤΟΝ [[δ]] ἐκ Λακαίης· ἐκ κυλίκως Λακαίης οὖν.

Λακεδαμόσιος (Adj. for men of Lac. - used more frequently than Lάκων or Σκαρτάτης.) Passim

Earlier modern explanations also divide the name as Λαξε-δαίμων, with δαίμων meaning "god" and Λαξε- from Λακεσθήν, cf. λάκχος (Hesychius glosses as ἤχος, φώς/cf. ήχος, φώς), so "god the proclaimer of fate" (Gruppe) or "thunder-god", or with λαξε- related to λάκχος "pond", or λαξεδάμα (Hesychius glosses as Macedonian άλμωρόν). But δαίμων might also be "distribution" (see δαιμονίς in WL and also Be II 370), or Prof. Beattie, CQ 1951 p. 50 n. l, suggests a relation with Hesychian +δαμος, possibly derived from δάμος.

For a fuller discussion of conjectures based on λαξε-δαίμων see RE III A 2, 1268 f.

But O. Szemerényi, Glotta 38 1960 14-17, suggests the division Λαξεδαίμων. He starts from the form Λάκων/-ών, representing an earlier -ών/-όν form, with the feminine Λάκμηνα from *Lakην-ya. But he wants a still earlier inflectional paradigm of n-stems, one with an e vocalism, so -ών/-ένα/-ένος /-εν/ traces of which he recognises in αέν, αές, αιτ, locatives of αών and *αίως, and in ἐγκενέες, derived from ἄγκων/-όνος and ἔγκονα (with short o).

So for Λαξεδαίμων he postulates an original first element *Λακεν-. Then he takes *Λαικεν-αιμων, where -αιμων might be related to the Thessalian name Α🇺μων, see St. Byz. p. 49 s.v. Αυμώνα. To avoid the double nasal n-n in *Λαικεν-αιμων, dissimilation might occur, not to the more usual 1-n because of the initial 1, but to d-n. He compares this to the ancient name Bononia, giving not only Bologna and Boulogne, but also Old Hungarian Bodon, and IE *nomen, giving Cuneiform Hittite laman- "name", but also Hieroglyphic Hittite atama(n), i.e. adaman. So here the sequence 1-n-m-n > 1-d-m-n. Finally Szemerényi compares *Λαικεν-αιμων to Myc. Rakedano, dat. Rakedanore (denoting Λακεδαίωρ from *Λαικεν-αωρ), and he quotes F. B. J. Kuiper's translation of Λάκεωρ as "strength, (magic) power".

See λακόδελον

(This is the Tarentine form of λακτός (cf. λάξ "with the foot") A 62 d. Cramer i 62.16) (quoted in WL under νος); Heracleides of Milet. Fr. 26 ap. Eustath. 1654.25 (cf. also Kaibel p. 209.123)

(Laconian man or object) Passim

Hesych. (Α 222) εδώς ... παρὰ τακτικός. η ὁ Ἑκατοντάτης ἀντικρύς τῶν Ἀθηνῶν
/Latte supplies τάξεως, quoting as an example
such a Laconian tactic, Arr. Tact. 24.2 (Δάχων δ' έξεπλυμός ένομίζεται, ἐκείνων ὁ λαχανὸς μετα-βαλλόμενος έκ δόματος δελθών τοῦ Δάχου μεταλάξην κτλ.)/


Hesych. (λ 224) παλάκωνας χρήστας /παλακώνας in cod. Η. Similar in Phot. Nab. I 371, Pors. 204.10 and cf. Suid. Adler III 229.22 Λ 62 etc. This word also means "imitate Lacedaemonian manners, dress etc." or "act in the Laconian interest" in e.g. Plut. Lys. 3.3 p.95.26, 28.12 p.128.17; Plut. Ages. 23.4, p.222.18; Plut. Lyc. 20.16, p.33.8; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 34(13) 5, p.386.2 and 40(19), p.391.24; Plut. Aet. Rom. 277 c,p.304.22; Plut. Aet. Gr. 292 B p.338.16/

Hesych. (λ 225) ὑποδήματα ἀνδρεία, ὡς καλεῖται Ἰωμιλάλοις (Ar. Thesm. 142) Similar in Phot. Nab. I 372, Pors. 205.4; Poll. VII 88; Schol. Ar. Vesp. 1158

Hesych. (λ 226) τὸ περαῖνειν, καὶ παιδεραστεῖν. [Ν] τὸ παρέχειν ἑαυτὸς (ἑαυτὸν cod. Η) τοῖς ἔξονοις. ἥκιστα γὰρ φυλάττουσι Δάχων τὰς γυναῖκας. Similar in Phot. Nab. I 371, Pors. 204.7 and Suid. Adler III 230.9 Λ 66

(Laconian - of people or things.) Passim

Hesych. (λ 227) στερός, ἀνόρετος Similar in Ba. 287.21; Phot. Nab. I 371, Pors. 204.12; Suid. III 230.11 Λ 67

Hesych. (λ 223) λεπτή ἔσθης διαφανής /ἔσθης αἶαν λανή HιSoping./

(Adverb) Passim

("imitation of Lacedaemonian manners, acting in the Lacedaemonian interest"). e.g. Suid. Adler III 230.16 Λ 69; Paus. IV 35.2, p.353.29

("one imitating or taking the part of the Laconians"). e.g. in Xen. Hell. I 1.32 ("one using Laconian ways") e.g. in Athen. V 181 C οὗ δὲ λεγόμενοι λαχωνιστάς, φησιν ὁ Τύμαλος (FHG I 201), ἐν τετραγώνοις χοροῖς ἄλσου.

(λαμβάνει subj. from λαμβάνω) Α 106 c i (M) IG 1390.105
λαμβανέτω  (From λαμβάνω) (L) SEG 923.24 -τω[[τ]]. (M) IG 1390.80 & 8687

λαμβάνοντες  (From λαμβάνω) (L) SEG 464.58 & 9 -ον[τ]ε[ς], 465.3 -τ[ες]

λαμβάνοντι  (λαμβάνουσι, from λαμβάνω) A 99 d i (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. 1 437.10

λαμβάνοντος  (From λαμβάνω) (L) IG 19.3

λαμβανόντων (""") (L) IG 1208.12 -δν[των]

λαμβάνουσι  (Pplo from λαμβάνω) (L) IG 1144.14

λαμβάνω  (This thematic verb comes from the weak grade of a root, probably from IE *slə́ g̃- (> *slə́-byte), cf. Homeric λάζομαι. The present has a nasal infix and the ending -αινω, the 2nd aorist is έλαιον (cf. Aegin. λαβαν, Schwzyer 116, and Homeric έλαβη), and the perfect εύληθα comes from *σέλαθα.) See εὐληθεῖ, εὐληθέστα, εὐληθῶς, έλαβες, λάβει, λαβαν, λαβένετ, λαβού, λαβάντα, -άντες, -άντων, -άν, -άντα, -ώσαν, λαμβάνει, λαμβανέω, λαμβάνουσα, λαμβάνοντα, λαμβάνοντι, λαμβανόντος, λαμβανόντων, λαμβανόντας, λαμβανόμενος, λαμβανόμενα, λαμβανόμενη.

Λάμβδα  Phot. Nab. 368, Pors. 200.7 ἐπὶ ταῖς ἀσκέσεων οἱ λαχεδαμίδνιοι ἐπέγραφον, ὡσεὶ οἱ Μεσσήνιοι Μ. κτλ. See also Λάμβδα (Cf. Eustath. p. 293.39.) /This is a Semitic word, cf. Hebr. lamedh./

λαμπάδα  (From λαμπάς) (M) SEG 23 220 b 5

λαμπρά  (From λαμπρός, a deriv. of λάμπω from IE *lap-, with a nasal infix-) (L) IG 1179.1 λαμ(π)ρά, cf. foll.

λαμπρός  (M) IG p. XVII 134, cf. above

λαμπρότατης  (L) IG 541.18. (M) IG 1417.5, p. XVII 90

λαμπρότατη  (λαμπρότατη) (L) IG 607.6 [λαμ]πρ-

λαμπρότατον  (L) SEG 810.3 λαμ(πρότατον)

λαμπρότατος  (L) IG 1147.13. See also λαμπρότατης, -τατον, -τατου, -τατω

λαμπρότατον  (L) SEG 464.2 λαμ[πρότατον]

λαμπρότατων  (L) IG 541.20 -π[ο]τ-

λαμπρότης  See λαμπρότατη, -της, -της.
λαυιρῆτης  (L) IG 464.9
λαυιρῆττος  (L) IG 560.3
λαυρῶς  (L) IG 494.7, 551.5, 561.4, 1346.10
λάμψεσθαι  (λήψεσθαι from λαμβάνω. The Ionic fut. is λάψουμαι, but Herodotus, as more commonly in later times, has a nasal infix, so λάμψουμαι.) (M) IG 1390.67
λαος  (λαος > λαος (Att. λεως) "the people"). A 24 c I 26 a II (Aic.) 162 fr. i(b) 12 from P.Oxy. 2394
λαχέρσαυ  Hesych. (A 311) Λαχέρσαυς Δύσμως τούς Δυσσακάρους· άπο Δα τόλεως (Soph. fr. 871)
/λαχέρσαυς Δικ. H:Heins./
Strabo VIII 5.3, 364 has τήν ὑπὸ Δαν στὸ Δυσσακάρου·
tot e x t i ολορκίας ἐλεύθερον ἱστοροῦντας ἄρ' οὖ ὅν ὅν
λαχέρσαυ προσπηρογένησαν κτλ. (ἐφέρω —σω "sack, destroy")
/cf. Steph. Byz. 404.6 (see Δάρ) and 412.3; Schol.
B 585./
λαχύθαυνον  Steph. Byz. 412.9&13 Λαχύθαυνον, κόλασθα θεσσαλιῶν, ....
ἐστι καὶ λαχύθαυνον ὄρος ὄρους τῆς Λαχυθίας.
κεντεκαίδεκα δὲ τοῦ 'Ελευσίνων σταδίων ἀρέστηκε
λαχύθαυνον καλουμένου ἀπό ἀνδρὸς ἐγχώριον Λαχύθαυνον· κτλ. /
Λάδς  (A Lac. city 40 stades from Gythium.) See e.g. Paus. III 24.6, Strabo VIII p. 364, Scylax p. 17, Livy xxviii 30. Cf. also Λάδ and Λαχέρσαυ in WL.
λάδκω  (From *λαδίκω) See λέλακα
Λαφρίων  (Άφριων is the name of a month at Gythium, as at Phocis, cf. Λαφρία, the epithet of Artemis e.g. in Paus. IV 31.7. It is unexplained. Suggestions include *Λαφρία (λαφρίας is "highway"), a relation with ἀφρος (see Frisk), or ἀνά λάφρια, i.e. from an unknown place (see Chantraine).)
(L) IG 1145.28
λαχετν  (From λαγχάνω) (L) IG 727.4
λάχευν  (ἐλαχε from λαγχάνω) A 71 b, 98 a (M) IG 1399.10
λάχον  (ἐλαχον from λαγχάνω) A 98 a (L) IG 726.2
λαχών  (From λαγχάνω) (L) IG 20 A 8
λάχωντε  (λᾶχωντε from λαγχάνω) A 99 d i (M) IG 1390.29&32&33
λάφ  (Unexplained) (T) Cramer iii 286.14 (Herod. Gr. I 404) ἐν δὲ μονοσυλλαβώς (ἐλς ἀφ) τὸ δραφ ἐξετυνται
κεǘμενον κατά Ἀρποσόφωιη, κατά τὸ λαφ (μάφ cod.
Barocc A) κατά Ταραντύννως (Kaibel p.209.123)
λέγει  (From λέγω) (L) IG 1147.18
λεγώνος
(From Lat. legio) (L) IG 533.9, 1172.13. (M) IG p. XVII 78

λεγομένας
(λεγομένης from λέγω)* (M) SEG 23 207.28

λέγω
(Originally "gather", cf. Lat. lego, although Alb. wö-leth suggests from palatal g.) See λέγει λεγομένας, λέγω (subj.), λέγων, . . .λέγω, λέγωντε, see also εἴτου

λέγω
(Subj.) Alc. 1.56

. . .λέγω.
Alc. 3.76 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

λέγων
(From λέγω) (M) SEG 974.7

λέγωντε
(λέγωντε from λέγω) A 99 d i Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 F p.197.9

λειμμα
(cf. λείμω) (M) IG 1432.9

λείκειν
(λείκην subj. from λείκω) A 106 c i (M) IG 1447.18

λείκεται
(λείκεται from λείκω) A 4 a (L) IG V ii 159 A 5 (Tegae) (reading as in Buck 70)

λείκω
(From IE *lei-κέ) See ἐλίκεν, λείκει, λείκεται, λείκην, λείκηντα

λειτουργεῖτω
(From λειτουργέω) A 22 a (M) IG 1390.48

λειτουργέω
(From λητο- (λαδός) + ἑργ-έω. For λητ- (with η of secondary origin) > λειτ- see Buck p.36.39. ου contracted from ο + ε.) A 22 a, 28 b I See λειτουργεῖτων, λειτουργήσαντας, ἑγόντας, ἑγόντας, ἑγόντας, λειτουργῆσαν

λειτουργήσαντας
(From λειτουργέω) A 22 a (M) IG 1390.97-8 λει[το]υ[ρή]σα-

λειτουργήσαντας
(From λειτουργέω) A 22 a (M) IG 1390.73

λειτουργία
A 22 a, 28 b I See λειτουργίαν, λειτουργίαν

λειτουργίαν
A 22 a (L) IG 593.3 [λε]=τ-. (M) IG 1432.29

λειτουργοῦντας
(From λειτουργέω) A 22 a (M) IG 1390.98

λειτουργοῦντος
(λειτουργοῦντως from λειτουργέω.) A 22 a, 79 (M) IG 1433.38

λειτουργοῦντω
(λειτουργοῦντων 3rd pl. imperat. from λειτουργέω.) A 22 a, 101 a (M) IG 1390.74

λείψανον
See λίψανον
λέκτρα  Hesych. (λ 583) κραββάτια ("couch, mattress")
κατά τήν κάλυψιν έξεδρα. καλί προσωπεία
("masks") Λάξωνος
Unexplained. Schmidt suggests πρωνίζων ("front
of a house"), but there is no obvious reason why.
(λέκτρα has the same root as λέχος, λόχος etc.)
cf. foll.

λέκτρων  (M) SEG 966 III 12 [λέκ]τρ-, cf. above

λέλακα?  (λέληκα from λάσω)* Alc. 1.86
The cod. has βεζαξα, which Page emends to λέλακα.
But there is no obvious reason why it should not be the
perfect of βαζω.

λελεγγές  Hesych. (λ 602) ἡ λαθεδάμων κάλα
Λαθεδάμον- ... ἡ ἐκείνη πρότερον, ἀδύνατον τοῦ Ἀμύλλαντος τοῦ Λέλεγος τοῦ Σκαρτοῦ. ἡ δὲ τοῦ κρατοῦν συνοικισμάτων τὴν κάλων λέλεγος.
See also Paus. III 1 and IV 1. The word has a
reduplicated form as βερβαρος. It may be related
to λαξέω, λαλαγεω. See also Schw. I 59 n. 2 and PW
suppl. 6.169 f. /

λελετουργήκε  (From λελετουργεῖ) A 22 a (L) IG 1114.10
[τουργήκε]

λέντιά  ("linen cloth", cf. Lat. linteum.) (L) SEG 492.12

λεόντευν  (λέόντευον? "of a lion, lion like" (λέων).)
A 15, 25 c II iii Alc. 56.5 from Athen. xi 499 A
/cf. Aristeid. Or. xii 7, i 331 Keil. Bechtel
prefers λεόντιου. /

λεξανός [[[H]
λέξανθος]]  Hesych. (λ 660) λιξίδερμος ("without a skin" of
ulcers. "without a foreskin"). Тαπαντινος
(Also in Kaibel p.209.124). Perhaps related to
λέχος "rind, husk, scale" (cf. Lith. lapas "leaf"
etc.). For the ending -ανος cf. Ερανος etc./

λεττά  (From λεττός "peeled, husked, thin, delicate, weak",
cf. above.) Alc. 102 from Cramer i 60.24

λέσχη  ("public building or hall" used as a lounge or
meeting place at Sparta and other Doric cities.
From *λεχ-σχα, which is related to λέχωμα,
cf. Celt. lesc "lazy"). See Plut. Lyc. 16.1 p.25.13
2638, III 15.8 p.238.22; Athen. IV 138 e (Κρατίς
ἐν Πλούτων, Ι 63 Kock)

λευκό  (L) SEG 923.27. (M) IG 1390.24

λευκόν  (M) IG 1390.13&16. Alc. 96.2 from Athen. xiv
648 B

λευκῶς  (One of a large family of words from IE *leuk-/*louk-,
such as λεύκως, λύχνος, λούσον etc., cf. Lat. lux, Skt.
roca "brilliant", Myc. reuko?) See λευκά, -κόν, -κοῦ, -κούς
(L) SEG 924.10, but rejected in REG 79 1966 Bull. 196

λέχος

The meaning of this word is not certain. It was once thought to be a name, but is now more generally taken from λέξις, used of a woman in or just after child birth and coming from the same root as λόγος and λέξος. IG reads λέχος, Schwyzer 3 and others λέχοτ, although Schwyzer gives the alternative reading λέχοτ. The dat./locative λέχοτ seems to be the most likely of these.) A 85 (L) IG 713.1, 714.1, 1277 bœ -ο[τ] ι, SEG 917 (IG 1128) 4

λέωντι

(From λ ὤ, cf. ἐθέλωσι from ἐθέλω.) A 99 d i, 112 c Plut. Apophth. Lac. 234 D, II p.196.3

λεωσφότερον

(This occurs only here. λ. ἐκοιμήσαντο Τελεσμενόν is "made him one of their own people", from λεώς (as λαός) + σφότερος.) A 26 a II Hdt. IX 33

λῆς

(Indicative from λ ὤ, cf. ἐθέλει from ἐθέλω.)
A 25 b I iii, 112 c Ar. Lys. 1163

λῆδος

See λάδος

λήψεται

(Ἀλήψεται from λαμβάνω) (L) IG 20 A 5 (cf. λάμψεσθαι)

λῆν

(Infinit. of λ ὤ, but dubious, see Gomme p.137.)
A 11 a, 25 b VI ii, 109 a i, 112 e Thuc. V 77.4

λής

(From λ ὤ, cf. ἐθέλεις from ἐθέλω) A 112 e Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.34.1; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 B, II p.208.15; Ar. Lys. 95.1188

λήτη

(From λ ὤ, cf. ἐθέλητε from ἐθέλω.) A 112 e Ar. Lys. 1105

λύην

(An adverbial acc. as δῆν, πλῆν etc. Cf. Hesych.
λύ-κόνηρος: λυάν κονηρος.) (L) IG 1186.5

λύγη


λυγάντωρ.

Hesych. (Α 958) A 114 e εἶδος τεττύγος ("cicada").

Λάκων

Λ/νγάναρ H:Latte, comparing the form with σμάντωρ and x 3962 κράντωρ. (Λύγη gave λυγανών "cry with a loud voice", whence λυγάντηρ/-τωρ.) Also τεττύγος H:Phavorinus./

λύγη


λυγύρωτον

(Αλύγυρωτον "loud rattling") A 49 Alc. 141 from Et. Gen. B, p.206 Miller
λιγύκορτον cont. /Cod. has λιγύκροτον (in marg. λιγύκορτον). The conjecture is by Bergk./

λυγυροτος (λυγυροτος) A 74 c (L) IG 734.5

λυγυς (Et. unknown) See λύγα

λεθύναι (λεθύνη)* (M) IG 1429.6 λ[λεθύναι]

λεθύναν (λεθύνη)* (L) IG 4.14, 5.13, 26.13, 961.21, 962.34, 965.19, 966.25 λυ[θύνα[ν]], 1113.13, 1114.28, 1144.34, 1145.54-66, 1146.53, 1227.5, REG 89 1976 Bull. 269. (M) IG 1498.13, SEG 972.12, 974.35 λ[λεθύναν], SEG 23 207.40, 208.27

λεθύνας (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 1208.42 [λεθύνας]

λεθύνη (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 12

λεθύνην (L) SEG 468.23, 923.37

λεθύνοι (M) IG 1390.91

λεθύνος (Et. of λύθος is unknown.) See λεθύναι, -ώνας, -ώνας, -ώνας, -ώνας, -ώνας

λεθωλ (M) IG 1370.32

λεμνάται See Κυνόσουρα and Πιτάνη in WL

(Δλεμνομάχων)) Hesych. (λ 1040) κατάς οἱ χυκτεύοντες τόξω λύμας καλομένων
/Woodward, AO p. 290 (11), takes this as referring to the εὐθάλα γις or κυναέτας at the sanctuary of Orthia. /

λύνευν (M) IG 1390.17

λύνω (λύνου) A 74 a Alc. 19.3 from Athen. iii 111 A /στιλίνων codd. CE. λύνων is an old word, perhaps borrowed from the Mediterranean area, and is found with a long or short i, cf. Lat. Iīnum, Lith. Iīnaį. / Cf. foll.

λύνω (M) Alc. 110 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. ii 343, 33 Hilg. (Bk iii 1294). Cf. above

λικέτη (From λείκω) (L) IG 1222.11

λικοσα (λικοσά from λείκω) A 108 Alc. 55 from Strabo viii 3.8, ii 111 Kramer (similar in Eust. Il. 305.34)

λικότητα (From λείκω) (L) IG 1249.19

λικσάνει A 6 b, 60 Phot. Nab. I 390, Pors. 226.9, glosses as ἀγαθὲ ἢ φίλε. λικσάνει

λικσάνος Hesych. (λ 1121) A 6 b, 60 ἀγαθὸς. λικσάνει
/This Laconian word is unexplained. Be II 376.7 tries λυκσάς ἄνδρα, i.e. 'Ανάλυς "without pain", while Frisk suggests ἤνια "rein", but both are unlikely./ See also λικσάνεις, λικσάνεις
λόγωσμα (From *λογ-ω-μα-, cf. λατανύς, λαθή etc. Its origin is obscure, but cf. Lat. litére "make acceptable sacrifices"). A 60 Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 22 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta

Λιται Steph. Byz. 418.15 τόλμως λακωνικής. τὸ ἐθνικὸν Λιται. Αποκλίνουσας ἐβδόμως. οἱ πολεμικοί λιτανεύς /For variations in codd. see Meineke./

λιτουργήσαν (λειτουργήσαν from λειτουργέω) A 13 a, 22 a (L) IG 583.8, 594.5 λιτουργ[η][θ][α][σα][υ]

λιτουργεύαν (λειτουργεύον) A 13 a, 22 a (L) IG 497.6 -γ[ζυν]

λύφανον (λεύφανον) A 13 a (L) IG 729.3

λογελέον ("speaking place") (M) SEG 23 207.35

λογισμὸς (L) SEG 838.4

λογισταῖς (L) SEG 13 261.11 [λογισταί]

λογιστεύοντος (From λογιστεύω "be an administrator, curator of"). (L) IG 524.2

λογιστῆς (Cf. above) See λογισταῖς, λογιστοῦ

λογιστικά (λογιστική)* (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 438.689

λογιστοῦ (L) SEG 464.10 -γ[ζ]τ-, 465.5 -στ[οῦ]. (M) IG 1398.16, 1412.7

λογογραφῶν (From λογογραφέω, here = "keep accounts"). (L) SEG 923.14 (Gythium I AD)

λόγος (L) IG 563.5

λόγον (L) IG 26.15, SEG 923.13. (M) IG 1428.14 -γο[ν]

].ογο[. (From λόγος?) Alc. 4 fr. 4.2 from P.Oxy. 2388

λόγος (Cf. λέγω "gather", so "enumerate, tell, say", hence λόγος "word".) (M) IG p. XVII 71. See also λόγος, λόγον, ].ογο[., λόγος, λόγω, λόγω

λόγου (L) SEG 86 1973 Bull. 196.12

λογούριον Hesych. (λ 1206) A 19 d ὃκλος ("crystalline stone, glass"). Admones
/Suspect because it is positioned between λόγος and λογούριον, just as 1212 λογούριον-ὁκλος is between λογιστής and λογοτυπόσαντες. So Latte takes the correct version as 1339 λογούριον (λογούριον H:Salmasius)· τὸ ἡλεκτρον. It was λυμὸριον according to the ancients i.e. the coagulated urine of the lynx./
λόγω (λόγου) A 74 a Ar. Lys. 1005

λόγων (L) IG 1224.1

λοικά (Neut. pl.) (L) IG 607.13, 935.14, 961.15, 962.28, 965.11, 976.3, 1110.7 x[α], 1111.30, 1113.7, 1146.18, 1208.7, 1226.15, 1336.15. (M) IG 1390.12&96 [λοι]κα &98, 1429.21 [λ]οι-, 1432.33, SEG 974.17

λοικάν (λοικήν) (L) IG 1114.16. (H) II 21

λοικάς (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 932.17 [λ]οι-

λοικος (L) SEG 468.25 [λ]οικ[ος]

λοικος (L) IG 965.12, 1111.31, 1113.8, SEG 949.4. (M) IG 1432.16

λοικόν (L) IG 1186.21. (H) IG 1390.51&59, 1433.28&34

λοικός See λοικά, -κῶν, -κός, -κοῦς, -κοῆς, -κών, -κοῦ, -κους, -κών, -κός

λοικοῦ (L) IG 16.1, SEG 851.2 [λοι]κ-

λοικοὺς (L) IG 662.5

λοικῶν (L) IG 660.6 [λοι]κω-, (M) IG 1390.27, SEG 23 201.12, p. XI 124

λοικός (λοικούς) A 74 b (H) I 169

λουκένους (From λοίκος) (H) IG 1390.107

λοικηροῦν (T) REG 76 1963 Bull. 315. See also λωτήρουν

λοικτρόν (Cf. Hom. λοικτρόν) A 11 a 28 b I See λοικτροῦ, λωτήρον and also Plut. Lyc. 16.12 p. 27.5

λοικτρόν A 28 b I (H) IG 1390.106

λοικτροφόρους A 28 b I (L) IG 18 A 11 [λοι]κ-

λού (The present is from *λού, cf. Lat. lavō, and the aorist from λο(f)έσαν, cf. xorėσαι, stορέσαι etc.) See λουκένους

λόφων (From λόφος) Alc. 92(c) from Athen. i 31 C

λοχαγός (leader of λόχας, cf. Lat. lavō, and the aorist from λο(f)έσαν, cf. xorėσαι, stορέσαι etc.) See λουκένους

λοχαγός ("leader of λόχας" - the form with ā was retained by Attic writers.)* (L) IG 37.3&9, 44.8 -ο[γ]δ[ε]. See also Xen. RL xi 4, xiii 4; Xen. Hell. III. 1.26, 2.16, IV 1.26, 2.5, VI 2.18&19

λοχεύσατο (έλοχεύσατο from λοχεύω) A 98 a (L) IG 733.2

λοχηγέω (Ion. form with -η-, contrast λοχαγός) See Hdt. IX 53.2
λόχυς

("of childbirth". This comes from the same family as λέχος/λόχος etc., here with Ionic η after ω."
(L) IG 960.10

λόχος

Hesych. (λ 1317) ...Λακεδαίμονών φησιν Ἀριστοφάνης
(Lys. 453) τέταρτας. εἶνε τάρ εὐσω, ὡς φησιν
Αριστοτέλης (Fr. 541 Rose 3)
/Similar in Phot. Nab. 395, Pors. 232.18. Cf. foll./

λόχος

(From IE *leug-, which is the same family as λέχος, λέχεςμα etc., cf. Goth. ligan "be lying down" etc.
λόχος was originally "lying in wait, ambush" and so "any body of troops". Hesychius defines λόχος (λ 1318)
as ἐνέδρα. στρατηγικὸν τάγμα, τάξις, φάλαγξ ἀπὸ τοῦ
λόχου- οἱ γὰρ ἐνδρεύοντες καταπλήσουσιν ἑαυτούς ὡς
ἐξί λέχους. For some definitions of λόχος in relation
to Laconia, including different versions of their
names, see ωβά, p.637 in WL.)
(L) IG 1 A 2 gives λ[θ]χο[ς], but Meiggs-Lewis does
not accept any of this word except λο[...]
In literature see e.g. Hdt. IX 57.182; Xen. Hell. I
2.2, IV 2.5, VII 1.30, 4.20, 5.10; Thuc. I 20.3, IV
8.9, V 67.1, 68.3 (bis), 71.3, 72.1; Suid. Adler II
16817.

λυγράν

(λυγράς is from IE *leugos, cf. Lat. iūgeō.)
(L) IG 1222.6

Λυκεύου (From the name of a month at Epidaurus Limera, cf.
Λύκευος at Lamia (Thess.)) (L) IG 932.12, cf. foll.

λύκης

(λύκης) A 13 b, 114 a EM 32.6 s.v. Λύκηςς. See
also above and foll.
There is an 'Ἄξιλλον ὁ Λύκηςς in Alc. 50(a) from
Hephaest. Ench. XIV 6, p.46 Consbr. (see Wide p.
93.283). Also IG 657 has Λύκηςς, which Kolbe took
as games held at Mt. Lycaeus in Arcadia, and which
Wide, p.73, suggests referred to either Apollo or
Zeus Λύκηςς.

Λυκή

('Ἄξιλλονς Λ.) A 13 b, 74 a, 114 a Alc. 49 from Ap.
Dysc. Adv. 563, i 153 Schm. (= Bk ii 563). Cf. above

Hesych. (λ 1377) τόν ἄριστον λ', αὐτὸ τὸ ὅδωρ
χοιρότους εἰς τὸ Λύκηςς + λακεδαίμων.
/Latte wants 'Αργείων. (Schmidt reads 'Αθηναίων)/

Λυκούργεα

A 28 b I (L) IG 500.2 [Λυκούργεα]a probably,
543.12 Λυ[κ]ούρ-

Λυκούργεως

A 28 b I (L) IG 456.5, 527.7

Λυκούργεως

("of Lycurgus". Possibly a deriv. of λυξ- (from
IE *luk-", cf. Lat. lupus) + (F)έργω, so "repelling
wolves"."
A 28 b I See Λυκούργεσσα,
-γεώς, -γεών, -γνο, and see also Plut. Lys. 1.2-3,
p.94.4, 17.6, p.112.26
AUXOUPYCt: Wv A 28 b IW IG 554.14, 560.4

AuxodpyLa (Auxodpycta) A 13 a, 28 b I (L) IG 544.17


Auxofάνους A 19 b Plut. Apophth. Lac. 237 b, p. 205.16

Auxoφόνας A 19 b Plut. Lyc. 16.14, III.2 p. 27.11 (as cod. L. Other codd. have Auxφφονας, luchφφανους, so this may be a textual corruption.)

(Explanatory) See Auxoφφανον, Luxφφανος, luchφφανος

(From lυμαφφοματ, which has the same root as λυμα, Lat. pollu (por-luo) etc.) A 53 b (M) IG 1390.26

(From lυκερ (et. unknown)) (L) IG 1186.5

Λύκην (L) IG 733.8

Λυδον (L) IG 82 a Alc. 82 from Athen. ix 373 E /This is suspect. Jacobs conjectures δύσαι and Bergk, 24, from Schneidevin, δύςαν/δύσαν.

Athen. ii 55 E has Πολέμων δὲ φησι (fr. 91 Pr.) τοὺς Λακεδαμονίους τοὺς Θερμούς ("lupines") λ. καλείν. /This is unexplained. It apparently means "loose booty"./

(From lυσιμελής "limb relaxing".) Alc. 3.61 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

(With assimilation of τ before υ.) (L) IG 1146.8

(= λυσανί (from λυσάνως.) A 6 b Ar. Lys. 1171

(= λυσαί (from λυσάνως) from IE *leuk-, cf. Pruss. louxnos, Lat. luna (*loucsn3) etc.) Ar. Lys. 1003

(From lυσαίoμε ("pay" and solutus) See Λυδον

(= θέλω/θέλω. This is a West Greek word of obscure development. Long diphthongal forms, such as the Lex. Cort. λέχον, λέσων and Cretan λείων, suggest an IE root *lei-, with a possible connection with λαοῦς "bold, impudent" and λαπανομ "long for". But other forms, including the Laconian ones, suggest an original *le-yo, possibly from *wele- < *wle2, which could relate it to (P)έλεωμα "wish, long for", Lat. velle etc.) A 112 e Ar. Lys. 981. See also λέωντι, λήν, λής, λής, λής, λήπα, λήμι

(From λυέων, with root as in λω?) (M) IG p. XI 121
λάμες (From λῦ, cf. έθέλους from έθέλω.) A 99 c, 112 e Ar. Lys. 1162

λωτήρον (λουτήρον "a cup or washing tub", here designates a family group.) A 28 b I (H) I 184

λωτρόν Hesych. (λ 1529) A 28 b I δειλυνῦν ("in the late afternoon") δείλημα. Λάκωνες /δείλημα H:Musurus. This is Doric for λωτρόν, as above./
μαστρόν

Hesych. (μ 2) μωρόν. Ἁδηνας
/Unexplained. Schmidt compares to μ 419 ματρόν.
... η μωρόν and 409 ματρός. Latte tries
μαστρόν "gradatione ad μωρός"./

μάγαδνεν

(μάγαδες is a Lydian flute, and the word originated in
Lydia.) Alc. 101 from Athen. XIV 637 A

μάγειρος

(Cf. Dor. μάγειρος, but it is not certain which was
the original. Suggested links with μάχαιρα or μάσω
have not been proved.) (L) IG 96.11 μαγειρος (as
in BSA 43 p.231, although IG gives Μα(ρος)), IG
149.8, 151.8 (see SEG 598) μαγειρος-, 153.29, 208.9,
210.59, 211.54, SEG 633 (IG 174) 15 μαγειρος-
also μάγειρος

μάγωρος

(μάγωρος) (L) IG 97.26 μαγειρος, 141.7 μ(ρος),
209.33, 212.65

μάτος

(Probably from IE *mad-yos, so related to ματάω.)
See ματάων

μάθες

(From μαθήσω) (L) IG 1186.21. (M) SEG 966 II 4

μαθήσως

(μαθήσως) A 80 a Alc. 125 from Schol. Pind. Isthm.
i 56, iii 205 Dr.
/μαθήσω' cod. D/

μαύσομαι

(IE *μαύσαμαι gave μαν-μέ-ματι, cf. Skt. mányate.)
See μάνευν

μαυρίκη

A 24 b III, 53 b, 109 a i See Elesych. μ 94 Μαύρα-
κών το αστρον, η ακμαίοτατον καθοε. ου δε την
σελήνην. ου δε Προύτου ἄγατερα, Αθέας ἀέτλεος
εύηναι. Ταῦταν δε μαυρίκη (μαυρίκη cod.) το
χαῖρες έχειν (Kaibel p.209.125)
/Ταῦτα ... έχειν is after σελήνην in cod. H, transposed
by Schmidt. Cf. μαυραρω, a reduplicated present from
*μαρ-μαρ-γε/. Without reduplication this same μαρ-
was the root of Μαύρα "Dog Star", the cause of maladies.
Cf. also μ 282 μαύρεν- δχλεοδαι- πυρετετεν./

μάκαρ

(An isolated adj. in -αρ, perhaps an old neuter
form. Et. uncertain.) See μάκαρ, μακάρων
μάχαρις

(μάχαρις. This form is found only in Alc., but Page, Parth. p.127, compares it with Cretan μάχαρος (SGDI V 4998.11 gives μαχαρός), Rhodian χέρας (Timocreon 9) and δάχαρις (Herod. I 246.7)) A 57 b Alc. 15 from Hephæast. Ench. i 3, p.2 Consbr. (Similar in Schol. Dion. Thrac. p.346.20 Hilg.)

μακάρων

(L) IG 730.4

μακέλλου

(From μακέλλος "market", cf. Lat. macellum. It is probably a Semitic word, possibly related to Hebr. mikla "enclosure", or Chantraine quotes mkr "to trade".)

(L) IG 149.7, 150.4 [μακάρων)

μάχαρος

(H) I 17,21,27,32,139,140, II 31,38,51,57, 63,73,81,88,93,100. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.9

μάχρων

(From μαχρός) (L) IG 222.4 μαχρόν

μαχρός

(From IE *mæk + -ro- suffix, cf. *māk-, giving μαχρός.) See μαχρόν, μαχρῶ.

μάχρος

(μάχρος) A 68 (M) IG 1390.107

μαχτρα

(From μαχτρά) (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 435.9

μακανών


μαλή

(μαλή) Ar. Lys. 155

Μαλέα

Hesych. (μ 183) ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς Δακυνηῆς /Μαλέα H: Bodleianus auct. T II 11 Proil. XLVIII, cf. x 4442 Kúθηρα...τινές δὲ νησον πρὸ Μαλέου. Μάλεον δὲ ἀκρωτηρίου τῆς Δακυνηῆς /

μαλακός

(Possibly from IE *meldh-, cf. Skt. márdhati etc. Presumably it is related to μαλακός.) See μάλακαδ

μάλιστ' (μάλιστα) Alc. 1.95; Alc. 11 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 35.15 -ε[σ]τ'
μάλιστα
(L) IG 555 a 4&b 5, 1503.2. (M) IG p. XI 135 -λ[ίστα].
Alc. 1.87; Alc. 3.9 [μα]λεία from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 1;
Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 22 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii
Fragmenta (col. ii). See also μάλιστα'

μᾶλλον
(From *μαλλον, cf. Lat. melius, with a (the reduced grade
as in μάλλο) lengthened by analogy.) A 53 c (L) IG 1524.22

μαλσάκα
(μαλσάκα) A 42 Alc. 4 fr. 1.5 from P.Oxy. 2388

μάν
(μήν) (M) IG 1390.27. Ar. Lys. 144,170,183,206;
(T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. 434.12&14, 435.2&5

μανθάνω
(From IE *μηδήν-, with the zero grade of vowel. The
present has a nasal infix.) See μάθε

μάνυν
(μήνυν) (L) IG 919.4

μάντες
(L) IG 177.4 [μή]-

μάντες
(μάντες) A 80 a (T) Philol. fr. 14

Μαντίνεων
Phot. Pors. 246.24 (not in Naber) εἰς τέντε κώμας τὴν
Μαντίνεων δωδεκάεις πόλιν οἱ Λακεδαιμόνιοι- καὶ
ἐκλήθη τοῦτο Μαντίνεων δωδεκάεις. A 25 c VIII

μάντις
Root as μαίνουσα, but -τις is a very unusual
masculine suffix. (L) IG 60.1, 141.5 μδυ(τις),
209.13, 210.42, 211.47, 212.53, 259.6. (M) IG
1390.115. See also μάντες, μάντινες

μάντων
See μάντες

μαρα fullfiled
See ἐμαράντα (μαρακέντα)

μαρακέντα
(From μαρα fullfiled) (L) IG 1524.35

μάργος
("lustful", et. unexplained) Alc. 58 from Hephaest.
Ench. xiii 6, p.42 Consbr. (similar in Apostol. Cent.
iv 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.)

μάρμαρος
(The Greeks themselves linked this with μαρμάρω, so
"rock which sparkles". Modern etymologists have tried
other explanations, relating it to μάρμαρα etc., but
none is very convincing.) See μαρμάρος, -μάρον

μαρμάρος
(L) SEG 924.10, but rejected in REG 79 1966 Bull. 196

μαρμάρως
Alc. 1.31

μαρτύρεται
(From μαρτύρομαι) Alc. 1.42

μαρτύρομαι
(μαρτυρις may be related to μέρμυνα and Skt. smára
t "remember"). See ἐμαρτυρηθή, μαρτύρεται

μασδόν
(μάσδων from μάζις) A 62 b Alc. 50(b) from Hephaest.
Ench. XIV 6, p.46 Consbr.
/cod. ἀπομάσδων, emended by Pearson to ἀπὸ μασδόν/
μάστακας  
(From μάστακας "mouth, jaws". Frisk takes μαστ- from μαστ-τι (as μαστόματι from *μαστόγλωτταi), although the τ is not fully explained. For the -α form cf. πόρτας & μύλας.) Alc. 97 from Schol. Hom. Od. 23.76, ii 717 Di.

μαστιγούντω  
(μαστιγούντως 3rd pl. imperat. from μαστιγώσω.)  
A 101 a (M) IG 1390.40843366

μαστιγούσθω  
(From μαστιγῶσθαι) A 11 c (M) IG 1390.7679

μαστιγούσω  
( " " ) A 11 c (M) IG 1390.102105110

μαστιγοφόρος  
Xen. RL II 2 has ἐδώκε (Λυκούργος) δ' αὐτῷ (the παιδονόμος) καὶ τῶν ἡμῶν μαστιγοφόρους, διόμηκς τιμωροῦν δι'ε (some codd. have ὄτε, δι'ε) δεόν.

μαστιγῶ  
(Verb from μάστιγα, which has the same root as μαστόματι (*μασσ-γο-ματί), with -τι, the suffix of the instrument.) See μαστιγούντω, -γούσθω, -γούσω

μαστρεύα  
(= εδώνα "setting straight, correction". From μαστήρ, with the root μάσ- (as μαστόματι *μασ-γο-ματι) + the agent suffix -τερ.) See μαστρεύας, -ευάν

μαστρεύας  
(M) IG 1433.15

μαστρεύαν  
(μαστρεύαν) (M) IG 1433.16

μασχάλαν  
(μασχάλαν from μασχάλη (et. unknown, but form is as ἀγκάλη etc.), "armpit, hole in corner", and in Heracl. "patch" (of papyrus)) (H) I 92

ματαν  
(ματήνα) Alc. 1.86

ματέρα  
(ματέρα) (M) SEG 23 207.27

ματήν  
See ματάν

ματηρ  
(ματηρ) (L) SEG 26 456.9. Plut. Apophth. Lac. 241 D 11 p. 221.4

ματρί  
(ματρί) (L) IG 1128.3

ματροπόλεως  
(ματροπόλεως) A 25 c II i (M) IG 1381.6

ματρός  
(ματρός) (L) IG 458.2 μα[τ]ρ[ά]ς, 654.9, SEG 26 456.12

μαχαιρίσωνας  
Plut. Ages. 35.1 p. 239.21 has Λακεδαιμόνιοι ὃκεν ταύτας ἄριστος τῷ Ἀντικράτοις καλοῦσιν, ὡς μαχαιρίσων πατέραν.  
/μαχαιρίσω must be a deriv. in -γα, cf. χυμάρα etc., but the root is not explained — see Chantraine and Frisk. See also P. Cartledge, JHS 97 1977 p.15./

μάχαυ  
(μαχήνα) Plut. Ages. 11.9, III.2 p.207.19
μαχομαι

See μαχόμενον, μαχοντα

μαχόμενον

(From μαχομαι) (M) SEG 23 206.11-12

μαχοντα

("thoughtlessly, rashly, at random", cf. μαψ.) Alc. 3.63 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

μαψ

See μψ

μαψλδώσ

με

A 89 ii (L) IG 21 col. II 8, (231 is in Argive), 256.1 (NB. not elided), 733.285&11, 1249.15&22, 1565.1 (Delphi). (M) IG 1368.4&5, 1399.1, SEG 966 II 4, SEG 23 220 b i. Alc. 1.77; Alc. 3.1 from P.Oxy. 2387: Alc. 59(a) 1 from Athen. xiii 6000 F. +Alc. 69 from Et. Gen. B p.212 Miller. See also μ'

μέ

(μή) A 4 a (L) IG V ii 159 (Tegea) A 5 & B 486&789 (as in Buck 70), SEG 475 add. a (IG 722) 283

μέγα

(L) IG 540.6, 1235.2. (M) IG 1399.13, SEG 966 I 2. Alc. 123 from Schol. BT Hom. II. 22.305, iv 295 Di., vi 392 Maass

μωμεγας...

(From μέγας?) Alc. 3 fr. 27.2 from P.Oxy. 2387

μεγάλα

(M) IG 1432.30&44

μεγάλαυ

(μεγάλη) (L) SEG 470.11 -λα[ι]. (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 434.10

μεγάλαις

(L) IG 1144.21, 1146.41 μ[ε]γ[α]λε[κ]ον

μεγάλαν

(μεγάλη) (L) IG 1144.6

μεγάλας

(Acc. pl.) (L) IG 6.3, 1226.3, 1312.5, SEG 471 (IG 12) 11

μεγάλην

(L) IG 65.22

μεγάλης

(L) IG 1186.22

μεγάλους

(M) IG 1390.34&68

μεγαλομεράς

("magnificently") (M) SEG 23 208.10

μεγαλοπρεπεως

(L) IG 535.9

μεγαλοπρεπος

(L) IG 555 a 6 & b 7, SEG add. 812 (IG 584) 7 -π[ως], SEG add. 812 a 8 [μεγαλοπρεπε]πως

μεγαλόθενες


μεγαλοφροσύνην

(L) SEG 807.8
μεγαλοφυχία

See μεγαλοφυχία, -χίαν, -χίας

(L) IG 547.4

μεγαλοφυχίαι

(L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 2

μεγαλοφυχίας

(L) IG 469.9, 480.8, 507.5, 971.11, SEG 803.13

ψ[υχίας]

μεγαλοφύχας

(L) IG 506.3, 551.5, 557.7, 583.7. (M) IG 1459.1-2, SEG 23 208.10

μεγάλων

(L) IG 32 B 9, 550.4, 559.10&12, 603.5, 663.5, 664.1

[μεγάλας]

(M) IG 1390.91, 1432.30, SEG 984.5

μεγάλως

(μεγάλους) A 74b (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 433.10

μέγαν

Alc. 1.9; Alc. 56 386 from Athen. xi 499 A

μέγας

(From IE *megā, cf. Arm. mec, Skt. mdha. All but the masc. and neut. sing. nom. and acc. have the root extended in -λο, -λα.) See μέγακα, μεγάλα, μεγάλων, -δάς, -δάν, -δάς, -δάν, -δάν, -δάν, -δάν, -δάν, -δάν, μέγας

μεγασθένης

(= μεγασθένης) Alc. 87(c) from Ap. Dysc. Synt. δ 61, p. 484 Uhlig (καμεγασθένης cod.)

μεγέθει


μεγέθες


μέγιστα

(L) IG 7.8, 961.19, 964.5 [μεγ]αγ-, 965.15

μεγίσταις

(L) IG 37.14 -ο[ν]ς

μεγίσταιν

(μεγίστην) (L) IG 931.16 [μεγίστην]αν, 1145.13&34 [μεγίστην]αν. (M) SEG 23 206.5

μεγίσταις

(Probably μεγίστης) (L) IG 952.8

μέγιστον

(L) IG 37.7, 1238.12 με[γιστο]ς-, 1239.6, 1240.5&6&7&7 με[γιστο]ς. (M) IG 1450.7, 965.5 -σ[τον]

μέγιστος

(L) IG 691.2. (M) IG 1361.14 -σ[τος]. See also μέγιστα, -τας, -ταν, -τας, -τον, -τον, -ταν, -ταν

μεγίστου

(L) IG 453.1 [μεγίστος]-, 486.6 [μεγ]αγ-, 1147.10, SEG 23 199.8. (M) IG 1420.3

μεγίστων

(M) IG 1370.15

μεγίστων

(L) IG 667.1, 1237.8

μεδέ

(μεδέ) A 4a (L) SEG add. 475 a (IG 722) 1, SEG 26 461.10
μέδες (μηδέςς) A 4 a (L) SEG 13 266.1
μέδενα (μηδένα) A 4 a (L) IG 1155.1
μέδενων (μηδεμων) A 4 a, 48 b (L) SEG 26 461.12
μέδμυνος (From IE *med- "measure", cf. μόδος, Lat. modius etc.) (L) SEG 492.7. See also μεδύμνος, μεδύμων
μεδύμνος (μεδύμνοςς) A 9, 74 b (L) IG 1 A 20 (and understood in 12813821)
μεδύμων (H) I 51, 52, 180, 182, 183, 185, II 36, 41, 50, 57, 63, 71, 79, 86, 92, 99, 106, 111
μέζων (μεζων) A 62 a, 87 a EM note 1661 A, referring to μεζων from μέγας, has μεγάτερος, μεγάν .... μέγαν .... Ἡ δὲ τῶν Ταραντίλων διάλεξις τὰ δύο σο εἰς ζ τρέτευ, καὶ γύνεια μέζων κτλ. (similar in Cramer i 274.22 (Epimer.).). See also Kaibel p. 209, 126 /μέζων is, of course, also Ion. and Arcadian./
μεθ' (μεθ) A 69 a II (L) IG 5.12, SEG 466.9
Μεθώη Steph. Byz. 440.17 and 441.1 πόλες θράκης .... καὶ τῆς Λακωνίας, ἢς τὸ οἱνοκύρον Μεθώνεις ὡς Κόρωνατης. (See Meineke for v.1.)
μεγύνυμι/μεγύνυμι (From the double root μεγύ-/μυγ-. This voiced guttural form is unique to Greek, cf. Lith. misras, Skt. mśrā- etc. from *meik-. ) See μ[μ]γετακ[., , μεμεγύμενης
μεγύονας A 62 a, 87 a (L) IG 21 col. I 5
μεγὺς A 62 a, 87 a (M) IG 1390.35
μεγύων (From *μεγυων. The εις is probably due to analogy with e.g. μεγυων, see Buck Comp. p. 214.293 a.) A 62 a See μεγυως, μεγύονας, μεγῦς, μεγόων
μεγυροῦ (μεγυρος) A 7 (M) IG 1370.20
μεγυος (H) I 114, 115, 125, 140. Alc. 4 fr. 6.11 from P.Oxy. 2388 (cod. has μεγυον [. Page wants to emend to μῆνον.) Alc. 100 from Athen. iii 81 F (Bergk wanted μῆνον here.)
μεγύος (H) I 111
μεγὐ (Acc. sing. - from -ο(ο)α) A 28 a I (H) I 174
μεγὐ (From IE root *mei-? cf. Skt. miyate "diminish" and Myc. mewijo?) See μεγου, μεγύος, μεγὐ
μέλαινα (From μέλας) A 32, 53 b Alc. 89.3 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κυῳδαλον, p. 488 de Villoison
μελαιώνας (μελαιώνας) * A 32, 53 b Alc. 90.2 from Schol. Soph. O.C. 1248, p.53 de Marco

μέλας (From *μελάν-ς with μέλανα forms from *μελάν-μα.) See μέλανα, μελάνας

μελευρην (= μελευρην in WL) A 67 a ii See Appendix 2, p.648

μέλη A 25 a III, 78 (L) IG 734.5

μέλημα ("beloved object, care, duty", cf. μέλω.) Alc. 3.74 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

μελωγάρυξ (μελωγάρυξ "sweet voiced")* Alc. 26.1 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xxiii (27), p.8 Keller

μελωδομέναι (μελωδομέναι from μελώτω, cf. μέλος.) A 62 b, 109 c i Alc. 35 from EM 486.38 (μελωδομέναι in codd. DP, μη λεωδόμεναi in cod. M) Similar in An. Par. iv 63.16 (μελωδομέναι)

μελόσχον (Dimin. of μέλος) A 115 Alc. 36 from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 118 c, i 93 Sch. /Page would have expected μελόσχον, but cf. foll. /

+μελοσχόνα A 115 Alc. 113 from Et. Gen. B, p.291 Miller /This whole phrase is doubtful +μ. τόν ἀνόρη+, but cf. above. /

μελοσάν (μελοσᾶν. This probably derived from *μελιτα, from μέλ, the old word for "honey", cf. Goth. miliþ etc.) A 60, 72 a Alc. 89.4 from Apollon. Soph. Lex. s.v. κνωδαλον, p.488 ff. de Villelison (cod. has μελοσῶν)

μελευρενας Plut. Lyc. 17.3 p.27.25

μελευρην (From μέλω + εύρην, cf. Hesych. μ 753, μελευρην (cod. μελλευρην). μελευρηθος, and Plut. Lyc. 17.3, p. 27.25, and cf. also Diller, Am. J. Phil. 62 1941 p.499/501.) See μελευρην, μελευρενας and cf. also εύρην and μελευρενειας

μελευρονειας (μελευρονειάς) A 6 c (L) IG 296.10

μέλλοντι (μέλλοντι from μέλλω) A 99 d (T) Philol. fr. 6

μέλλοντος (From μέλλω) (L) IG 822.3

μέλλόντων (" " ) (L) IG 1208.22

μελούσας (" " ) (M) SEG 974.11 -οί[σας]

μέλω (Et. uncertain, see Frisk for suggestions. I like Szemerényi's (Am. J. Phil. 72 1951 346 f.) "I am going to", related to μολευν.) See μέλλοντε, μέλλοντος, μελλόντων, μελούσας

μέλου (From μέλω) Alc. 37(a) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 96 Schm.
μέλος (μέλος from μέλω) A 99 d i Ar. Lys. 1306

μέλος

Apc 3.5 from P. Oxy. 2387 fr. 1; Alc. 14(a) 2 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.21 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W); Alc. 37(b) from Ap. Dysc. Pron. 123 b, i 97 Schm.; Alc. 39.1 from Athen. ix 390 A; Alc. 126 from Strabo xii 8.21, ii 586 Kramer. See also μέλη

μέλω

See μέλος, μέλον

μέμανεν

(μέμηνε from μαμόναμα) A 71 b Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. i 123.7 Hilg. (= Bk iii 1182. Cf. also Hdn. I 525.30, II 7.28, 617.23, 768.34 L. Also similar in Et. Gen. p. 92 Miller (codd. μεμηνη) and Draco Strat. p. 12 Herm.)

μεμελημένης

(From μελημελημενη μουμημημη) A 7 note (L) SEG 466.6

μεμιδωθημένων

(From μισθώσω) (H) I 116

μεμιδωθημένων

( " " ) (H) I 85, II 67

μεμιδωθημένων

( " " ) (H) I 108, 129

μεμιδωθημένων (μεμιδωθημένων from μισθώσω) A 74 b (H) I 153

μεμιδωθητημαται (μεμιδωθητημαται fut. perf. mid. subj. from μισθώσω, a rare form, see Buck p. 118.146.5.) A 102 j, 105 b (H) I 106

μεμιδωτηται (From μισθώσω) (H) I 137

μέμυνημαλ (From μιμυνήσκω) (L) IG 21 col. I 5

μέν (Probably originated in weak μήν.) A 95 II d (L) IG 16.567, 21 col. II 5, 291.5, 547.5, 607.3, 726.367, 730.10, 733.2, 960.3, 1111.10, 1176.3, 1187.4, 1208.2 [μ]έν 3283831&44, 1524.7&13&39, 1564 a 1 (Olympia), IG V ii 159 B 2 (Tegea) (Buck 70), SEG 467.5 ?μεν, 492.3, 652.2, 679.2 μ[έν], 922.16, 923.7&19, 948 (IG 1331) 9&14, SEG 26 456.9. (M) IG 1390.5&13&14&17&18&20&33&76&879619&92&102&105&110, 1432.24&31, SEG 23 203.4, 205.5, 206.7&15. (H) I 15.18, 23.28, 34, 39.41, 42.44, 53.54, 61.63, 66, 69.73, 77.81, 88, 113, 114, 122, 139, 139, 140, 143, 168, 180. II 26, 33, 39, 48, 59, 67, 73, 93. Alc. 1.50&57&85&87&89 from Alc. 4 fr. 3.3 from P.Oxy. 2388 ροσμένω, also in Alc. 19.1, 20.4, 46, 58.1, +79.2, 87(e), 110, 119 (see Page for sources of these)

μαρμένευς

(From μένω or παρμένω?) Alc. 1.80

μένευς

(From μένω) (L) IG 18 B 12
μενή (From μένος) A 25 a III, 78 (L) IG 1224.2

μένος (Root as in μέμονα) (L) IG 455.14, see also μένη

μέντοι (Originally μέν + τοῦ "tibi".) (L) SEG 922.20

μένω (Probably from IE *mē, cf. Lat. manère etc.) See ἰαρμένετι; μένειν

μέρει (From μέρος) (M) SEG 23 220 b 8

μέρεια (= μερός in Herac.) See μερείας, -είας

μερείας (Dative) (H) I 18,22,28,33,41,44

μερείάς (H) I 85

μέρεσι A 61 a (L) IG 1144.15 -εσ[τ]

μέρη A 25 a III, 78 (M) IG 1390.88

μερύδα (L) IG 26.10, 363.4. (H) I 15,20,25,30,148, II 42

μερύδας (H) I 14

μερύδας (H) I 173, II 53 -δας, 60,68,76,83,90,96,102,108

μερύδος (H) II 29,59,65

μερύδων (L) IG 363.7 [μερύ]δω-

μερύς See ἐμέριζον, μερόθετι

μεριμνήσωσι (From μεριμνώ "care for, be anxious about", with root as μερ-ο-μνα, cf. Skt. smārati "think of, remember" etc.) (L) IG 1208 (SEG 13 258) 24 [μερ[(τ)]μνήσωσι

μερύς (H) II 50,55,57,61,63,70,76,78,80,85,87,91,93,97, 99,104,106,110. See also μερύδα, -δας, -δας, -δως, -δων, and cf. also μερεία forms

μερισθετι (μερισθετι subj. from μερύζω) A 106 c iv (M) IG 1390.104

μερόπων (From μέροφ -ος "endowed with speech", a poetic word whose et. is uncertain. It was the name given to various groups of people, e.g. the allies of the Trojans in Il. 2.831.) (L) SEG 683.19-20
μέρος  
(From IE *θυροος μεροματι, μερος etc.)  (L) IG 21 col. I 4, 1208.31, 1524.32.  (M) IG 1390.688. See also μερα, μεροι, μερη, μερους

μέρους  
(L) IG 20 A 5

μέροφ  
See μερόφων

μέσα  
A60  EM 575.10 s.v. Μέσαε. Τα αλδοτα, στι μέσα είσαι της ουράς, μέσα καιν ουρα. Συκελλο δε και ταραντίνον μέσα αυτά άποκαλουμ
do has Ταρ. μέσαε, see EM notes./

μέσαν  
(mέσαν)* A 60 (M) SEG 23 207.11

μέσδων  
(μέσεων) A 62 b, 87 a  Plut. Lyc. 19.11, p.31.6 /Other readings are μεσδω, μεσδω, μεστων, see Ziegler in Teub./

Μέση  
See Μεσσηνη

μεσμπρώιαν  
(Compound of μέσος + ἡμέρα) A 60 (M) IG 1431.7 -μ[θ]ρ-

Μεσοδα  
See Μεσοδα

μεσόδμα  
Hesych. (μ 915) A 34.32, 60, 114 d γυνη [νδε Λάκωνες] /γυνη H:Vallicell. E 11 Proll. XLVI, who also gives the addition. This is a variant reading of the foll. μεσσάμα has the same form as *έκατον-βρ-, and -βρ- comes from the same root as δόμος, δέμω. Note also that μ 917 (μεσόδμα γυνη) is a corrupt version of this./

μεσοδόμα  
Hesych. (μ 947) A 34.32, 60, 114 d γυνη, Λάκωνες /The order in the list suggests -εσσο-. Cf. above./

μέσος  
(IE *medhyos gave *μεθος, cf. Lat. medius, Skt. madhyas etc.) A 60 See μέσα, μέσαν, μέσων, μέσων and compounds.

Μεσαπέαι  
Steph. Byz. 447.7 A 25 a V χωρίν Λακωνικης. το ἐνυκλον Μεσαπεας- σωτω γαρ Ζευς ἐκετ τριματα. θεσαματων πεντηκοστων ἐβδομων (J II B 115.245) /Meineke gives Μεσαπα (R), Μεσάπη (V) and also Μεσαπεας (R), Μεσαπεα.. (V), but Paus. III 20.3 has Μεσαπεας./

Μέσην  
Hesych. (μ 943) τόλς Λακωνικης /Homer B 582/

Μεσσηνή  
Hesych. (μ 944) Ἡ Αρήνη /άρην H:Masarus. Ἡ Αρηνή is a city of Messene (Homer B 591), so probably this should read Ἡ Αρηνή Ἡ Μεσσηνῆς τόλς. Also Steph. Byz. 447.14 has Μεσσηνην και χώρα και Τόλως. Alternative names for the country are Μεσσηνία, Μέση, Μέση, Μεσσηνη./
μεσσάων

From μέσορος, Heraclean "intermediate boundary stone", cf. αντώρος, τετράρως forms in WL.)

A 60, 74 b (H) I 63,69

μέσων

(L) SEG 923.5. (M) IG 1431.8&14&15&19&30&37

μετά

(Origin obscure, but -τα as in κατά.) (L) IG 19.18, 37.5, 242.3, 467.7, 528.7, 529.6, 538.10, 578.9, 667.5, 813.5 [μετα], 932.11 [μετα], 962.8, 965.18, 1146.50, 1160.4, 1328.10 με[τα], SEG 923.14&18, REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.26. (M) IG 1354.3, 1390.29&29&64&85&90&96&152, SEG 974.20&24&31&35, 982.11 962.8, 965.18, 1146.50, 1160.4, 1328.10 με[τα], SEG 72.3 206.19, 207.13&32. See also μεθ', μετ', πεδ', πεδά, and note also compounds

μεταδύντας

(From μεταδύνωμι) (L) SEG 948 (IG 1331) 9 [μεταδύντας]

μετακυννούντες

(From μετακυννέω) (M) IG 1390.186-7

μετά Λέσβον

(From μετά Λέσβον) (M) IG 1433.37

μεταξ(Κ)εντρωθεί(ς)

(L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 269

μεταξπάσαντες

(From μεταξπάσαντες) (M) REG 23 202.3 [μ]εταξπάσαντες

μεταχειρίζεται

(From μεταχειρίζεται) (L) IG 1145.23, 1523.3 –[φύσες] προς [τά] (I) 36

Messā (M) III Steph. Byz. 448.3 τόπος Λακωνικής.

Στράβον ὁγδοί (5.3, p.364 B) ἔστι καὶ φυλή Λακωνική.

to ἐθνικὸν Μεσσαοῦτος. Paus. III 16.9 has Messā form.
See also ἤπατον and ἡβα in WL.

μεσσάρως

(*μεσσάρως from μέσορος, Heraclean "intermediate boundary stone", cf. αντώρος, τετράρως forms in WL.)

A 60, 74 b (H) I 63,69

μέσων

(méswn) A 60 (H) I 80, II 24

μεστώς

(mestōs) A 74 b (H) I 103

μέσων

(L) SEG 923.5. (M) IG 1431.8&14&15&19&30&37

μετ'.

(met') A 69 a I (L) IG 7.6, 18 B 5. (H) I 124

μετά

Hesych. (μ 1004) [εἰώθεσαν οἱ Λακεδαίμονιοι] τοὺς ἀπογόνους τοῦ Τερεκνόρου ἄγαθον ἡγούμενον (¬οις cod. H) εἶναι κυθαρωδίους. πρῶτος εἰς τὸν ἀγῶνα προσκαλεσθαι, [εἰτ'] εἰς τὸς ἐκ τῶν Λέσβων ὤνδος.

Aelius Dionysius ap. Eustath. 741.16 (Arist. fr. 545 Rose p.335 Teub.) καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῷ Λακεδαίμονιν πολίτεσσα τὸ μετὰ Λέσβον ὦδον τὸν Τέρκανόρον φησὶ δηλόριν. ἐκαλωθεὶ δὲ, φησὶ, καὶ ὕστερον εἰς τὴν ἐκείνου τιμὴν πρῶτον μὲν ἀπόγονον αὐτοῦ, εἴτε εἰς τὸς ἄλλος παρείς λέσβος, εἴτ' οὕτως οἱ λαίκοι μετὰ Λέσβον ὦδον, τὸν ἄλλος ὁπλαθά λέσβον.

Phot. Nab. I 418, Pors. 261.8 quotes Cratinus on γὰρ δακ. τοὺς λεβέους κυθαρωδίους πρῶτος προσκαλεσθοντο· ἀκαταστατοῦσις γὰρ τοῖς πάλιν αὐτῶν, χρησμὸς ἐγένετο τῶν λέσβων ὦδον 

μεταλλαγότων

(From μεταλλάγω) (M) IG 1433.37

μετακύννομεν

(From μετακύννωμεν) (L) REG 89 1976 Bull. 269

μετακύννωσάντα

(From μετακύννωσάντα) (M) SEG 23 202.3 [μ]ετακύννωσάντα

μεταχειρίζομαι

(From μεταχειρίζομαι) (L) IG 1145.23, 1523.3 –[φύσες] προς [τά] (I) 36
μετέχελν (From μετέχελν) (L) IG 1208.39 -ελ(ν). (M) IG 1390.9 μετ[ε]χελν, SEG 974.21

μετέχετω (From μετέχελν) (M) IG 1390.45&85

μετέχω See μετέχελν, μετέχετω

μετοικος This widely used term of an alien resident in a foreign city is found in Plut. Lyc. and Num. 2.6, p.88.1

μέτρα (L) IG 1156.5

μετρέω (μετρέω) A 111 h See ἐμετρήσαμες, ἐμετρώμεσς, μετρώμενας

μέτρος (Possibly = μετρίως (A 9) or it may be a name.) (L) SEG 666 (VI B.C.) (see Boring p.10 f.)

μετρώμενας (μετρώμενας from μετρέω, see Buck p.40.42.5 b.) A 3 b, 25 c VI, 111 h (H) I 18,22,28,33

μετρώστέρας (L) SEG 922.20

μέτρους (M) IG 1390.100

μέτρον (From IE family *mē/mē, cf. Skt. मात्रा etc., here with the suffix -τρον.) (L) IG 1249.25. (M) SEG 966 III 11. See also μέτρα, μέτρους

μέχρι (From IE *meghri, cf. ἡχρι.) A 34.8, 94 j (L) IG 18 218 38, 296.10. (M) IG 1390.60


μηδ' (μηδέ) A 69 a 1 I (M) IG 1370.18 μ[ηδ']. (Alc.) 171 from Et. Sym. cod. V ap. EM 116.22 (unless μηδέ μ', not μηδ μ' ἑμε) μηδέ (L) IG 1208.3 μ[ηδ]. (M) IG 1370.29, 1390.4&49 &16&22&22&22&22&35&35&35&38&60&81&81&101&101&124-5 μηδέ SEG 23 206.8. (H) I 157,157,157. See also μεδέ, μηδ'

μηδείς A 11 i VI, 56 d IV (M) IG 1390.78. See also μεδείς, μεδένα, μηδεμία, -δεμία, -δέν, -δένα, -δενεί, -δενες, μηδείς, μηδεν, -δενα, -δενος
μηδεμιά (M) IG 1390.22, 1447.18
μηδεμιαν (L) IG 1114.12 [μηδ-], SEG 923.15
μηδέν (L) IG 16.1, 1282.20. (M) SEG 23 206.7
μηδένα (L) IG 820.5
μηδενες (μηδενές) A 6 e (L) IG 822.5
μηδενός (L) IG 1208.17 -δ[ε], 1282.15
μηδέποτε (L) IG 1282.22 -οτ[e], SEG 948 (IG 1331) 17
μηδουμαί (Probably the same root as μέδουμαί "provide for, be mindful of", so from IE *med-/*med). See μηδεμιάν
μηθες (μηθές) A 1 i VI, 44, 56 d iv. (M) IG 1390.36&38&61&81&101&103&104&105 μηθεμ[ε]ς &109
μηθέν (μηθέν) A 44 (M) IG 1390.4852(a)&60&62&101&188 μηθ[ε]μ (M) IG 1390.34&36
μηθένα (μηθένα) A 44 (M) IG 1390.34&36
μηθένος (μηθένος) A 44 (L) IG 1114.13, 1146.34
μηκέτι (L) SEG 923.15
μηκος (From IE family *mék-/*mēk-, cf. μακρός.) See μακις
μηκόνελος ("flavoured with opium" (μηκόν "opium poppy", a Mediterranean word)) See μακωνιάν
μηλον ("girl's breast", but originally "apple", a Mediterranean word.) See μάλη
μην (From IE *smā, cf. the affirmative particle in Skt. sama etc.) See μήν
μήν ("month". *μήνος- gave Lac./Attic gen. μηνός, Lesb. μηνος and Thess. μενός. The nominative *μηνος > "μενος (with vowel shortening before v + consonant, see Buck Comp. p.93.98.2), which became Heracl. μῆς and Ion., Meg. etc. μες. But in Attic μήν was formed by analogy with original stems in -νος, -νος, see Buck p.93.112.3.) A 56 a, 56 d v See μῆνας μήνας, μηνός, μής
μηνας A 56 a (L) IG 789.4, 813.1, 1187.3 μ(ηνας), 1192.4, 1255.4
μηνός A 56 a (M) IG 1379.31, 1390.11
μηνίς ("wrath of gods", et. unknown.) See μηνι
μηνός A 56 d (L) IG 932.12. (M) IG 1390.116, 1433.16-17, SEG 972.6, SEG 2 161.2 -ν[δ]ς, SEG 23 208.5 (H) I 95,101
μηνυσελ (From μηνυω) (L) SEG 26 456.7
μηνυω See εμανου, μηνυσελ
μης (μην, which see) A 56 d v (H) I 1
μησαμενου (From μησαμα "plan, contrive"). Alc. 1.35
μητε (L) IG 21 col. II 6, 1208.18&40, SEG 922.6. (M) IG 1390.3&24&24&35&35&101 μη[τ]ε &103&104&104, 1432.8&8 μη[τε], SEG 23 206.7&8. (H) I 154,154,156;157
μητερα (L) IG 589.13, 608.8, 1222.6, SEG 922.14, SEG 23 199.9, REG 84 1971 Bull. 318. (M) IG 1394.3
μητηρ (An IE word, cf. Lat. ματερ, Skt. mātār etc., with the -τηρ ending of relationship.) (L) IG 726.7, 733.2, 1200.2, 1249.24, SEG 922.20. See also μητερα, ματηρ, ματρι, ματρος, μητερα, μητρος
μητην (From μητης "wisdom, counsel, plan", an archaic word without assimilation.). (L) IG 599.19
μητης (μη της) (L) IG 727.5. (M) IG 1390.1
μητροπατωρ A 114 c (L) SEG 26 456.18
μητροπαλεως A 26 a II (M) IG p. XVII 93
μητροπαλους See μητροπαλεως, μητροπαλους
μητρος (L) IG 539.14 μη[ττ], 602.18, 653 b 12, 726.1, 733.6&12, 1186.2&20, 1296.10. (M) IG 1355.3
μια (From *μιλα) A 88 a (L) IG 1208.44 μι[τ]α &45&46. (M) IG 1433.9&15, (H) I 19,35, II 48,105
μιαν A 88 a (L) SEG 923.19. (M) IG 1390.31, SEG 23 206.5
μιας A 88 a (L) IG 213.37 μιας &42&48&70&78&85&88, 458.2 μιας
μι[λ]γεσκατ [. (From μιγνυςμ;?) A 7 note Alc. 8.9-10 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 4 ii
μιγνυμι See μιγνυμι
μιχλιζμενος (= μιχλιζμενος) A 65, 115 Stein Hdt. II p.456 and. Strabo MS quoted by Diller, Am. J. Phil. 62 1941 p.499
μιχλιζδμενος (= μιχλιζμενος) A 62 c, 115 (L) IG 256.4
μιχλιζδομενων (= μιχλιζδομενων) A 62 c, 115 (L) IG 288.1 μιχλιζδομενων, 289.7, 292.6, 306.2 -δ[ομεν]ων, 320.2 μιχλιζδομενων, 323.5 μιχλιζδομενων, 325.3 μιχλιζδομενων, SEG 740.4 μιχλιζδομενων.
μυκηκεδόμενος (μίκ-, as in μικρός, with the dimin. suffix -τός, > *μικτός, or, with doubling, μύκτος, cf. ὀσφύς, "as little". From these there developed the verb *μυκ(κ)τόω, with the pple μυκ(κ)τόδεμενος. The word was applied to a boy in his 10th year. See also p.648.)

A 115 (L) IG 276.5 -με[νος], 281.10 μυκ[τό]-, SEG 729 (IG 334) 2 μυκτόδεμενος. See also μυκτόδεμος, μυκηκεδόμενος, μυκηκεδομένων, μυκηκεδομένων, μυκηκεδομένων, μυκηκεττομένων, μυκηκεττομένων

A 115 (L) IG 283.3, 287.6, 296.8, 319.4 μυκ-

μυκηκετομένων (= μυκηκετομένων) A 62 c, 66 b ii, 115 (L) IG 294.1, 300.2 μυκηκετομένων, 302.1 (see AO 56) μυκηκετομένων, 304.1 (see AO 64) μυκηκετομένων, 305.6

μυκηκετομένων (= μυκηκετομένων) A 62 c, 66 b ii, 115 (L) IG 312.5, 322.3 μυκ-

μυκηκετομένων (= μυκηκετομένων) A 66 b ii, 115 (L) IG 314.4 μυκηκετομένων

μυκηκετομένων (= μυκηκετομένων) A 62 e, 66 b ii, 115 (L) IG 310.2 μυκηκετομένων

μυκρός

(L) IG 727.4

μυκρός (μίκ-, (probably from *smικ-, cf. σμικρός) + the suffix -ρος. Doric and Ion. sometimes have double μ, see Buck p.76.89.5 a, hence the μυκρό- forms.) See μεκρόν, μυκρόν

μυκράς

(Cf. μύκος) (L) SEG 923.36

μυκηκετομένῳ

(μύκ-, the root *mna-, which is widespread in Greek although rarely found elsewhere, is an extension of the very common IE root *men-. μυκηκετομένῳ has a reduplicated form, with the suffix -τομείν.) See ευμάκταντι, ευμάκταντι, μενιμμαίον, μενηθής, μυκητής

μυν (αυτών, an Ep. and Ion. form, cf. Dor. νυν. Its origin is obscure.) A 89 ii (L) SEG 26 456.16

μυρόν

Hesych. (μ 1436) δέναι ἀποστάτης ("be sleepy, sluggish") τις, λέγουσι Ταραντινόι; /Cf. the proper name Μυρών in IG II (2) 2325.260, VII 1765.6. The word is unexplained. Schmidt and Kaibel (p.209) quote βριζζεν "be sleepy, nod", cf. β 1141 βριζζότα: νυστάζοντα.

μυκετομετόρπως (μύκος + ἀνέφωτος) (L) IG 1524.33 -δ[νέφωτος]

μυκεθός (M) IG 1370.8

μυκεθόσθαν (From μυκεθῶ) (L) IG 21 col. I 3
| **μυθός** | (μυθός is from IE *mízdhó, cf. Skt. mídha "prize of contest" etc.) See ἔμμοιος, ἐμμοιῶντο, μεμιθημένοι, -ωμένοις, -ωμένοις, -ωμενω, -ωμενεια, μεμιθήμενα, μεμιθήμενα, -ωμενο, -ωμενον, -ωμενοις | **μυθωμα** | (H) I 101,109,109. See also μυθωματις, -ωματων | **μυθωματις** | (H) I 112,128 | **μυθωματων** | (H) I 155 | **μυθωμα** | (μυθωμα from μυθός where o + o > ω.) | **μυθωσαμενοι** | (From μυθός) (H) I 100,148,150 | **μυθωσαμενος** | ( " " ) (H) I 113,158,161,164 | **μυθωσεως** | (L) SEG 923.13 | **μυθωσουν** | (H) I 153,180,181,183,184 | **μυθωσυς** | (L) IG 21 col. 1 7. See also μυθωσεως, μυθωσουν | **μύτον** | (M) IG 1355.1 | **μύτος** | ("thread of warp", a technical term whose et. is uncertain.) (L) IG 1186.1. See also μύτον | **μύτρα** | ("headband, cap". This may have an Indo-Iran. source, or it may be related to IE *mei "to tie", cf. Skt. mītrā-"friend", Av. mitra "contract, friend"). Alc. 1.67 | **μύτυλον** | | Hesych. (μ 1481) A 6 b έσχατον. νήπλοι. Δακέδαμονες /cf. μ 1991 μύτυλον-έσχατον- αφ' οδ' κατ' τον νεωτάτον. οι δ' κατ' τ' αποβατόν. καλ' ο νήπλοι. κα' ο νέος. Also Theocr. VIII 86 has μύτυλον αὔγα, with Schoel. (1) οι μεν χρωμάτος εἶδος τήν μυτάθην, οι δ' ὅνομα ἡχουσαν, οι δ' τελευτάται. Καλλίμαχος (fr. 691) θήκατο τήν ἀμα ξιμεν μύτυλον. Schoel. (11) μυτύλων αὐγα φησι τήν μή ἡχουσαν κέρατα. (This latter explanation apparently related to Lat. mutilus.) Hdn I 162.15 gives μύτυλος (μύτυλος codd.) δ' έσχατος. The word is unexplained, nor is it known why it should be Lac. The two different forms could be caused by metathesis (Schw. Gr. I 268), by an error of the scribe, or by a υ/λ variation./ | **μυχιχλοδεμενορ** | (= μυχιχλοδεμενος) A 39, 43, 62 c, 115 | **μνά** | (A Semitic borrowing, cf. Hebr. mānē.) (M) IG 1433.27. See also μνατ, μνάν, μνᾶς, μνάς | **μνατ** | (Nom. pl.) (L) IG V II 159 (Tegea) (Buck 70) A 2 & B 2. (M) IG 1433.1&2&3&4&9&10&12&13&15 μνα(t) &17&19&20&22 &25&26&29
μνάμα (μνήμα)* (L) SEG 863 (IG 720) 2
μναμετον (μνημετον)* (L) IG 1565.1 (Delphi)
Μναμόνα (Μνημοσύνη, the shortened form is for the metre.)* A 65 Ar. Lys. 1248 (OCT Μναμόνα)
μναμονεύουσα (μνημονεύουσα from μνημονεύω.)*(L) IG 26.11 -σ[α]
μναν A 72 a (M) IG 1390.20, SEG 12 371.17
μνᾶς (Gen. sing.) (L) IG 1390.18
μνᾶς (Acc. pl.) (L) IG 1 A 488&19 & B 7, 1340.4 [μνᾶς].
(M) IG 1470.4. (H) I 123,143,143,144,171
((Μναστήρ)) Hesych. (μ 1495) A 114 c τῶν μνᾶν οὖν καλεῖται τις /This is Messenian, cf. foll./
Μναστήρος (From Μναστήρ, the name of a Messenian month, cf. above.) A 114 c (M) IG 1447.5
μνάστιν (μνήστιν, from IE *mn-) (L) Alc. 118 from Eust. Od. 1787.40
μνεύα (= μνήμη) See μνεύαν, μνεύας
μνεύαν (L) IG 1146.6
μνεύας (L) IG 774.3, 812.4 [μ]-
μνῆμα (From IE *mn̂-) (L) IG 821.4 -η[μα], 822.7. See also μνάμα
μνημετον See μναμετον
μνήμη See μνήμην, μνήμης
μνήμην (L) SEG 923.19
μνήμης (L) IG 484.5, 548.10, 593.6, 601.12
μνημονεύω (From IE *mn̂-) See μνημονεύουσα
Μνημοσύνη See Mnaima
μνησθῆναι (From μνησθήκω) (M) SEG 1020 a [μνη]ή (IG 1547.6 gives [ἐμ]ή[η]σθή)
μνήσθητι (From μνησθήκω) (L) REG 90 1977 Bull. 203
Μνηστήρ See Μναστήρ
μνήστης ("remembrance, recollection") See μνάστιν
Μνύστης (Unexplained) (M) SEG 1008.1
μόας (μούσης or μούσας) A 9, 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv (L) IG 256.1 (but see AO 2 photograph, for printed texts wrongly give μώας)

μογύομες (μογούμεν from μογέω, "toil, suffer", cf. Hesych. σμογερόν· μοχθερόν, and Lith. smagus "strong?") A 3 b, 99 c Ar. Lys. 1002

μόδιος ("a dry measure" = a sixth medimnos.) (L) IG 1156.3 μό(δίος)

μόθακες (= μόθανες, with -ας suffix as in Hesychian μώας). Aelian VH 12.42 p.143.21 has Καλλικράτιδας γε μην κατ' Υάλιππος κατ' Λαυσανδρός εν Λακεδαίμονι μόθακες ἐκαλοῦντο. δύναμις δὲ ἂν ἄρα τοῦτο τοῖς τῶν εὐκόρων [δόουλοις], οὐς συνεξέχειμυν τοῖς ύλοις οἱ πατέρες συναγωνοῦμενοι ἐν τοῖς γυμνασίοις. οὗ δὲ συγχωρήσας τούτῳ Λυκοῦργῷ τοῖς ἐμεύθους τῷ τῶν καῖδων ἁγωγῇ πολλεῖς Λακωνικῆς μεταλαγώνειν. Athen. VI 271 e, quoting Phylarchus (J II A 81.43), has εἶπε δ' οἱ μόθακες σύντροφοι τῶν λ. ... εἶπεν οὖν οἱ μόθακες ἐλεύθερον μὲν, οὐ μὴν Λακεδαίμονοι γε, μετέχουσιν δὲ τῆς καίδεως πάσης. Cf. also Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 29(8) p.380.13

Μόθων (The word itself is not Laconian. Elsewhere μόθωνά means "impudence", cf. Hesych. μ 1545 μοθώνα· ἀλαζοετά, and it is probably related to μόθος "battle-din". Hesych. also has μ 1770 μόων· μόθων, but whether this is relevant here is not certain.) EM 590.14 has οὖν καλοῦσα λακ. τοῦ οἰκογενος δοῦλον, δοι οἱ Ἀθηναῖοι οἰκόπτρυβα φασίν. See also μόθωνας and cf. μόθακες

μόθωνας Hesych. (μ 1544) τοὺς παρατρεπομένους, τοὺς μεγαθένους και αἰσχρούς. Ἀδριαν. οἱ δὲ τοὺς δοῦλοπρεπετές καὶ στερμολόγους.


μοῦ A 89 iv (L) IG 723.3, 733.10, 1147.4, 1188.4, SEG 922.15. (M) IG 1390.528, SEG 966 II 7. Alc. 1.74 (possessive dat.); Alc. 58.2 from Hephaest. Ench. xii 6, p.42 Conbr. (Similar in Apostol. Cent. IV 62 b, ii 322 L.-S.); Alc. 106 from Aristeid. Or. xxviii 54, ii 159 Keil.

μοτρ' (μοτρά) (L) IG 727.3

μοτρα (From the same root as μέρος, μόρος, μεύρομαι etc.) A 32, 53 b (L) IG 733.9, +1154.1 (but here it may be a name). (M) IG 1355.9. See also μοτρ', μοτραν, μουρων

+μουρων (L) IG 1155.6 gives ...ραν which may be [μου]ραν (cf. SGDI 4565)
The origin and derivation of μολυγός is uncertain. See Chantraine for IE words which are possibly related and for evidence of a Thraco-Illlyrian origin.
μουκηροβαγόν (i.e. μυκηροβαγόν) A 10 b, 35 c Athen. II 53 b
dτε πάμφιλος ἐν Γλῶσσαις μουκηροβαγόν φησι καλεσθαι
tὸν καρυκοτάκτην ύπὸ τῶν λακώνων ἀντί τοῦ ἀμυγδαλο-
κατάκτην ("almond-cracker"). μουκήρους γὰρ ὅλωνες
καλοῦν τὰ ἀμύγδαλα.
/Cf. foll. and μυκήρους./

μουκήρους (μυκήρους) A 10 b Athen. II 53 b. Cf. above and
μουκήρους

μοῦνος (Ep. and Ion. μύνος) A 11 h (L) IG 727.6, 1249.1
μ[ο]νός

μύθος (Buck, p.67.77.3, has *μούτα > *μύνσα > μῦθα/Dor.
μύθα/Aeol. μῦθα, just as *καντα > κάνα > κᾶςα. But
Frisk and Chantraine, trying to relate this to μύνσα
and μένος, are unable to explain the τ. Among ancient
authors Plato, Cra. 406 a, derived the word from μῶθαι
"desire, aspire to", while other modern suggestions
include a relation to μναθάνω, μναθάρη or to Lat. mons.
Until further evidence is available Buck's *μούτα
should probably be accepted, even if its origin cannot
be determined.)
See μῦς, Μύς, μῦα, μώλα, μώλαν, μώλαρ, μωλι, Μως',
Μῶςα, Μῶςατ, Μώςαν, Μωσάν.

((μύθος))
Hesych. (μ 1744) A 42? ὁ ύπὸ τοῦ βοαγοῦ τρεσφόμενος....
/Bourguet, p.99.4, takes this as Lac., = μυθα. But
Latte argues that οὐ for ο is not a Lac. characteristic
(see A 8 e). However, the definition does sound
Lac., and σ for θ would be quite regular./

μουσακή A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (T) Arch. Diels
Vorsokr. I 435.19

μουσική A 11 i VII, 56 c iv See μουσική, μουκίκα, μουσικής

μουσικόν (From μουσικός) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv (M) IG p. XI
131 μ[ουσικόν] &141

((μουσικότας))
Hesych. (μ 1750) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv, 71 a ὁμωᾶς
(i.e. the same as 1749 μουσικός· φάλτης· τεχμίτης)
/Latte takes this as Λακ., perhaps from μουσιδύω =
Att. μουζέω (with a gutteral as in μουζέα)/

μυθικός (Verb corresponding to μύθος, of obscure origin.)
See μυθικός, μουσικός, μουσικός

μυκήρους (Et. uncertain) Athen. II 53 b (Πάμφιλος ἐν Γλῶσσαις)
μ. γὰρ ὅλωνες καλοῦσι τὰ ἀμύγδαλα ("almonds"),
and see also II 52 c (Σέλευκος). Cf. Hesych. μ 1827 μύκηρος· ἀμύγδαλη· τυνεῖς δὲ μαλακὰ κάρνα. Cf.
also μουκήρους and μουκηροβαγόν in WL.
μύλας

(μύλη from μύλη "mill", from IE *mъ-, cf. Goth. malan, Lat. molo "grind").* Alc. 95(a) from Athen. iv 140 C

μυλακρώδες


/*The codd. have μυλαμώδες, τρυπαλλόδες and ἀδερτόδες, but cf. Poll. VII 19 (who does not ascribe to Lac.) μυλακρώδες is compound of μύλη + ἄδρας ("locust")./

μυλάκρων

(From μύλακρος "millstone", derived from μύλας (as λύθας etc.) with the suffix -ρος.) Alc. 1.31

μύρια

(Et. uncertain) (L) IG 1176.4. (M) IG 1433.33&34

μυριάδες

(M) IG 1433.30

ελασμωρούς...

(From μύρον?) (Alc.) 162 fr. 2(c) 5 from P. Oxy. 2394

μυρτάλες

Hesych. (µ 1922) ὡς ἀγαθός ἰμάμης ἀγαθῆς ἡ ἑπεφωρήνη Him머rus. ἐπεφωρήνη is a "butcher's broom" (made of myrtle). The origin of μύρτος is unknown./

μύρτω

(μύρτου) A 74 a Ar. Lys. 1004

μύσσεδε

(μύσσεδε from μύσσα) A 42, 62 c Ar. Lys. 94

μυσσίδεςεν

(μύσσεδεν from μύσσα) A 42, 62 c Ar. Lys. 1076

μυσίζεια

(Aorist from μύσσα, with Doric guttural.) A 42, 103 Ar. Lys. 981

μυσταγωγούς

(Derived from μύστης (μύς) + ἄγω.) (M) IG 1390.149-50

μυστηρίων

(μυστηρίων) A 66 a i (M) SEG 974.19&23-4 -τ[ηρίων

μύστας

(Dor. and Lac. for μύστας "moustache". It is always masculine, although μύστας is feminine.) A 1 c Aristotle Fr. 539 Rose - the ephors, on coming into office, issue an edict κεφασθαί τού μύστακα καὶ προσέχειν τοὺς νόμους.

μυστήρια

(M) IG 1390.2&15&29&39&42&48&64&75&145

μυστηρίους

(M) IG 1390.65&74&93&115&140-1&178-9

μυστηριών

(Derived from μύστης (μύς),) (L) IG 361.3. See also μυστηρίων, μυστήρια, -ους, -ών

μυστηρίων

(M) IG 1390.4&7-8&10&11&13&41&44&45&45&55&57&60&64&67&70&86&183&188

μυστικά

(From μυστικός) (M) IG 1390.30
Hesych. (μ 1993) A 1 c, 64 i c i μύκαλ ("mushrooms").
Ευχέλατ. + "Ιωνες πάγωνα
/Schmidt suggests Λάκωνες, or it could be Κρήτες,
because of στ γτ ττ, cf. μύσταξ.

μυχών?

(L) IG 960.8 μ[υχών?]

μυχόν

(Originally this means "nook, corner", so also "storehouse" or here "granary"). (H) I 139, 141, 144. Cf. foll.

μυχοῦ

(All of the examples occur in lists of officials, possibly agoranomoi. Within these lists, certainly in IG 149 & SEG 598, there are named the ἄνεστος or σύσσειτος, and one of these is entitled ἐπί τοῦ μυχοῦ, presumably the official in charge of the stores, cf. above.) (L) IG 149.6, 150.3 μ[υχοῦ], SEG 598 (IG 151) 6

Μῶν

(Μοῦσα) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv Ar. Lys. 1297
This was also the name given to one of the contests held at the shrine of Artemis Orthia. A.M. Woodward (AO p.288) understands that it was a musical contest, vocal rather than instrumental, in which the boys competed as individuals rather than in a group. But how it differed from the κέλατα is not explained.
For the various forms of the word see μοῦσα in WL.

μῶλα

Hesych. (μ 2018) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv ἡλιόν πούδ
/Eustath. 844.7 says this is written for μοῦσα, as πᾶς is written for θάσα./

μῶλα

(Dat. μοῦσαν.) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv, 85
(L) IG 260.4, 261.5, 286.9, 337.2, 338.2

μῶλον

(μοῦσαν) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv (L) IG 257.4,
259.2, 272.3, 273.8, 275.11, 277.3, 291.5 μ[ωλον],
293.7, 294.4, 296.5&87, 297.5, 301.4, 303.8, 307.7,
310.8 μ[ωλον], 312.13, 313.5, 340.5 [μ]ωλον, 345.3,
347.2-μολον. Ar. Lys. 1249

μώσκ

(μοῦσας. Both Kolbe and Woodward agree that this must be the genitive, although it is without parallel in the AO series, the acc. μῶλον being more common.)
(L) IG 329.3 (AO 39)

μώλαι

(μοῦσας.) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv, 85
(L) IG 262.2, 269.3

μώλαδ

(μοῦσας) A 11 i VII, 38 a ii, 56 c iv See the passage from EM, quoted under Εὐσεβ. in WL.

Μωλόχλος

(The meaning is uncertain, but it was apparently a distinctive title, rather than a signum or alternative name. It might be related to μῶλος "war", or to other words starting μωλ- quoted by Woodward, BSA 26 1923/5 p.194 n.4 (Suid. μ 1332 Μωλόχλον συνανηρέος γένος,
Hesych. μ 2033 μωλόχλον Ενθα Λυκούργος τον Κορυνητην
ἀνεττε τόκος, or the Arc. festival Μώλεια, Schol. ap.
Apol. Rhod. Arg. 1.164). But Woodward suggests a root
μωλόχιος cont. μωλυ- (related to Hesych. μ 2039 μωλυτεία της γηράσκει & 2043 μωλυρόν μωθρόν βραδύ). The whole word could have been used in the same manner as Lat. postumus.) (L) SEG 528.6. Cf. also foll.

μωλοχίς (Cf. above) Perhaps A 27 d (L) IG 85

μωμαι See μωμαί

μωμήθαι (μωμήθαι from μωμάομαι (cf. μωμους), A 24 b I Alc. 1.44 /Cod. μωμήθαι. /

Μώση (Μώση) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 14 (a) 1 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.20 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W, and quoted by EM 589.47 etc. (see Page's notes)); Alc. 27.1 from Hephaest. Ench. vii 4, p.22 Consbr. (for other similar references see Page's notes)

Μώσα (Μώσα) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 5 fr. 2 i 22 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta [Μώσα; Alc. 14(a) 1 from Syrian in Hermog. Comment. i 61.20 Rabe (= Max. Plan. ap. Rhet. Gr. V 510 W and EM 589.47); Alc. 28 from Schol. A Homer Il. xiii 588 (similar in Et. Sym. Cod. V); Alc. 30 from Aristeid. Or. XXVIII 51, ii 158 Keil

Μώσαι (Μώσαι) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 8.9 from P.Oxy. 2389 fr. 4 ii; Alc. 46 from Hephaest. Ench. XII 2, p.38 Consbr.

Μώσαν (Μώσαν) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv Alc. 31 from Eust. Od. 1547.60 (Μώσαν in Eust.)

Μωσάν (Μωσάν) A 11 i VII, 56 c iv, 72 a Alc. 59(b) 1 from Athen. XIII 600 F /But the cod. has Μώσαν, emended by Stephanus./

μωσάν (From μωσάν "seek after, covet", probably from the IE root *mo-, and so related to μαύσαν.) Suid. μ 1346, III 420.4 Adler τὸ λαυθάνον μώσαν, καὶ πολυκραγμονεῖν, ἀντὶ τοῦ ζητεῖν καὶ δάκως.

μωσιχής (μωσιχής) A 11 i VII (T) Arch. Diels Vorsokr. I 432.7
ναστήρων
 Dat. of ναστήρ = "inhabitant" (ναστήρ).
A 15, 24 b I, 71 b, 114 c (L) SEG 777.1

νάτ
(Dor. and poetic dat. of νάτος, cf. Att. νην.)
Alc. 1.95

νάτει
(From νατόω (probably from *νασ-τόω, cf. Ep. aor. ἐνανασσα),) (L) SEG 26 456.15, cf. foll.

ν[ατ]οσιστε[...]
(νασουσιν from νατόω?) A 56 c iii Alc. 2 (iv) 4 from P. Oxy. 2389 fr. 3(a), cf. above

νάδων
(Acc. sing., cf. Att. νεόν.) A 24 c I (L) IG 1568.4 (Olympia). (M) IG 1390.91, 1498.14, SEG 974.25 -ο[ν], SEG 23 207.33, 208.27

νάδων
(Gen. pl., cf. Att. νεόν.) A 9, 35 e (L) IG 1564.3 (Olympia)

ναστίκλος
See ναστίκλος

νάδος
(Probably *νασθός > Lac. ναδ(ος), Ion. νηθς, Att. νέως, Aeol. νάδος. This could be related to νατω (νατων), so "dwelling of the god".,) (L) IG 361.1 Alc. 14 (b). See also ναδων, ναδων, ναυον, ναυον

νανθυ
(νανθυ, Schwyzer, RM 77 1928 p. 225 ff. especially 231, suggests that this may have been some alluvial land, caused by deposition of the river; possibly it was originally an island.)* (H) I 38, II 101

ναυχλήρος
("ship owner, merchant") (L) IG 1190.2

ναύς
(From IE stem *nau-, cf. Hom. νης, and also Skt. nāuḥ, Lat. navis etc.) See ναὐ, ναυσί, ναυν

ναυσί
(L) IG 1188.2

ναυλ
(ναυλ from ναύς) A 24 c II (M) IG 1390.93

ναυν
(Cf. Att. νεων from ναυς.) A 24 c II Plut. Lys. 14.8, p. 109.16

νέα
(From νεός) A 25 a II (L) IG 540.5

νέαν
A 25 a II (L) IG 598.9
νεανία (See νέιοι) Alc. 10(b) 17 from P. Oxy. xxix Comment. in Melicos fr. 5 col. ii. See also e.g. Plut. Lyc. 21.3, III.2 p.33.22; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 238 A 15, II p.208 13; Aelian VH 6.2

νεάνιδες ("maidens") Alc. 1.90; Alc. 82.1 from Athen. ix 373 E. Cf. foll.

νεάνιδών Alc. 1.68. Cf. above

νεάνισκάρχης ("leader of the νεανίδες", a title found elsewhere too, at Delphi etc.) (L) IG 71 II 8 -ν(ά)ρχ(ης), SEG 550.9 -ν(ά)ρχ(ης)

νεάνισκέαλ (From νεάνισκέα "vigour" - dat.) (L) SEG 13 261.3

νεάνισχος (Another name for the νεάνις? - see in WL.) A list of these is given in (L) IG 159.33. See also e.g. Plut. Lyc. 12.12, III.2 p.18.20; 14.5, p.22.3; 20.14, p. 32.25; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 236 F 2, II p.204.6; 239 C 38, p.212.20; Paus. IV 27.3; Athen. iv 139 E (Polycrates J III B 588); xiii 555 C (Hermippus FHG III p.37); but in Xen. Hell. III 3.5 it means simply "youth".

νέας (Gen. sing.) A 25 a II (L) IG 513.2, 607.23

Νέδων Steph. Byz. 471 15 ποταμός καὶ τόπος τῆς Δασυμέλης. τὸ τοπικόν Νεδοὺσις καὶ Νεδούσια ἡ Ἀθήνη. κλίνεται δὲ Νέδωνος.
/
/Meineke's note gives ποταμός B, πόλις libri. The river rose on the frontiers of Laconia and Messenia and flowed through Messenia. See also Strabo VIII 3.29 and 4.4./

νελκάντερ (νυχήσαντες from νυκάω)* A 7, 38 a ii, 39 (L) IG 289.5, 301.3

νελκάρ (νυχήσας from νυκάω)* A 7, 38 a ii, 39 (L) IG 286.7, 292.8 -α[ρ], 294.3, 303.7, 305.14 [νελκᾶ]αρ, 308.4 ν[ελ]καρ-, 309.7, 310.6, 312.12, 319.6 -α[ρ], 341 (AO 87) 1 -κα[αρ], SEG 740.3 -κα[αρ], 744.4 [νελ]καρ-

νελκάς (νυχήσας from νυκάω)* A 7, 38 a ii (L) IG 291.2

νελκάσαντα (νυχήσαντα from νυκάω)* A 7 (L) IG 671.2 -αντ[α]

νελκάσαντες (νυχήσαντες from νυκάω)* A 7 (L) IG 291.4 [νελκᾶ]ας-675.3, 677.6, 681.5 -αντ[ες]

νελκάς (νυχήσας from νυκάω)* A 7 (L) IG 273.7, 274.4, 279.2, 282.1, 283.4, 296.4, 314.5 νελ[κᾶ]ας

νελκές (νυχήσας from νυκάω) A 7 (L) IG 298.8 (see AO 35)

νελκήσαντα (νυχήσαντα from νυκάω) A 7 (L) IG 467.10, 661.3 [νε]-, 662.3
νεκταρ (A neut. in -αρ. The et. is uncertain, but it may be from *nek-, cf. νέκυς etc.) Alc. 42 from Athen. ii 39 A, cf. Eust. Od. 1633.1

νέκυρ Hesych. (v 265) A 39 νεκρός. Αδέξωνες /Cf. Homeric νέκυς and also Lat. nex (from IE *nek-)./

νέμει (νέμιν subj. from νέμω) A 106 c (H) I 128

νέμω (From IE *nem-, cf. Goth. niman "take" in the sense of "receive legally"). See νέμει, νέμων

νέμων (From νέμω) (L) IG 730.9

νενεκταρικότων (νενεκταρικότων from νεκτάρ) A 7 (L) IG 550.10 -ενιχ[ε]-

νενοσφαίρισμένος (From νοσφαίρω, cf. the adverb νόσφη, although the et. is not certain.) (L) SEG 923.14

νεοδαμώδες Hesych. v 314 has νεοδαμώδες, oí káta ódous éleúthetai átq tēs eilwτιας. Also Athen. vi 271 F (Myron of Priene, J II B 106 F 1) has πολλάκις ἡλυθέρων λακεδαμόνων δουλών καὶ οὐς μὲν ἀφέτας ἐκάλεσαν, οὐς δὲ ἀδεσπότους, οὐς δὲ ἑρωτήρας, δεσποσυμνάτας ἵ άλλους, οὐς εἰς τοὺς στόλους κατέτασαν, ἄλλους δὲ νεοδαμώδεις ἐτέρους ὄντας τῶν εἰλωτῶν.

These were apparently helots who had become newly liberated and enfranchised in some way, and were now called the new δαμώδες. For the δαμώδες themselves see Hesych. δαμώδες (δαμωτῆς cod. H), ὁμοτάς. ἡ oí ἐντελεῖς, παρὰ Λάκως, cf. Poll. III 83. Also Tyrtaeus, fr. 4.5 West, refers to ὁμοτάς ἀνδρές, and there may quite possibly be a reference to these in the corrupt +γαμωδανγορλαγήνην in Plut. Lyc. VI 3. But, as is usual with social classes in Laconia, the exact status of both δαμώδες and νεοδαμώδες is uncertain. Whether the neod. all won their freedom at the same time or whether in small groups is also unknown. Gomme, to Thuc. V 34.1 (., oí λακεδαμόνων ἐφέρσαντο τοὺς μὲν μετὰ Βρασίου Ειλωτέως μαχασάμενους ἐλεύθερον εἶναι καὶ οἷκετον ὅπου ἄν δούλωται, καὶ ὁστερον οὐ πολλάκις αὐτούς μετὰ τῶν νεοδαμώδων ἐξ Ἀετροῦ κατ- ἐστησαν, κτλ.), points out that some, at any rate, must have been liberated before the Helots with Brasidas, and this is confirmed by VII 58.3.

They seem to have had an important role to play in the army, certainly sometimes, although not necessarily always, as hoplites (Thuc. IV 80.5, Xen. Hell. III 4.20). They are mentioned in Sicily in 413 B.C. (Thuc. VII 19.3); in 400 B.C. Thibron took 1000 to Asia (Xen. Hell. III
in 396 B.C. Agesilaus took 2000 for his campaign (Xen. Hell. III 4.2, Ages. 1.7, Plut. Ages. 6.4) etc. Gomme concludes that "Sparta could not have fought the Ionian war, or the Asiatic campaigns of the early fourth century, without them". On the other hand, Polydamas rejected the offer of a company of neod. as insufficient (Xen. Hell. VI 1.14 - ε̣' δ' νεοδαμώδες κατ' ἄνδρα ἐξώπην οὕτως ἀρκείσειν, συμβουλεύς ἴσως ἔχειν), and in the Cinadon conspiracy they are listed among the discontented groups (Xen. Hell. III 3.6 αὐτοὶ μὲνοι πᾶσιν ἔφασαν συνειδῆναι καὶ ηλικω καὶ νεοδαμώδες καὶ τοῖς ὑπομείνου καὶ τοῖς περιστάθην - does this mean that they were ranked between the helots and inferiors?). For further discussion of this group see Ehrenberg RE 16 2 2396 ff.; Oliva p. 166 ff.; Cartledge p. 251 ff., 265, 311 ff., (with literature mentioned in these); Willets, The Neodamodes, Class. Phil. 49 1954 27; Chrimes p. 39-41, 216 f., 229, 480-1; Welwei, Unfreie im antiken Kriegsdienst, 142-58; Michell p. 90 ff.

See Plut. Ages. 6.4, III.2 p. 199.20; Xen. Ages. I 7; Xen. Hell. I 3.15, III 1.4 & 3.6 & 4.2 & 4.20, IV 3.15, V 2.24, VI 1.14 & 5.24; Thuc. V 34.1, 67.1, VII 19.3, 58.3, VIII 5.1; Athen. VI 271 f; Poll. iii 83

νέοι

In literature this term, like νεανίαν, νεανίσκοιον and νεανίστερον, often apparently applied to the elite young fighting men, οὔτε ἵππος/οὔτε ἑπτάκοντα (see Appendix 3, p. 649), although sometimes the meaning of a particular reference is ambiguous. But see e.g. Plut. Lys. 2.3, III.2 p. 94.14; Plut. Ages. 1.2, p. 194.1; 2.2, p. 194.16; 17.3, p. 214.17; 30.7, p. 232.27; Plut. Lyc. 11.7, p. 16.19; 13.2, p. 19.15; 14.4, p. 21.23; 15.1, p. 22.20; 15.3, p. 22.28; 15.7, p. 23.14; 15.12, p. 24.8; 17.1, p. 27.14; 21.5, p. 34.11 (Terpander fr. 4 Diehl); 22.183, p. 35.4815; 26.6, p. 40.13; 27.1, p. 40.29; 28.3, p. 42.12; 28.8, p. 43.6; Plut. Ag. & Cleom. III.1, 23(2) 4, p. 374.19; 30(9) 3, p. 381.8; 32(11) 3, p. 383.26; 33(12) 4, p. 384.27; 58(37) 14, p. 412.27; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 210 B 23, II 117.3, 215 C 1, p. 132.11; 217 E 7, p. 139.8; 221 B 1, p. 151.8; 224 B 17, p. 160.3; 224 E 4, p. 162.8; 227 F 14, p. 173.17; 232 C 5, p. 189.3; 233 D 25, p. 192.24; 233 D 26, p. 193.3; 235 E 60, p. 200.13; 237 B 6, p. 205.12; 237 C 10, p. 206.13; 237 D 12, p. 207.1; Plut. Cleverness of Animals 959 b, VI.1 p. 11.2; Paus. III 14.6; Xen. RL XIII 9; Xen. Hell. III 3.9; Arist. Pol. 8.4, 133 b 27; Aelian VH 7.13; Athen. iv 168 D (Agatharchides J II A 86.12); xii 550 c (J II A 86.10); Hesych. s.v. ἄνωστος and ἐπικρατεῖος

νέους

(L) IG 952.20 (describing the Διόσκουροις), REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.27

νέον

(M) IG 493.3, 1186 (see add.) 5. (M) IG p. XVII 76, SEG 966 III 8
νέος

(From IE *newos, cf. Lat. novus, Skt. navas. ο is uncontracted because of original f and also because it is dissyllabic - see Buck p.43,45.3. It sometimes remains uncontracted in compounds, but contrast νομηνιατα in WL.) A 23, 25 c II ii (L) IG 116.17, 163.2 ν[

νεότατα

(νεότατα)* A 25 c II (M) IG 1427.4. Cf. foll.

νεότητος

(L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 196.21. Cf. above

νέου

(L) IG 1163.14

νεόχυ'

(From νεόχυος) A 23, 25 c II ii Alc. 4 fr. 1.6 from P.Oxy. 2388

νεόχυος


νεόχυος

(In meaning this is the equivalent of νέος, but the -χυος is obscure.) A 23, 25 c II ii See νεόχυ'
χυος

νέους

(M) IG 1355.12 ν[ε][ο]υς

νέων

A 25 c VIII (L) IG 952.18, SEG 923.26

νέως

See ναός

νεωτερισμῶν

A 25 c VIII (L) SEG 486 (IG 44) 10 [υ]τερίσμων, SEG 501.7

νεωτεροῦ

(Another term for νέος?) See Plut. Lyc. 15.3, III.2 p.23.1; 25.1, p.38.9; Plut. Apophth. Lac. 227 F 14, II p.173.19; 232 B 3, p.188.5; 237 C 8, p.206.3; Xen. RL V 5; IX 5; Xen. Hell. III 3.8, IV 4.16, V 5.31

νεωτερος

A 25 c VIII (L) IG 69.35 -τε(ρος), 97.24 νε(ωτερος), SEG 554.7, 564.24 νε(ωτερος), REG 89 1976 Bull. 267 (bis). See also νεωτεροῦ, -τερο, -τερος

νεωτέρου

(L) IG 40.19 ν(εωτέρον), 41.11 -ερ(ου)

νεωτέρους

(M) IG 1390.123

νηδεῖς

(A conjecture from *νηδεῖς "fearless" (the negative prefix νη- + δεῖς).) A 25 b III Alc. 26.4 from Antigon. Caryst. Mir. xiiii(27), p.8 Keller (similar in Phot. s.v. ορνς, but he reads ἀδεῖς)

νηδός

(From νηδός "stomach, belly, womb"; the et. is unknown.) (L) IG 1222.14 νηδ[υ]ος

νηλεής

(From *νε-λεής (cf. έλεος "pity"), where *νε + ε > *νη before regular Greek contraction laws evolved. (The
νηλεύς cont.  

νηλεύς (νηλεύς is an Epic form of νηλής – cf. above.)  
(L) IG 733.11

νησοκόλουν  

(An Ionic form of νασόκλουν) (L) IG 960.8

νῆπιος  

(The et. is uncertain, although it may come from the negative prefix νη– (cf. νηλεύς in WL) + ξειος.)  
(L) IG 922.1 ν[ξε]ιος

Νησεύς  

See Πόρκουν in WL

νῆσσος  

(Origin unknown) See νάσσον, νῆσσον

νῆσσον  

(νῆσσον) A 66 a i (L) IG 730.3

νῦς (From IE *nigwyo, cf. Old Irish nigim. But g gives a labial in the fut. νῦς, cf. the noun χέρνις.) A 62 d EM 605.42 has Νῦξε· Σημαίνει τὸ νῦκς. Οἱ Αἴολεῖς τὰ εἰς ΠΝ βῆματα εἰς δύο ΣΣ μεταβάλλουσιν, νῦτω, νῦσσω. Ταραντύνον δὲ φωνῆι γίνεται νῦς· παρὰ τὸ νῦς γίνεται νῦτρον, ὡς μίσσων μάκτρον· καὶ πλήσσω, πλῆκτρον.  
/Cod. D has ταραντυνῶν. Cf. Hdn. II 556.2.  
Also Cramer i 62.16 has Ἀρμόττω· τὸ ἀρμόττω καὶ σφάττω καὶ τὰ δμωα ωὸν ἀκῶ τῶν παρ’ ἢμὴν ἕω τὸ Ζ λεγομένων εἶναι, ἀλλ’ ἀκό τῶν δύο ΣΣ λεγομένων παρὰ Ταραντύνοις· οἱ γὰρ Ταραντύνοι τὰ εἰς ΖΠ λήγοντα βῆματα βαρύτονα διὰ τῶν δύο ΣΣ λέγουσι· οἴον, σαλπύσσῳ· λακτύσσῳ· φρᾶσσῳ· ἀθ’ οὐ ἡ Κόρινα Βοωτικὴς "φρᾶττω" λέγει ἀντὶ τοῦ φρᾶσσα· πάλιν δὲ τὰ παρ’ ἢμὴν λεγόμενα διὰ δύο ΣΣ· παρ’ αὐτός ἐξαιλλον διὰ τὸ Ζ ἐκφέρρεται· οἴον· πλάσσα πλάσσῳ καὶ τὸ ἀνάσσω ἀνάσσω· καὶ παρ’ ὀμήρῳ· ἢ διάλεκτος κεῖται· τὸ σὺν νῦττω παρ’ Αἴολεῖσι νῦσσῳ λεγόμενον, μεταπέσσοντος τοῦ ΠΤ εἰς δύο ΣΣ, ὡς πῦκτω πῦσσῳ· πέσσῳ· πᾶρ’ οἰον· καὶ τὸν δύο ΣΣ εἰς τὸ Ζ, παρὰ Ταραντύνοις λέγεται νῦς, "νῦς’ ὑδατ λιαρω." (II. A 830)  
/The passage from Cramer seems to be confused in that it relates Tarentine to Homer. The references given here and under μεῦσων in WL (also only in Cramer and EM) are the only evidence for this σ/τ variation, which must, therefore, be treated with some caution.  

νυκάλ  

(From νυκᾶς) (M) SEG 1008

νυκάλαντα  

(νυκᾶλαντα from νυκᾶς)* A 38 a i (L) SEG 26 464 a 3

νυκάρο  

(νυκᾶρος from νυκᾶς)* A 24 a, 38 a ii, 39 (L) IG 307.7

νυκᾶς  

(νυκᾶς from νυκᾶς)* A 24 a, 38 a ii (L) IG 264.3, 267.2, 268.3, 269.2, Schwyzer 19.6

νυκάδας  

(νυκᾶς from νυκᾶς)* A 38 a i (L) IG 213.3
νυκαθρον

("Thank-offering for victory" (Hesych. glosses as ἐκαθόν, ἐπυκκόν). For the -θρον suffix cf. βδραθρον etc.) (L) IG 267.10

νυξα[...

(From νυξαώ?) (L) IG 238 add. 2

νυξάσαντα

(νυξήσαντα from νυξαώ) (L) IG 668.2, 672.2, SEG 829.3 -δα[ντα], (M) IG 1387.1 [νυξ]δ- SEG 23 212.3

νυξάσαντες

(νυξήσαντες from νυξαώ) (L) IG 674.2 -τ(ε)ς, 676.6 νυξ[δ]ς-, 680.10

νυξάς

(νυξήςας from νυξαώ) (L) IG 222.3, 260.2, 261.4, 262.1, 263.3, 270.5, 271.2, 272.2, 277.38, 278.6, 280.5 νυ[δ]-, 281.8 -σ[ας], 290.4 -σ[ας], 299.4 -σ[ας], 334.4 (AO 84) νυ[κάςας], 340.3 [νυξ]δ-, 345.2 [νυξά]ςας, 1120.1 [νυξά]ςας, SEG 742.2 [νυξά]ςας, 827.1 [νυ]κ-

νυξάσαναν

(νυξησασαν from νυξαώ) (L) SEG 830.3 [νυξ]δ-

νυξάσωμες

(νυξήσωμεν from νυξαώ) A 99 c (M) SEG 972.11

νυξάω

(Origin unknown) See ἐνύξα, ἐνυξαῆ, ἐνυξασαν, ἐνυξη, ἐνυξησαν, ἐνυξαντε, νυξάρ, -κάς, -κάσαντα, -κάσαντες, -κάσας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας, -κέςας

νυξέλ

(i.e. νυξη, the equivalent of Attic νυξάω, the indicative from νυξάω, where α + έυ > η.) A 4 a, 24 b II (L) IG 1120.6&10

νυξη

(As νυξαώ) (L) IG 330.1, 683.2

νυξήν

(νυξήν from νυξαώ) A 24 b III, 109 a 1 Plut. Reg. et Imp. 191 B 6, II p.60.4

νυξήσαντες

(From νυξαώ) (L) IG 685 (SEG 845) 8 -σαντες], 687.5 [νυξήσα]ντες

νυξήςας

(From νυξαώ) (L) IG 257.4, 276.3 -σα[ς], 663.2. (M) IG 1560.1

νυξώλ


νυξών

(From νυξαώ) (L) IG 255.2

νυξάςα

(From νυξαώ) (L) IG 1564 a 3 (Olympia)

νυν

(Dor. for αὐτόν/-ήν) A 89 ii (L) IG 724.5. Alc. 1.44

νοδ

Hesych. (v 605) A 28 a III πηγή. Λάξωνες /Be II 378 and others relate this to νέ(ϕ)ω, νεύσωμαι. Chantraine prefers instead a possible connection to Νός, the name of a river, or Νῆστς, a Sicilian goddess of water./
νοσοντα

(νοσοντα from νοσω) A 25 c II iii, 28 b III Alc. 111 from Et. Gen. A Ind. Lect. Rost. 1890/1, p.6 Reitz, B p.60 Miller

νοερος

A 25 c II iii, 28 b III (L) IG 734.3

νοεω

See νοσοντα, νοηθημεν, νοων

νοηθημεν

(νοηθημεν from νοεω) A 109 b iii (T) Philol. fr. 4

νοηματι

A 28 a III (L) SEG 13 261.2

νοθυ

(Origin unexplained) (L) IG V ii 159 B 849 (Tegea) (Buck No. 70)

νομης

(From νομη "distribution", cf. νεων,) (L) IG 1346.6

νομιξδμενα

(From νομιξω) (M) IG 1447.14

νομιξομεντι

(νομιξομεντι from νομιξω) A 99 d i (M) IG p. XI 123

νομιξουσι

(From νομιξω) (M) IG 1393.6 -ους


νομιζω

(Originally "hold as a custom", cf. νωμος, but it later developed the meaning "consider".) See νομιξδμενα, νομιξομεντι, -ους, νομιξουσι

νομιμα

("customary, lawful") (M) IG 1390.95 νομιμα

νομιωμεν

(From νομιξω) (L) IG p. VIII 90

νομογραψου

(L) IG 7.1 [νομο]γραψου. (M) SEG 974.29

νομοδεξιτας

(M) IG 1390.114

νομοδεξιτας

(νομοδεξιτας) (L) SEG 517.7, 537 b (IG 148) 4 ν(ο)νοδεξιτας, 564.26 ν(ο)νοδεξιτας

νομοδεξιτη

(L) SEG 838.2 [νο]νο-

νομοδεξιτης

("legal adviser", cf. δεξινυμι.) (L) SEG 515.7 νομο(δεξιτης), 334.7 νομο(δεξιτης). See also νομοδεξιτας, -ας, -νι, νομοδεξιτης

νομοδεξιτης

(νομοδεξιτης) A 13 a (L) SEG 558.15, 569.26 -δεξιτης

νομοδεξετθεντα

(From νομοδεξετθω "frame laws, ordain by law", cf. θετης "one who places".) (L) SEG 922.15 -θεντης

νομοι

(M) IG 1379.5&6

νομοις

(L) IG 5.10 νο[μο]ις, 7.7, 1336.6

νομον

(L) IG 7.2, 20 A 5, 65.8, 209.16&21, 485.7, 498.6, 511 (SEG 790) 5, 536.10, 821.8 [νομον], 1346.9, SEG 780.9 [νομον], 923.37&40. (M) IG 1498.8, p. XVII 133
νόμος (a) ("usage, custom, law" (νέμω).)(L) IG 5.12 &16, 363.9, 932.17 νόμος, 1155.7, SEG 923.38. See also νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος, νόμος.

νόμος (b) ("designed to a rule" so "melody, strain.") See νόμος (b)

νόμος (c) (= νόμος – see in WL) See νόμος (a)

νόμου (L) IG 550.12, 1144.34, SEG 923.38

νόμους (L) IG 18 A 5, 21 col. II 5, 667.14, SEG 626.3.
(M) SEG 23 202.4

νομοφυλάκες (L) IG 19.20

νομοφυλάκες (L) IG 18 B 8, 50 B 19 (as given in BSA 27 241-2, no. 32), 51.33, 52.6 -φυλάκες, 57.2 -φυλάκες, 59.8 -φυλάκες, 60.2, 62.8, 64.7, 65.12 -φυλάκες, 66.7 [νομοφυλάκες] 819 [νομοφυλάκες], 69.30, 71 II 10 -φυλάκες, 71 III 41 -δικές, 72.7 -δικές, 79.1 -δικές, 80.1, 82.1 [νομοφυλάκες], 83.4 [νομοφυλάκες], 84.1, 85.1, 86.19 -φυλάκες), 87.1, 88.2 [νομοφυλάκες], 89.10, 90.5 νομοφυλάκες, 91.4 νομοφυλάκες, SEG 505.4, 532.5 [νομοφυλάκες], 534.1, 535 -φυλάκες, 536.1, 537 [νομοφυλάκες], 538.1 [νομοφυλάκες], 539.1 -φυλάκες, 540.1, 541.1 -φυλάκες), 542.1 νομοφυλάκες, 543.1, 544.1, 546 a 1 & b 1, 547 b, 549.1, (550 is probably a list of ν.) 555 (IG 78 and 81) 2 [νομοφυλάκες]. See also Paus. III 11 2 etc.

νομοφυλακήσας (From νομοφυλακήσας) (L) SEG 495.3-4

νομοφυλάκων (L) IG 20 B 9, 38.4, 43.2 νομοφυλάκων], 71 III 27 -φυλάκων), 446.3, 555 a 19 & b 20, SEG 490.4, 492.6-7, 494.6

νομοφυλάξ (Literally "guardians of the laws" (cf. in form the θεσμοφυλάξες), but they also had police and financial functions – see Xen. Oec. IX 14 ἐν ταῖς εὐνοομομέναις πόλεσιν... νομοφυλάξας προσαρμόστηκε, οἵτινες ἐπισκοποῦσαν τὸν μὲν πολίτην τὰ νόμιμα ἐπισκοποῦσαν, ἀν δὲ τὰς παρὰ τοὺς νόμους ποιήσας, ζημιοῦσα... (For other references to n. in other parts of Greece, see also SMC p.11.)

IG 69 (cf. 90) has a complete list of the n. at Sparta, and it shows 5 names. IG 89 is apparently complete, and yet it shows only 4. In IG 446 and 59 one of the members is a γραμματοφυλάξ, but in 65 he is distinct. It has been suggested, therefore, that the board normally consisted of 5 magistrates, with one γραμματοφυλάξ. As in other colleges, the head was the presbus. They may have existed in Sparta at an early time, see Chirimes p.138, but there is no actual evidence for them until Imperial times. Paus. III 11.2 says that their office was in the agora.) (L) IG 31.3 -φυλάκες] 614 -φυλάκες, 32 A 7, 32 B 11 νομοφυλάκες, 33.4-5 νομοφυλάκες, 36 A 10 -ἀξίωμα, 36 B 35
νομοφύλαξ cont. -α[ς], 39.29&35, 40.20, 42.14 -φο[λας] [νο]μοφ(ύλας), 44.11 [νομο]ς, 71 III 3&17&31&36&37&39 (with various letters missing), 206.4, 209.9 νομο[φ]ος, 1314.10 νομ(οφύλας), 1315.27, SEG 487 (IG 46) 7 [ν]ο(μοφύλας), 488.2, 499.5. See also νομοφύλακας, -φύλακας, -φυλάκων, -φύλαξ

νομοφύλαξεν (νομοφύλαξι) A 71 b (L) IG 19.12 -σ[φυλαξεν]

νόμων (νόμου) A 74 a (T) Arch. ap. Diog. Laer. VII 80

νόμων (M) IG 1428.15, 1470.8

νόμων (L) IG 598.15, 961.19, 964.5 νό[μων], 965.16, 976.11, 1244.7

νόμως (a) (νόμους "coins", cf. Lat. nummus. See also νόμους in WL and Wuilleumier p.201 f.) A 74 b (H) I 123

νόμως (b) (νόμους "melodies, songs") A 74 b Alc. 40 from Athen. ix 374 D

νόσου (νο[συ]. Its origin is uncertain; it may be related to Goth. snuts "wise", or to νευω "nod", but see Frisk for other theories.) A 28 c II (L) IG 599.19 960.6. Alc. 104 from Ap. Dysc. Adv. 566, i 156 Schm. Cf. also foll.

νόσου (νο[συ]) A 28 e (L) REG 86 1973 Bull. 195. Cf. above

νόσος (Probably from *νόσος, for Ionian has νο[σος.]

νοσφύζω (νοφύζει, cf. the adv. νόσφη, but the et. is uncertain.) See νοσφύζει

νόσφυζεν (ένοσφύζει, cf. νοσφύζω) A 71 b, 98 a (L) IG 726.6

νόσω (νόσου) A 74 a (L) IG 738.2 [ν]όσω

νοτία ("moist, bringing rain", cf. Νότος "South-west wind", possibly related to Arm. nay "moist" and Lat. nato (from *naw-.) Alc. 3.71 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii

νοτία (νοτία) (Dat. - from νοτιον) A 23 (L) IG 363.17

νότιος (A West Dor. form of νόμος, which must have developed from Lat. nummus.) A 8 e, 10 b, 66 b i (T) Poll. IX 80 has ... καὶ Ἀριστοτέλης ἐν τῇ Τάραντών ἔτος τὸν ἅρων Πολιτείας καλεσθεῖν φησι νόμμισμα παρ' αὐτοῖς νόμον, ἕπ' ὑ' ἐνετυπωσθεῖν Τάραντα τὸν Ποσειδόνος δελθεῖν ἐποχοῦμενον.

νοθς See νόν
νοδω (From νοδω) (L) SEG 13 261.5

νύκτα Alc. 1.62

νυκτός Alc. 90 from Schol. Soph. O.C. 1248, p.53 de Marco

[νυμφα[... (From νύμφη? (possibly from IE *sneubh; cf. Lat. nūbō, OCS snubiti "seek in marriage" etc.)) Alc. 3 fr. 4.6 from P.Oxy. 2387

νυμφεύτρια ("she who escorts a bride", cf. νυμφεύω "give in "marriage and the above gloss.) See Plut. Lyc. 15.5, p.23.6 (Plutarch is clearly quoting here, so the word was in use at Sparta, although it was found elsewhere too, e.g. Ar. Ach. 1056.)

νόν (Cf. Skt. नु, Lat. nun-c, nu-dius etc.) (L) IG ?1 col. I 8, 213.5, 724.5, 726.8, 727.5, 822.3&7, 962.4, 1187.7, 1245.8, SEG 466.9, 949.1, (M) IG V ii 419.15 (Phigalea). (H) I 171. Alc. 3.82 from P.Oxy. 2387 fr. 3 col. ii; Alc. 5 fr. 2 col. i 13 from P.Oxy. 2390 Commentarii Fragmenta; Alc. 17.3 from Athen. x 416 C. Possibly also Alc. 3 fr. 4.4 from P.Oxy. 2387 ρόδυνυ[...

νύξ (From IE *nekʷt-, cf. Lat. nox, Skt. nāk etc.) See νύκτα, νυκτός
See also Poll. II 35; Phot. Nab. 453; Pors. 307.12; and cf. Hdt. VII 208.3. /
for the same reason (Arist. fr. 543 Rose (Harpocrat.); 
Plut. Inst. Lact. 19; Isocr. XI (Busiris) 17-18 etc.). 

But the actual records of the historians 
contradict this reputation, and show that foreigners 
were welcome at Sparta. Firstly there was the 
institution of the prosernia, see e.g. Hdt. VI 57.3; 
Thuc. V 43, cf. VI 89; Xen. Hell. VI 3.4; Plato Laws 
I 642 b. In Paus. III 11.11 Zeus and Athena are named 
ревтανε и τενλα. Several individuals are said to 
have been welcomed at Sparta, and even made full 
citizens (Tyrtaeus in Plut. Apophth. Lact. 230 D etc.; 
Terpander, Thales and Threphes in Plut. Agis X; 
Tisamenus of Elis in Hdt. IX 35; Dion of Syracuse in 
Plut. Dion XVII; and in Plut. Apophth. Lact. 218 B 
Hecateus was received into one of the syssitia, although 
he was not made a citizen. At several festivals, 
especially the gymnopaedia, many foreigners were 
supposed to be present (Xen. Mem. I 2.62; Plut. Cimon 
X; Plut. Ages. 29; Marcus Aurelius Medit. XI 24 etc.); 
they were welcome at the copya (Athen. iv 138 E ff.; 
and they were reported to flock to the whipping 
ceremony (Philostrat. Vit. Apoll. VI 20.3). Also the 
Deceians had тελευκα and προερυτα at Sparta, in return 
for kindness shown to the sons of Tyndareus.) 

For further discussion and other references see 
Krebs in Darenberg-Saglio, V p. 1006 ff.; Chrimes p. 
310 ff.; Michell p. 37 and 152.) 

See Plut. Lyc. 9.4, III.11 p. 13.20-21; 27.6 ff. 
p. 41.15 ff.; Plut. Ag. and Cleom. 10.3, III.1 p. 362.6 
ff.; Plut. Apophth. Lact. 226 D, II p. 169.20; 237 A 
144.2, cf. II 39; Ar. Birds 1012 + Schol. (Theopompus 
J II B 115.178); Suid. Adler III 297.22, A 824. 
Cf. also foll.

**εννελαιετον** A 11 h Phot. Nab. I 454, Furs. 308.3

**εννεσ** A 11 h (L) IG 4.22, 7.8, 961.19, 965.15, 976.10 εννα

**εννοος** A 11 h (L) IG 1208.4

**εννος** A 11 h (L) IG 1208.47

**εννοκρυς** (Title of official at Sparta; found also in IG Rom. 
3.681 (Patara)) A 11 h (L) SEG 491.4

**εννος** A 11 h (L) IG 1169.4

**εννος** (εννοος > Att. εννοος, Ion. εννοος, cf. Cret. προερυνος 
etc.) A 11 h See εννε, εννε, εννοος, εννοος, εννοος, εννων

**εννους** A 11 h (L) IG 1146.17

**εννυλλον** (Dimin. of εννοος. This is the only example quoted by 
240 D, p. 216.15
ξένων  A 11 h (L) IG 515.6. (M) IG 1433.8&44

ξηρά  (M) IG 1390.108

ξηρός  (The opposite of ὑγρός, but its origin is obscure. (See Chantraine for theories.)) See ξηρά, ξηρὼν

ξηρὼν  (H) I 147

ξύφεσιν  (Ξύφεσιν from ξύφος, which may be a borrowed word. For a description, see Cartledge, JHS 97 1977 p.15.) A 71 b (L) IG 1188.3

ξυήλη  (Hesych. (Ξ 92) defines ξυήλη ξυάλη. ἐστὶ δὲ καὶ ξυρύλον, δὲ τινὲς ὑπερανοῦ λέγουσιν.)
Suid. Adler III 498.28, Ε 91, talking of Cyrus' men, says ἐφύσον... καὶ περὶ τὴν ξάνθην μαχαίριν, ὅσον ξυήλη λακωνική... ἃς Ἀττικῷ κυνηστῖν, Λάκωνες δὲ ξυήλην λέγουσι μῦδον... οἱ δὲ Λάκωνες τούνομα ξυήλην. ὡς καὶ ξένωφοι φιλούν ἐν τῇ δ' τῆς Ἀναβάσεως (7.15-16, cf. 8.25), ὅτι Δρακόντας ἐξυγεν ἐκ Κράτης παῖς ἐτί ἦν, ἀποκτείνας ξυήλην λακωνικῆς πατέρα. δηλ' τοὔτο δὲ καὶ τὸ κυνῆν οἱ Δωρίτες ξύισαν λέγουσιν. ὡς καὶ ξύφρων (Kaibel 149-150). ἥν τοὺς τὸν ἐξύντα ἀντιξύησι καὶ πᾶλιν ἔμεθαι ἄχραγις.
/Similar in Phot. Nab. I 456, Pors. 310.1. Cf. also Xen. Cyr. VI 2.32./

ξύλα  (L) SEG 464.11&12&13 (all ξύλα) & 15 ξύλα, 465.9 ξύλα?]. (M) IG 1390.108, SEG 23 207.12

ξύλλογυν  (σύλλογον - the ξ was the form used by Thuc., but the word may have been the one used by the Laconians, cf. ξύνοδος.) Thuc. I 67.3 (see Appendix 3 p.649 ff.)

ξύλος  (H) I 146

ξύλον  ("timber, firewood". Etymologists quote an IE form *ksuloT cf. Lith. šūlas "stick"). See ξύλα, -ος, -ων

ξύλων  (M) IG 1390.108&109 ξύλ[ω]ν. (H) I 144

+]ξυναίζ[.  (Perhaps from γυνη with ξ for Γ) Alc. 4 fr. 6.1 from P.Oxy 2388

ξύνοδος  (Cf. ξύλλογον) Thuc. I 119.1

ξυνός  (ξυνός, an Ep., Ion. and Lyr. form for κοινός, comes from *ξυν-ος (ξύν), cf. κοινός from *κοιν-ος (κοιν, cf. Lat. cum).) (M) IG 1399.4

ξυστάρχης  ("leading athletic official", cf. ξυστός.)(L) IG 669.5. See also ξυστάρχου

ξυστάρχου  (L) IG 20 A 7

ξυστός  ("place for athletic excercise", probably because of the smooth, polished ground (ξυώ).) See ξυστόο, -ῶν
ξυστοῦ (L) IG 669.7

ξύστρα ("scrapers for scraping off oil in baths"). (L) SEG 492.12

ξυστῶν Alc. 68 from Choerob. in Theodos. Can. i, 123.7 Hilg. (= Bk. iii 1182, cf. Hdn. I 525.30, III 7.28, 617.23, 768.34 L. Similar in Cramer iii 283.11; Et. Gen. p.92 Miller, Draco Straton p.12 Herm.)