

Appendixes

Appendix A

Objects of Verbs of Learning (distribution by percentage in selected authors)

Objects	Verbs			Total
	-αισθάνομαι	-μανθάνω	-πυνθάνομαι	
Opponent's military move ^a	27.7	10.3	14.9	16.7
Opponent's military prep./intent ^b	7.8	3.6	8.5	7.0
Opponent's military circumstance ^c	5.1	9.0	7.1	7.1
Opponent's diplomatic activity, policy	2.7	2.0	2.9	2.6
Other information re opponent ^d	1.6	3.3	7.7	<u>5.0</u>
Total				38.4
Another's military move ^a	3.9	1.7	1.2	2.0
Another's military prep./intent ^b	0.8	3.0	1.6	1.8
Another's military circumstance ^c	2.7	6.3	5.3	5.0
Another's diplomatic activity, policy	10.6	8.0	5.9	7.6
Other information re another ^d	10.9	22.6	22.6	<u>19.8</u>
Total				36.2
Own military circumstance ^c	15.2	13.6	8.1	11.3
Other information re self ^d	5.5	10.9	4.1	<u>6.4</u>
Total				17.7
Plot	4.7	1.7	2.4	2.7
Geography	0.8	4.0	7.7	<u>5.0</u>
Total				7.7

^a Includes location, attack, revolt.

^b Includes technological innovations (takes priority over military move when both applicable).

^c Includes numbers, tactics, outcomes of battles (battle outcomes are entered in "own military circumstance" when the focus of the import of the information is domestic and in "opponent's" or "another's" when foreign), and general activity.

^d Includes identity, internal situation, activity, and information unspecified elsewhere.

This survey does not purport to be a complete list of every occurrence of all verbs. Instead, it catalogues their use with respect to matters of public, as opposed to private or academic, concern. Thus historians and orators were selected over philosophers, and inscriptions were generally preferred to poets. The authors chosen were Homer, Herodotus, Thucydides, Xenophon (all works save the *Memorabilia*, *Symposium*, and *Apology*), Andocides, Lysias, Demosthenes (orations I–XIX), Aeschines, Aristotle (the *Politics* only), and Arrian (the *Anabasis* and the *Indica* only); inscriptions on the Packard Humanities Institute disk (to the end of the fourth century) were also included. Arrian was admitted despite his late date, because of the necessity of covering the era of Alexander.

The verbs chosen were αἰθάνομαι, μανθάνω, and πυνθάνομαι (and their compounds). Other verbs also can denote learning (e.g., ἀκούω, εὐρίσκω, ὁράω, τηρέω), but the first mentioned were preferred because they are more often used in the context of public inquiry and reception of information. Ἀγγέλλω and similar verbs denoting communication (often of information concerning public affairs) are also pertinent but are left to another study. Citations without application to the focus of this study are not included in the chart; of these, many examples of πυνθάνομαι concern interpretation of myth and ritual, while many of μανθάνω concern skills and knowledge of the dead (the latter in epitaphs on inscriptions). The totals are -αἰθάνομαι, 16 (of 272; the remaining 256 are included in the table in this appendix); -μανθάνω, 137 (of 438; 301 are included in the table); -πυνθάνομαι, 94 (of 602; 508 are included in the table). The total number of examples in the survey was 1,312, of which 1,065 are recorded in the table.

The objects of verbs of learning are fairly consistent over time.¹ The variation in emphasis seems to arise principally from the focus of individual writers. In the *Odyssey*, for instance, there are many inquiries categorized as “other information about another” because of such themes as Telemachus’ quest to learn of his father, while in the *Iliad* military matters are dominant. As one would expect, diplomatic concerns are treated more by Demosthenes and Aeschines. Examples found in Arrian’s narrative are heavily influenced by the context of Alexander’s expedition—hence military and geographic concerns are relatively heavily represented; the same can be said of books 7 through 9 of Herodotus.

1. The frequency of particular verbs does, however, vary over time: αἰθάνομαι, for instance, is quite rare before the late fifth century.

Types of Kataskopoi

(according to archaic and classical terminology)

Also Called	Role	Primary Sphere of Operation
“Eyes”		
1. <i>episkopoi, ophthalmoi</i>	official or semiofficial investigators	external or within empire (strategic)
2. <i>skopoi, prodromoi</i>	vanguards (groups up to ca. 1,000)	external (tactical, operational)
3. <i>skopoi</i>	reconnaissance (teams ca. 10–30)	external (tactical, operational)
All those below subjected to torture if caught		
4. <i>episkopoi</i> (Homer only)	espionage/covert reconnaissance (2–3)	external (tactical, operational)
5. <i>pseudautomoloi</i> , etc.	disguised/dissimulating spies	external (any)
All those below could be recruited from women as well as men		
“Ears”		
6. <i>ota, otakoustai</i>	provocateurs, professional informants	internal, rarely external
Others		
7. <i>prodotai</i> , etc.	traitors (modern “agents in place”)	internal, for a foreign power

