

Part One Athens at sea

Introduction

Dikaiopolis sails towards the harbour of Athens, Peiraieus. On board ship a criminal plot is foiled, and then the story of the naval battle of Salamis is recalled while the ship passes the island. As the ship comes into port, the Spartans launch a surprise attack.

The scene is set during the early part of the Peloponnesian War, which began in 431.

Sources

Demosthenes, <i>Oration</i> s 32	Aeschylus, <i>Persians</i> 353ff.
Plato, <i>Ion</i> 540eff.	Thucydides, <i>Histories</i> 2.93–4, 1.142, 6.32
A comic fragment, <i>Com.</i> <i>Adespot.</i> 340 (Edmonds)	Xenophon, <i>Hellenika</i> 5.i. 19–23
Lysias, <i>Funeral Speech</i> 27ff.	Aristophanes, <i>Akharnians</i> 393ff.
Herodotus, <i>Histories</i> 8.83ff.	Euripides, <i>Helen</i> 1577ff.
Homer, <i>Iliad</i> (<i>passim</i>)	

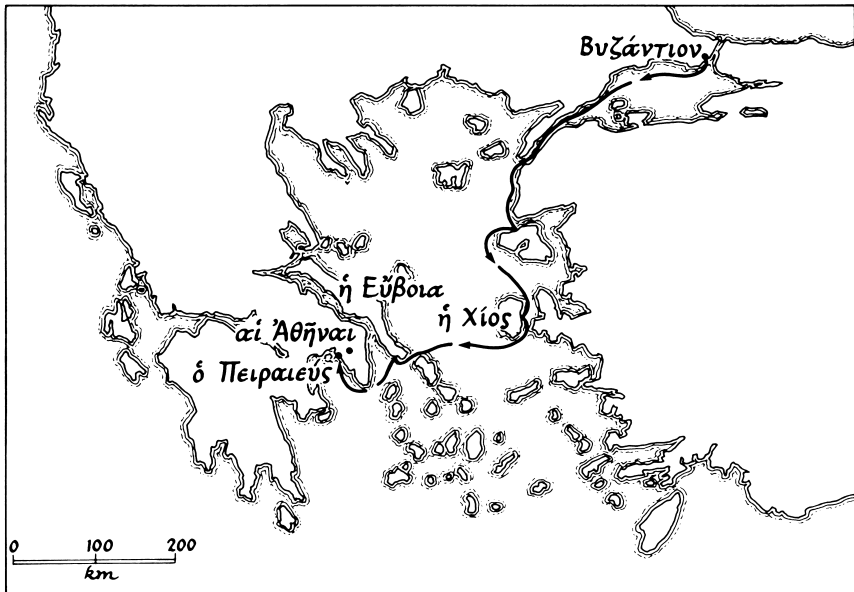
Time to be taken

Five weeks (= twenty sessions at four sessions a week)

Important note on the accompanying vocabulary-lists

1. Each vocabulary-list appears in *alphabetical order*.
2. Many phrases in the text are joined by the linking devices \wedge and \lrcorner , e.g. the first sentence $\tau\acute{o}\ \pi\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{o}\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\iota\nu\ \acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \beta\upsilon\zeta\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\omega.$ $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \delta\grave{\epsilon}\ \beta\upsilon\zeta\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\omega\ \dots$. Such phrases will be listed in the running vocabularies *under the first word of the phrase*. Thus $\tau\acute{o}\ \pi\lambda\omicron\iota\acute{o}\nu$ will appear under $\tau\acute{o}$; $\acute{\epsilon}\nu\ \delta\grave{\epsilon}\ \beta\upsilon\zeta\alpha\nu\tau\acute{\iota}\omega$ will appear under $\acute{\epsilon}\nu$; and so on. Links are phased out as noun-types and cases are learnt.

3. At the end of each running vocabulary-list, and elsewhere in the accompanying *Grammar* explanations, you will find lists of *words to be learnt*. These words will not be repeated in the running vocabulary lists but are grouped together in the *Grammar* from time to time (e.g. p. 23). All such vocabulary will be found in the *Total Greek-English Learning Vocabulary* at the back of both the *Text* volume and the *Grammar* volume.
4. Accents in the running vocabularies are printed as they appear in the text.
5. Macra – indicating a vowel pronounced long – are marked *only* in *Learning Vocabularies* and the *Total Vocabulary* at the back.



The route from Byzantium to Athens



ὁ Ζηνόθεμις ὄρᾳ τὴν τε ἀκρόπολιν καὶ τὸν Παρθενῶνα

Section One A–J: The insurance scam

A

Hegestratos and Sdenothemis are partners in the corn-shipping business. They have insured the load of grain on board their ship for far more than it is worth and plan to ‘lose’ it in an ‘accident’, thus making a healthy profit. They embark in Byzantium, with grain, captain and crew. The ship sails to Khios (where a rhapsode boards) and Euboia (where Dikaiopolis gets on), and eventually comes into sight of Athens and its harbour, Peiraieus (modern Piraeus). While Sdenothemis engages the passengers’ attention with an appreciation of the sights, a strange noise is heard below ...

In *World of Athens*: ships and sailing 2.4, 19; rhapsodes 3.44; grain trade 6.65–9; loans on ships 5.59; Peiraieus 1.32, 2.23–5, 32, 5.58; the Parthenon 1.51, 2.34, 8.92–9.

τὸ πλοῖόν ἐστιν ἐν Βυζαντίῳ. ἐν δὲ Ἰβυζαντίῳ, ὃ Ἡγέστρατος
 βαίνει εἰς τὸ πλοῖον, ἔπειτα ὁ Ζηνόθεμις βαίνει εἰς τὸ πλοῖον,
 τέλος δὲ ὁ κυβερνήτης καὶ οἱ ναῦται εἰσβαίνουσιν εἰς τὸ πλοῖον.
 τὸ δὲ πλοῖον πλεῖ εἰς Χίον. ἐν δὲ Ἰχίῳ, ὃ ῥαψῳδὸς εἰσβαίνει.
 ἔπειτα δὲ πλεῖ τὸ πλοῖον εἰς Εὐβοίαν. ἐν δὲ Εὐβοίᾳ, εἰσβαίνει
 ὁ Δικαιοπόλις. τέλος δὲ πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνας πλεῖ τὸ πλοῖον καὶ
 πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ. 5

τὸ μὲν οὖν πλοῖον πλεῖ, ὃ δὲ Ζηνόθεμις πρὸς τὴν γῆν βλέπει.
 τί ὄρα ὁ Ζηνόθεμις; ὁ Ζηνόθεμις ὄρα τὴν τε Ἰακρόπολιν καὶ
 τὸν Παρθενῶνα. ἔπειτα δὲ ὄρα τε Δικαιοπόλις καὶ ὁ κυβερνήτης 10
 πρὸς τὴν γῆν βλέπουσιν. τί ὄρωσιν ὁ Δικαιοπόλις καὶ
 ὁ κυβερνήτης; καὶ ὁ Δικαιοπόλις καὶ ὁ κυβερνήτης τὴν τε
 Ἰακρόπολιν ὄρωσιν καὶ τὸν Παρθενῶνα. ἔξαίφνης ὄρα τε Δικαιοπόλις
 καὶ ὁ κυβερνήτης ψόφον ἀκούουσιν.

Vocabulary for Section One A

Grammar for 1A–B

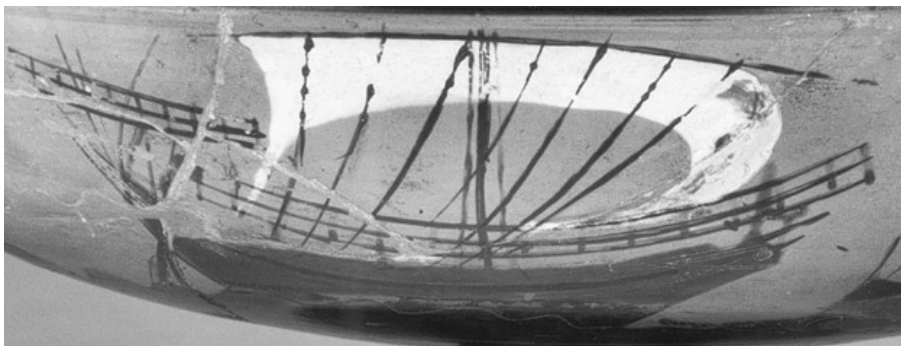
- The definite article 'the', ὁ ἢ τό
- The principle of 'agreement'
- Adjectives like καλός καλή καλόν
- The vocative case

ἀκού-ουσι(ν) (they) hear
 βαίν-ει (he) goes
 βλέπ-ει (he) looks
 βλέπ-ουσι(ν) (they) look
 δέ and; but
 εἰς to, into
 εἰς Εὐβοίαν to Euboea
 εἰς τὸ πλοῖ-ον onto the ship
 εἰς Χί-ον to Chios
 εἰς-βαίν-ει (he) embarks
 εἰς-βαίν-ουσι(ν) (they) embark
 ἐν in, on
 ἐν Βυζαντίῳ in Byzantium
 ἐν Εὐβοίᾳ in Euboea
 ἐν Χίῳ in Chios
 ἐξαίφνης suddenly
 ἔπειτα then, next
 ἐστι(ν) (it/there) is
 καὶ and
 καὶ . . . καὶ both . . . and

μὲν . . . δὲ on the one hand .
 . . on the other
 ὁ the
 ὁ Δικαιοπόλις Dikaiopolis
 ὁ Ζηνόθεμις Sdenothemis
 ὁ Ἡγέστρατ-ος Hegestratos
 ὁ κυβερνήτης the captain,
 steersmen, helmsman
 ὁ ῥαψωδ-ός the rhapsode
 οἱ the
 οἱ ναῦται the sailors, crew
 ὁρ-ᾶ (he) sees
 ὁρ-ῶσι(ν) (they) see
 οὖν so, really, therefore
 πλ-εῖ (it) sails
 πρὸς towards
 πρὸς τὰς Ἀθήνας towards
 Athens
 πρὸς τὴν γῆν towards the land
 πρὸς τὸν Πειραιᾶ towards
 the Peiraieus

τε . . . καὶ both . . . and
 τέλος finally
 τὴν the
 τὴν ἀκρόπολιν the
 Acropolis
 τί; what?
 τὸν the
 τὸν Παρθενῶνα the
 Parthenon
 τὸ the
 τὸ πλοῖ-ον the ship, vessel
 ψόφ-ον a noise

Vocabulary to be learnt
 δέ *and; but*
 ἔπειτα *then, next*
 καὶ *and*
 τε . . . καὶ *A and B, both A
 and B*



τὸ πλοῖον

B**ZHNOΘEMIS** (*pointing to the land*)

δεῦρο ἐλθέ, ᾧ Δικαιοπόλι, καὶ βλέπε. ἐγὼ γὰρ
 τὴν ἄκρόπολιν ὀρῶ. ἄρα καὶ σὺ τὴν ἄκρόπολιν ὀρᾷς;

ΔΙΚΑΙΟΠΟΛΙΣ (*peering towards the land*)

ποῦ ἐστὶν ἡ ἄκρόπολις; ἐγὼ γὰρ τὴν ἄκρόπολιν οὐχ ὀρῶ. 5

ZHN. δεῦρο ἐλθέ, καὶ βλέπε. ἄρα οὐχ ὀρᾷς σὺ τὸν Παρθενῶνα;

ΔΙΚ. ναί. νῦν γὰρ τὴν ἄκρόπολιν ὀρῶ καὶ ἐγώ.

ZHN. ᾧ Ζεῦ. ὡς καλὸς ἐστὶν ὁ Παρθενῶν, καλὴ δὲ ἡ ἄκρόπολις.

ΚΥΒΕΡΝΗΤΗΣ (*agreeing*)

ἀληθῆ σὺ λέγεις, ᾧ Ζηνόθεμι. 10

(*with a sudden start*)

ἄκουε, ψόφος. ἄρα ἀκούεις; τίς ἐστὶν ὁ ψόφος; ἄρα
 ἀκούεις καὶ σὺ τὸν ψόφον, ᾧ Ζηνόθεμι;

ZHN. (*hurriedly dismissing the subject*)

οὐ μὰ Δία, οὐδὲν ἀκούω ἐγώ, ᾧ κυβερνήτα. μὴ φρόντιζε. 15
 ἀλλὰ δεῦρο ἐλθέ καὶ βλέπε. ἐγὼ γὰρ τὸ νεώριον ὀρῶ καὶ
 τὸν Πειραιᾶ. ἄρα ὀρᾷς καὶ σὺ τὸ νεώριον;

ΚΥΒ. ναί.

ZHN. ᾧ Ζεῦ, ὡς καλὸν ἐστὶ τὸ νεώριον, καλὸς δὲ ὁ Πειραιεύς.

ΚΥΒ. (*agreeing impatiently*) 20

ἀληθῆ λέγεις, ᾧ Ζηνόθεμι. ἰδοῦ, ψόφος. αὔθις γὰρ
 τὸν ψόφον ἀκούω ἔγωγε.

ΔΙΚ. καὶ ἐγὼ τὸν ψόφον αὔθις ἀκούω, ᾧ κυβερνήτα, σαφῶς.
 ἐγὼ οὖν καὶ σὺ ἀκούομεν τὸν ψόφον.

Vocabulary for Section One B

ἀκού-ω I hear

ἀκού-εις you (s.) hear

ἀκού-ομεν we hear

ἄκου-ε listen! (s.)

ἀληθῆ the truth

ἀλλὰ but

ἄρα = *question*

αὔθις again

βλέπ-ε look! (s.)

γὰρ for

δεῦρο here, over here

Δικαιοπόλι Dikaiopolis

ἐγὼ I

ἔγωγε I at least

ἐλθ-έ come! (s.)

ἐστι(v) (it) is

Ζεῦ Zeus

Ζηνόθεμι Sdenothemis

ἡ ἄκρόπολις the Acropolis

ἡμεῖς we

ἰδοῦ here! hey! look! (s.)

καὶ also

καλ-ός beautiful

καλ-ή beautiful

καλ-όν beautiful

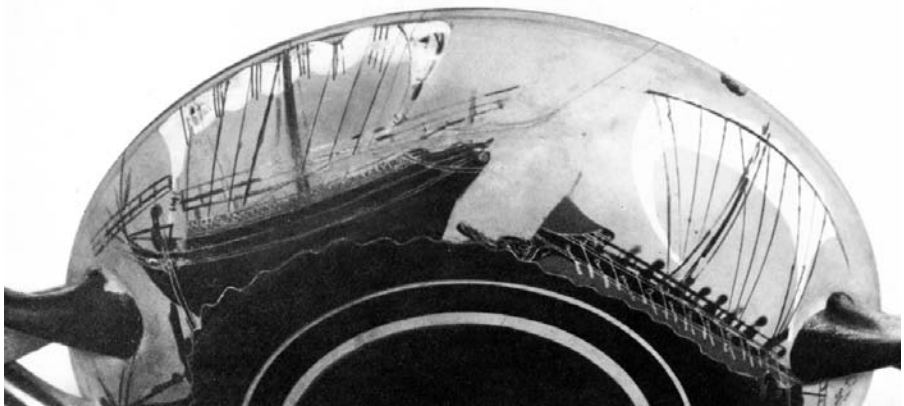
κυβερνήτα captain

κυβερνήτης captain

λέγ-εις you (s.) are speak-
ing

μὰ Δία by Zeus

μη don't	σύ you (s.)	ὦ O
ναί yes	τὴν ἀκρόπολιν the Acropolis	ὡς how!
νῦν now	τίς; what?	Vocabulary to be learnt
ὁ Παρθενῶν the Parthenon	τὸ νεώρι-ον the naval dockyard	ἄρα <i>indicates question</i>
ὁ Πειραιεύς the Peiraeus	τὸν Παρθενῶνα the Parthenon	δεῦρο <i>here, over here</i>
ὄρ-ῶ I see	τὸν Πειραιᾶ the Peiraeus	ἐγὼ <i>I</i>
ὄρ-ᾶς you (s.) see	τὸν ψόφ-ον the noise	καί <i>also</i>
οὐ no	φρόντιζ-ε worry! (s.) (<i>sc.</i> 'about it')	σύ <i>you (s.)</i>
οὐδέν nothing	ψόφ-ος a noise	τίς; <i>what? who?</i>
οὖν so, really, therefore		ὦ O (<i>addressing someone</i>)
οὐχ not		
ὁ ψόφ-ος the noise		
ποῦ; where?		
σαφ-ῶς clearly		



A merchantman and a warship

C

- ZHN. (*more frantically*)
 ἐγὼ δὲ οὐκ ἀκούω, ὦ φίλοι. μὴ φροντίζετε. ἀλλὰ δεῦρο
 ἔλθετε καὶ βλέπετε, δεῦρο. ὁρῶ γὰρ τὰ ἔμπορια καὶ
 τὰς ὀλκάδας ἔγωγε. ἄρα ὁρᾶτε τὰ ἔμπορια καὶ ὑμεῖς;
- KYB. καὶ ΔΙΚ. ὁρῶμεν καὶ ἡμεῖς. τί μῆν; 5
- ZHN. (*waxing lyrical*)
 ὦ Πόσειδον, ὡς καλαί εἰσιν αἱ ὀλκάδες, ὡς καλά ἐστὶ
 τὰ ἔμπορια. ἀλλὰ δεῦρο βλέπετε, ὦ φίλοι.
- KYB. ἄκουε, ὦ Ζηνόθεμι, καὶ μὴ λέγε 'ὡς καλά ἐστὶ τὰ ἔμπορια.'
 ἡμεῖς γὰρ τὸν ψόφον σαφῶς ἀκούομεν. 10
- ΔΙΚ. ἀλλὰ πόθεν ὁ ψόφος;
- KYB. (*pointing down below*)
 κάτωθεν, ὦ Δικαιοπόλι. διὰ τί οὐ καταβαίνομεν ἡμεῖς;
 ἐλθέ, ὦ Δικαιοπόλι –
- ZHN. (*by now quite desperate*) 15
 ποῖ βαίνετε ὑμεῖς; ποῖ βαίνετε; διὰ τί οὐ μένετε, ὦ φίλοι; μὴ
 φροντίζετε. ὁρῶ γὰρ ἐγὼ –

Vocabulary for Section One C

Grammar for 1C–D

- Verbs ending in –ω (present 'tense', indicative 'mood', active 'voice')
- The concept of tense, mood, voice, person and number
- Compound verbs (with prefixes)
- The imperative [command/order] 'mood'
- The vocative case

αἱ the	διὰ τί; why?	καλ-ά beautiful, fine
αἱ ὀλκάδες the merchant ships	Δικαιοπόλι Dikaiopolis	κατα-βαίν-ομεν we go down
ἀκού-ω I hear	ἔγωγε I; I for my part	κάτωθεν from below
ἀκού-ομεν we hear	εἰσι(v) (they) are	λέγ-ε say! (s.)
ἄκου-ε listen! (s.)	ἐλθ-έ come! (s.)	μέν-ετε you (pl.) stay
ἀλλὰ but	ἔστι(v) (they) are	μὴ don't
βαίν-ετε you (pl.) are going	Ζηνόθεμι Sdenothemis	ὁρ-ῶ I see
βλέπ-ετε look! (pl.)	ἡμεῖς we	ὁρ-ῶμεν (we) see
γὰρ for	καλ-αἱ beautiful, fine	ὁρ-ᾶτε you (pl.) see

οὐκ not	τὰς the	ὡς how!
ὁ ψόφος the noise	τὰς ὀλκάδας the merchant	
πόθεν; from where?	ships	Vocabulary to be learnt
ποῖ; where to?	τί μήν; so what?; of course	ἀλλά <i>but</i>
Πόσειδον Poseidon (<i>god of</i>	τὸν ψόφον the noise	γάρ <i>for</i>
<i>the sea</i>)	ὑμεῖς you (pl.)	ἡμεῖς <i>we</i>
σαφῶς clearly	φίλοι friends	μή <i>don't</i>
τὰ the	φροντίζετε worry! (pl.)	οὐ, οὐκ, οὐχ <i>no; not</i>
τὰ ἐμπόρια the markets	(<i>sc.</i> 'about it')	ὡς <i>how!</i>

Transporting heavy goods

Before the development of the steam engine or of properly surfaced and maintained roads, or in the absence of camels (rightly called the 'ships of the desert'), transport of heavy goods long distances overland was effectively impossible. The main means of heavy overland haulage was the bullock, at 2mph, whose carts lacked swivel-axles to negotiate corners. Ships were the only answer when it came to transporting heavy cargoes any distance (like grain in this story), which is why most large ancient towns are sited on or near a coast or navigable river.

In the fifth and fourth centuries Athens was strongly dependent upon what was brought in by sea, not simply because the quantity of cereals grown within Attica was insufficient for the urban population but because a reputation for being the place to which one came to find goods from all parts of the Greek world was vital to the thriving life of the town of Athens and the Peiraieus. Few voyages would have been taken for pleasure, as pirates were a constant source of danger until the Athenians cleared them from the Aegean in the 470s. Nor was a sea voyage possible at all times of the year. The islands lying within the Aegean basin enable sailors to chart their course by reference to fixed points, but traders did not avoid the open sea. The slow, broad cargo-ships depended on sail and wind, and travelled at an average speed of five knots. Nelson's *Victory*, a much larger and heavier warship with sails, averaged seven knots. Ships powered by oars were swifter than sailing ships, but their lighter bulk and the presence of the rowers fitted them for use mainly in time of war. The trireme, with 170 rowers, was the fastest and the finest man-of-war in the classical period, and could reach a speed of seven to eight knots with a continuous power output, or even up to thirteen knots for a short burst of ten to twenty minutes. Greek cargo-ships, with their small number of crew and their heavy loads, had no reason for rationing the supply of food and water, and so could sail for many days and nights without putting in to land; warships, with their complement of about two hundred and their need to be as light as possible, carried few provisions and had to put in frequently to enable the rowers to rest and eat.

World of Athens (second edition), 2.19

D

The captain goes into the hold followed by Dikaiopolis and the crew. There they come upon Hegestratos, the author of the mysterious noise.

In *World of Athens*: helmsman 7.34–7.

καταβαίνει μὲν οὖν ὁ κυβερνήτης, καταβαίνουσι δὲ ὄτ τε
 ἸΔικαιοπόλις καὶ οἱ ναῦται. κάτωθεν γὰρ ὁ ψόφος. κάτω δὲ
 τὸν Ἡγέστρατον ὀρώσιν ὄτ τε Ἰκυβερνήτης καὶ οἱ ναῦται. ὄτ δὲ
 ἸἩγέστρατος τὸν ψόφον ποιεῖ κάτω.

5

ΚΥΒ. οὗτος, τί ποιεῖς;
 (*suddenly realising it is Hegestratos*)
 ἀλλὰ τί ποιεῖς σύ, ὦ Ἡγέστρατε; τίς ὁ ψόφος;

ΗΓΕΣΤΡΑΤΟΣ (*innocently*)

οὐδὲν ποιῶ ἔγωγε, ὦ κυβερνήτα, οὐδὲ ψόφον οὐδένα
 ἀκούω. μὴ φρόντιζε.

10

ΔΙΚ. (*looking behind Hegestratos' back*)

δεῦρο ἐλθέ καὶ βλέπε, ὦ κυβερνήτα. ἔχει γὰρ τι ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ
 ὁ Ἡγέστρατος.

ΚΥΒ. τί ἔχεις ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ, ὦ Ἡγέστρατε;

15

ΗΓ. (*desperately trying to cover up*)

οὐδὲν ἔχω ἔγωγε, ὦ φίλε.

ΔΙΚ. ὦ Ζεῦ. οὐ γὰρ ἀληθῆ λέγει ὁ Ἡγέστρατος. πέλεκυν γὰρ
 ἔχει ἐν τῇ δεξιᾷ ὁ Ἡγέστρατος. ὁ ἄνθρωπος τὸ πλοῖον
 καταδύει.

20

ΚΥΒ. (*shocked*)

τί λέγεις, ὦ Δικαιοπόλι; δύει τὸ πλοῖον ὁ Ἡγέστρατος;
 (*calling to the crew*)

ἀλλὰ διὰ τί οὐ λαμβάνετε ὑμεῖς τὸν ἄνθρωπον, ὦ ναῦται;
 δεῦρο, δεῦρο.

25

ΗΓ. οἴμοι, φεύγω ἔγωγε, καὶ ρίπτω ἑμαυτὸν ἐκ τοῦ πλοίου.

ΚΥΒ. (*urging the crew to help*)

βοηθεῖτε, ὦ ναῦται, βοηθεῖτε καὶ διώκετε.