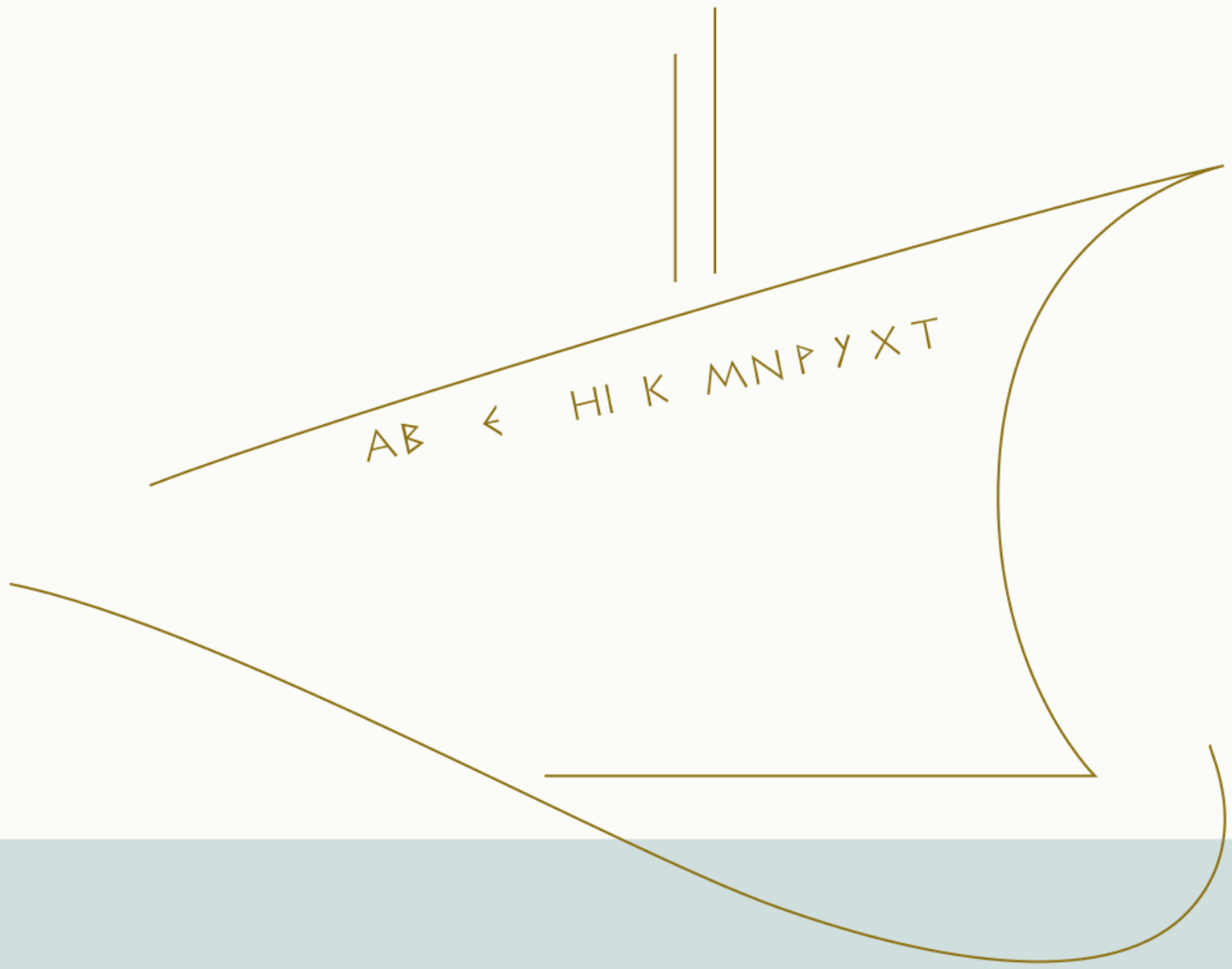


English-Greek
Greek-English



Athanasios N Giannakis

HOMERIC
DICTIONARY
OF NAUTICAL
TERMS

HOMERIC DICTIONARY OF NAUTICAL TERMS

English - Greek
and
Greek - English

With reference to post-Homer authors

Etymological - Orthographic - Interpretative - Encyclopaedic - Comments

Terms: Nautical - Shipping - Shipbuilding - Navigational Astronomy
Nautical Meteorology - Geographic - Oceanographic

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HOW TO USE THIS DICTIONARY

Example: the requested word, *cloud*.

You proceed alphabetically in the English-Greek Dictionary at the word *cloud* and you read:

cloud,

- νέφος (n.neut.) [néfos] (1337)

νέφος is the Greek word for the English word *cloud*.

(n.neut.), means that the word νέφος is a noun of neutral gender¹.

[néfos], is the pronunciation of the Greek word νέφος in phonetics.

(1337), means that you will find the word νέφος (cloud) with the required explanation at the number 1337 of the Greek – English Dictionary of this book.

Note: the Greek words and texts are in blue color. The abbreviations and the glossary are at the first pages of this dictionary.

THE EVENTS OF HOMER'S EPICS

THE ILIAD

Ten years have passed since the Greeks went to war against Troy. In the Iliad, Homer confines himself to describing incidents which occur in the last year, more specifically the events happening within the last fifty days.

The central theme of the Iliad is the anger of Achilles against Agamemnon and the Achaeans, because Agamemnon has taken his slave Briseis away from him. As a result, Achilles has retired from the battlefield, with all the dire consequences which this refusal to fight will have for the Achaeans and the Trojans. The Iliad ends with the death of Hector.

The narrative of the events from the first to the fiftieth day is as follows²:

¹ The Greek language has three genders: masculine, feminine and neutral.

² I.Karnezis, *Homerics*, Athens 1980, (Gk. Bibl. 39).

MISSING PAGES

ENGLISH – GREEK DICTIONARY

A

Alpha,

- **ἄλφα** (the first letter of the Greek Alphabet) [álfá] (1)

Abantes,

- **Ἄβαντες** (pr.n.pl.) [ávandes] (3)

abate,

- **λήγω** (v.) [lígo] (115)

about,

- **περί** (prep.) [perí] (1547)

above,

- **ὑπέρ** (prep.) [ipér] (2023)

abyss,

- **ἄβυσσος** (n.fem.) [ávisos] (5)

abysobenthos,

- **ἄβυσοβένθος** (n.neut.) [avisovénthos] (4)

accept,

- **δέχομαι** (v.) [ḗxome] (470)

accommodation ladder,

- **κλιμαξ** (n.fem.) [klímaks] (1013)

accomplish, effect, achieve, pass over (the sea), pass through, cross,

- **πρήσω** (v.) [príso] (1688)

accomplisher, ship's agent, one who does or executes,

- **πράκτωρ** (n.masc.) [práktor] (1685)

Achilles,

- **Ἀχιλλεύς** (pr.n.masc.) [axiléfs] (370)

Acroneos,

- **Ἀκρόνεως** (pr.n.masc.) [akróneos] (78)

acroterion,

- **ἄκρη** (n.fem.), [ákri] (76)
- **ἄκρον** (n.neut.), [ákron] (77)
- **ἄκρωτήριον** (n.neut.) [akrotírion] (84)

acroterion, headland, cape, promontory,

- ἄκρη (n.fem.) [ákri] (76)
- ἄκρον (n.neut.) [ákron] (77)
- ἀκραχίλων (n.neut.) [akrotírion] (84)
- ἀκτὴ (n.fem.) [aktí] (86)
- πρῶν (n.masc.) [proón] (1734)
- ῥίον (n.neut.) [ríon] (1780)

add,

- προστίθημι (v.) [prostíthimi] (1721)

administer, manage, assign, divide, dispense,

- νέμω (v.) [némo] (1330)

admiral,

- ναύαρχος (n.masc.) [návarchos] (1252)
- στρατηγός (n.m.) [stratigós] (1889)

admiral's ship,

- ναυαρχίς (n.fem.) [navarxís] (1251)
- στρατηγίς (n.fem.) [stratigís] (1888)

admiralty,

- ναυαρχεῖον (n.neut.) [navarxíon] (1248)

advanced guard, vanguard,

- πρωτοπορεία (n.fem.) [protoporía] (1744)

adventure, expedition, voyage,

- ναυκληρία (n.masc.) [nafkliría] (1259)

adviser,

- μῆστωρ (n.masc.) [místor] (1205)

adze,

- σκέπαρνον (n.neut.) [sképarnon] (1833)

Aeaea,

- Αἰαίη (pr.n.fem) [eéi] (46)

Aeolia,

- Αἰολίη (pr.n.fem) [eolíi] (64)

Aeolus,

- Αἴολος (pr.n.masc.) [éolos] (65)

affreightment,

- ναύλωσις (n.fem.) [návlosis] (1275)

aft,

- **πρυμναίος** (adj.) [primnéos] (1726)

after,

- **μετά** (prep, & adv.) [metá] (1186)

after guard,

- **πρυμνήτης** (n.masc.) [primnítis] (1731)

after rower,

- **ἐπίκωπος** (n.masc.) [epíkopos] (674)

after-seat in the boat,

- **ἐδώλιον** (n.neut.) [eðólion] (550)

again,

- **πάλιν** (adv.) [pálin] (1481)

against, opposite, in return for,

- **ἀντί** (prep.) [andí] (239)

Agamemnon,

- **Ἀγαμέμνων** (pr.n.masc.) [agamémnon] (6)

Agapenor,

- **Ἀγαπήνωρ** (pr.n.masc.) [agapínor] (7)

Agaue,

- **Ἀγαύη** (pr.n.fem.) [agávi] (9)

Aias of the Locrians,

- **Αἴας (Λοκρός)** (pr.n.masc.) [éas lokrós] (47)

Aias of Telamon,

- **Αἴας (Τελαμώνιος)** (pr.n.masc.) [éas telamónios] (48)

aid,

- **ἀρήγω** (v.) [arígo] (295)

aid,

- **ἀρωγή** (n.fem.) [arogí] (326)

aider (in battle),

- **ἐπίκουρος** (n.masc.) [epíkuros] (671)

Aigialos,

- **Αἰγιαλός** (pr.n.masc.) [eɣialós] (51)

Aigilips,

- **Αἰγίλιψ** (pr.n.fem.) [eɣílips] (52)

Aigina,

- **Αἴγινα** (pr.n.fem.) [éɣina] (53)

Aigion,

- **Αἴγιον** (pr.n.neut) [éɣion] (54)

Aipy,

- Αἶπύ (pr.n.neut.) [epí] (66)

air, haze, mist, lower air,

- ἀήρ (n.m., in Hom. fem.) [aír] (41)

Aitolians,

- Αἰτωλοί (pr.n.masc.pl.) [etolí] (70)

Aktaia,

- Ἀκταίη (pr.n.fem.) [aktéi] (85)

Alcinous,

- Ἀλκίνοος (pr.n.masc.) [alkínoos] (138)

Alexandros,

- Ἀλέξανδρος (pr.n.masc.) [aléksanðros] (92)

algae, seaweeds,

- ἄλγη (n.neut.pl.), (sing. ἄλγος) [áli (ályos)] (91)

alike,

- εἴση (adj.fem.) [éisi] (566)

all, all over,

- πᾶς (adj.) [pas] (1521)

all day long watch, guard,

- πανημερία (n.fem.) [panimería] (1485)

all directions, in all sides,

- πάντη (adv.) [pándi] (1490)

ally,

- ἐπίκουρος (n.masc.) [epíkuros] (671)

Almanac Nautical,

- ἐφημερίδες (n.fem.pl.) [efimeríðes] (758)

alone,

- μούνος (adj.) [múnos] (1233)

along with,

- μετά (prep. & adv.) [metá] (1186)

along with, together, with,

- σύν (prep. & adv.) [síin] (1909)

Alope,

- Ἀλόπη (pr.n.fem.) [alópi] (143)

Alos,

- Ἄλος (pr.n.fem.) [álos] (144)

alter the course,

- μετοικίζω (v.) [metiakízo] (1192)

always above the horizon (of stars),

- ἀειφανής (adj.) [aifanís] (37)

amain,

- πάντη (adv.) [pándi] (1490)

Amatheia,

- Ἀμάθεια (pr.n.fem.) [amáθia] (147)

Amaxa,

- Ἄμαξα (pr.n.fem.) [ámaksa] (149)

amid, among, between,

- μετά (prep.) [metá] 1186)

Amnisus,

- Ἀμνισός (pr.n.fem.) [amnisós] (155)

among, on, in, therein,

- ἐν (prep.) [en] (620)

among,

- μετά (prep.) [metá] (1186)

Amphialus,

- Ἀμφιάλος (pr.n.masc.) [amfíalos] (162)

Amphigeneia, -

- Ἀμφιγένεια (pr.n.fem.) [amfiyéniá] (163)

Amphimachos,

- Ἀμφίμαχος (pr.n.masc.) [amfímaxos] (170)

Amphinome,

- Ἀμφινόμη (pr.n.fem.) [amfinómi] (171)

Amphithoe,

- Ἀμφιθή (pr.n.fem.) [amfiθói] (168)

Amphitrite,

- Ἀμφιτρίτη (pr.n.fem.) [amfitríti] (177)

Amyklai,

- Ἀμύκλαι (pr.n.fem.pl.) [amíkle] (158)

Anabesineos,

- Ἀναβησίνεως (pr.n.masc.) [anavisíneos] (182)

Anchialus,

- Ἀγχίαλος (pr.n.masc.) [anxíalos] (31)

anchor, that which holds, kedg,

- ἰσχάς (n.fem.) [isxás] (308)

anchor,

- εὐνή (n.fem.) [evní] (734)
- ἄγκυρα (n.fem.) [ágira] (18)
- ναυσπέδη (n.fem.) [nafsipéði] (1239)

anchor (ship), bring to land, set down,

- καθίστημι (v.) [kathístimi] (935)

anchorage, roadstead, haven,

- ὄρμος (n.masc.) [órmos] (1454)

affording good mooring or anchorage,

- εὖορμος (adj.) [évormos] (735)

be moored, lie at anchor (of a ship),

- ὀρμέω (v.) [orméo] (1449)

bring to a safe anchorage,

- ὀρμίζω (v.) [ormízo] (1453)

anchorage, esp. of pirates,

- ναυλοχία (n.fem.) [navloxía] (1271)

anemometer,

- ἀνεμόμετρον (n.neut.) [anemómetron] (221)

Anemoreia,

- Ἀνεμώρεια (pr.n.fem.) [anemória] (224)

MISSING PAGES

C

cabin, inner room or chamber, (generally womens' apartments), sternsheets,

- θάλαμος (n.masc.) [thálamos] (807)

cabin-carrier (boat),

- θαλαμηγός (adj.) [thalamigós] (805)

cable, rope, halyard,

- κάλος (n.masc.) [kálos] (943)
- κάλως (n.masc.) [kálos] (949)
- σπάρτον, (n.neut.) [spárton] (1859)

cable-laid, hawser-laid,

- μονόπλοκος (adj.) [monóplokos] (1229)

cadet,

- δόκιμος (n.masc.) [dókimos] (509)

call at a port (of ship), coming to anchor or to land,

- προσόρμισις (n.fem.) [prosórmisis] (1719)

calm,

- ἄπνοια (n.fem.) [ápnia] (268)
- γαλήνη (n.fem.) [galíni] (416)
- νηνεμία (n.fem.) [ninemía] (1352)

Calypso,

- Καλυψώ (pr.n.fem.) [kalipsó] (948)

Canis Major (constellation),

- Κύων (n.masc.) [kíon] (1085)

cant (of ships), turn aside, off or away,

- παρατρέπω (v.) [paratrépo] (1504)

canvas, tarpaulin, fine linen cloths,

- ὀθόνη (n.fem.) [othóni] (1399)

cape, headland, foreland, promontory, shore,

- ἀκτή (n.fem.) [aktí] (86)

cape, headland, acroterion, promontory,

- ἄκρη (n.fem.) [ákri] (76)
- ἄκρον (n.neut.) [ákron] (77)
- ἀκρωτήριον (n.neut.) [akrotírion] (84)
- ἀκτή (n.fem.) [aktí] (86)
- πρῶν (n.masc.) [proón] (1734)
- ρίον (n.neut.) [ríon] (1780)

capricorn, goat-horned,

- αἰγόκερως (n.masc.) [eyókeros] (55)

capstan, windlass,

- ἐργάτης (n.masc.) [eryátis] (694)

captain of the mast or top,

- ἴσταρχος (n.masc.) [ístarxos] (885)

captain,

- ἀρχός (n.masc.) [arxós] (324)
- κυβερνητήρ (n.masc.) [kivernitír] (1060)

- κυβερνήτης (n.masc.) [kivernítis] (1061)
- ναύκληρος (n.masc.) [náfkliros] (1262)
- πλοίαρχος (n.masc.) [plíarxos] (1618)
- captain of the ship, commander, leader of the ship,**
 - αρχός (n.masc.) [arxós] (324)
to be captain of the ship or shipowner,
 - ναυκληρέω (v.) [nafkliréo] (1257)
of or for an officer (captain or boatswain),
 - ναυκληρικός (adj.) [nafklirikós] (1260)
- captive, taken by the spear,**
 - αιχμάλωτος (n.masc.) [exmálotos] (71)
- careen,**
 - τροπίζω (v.) [tropízo] (1987)
- cargo, load, freight,**
 - φόρτος (n.masc.) [fórtos] (2102)
- cargo ship,**
 - φορτηγόν (n.neut.), (sc. ship) [fortiyón] (2098)
- carlings under the beams (of ships), box amidships,**
 - μεσόδμη (n.fem.) [mesóðmi] (1178)
- carpenter, maker, builder, worker in wood, shipwright,**
 - τέκτων (n.masc.) [tékton] (1942)
- carpenter's line or rule, line level,**
 - στάθμη (n.fem.) [stáθmi] (1865)
- carpenter's tool for drawing a circle, lathe,**
 - τórνος (n.masc.) [tórnos] (1970)
- carpentry, craftsmanship, the art of joiner,**
 - τεκτοσύνη (n.fem.) [tektosíni] (1941)
- carriage, chariot, ship,**
 - ὄχος (n.neut), (1) [óchos] (1473)
- carrick bend,**
 - σύναμμα (n.neut.) [sínama] (1911)
- carried away (of sails),**
 - ἀπόρρηξις (n.fem.) [apóriksis] (283)
 - διάσχις (n.fem.) [ðiásxisis] (483)
- carried by ship, seafaring,**
 - ναυσιφόρητος (adj.) [nafsifóritos] (1302)
- carry,**
 - φέρω (v.) [féro] (2079)
- carry away,**
 - ἀπορρήγνυμι (v.) [aporígnimi] (282)
- carry by sea,**
 - ανάγω (v.) [anágo] (186)
- carry, convey, make to go,**
 - πορεύω (v.) [porévo] (1669)
- carry or convey by sea, go by ship, sail,**
 - ναυστολέω (v.) [nafstolóo] (1304)
- carrying sails,**

- **ιστιοφόρος** (adj.) [istiofóros] (898)
- carry loads or burdens,**
- **φορτηγέω** (v.) [fortiyéo] (2096)
- carry off as booty, seize,**
- **ληΐζομαι** (v.) [liízome] (1116)
- carry over or across,**
- **διάγω** (v.) [ðiágo] (475)
- carry or ferry over (a strait),**
- **πορθμεύω** (v.) [porθmévo] (1672)
- carve, shave or plane timber,**
- **ξέω** (v.) [kséo] (1383)
- cast, throw, hurl,**
- **ρίπτω** (v.) [rípto] (1785)
- cast (an anchor), slacken, loosen, lower down (sails or mast), lower (a boat), let down (nets),**
- **χαλάω** (v.) [xaláo] (2121)
- cast, sink in the sea, let go, drop (the anchor),**
- **ποντίζω** (v.) [pondízo] (1656)
- cast ashore, suffer shipwreck,**
- **έκρίπτω** (v.) [ekrípto] (582)
- cast in, lay in, lay oneself (to the oars),**
- **έμβάλλω** (v.) [emválo] (610)
- cast upon, strike, put in (with a ship),**
- **προσβάλλω** (v.) [prozválo] (1710)
- cast, throw, let go (anchor),**
- **βάλλω** (v.) [válo] (385)
- **έκβάλλω** (v.) [ekválo] (572)
- **ρίπτω** (v.) [rípto] (1785)
- Castor,**
- **Κάστωρ** (pr.n.masc.) [kástor] (962)
- catch, take by hunting or fishing,**
- **άγρεύω** (v.) [ayrévo] (26)
- **άγρώσσω** (v.) [ayróso] (28)
- catching,**
- **άγρευσις** (n.fem.) [áyrevsis] (25)
- **άγρη** (n.fem.) [áyri] (27)
- catching fish, striking fish,**
- **ίχθυβόλος** (adj.) [ixθivólos] (915)
- catheads, boat-davit,**
- **έπωτίδες** (n.fem.pl.) [epotíðes] (692)
- cauldron,**
- **λέβης** (n.masc.) [lévis] (1107)
- cauldron, vessel, hold (of a ship),**
- **κύτος** (n.neut.) [kítos] (1080)
- cause to incline, heel,**
- **έγκλίνω** (v.) [enklíno] (541)
- **τοιχίζω** (v.) [tixízo] (1962)

cause to lean, incline, make to slope or slant, lie down,

- κλίνω (v.) [klíno] (1015)

cause to sit, place, seat,

- καθίζω (v.) [kaθízo] (932)

cause to wander from the right way, drive out of their course,

- παραπλάζω (v.) [paraplázo] (1498)

cease,

- λήγω (v.) [lígo] (1115)

cedar oil,

- κεδρία (n.fem.) [keðría] (987)

ceiling, internal sheathing of a vessel, foot-waling, the inside planking in the holds,

- έντερόνεια (n.fem.) [enderónia] (629)

celeustes, petty officer of the first class,

- κελευστής (n.masc.) [kelefstís] (990)

center (of fleet),

- μεσοπορεία (n.fem.) [mesoporía] (1181)

chain, cord, necklace, collar,

- ὄρμος (n.masc.) [órmos] (1454)

chain-mooring, mooring buoy, ship's cable,

- ναύδετον (n.neut.) [návðeton] (1255)

chain-stopper,

- κατοχεύς (n.masc.) [katoxéfs] (983)

Chalkis,

- Χαλκίς (pr.n.fem.) [xalkís] (2122)

chamber-maid, waiting-woman,

- θαλαμηπόλος (n.fem.) [thalamipólos] (806)

change, exchange,

- αμείβω (v.) [amívo] (150)

chariot, carriage, ship,

- ὄχος (n.neut.), [óchos] (1473)

charter a vessel, let one's ship for hire,

- ναυλώω (v.) [navlío] (1274)

charterer,

- ναυλωτής (n.masc.) [navlotís] (1276)

chartering,

- ναύλωσις (n.fem.) [návlosis] (1275)

Charybdis,

- Χάρυβδις (pr.n.fem.) [xárivðis] (2124)

chase,

- ἄγρη (n.fem.) [áγri] (27)

chase towards,

- ἐλάυνω (v.) [elávno] (593)

check, surge a rope,

- παρεάω (v.) [pareáo] (1506)

- παρήμι (v.) [parími] (1512)

cheeks (of a block),

- παρειά (n.fem.) [pariá] (1507)

chest,

- **στήθος** (n.neut.) [stíthos] (1877)

child,

- **παῖς** (n.masc.) [pes] (1479)

child of morn, early born,

- **ήριγένεια** (n.fem.) [iriyénia] (797)

Chios,

- **Χίος** (pr.n.fem.) [xíos] (2138)

chock up, hold dear, love, chock-a-block (one block touches the other),

- **φιλέω** (v.) [filéo] (2084)

Chryse,

- **Χρύση** (pr.n.fem.) [xrísi] (2143)

Chryseis,

- **Χρυσής** (pr.n.fem.) [xrisiís] (2144)

Circe,

- **Κίρκη** (pr.n.fem.) [kírki] (1007)

circle, ring,

- **κύκλος** (n.masc.) [kíklos] (1065)

circular, round (like the full moon),

- **περίτροχος** (adj.) [perítroxos] (1560)

circumnavigation, sailing around,

- **περίπλοος** (n.masc.) [períploos] (1556)

clamp,

- **ζυγοδόκη** (n.fem.) [ziγoðóki] (776)

classification society,

- **νηογνώμων** (n.masc.) [nioγnómon] (1355)

clear (sound), shrill (sound), piercing or whistling (wind),

- **λιγύς** (adj.) [liyís] (1127)

clear sky,

- **αἴθρη** (n.fem.) [éθri] (59)

born in clear sky,

- **αἰθρηγενέτης** (n.masc.) [eθriyenétis] (60)

- **αἰθρηγενής** (adj.) [eθriyenís] (61)

cleave, cut,

- **τέμνω** (v.) [témno] (1943)

cleave asunder, sever,

- **διασχίζω** (v.) [ðiasxízo] (482)

clew up (sail), shorten (sail),

- **συστέλλω (ιστίον)** (v.) [sistélo (istíon)] (1915)

climate,

- **κλίμα** (n.neut.) [klíma] (1012)

close, near to,

- **έγγύς** (adv.) [engís] (538)

close-hauled, on the wind, close to the wind,

- **έγγυτάτη** (adj.fem.) [engitáti] (539)

cloth (a piece of), sail (of sailboat),

- **σπεῖρον** (n.neut.) [spíron] (1861)

clothe, put on, dress, to plank (a ship),

- ἐνδύνω (v.) [enḗino] (625)

canvas, tarpaulin, fine linen cloths,

- ὀθόνη (n.fem.) [othóni] (1399)

clothing, equipment, fitting out, garment, robe,

- στολή (n.fem.) [stolí] (1884)

cloud,

- νέφος (n.neut.) [néfos] (1337)

cloudless,

- ἀνέφελος (adj.) [anéfelos] (227)

cloudy, misty, dark, hazy,

- ἡεροειδής (adj.) [ieroiḗs] (781)

clue, thread,

- κλώσμα (n.neut.) [klózma] (1023)

Clytoneus,

- Κλυτόνηος (pr.n.masc.) [klitónios] (1020)

coak or bush (of the sheave of a block), hub or nave (of a wheel of a chariot),

- πλήμνη (n.fem.) [plímni] (1611)

coal,

- ἄνθραξ (n.masc.) [ánθraks] (233)

coal,

- ἀνθρακεύω (v.) [anθrakévo] (231)

coast,

- ἀκτή (n.fem.) [aktí] (86)

on the coast, on the strand or shore,

- ἐπάκτιος (adj.) [epáktios] (652)

lying or dwelling on the coast,

- ἐπιθαλάσσιος (adj.) [epithalásios] (667)

coastal navigation,

- ἀκτοπλοΐα (n.fem.) [aktoploía] (88)

coastal route,

- παράπλους (n.masc.) [paráplus] (1500)

coast guard ship,

- ἀκτωρόν (n.net.) [aktorón] (89)

coastline,

- ἀκτογραμμή (n.fem.) [aktogramí] (87)

coil, anything twined or wreathed,

- πλεκτάνη (n.fem.) [plektáni] (1598)

coil of rope, that which is drawn out, ship's cordage,

- μήρυμα (n.neut.) [mírima] (1203)

cold, winter,

- χεῖμα (n.neut.) [xíma] (2125)

- χειμών (n.masc.) [ximón] (2129)

collar, chain, cord, necklace,

- ὄρμος (n.masc.) [órmos] (1454)

collect, gather, tell, relate, review,

- λέγω (v.) [légo] (1108)

collide, strike together,

- συγκρούω (v.) [singrúo] (1900)

collide, hit, come together by chance, meet with (an accident),

- συγκυρέω (v.) [singiréo] (1902)

collision,

- σύγκρουσις (n.fem.) [síngrusis] (1899)

colour, paint, medicine, dye, drug,

- φάρμακον (n.neut.) [fármakon] (2069)

column, pillar,

- κίων (n.masc.) [kíon] (1008)

column, pillar, lower mast,

- στήλη (n.fem.) [stíli] (1879)

come,

- ἀφικνέομαι (v.) [afiknéome] (362)

come into being, be born,

- γίγνομαι (v.) [gígnome] (427)

come together by chance, meet with (an accident), hit, collide,

- συγκυρέω (v.) [singiréo] (1902)

come to know, perceive,

- γινώσκω (v.) [gignósko] (428)

come to land,

- προσάγω (v.) [proságo] (1708)

come to land, land (of seamen as well as ships), launch (a ship),

- κατάγω (v.) [katágo] (966)

come out of (the sea), emerging from under (the sea), dive out and emerge,

- υπεξαναδύομαι (v.) [ipeksanaðíome] (2022)

come up, rise (esp. from the sea),

- ἀναδύομαι (v.) [anaðíome] (188)

come up (the capstan), put about, overturn,

- ἀναστρέφω (v.) [anastrefo] (206)

coming to anchor or to land, call at a port (of ship),

- προσόρμισις (n.fem.) [prosórmisis] (1719)

coming together, meeting, encounter (of ships), confluence (of two rivers), scarfing,

- συμβολή (n.fem.) [simvolí] (1906)

command, order (one to do), urge,

- κελεύω (v.) [kelévo] (991)

have the command of the sea,

- ναυκρατέω (v.) [nafkratéo] (1263)

to repeat a word of command,

- ὑποκελεύω (v.) [ipokelévo] (2039)

command a fleet,

- ναυαρχέω (v.) [navarxéo] (1249)

commander, leader of the ship, captain of the ship,

- ἀρχός (n.masc.) [arxós] (324)

commander, ruler, quarter master,

- δίοπος (n.masc.) [díopos] (501)

commander of a fleet,

- ναύαρχος (n.masc.) [návarxos] (1252)
commander of a ship, master of the sea,
- ναυκράτωρ (n.masc. or fem.) [nafkrátor] (1267)
command, rule, take the lead, govern,
- ἄρχω (v.) [árxo] (325)
command of a fleet,
- ναυαρχία (n.fem.) [navarxía] (1250)
common, like, one and the same,
- ὁμός (adj.) [omós] (1431)
communicate news by means of torches, kindle, light up, signal by beacon-fires,
- πυρσεύω (v.) [pírsévo] (1765)
companion, comrade,
- ἕταρος (adj.) [étaros] (715)
company, number of people living together, nation,
- ἔθνος (n.neut.) [éthnos] (554)
compass,
- πυξίς (n.fem.) [piksís] (1758)
compasses (pair of), dividers,
- διαβήτης (n.masc.) [ðiavítis] (474)
compass card, compass rose,
- ἀνεμολόγιον (n.neut.) [anemolóγιον] (220)
competently, thoroughly, well,
- εὖ (adv.) [ef] (719)
compound pulley, winding-tackle,
- πολύσπαστον (n.neut.) [políspaston] (1651)
comrade, companion,
- ἕταρος (adj.) [étaros] (715)
confined place, narrow pass,
- στεῖνος (n.neut.) [stínos] (1868)
confluence (of two rivers), encounter (of ships), coming together, meeting, scarfing,
- συμβολή (n.fem.) [simvolí] (1906)
conjunction (astron.),
- σύνοδος (n.fem.) [sínoðos] (1913)
connoisseur, expert, one who knows law and right, judge,
- ἴστωρ (n.masc.) [ístor] (904)
constraint, force, necessity,
- ἀναγκαίη (n.fem.) [anangéi] (183)
- ἀνάγκη (n.fem.) [anángi] (185)
construct, build, make,
- δέμω (v.) (458)
- τεύχω (v.) [démo] [téfxo] (1948)
- ποιέω (v.) [piéo] (1631)
construct, fit with, fit on or together, to man (a ship), furnish,
- ἀραρίσκω (v.) [ararísko] (288)
construct, contrive, make by art, build,
- μηχανάω (v.) [mixanáo] (1206)
contemplate,

- σκοπέω (v.) [skopéo] (1842)
- continue on the course, stand on,**
- ἐπέχω (v.) [epécho] (656)
- contract, draw in, take in or furl (sail),**
- ὑποστέλλω (v.) [ipostélo] (2045)
- contrivance, crane (machine for lifting weights), engine,**
- μηχανή (n.fem.) [mixaní] (1207)
- contrive, make by art, construct, build,**
- μηχανάω (v.) [mixanáō] (1206)
- convey, make to go, carry,**
- πορεύω (v.) [porévo] (1669)
- conveying marines (ship),**
- ἐπιβατηγόν (n.neut.) [epivatiyón] (663)
- conveying rapidly (of ships),**
- ὠκύπομπος (adj.) [okípombos] (2159)
- conveying wheat (ship), grain-carrying (ship),**
- σιταγωγός (adj.) [sitagogós] (1822)
- convince, induce,**
- ἐπάγω (v.) [epágo] (648)
- convoy (of ships),**
- νηπομπή (n.fem.) [niopombí] (1356)
- παραπομπή (n.fem.) [parapombí] (1502)
- cooked or otherwise prepared food, a made dish,**
- ὄψον (n.neut.) [ópson] (1475)
- copper or bronze, objects from copper (fishing hook, axe),**
- χαλκός (n.masc.) [xalkós] (2123)
- cord, necklace, chain, collar,**
- ὄρμος (n.masc.) [órmos] (1454)
- cord, line, string,**
- μήρινθος (n.fem.) [mírinthos] (1201)
- cord, string, rope, marline,**
- μέρμις (n.fem.) [mérmis] (1177)
- σειρή (n.fem.) [sirí] (1806)
- σχοινίον, (n.neut.) [sxiníon] (1924)
- cordage, coil of rope, that which is drawn out,**
- μήρυμα (n.neut.) [mírima] (1203)
- Corinth,**
- Κόρινθος (pr.n.fem.) [kórinthos] (1034)
- corner, nook, intermost part, inner part (of harbors),**
- μυχός (n.masc.) [mixós] (1239)
- corrector, one who levels or straightens,**
- εὐθυντήρ (n.masc.) [efθindír] (726)
- couch, berth,**
- ἄγκλιμα (n.neut.) [áηglima] (12)
- εὐνή (n.fem.) [evní] (734)
- couch, that on which one lies, slips for shipbuilding,**
- κλίνη (n.fem.) [klíni] (1014)

couch of canvas, swing, hammock,

- αιώρα (n.fem.) [eóra] (72)

counsellor,

- μήστωρ (n.masc.) [místor] (1205)

counter (of ship),

- άψίς (n.fem.) [apsís] (375)

country, fatherland, homeland,

- πατρίς (n.fem.) [patrís] (1525)

course, sailing, journey,

- πορεία (n.fem.) [poría] (1668)
- πλεύσις (n.fem.) [pléfsis] (1603)

course, race, place for running, ship's speed,

- δρόμος (n.masc.) [ðrómos] (519)

course (of the stars), turning or spinning round, rotation (of the earth),

- περιστροφή (n.fem.) [peristrofí] (1559)

courser, riding-horse, racer, gig,

- κέλης (n.masc.) [kélis] (992)

cover, shelter,

- σκεπάω (v.) [skepáo] (1836)

covered over, vaulted, overhanging,

- κατηρεφής (adj.) [katirefís] (982)

cover with a thing, spread,

- καταστορέννυμι (v.) [katastorénimi] (978)
- στορέννυμι (v.) [storénimi] (1887)

covering, shelter,

- σκέπας (n.neut.) [sképas] (1834)

cover lid, hatches, trap-door,

- καθέκτης (n.masc.) [kathéktis] (927)

cradle for launching ships,

- έσχάρη (n.fem.) [esxári] (712)
- κοιτίς (n.fem.) [kitís] (1027)

craftsmanship, carpentry, the art of joiner,

- τεκτοσύνη (n.fem.) [tektosíni] (1941)

crag, rock, reef, that which is fixed or firmly set,

- πάγος (n.masc.) [págos] (1478)
- πέτριη (n.fem.) [pétrí] (1570)

crane (bird),

- γέρανος (n.masc.), (proparoxyt.) [yéranos] (420)

crane (machine for lifting weights),

- γερανός (n.masc.), (oxyt.) [geranós] (421)

crane (machine for lifting weights), contrivance, engine,

- μηχανή (n.fem.) [mixaní] (1207)

crash, hit, drive away,

- πλάζω (v.) [plázo] (1589)

crash, thunder, roar,

- σμαραγέω (v.) [zsmarayéο] (1853)

Cretan,

- Κρής (pr.n.masc.) [kris] (1048)
- Crete,**
- Κρήτη (pr.n.fem.) [kríti] (1049)
- crew of the ship, men, people,**
- λαός (n.masc.) [laós] (1106)
- πλήρωμα (n.neut.) [plíroma] (1613)
- cross, pass through, pass over (the sea), achieve, effect, accomplish,**
- πρήσσω (v.) [príso] (1688)
- crossing of a channel, passage by sea, run,**
- δίαρμα (n.neut.) [díarma] (479)
- crossing the water, dispatched or equipped as a ship,**
- ναύστολος (adj.) [náfstolos] (1307)
- cross over (sea),**
- διαβαίνω (v.) [ðiavéno] (473)
- cross the open sea,**
- πελαγίζω (v.) [pelayízo] (1538)
- cross trees,**
- δίζυγα (n.neut.pl.) [díziya] (492)
- crowbar,**
- μοχλός (n.masc.) [moxlós] (1234)
- crowd all sails, force,**
- βιάζω (v.) [viázo] (392)
- crow of an anchor, knees (naturally grown timber),**
- άγκών (n.masc.) [anión] (20)
- crow's nest, top,**
- θωράκιον (n.neut.) [thorákion] (848)
- culminate, be in the meridian, to be in mid-heaven,**
- μεσουρανέω (v.) [mesuranéo] (1183)
- cup, anything hollow,**
- κοτύλη (n.fem.) [kotíli] (1040)
- cure, heal, mend, repair (ships),**
- άκέομαι (v.) [akéome] (74)
- curl, turn, wind, whirl,**
- έλίσσω (v.) [elíso] (601)
- current, flow of water, stream,**
- ρόος (n.masc.) [róos] (1791)
- current, stream, river,**
- ρέεθρον (n.neut.) [réeθron] (1772)
- ρεῦμα (n.neut.) [révma] (1774)
- ροή (n.fem.) [roí] (1789)
- curvature (of the sea),**
- κυρτότης (n.fem.) [kirtótis] (1078)
- curved (ship), bent into shape of a horn (of ships),**
- κορωνίς (n.fem.) [koronís] (1039)
- curved ship at both ends or both sides,**
- άμφιέλισσα (n.fem.) [amfiélisa] (166)
- custom, judgment, usage, way,**

- δίκη (n.fem.) [ðíki] (494)

cut, cleave,

- τέμνω (v.) [témno] (1943)

cut-water,

- φάλκης (n.masc.) [fálkis] (2066)

Cyclops,

- Κύκλωψ (n.masc.) [kíklops] (1066)

Cyprus,

- Κύπρος (pr.n.fem.) [kípros] (1076)

Cythera,

- Κύθηρα (pr.n.neut.pl.) [kíθira] (1064)

MISSING PAGES

GREEK - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

A (α) [álfa]

[1] **α**, as inseparable prefix in compounds: (1) *privative*, expressing *want* or *absence*, as, **ἄβυσσος**, **α** + **βυσσός** (depths), = *abyss, bottomless*; **ἀλίμενος**, **α** + **λιμήν** (harbor), = *harborless*; **ἀνέφελος**, **α** + **νέφος** (cloud), = *unclouded, cloudless*. Before a vowel it usually appears as **αν**, as, **ἄνορμος**, **αν** + **ὄρμος** (harbor), = *without harbor*. (2) *euphonic*, agreeable in sound, pertaining to euphony, as, **Ἄτλας**, **α** + **τλήναι** (endure, stand), = a Titan supporting the pillars of heaven on his shoulders.

[2] **ἀβαρία**, (n.fem.), v. **ναυφοθρία**.

[3] **Ἄβαντες**, (n.masc.pl.), *the Abantes*; ancient citizens of Euboea (Fig. 90), who participated in the Trojan Expedition in a fleet of forty ships, «οἱ δ' Εὐβοίαν ἔχον μένεα πνείοντες Ἄβαντες, Χαλκίδα τ' Εἰρέτριάν τε ... τῶν αὐτῶν ἡγεμόνευ' Ἐλεφήνωρ, ὄζος Ἄρηος, Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων. ... τῶ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο» the men who held Euboea, the Abantes who breathe out fury, Chalkis and Eretria ... these were led by Elephenor, branch of Ares, Chalkodon's son, commander of the greathearted Abantes. ... With him there followed forty black ship, Il. 2.536.

[4] **ἄβυσσοβένθος**, (n.neut.), <hom. **α-** priv. + **βυσσός** (depths) + **βένθος** (benthos, depths), = *abyssobenthos*, an ocean floor at great depths¹.

[5] **ἄβυσσος**, (adj.), (masc. & fem.), **ἄβυσσον**, (neut), <hom. **α-** priv. + **βυσσός** (depths), = *abyss, bottomless, unfathomed*; post-Hom. anc. authors, Hdt.2.28, fem. pl. **ἄβυσσοι**, «ἄβυσσοι εἰσι αἱ πηγαί» bottomless are the springs [of Nile]. Also, A.Supp.470, neut. **ἄβυσσον**, «ἄβυσσον πέλαγος» bottomless sea.

[6] **Ἀγαμέμνων**, (n.masc.), *Agamemnon*. In Greek legend, king of Mycenae, brother of Menelaus and father of Orestes, Electra, and Iphigenia. When Helen, the wife of Menelaus, ran off with Paris of Troy, Agamemnon commanded the united Greek armed forces in the ensuing Trojan War. He was killed on his return by his wife Clytemnestra and her lover Aegisthus. On the Trojan Expedition, Agamemnon had the largest fleet (100 ships), followed by Nestor, the king of Pylos with ninety ships and the others with fewer ships, «οἱ δὲ Μυκίνας εἶχον, εὐκτίμενον ποταμῆτρον, ἀφνειὸν τε Κόρινθον εὐκτιμένας τε Κλεωνάς, Ὀρνειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο Αἰθιυρέην τ' ἐρατεινήν καὶ Σικυῶν', ὅθ' ἄρ' Ἀδρηστος πρῶτ' ἐμβασίλευεν, οἱ δ' Ὑπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπεινήν Γονόεσσαν Πελλήνην τ' εἶχον ἢ δ' Αἴγιον ἀμφιέμενον Αἰγιαλὸν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἀμφ' Ἐλίκην εὐρέϊαν, τῶν ἑκατὸν νηῶν ἦρχε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων Ἀτρεΐδης» those who held the well-founded citadel of Mycenae and wealthy Corinth and well-founded Kleonai, and lived in Orneai and lovely Araithyrea and Sicyon, where Adrestos had first been King; and those who held Hyperesia and the heights of Gonossa and Pelene, and lived in Aegion and Aegialus and all along the coastline and round broad Helice, a hundred ships were led by lord Agamemnon son of Atreus, Il. 2.576.

[7] **Ἀγαπήνωρ**, (n.masc.), *Agapenor*. As he was not a sea-faring people, he received sixty ships from Agamemnon, in which he led his Arcadians to Troy, «οἱ δ' ἔχον Ἀρκαδίην ... τῶν ἦρχ' Ἀγκαῖοιο πάϊς, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ, ἐξήκοντα νεῶν ... αὐτὸς γάρ σφιν δῶκεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, ... ἐπεὶ οὐ σφί θαλάσσια ἔργα

¹ Michael Allaby, *Mackmillan Dictionary of the Environment*, The Mackmillan Press Ltd, London 1986.

μεμήλει» those who held Arcadia ... these were led by Ankaios' son lord Agapenor, in sixty ships, ... Agamemnon himself, the son of Atreus and lord of men, had given them the ships ... as they had no concern with seafaring, Il. 2.609. On his way back his ship was wrecked and he was cast upon Cyprus, where he founded the town of Paphos and built a temple to Aphrodite (Fig. 2). Agapenor was one of Helen's suitors².

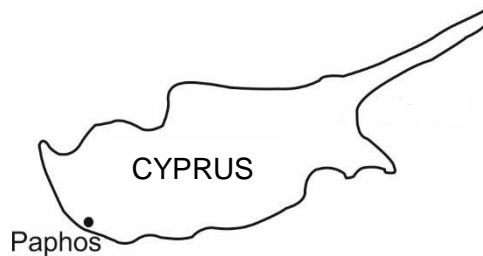


Fig. 2. Agapenor, the leader of the Arcadians whose ship was wrecked on his way back, was cast upon Cyprus, where he founded the town Paphos.

[8] **ἀγάρροος**, (adj.), (masc. & fem.), **ἀγάρροον**, (neut.), <hom. **ῥέω** (flow, run), epith. of *Hellespont*, = strong-flowing, «ὄσσοις Ἑλλήσποντος ἀγάρροος ἐντὸς ἔέργει» all those bounded by the strong stream of Hellespont, Il. 2.845. Later, *h.Cer.34*, masc. acc. **ἀγάρροον**, «καὶ πόντον ἀγάρροον ἰχθυόεντα» the strong-flowing and full of fish sea.

[9] **Ἀγαυή**³, (n.fem.) *Agave*, one of the Nereids (sea-goddess), daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18.42.

[10] **ἄγημα**, (n.neut.), <hom. **ἄγω** (lead, conduct). At post-Hom. auth. with the meaning of a military section of special task, v. *X.Lac.11.9*, «λαβὼν τὸ ἄγημα τῆς πρώτης μόρας⁴ ὁ βασιλιάς ἄγει στρέψας ἐπὶ δόρυ» the king takes the lead of the first regiment and wheels to the right⁵. In the Macedonian army, *the Guard*, v. *Arr.An.4.24,1*, «αὐτὸς δὲ ἄγων ... καὶ τῶν ἱππέων τὸ ἄγημα ... ἐπὶ τὸν ποταμὸν προύχωρει» [Alexander] now took command ... of the body-guard of cavalry ... advanced towards the river. Naut. trmgy, *detachment*, a force detached from the main body for employment on any particular service; *party*, the detachment of marines serving on board a man-of-war. Also, a gang of hands sent away on particular duties; *divisions*, a muster of the crew⁶.

[11] **ἄγκιστρον**, (n.neut.), <cf. hom. **ἄγκος** (bent), dat. pl. **ἀγκίστροισιν**, = *fish-hook*, «περὶ νῆσον ἀλώμενοι ἰχθυάσσκον γναμπτοῖς ἀγκίστροισιν, ἔτειρε δὲ γαστέρα λιμὸς» the pangs of hunger scattered every day round the coast to angle with barbed hooks for fish⁷, *Od. 4.369*, (Fig. 3). Later, *Hdt.2.70*, «περὶ ἄγκιστρον» around the fish-hook; v. **ἄγκυρα** (*anchor*).

² Apollodoros, *The library* 3, 10.8 & 9, trans. By J.G. Frazer.

³ Her name means "the illustrious".

⁴ **μόρα** = one of the divisions of which the Spartan army consisted (at first six in number). *X.Lac.11,4*.

⁵ **ἐπὶ δόρυ** = to the right hand, in which the spear was held, opp. **ἐπ' ἀσπίδα** = to the left hand, in which the shield was held.

⁶ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 1452, (Gk. Bibl. 70); also, W.H.Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, A Dictionary of Nautical Terms.

⁷ In normal times Homeric heroes never ate fish, or anything but meat and bread, either at banquets in palaces or at meals in farm huts, E.V. Rieu, *The Odyssey*, Penguin Books, 1991, p. 55.



Fig.3. Fish hook. Fish hooks were used by Odysseus' companions for fishing. In normal times Homeric heroes never ate fish, or anything but meat and bread.

[12] **ἄγκλιμα** or **ἀνάκλιμα**, (n.neut.), <hom. *ἀνακλίνω* (recline), = *berth* (bed), *couch*⁸. Post-hom. auth., v. Poll.*Onom.*1.90, «ἵνα δὲ κατακλίνεται ὁ κυβερνήτης, ἄγκλιμα καλεῖται» berth is called there, where the captain sleeps.

[13] **ἀγκοῖνη**, (n.fem.), <cf. hom. *ἄγκος* (bend), dat. pl. *ἀγκοῖνησιν*, = *bent arm*, «τὴν δὲ μέτ' Αντιόπην ἴδον, Ἀσωποῖο θυγάτρα, ἣ δὴ καὶ Διὸς εὐχετ' ἐν ἀγκοῖνησιν ἰαῦσαι» the next I saw was Antiope, the daughter of Asopus, who claimed to have slept in the arms of Zeus, Od. 11.261. Cf. *ἀγκών* (bend of the arm). Naut. trmgy, *parrel*, *truss*⁹, any apparatus which keeps a yard¹⁰ to its mast.

[14] **ἄγκος**, (n.neut.), acc. pl. *ἄγκεα*, cf. Lat. *uncus* (hook), = *bend*, *hollow*: hence, *mountain glen*, *deep valley*, «ὡς δ' ἀναμαιμάει βαθέ' ἄγκεα θεσπιδαές πῦρ» as monstrous fire rages through the deep valleys, Il. 20.490. Cogn. words of naut. trmgy: *ἄγκιστρον* (fish-hook), *ἀγκοῖνη* (parrel, truss), *ἀγκύλη* (eye splice), *ἀγκύλιον* (shackle), *ἄγκυρα* (anchor), *ἀγκυρίζω* (to hook), *ἀγκών* (crown of anchor or knee of hull).

[15] **ἀγκτηριάζω**, (v.), <hom. *ἄγχω* (strangle, throttle), = *bind with an ἀγκτήρ* (instrument for closing wounds), v. post-Hom. auth., Cels. 5.26; Plu.2.468c. Naut. trmgy, *to rack* (to seize two ropes together)¹¹.

[16] **ἀγκύλη**, (n.fem.), <hom. *ἄγκος* (bend), like *ἀγκάλη* (bent arms), = *bend of the arm* or *wrist*. In post-Hom. anc. authors with the meaning of *noose*, *loop*, v. E.IT1408, acc. pl. *ἀγκύλας*, «πρὸς πέτρας ἦει σκάφος· χῶ μὲν τις ἐς θάλασσαν ὠρμήθη ποσίν, ἄλλος δὲ πλεκτὰς ἐξανῆπτεν ἀγκύλας» but the ship came nearer and nearer to the rocks; some of us rushed into the sea, others grasped the woven loops (ropes). Naut. trmgy, *eye splice*: an eye made in the end of a rope, either wire or hempen, by turning over the end and splicing it into itself¹² (Fig. 4).

⁸ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 278, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

⁹ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 732, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

¹⁰ *yard* = a spar suspended to a mast for the purpose of extending a sail, A. Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.

¹¹ A. Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*, & L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 391, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

¹² A. Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.



Fig. 4. Eye splice. The eye splice is a method of creating a permanent loop in the end of a rope by means of rope splicing.

[17] **ἄγκύλιον**, (n.neut.), <hom. **ἄγκος** (bend), = *shackle*: a small U-shaped iron with the open end connected by a screw-pin (Fig. 5). Shackles have various uses, e.g., to connect lengths of chain, as in a cable¹³. At Suid. pl. **ἄγκύλια** = links of chains.

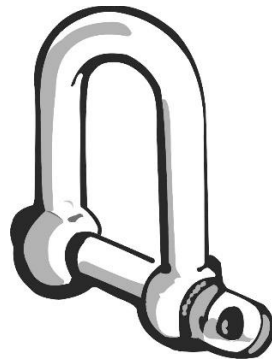


Fig. 5. Shackle. Shackles are the primary connecting link in all manner of rigging systems, from boats and ships to industrial crane rigging.

[18] **ἄγκυρα**, (n.fem.), <hom. **ἄγκος** (bend), cf. Lat. *ancora*, = *anchor* (Fig. 6). Post-Hom. auth., acc. **ἄγκυραν**, gen. pl. **ἄγκυρέων**, and **ἄγκυρῶν** (att.), Pi.P.10.51, «κῶπαν σχάσον, ταχὺ δ' ἄγκυραν ἔρεισον χθονὶ πρῶραθε, χοιράδος ἄλκαρ πέτρας» hold the oar; quick, let the anchor down from the prow to touch the bottom, to protect us from the rocky reef. Hdt.6.12, «τὸ λοιπὸν τῆς ἡμέρης τὰς νέας ἔχεσκε ἐπ' ἄγκυρέων» he would for the rest of the day keep the fleet at anchor. Also, Th.7.59, «ἔκληνον οὖν τὸν λιμένα ... τριήρεσι πλαγίαις καὶ πλοίοις καὶ ἀκάτοις ἐπ' ἄγκυρῶν ὀρμίζοντες» they began at once to close the entrance of the harbor ... with triremes ranged broadside and with large and small boats, mooring them at anchor. Similarly, E.171351, «οἱ δ' ἐπωτίδων ἄγκυραν ἐξανῆπτον» others were hanging the anchor from the cat-heads. Metaph. v. S.Fr.685, «εἰσὶ μητρὶ παῖδες ἄγκυραι βίου» children are the anchor of the life. Naut. trmgy, cf. **ἄγκυρο-βολῶ** (to let-go, to cast an anchor¹⁴), **ἄγκυρο-βόλιο**¹⁵ (anchorage). In Hom. anchor is called **εὐνή** (always pl. **εὐναί**).

¹³ *cable* = the chain by which a ship's anchor is held.

¹⁴ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 643, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

¹⁵ dat. pl. **ἄγκυροβολίους**, Str.C.159, «οὐδὲ ἄγκυροβολίους σφόδρα εὐτυχοῦσαν, ὡς ἀντιλέγων εἴρηκεν Ἀρτεμίδωρος» Artemidorus, contradicting him, has already stated, it is not particularly blessed even with places of anchorage.



Fig. 6. (a) Ancient anchor. In Homer ships had two anchors at least, which were large stones¹⁶. (b) Anchor of sailing ships¹⁷. (c) an anchor today.

[19] **ἀγκυρίζω**, (v.), <hom. **ἄγκος** (bend). Post-Hom. in wrestling, = *hook with the leg*, *trip*, v. Ar.Eq.262, aor. part. masc. acc. **ἀγκυρίσας**, «*κἄν τιν' αὐτῶν γνῶς ἀπράγμον' ὄντα καὶ κεχρητότα, καταγαγῶν ἐκ Χερρονήσου, διαλαβῶν ἀγκυρίσας*» and, when you find a simple and timid one, you force him to come from the Chersonese¹⁸, then you hook him [by the leg]. Naut. trmgy, *to hook*¹⁹ (**ἐνάπτω**), cf. **ἄγκυρα**.

[20] **ἀγκῶν**, (n.masc.), <hom. **ἄγκος** (bend), gen. **ἀγκῶνος**, = (1) *bend of the arm*, hence *elbow*, «*ὀρθωθεὶς δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος*» he sat up on his elbow, Il. 10.80, (2) *any nook or bend*, as the *angle* of a wall, «*τρὶς μὲν ἐπ' ἀγκῶνος θῆ τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο Πάτροκλος*» three times Patroclus went to climb the angle of the high wall, Il. 16.702. Naut. trmgy, (a) *knees*, naturally grown timber, or bars of iron, bent to a right angle, to fit the surfaces, and to secure bodies firmly together²⁰; they are variously named, according to their position and use²¹; (b) *crown of an anchor*, the place where the arms of the anchor are joined to the shank²², and unite at the throat.

[21] **ἄγνυμι**, (v.), aor. 3rd pl. **ἔαξαν**, = *break, shiver*, «*ἀτὰρ νῆάς γε ποτὶ σπιλάδεσσιν ἔαξαν κύματ'*» though their ships were broken on the rocks by the billows, Od. 3.298. Post-Hom. auth., cf. **ἀγή** (broken piece, fragment): (1) A.Pers.425, dat. pl. **ἀγαῖσι**, «*ἀγαῖσι κωπῶν θραύμασιν τ' ἐρευτίων*» with broken oars and fragments of wrecked ships. (2) **κυματωγή** <hom. **κῦμα** (wave) + **ἄγνυμι** (**ἀγή** = fragment), acc. **κυματωγήν**, = *place where the waves break, beach*, Hdt.4.196, «*Καρχηδόνιοι ... ἔξω Ἡρακλέων σπηλέων, ... ἐξέλωνται τὰ φορτία, θέντες αὐτὰ ἐπεξῆς παρὰ τὴν κυματωγήν*» the Carthaginians ... beyond the Pillars of Heracles, ... unload their cargo, and put it in a row along the beach. (3) **ναυαγός** <hom. **νηῦς** (ship) + **ἄγνυμι** (break), = *shipwrecked sailor*, E.Hel.408, «*καὶ νῦν τάλας ναυαγός ἀπολέσας φίλους ἐξέπεσον ἐς γῆν τήνδε*» and now I am cast upon this shore, a miserable shipwrecked sailor who has lost his friends.

¹⁶ I.Pantazides, *Homeric Dictionary* (Gk. Bibl. 72).

¹⁷ Encyclopaedia Britannica, inc.

¹⁸ Thracian peninsula (Kallipolis).

¹⁹ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 442, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

²⁰ W.H.Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, A Dictionary of Nautical Terms.

²¹ *dagger knees*, those placed obliquely; *diagonal knees*, *hanging knees*, *helm-post knees*, *lodging knees*, those placed horizontally; *standard knees*, those which, being upon a deck, have one arm bolted down to it, and the other pointing upwards secured to the ship's side; *transom knees*, etc., A. Ansted, *A Dictionary of sea terms*.

²² The bar or shaft of an anchor, constituting its main piece, at one end of which the stock is fixed, and at the other the arms, W.H.Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, A Dictionary of Nautical Terms.

[22] **ἀγόμενα**, (n.neut.pl.), <hom. **ἄγω** (lead), = *running-rigging*²³, the system of cordage in a vessel which comprises halyards²⁴, sheets²⁵, and all moving ropes connected with sails, flags, etc.

[23] **ἀγόμενον**, (n.neut.), <hom. **ἄγω** (lead), = *fall, hauling-part*, a rope to hauled upon; the handling end of a tackle²⁶, the end of the rope, rove through blocks, on which the pull is exerted in order to achieve power²⁷.

[24] **ἀγορή**, (n.fem.), pl. **ἀγοραί**, = *meeting-place, market*, «καρπαλίμως δ' ἔμπληντο βροτῶν ἀγοραί τε καὶ ἔδραι ἀγρομένων» the seats in the meeting-place were soon filled with the flocking people, Od. 8.16; cf. **ναυλ-αγορά** (freight market).

[25] **ἄγρεις**, (n.fem.), <hom. **ἄγρη** (hunting), = *catching*, v. Hsch.; naut. trmgy, the searching of an object and its hauling from the sea bed²⁸.

[26] **ἀγρεύω**, (v.), <hom. **ἄγρη** (hunting), = *take by hunting or fishing, catch*. Post-Hom. anc. auth., Hdt.2.95, 3rd sg. **ἀγρεύει**, «πᾶς ἀνὴρ αὐτῶν ἀμφίβληστον ἔκτηται, τῷ τῆς μὲν ἡμέρης ἰχθύς ἀγρεύει» every man there has a net which he uses in the daytime for fishing. Naut. trmgy, **ἀγρεύω** anchor = *to drag for an anchor*, to draw the bight²⁹ of a chain or rope along the bottom, each end being in a boat³⁰.

[27] **ἄγρη**, (n.fem.), <cf. hom. **ἄγω**³¹ (lead, conduct), acc. **ἄγρην**, = *hunting, the chase*, «ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ νηὸς ἐξέφθιτο ἦϊα πάντα, καὶ δὴ ἄγρην ἐφέπεσκον ... ἰχθύς ὄρνιθὰς τε» but when the provisions in the ship gave out, they were wandering to catch ... fishes or birds, Od. 12.330. Later auth., *draught* of fish, *Ev.Luc.5.9*³², dat. **ἄγρᾳ**, «ἐπὶ τῇ ἄγρᾳ τῶν ἰχθύων ἧ συνέλαβον» at the draught of the fishes which they had taken; cf. hom. **πᾶν-αγρος** (catching all).

²³ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 701, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

²⁴ *halyard* or *halliard* = a rope by which a sail, flag or yard is hoisted – hence the name “haul yard”, v. A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.

²⁵ *sheet* = the rope attached to the ends of a sail so that it may be worked, that is, let out or hauled in as occasion may require, v. A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.

²⁶ *tackle* = a purchase formed by the combination of a rope with two or more blocks.

²⁷ A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*; also, P.Kemp, *The Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea*, Oxford University Press, N.York Melbourne 1988.

²⁸ A.Sakellariou, *Sailor's Handbook*, Athens 1915, (Gk. Bibl. 82), p. 531.

²⁹ *bight* = bend of a rope, v. K.Kamarinos, *Mega English-Greek Dictionary of Nautical and Technical Terms*, Ed. Stavridakis, Piraeus 1963, (Gk. Bibl. 37).

³⁰ A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.

³¹ Liddel-Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996.

³² *Novum Testamentum*, Gospel according to Luke.

MISSING PAGES

Κ (κ) [κάρα]

[925] **καθ'**, (adv.), **κάτω** (down), before aspirated vowel.

[926] **καθαιρέω**, (v.), **ιστία** (sails), <hom. **κάτω** (down) + **αίρέω** (take), aor. 2nd pl. **καθειλομεν**, = *get down, haul down*¹, «κελάσσησι δὲ νηυσὶ καθειλομεν ιστία πάντα, ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤμεν ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖνι θαλάσσης» as our ships ran ashore, we hauled down the sails and stepped out upon the strand, Od. 9.149. Also, v.

Plb.1.61.1, aor. part. masc. pl. **καθελόμενοι**, «οἱ Καρχηδόνιοι, ... καθελόμενοι τοὺς ἰστοὺς καὶ παρακαλέσαντες κατὰ ναῦν σφᾶς αὐτοὺς συνέβαλλον τοῖς ὑπεναντίοις» the Carthaginians, ... lowered their masts and cheering each other on in each ship closed with the enemy.

[927] **καθέκτης**, (n.masc.), <hom. **κατέχω**² (hold fast, hold back, cover, restrain), = *trap-door*. Naut. trmgy, **καθέκτης** of the hold = *hatches, cover lid*, an opening in the ship's deck for ingress and egress of either persons or cargo³.

[928] **καθελκυσμός**, (n.masc.), <hom. **κάτω** (down) + **ἔλκω** (drag), acc. **καθελκυσμόν**, = *launching, pulling into the water*. Post-Hom. auth., v. Ath.*Deipn*.207a, «ὡς δὲ περὶ τὸν καθελκυσμόν αὐτοῦ τὸν εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν πολλὴ ζήτησις ἦν, Ἀρχιμήδης ὁ μηχανικὸς μόνος αὐτὸ κατήγαγε δι' ὀλίγων σωματῶν» but after considerable discussion in regard to the method of pulling it into the water, Archimedes the mechanician alone was able to launch it with the help of a few persons. Synon. **καθέλκυσις**.

[929] **καθέλκυσις**, (n.fem.), = **καθελκυσμός** (q.v.).

[930] **καθελκύω** or **καθέλκω**, (v.), <hom. **κάτω** (down) + **ἔλκω** (drag), = *to launch a ship*, to send the completed hull of a newly built vessel from its place of construction into the water⁴. Post-Hom. anc. auth., E.*Hel*.1531, impf. pl. **καθειλκομεν**, «ὡς δ' ἤλθομεν σῶν περιβολὸν νεωρίων, Σιδωνίαν ναῦν πρωτόπλου καθειλκομεν» when we reached the enclosure of your dockyards, we began to launch the Sidonian ship on her first voyage. Also, Th.2.93, aor. part. masc. acc. pl. **καθελκύσαντας**, «καθελκύσαντας ἐκ Νισαίας τοῦ νεωρίου αὐτῶν τεσσαράκοντα ναῦς, αἱ ἔτυχον αὐτόθι οὔσαι» they launched forty ships which happened to be in the dockyard of Nisaea. Synon. **κατερύω** (haul down).

[931] **κάθεμα**, (n.neut.), <hom. **καθίημι** (let down), naut. trmgy, = *range, length, scope*, (1) the length of a cable by which a vessel is anchored, i.e., the length from the *hawse hole* (v. **ὄκιο**) until the anchor; other name **ἔκταμα**⁵; (2) the length of rope or chain required for any particular purpose, and coiled up ready for use; thus, a sufficient length of chain drawn out

¹ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 845, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

² aor. part. fem. **κατασχομένη**, «Ἑλένη ... βῆ δὲ κατασχομένη ἐανῶ ἀργῆτι φαεινῶ» Helen ... covered her face with shining white cloth. Il. 3.419.

³ P.Kemp, *The Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea*, Oxford University Press, N.York Melbourne 1988, v. *hatch*; also, L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 192, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

⁴ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 175, (Gk. Bibl. 70); also, P.Kemp, *The Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea*, Oxford University Press, N.York Melbourne 1988, w. *launching*.

⁵ Fr. *la touée*, L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 646, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

on deck to allow an anchor to run out without impediment⁶. Post-Hom. auth., *necklace, collar*, v. LXXIs.3.19⁷, «καὶ τὸ κάθεμα καὶ τὸν κόσμον τοῦ προσώπου» the bracelets and the headdresses.

[932] **καθίζω**, (v.), imper. 3rd pl. *καθίζον*, = *cause to sit, place, seat*, «τοὶ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἔλυσαν, ἂν δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βάντες ἐπὶ κληῖσι καθίζον» the men unfastened the stern-cables, climbed in, and took their places at their oars, Od. 2.419. Later, *to run aground, be stranded*⁸, Str.C.99, aor. inf. *καθίσαι*, «καὶ δὴ καὶ συμβῆναι ὅπερ ἐδεδίδει· καθίσαι γὰρ τὸ πλοῖον» and, indeed, what he feared actually came to pass: the ship ran aground.

[933] **καθίημι**, (v.), aor. 2 pl. *κάθεμεν*, (1) *let down, lower sails*, «ἰστία δὲ σφιν τριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διέσχισεν ἴς ἀνέμοιο· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἐς νῆας κάθεμεν, δεισαντες ὄλεθρον» the sails were ripped into three strips, four strips by the force of wind, so in fear of death we lowered them into the hold, Od. 9.72. This refers to Odysseus and his companions, who are lowering the sails of their ships because they fear the destructive storm. They have left the land of Cicones and the stormy winds are tearing the sails of their ships; (2) *let down anchor, drop anchor*, Hdt.7.36, ion. *κατίημι*, aor. 3rd pl. *κατήκαν*, «ἀγκύρας κατήκαν περιμήκεας» they let down anchors on extra long hawsers; (3) *let down a sounding-line*, Hdt.2.28, aor. inf. *κατεῖναι*, «πολλέων γὰρ αὐτὸν χιλιάδων ὀργυιέων πλεξάμενον κάλον κατεῖναι ταύτη καὶ οὐκ ἐξικέσθαι ἐς βυσσόν» he had a rope made, many thousands of fathoms long, and this was let down but did not reach the bottom. Here Herodotus refers to the sources of the Nile, which the Egyptian king Psammetichus had his men measure but they did not find their depth. Herodotus, continuing his story, comments upon the fact and says that, if it is true, there must be strong whirlpools which do not allow the sinker to reach the bottom; (4) *let down the oars, drop the oars*, Th.2.91, aor. part. fem. pl. *καθεῖσαι*, «αἱ μὲν τινες τῶν νεῶν καθεῖσαι τὰς κώπας ἐπέστησαν τοῦ πλοῦ» in some of the ships they dropped their oars and stopped sailing. (5) Naut. trmgy, *pay out* (of cable or any other rope)⁹, to slacken it out; almost equivalent to *pay away*. Sometimes to pay out means to slacken away gradually, bit by bit, instead of letting the rope or cable go off as it will.

[934] **καθιμάω**, contr. *καθιμῶ*, (v.), <hom. *καθίημι* (let down, lower), = *let down by a rope*. Post-Hom. auth., v. Ar.V.396, contr. pres. 3rd sg. *καθιμῶ*, «ἀλλὰ καθιμῶ αὐτὸν δήσας» but he is letting himself down by a rope. Naut. trmgy, *καθιμάω* boat = *lower a boat*.

[935] **καθίστημι**, (v.), imper. aor. 2nd sg. *κατάστησον*, = *set down; bring to land, anchor ship*, «Δεῦρ' ἄγ' ἰὼν, πολύαιν' Ὀδυσσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν, νῆα κατάστησον, ἵνα νωϊτέρην ὄπ' ἀκούσης» draw near, illustrious Odysseus, man of many tales, great glory of the Achaeans, anchor your ship so that you may hear our voices, Od. 12.185. This refers to the Sirens, who are calling Odysseus with flattering words, trying to tempt him and bring him close to them. However, he has been forewarned by the enchantress Circe, when he was on her island, that the Sirens kill whoever goes close to them and he has taken his measures. Thus, his companions, on his orders, have tied him to the mast of the ship so that he cannot free himself, and they have their ears filled with wax so that they will not hear the enchanting songs of the Sirens. In this way they will be saved from the catastrophe which lays in wait for every sailor who passes by the Sirens.

⁶ A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*, w. range.

⁷ Translation of the Vetus Testamentum, from Hebrew into Greek by seventy-two Jewish scholars (six from each tribe), abbreviated to “seventy” which was carried out in Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus (285-246 B.C.).

⁸ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 1281, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

⁹ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 644, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

[936] **κάθοδος**, (n.fem.), <hom. *κατά* (down) + *όδός* (way), naut. trmgy, = *hatchway*, an opening in the deck of a vessel through which persons or cargo may descend (Fig. 57).

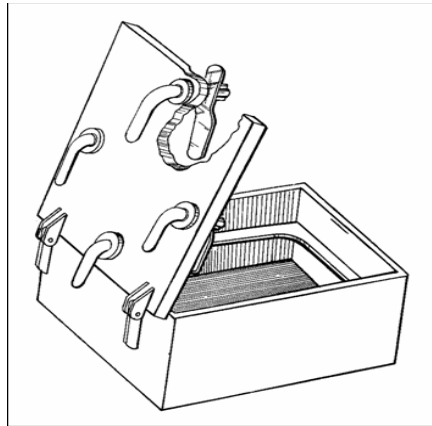


Fig. 57. Hatchway. An opening in the deck of a vessel through which persons may descend.

[937] **καθορμίζω**, (v.), <hom. *κατά* (down) + *ὀρμίζω* (come into port), = *bring a ship into harbor, bring to anchor*¹⁰; Post-Hom. anc. auth., Th.6.97, pass. aor. part. pl.

καθορμισάμενοι, «καὶ τοὺς πεζοὺς ἀποβιβάσαντες, ταῖς τε ναυσὶν ἐς τὴν Θάψον *καθορμισάμενοι*» the army had been landed and the fleet had come into the harbor of Thapsus.

[938] **καίω**, (v.), pass. pres. part. fem. dat. pl. *καιομένησιν*, and neut. gen. sg. *καιομένοιο*, = *burn*, «κάκιον δὲ κεν εἴη νηυσὶν *καιομένησιν* ἀμυνέμεν» it will be worse for you if you bring help when the ships are burning, Il. 9.602. Also, «δεινὴ δὲ φλόξ ὄρτο θεείου *καιομένοιο*» the burning sulphur gave off a terrible flare, Il. 8.135. Later, v. X.An.6.3.19, impf. 3rd pl. *ἔκαιον*, «οἱ πελτασταὶ ... *ἔκαιον* πάντα ὅσα καύσιμα ἐώρων» the peltasts ... burned all they saw which was combustible. Cf. *ἐπί-καυσις* (breaming), *καῦμα* (burning heat), *καύσιμα* (ship's fuel), *πυρ-καϊή* (fire on board).

[939] **Καλλιάνασσα**¹¹, (n.fem.), *Kallianassa*, one of the Nereids (sea-goddess), daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18.46.

[940] **Καλλιάνειρα**, (n.fem.), *Kallianeira*, one of the Nereids (sea-goddess), daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18.44.

[941] **καλλίροος**, (adj.), (masc. & fem.), *καλλίροον*, (neut.), poet. for *καλλίρροος*, masc. gen. *καλλιρόοιο*, = *beautiful-flowing*, «ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ποταμοῖο κατὰ στόμα *καλλιρόοιο* ἴξε νέων, τῇ δὴ οἱ εἴσατο ἄριστος» but when in his swimming he came to the mouth of a beautifully-flowing river, he thought the ground best to land on, Od. 5.441.

¹⁰ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 930, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

¹¹ "the lovely queen."

[942] **κάλον**, (n.neut.), pl. **κάλα**, (cf. hom. **καίω**¹² = burn), = wood, v. *h.Merc.112*¹³, «πολλὰ δὲ κάγκανα κάλα» many dried sticks. Also, with the meaning of *ships*, *X.HG1.1.23*, «ἔρρει τὰ κάλα» the ships are lost; cf. **καλό-σφυρα** (serving mallet).

[943] **κάλος**, (n.masc.), att. **κάλως**, acc. pl. **κάλους**, = rope, cable (Fig. 58,a), *halyard*¹⁴ (fig. 58,b), «ἐν δ' ὑπέρας τε κάλους τε πόδας τ' ἐνέδησεν ἐν αὐτῇ, μοχλοῖσιν δ' ἄρα τήν γε κατείρυσεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν» then [Odysseus] lashed the braces¹⁵, halyards and sheets¹⁶ in their places on board; finally he dragged it down with levers into the marvellous sea, *Od. 5.260*. Post-Hom. anc. auth., (1) *Hdt.2.28*, acc. **κάλον**, «πολλέων γὰρ αὐτὸν χιλιάδων ὀργυιέων πλεξάμενον κάλον κατεῖναι ταύτη καὶ οὐκ ἐξικέσθαι ἐς θυσσόν» he had a rope made, many thousands of fathoms long, and this was let down but did not reach the bottom. Here Herodotus refers to the sources of the Nile, which the Egyptian king Psammetichus had his men measure but they did not find their depth. Herodotus, continuing his story, comments upon the fact and says that, if it is true, there must be strong whirlpools which do not allow the sinker to reach the bottom. Also, *A.R.1.566*, acc. pl. **κάλωας**, «ἐπ' ἰκρίοφιν δὲ κάλωας ξεστήσιν περόνησι διακριδὸν ἀμφιβαλόντες» and upon the deck they fastened the ropes separately round the well-polished pins. (2) *cable*, att. *E.Med.770*, acc. sg. **κάλων**, «ἐκ τοῦδ' ἀναψόμεσθα πρυμνήτην κάλων» to him will I tie stern-cables. *Naut. trmgy, cable*¹⁷.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 58. (a) Cable. Ropes with which a ship is fastened to the pier or elsewhere. Post-Hom. author Herodotus (5th B.C.), referring to the Egyptian king Psammetichus, says that the king put his men to measure with a *κάλος* (cable) the sources of the Nile but they did not find their depth. Herodotus, continuing his story, comments upon the fact and says that, if it is true, there must be strong whirlpools which do not allow the sinker to reach the bottom. (b) Halyard. A rope by which a sail, flag or yard is hoisted - hence the name "haul yard". Odysseus used halyard to rig his raft on the island of the goddess Calypso to continue his voyage to his homeland, Ithaca.

¹² Liddel-Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996; also I.Pantazides, *Homeric Dictionary* (Gk. Bibl. 72).

¹³ *hymnus ad Mercurium* (Hymni Homeric).
¹⁴ *halyard* or *haliard* = a rope by which a sail, flag or yard is hoisted - hence the name "haul yard"; v. A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.

¹⁵ *brace* = a rope for trimming the sail, v. A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.

¹⁶ *sheet* = the rope attached to the ends of a sail so that it may be worked, that is, let out or hauled in as occasion may require, v. A.Ansted, *A Dictionary of Sea Terms*.

¹⁷ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 330, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

[944] **καλόσφυρα**, (n.fem), or **τυπάς**, <hom. *κάλον*¹⁸ (wood) + *σφύρα* (hammer), = *serving mallet*¹⁹. A wooden hand mallet used onboard ships for passing a serving²⁰ round a rope. The bottom of the mallet has a semicircular groove which fits round the rope (Fig. 59).

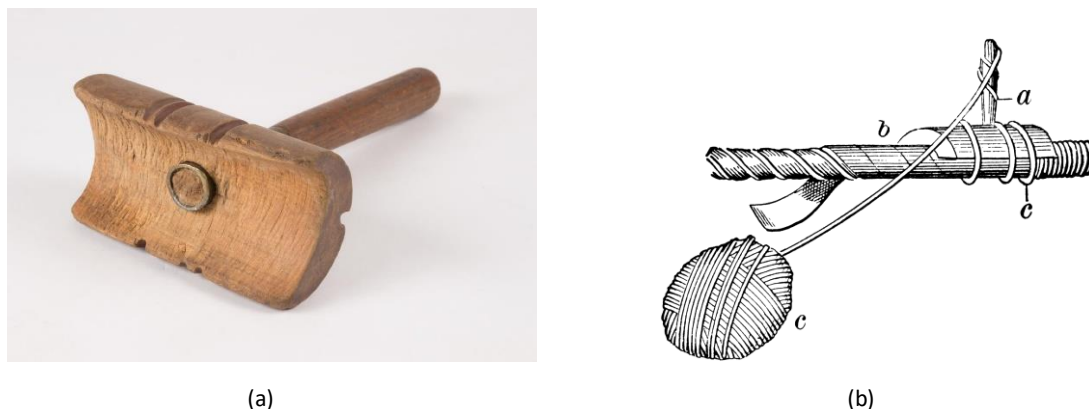


Fig. 59. (a) A Serving mallet. (b) It is used onboard ships for passing a serving round a rope.

[945] **Καλύδναι**, (n.fem.pl.), *Kalydnai*, acc. **Καλύδνας**; it is a group of islands²¹ which together with Nisyros, Krapathos, Kasos and Kos took part in the Trojan Expedition with thirty ships (Fig. 90, (20a)), «οἳ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον Κράπαθόν τε Κάσον τε καὶ Κῶν Εὐρυπύλοιο πόλιν νήσους τε **Καλύδνας**, ... τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχώωντο» those who held Nisyros and Krapathos and Kasos and Kos, Eurypylos' city, and the Kalydnai islands, ...these commanded an array of thirty hollow ships, Il. 2.677.

[946] **Καλυδών**, (n.fem.), *Kalydon*, acc. **Καλυδῶνα**; anc. city of Aetolia near the river Euenus²², which together with other Aetolian cities took part in the Trojan Expedition in a fleet of forty ships, «Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἠγεῖτο Θόας Ἀνδραίμονος υἱός, οἳ Πλευρῶν' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὠλενον ... **Καλυδῶνά τε πετρήεσαν**, ... τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ' ἐτέταλτο ἀνασσεμέν Αἰτωλοῖσι· τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναὶ νῆες ἔποντο» the Aetolians were led by Thoas son of Andraimon, those who lived in Pleuron and Olenos ... and rocky Kalydon. ... All power to rule the Aetolians had been laid on Thoas, and with him there followed forty black ships, Il. 2.640.

[947] **Κάλυμνος**, (n.fem.), hom. island **Καλύδναι** (q.v.).

[948] **Καλυψώ**, (n.fem.), *Calypso*, nymph-goddess, daughter of Atlas. She lived on the island of Ogygia. She welcomed the shipwrecked Odysseus, loved him, and kept him there wishing to make him immortal (Od. 7.257). Odysseus stayed, against his will, seven years on Calypso's island (Fig. 60). In response to Athena's request, Calypso let him depart; she gave food, helped him to build a raft and gave navigational instructions (Od. 5.28-31, 7.265 sq.). The legend about Calypso illustrates the ardent love and longing of sailors for their homeland. Calypso's island must have been west of Ithaca. This is proved by the fact mentioned by the

¹⁸ Also, v. *κάλος* [943](n.masc.) = rope.

¹⁹ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 340, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

²⁰ *serving* = the binding of a rope with canvas and line, P.Kemp, *The Oxford Companion to Ships and the Sea*, Oxford University Press, N.York Melbourne 1988.

²¹ It was located in the SE part of the Greek Archipelagos, Str.C.489.

²² Str.C.427, 450.

poet in verse Od. 5.277, namely that the goddess tells Odysseus to keep the constellation of the great Bear on his left after he leaves her island²³, «τὴν γὰρ δὴ μιν ἄνωγε Καλυψώ, δῖα θεᾶων, ποντοπορευέμεναι ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ χειρὸς ἔχοντα [Ἄρκτον]» because the wise goddess Calypso had told him to keep [Great Bear] on his left hand as he sailed across the sea.



Fig. 60. Odysseus on the island of the goddess Calypso, thinking of his return to his homeland. He has stayed, against his will, seven years on the island of Calypso, who loved him, and kept him there wishing to make him immortal.

[949] **κάλως**, (n.masc.), ship's cable²⁴, v. **κάλος**.

[950] **κάμαξ**, (n.fem.), dat. pl. **κάμαξι**, = vine-pole, vine-prop, «μέλανες δ' ἀνὰ βότρυες ἦσαν, ἐσθήκει δὲ κάμαξι διαμπερές ἀργυρέησιν» but the clusters on the vines were dark, and the rows of poles supporting them were silver, Il. 18.563(+). Post-Hom. auth., (1) shaft of a spear, v. E.El.852, acc. pl. **κάμακας**, «οἱ δ', ἐπεὶ λόγων ἤκουσαν, ἔσχον κάμακας» they, when they heard his words, held back the shaft of the spears; (2) steering-paddles, Alc.Supp.4.16; (3) tiller, Luc.Nav.6. Also, naut. trmgy, wooden pole with a metallic peak used as a fishing tool.

[951] **Κάμειρος**, (n.fem.), Kameiros, acc. **Κάμειρον**; city of the island of Rhodes which together with Ialysos and Lindos took part in the Trojan Expedition with nine ships, «Τληπόλεμος ἐκ Ῥόδου, ... ἑννέα νῆας ἄγεν Ῥοδίων ἀγερώχων, οἱ Ῥόδον ἀμφιενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες, Λίνδον Ἰηλυσόν τε καὶ ἀργινόνετα Κάμειρον» from Rhodes Tlepolemos, ... brought nine ships of proud Rhodians, those who lived in Rhodes in three divisions, in Lindos and Ialysos and white-shining Kameiros, Il. 2.656.

[952] **κάμπτω**, (v.), subj. aor. 3rd sg. **κάμψη**, = bend, «ἔτυν κάμψη περικαλλεῖ δίφρω» to bend its wood into a felloe for a chariot, Il. 4.486. Post-Hom. auth., pres. part. masc. **κάμπτων**, aor. **κάμψας**, pl.

²³ The Great Bear is a constellation of the N Hemisphere, near the polar star. Therefore, a ship that has the Great Bear on the left during her voyage, is sailing eastwards.

²⁴ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 330, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

κάμψαντες, = *round, double* a headland, v. Hdt.7.122, «**κάμπτων δὲ Ἄμπελον τὴν Τορωναίην ἄκρην**» [the fleet] rounded Ampelus, the headland in Toronian territory. Ib.4.42, «**κάμψαντες Ἡρακλέας στήλας ἀπίκοντο ἐς Αἴγυπτον**» they rounded the Pillars of Heracles and arrived in Egypt; Also characteristic is the proverb, as Strabo²⁵ tells us: «**Μαλέαν δὲ κάμψας ἐπιλάθου τῶν οἴκαδε**» but when you double Malea, forget your home; V. **Μάλεια** (Cape Malea).

[953] **καπνοδόχος**, (n.fem.), <hom. **καπνός** (smoke) + **δέχομαι** (receive), = *funnel*, an iron tube used where necessary for carrying off smoke²⁶.

[954] **καπνός**, (n.masc.), gen. **καπνοῦ**, dat. **καπνῶ**, = *smoke, spray*, «**τούτου μὲν καπνοῦ καὶ κύματος ἐκτὸς ἔεργε νῆα**» keep the ship away from the spray and breakers, Od. 12.219. Also, «**κνίση δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῶ**» smell of sacrifice reached the sky, curling upwards in the smoke, Il. 1.317. Later, A.Ag.497, «**σημανεῖ καπνῶ πυρός**» he will signal with smoke of fire. Cf. **καπνο-δόχος** (funnel).

[955] **καπνοφράκτης**, (n.masc.), <hom. **καπνός** (smoke) + **φράσσω** (fence, block), = *dampner*, the means by which the furnace of each boiler in a steamer can be regulated independently, by increasing or diminishing the draught to the fire²⁷.

[956] **κάρη**, (n.neut.), ion. and ep. form of **κάρα**, gen. **κρατός**, poet. **κράς** (head), = *head, top, peak*; metaph., *the head or far end* of the bay or harbor, «**αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ κρατὸς λιμένος ῥέει ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ, κρήνη ὑπὸ σπείους**» finally at the head of the harbor there is a stream of fresh water, running out of a cave, Od. 9.140. This is the description of the harbor of the land where the Cyclops Polyphemus lived.

[957] **Κάρπαθος**, (n.fem.), hom. island **Κράπαθος** (Krapathos).

[958] **Κάρυστος**, (n.fem.), *Karystos*, acc. **Κάρυστον**; coastal city of south Euboea²⁸, which together with other Euboean cities took part in the Trojan Expedition in a fleet of forty ships, «**οἱ δ' Εὐβοίαν ἔχον μένεα πνεῖοντες Ἄβαντες, Χαλκίδα τ' ... οἱ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ἢ δ' οἱ Στύρα ναιετάσκον, τῶν αὖθ' ἠγεμόνευ' Ἐλεφήνωρ, ... τῶ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο**» the men who held Euboea, the Abantes who breathe out fury, and Chalkis ... and those who held Karystos and had their homes in Styra, these were led by Elephenor. ... With him there followed forty black ships. Il. 2.539.

[959] **καρχαρίας**, (n.masc.), <hom. **καρχαρόδους**²⁹ (with saw-like teeth), acc. **καρχαρίαν**, = a kind of *shark*, so called for its saw-like teeth. Post-Hom. auth., v. Ath.*Deirh*.306d, «**Νίκανδρος ὁ Κολοφώνιος ἐν ταῖς Γλώσσαις τὸν καρχαρίαν καλεῖσθαι φησι καὶ λάμιαν καὶ σκύλλαν**» Nicander of Colophon in his Glossary says that the shark is called both lamia and scylla.

²⁵ Str.C.378.

²⁶ W.H.Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, A Dictionary of Nautical Terms.

²⁷ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 1072, (Gk. Bibl. 70); also, W.H.Smyth, *Sailor's Word-Book*, A Dictionary of Nautical Terms.

²⁸ Str.C.446.

²⁹ Epith. of dogs, dual sg. **καρχαρόδοντε**, «**ὡς δ' ὅτε καρχαρόδοντε δύο κύνε, ... λαγῶν ἐπείγετον**» as when two saw-toothed dogs, ... pursued a hare, Il. 10.360.

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[960] **Κάσος**, (n.fem.), *Kasos*, acc. *Κάσον*; island of the SE Greek Archipelagos¹, which together with Nisyros, Krapathos, Kos and Kalydnai took part in the Trojan Expedition with thirty ships (Fig. 90, (20e)), «οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον Κράπαθόν τε Κάσον τε καὶ Κῶν Εὐρυπύλοιο πόλιν νήσου»

gusting winds. Also, Hdt.7.193, «ὡς ἐπαύσατό τε ὁ ἄνεμος καὶ τὸ κῦμα ἔστρωτο» once the wind abated and the sea had grown calm.

[1069] **κυμαίνω**, (v.), <hom. *κῦμα* (wave), pres. part. masc. acc. sg. *κυμαίνοντα*, = *rise in waves, swell*, «ἐξ Αἰθῶς δ' ἐπὶ πόντον ἐβήσεται *κυμαίνοντα*» from Athos, [Hera] crossed over the swelling sea, Il. 14.229.

[1070] **κυματωγή**, (n.fem.), <hom. *κῦμα* (wave) + *ἄγνυμι* (break), post. *ἀγή*² (breakage, fragment), = *breakers, place where the waves break, beach*. Post-Hom. anc. auth., Hdt.4.196, acc. *κυματωγήν*, «Καρχηδόνιοι ... ἔξω Ἡρακλέων στηλέων, ... ἐξέλωνται τὰ φορτία, θέντες αὐτὰ ἐπεξῆς παρὰ τὴν *κυματωγήν*» the Carthaginians ... beyond the Pillars of Heracles ... unload their cargo, and put it in a row along the beach. Democr.164, dat. pl. *κυματωγαῖς*, «ἐπὶ τῶν παρὰ ταῖς *κυματωγαῖς* ψηφίδων» pebbles on a beach. Also, *κυματοαγής*, (adj.), S.OC1243 (Iyr.), pl. *κυματοαγεῖς*, «δεῖναι *κυματοαγεῖς* ἄται» dread disasters that break like wave. In nautical terminology it is a term printed on nautical charts to indicate with a special symbol the coasts where large waves break on the shore³.

[1071] **Κυμοδόκη**⁴, (n.fem.), *Kymodoke*, <hom. *κῦμα* (wave) + *δέχομαι* (take), one of the Nereids (sea-goddess), daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18.39.

[1072] **Κυμοθόη**⁵, (n.fem.), *Kymothoe*, <hom. *κῦμα* (wave) + *θυσός* (quick), one of the Nereids (sea-goddess), daughter of Nereus and Doris, Il. 18.41.

[1073] **Κῦνος**, (n.masc.), *Kynos*, acc. *Κῦνον*; City and harbor of the Locrians from Opoeis which together with other Locrian cities took part in the Trojan Expedition in a fleet of forty ships, «Λοκρῶν δ' ἡγεμόνευεν Οἴληος ταχύς Αἴας μείων, ... οἱ *Κῦνον* τ' ἐνέμοντ' Ὀπόεντά τε ... τῷ δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἔποντο Λοκρῶν» the leader of the Locrians was quick Ajax, Oileus' son, Little Ajax, ... and those who lived in Kynos and Opoeis ... with him there followed forty black ships of the Locrians, Il. 2.531.

[1074] **Κυπαρισσῆεις**, (n.), *Kyparisseeis*, acc. *Κυπαρισσῆεντα*. A city in Nestor's dominion which took part in the Trojan Expedition in a fleet of ninety ships, «οἱ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντο ... καὶ *Κυπαρισσῆεντα*, ... τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε Γερηνίος ἱππότης Νέστωρ· τῷ δ' ἐνενήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο» those who lived in Pylos ... and Kyparisseeis, ... these men were led by the Gerenian horseman Nestor, and he commanded an array of ninety hollow ships, Il. 2.593.

[1075] **Κυπάρισσος**, (n.fem.), *Kyparissos*, acc. *Κυπάρισσον*; city of Phocis⁶, near Delphi, which together with other cities took part in the Trojan Expedition in a fleet of forty ships, «αὐτὰρ Φωκῆων Σχεδῖος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἦρχον, ... οἱ *Κυπάρισσον* ἔχον, Πυθῶνά τε, ... τοῖς δ' ἅμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες

¹ Today, the Dodecanese (the twelve islands).

² A.Pers.425, dat. pl. *ἀγαῖσι*, «*ἀγαῖσι* κωπῶν θραύμασιν τ' ἐρείπιων» with broken oars and fragments of wrecked ships.

³ *Breakers along a shore*, v. El.Maloney, *Dutton's Navigation & Piloting*, 14th Edition, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis Maryland, 1985: Nautical Chart Symbol and Abbreviations, p.1.

⁴ The Nereid of "steadying the waves".

⁵ The Nereid of the "running waves".

⁶ Str.C.423.

ἔποντο» The Phocians were led by Schedios and Epistrophos, ... those who held Kyparissos and Pytho, ... [with these two] there followed forty black ships, Il. 2.519.

[1076] **Κύπρος**, (n.fem.), *Cyprus*⁷, acc. *Κύπρον*, large island in the eastern Mediterranean (Fig. 72), «*Κύπρον Φοινίκην τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίους ἐπαληθείς*» I passed through Cyprus, Phoenicia and Egypt, Od. 4.83. Also, «*Κύπρον ἴκανε φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη, ἐς Πάφον, ἔνθα τέ οἱ τέμενος βωμός τε θυήεις*» Aphrodite the laughter-lover went to Paphos in Cyprus, where she has her precinct and fragrant altar, Od. 8.362. The Greeks considered Cyprus as the birthplace of Aphrodite, that is why the goddess was called *Κύπρις* (Cypris), «*ἦ μάλα δὴ τινα Κύπρις Ἀχαιῶδων εὐπέπλων Τρωσὶν ἄμα σπέσθαι*» Kypris must have been coaxing some Achaean girl to go with the Trojans, Il. 5.422. According to post-Homer authors, Teucer, the best archer in the whole Greek army in Troy, after leaving Troy went to Cyprus where he founded the new Salamis⁸, v. Pi.N.4.46, «*καὶ Κύπρω, ἔνθα Τεῦκρος ἀπάρχει ὁ Τελαμωνιάδας· ἀτὰρ Αἴας Σαλαμῖν' ἔχει πατρώαν*» and Cyprus, where Teucer the son of Telamon reigns far from home; but Aias holds ancestral Salamis.

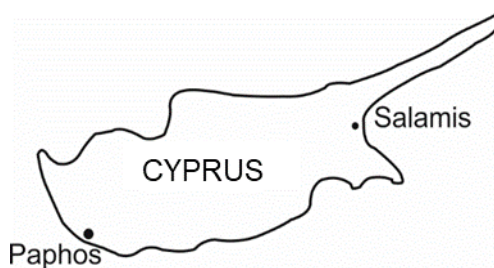


Fig. 72. The Homeric island of Cyprus. Birthplace of the goddess Aphrodite, that is why the goddess was called Cypris. In Paphos she had her precinct and fragrant altar. The Homeric hero Teucer, after leaving Troy went to Cyprus where he founded the new Salamis.

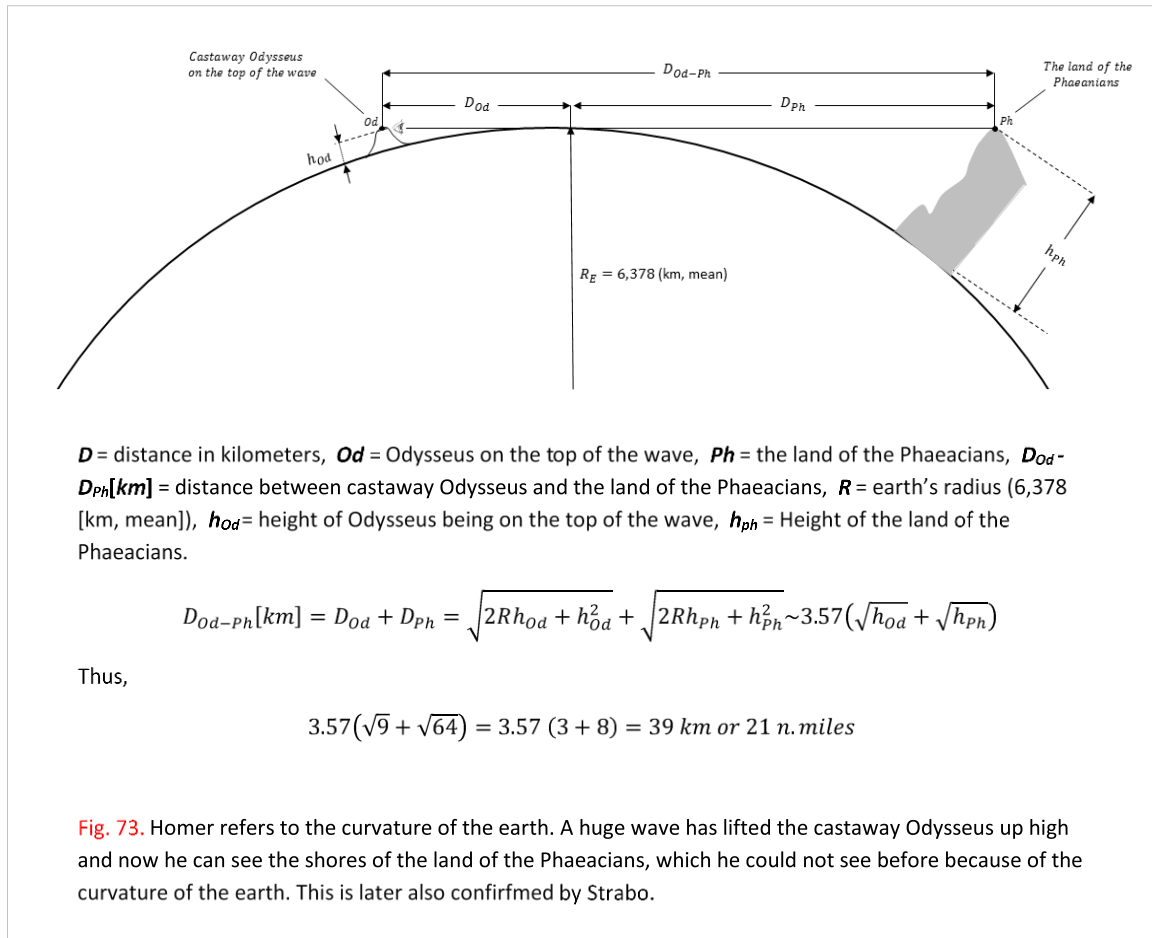
[1077] **κυρτός**, (adj.), (masc.), **κυρτή**, (fem.), **κυρτόν**, (neut.), *curved, rounded, arched*; as epith. of wave = *bulging, swelling wave*, «*ἀμφὶ δέ τ' ἄκρας κυρτόν ἐὸν κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἄλός ἄχνην*» [the wave] round the headland rises arching into crests, and flings spits of salt foam, Il. 4.426.

[1078] **κυρτότης**, (n.fem.), (sc. of the sea), <hom. **κυρτός** (curved), = *the curvature* (of the sea). Post-hom. auth., v. Str.C.12, who refers to Homer, «*φανερῶς γὰρ ἐπιπροσθεῖ τοῖς πλέουσιν ἢ κυρτότης τῆς θαλάττης, ὥστε μὴ προσβάλλειν τοῖς πόρρω φέγγεσι τοῖς ἐπ' ἴσον ἐξηρμένους τῇ ὄψει. ἐξαρθέντα γοῦν πλέον τῆς ὄψεως ἐφάνη, καίτοι πλέον ἀποσχόντα αὐτῆς. ὁμοίως δὲ καὶ αὐτὴ μετεωρισθεῖσα εἶδε τὰ κεκρυμμένα πρότερον. ὅπερ δηλοῖ καὶ ὁ ποιητής [Ὁμηρος]: «ὄξυ μάλα προῖδών, μεγάλου ὑπὸ κύματος ἀρθείς»*» it is obviously the curvature of the sea that prevents sailors from seeing distant lights at an elevation equal to that of the eye; however, if they are at a higher elevation than that of the eye, they become visible, even though they be at a greater distance from the eyes; and similarly if the eyes themselves are elevated, they see what was before invisible. This fact is noted by Homer, also, for such is the meaning of the words: “[*Odysseus*], *keeping a sharp look-out, caught a glimpse of land close by as he was lifted by a mighty wave*” (v. Od. 5.393). This refers to Odysseus who is in the middle of the sea and while the sea is calm, a huge wave lifts him up high so that now he can see the shores of the land of the

⁷ Copper was mined on Cyprus, hence its name from the Latin word for copper, cuprum.

⁸ The ‘old’ Salamis is in an island opposite to Piraeus, where is the kingdom of his father Telamon.

It is there where later, in 480 B.C., the sea-battle between the Greeks and the Persians took place; P.Grimal, *Dictionary of Classical Mythology*, Penguin Reference, 1990.



height are usual in the open sea, and a wave 34 meters high was measured by the U.S.S. "Ramapo" in the Pacific, February 7, 1933, the largest wave ever measured reliably (v. annex 2). In the case of Odysseus we can calculate the distance from which he could sight for the first time the shores of the land of the Phaeacians, if for example we assume that the height of the wave was 9 m. and the height of the coast which he first sighted 64 m⁹. Based on this hypothesis, Odysseus would have seen the shores of the land of the Phaeacians at a distance of 39 km or 21 n. miles (Fig. 73).

[1079] **κυρτώω**, (v.), <hom. **κυρτός** (curved), = *make curved*; pass. aor. part. neut. **κυρτωθέν** = *arched wave*, «*κῦμα περιστάθη, οὔρει ἴσον, κυρτωθέν*» an arched wave, mountain-high rose and stood around, Od. 11.244(+); v. **κυρτότης** (*curvature of the sea*).

[1080] **κύτος**, (n. neut.), <hom. **κυέω** (bear in the womb, be pregnant with¹⁰), = *hollow, cauldron, vessel*. Post-Hom. auth., (1) *hold of a ship*, v. Plb.16.3.4, «*κατὰ μέσον τὸ κύτος*» in the middle of the hold; (2) E.*Supp.*1202, «*τρίποδος ἐν κοίλῳ κύτει*» within the tripod's hollow belly.

⁹ The numerical values, 9 m (height of the wave) and 64 m (height of the coast) were chosen arbitrarily for easy calculation, as $\sqrt{9} = 3$, and $\sqrt{64} = 8$.

¹⁰ Liddel-Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996, w. **κύτος**.

[1081] **Κύτωρος**, (n.fem.), *Kytoros*, littoral town of Paflagonia¹¹, ally of Trojans, acc. *Κύτωρον*, «Παφλαγόνων δ' ἠγεῖτο Πυλαιμένεος ... οἳ ῥά **Κύτωρον** ἔχον καὶ Σήσαμον ἀμφιενέμοντο» the Paflagonians were led by Pyllaimenes, ... those who held Kytoros and lived about Sesamos, Il. 2.853. In Kytoros there grew the tree **πύξος** (q.v.), well-known from the construction of the box in which the magnetic compass was placed.

[1082] **κυτωρός**, (n.masc.), <hom. *κύω* (be pregnant with), later, *κύτος* (hold) + *ῥομαι*¹² (keep watch, look after), = *man of the hold*¹³.

[1083] **Κύφος**, (n.fem.), *Kyphos*, gen. *Κύφου*, a city in Peraibia, the homeland of Guneus, who took part in the Trojan Expedition with twenty-two ships, «Γουνεύς δ' ἐκ **Κύφου** ἤγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας» Guneus led twenty-two ships from Kyphos, Il. 2.748.

[1084] **κύω**, (v.), v. *κυέω* (be pregnant with).

[1085] **κύων**¹⁴, (n.masc.), acc. *κύνα*, acc. pl. *κύνας*, = *dog*; also: (1) (astron.) constellation *Canis Major*, «παμφαίνονθ' ὡς τ' ἀστέρ' ... ὅς ῥά τ' ὀπώρης εἴσιν, ἀρίζηλοι δέ οἱ αὐγαὶ φαίνονται πολλοῖσι μετ' ἀστράσι νυκτὸς ἀμολγῶ· ὄν τε **κύν'** Ὠρίωνος ἐπὶ κλησὶν καλέουσι» [he rushed on over the plain] glittering like the star that comes in late summer, where its light is seen the clearest among the many stars, in the darkness of the light, men call this star Orion's Dog (*Canis Major*), Il. 22.29. Orion's dog mentioned by Homer is today's Sirius (Fig. 74), which is very close to Orion but today is classified as belonging to a different constellation. It is the brightest star in the sky. It was the most important star for the ancient Egyptians, because its rising¹⁵ at the horizon coincided with the flood of the Nile. Sirius together with the three stars of Orion (Betelgeuse, Bellatrix and Rigel) is one of the most important stars used in navigational astronomy. *Dog-fish* or *shark*, «δελφίνας τε **κύνας** τε ... ἃ μυρία βόσκει ἀγάστονος Ἀμφιτρίτη» the dolphins and dog-fishes ... from all the thousands that have their pasture from the Amphitrite of the groaning sea, Od. 12.96. Post-Hom., Arist. *Mete.* 361b,35, gen. *κυνός*, «οἱ δ' ἐτήσια πνέουσι μετὰ τροπὰς καὶ **κυνὸς** ἐπιτολήν» *etisiae*¹⁶ winds blow after the solstices and the rise of the dog (Sirius).

[1086] **Κῶπαι**, (n.fem.pl.), *Copai*, acc. *Κώπας*, city in Boeotia in the north lake-shore of Copais from which the lake received its name¹⁷. Copai together with other Boeotian cities took part in the Trojan Expedition with fifty ships, «οἳ τ' Ἐλεῶν' εἶχον ἠδ' Ἰλῆν ... **Κώπας** ..., τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίων» those who held Eleon and Hyle, ... and Copai ... of these men there were fifty ships that sailed, Il. 2.502.

[1087] **κωπεών**, (n.masc.), <hom. *κώπη* (oar), = *oar's loft*¹⁸.

[1088] **κώπη**, (n.fem.), dat. pl. *κώπησ*, from r. *καπ-*, *κάπτω*¹⁹ (gulp down), cogn. with Lat. *capio* (take, seize, catch), init. *handle of a sword* or *oar* hence, the *oar* itself²⁰ (Fig. 75), «αἶψα δ' ἐμοῖς ἐτάροισιν ἐποτρύνας ἐκέλευσα ἐμβαλέειν **κώπης**, ἵν' ὑπέκ κακότητα φύγομεν» and I urgently ordered my own crew to lean to their oars and escape destruction, Od. 10.129. v. *ἔρετμόν* (oar). This refers to Odysseus,

¹¹ Str.C.542, 545.

¹² cf. *ἀκτ-ωρόν* [89] (ship keeping watch on the coast), *ἀντλι-ωρός* [249] (pump-man), *σηματ-ωρός* [1817] (signal-man), *σκοπι-ωρός* [1845] (watch-man).

¹³ Fr. *le calier*, L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 1435, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

¹⁴ Lat. *canis*.

¹⁵ v. gloss., *ἐπιτολή*.

¹⁶ *etisiae* = North-West winds blowing during the summer.

¹⁷ Str.C.406, 410.

¹⁸ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 1316, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

¹⁹ Post-Hom., v. Ar.Av.245, 2nd pl. *κάπτεθ'* (*κάπτετε*), «ὄξυστόμους ἐμπίδας **κάπτεθ'**» gulp down sharp-beaked gnats.

²⁰ Liddel-Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996, w. *κάπτω*.

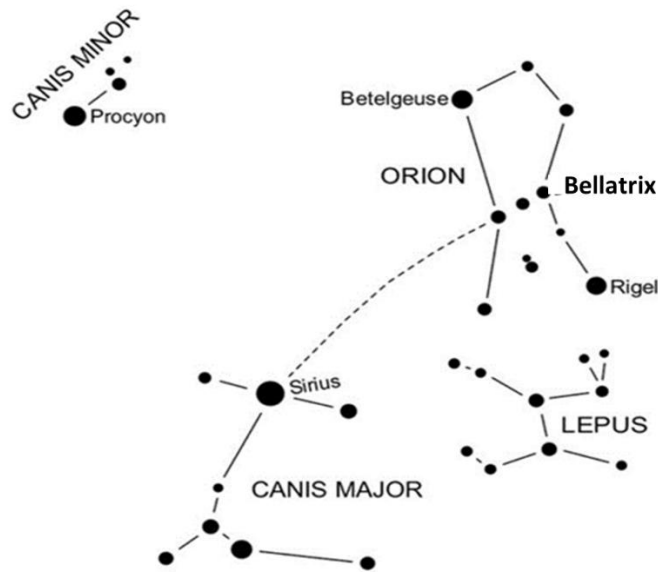


Fig. 74. The constellation Canis Major and Orion. Orion's dog mentioned by Homer is today's Sirius, the brightest star in the sky. Thus, shining brightly like Sirius, did Priam see his son Hector when he set out for his duel with Achilles outside the walls of Troy. Sirius together with the three stars of Orion (Betelgeuse, Bellatrix and Rigel) is one of the most important stars used in navigational astronomy.

who after cutting²¹ the ropes with which his ship was moored, he ordered his companions to row at great speed in order to get away from the land of the Laestrygonians. They had destroyed eleven of his twelve ships and killed their crews; only Odysseus with his ship and his companions managed to escape. Post-Hom. auth., Pi.P.10.51, «*κώπῃν σχάσον, ταχὺ δ' ἄγκυραν ἔρεισον χθονὶ πρῶραθε, χοιράδος ἄλκαρ πέτρας*» hold the oar; quick, let the anchor down from the prow to touch the bottom, to protect us from the rocky reef. S.Tr.561, dat. pl. *κώπαις*, «*κώπαις ἐρέσσω*» using oars. Also, A.Pers.376, acc. *κώπην*, «*ναυβάτης τ' ἀνὴρ τροποῦτο κώπην σκαλμὸν ἀμφ' εὐήρετμον*» while each sailor looped his oar about its thole-pin so that it fitted well.



(a)



(b)

Fig. 75. (a). Oar. Oars were the main means of propulsion of Homeric ships. They had also a sail but used it only when sailing with the wind aft. (b) a painting showing the oars of an ancient Greek ship.

²¹ Today also, when the circumstances make it necessary, ship captains resort to cutting the ropes for the immediate departure of the ship from the harbor in order to avoid immediate danger.

[1089] **κωπηλατέω**, (v.), <hom. *κώπη* (oar) + *έλαύνω* (row, drive), pres. inf. *κωπηλατεῖν*, = *to row*. Post-Hom. auth., Plb.1.21.1, «οἱ δὲ τὰ πληρώματα συναθροίσαντες ἐδίδασκον ἐν τῇ γῆ *κωπηλατεῖν τὸν τρόπον τοῦτον*» and those who had collected the crews were teaching them to row on shore in the following fashion. Cf. *έρέσσω* (to row).

[1090] **κωπηλάτης**, (n.masc.), <hom. *κώπη* (oar) + *έλαύνω* (row), = *rower*. Post-Hom. auth., LXXEz.27.8²², pl. *κωπηλάται*, «καὶ οἱ ἄρχοντές σου οἱ κατοικοῦντες Σιδῶνα καὶ Ἀράδιοι ἐγένοντο *κωπηλάται* σου» and your princes were the dwellers in Sidon, and the Aradians were your rowers. Also, Plb.34.3.8.; cf. *έρέτης* (rower).

[1091] **κωπήρης**, (adj.), (masc. & fem.), *κωπήρες*, (neut.), (sc. *vessel*), <hom. *κώπη* (oar) + *ἀραρίσκω* (furnish), = *furnished with oars*²³, *row-vessel*. Post-Hom. auth., E.Hel.1381, «ὅταν *κωπήρες ἐσβῶμεν σκάφος*» whenever we embark on the row-vessel. Also, Th.4.118, dat. *κωπήρει*, «Λακεδαιμονίους καὶ τοὺς συμμάχους πλεῖν μὴ μακρᾶ νηί, ἄλλω δὲ *κωπήρει* πλοίω» the Spartans and their allies may travel in any ship rowed by oars.

[1092] **κωπητήρ**, (n.masc.), = *έπισκαλμῖς* (gunwale)²⁴, or *τροπωτήρ* (grommet)²⁵.

[1093] **Κῶς**, (n.fem.), *Κος*, acc. *Κῶν*; island of the SE Greek Archipelagos²⁶, which together with Nisyros, Krapathos, Kasos and Kalydnai took part in the Trojan Expedition with thirty ships (Fig. 90, (20b), «οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον Κράπαθόν τε Κάσον τε καὶ *Κῶν* Εὐρυπύλοιο πόλιν νήσους τε Καλύδνας, ... τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο» those who held Nisyros and Krapathos and Kasos and Kos, Eurypylos' city, and the Kalydnai Islands, ... these commanded an array of thirty hollow ships, Il. 2.677.

²² Translation of the Vetus Testamentum, from Hebrew into Greek by seventy-two Jewish scholars (six from each tribe), for brevity's sake "seventy" which took place in Alexandria during the reign of Ptolemaeus Philadelphus (285-246 B.C.).

²³ Liddel-Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996; also, L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 1360, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

²⁴ L.Palaskas, *Onomatologion Naftikon*, 967, (Gk. Bibl. 70).

²⁵ Liddel-Scott, *Greek-English Lexicon*, Clarendon Press, Oxford, 1996.

²⁶ Str.C.488, 489.

MISSING PAGES

ANNEX 1

HOMERIC ASTRONOMY

The precession of the equinoxes on the shield of Achilles¹

Homer describes the amazing representations which Hephaestus forged on the shield of Achilles, among which was the Great Bear², a constellation of the north hemisphere, visible in the Greek sky. The striking detail in the representation as Homer describes it, is that its stars are permanently above the horizon, while today a part of it is sunk below it. On the basis of this reference of Homer, someone could believe that this is a mistake made by the Poet or that the observer of the Great Bear should be at a latitude much more to the north than that of the Greek territory today. In this article the position of the stars of the Greek vault of heaven during Homer's era is compared with their position today. A reference is made to the *precession of the equinoxes*, to which is due the change in appearance of the vault of heaven today, something which justifies Homer in his reference to the Great Bear.

Contemplating the vault of heaven at night, we see a multitude of stars moving from east to west, a number of them rising and setting (*αμφιφανείς*) and other ones revolving around the celestial pole, without sinking below the horizon (*αειφανείς*). There are also stars which are never visible, known as *αφανείς*. An observer in areas at a different latitude, also sees a different part of the celestial sphere. Thus, a number of stars which are visible from the Greek territory –wholly or partly– are not visible at more northern or southern latitudes. For example, the Great Bear is always above the horizon at latitudes north of Greece; at very southern latitudes it is not visible at all, while from the main Greek territory it is visible, but one of its stars, *Benetnash*³ (Fig. 132), goes below the horizon when it passes through the *lower branch of the meridian*⁴ of the observer. Here I would like to mention Homer's Epics, in which at the time of the Trojan War the vault of heaven is described as having a different appearance from the one we see today.

¹ A.N.Giannakis, *Homeric Astronomy (The precession of the equinoxes in the description of Achilles' shield)*, magazine "Davlos", Athens, Jan. 2003, (Gk. Bibl. 12).

² Il. 18.487-489.

³ Other name *Alkaid*.

⁴ A *meridian* is a great circle formed by a plane that contains the earth's axis and its poles. That half of a meridian extending from the north to the south pole on the *same* side of the earth as an observer is considered by him as the *upper branch* of the meridian (i.e., the meridian which passes through Zenith). The other half of the meridian, which is on the *other* side of the earth and seems to the observer to be beneath him is referred to as the *lower branch* (i.e., the meridian which passes through Nadir), El.Maloney, *Dutton's Navigation & Piloting*, 14th Edition, Naval Institute Press, Annapolis Maryland, 1985, p. 6, 398.

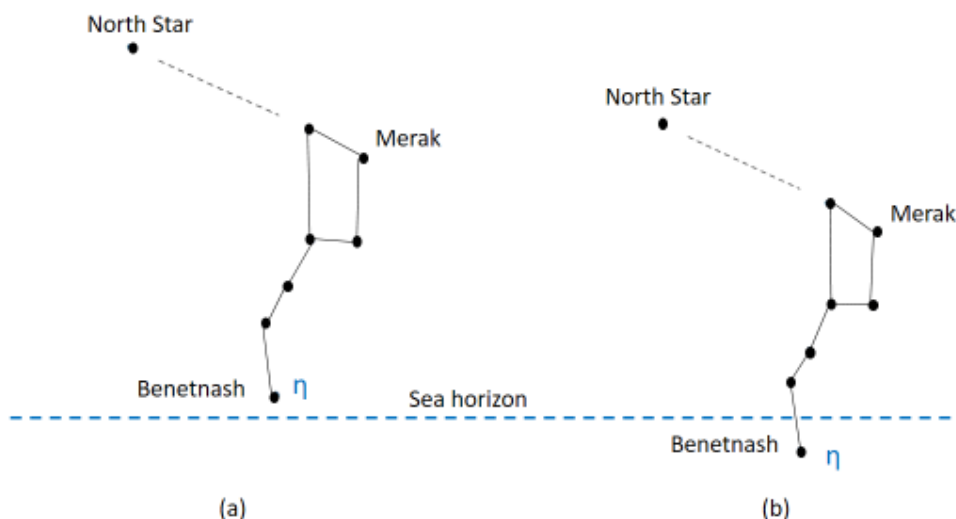


Fig. 132. The Great Bear and the polar star (Polaris). According to Homer, (a) Benetnasch (η of Great bear) is not sunk below the horizon; (b) today, it goes below the horizon when it passes through the lower branch of the meridian of the observer.

Homer's Epics

Going back to Homer's Epics, we see the goddess Thetis going up Mount Olympus to ask Hephaestus, Zeus' blacksmith, to forge a panoply for her son Achilles⁵. It is the moment when the Trojan War between the Greeks and the Trojans is hanging in the balance and only the participation of Achilles will assure the victory of the Greeks. Hephaestus undertakes the forging of Achilles' panoply with great pleasure out of gratitude towards Thetis, who offered him hospitality in her father's household for nine years, because his mother Hera threw him out after his birth because he was lame and ugly. In this way he has been given the opportunity to present a great gift to the most important hero of the Achaeans, who will take the fate of all the Greeks in his hands. The panoply is already being forged with great zeal and artistry. The "great craftsman" is putting all his skill into forging the shield, on which he represents the earth, the sky and scenes from nature and daily life. With great care he draws the Great Bear with its stars permanently above the horizon –as Homer tells us– using the poetic phrase "that they do not take part in the baths in the ocean", «*ἐν δὲ τὰ τεῖρα πάντα, τὰ τ' οὐρανὸς ἐστεφάνωνται, Πληϊάδας θ' Ὑάδας τε τὸ τε σθένης Ὠρίωνος Ἄρκτον θ', ... οἷη δ' ἄμμορός ἐστι λοετρῶν Ὠκεανοῖο*» on it he put all the constellations that crown the heavens, Pleiads and Hyades, the mighty Orion and the Bear, ... which does not bathe in Ocean, Il. 18.489. The shield was forged in Hephaestus' forge during the time when the battles were taking place in Troy, so the representations of the stars on it should correspond to the part of the vault of heaven as seen by its maker Hephaestus on the one hand and its user Achilles on the other; that is, the former from his forge and the latter from the battlefield.

⁵ Il. 18.369-400.

According to Homer's Epics the forge was located on Mount Olympus, there where Hephaestus used to forge his metalwork for the gods. According to later tradition, it was situated in Lemnos, the main centre of his worship or in Aetna, where the Cyclopes, the spirits of lightning and the thunderbolt, used to help him.

Today –except for the position of Mount Olympus, from where the observer can see the star *Benetnash* just touch the horizon– in the areas of Lemnos, Aetna and Homeric Troy, which are located to the south of latitude 40° N, a part of the Great Bear sinks below the horizon, when it passes through the lower branch of the meridian. According to the Poet, at the time of Homer's Epics and for an observer who was located in these geographic areas, the Great Bear "does not bathe in the Ocean", while today part of it sinks below the horizon.

Taking into consideration all the above, the reader comes to the conclusion that either the Poet is wrong in saying that the constellation in question does not sink below the horizon, or the battles mentioned in the Iliad, in which Achilles played a leading part, took place somewhere north of Troy (in a place where its stars are permanently visible). However, this is not the case, because today the constellation of the Great Bear has moved from its position in ancient times because of the *precession of the equinoxes*.

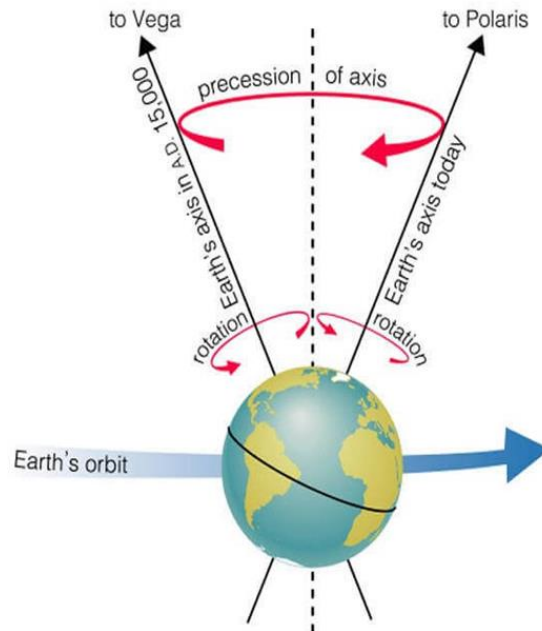


Fig. 133. The polar star (Polaris) in different periods of time. In about 15,000 A.D., *Vega* will be the polar star.

The Precession of the Equinoxes

The precession has to do with the movement of the earth and is due to its not absolutely spherical shape. If the earth was a perfectly round shape and if it was not influenced by other gravitational forces than the gravitation of the sun, then it would execute only the two main movements: the revolution round the sun and the rotation round its axis. The axis of

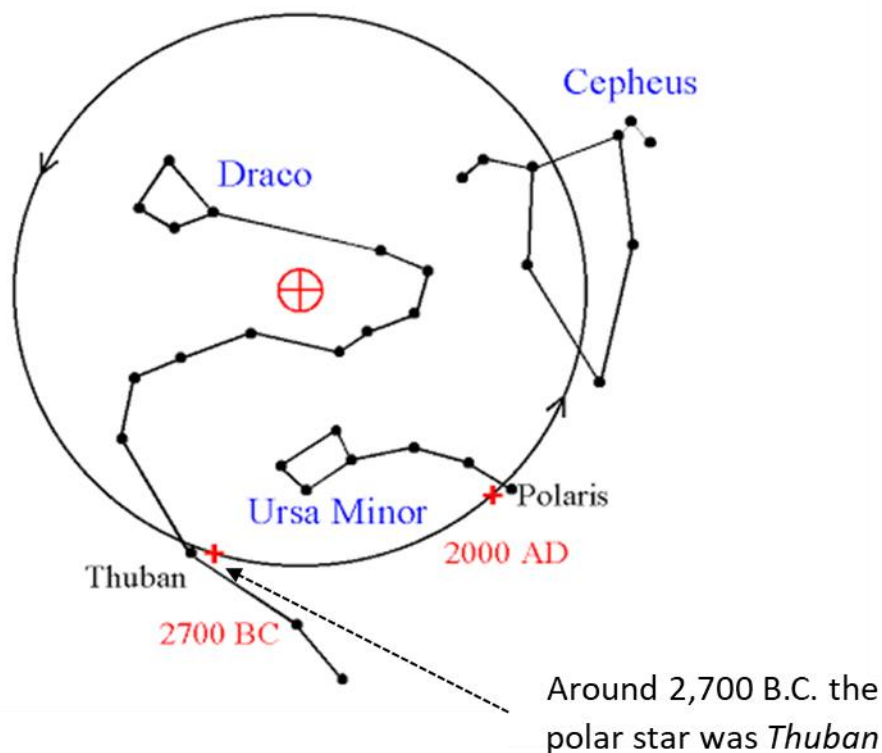


Fig. 134. Precession of the equinoxes. The slow westward motion of the equinox points on the sky relative to the stars of the Zodiac because of the wobbling of the earth's spin axis. Owing to the precession, the line of the equinoxes revolves on the plane of the ecliptic, executing a complete revolution in a period of about 25,800 years. Around 2,700 B.C. the polar star was Thuban⁶ – which may be considered as the polar star during the period of the Trojan War.

the earth however does not remain steady in space, but it revolves (precesses) around the immovable axis of the ecliptic⁷ in a clock-wise direction, keeping steady the angle of the obliquity⁸ of the equinoxes $23^{\circ} 27'$ and describing thus a conical surface with as centre the centre of the earth⁹ (Fig. 133). Because of the revolution (precession) of the earth's axis, the

⁶ (Alpha Draconis; α Dra), a third magnitude star in the constellation Draco. The name derived from Homeric *δράκων*, means 'dragon', Il. 3.33, 7.181.

⁷ From the earth, the apparent yearly path on the celestial sphere of the sun with respect to the stars; the plane of the earth's orbit. The name arises because eclipses of the sun or moon can occur only when the moon passes through this plane, M. Zeilik & S. Gregory, *Astronomy & Astrophysics*, Saunders College Publishing, USA, 1998, G-9.

⁸ The angle between the earth's equator and the ecliptic, ib. G-21.

⁹ A. Demarakis-Ch. Ntounis, *Navigation*, Athens 1986-1987, (Gk. Bibl. 17), p. 37.

whole plane of the equator revolves, on which the line of the equinoxes is also located. Owing to the precession, the line of the equinoxes revolves on the plane of the ecliptic, executing a complete revolution in a period of about 25,800 years (Fig. 133 & 134).

This movement of the line of the equinoxes on the plane of the ecliptic was observed by Hipparchus (120 B.C.) and he named it *precession*. He measured it to be 48'' yearly. This is considered to be amazingly accurate, taking into consideration that scientists measure it today to be 50'',26.

Today, the North Pole of the celestial sphere is moving nearer to the polar star. It is only about 1° removed from it and it will continue (moving closer) until about 2100 A.D, when it will be at the shortest distance from it, about equal to 27' 5''. Then it will begin again to move away until 14,000 A.D. Then, the North Pole of the celestial sphere will be near the brightest star of the northern hemisphere, the α of Lyra, Vega, which will be the polar star for thousands of years (Fig. 133 & 134).

As long as the N pole changes its position in the celestial sphere, there is also a change in the position of the stars. Thus, all the stars of the Great Bear in antiquity and for a period of some millenniums were permanently above the horizon, for an observer located in the Greek territory, something which justifies Homer in his reference to the Great Bear.

MISSING PAGES

ANNEX 4**Greek Alphabet**

- A (α) - άλφα [álfα]
B (β) - βήτα [víta]
Γ (γ) - γάμα [gáma]
Δ (δ) - δέλτα [délta]
E (ε) - έψιλov [épsilon]
Z (ζ) - ζήτα [zíta]
H (η) - ήτα [íta]
Θ (θ) - θήτα [thíta]
I (ι) - γιώτα [gióta]
K (κ) - κάπα [kápa]
Λ (λ) - λάμδα [lámða]
M (μ) - μι [mi]
N (ν) - νι [ni]
Ξ (ξ) - ξι [ksi]
O (ο) - όμικρον [ómikron]
Π (π) - πι [pi]
P (ρ) - ρο [ro]
Σ (σ) - σίγμα [síγμα], (ς) at the end of the word
T (τ) - ταυ [taf]
Y (υ) - ύψιλov [ípsilon]
Φ (φ) - φι [fi]
X (χ) - χι [hi]
Ψ (ψ) - ψι [psi]
Ω (ω) - ωμέγα [oméga]

ANNEX 5

FUTURE WORK

Other specialists in their science, profession or adeptness, may undertake a relevant work or adopt their own way in the writing of their books, as Homer's Epics are an inexhaustible source of inspiration. Below the reader will find some representative examples in different sections of activity:

A. Homeric scientific and professional terms (sample)

Agriculture – Botanic

Ploughing, arable land, ἄροισις, (n.fem), Lat. *aratio*, «έν δ' ἄροισις λείη» and there is land level enough for ploughing, Il. 9.134.

flower, ἄνθος, (n.neut.), Il. 9.542,

leaf, φύλλον, (n.neut.), Il. 6.146,

plant (to), φυτεύω, (v.), Od. 2.165, al.

Arming

Bow, τόξον, (n.neut.), Lat. *arcus*, gen. pl. *τόξα*, «Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής, παρδαλέην ὤμοισιν ἔχων καί καμπύλα τόξα καί ξίφος» godlike Alexandros wearing a leopard-skin over his shoulders, and a curved bow and sword, Il. 3.17.

shield, ἄσπίς, (n.fem.), Il. 8.192,

arrow, missile, βέλος, (n.neut.), Il. 8.85,

breastplate θώρηξ, (n.masc.), Il. 3.332, al.

Astronomy

Boötes, Βούτης, (n.masc.), acc. *Βούτην*, a constellation¹ of the northern sky, dominated by the bright star Arcturus. Odysseus uses this constellation for his night navigation. He has left the island of Calypso navigating also by night guided by the constellations of Boötes and the Pleiads, which were known in the navigation of his time. «γηθόσυνος δ' οὐρῶ πέτασ' ἰστία δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς. αὐτὰρ ὁ πηδαλίῳ ἰθύνετο τεχνήεντως ἤμενος· οὐδέ οἱ ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἔπιπτε Πληϊάδας τ' ἔσορῶντι καὶ ὀψὲ δύνοντα Βούτην» it was with a happy heart that the noble Odysseus spread his sail to catch the wind and skillfully kept the raft on course with the rudder. There he sat and never closed his eyes in sleep, but kept them on the Pleiads, or watched the late-setting Boötes, Od. 5.272.

¹ It is listed by Ptolemaeus Mathematicus, 2nd A.D.

star, **ἀστήρ**, (n.masc.), Il. 22.26,
 sky, **οὐρανός**, (n.masc.), Il. 18.483,
 moon, **σελήνη**, (n.fem.) = moon, Il. 18.484, al.

Athletics

Boxing, **πυγμαχίη**, (n.fem.), Lat. *pugilatus*, gen. **πυγμαχίης**, «αὐτὰρ ὁ **πυγμαχίης** ἀλεγεινῆς θῆκεν ἄεθλα» [Achilles] set out the prizes for the painful boxing, Il. 23.653. This refers to the Funeral Games which Achilles held in honour of Patroclus.

discus, **δίσκος**, (n.masc.), Il. 2.774,
 race, **δρόμος**, (n.masc.), Od. 8.121,
 wrestling, **πάλη**, (n.fem.), Il. 23.635, al.

Clothing

Head-band, **κρήδεμνον**, (n.neut.), «ὡς ἄρα φωνήσασα θεὰ **κρήδεμνον** ἔδωκεν, αὐτὴ δ' ἄψ ἐς πόντον ἐδύσετο **κυμαίνοντα**» as she spoke the goddess gave him the head-band, and then like a seagull she dived into the turbulent sea, Od. 5.352.

veil, **καλύπτρη**, (n.fem.), Od. 5.232,
 tunic, **χιτών**, (n.masc.), Od. 14.72,
 cloak, **χλαῖνα**, (n.fem.), Od. 14.72, al.

Commerce - Economics

Profit, **κέρδος**, (n.neut.), Lat. *lucrum*, «ἀλλ' οὐ τοι τόδε **κέρδος** ἐγὼν ἔσεσθαι ὅτ' ἡμῖν ἀμφοτέροισι» but I feel that we would gain nothing by acting as you suggest, Od. 16.311.

freight, cargo, **ὄδαῖα**, (n.neut.pl.), Od. 8.163,
 buy, purchase, **πρίαμαι**, (v.), Od. 1.430,
 debt, **χρέος** or **χρεῖος**, (n.neut.), Il. 11.688, al.

Ecology

Dirt removed by washing, off scourings, filth, **λύμα**, (n.neut.), <hom. **λούω** (bathe, wash), «οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο καὶ εἰς ἄλα **λύματα** βάλλον» they wash themselves clean and threw the scourings into the sea, Il. 1.314.

sea, **ἄλς**, (n.fem.), Od. 2.261,
 clean, **καθαρός**, (adj.), Il. 8.491,
 dirt, filth, **ῥῦπος**, (n.masc.), Od. 6.93, al.

Geography

Cyprus, **Κύπρος**, (n.fem.), Large island in the eastern Mediterranean. Copper was mined on Cyprus, hence its name from the Latin word for copper, cuprum; acc. **Κύπρον**, «**Κύπρον Φοινίκην τε καὶ Αἰγυπτίους ἔπαληθείς**» I passed through Cyprus, Phoenicia and Egypt, Od. 4.83. Also, «**Κύπρον ἴκανε φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη, ἐς Πάφον, ἔνθα τέ οἱ τέμενος βωμός τε θυήεις**» Aphrodite the laughter-lover went to Paphos in Cyprus, where she has her precinct and fragrant altar, Od. 8.362.

earth, land **γαῖα**, (n.fem.), Od. 1.54,
Ithaca, the island of Odysseus, **Ἰθάκη**, (n.fem.), Il. 3.201,
Chios island, **Χίος**, (n.fem.), Od. 3.172, al.

Housing

House, **οἶκος**, (n.masc.), Lat. *domus*, dat. **οἴκῳ**, «**πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἔπεισιν ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, ἐν Ἄργεϊ**» long before that, old age will overtake her in my house, in Argos, Il. A.30.

court, **αὐλή**, (n.fem.), Od. 4.74,
door, gate, **θύρη**, (n.fem.), Od. 13.370,
hearth, **ἰστίη**, (n.fem.), Od. 14.159,
large room, house, **μέγαρον**, (n.neut.), Od. 16.413, al.

Hydrography

Oceanus, **Ὠκεανός**, (n.masc.), gen. **Ὠκεανοῖο**, distinguished from the sea as a mighty river which compasses the earth's disc, returning into itself, «**βαθυρρεῖται μέγα σθένος Ὠκεανοῖο, ἐξ οὗ περ πάντες ποταμοὶ καὶ πᾶσα θάλασσα καὶ πᾶσαι κρήναι καὶ φρεῖατα μακρὰ νάουσιν**» the great strength of Ocean's deep stream, from which all rivers and all the sea and all springs and deep wells take their flow, Il. 21.197.

brine, **ἄλμη**, (n.fem.), Od. 5.322,
depth of the sea, **βυσσός**, (n.masc.), Il. 24.80,
water, **ὔδωρ**, (n.neut.), Od. 9.227, al.

Imagery

Unhappy mother of an heroic son, **δυσαριστοτόκεια**, (n.fem.), (**δυσ** + **ἄριστος** + **τίκτω**), epith. of Thetis, «**ὦ μοι, ἐγὼ δειλή, ὦ μοι δυσαριστοτόκεια**» oh, my misery! Oh, the pain of being mother of an heroic son, Il. 18.54. Here the Poet refers to Thetis, the mother of Achilles who is proud of having a brilliant son, the most beloved and renowned hero of the Trojan War, but who is also deeply

unhappy because she knows that her son will be killed as predicted by the Moirae².

swim with tears, **δακρυπλώω**, (v.), Od. 19.122,

rosy-fingered, (epith. of Eos, goddess of the dawn), **ροδοδάκτυλος**, (adj.fem.), Il. 1.477,

laughter-loving (epith. of Aphrodite), **φλομμειδής**, (adj.fem.), Il. 3.424, al.

Law - Courts

Oath, **ὄρκος**, (n.masc.), Lat. *juramentum*, gen. **ὄρκου**, «**ὄρκου γὰρ δεινοῦ Στυγὸς ὕδατος ἔστιν ἀπορρώξ**»

because this is a branch of the water of Styx, the oath of fearful power, Il. 2.755. The water of the Styx was used by the gods for pronouncing oaths.

Judgment, custom, usage, way, **δίκη**, (n.fem.), Lat. *iudicium*, acc. **δίκην**, «**τῷ δόμεν ὃς μετὰ τοῖσι δίκην ἰθύντατα εἴποι**» to be given to the one who spoke the straightest judgment, Il. 18.508.

reparation, **ἄποινα**, (n.neut.pl.), Il. 9.120,

falsely sworn, **ἐπίορκον**, (n.neut.), Il. 19.264,

law, **θέμις**, (n.fem.), Il. 1.233,

site, place, **θεσμός**, (n.masc.), Od. 23.296,

witness, **μάρτυρος**, (n.masc.), Od. 14.393,

penalty, **ποινή**, (n.fem.), Il. 9.633,

trick, deceit, **δόλος**, (n.masc.), Il. 4.339,

insult, **ὑβρις**, (n.fem.), Il. 1.203, al.

Medicine³

Lung, **πνεύμων**, (n.masc.), Lat. *pulmo*, dat. **πνεύμονι**, «**τὸν δὲ Θόας Αἰτωλὸς ἀπεσσύμενον βάλε δουρὶ στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο, πάγη δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός**» [as Peiros ran back], Thoas the Aetolian caught him with his spear in the chest above the nipple, and the bronze fixed in his lung, Il. 4.528.

Ischemia or ischaemia, a restriction in blood supply to tissues, **ἰσχαμία**, (n.fem.), deriv. of <hom. **ἴσχω** (restrain) + **αἷμα** (blood): (a) restrain, keep back, **ἴσχω**, (v.), another form of **ἔχω** (have), 3rd sg. **ἴσχει**, «**καὶ ἰφθίμων ποταμῶν ἀλεγεινὰ ῥέεθρα ἴσχει**» and keep back the strong stream of the powerful rivers, Il. 17.750; (b) blood, **αἷμα**, (n.neut.), «**ἀπὸ δ' ἔλκεος ἀργαλέοιο αἷμα μέλαν κελάρυζε**» and dark blood was gushing from his painful wound, Il. 11.813.

breath (to), **ἀναπνέω**, (v.), Il. 16.742,

brain, **ἐγκέφαλος**, (n.masc.), Il. 3.300,

² The Moirae, also known as **Αἴσα** (Fate), personified the individual's fate, «**ὕστερον αὐταὶ τὰ πείσεται ἄσσα οἱ Αἴσα γιγνομένῳ ἐπένησε λίνῳ, ὅτε μιν τέκε μήτηρ**» then after this he will suffer what Fate spun for him with her thread as he was born, at the moment his mother gave birth to him, Il. 20.127.

³ G.Rigatos, *Homeric Words in Modern Medicine*, Ed. Cactus, Athens 1996.

upper part of the scull, **κρανίον**, (n.neut.), Il. 8.84,
lobe of the ear, **λοβός**, (n.masc.), Il. 14.182, al.

Meteorology

Mist, **ὀμίχλη**, (n.fem.), ion. form of asp. att. w., **ὀμίχλη**, (naut. meteor.), acc. **ὀμίχλην**,
«καρπαλίμως δ' ἀνέδου πολιῆς ἀλός ἤϊτ' ὀμίχλη» quickly [Thetis] rose up from the grey sea like a mist, Il. 1.359. Also,
«εὔτ' ὄρεος κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὀμίχλην ποιμέσιν οὐ τι φίλην» as when the south wind gathers mist round a
mountain's peaks – no joy to the shepherds, Il. 3.10. Later, Arist.*Mete.*346b,35, «οἶον γάρ ἐστιν ἢ ὀμίχλη νεφέλη
ἄγονος» for mist is as it were unproductive cloud.

thunderbolt, **κεραυνός**, (n.masc.), Od. 12387,
moisture, **νοτιά**, (n.fem.), Il. 8.307,
snow, **χιών**, (n.fem.), Od. 19.205, al.

Mineralogy

Sulphur, **θείον**, (n.neut.), Lat. *sulfur*, gen. **θειίου**, «δεινὴ δὲ φλόξ ὤρτο θειίου καιόμενιο» the burning
sulphur gave off a terrible flare, Il. 8.135.

Tin, as ornament of weapons and chariots, **κασσίτερος**, (n.masc.), Lat. *stannum*, gen.
κασσιτέροιο, «νεοτεύκτου κασσιτέροιο» made from newly wrought tin, Il. 21.592.

silver, **ἄργυρος**, (n.masc.), Il. 2.857,
copper or bronze, **χαλκός**, (n.masc.), Il. 16.408,
gold, **χρυσός**, (n.masc.), O. 15.207, al.

Morality

Virtue, merit, **ἀρετή**, (n.fem.), Lat. *virtus*, gen. **ἀρετῆς**, = *virtue, merit*, «ἠγαγόμην δὲ γυναῖκα
πολυκλήρων ἀνθρώπων εἴνεκ' ἐμῆς ἀρετῆς, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀποφώλιος ἦα οὐδὲ φυγοπόλεμος» however, I won a wife for myself
from a rich land-owning family on my own merits, because I was no fool no coward, Od. 14.212.

trick, deceit, **δόλος**, (n.masc.), Il. 4.339,
kindness, **εὐεργεσία**, (n.fem.), Od. 22.234,
insult, **ὑβρις**, (n.fem.), Il. 1.203, al.

Music

Guitar, cithara, lyre, **κίθαρις**, (n.fem.), Lat. *lyra*, acc. **κίθαριν**, «κῆρυξ δ' ἐν χερσὶν κίθαριν περικαλλέα
θῆκε Φημίω» a herald brought a beautiful lyre into the hands of Phemius, Od. 1.153.

sing (to), **αείδω**, (v.), Od. 14.4.64,
 flute, **αὐλός**, (n.masc.), Il. 10.13,
 song, lay, **οἴμη**, (n.fem.), Od. 8. 481, al.

Naval Architecture

Ribs or **frame-timbers of a ship**, which stand up from the keel or according to others the props which supported the two decks of the Homeric ship, **σταμίν**, (n.masc.), <hom. **ἴστημι** (stand), dat. pl. **σταμίνεσσι**, «ἴκρια δὲ στήσας, ἀραρῶν θαμέσι **σταμίνεσσι**, ποίει' ἀτὰρ μακρῆσιν ἐπηγκενίδεσσι **τελεύτα**» he next put up the decking, which he fitted to ribs at short intervals, finishing with long planks [the sides of the raft], Od. 5.252(+). This refers to Odysseus, who after staying on the island of Calypso for seven years, is building his raft in order to return to his homeland.

ship, **νηῦς**, (n.fem.), Il. 2.568,
 stern, **πρύμνη**, (n.fem.), Il. 7.383,
 shipbuilder, **τέκτων**, (n.masc.), Od. 9.126, al.

Psychology

Fury, rage, **μένος**, (n. neut.), Lat. *furor*, = *fury, rage*, «ἦλθον ἐγὼ παύσουσα τὸ σὸν **μένος**» I have come [from heaven] to stop your rage, Il. 1.207. It refers to the goddess Athena who tries to stop the fury of Achilles. Achilles is angry because Agamemnon has taken his slave Briseis away from him.

feel shame (to), **αἰδέομαι**, (v.), Il. 7.93,
 desire, **ἕμερος**, (n.masc.), Il. 11.89,
 soul, spirit, life, **ψυχή**, (n.fem.), Od. 22.245, al.

Religion

Temple, **νηός**, (n.masc.), Lat. *templum*, acc. pl. **νηοῦς**, «**Ναυσίθοος** θεοειδής, ... **καὶ νηοῦς** ποίησε θεῶν» godlike Nausithous, ... put up temples to the gods, Od. 6.10.

altar, **βωμός**, (n.masc.), Od. 22.334,
 sacrifice, **ἱερόν**, (n.neut.), Od. 1.61,
 libation, **χοή**, (n.fem.), Od. 10.518, al.

Zoology

Lion, **λέων**, (n.masc.), Lat. *leo*, «**Μενέλαος** ... ὥς τε **λέων** ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας» Menelaus ... felt the joy of a lion that has come across a great carcass, Il. 3.23.

bear, ἄρκτος, (n.fem.), Od. 11.611,
dog, κύων, (n.masc.), Od. 14.21, et al.

B. Homeric nautical terms in foreign languages (sample)

(The word *ναυτιλίη* [1317] = navigation) in a number of languages)

Albanian

ναυτιλίη, [naftilii], = *lundrim*, *anijeri*, *rrugë detare*, «*περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσοὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῦ καὶ ἀοιδῆ*» Ne ua kalojmë të gjithë popujve të tjerë në lundrim, në shpejtesinë e këmbeve dhe në kengë e valle Od. 8.253. Keto ishin fjalet që i tha me krenari mbreti i Feakeve, Alkinos Odisesë, i cili ishte i ftuar në pallatin mbreteror. Feaket, siç përmend Homeri, ishin popull me anijeri dhe kulturë të zhvilluar.

Arabic

ναυτιλίη, [naftilii], = السفر أو الملاحة «*περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσοὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῦ καὶ ἀοιδῆ*»

السفر أو الملاحة

" نحن نتفوق على الآخرين في الملاحة البحرية والرقص والغناء "

. Odysseus الملك Pheakes يفخر بها أمام الملك Alkinoos ملك Phaeakes الذي كان مستضاف في قصر الملك . كما أن ال Phaeakes كانوا شعب متطور كثيراً في الملاحة والحضارة .

Boulgarian

ναυτιλίη, [навтилии] = кораблоплаване, морски пътувания, навигация. "Περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσοὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῦ καὶ ἀοιδῆ." Превъзхождаме всички останали хора по мореходство, бързина на краката, танци и пеене Od. 8.253. Това са думи, изречени с гордост от царя на фаекийците Алкиноос към Одисей, който е гост в двореца на царя. Фаекийците, както споменава Омир, са били хора със силно развити кораблоплаване и култура.

English

ναυτιλίη, [naftilii], = *navigation*, *seamanship*, *sea passage*, «*περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσοὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῦ καὶ ἀοιδῆ*» we surpass all other people in seamanship, in speed of foot, in dancing and in song, Od. 8.253. These are words spoken with pride by the king of the Phaeacians, Alcinous to Odysseus, who is a guest in the palace of the king. The Phaeacians, as Homer mentions, were a people with advanced shipping and civilization.

French

ναυτιλίη, [naftilíi], = *navigation, passage de la mer*, «περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσσὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῷ καὶ ἀοιδῆ» nous surpassons tous les autres peuples dans le domaine de la navigation, dans la rapidité de pieds, dans le domaine de la danse et du chant, Od. 8.253. Ces mots furent évoqués avec fierté par le roi des Phéaciens, Alkinoos, qui était invité au palais du roi. Les Phéaciens, comme le mentionne Homère, était un peuple avancé en termes de civilisation et de capacités de navigation.

German

ναυτιλίη, [naftilíi], = Navigation, Seefahrtskunst, Seepassage, «περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσσὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῷ καὶ ἀοιδῆ» Wir uebertreffen all die anderen Leute in der Seefahrtskunst, der Schnelligkeit in der Verpflegung, dem Tanz und dem Gesang, Od. 8.253. Dies sind Worte, die mit Stolz von Alcinous, dem König der Phaeacier, an Odysseus gerichtet waren, der zu Gast am Palast des Königs ist. Die Phaeacier waren, wie Homer erwähnt, Leute mit fortschrittlichen Transportsystemen (Schifffahrt)* und Zivilisation.

Italian

ναυτιλίη, [naftilíi], = *navigazione, arte della navigazione, passaggio di mare*, «περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσσὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῷ καὶ ἀοιδῆ» "E a meraviglia navighiamo. In oltre Giocondo sempre il banchettar ci torna, Musica, e danza", Od. 8.253. Queste sono parole pronunciate con orgoglio dal re dei Feaci, Alcino di Odisseo, quando è stato ospite nel palazzo del re. I Feaci, come diceva Omero, erano un popolo con avanzate tecniche di navigazione ed erano una civiltà avanzata per il commercio marittimo.

Russian

ναυτιλίη, [навтилии] = мореплавание, морские путешествия, навигация. "Περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσσὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῷ καὶ ἀοιδῆ." Мы превосходим всех остальных людей по мореплаванию, скорости ног, танцам и пению Od. 8.253. Это слова, сказанные с гордостью царем фаэкийцев Алкиноосом Одиссею, гостю во дворце царя. Фаэкийцы, как упоминает Гомер, были люди с высокоразвитым судоходством и культурой.

Spanish

ναυτιλίη, [naftilíi], = *navegación, marinería, ruta marítima*, «περιγινόμεθ' ἄλλων ναυτιλίη καὶ ποσσὶ καὶ ὄρχηστῷ καὶ ἀοιδῆ» hemos sobrepasado a todos los demás pueblos en la marinería, en la velocidad a pie, en el baile y en el canto, Od. 8.253. Estas son palabras pronunciadas con orgullo por Alcínoo, rey de los Feacios, dirigidas a Ulises (Odiseo), acogido en su palacio. Los Feacios, según Homero, era un pueblo de navegación y civilización avanzadas.

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This dictionary, through Homeric nautical words, attempts to illustrate the unbroken link between the modern Greek language and the Homeric language. It contains a multitude of Homeric nautical words which we also use today, such as *ἀκτή* (coast), *ἄνεμος* (wind), *θάλασσα* (sea), *ἰστός* (mast), *κύμα* (wave), *πρώρη* (prow), *πρύμνη* (stern), *τρόπις* (keel), *Βορράς* (North), *Νότος* (South), *Ζέφυρος* (Zephyr) etc.

Reference is also made to a large number of words which, although they are not mentioned as such in Homer's Epics, have a Homeric root and are mentioned within texts which belong to later ancient authors. For example the word *ὑφαλος* (reef) which is used by Sophocles, Polybius, Strabo and others, is not mentioned in Homer's Epics, but derives from the Homeric words *ὑπό* (under) + *ἄλς* (sea).

In every Homeric entry the part of the verse in which it is mentioned, is included. There is also a description of the event mentioned in the entry –wherever it is judged necessary– either in order to comment on and emphasise the word in question or to describe interesting events so that this dictionary, apart from its nautical lexicographic value, will be a useful book of wider interest for the reader.

Finally, the dictionary also includes the names of the captains of the ships as well as of all the Greek cities which participated with 1186 ships in the Trojan Expedition.