

The Law Code of Gortyn
The Text* and a Commentary on Its Morphology
and Syntax

Jana Beck

September 8, 2010

*The text has been digitized from the public domain Buck (1910) and is licensed under a [Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 3.0 Unported License](#).

1 Introduction

At approximately 3,000 words, the “Great Code” of laws dated to fifth-century (B.C.E.) Gortyn, Crete, is among the longest surviving Greek inscriptions. It is perhaps even long enough to provide evidence for comparing its syntax with the well-studied syntax of literary Greek from the Classical period. For this reason, in addition to the text and commentary that follows, a syntactically parsed version of the text is available [on request](#).

The commentary that follows is not intended to be complete, but rather for someone unfamiliar with the Code it should be supplemented with Willets (1967). This commentary focuses exclusively on morphological and syntactic features of the language of the Code, and even then mentions each particular feature only once (usually on its first appearance) unless there are later occurrences that are unusually interesting. For information about the alphabet used to write the Code and the phonology of the language, the reader should consult Willets (1967) or Buck (1955).

2 List of Color-Coded Syntactic Features

- [Optative without \$\kappa\alpha\$ in the Protasis \(Antecedent\) of a Conditional.](#)
- Word Order-related Items:
 - [Left dislocation/topicalization.](#)
 - [Word Order \$\tau\acute{\iota}\varsigma \kappa\alpha\$.](#)
 - [NP with Center Embedding of a Dependent Genitive.](#)
 - [Genitive of Connection.](#)

3 The Text with Brief Commentary

Ι θιοί. Ὅς κ' ἐλευθέρῳι ἔ δόλοι¹ μέλλει ἀνπιμῶλέν, πρὸ δίκας μὲ ἄγεν². αἰ δέ κ' ἄγει καταδικασάτῳ³ τῶ ἐλευθέρῳ⁴ δέκα στατῆραν⁵, τῶ δόλο⁶ πέντε ὅτι ἄγει, καὶ δικασάτῳ λαγάσαι ἐν ταῖς τρισὶ ἀμέραις. αἰ [δέ] κα μὲ [λαγ]άσει⁶, καταδικαδδέτῳ τῶ μὲν ἐλευθέρῳ στατῆρα, τῶ δόλο⁶ [δα]ρκνὰν τᾶς ἀμέρας φεκάστας⁷, πρίν κα⁸ λαγάσει· τῶ δὲ κρόνῳ
5 τὸν δι[κ]αστὰν ὁμνύντα κρίνεν. αἰ δ' ἀννίοιτο⁹ μὲ ἄγεν, τὸν δικαστὰν ὁμνύντα κρ[ί]νεν, αἰ μὲ ἀποπῶνιοι μαίτυς. αἰ δέ κα μῶλεῖ ὁ μὲν ἐλεύθε[ρ]ον, ὁ δ[ὲ] δ[ό]λον, κάρτοναν

¹This (conjoined) dative object of ἀνπιμῶλέν gets its case from the prefix ἀνπι-, which, when used as a preposition in Cretan (being obsolete in most other dialects), means ‘about, concerning’ and takes the dative (as here) or the accusative (Buck, 1955, §136.7), (Smyth and Messing, 1956, §1545).

²An infinitive of a thematic verb in -εν instead of -ειν/-ην. Cretan has this feature in common with many Doric dialects (Buck, §153.2). Also, an infinitive used as a third-person imperative, which is characteristic of legal language (Smyth, §2013b).

³An aorist in -κσ- (-ξ-) instead of -σ- for a verb in -ζω, generalized from stems ending in velars. This is a West Greek feature, although it also occurs in Thessalian, Boeotian, and Arcado-Cyprian (Buck, §142). See also Rix (1976, §215) and Buck (1955, §84).

⁴A free use of the genitive, probably IP-adjoined, termed the “**Genitive of Connection**” in Smyth and Messing (1956, §1381). Also, the “genitive of the matter or person involved” in Buck (1955, §171).

⁵An example of the Cretan innovation of -ανς in the accusative plural of consonant stems on analogy with the *sandhi* variant -ανς in the accusative plural of α-stems (Buck, §107.4).

⁶A short-vowel subjunctive in the σ-aorist, an archaism Cretan shares with many other dialects (Buck, §150).

⁷A genitive of time used distributively, as noted in Buck (1955, §170). Smyth and Messing (1956, §1445) claim that the definite article adds the distributive sense and gives a citation from Thucydides that is very nearly identical to the present example: “...δραχμῆν ἐλάμβανε τῆς ἡμερᾶς” (Thuc. 3.17).

⁸Willets (1967, p. 53, note 10) notes that πρίν κα + subjunctive is unusual after an affirmative main clause (Smyth, §2443-47) and gives an example from Plato with μέχριπερ ἄν (Laws 766d) as the more typical construction.

⁹An optative without κα in the protasis (antecedent) of a conditional.

ἔμεν¹⁰, [ὄτερο]ί¹¹ κ' ἐλεύθερον ἀποπῶνιόντι. αἱ δέ κ' ἀνπί¹² δόλοι μολιόντι πῶνιοντες
 φόν¹³ φεκάτερος¹⁴ ἔμεν, αἱ μὲν κα μαῖτυς ἀποπῶνῆι, κατὰ τὸν μαῖτυρα δικάδδεν, αἱ
 δέ κ' ἔ ἀνποτέροις ἀποπῶνιόντι ἔ μεδατέρῳι, τὸν δικαστὰν ὀμνύντα κρίνεν. ἔ¹⁵ δέ κα
 10 νικαθῆι ὁ ἔκῶν, [τ]ὸμ μὲν ἐλεύθερον λαγάσαι τᾶν¹⁶ πέ[ν]τ' ἀμερᾶν¹⁷, τὸν δὲ δόλ[ον] ἐς
 κῆρανος ἀποδόμεν. αἱ δέ κα μὲ λαγάσει ἔ με ἀποδοῖ, δικασάτῳ νικὲν **τὸ μὲν ἐλευθέρῳ**
 πεντέκοντα στατῆρανος καὶ στατῆρα τᾶς ἀμέρας φεκάστας, πρίν κα λαγάσει, **τὸ δὲ**
δόλῳ δέκα στατῆρανος καὶ δαρκνὰν τᾶς ἀμέρας φεκάστας, πρίν κ' ἀποδοῖ ἐς κῆρανος.
 ἔ δέ κα καταδικάσει ὁ δικαστάς, ἐνιαυτῶι¹⁸ πράδδεθθαι τὰ τρίτρα ἔ μεῖον, πλίον δὲ
 15 **μέ· τὸ δὲ κρόνῳ** τὸν δικαστὰν ὀμνύντα κρίνεν. αἱ δέ κα ναεύῃι ὁ δόλος ὅ κα¹⁹ νικαθῆι,
 καλίον ἀντί μαιτύρων δυὼν δρομέων ἐλευθέρων ἀποδεικσάτῳ ἐπὶ τῶι ναῶι ὅπε κα ναεύῃι
 ἔ αὐτὸς ἔ ἄ(λ)λος πρὸ τούτῳ· αἱ δέ κα μὲ καλῆι ἔ με δείκσει, κατισ[τάτ]ῳ τὰ ἐ[γρα](μ)μένα²⁰.

¹⁰The infinitival form of εἰμί 'to be,' which is spelled ἔμεν in Buck (1955) and Willets. The use of -μεν (-μην) for athematic infinitival endings is particular to Cretan (Buck, §154.4).

¹¹ὄτερος (ὀπότερος) 'which of two' is the relative counterpart of the interrogative πότερος 'which of two?' but seems to be used rather loosely here in the sense of which of two groups—those who contend that the person under discussion is free, and those who contend that he is a slave. See Willets (1967, p. 54, note 17) for a lengthy discussion of the reconstruction of ὄτεροί instead of ὄττοι.

¹²See [footnote 1](#).

¹³A third-person possessive, φός 'his/hers', < *swo- (Buck, §120.3).

¹⁴With ἕκαστος and ἐκάτερος, employing a singular subject with a plural verb is common (Smyth, §952).

¹⁵Subordinating conjunction 'where, when' in -ἔ (-ἣ) (Buck, §132.7).

¹⁶Genitive plural of α-stems in -ᾶν instead of -ῶν, a West Greek feature (Buck, §41).

¹⁷Genitive of time within which (Smyth, §1444), cf. [ἐν ταῖς τρισὶ ἀμέραις](#) above with the preposition ἐν + dative to express the same meaning and the dative of time at which [ἐνιαυτῶι](#) below to express a different meaning.

¹⁸Dative of time at which (Smyth, §1540).

¹⁹The choice to print ὅ κα instead of ὅκα (ὄτε) makes the syntax much more difficult, although Willets (1967, p. 56, note 40) notes only the difficulty with the syntax of the genitive relative pronoun ὅ. In my view, it is the presence of κα that presents the bigger problem in this instance.

²⁰Perfect passive participle of γράφω with an irregular reduplication due to the consonant cluster -γρ-: ἐγρα- = γεγρα- (Buck, §137).

αἰ δέ κα μὲδ' αὐτὸν ἀποδοῖ ἐν τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ²¹, τὰν²² ἀπλόους τ[ι]μάν²³ ἐπικαταστασεῖ.
 αἰ δέ κ' ἀποθάνει μῶλιομένας τᾶδ δι[κα]ς²⁴, τὰν ἀπλόον τιμὰν κατ(α)στασεῖ. αἰ δέ κα
 20 κοσ[μ]ίον ἄγῃ ἔ κοσμίουτος ἄλλος²⁵, ἔ κ' ἀποστᾶι, μῶλέν, καῖ κα νικαθῆι, κατιστάμεν
 ἀπ' [ᾶ]ς [ἀμέρα]ς ἄγαγε τὰ ἐγρα(μ)μένα. [τὸ]ν δὲ νενικαμένο[ν] κα[ι] τὸν κα]τακείμενον
 ἄγοντι²⁶ ἄπατον ἔμεν.

II Αἰ²⁷ κα τὸν ἐλεύθερον ἔ τὰν ἐλευθέραν κάρτει οἴπῃ, ἑκατὸν στατῆραν καταστασεῖ·
 αἰ δέ κ' ἀπεταίρῳ, δέκα· αἰ δέ κ' ὁ δῶλος τὸν ἐλεύθερον ἔ τὰν ἐλευθέραν, διπλεῖ καταστασεῖ·
 25 αἰ δέ κ' ἐλεύθερος φοικέα ἔ φοικέαν, πέντε δαρκνάνας· αἰ δέ κα φ[ο]ικεὺς φοικέα ἔ φοικέαν,
 π[έν]τε στατῆραν. ἐνδοθιδίαν δόλαν²⁸ αἰ κάρτει δαμάσαιτο, δύο στατῆραν καταστασεῖ·
 αἰ δέ κα δεδαμν[α]μέναν, πεδ' ἀμέραν, [ὀ]δελόν, αἰ δέ κ' ἐν νυττί, δύ' ὀδελόν²⁹· ὀρκιῶτέραν
 δ' ἔμεν τὰν δόλαν. αἶ κα τὰν ἐλευθέραν ἐπιπερῆται οἴπεν ἀκεύοντος καδεστᾶ³⁰ δέκα
 στατῆραν καταστασεῖ, αἰ ἀποπονώι μαῖτυς. αἶ κα τὰν ἐλευθέραν μοικίον αἰλεθῆι
 30 ἐν πατρὸς³¹ ἔ ἐν ἀδελπιῶ ἔ ἐν τῷ ἀνδρός, ἑκατὸν στατῆραν καταστασεῖ· αἰ δέ κ' ἐν
 ἄ(λ)λῳ, πεντέκοντα· αἰ δέ κα τὰν τῷ ἀπεταίρῳ, δέκα· αἰ δέ κ' ὁ δῶλος [τὰ]ν ἐλευθέραν,
 διπλεῖ καταστασεῖ· αἰ δέ κα δῶλος δόλω, πέντε. προφειπάτῳ³² δὲ ἀντὶ μαιτύρων τριῶν

²¹Cf. τᾶν πέ[ν]τ' ἀμερᾶν above and footnote 17.

²²The *sandhi* variant of the feminine accusative plural definite article before a following word beginning with a vowel (Buck, §78).

²³An example of the Cretan preservation of -νς in the accusative plural of α-stem nouns before a following word beginning with a vowel (Buck, §78).

²⁴Genitive absolute with temporal force (Smyth, §2070a).

²⁵Willems translates “And if one who is *kosmos* make a seizure or another seize the slave of one who is *kosmos*...” (Willems, p. 39). The complete omission of an object in both the first and second conjuncts of the protasis is odd, especially given the dependence of the possessor κοσμίουτος on a null object pronoun.

²⁶Dative of advantage (Smyth, §1481).

²⁷Asyndeton to mark the beginning of a new subject (Willems, p. 57), (Smyth, §2167e).

²⁸Left dislocation/topicalization of a constituent past the αἰ of a protasis, even though it clearly belongs to the protasis. Note also the asyndeton and the use of the optative in the protasis.

²⁹An example of the Cretan preservation of -νς in the accusative plural of ο-stem nouns before a following word beginning with a vowel (or, in this case, a pause) (Buck, §78).

³⁰An archaic genitive singular of a masculine α-stem in -ᾶ, a West Greek feature (Buck, §41.4, 105.2).

³¹Genitive with ἐν by ellipsis of a word for a dwelling in the dative, e.g., δόμῳ (Smyth, §1302).

³²Aorist of λέγω in -α: εἶπα (versus 2nd aorist εἶπον), shared with various dialects (Smyth, §144).

τοῖς καδεσταῖς τῷ ἐναίλεθέντος ἀλλύεσθαι ἐν ταῖς πέντ' ἀμέραις· τῷ δὲ δόλο τῷ πάσται ἀντὶ μαιτύρων δυσὼν. αἱ δὲ κα μὲ ἀλλύσεται, ἐπὶ τοῖς ἐλόνοι ἐμεν κρέσθαι ὅπαι κα λείοντι.
 35 αἱ δὲ κα πῶνῃ δολόσαθθαι, ὁμόσαι τὸν ἐλόντα τῷ πεντῆκονταστατέρῳ καὶ πλίονος πέντον αὐτὸν φῖν³³ αὐτῷ³⁴ φέκαστον ἐπαριόμενον, τῷ δ' ἀπεταίρῳ τρίτον αὐτὸν, τῷ δὲ φοικέος τὸν πάσταν ἄτερον αὐτὸν μοικίοντ' ἐλέν, δολόσαθθαι δὲ μέ.

III Αἱ³⁵ κ' ἀνὲρ [κα]ἰ [γυ]νὰ διακρ[ί]νον[τ]αι, τὰ φὰ αὐτᾶς³⁶ ἔκεν, ἄτι³⁷ ἔκονσ' ἔιε πὰρ τὸν ἀνδρα, καὶ τῷ καρπῷ τὰνν ἐμίναν, αἶ κ' ἔι ἐς³⁸ τὸν φῶν αὐτᾶς κρεμάτων, κῶτι³⁹
 40 κ' ἐνυπάνει τὰν [ἐμίνα]ν ἄτι κ' ἔι, καὶ πέντε στατῆρανς, αἶ κ' ὁ ἀνὲρ αἴτιος ἔι τᾶς κῆ[ρ]εύσιος· α[ἰ] δὲ πῶνιοι ὁ ἀνὲρ [αἴτιος μὲ ἔ]μεν, τὸν δικαστὰν ὁμνύντα κρίνεν. αἱ δὲ τι ἄλλο πέροι τῷ ἀνδρός, πέντε στατῆρανς καταστασεῖ κῶτι κα πέρει αὐτόν⁴⁰, κῶτι κα παρέλῃ⁴¹ ἀποδότῳ αὐτόν. ὄν δὲ κ' ἐκσαννέσεται δικάκσαι τὰν γυναῖκ' ἀπομόσαι τὰν Ἄρτεμιν πὰρ Ἀμυκλαῖον⁴² πὰρ τὰν Τοκσίαν. ὅτι δὲ τίς κ'⁴³ ἀπομοσάνσαι⁴⁴ παρέλῃ, πέντε

³³Dative singular of personal pronouns in -iv, a West Greek feature (Buck, §188.4).

³⁴Reflexive formed from the combination of a person pronoun and αὐτός, each keeping its own inflection (Buck, §121.1).

³⁵Asyndeton again at the beginning of a new paragraph.

³⁶Combination of the possessive pronoun φός with a genitive of αὐτός to show reflexive possession (Buck, §121.1).

³⁷Neuter plural of the indefinite relative, with inflection of only the first part—a feature that is particular to Cretan (Buck, §129.3).

³⁸ἐς for ἐξ before consonants (Buck, §100).

³⁹Buck (1955) and Willets print κῶτι, with a genitive by attraction to the omitted antecedent (Smyth, §2531). However, according to Smyth and Messing (1956, §2524), attraction is not usual with the indefinite relative (ὅστις), as here.

⁴⁰Neuter accusative singular, not masculine, of αὐτός, particular to Cretan and some Attic inscriptions (Buck, §125.2).

⁴¹Note the topicalized free relative clause here, presumably with the force of “And whatever (else) she filched, let her give it back.”

⁴²πὰρ with the accusative, a feature of NW Greek dialects, especially common in Thesalian and Boeotian (Buck, §136.2).

⁴³Word order τίς κα, characteristic of West Greek (Buck, §179).

⁴⁴Dative singular feminine participle. Willets (1967, p. 61) says that the dative is not adverbial, but does not support this assertion. The LSJ gives one example with accusative rei and dative personae from Polybius' *Histories*: καὶ παρείλετο τὰς ἀγορὰς καὶ τὴν τῶν ἀναγκαίων χορηγίαν τοῖς τῶν ὑπεναντίων στρατοπέδοις (Plb. 1.18.9). The dative cannot be governed by the prefixal παρ-, as the genitive is always used with παρὰ with verbs of taking (Smyth, §1692).

45 στατῆρανς καταστασεῖ καὶ τὸ κρέος αὐτόν⁴⁵. αἱ δὲ κ' ἀλλόττριος συνε(σ)σάδδῃ,
 δέκα στ[ατ]ῆρανς καταστασεῖ, τῷ δὲ κρείος διπλεῖ ὅτι κ' ὁ δικαστὰς ὁμόσει συνεσάσκει.
 αἱ ἀνὲρ ἀποθάνοι τέκνα καταλιπόν, αἶ κα λῆι ἅ γυνά, τὰ φὰ αὐτᾶς ἔκονσαν ὀπιείθαι
 κάτι κ' ὁ ἀνὲδ δῶι κατὰ τὰ ἐγραμμένα ἀντὶ μαιτύρων τριῶν δρομέων ἐλευθέρων· αἱ δὲ
 τὶ τῶν τέκνων πέροι, ἔνδικον ἔμεν. αἱ δὲ κα ἄτεκνον καταλίπει, τὰ τε φὰ αὐτᾶς ἔκεν
 50 κῶτι κ' ἐν[υ]πάνει [τ]ὰν ἐμ[ί]ναν κα[ι] τ[ὸ] καρπ[ὸ] τῷ ἔνδ[ο]θεν πεδὰ τῶν ἐπιβαλλόντ[ων]
 μοῖραν λακῆ[ν] καί⁴⁶ τί κ' ὁ ἀνὲδ δῶι αἱ ἐγρατται· αἱ δὲ τὶ ἄλλο πέροι, ἔνδικον ἔμεν. αἱ
 δὲ γυνά ἄτεκνος ἀποθάνοι, τὰ τε φὰ αὐτᾶς τοῖς ἐπιβάλλονσι ἀποδόμεν κῶτι ἐνύπανε
 τὰν ἐμίναν καὶ τῷ καρπῷ, αἶ κ' ἔι ἐς τῶν φῶν αὐτᾶς, τὰν ἐμίναν. κόμιστρα αἶ κα λῆι
 δόμεν ἀνὲρ ἔ γυνά, ἔ φῆμα ἔ δυόδεκα στατῆρανς ἔ δυόδεκα στατέρων κρέος⁴⁷, πλίου
 55 δὲ μέ. αἶ κα φοικέος φοικέα κριθῆι δῶδ ἔ ἀποθανόντος, τὰ φὰ αὐτᾶς ἔκεν· ἄλλο⁴⁸ δ' αἶ
 τὶ πέροι, ἔνδικον ἔμεν.

IV Αἱ τέκοι⁴⁹ γυνὰ κῆ[ρ]ε[ύ]ονσα, ἐπελεῦσαι τῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐπὶ στέγαν ἀντὶ μαιτύρων
 τριῶν. αἱ δὲ μὲ δέκσαιτο, ἐπὶ τᾷ ματρὶ ἔμεν τὸ τέκνον ἔ τράπεν ἔ ἀποθέμεν· ὀρκιότεροδ
 δ' ἔμεν τὸς⁵⁰ καδεστάνς καὶ τὸς μαίτυρανς, αἶ⁵¹ ἐπελεύσαν. αἱ δὲ φοικέα τέκοι κῆρεύονσα,
 60 ἐπελεῦσαι τῷ πάσται τῷ ἀνδρός, ὅς ὄπιει, ἀντὶ μαιτύρων [δυ]ῶν. αἱ δὲ κα μὲ δέκσεται,
 ἐπὶ τῷ πάσται ἔμεν τὸ τέκνον τῷ τᾶς φοικέας. αἱ δὲ τῷ αὐτῷ⁵² αὐτὶν⁵³ ὀπιείτο
 πρὸ τῷ ἐνιαυτῷ, τὸ παιδίον ἐπὶ τῷ πάσται ἔμεν τῷ τῷ φοικέος. κῶρκιότερον ἔμεν τὸν
 ἐπελεύσαντα καὶ τὸς μαίτυρανς. γυνὰ κῆρεύονσ' αἱ ἀποβάλοι παιδίον πρὶν ἐπελεῦσαι
 κα[τ]ὰ τὰ ἐγραμμένα, ἐλευθέρῳ μὲν καταστασεῖ πεντέκοντα στατῆρανς, δόλο πέντε

⁴⁵ αὐτός in predicate position used as an intensive (Smyth, §1206b).

⁴⁶ Note the elliptical last conjunct. The childless woman is to have her own property, half of what she has woven, her portion of the household produce, and ... if her husband has given her anything. καί = crasis for καί + αἶ.

⁴⁷ A fragmentary apodosis, perhaps with an implied infinitive δόμεν used as an imperative.

⁴⁸ An especially interesting case of left dislocation/topicalization, with only ἄλλο—and not the whole phrase ἄλλο τι—moved. See Devine and Stephens (2000) for more information on this type of construction.

⁴⁹ A rare case in which an optative conditional does not follow a subjunctive conditional within the same topic.

⁵⁰ The *sandhi* variant of the masculine accusative plural definite article before a following word beginning with a consonant (Buck, §78).

⁵¹ αἶ introducing an indirect yes-no question.

⁵² αὐτός in attributive position with the meaning 'same' (Smyth, §1210).

⁵³ Cretan for αὐθις with adverbial ending in -iv instead of -is (Buck, §133.6).

65 καὶ φίκατι, αἴ κα νικαθῆ. δι⁵⁴ δέ κα μ' εἴ[ε]⁵⁵ τι(ς) στέγα ὅπυι⁵⁶ ἐπελευσεῖ, ἔ αὐτὸν μὲ ὀρῆι, αἰ <αι> ἀποθείῃ τὸ παιδίον, ἄπατον ἔμεν. αἰ κύσαιτο καὶ τέκοι φοικέα μὲ ὀπυιομένα, ἐπὶ τῷ τ[ὸ] πατρὸς πάσαι⁵⁷ ἔμεν τὸ τέκνον· αἰ δ' ὁ πατὴρ μὲ δόοι, ἐπὶ τοῖς τῶν ἀδελπιῶν πάσαις ἔμεν.

V Τὸν πατέρα τῶν τέκνων καὶ τῶν κρεμάτων καρτερόν ἔμεν τὰδ δαίσιος καὶ τὰν
70 ματέρα τῶν φῶν αὐτῶς κρεμάτων. ἄς⁵⁸ κα δόδοντι, μὲ ἐπάνανκον ἔμεν δατῆθθαι· αἰ δέ τις ἀταθειῖ, ἀποδάτταθθαι τῷ ἀταμένῳ ἄι ἔγρατται. ἔ δέ κ' ἀποθάνει τι(ς)⁵⁹, στέγανς μὲν τὰνς ἐν πόλι κᾶτι κ' ἐν ταῖ(ς) στέγαις ἐνῆι, αἷς κα μὲ φοικεὺς ἐνφοικῆι ἐπὶ κόραι φοικῖον, καὶ τὰ πρόβατα καὶ καρτα[ί]ποδα, ἄ κα μὲ φοικέος ἔι, ἐπὶ τοῖς υἰάσι ἔμεν, τὰ δ' ἄλλα κρέματα πάντα δατῆθθαι καλῶς, καὶ λανκάνεν τὸς μὲν υἰύνς, ὀπόττοι κ' ἴοντι δύο
75 μοίρανς φέκαστον, τὰδ δὲ θυγατέρανς, ὀπότται κ' ἴοντι μίαν μοῖραν φεκάσταν. δατῆθ[θ]αι δὲ καὶ τὰ ματρ[ὸ]ια, ἔ κ' ἀποθά[νε]ι, ἄιπε[ρ] τὰ [πατρῶι'] ἔ[γραττ]αι. αἰ δὲ κρέματα μὲ εἴῃ, στέγα δέ, λακέν τὰθ θ[υ]γατέρας ἄι ἔγρατται. αἰ δέ κα λῆι ὁ πατὴρ δὸς ἴδον δόμῆν τᾶι ὀπυιομένοι, δότῶ κατὰ τὰ ἐγραμμένα, πλίονα δὲ μέ. ὀτεῖαι δὲ πρόθθ' ἔδοκε ἔ ἐπέσπενσε, ταῦτ' ἔκεν, ἄλλα δὲ μὲ ἔτι τῶν π[α]τρῶι[ων] κ[ρ]έ[ματ'] ἀπολαν[κά]νεν.
80 γυνὰ ὀ[τ]εῖα κρέματα μὲ ἔκει ἔ [πα]τρὸδ δόντος ἔ ἀ[δ]ελπιῶ ἔ ἐπισπένσαντος ἔ ἀπολα[κ]όνσα ἄι ὅκ' ὁ Αἰθ[α]λεὺς(ς) σταρτὸς ἐκοσμίον οἱ σὺν Κύ[λ]λῶι, ταύτας μὲν ἀπολανκάνεν, ταῖδ δὲ πρόθθα μὲ ἔ[ν]δικον ἔμεν.

VI Ἐ κ' ἀποθάνει ἀνὲρ ἔ γυνά, αἰ μὲν κ' ἔι τέκνα ἔ ἐς τέκνων τέκνα ἔ ἐς τούτων τέκνα, τούτος ἔκε[ν] τὰ κρέματα. αἰ δέ κα μέτις ἔι τούτων, ἀ<α>δελπιοὶ δὲ τῷ ἀποθανόντος
85 κέκς ἀδε[λ]πιῶν τέκνα ἔ ἐς τούτων τέκνα, τούτος ἔκεν τὰ κρέματα. αἰ δέ κα μέτις ἔι τούτων, ἀδευπιαὶ δὲ τῷ ἀποθανόντος κές ταυτᾶν τέκνα ἔ ἐς τῶν τέκνων τέκνα, τούτος ἔκεν τὰ κρέματα. αἰ δέ κα μέτις ἔι τούτων, οἷς κ' ἐπιβάλλει ὀπῶ⁶⁰ κ' ἔι τὰ κρέματα,

⁵⁴Willems (1967, p. 63, note 14) claims this to be a possessive dative (Smyth, §1476), but the whole sentence until the αἰ is rather difficult to construe syntactically. It seems best to interpret everything from δι to ὀρῆι as a left-dislocated/topicalized free relative with an understood resumptive αὐτοῦ after παιδίον: “To whom there is no house where she may take the child, or (if) she does not see him, if she exposes *his* child...”

⁵⁵An optative with κα, which is not unattested in inscriptions (Buck, §177).

⁵⁶Cretan adverbial subordinating conjunction in -υι ‘where/whither’ (Buck, §132.4).

⁵⁷A relatively rare (in this text) NP with center embedding of a dependent genitive.

⁵⁸West Greek for ἕως (here = ‘as long as’) (Buck, §41.4, 132.12).

⁵⁹The more usual word order in Cretan (and across West Greek generally) would be ἔ δέ τις κ' (Buck, §179).

⁶⁰West Greek adverbial subordinating conjunction in -ω ‘whence’ (Buck, §132.8).

τούτος ἀναλιέθθαι. αἱ δὲ μὲ εἶεν ἐπιβάλλοντες, τᾶς φοικίας οἴτινές κ' ἴοντι ὁ κλᾶρος, τούτους ἔκεν τὰ κρέματα.

90 **VII** Αἱ δὲ κ' οἱ ἐπιβάλλοντες οἱ μὲν λείοντι δατέθθαι τὰ κρέματα, οἱ δὲ μέ, δικάσαι τὸν δικαστᾶν ἐπὶ τοῖλ λείονσι δατέθθαι ἔμεν τὰ κρέματα πάντα, πρὶν κα δάττονται. αἱ δὲ κα δικάσαντος τῶ δικαστᾶ κάρτει ἐνσεῖε⁶¹ ἔ ἀγῆι ἔ πέρει, δέκα στατέρανς καταστασεῖ καὶ τῶ κρείος διπλεῖ. **τνατῶν δὲ καὶ καρπῶ καὶ φέμας κἀνπιδέμας κέπιπολαῖον κρεμάτων**⁶² αἱ κα μὲ λείοντι δατέθ[θαι, τὸν δικαστᾶν ὁμύντα κρῖναι πορτί⁶³ τὰ μολιόμενα. [α]ἱ
95 [δ]έ κα κρέματα δατιόμενοι μὲ συγιγνόςκοντι ἀνπὶ τὰν δαῖσιν, ὄνεν τὰ κρέματα κῶς⁶⁴ κα πλεῖστον διδοῖ ἀποδόμενοι τᾶν τιμᾶν δια[λ]ακόντων⁶⁵ τὰν ἐπαβολὰν φέκαστος. δατιόμενοιδ δὲ κρέματα μαίτυρανς παρεῖμεν δρομέανς ἐλευθέρωνς τρίνις ἔ πλίανς. **θυγατρί** ἔ διδοῖ⁶⁶, κατὰ τὰ αὐτά.

VIII Ἄς⁶⁷ κ' ὁ πατέδ δόει, **τῶν τῶ πατρός κρεμάτων** πᾶρ υἱέος μὲ ὄνέθθαι μεδὲ καταθίθεθθαι·
100 ἄτι δὲ κ' αὐτὸς πάσεται ἔ ἀπολάκει ἀποδιδόθθῶ, αἱ κα λῆι. μεδὲ τὸν πατέρα τὰ τῶν τέκνων ἄτι κ' αὐτοῖ⁶⁸ πάσονται ἔ ἀπολάκοντι. μεδὲ τὰ τᾶς γυναικὸς τὸν ἄνδρα ἀποδό(θ)θαι μεδ' ἐπισπένσαι, μεδ' υἱὸν τὰ τᾶς ματρός. αἱ δὲ τις **πρίαιτο ἔ καταθεῖτο ἔ ἐπισπένσαιτο**, ἀλλᾶ⁶⁹ δ' ἔγρατ[τα]ι, αἱ⁷⁰ τάδε τὰ γράμματα ἔγ[ρατται, τὰ] μ[ε]ν κρέματα ἐπὶ τᾶι ματρὶ ἔμεν κέπι τᾶι γυναικί, ὁ δ' ἀποδόμενος ἔ καταθῆνς ἔ ἐπισπένσανς τῶι πριαμένῶι
105 ἔ καταθεμένῶι ἔ ἐπισπενσαμένῶι διπλεῖ καταστασεῖ καὶ **τί κ'** ἄλλ' ἄτας ἔι, τὸ ἀπλόον· **τῶν δὲ πρόθθα** μὲ ἐνδικον ἔμεν. αἱ δὲ κ' ὁ ἀντίμολος ἀπομῶλῆι ἀνπὶ τὸ κρέος δὲ κ' ἀνπιμολιῶντι μὲ ἔμεν τᾶς ματ[ρ]ὸς ἔ τᾶς γυναικὸς, μῶλῆν ὄπῃ κ' ἐπιβάλλῆι, πᾶρ τῶι δικαστᾶι ἔ **φεκάστο** ἔγρατται. αἱ δὲ κ' ἀποθάνῆι μάτερ τέκνα καταλιπόνσα, τὸν πατέρα καρτερὸν ἔμεν

⁶¹Subjunctive of εἶμι formed with the full grade of the root instead of the zero grade—e.g., Attic ἦη (Buck, §151.3).

⁶²A left-dislocated/topicalized genitive of connection.

⁶³Cretan form of the preposition πρὸς (Buck, §135.6).

⁶⁴Attraction of a relative pronoun into the case of its (in this case ellipsed) antecedent is rare when the relative pronoun is in the nominative; hence the lack of attraction here (Smyth, §2522).

⁶⁵3rd person plural imperative in -ντῶν, as in Attic. Later Cretan inscriptions have the general Doric -ντω (Buck, §140.3).

⁶⁶ε + subjunctive without κα. See Willets (1967, p. 67-8) for a lengthy discussion.

⁶⁷Asyndeton marking the beginning of a new topic.

⁶⁸Intensive pronoun in apposition to a null subject pronoun, not a third-person plural pronoun.

⁶⁹West Greek adverbial in -ᾶι for ἄλλως (Buck, §132.5).

⁷⁰Another West Greek adverbial in -ᾶι (*ibid.*).

τὸν ματρῶϊον, ἀποδό(θ)θαι δὲ μὲ μεδὲ καταθέμεν, αἶ κα μὲ τὰ τέκνα ἐπαινέσει δρομέες
 110 ἰόντες. [α]ἰ δὲ τις ἀλλᾶι **πρίαιτο ἔ καταθεῖτο**, τὰ μὲν κρέματα ἐπὶ τοῖς τέκνοις ἔμεν,
 τῶι δὲ πριαμένῳ ἔ καταθεμένῳ τὸν ἀποδόμενον ἔ τὸν καταθέντα τὰν διπλείαν καταστᾶσαι
 τᾶς τιμᾶς, καὶ **τί κ'** ἄλλ' ἄτας ἔι, τὸ ἀπλόον. αἰ δὲ κ' ἄλλαν ὀπιίει, τὰ τέκνα [τῶ]ν
 [μ]ατρῶϊον καρτερόνς ἔμεν.

IX Αἰ⁷¹ κ' ἐδ δυσ[μενίανς] περα[θῆι⁷² κ]ἔκς ἀλλοπολίας ὑπ' ἀνάγκας ἐκόμενος κελο[μ]ένῳ
 115 τις⁷³ λύσεται, ἐπὶ τῶι ἀλλυσαμένῳ ἔμεν, πρίν κ' ἀποδοῖ τὸ ἐπιβάλλον. αἰ δὲ κα μὲ
 ὁμολογίοντι ἀμπὶ τὰν πλεθύν ἔ με [κ]ελομέ[ν]ῳ αὐτῶ [λ]ύσαθαι⁷⁴, τὸν δικαστὰν
 ὁμνύντα κρίνεν πορτὶ τὰ μῶλιόμενα. [τ]ῶ ἐλευθέρῳ τὸν δε — — — —. [αἶ κ' ὁ δῶλος]
 ἐπὶ τὰν ἐλευθέραν ἐλθὼν ὀπιίει, ἐλεύθερ' ἔμεν τὰ τέκνα. αἰ δὲ κ' ἄ ἐλευθέρα ἐπὶ τὸν
 δῶλον, δῶλ' ἔμεν τὰ τέκνα. αἰ δὲ κ' ἐς τᾶς αὐτᾶς ματρὸς ἐλεύθερα καὶ δῶλα τέκνα
 120 γένεται, ἔ κ' ἀποθάνει ἄ μάτερ, αἶ κ' ἔι κρέματα, τὸνς ἐλευθέρους ἔκεν. αἰ δ' ἐλευθέροι
 μὲ **ἔκσεῖν**⁷⁵, τὸνς ἐπιβάλλοντανς ἀναιλῆ(θ)θαι. α[ἶ] κ' ἐκς ἀγορᾶς πρ[ι]άμενος δῶλον
 μὲ περαιόσει τᾶν φεκσέκοντ' ἀμερᾶν, αἶ **τινά**⁷⁶ **κα** πρό(θ)θ' ἀδικέκει ἔ ὕστερον, τῶι
 πεπαμένῳ ἔνδικον ἔμεν.

X Τὰμ πα[τ]ρῶι[ῶ]κον ὀπιίει(θ)θαι ἀδελπιῶι τῶ πατρὸς τὸν ἰόντων τῶι πρειγ[ί]στῶι.
 125 αἰ δὲ κα πλίης πατρῶϊόκοι ἴοντι κάδελπι[ο]ῖ τῶ πατρὸς, [τ]ῶι ἐπιπρειγίστῶι ὀπιίει(θ)θαι.
 αἰ δὲ κα μὲ ἴοντι ἀδελπιῶι τῶ πατρὸς, υἰέεδ δὲ ἐκς ἀδελπιῶν, ὀπιίει(θ)θαι ἰῶι⁷⁷ τῶι [ἐ]ς
 τῶ πρειγίστῶ. αἰ δὲ κα πλίης ἴοντι πατρῶϊόκοι κυιέες ἐκς ἀδελπιῶν, **ἄλλῶι** ὀπιίει(θ)θαι
 τῶι ἐπὶ τῶι ἐς [τ]ῶ πρει[γί]στῶ. **μίαν** δ' ἔκεν πατρῶι[ῶ]κον τὸν ἐπιβάλλοντα, πλίαδ δὲ
 [μ]έ.

⁷¹Asyndeton marking the beginning of a new paragraph.

⁷²Willetts (1967, p. 69) prints ἐδδυσ[άμενον] πέρα[νδε] instead of ἐδ δυσ[μενίανς] περα[θῆι] but believes that both readings are plausible. The syntax of both is somewhat difficult, so there has been no reason to adopt Willetts' reading over Buck's.

⁷³Another instance in which τις appears in a later position in the clause. See **ἔ δὲ κ' ἀποθάνει τι(ς)** above, as well as **footnote 59**.

⁷⁴Conjunction of unlike elements: a finite clause and a genitive absolute.

⁷⁵An unusual active usage of the normally impersonal ἔξεστι. Buck glosses εἶεν ἐξ αὐτᾶς.

⁷⁶As Willetts (1967, p. 70) points out, there are two ways to interpret the **τινά** here: (1) as a neuter accusative plural with adverbial syntax, or (2) as a masculine accusative singular serving as the direct object. The verb ἀδικέκει appears to be an unknown variant of ἀδικέω.

⁷⁷Alternate form (nom. ἰός) of the cardinal numeral 1. In Cretan, often has demonstrative force—i.e., 'that one' (Buck, §114.1).

130 **XI** Ἄδ δέ κ' ἄνωρος ἔῖ ὁ ἐπιβάλλον ὀπιῖεν ἔ ἄ πατρῶϊόκος, [σ]τέγαν μὲν, αἴ κ' ἔῖ, ἔκεν τὰν πατρῶϊόκον, τᾶδ δ' ἐπικαρπίας παντὸς τὰν ἐμίαν ἀπολανκάνεν τὸν ἐπιβάλλοντα ὀπιῖεν. αἰ δέ κ' ἀπόδρομος ἰὸν ὁ ἐπιβάλλον ὀπιῖεν ἐβίον ἐβίονσαν μὲ λῆῖ ὀπιῖεν, ἐπὶ τᾶῖ πατρῶϊόκοι ἔμεν τὰ κρέματα πάντα καὶ τὸν καρπὸν, πρεῖν⁷⁸ κ' ὀπιῖει. αἰ δέ κα δρομεὺς ἰὸν ὁ ἐπιβάλλον ἐβίονσαν λείονσαν ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι μὲ λῆῖ ὀπιῖεν, μὸλὲν τὸς καδεστάνς

135 τὸς τᾶς πατρῶϊόκο, ὁ δὲ [δ]ικα[σ]τ[ὰς] δικ[ακσά]τῶ ὀπιῖεν ἐν τοῖς δ[υ]οῖς μῆνσί. αἰ δέ κα μὲ ὀπιῖει ἄῖ ἔγρα(τ)ται, τὰ κρέματα πάντ' ἔκονσαν, αἴ κ' ἔῖ ἄλλος, τῶῖ ἐπιβάλλοντι· αἰ δ' ἐπιβάλλον μὲ εἴῖ, τᾶς πυλᾶς τὸν αἰτιόντων ὄτιμί κα λῆῖ ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι. αἰ δέ κα τῶῖ ἐπιβάλλοντι ἐβίονσα μὲ λῆῖ ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι ἔ ἄνωρος ἔῖ ὁ ἐπιβάλλ[λ]ῶν [κα]ῖ μ[ῆ]λῆ[ι μὲν]εν ἄ πατρῶϊόκος, στέγαμ μὲν, αἴ κ' ἔῖ ἐν πόλι, τὰμ πατρῶϊόκον ἔκεν κᾶτι κ' ἐνῆῖ ἐν

140 τᾶῖ στέγαι, τὸν δ' ἄλλων τὰν ἐμίαν διαλακόνσαν ἄλλοι ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι τᾶς πυλᾶς τὸν αἰτιόντων ὄτιμί κα λῆῖ. ἀποδατῆ(θ)θαι δὲ τὸν κρεμάτων ἰδί. αἰ δὲ μὲ εἴῖ ἐπιβάλλοντες τᾶῖ <παι> πατρῶϊόκοι ἄ[ι] ἔ]γρατται, τὰ κρέματα πάντ' ἔκ[ον]σαν τᾶς πυλᾶς ὀπιῖε(θ)θ[α]ῖ ὄτιμί κα λῆῖ. αἰ δὲ τᾶς πυλ[ᾶ]ς μέτις λείοι ὀ[π]ιῖεν, τὸς καδεστάνς τὸς τᾶς πατρῶϊόκο φείπαι κατὰ [τὰν πυλ]ᾶν ὅτι οὐ λ[ῆῖ] ὀπιῖεν τις⁷⁹; καὶ μὲν τίς κ' [ὀ]πιῖει ἐν ταῖς τριάκοντα

145 ἔ κα φείποντι· αἰ δὲ μ(έ), ἄλλοι ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι ὄτιμί κα νύναται⁸⁰. αἰ δέ κα πατρός δόντος ἔ ἀδελπιὸ πατρῶϊόκος γένεται, αἰ λείοντος⁸¹ ὀπιῖεν δι ἔδοκαν μὲ λείοι ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι, αἴ κ' ἐστετέκνῶται, διαλακόνσαν τὸν κρεμάτων ἄῖ ἔγρατται [ἄλλ]οι ὀπιῖε(θ)θ[α]ῖ τᾶς [π]υλ[ᾶ]ς. αἰ δὲ τέκνα μὲ εἴῖ, πάντ' ἔκονσαν τῶῖ ἐπιβάλλον[τ]ῖ ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι, αἴ κ' ἔῖ, αἰ δὲ μέ, ἄῖ ἔγρατται. ἀνῆρ αἰ ἀποθάνοι πατρῶϊόκοι τέκνα καταλιπόν, αἴ κα [λ]ῆῖ,

150 ὀπιῖε(θ)θῶ τᾶς πυλᾶς ὄτιμί κα νύναται, ἀνάγκαι δὲ μέ. αἰ δὲ τέκνα μὲ καταλίποι ὁ ἀποθανόν, ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι τῶῖ ἐπιβάλλοντι ἄῖ ἔγρατται. αἰ δ' ὁ ἐπιβάλλον τὰν πατρῶϊόκον ὀπιῖεν μὲ ἐπίδαμος εἴῖ, ἄ δὲ πατρῶϊόκος ὀρίμα εἴῖ, τῶῖ ἐπιβάλλοντι ὀπιῖε(θ)θαι ἄῖ ἔγρατται.

XII Πατρῶϊόκον δ' ἔμεν, αἴ κα πατὲρ μὲ ἔῖ ἔ ἀδελπιὸς ἐς τῶ αὐ[τῶ] πατρός. τὸν δὲ

155 κρεμάτῶ[ν κα]ρτερὸνς ἔμεν τᾶς φεργα[σ]ία[ς τὸς] πάτρῶανς, [τ]ᾶς [δ' ἐπικαρ]πίας δια[λ]α[νκ]ά[ν]εν τὰν ἐμίαν, ἄς κ' ἄ[ν]ῶρ[ο]ς ἔῖ. αἰ δ' ἀν[ό]ρῶι ἰάτται⁸² μὲ εἴῖ ἐπιβάλλον, τὰν πατρῶϊόκον καρτερὰν ἔμεν τὸν τε κρεμάτων καὶ τῶ καρπῶ, κᾶς κ' ἄν[ῶ]ρος ἔῖ τράπε(θ)θαι

⁷⁸ A *hapax legomena* for πρίν (LSJ).

⁷⁹ Due to its position and lack of accent, τις here is obviously still an indefinite pronoun and not an interrogative. “Doesn’t anyone want to marry (her)?”

⁸⁰ Athematic subjunctive formed by adding endings directly to the long vowel grade of the stem—i.e., νύναται. Shared with various other dialects (Buck, §151.1). Also note the ellipsed ὀπιῖεθθαι as the complement to νύναται in the relative clause.

⁸¹ Subjectless genitive absolute (Smyth, §2072).

⁸² Athematic feminine singular dative participle of εἰμί (Buck, §163.8).

XVI Ἄνπανσιν ἔμεν ὅπο κά τιλ⁸⁶ λῆι. ἀμπαίνε(θ)θαι δὲ κατ' ἀγορὰν καταφελμένον τὸμ πολιατᾶν ἀπὸ τὸ λάο δὲ ἀπαγορεύοντι. ὁ δ' ἀμπανάμενος δότῳ τᾶι ἑταιρείαι τᾶι φᾶι αὐτὸ ἰαρεῖον καὶ πρόκοον φοῖνῳ. καὶ μὲν κ' ἀνέλεται πάντα τὰ κρέματα καὶ
 190 μὲ συννῆι γνέσια τέκνα, τέλλεμ μὲν τὰ θῖνα καὶ τὰ ἀντρόπινα τὰ τὸ ἀνπαναμένῳ κἀναιλῆ(θ)θαι, ἄϊπερ τοῖς γνῆσιόις⁸⁷ ἔγρατται. αἰ [δ]έ κα μὲ λῆι τέλλεν ἄϊ ἔγρατται, τὰ κ[ρ]έματα τὸν ἐπιβάλλοντανς ἔκεν. αἰ δὲ κ' ἔϊ γνῆσ[ι]α τέκνα τὸι ἀνπαναμένῳι, πεδὰ μὲν τὸν ἑρσένον τὸν ἀμπαντὸν⁸⁸, ἄϊπερ αἰ θε[λ]ε[ι]αί ἀπὸ τὸν ἀδελπιῶν λανκάνοντι· αἰ δὲ κ' ἔρσενες μὲ ἴοντι, θελείαι δέ, [φ]ισφόμοιρον ἔ[μεν] τὸν ἀνπαντὸν καὶ μὲ ἐπάνανκον
 195 ἔμεν τέλλεν τ[ὰ τὸ ἀν]παναμένῳ καὶ τὰ κρέματ' ἀναιλ(ῆ)(θ)θαι ἄτι κα κατα[λί]πει ὁ ἀν]πανάμενος· πλίι δὲ τὸν ἀνπαντὸμ μὲ ἐπικῶρῆν. [αἰ δ' ἀπο]θάνοι ὁ ἀνπαντὸς γνέσια τέκνα μὲ καταλιπόν, πᾶρ τὸ[ν]ς τὸ ἀν]παναμένῳ ἐπιβάλλοντανς ἀνκῶρῆν τὰ κρέματα. αἰ δ[έ] κα λῆι ὁ ἀμπανάμενος, ἀποφειπάθθῳ κατ' ἀγορὰν ἀπὸ τὸ λά[ο] δὲ ἀπα]γορεύοντι καταφελμένον τὸν πολιατᾶν· ἀνθέμε[ν δὲ] [δέκ]α [σ]τατῆρανς ἐδ
 200 δικαστέριον, ὁ δὲ μνάμῳν ὁ τὸ κσῆνῖδ ἀποδότῳ τὸι ἀπορρῆθέντι. γυνὰ δὲ μὲ ἀμπαινέθθῳ μεδ' ἀνῆβος. κρέ(θ)θαι δὲ τοῖδδε ἄϊ τάδε τὰ γράμματ' ἔγραπσε, τὸν δὲ πρόθθα ὅπαι τις ἔκει ἔ ἀμπαντῖι ἔ πᾶρ ἀμπαντῳ μὲ ἔτ' ἔνδικον ἔμεν.

XVII Ἄντροπον ὅς κ' ἄγῆι⁸⁹ πρὸ δίκας, αἰεὶ ἐπιδέκε(θ)θαι.

XVIII Τὸν δικαστάν, ὅτι μὲν κατὰ μαίτυρανς ἔγρατται δικάδδεν ἔ ἀπόμοτον, δικάδδεν
 205 ἄϊ ἔγρατται, τὸν δ' ἀλλῶν ὁμνύντα κρίνεν πορτὶ τὰ μολιόμενα.

XIX Αἰ⁹⁰ κ' ἀποθάνῆι ἄργυρον ὁπέλῳν ἔ νενικαμένος, αἰ μὲν κα λείδοντι, οἷς κ' ἐπιβάλλῆι ἀναιλῆ(θ)θαι τὰ κρέματα, τὰν ἄταν ὑπερκατιστάμεν καὶ τὸ ἀργύριον οἷς κ' ὁπέλῆι, ἐκόντων τὰ κρέματα· αἰ δὲ κα μὲ λείδοντι, τὰ μὲν κρέματα ἐπὶ τοῖς νικάσανσι ἔμεν ἔ οἷς κ' ὁπέλῆι τὸ ἀργύριον, ἄλλαν δὲ μεδεμίαν ἄταν ἔμεν τοῖς ἐπιβάλλονσι. ἀ[τ]ῆ(θ)θαι δὲ
 210 ὑπὲρ μ[ῆ]ν τὸ [πα]τρὸς τὰ πατρῶια, ὑπὲ(δ) δὲ τᾶς ματρὸς τὰ ματρῶια.

⁸⁶ Another example with the word order κά τις instead of τίς κα. Cf. [footnote 59](#).

⁸⁷ Given its frequency in this text, one might have expected a genitive (of connection) rather than the dative here. See [footnote 4](#) above.

⁸⁸ An infinitive λανκάνεν is ellipsed since it is recoverable from the following subordinate clause.

⁸⁹ Willets (1967, p. 78, note 24) glosses ὅς κ' ἄγῆι with ὄν κά τις ἄγῆι. This certainly makes the syntax and sense easier, but Willets does not offer any justification.

⁹⁰ Asyndeton marking the beginning of a new paragraph.

XX Γυνὰ⁹¹ ἀνδρὸς ἃ⁹² κα κρίνεται, ὁ δικαστὰς ὄρκον⁹³ αἶ κα δικάσσει, ἐν ταῖς φίκατι ἀμέραις ἀπομοσάτῳ παριόντος τῷ δικαστᾶ ὅτι κ' ἐπικαλεῖ. προφ[ε]ιπάτῳ δὲ ὁ ἄρκων τᾶ(δ) δίκας τᾶι γυναικὶ καὶ τῷ δικαστᾶι καὶ [τ]ῷ μ[νά]μονι προτέταρτον ἀντὶ μ[αιτύρῳν ll. 1-15 lacking] ματρὶ υἱῷ<ι>ς ἔ ἀ[ν]ῆρ γυναικὶ κρέματα⁹⁴ αἶ ἔδοκε, αἶ ἔγραττο πρὸ τῶνδε τῶν γραμμάτων, μὲ ἔνδικον ἔμεν· τὸ δ' ὕστερον διδόμεν αἶ ἔγρατται.

XXI Ταῖς πατρῷόκοις⁹⁵ αἶ κα μὲ ἴδοντι ὄρπανοδικασταί, ἄς κ' ἀνόροι ἴδοντι, κρέ(θ)θαι κατὰ τὰ ἔγραμμένα. ὅπῃ . . . δὲ κ' ἀ πατρ[ῶι]ῶκος μὲ ἴόντος ἐπιβάλλοντος μεδ' ὄρπανοδικαστᾶν παρ τᾶι ματρὶ τράπεται, τὸν πάτρῳα καὶ τὸμ μάτρῳα τὸν ἐγραμμένον τὰ κρέματα καὶ τὰν ἐπικαρπίαν ἀρτύεν ὅπαι κα (νύ)νανται κάλλιστα, πρὶν κ' ὀπνίεται. ὀπνίε(θ)θαι δὲ δωδεκαφετία ἔ πρέιγονα.

⁹¹Asyndeton marking the beginning of a new paragraph.

⁹²Willems does not comment on the syntax of this passage, nor does Buck. However, the left dislocation/topicalization of ἀνδρὸς past the relative pronoun ἃ is strange indeed.

⁹³Again, neither Willems nor Buck comments on the fact that two items—the subject ὁ δικαστὰς and the object ὄρκον are shifted out of the dependent clause beginning with αἶ. Were the order of the shifted elements reversed, it would have been possible to interpret ὄρκον as the object of the main imperative ἀπομοσάτῳ, but as it stands, this does not seem a likely solution.

⁹⁴Again here there seems to be an unusual number of elements shifted to the left of the αἶ: ματρὶ υἱῷ<ι>ς ἔ ἀ[ν]ῆρ γυναικὶ κρέματα, but since the text is damaged preceding the beginning of this sequence, it's difficult to know what might actually be going on.

⁹⁵In this case, Ταῖς πατρῷόκοις is not shifted out of the protasis (antecedent) of the conditional, but rather the protasis “interrupts” the main clause (the apodosis of the conditional). See Wakker (1994, pp. 77-82) for one account of the function of this word order pattern.

References

- Buck, Carl Darling. 1910. *Introduction to the Study of the Greek Dialects*. Boston, MA: Ginn & Company, The Athenaeum Press.
- Buck, Carl Darling. 1955. *The Greek Dialects*. University of Chicago Press.
- Devine, A.M., and Laurence D. Stephens. 2000. *Discontinuous Syntax: Hyperbaton in Greek*. Oxford University Press.
- Liddell, Henry George, Robert Scott, and Henry Stuart Jones. 1940. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. Oxford University, Clarendon Press.
- Rix, Helmut. 1976. *Historische Grammatik des Griechischen*. Darmstadt: Wissenschaftliche Buchgesellschaft.
- Smyth, Herbert Weir, and Gordon M. Messing. 1956. *Greek Grammar*. Harvard University Press.
- Wakker, Gerry. 1994. *Conditions and Conditionals: An Investigation of Ancient Greek*. Amsterdam Studies in Classical Philology. Amsterdam: J.C. Gieben.
- Willets, Ronald F., ed. 1967. *The Law Code of Gortyn*. Kadmos Supplement. Walter de Gruyter.