A variety of opinions have been pronounced with regard to the force of τε when following other particles. Whereas Kühner and Gerth 1) preferred the translation "also", Denniston 2) is strongly inclined to believe that "here too" the particle generalizes the action; in contradistinction to Liddell and Scott 3) who give many long definitions but no general meaning, Chantraine 4) holds that τε "souligne l'énoncé et semble y adjoindre une notion comme celle de "comme il arrive, comme on sait"." As I cannot always agree with their views, I must dwell at some length on at least part of the phrases concerned.

As to καὶ τε, here the force of τε and the more emphatic and affirmative significance of καὶ may be supposed to have combined. Cf. I 509 and 510 τὸν δὲ μέγ' ἀνηρέαν καὶ τ' ἐκλιουν εὐχρομένου. / δὲ δὲ κ' ἀνήνηται καὶ τε στερεῶς ἀποείπη; in both verses the two verbs could be replaced by one more general expression (see also A 521; Γ 235 6) etc.), but in rendering the text as it is the phrase καὶ τε must be translated by "and also, and particularly, nay, aye etc." 6). The member introduced by this καὶ τε is not infrequently stronger, more special or important: A 521; I 510; Ν 734; Π 9; P 678; Σ 309; Τ 86; τ 342; h. Ven. 51; 205; 262 etc. It contains a climax: ξ 465; καὶ γὰρ τε introduces a strong parallel case: Ω 602 7). In P 55 f. (δὲ τε and καὶ τε) the two τε's weld the clauses together,

1) Kühner-Gerth, o.c., p. 238.
2) Denniston, o.c., p. 528.
3) Liddell and Scott, o.c., p. 1765.
4) Chantraine, o.c., Π, p. 341.
5) I cannot agree with "à l'occasion" (Chantraine, o.c., p. 344).
6) See also Ameis-Hentze, ad M 284.
7) Cf. also Ι 159; Ε 484; Ρ 485.
and καὶ suggests "what is more"; cf. X 30 f.; Ω 334 f.; for τε ... καὶ τε see ψ ττ ff.; Σ 488; h. Ven. 2 f.

In a similar way the group δὲ τε seems to express the sense of τε as well as that of δὲ which indicates transition and introduces something new: A 403 δὲ ν Β. καλέσωσιν, τε θεοί, καίδερες δὲ τε ... / Αλ.; B 814; Γ ιι; Ω 526; ν 100 εκτοθέν· εντοθέν δὲ τε; cf. also I 497. In these passages the parties concerned (gods; men; shepherds; robbers etc.) form so-called antithetical or, rather, complementary pairs. A very fine instance is P 392: in describing how a hide is prepared the poet comes to speak of two processes which, while belonging together, take place in immediate succession: ἀποτελεῖ δὲ τε ἱματικός ἔρη, δόνει δὲ τ’ ἠλοιφή "and the moisture goes forth and the fat enters in": the idea apparently was that the natural moisture would be forced out of the pores of the hide, so that it became easy for the fat, in which the hide was soaked, to penetrate into it. For δὲ τε ... δὲ τε see also Λ 417; Π 162 f.; P 135 f.; Σ 320 f.; ζ 105 f. In many instances τε evidently connects (marks) processes which belong closely together: B 210 ("Anschluss"); Λ 494; ρ 270, while δὲ marks succession: Η 64; Κ 466; φ 169, or introduces a new element: Δ 425; α 53; ζ 106. See also B 463; Π 769; P 744 (in short concluding sentences in similes); 750; Υ 255. Sometimes it can be translated by "as well as, also", but in part of the passages under discussion a consecutive clause might be a fairly adequate equivalent in English: B 456; 463; Θ 559; ζ 106; i 124 1). The difference between τε and δὲ τε may be illustrated by Λ 155 f. "as when consuming fire falls upon woodland, and (τε) the wind bears it everywhere, and (or: and, next; or: and the result is that: δὲ τε) the thickets fall as they are assailed by the fire” 2).

It may once again be observed that not only the processes expressed in sentences of this category, but also the subjects (e.g. A 403; δ 379; cf. μ 90), the objects (υ 132, where we may translate: "first ... then; now ... then; now (here) ... now (there)") or other

1) "Pour décrire un pays" (Chantraine, o.c., p. 341; ?). I would ask myself whether Φ 456 (cf. Chantraine, p. 342) νῦν δὲ τ’ ἄψυχοι κύομεν does not constitute the sequel of ἀπελήσας δ’ ἀπέπεμψε in 452, the verses 453-455 dwelling on the threat: "he sent us away with a threatening word... So we went back again”.

2) See also Ameis-Hentze, ad Λ 156.