Doch Homeride zu sein, auch nur als lebter, ist schön. — Goethe
HOMER
THE ILIAD
WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

BY
A. T. MURRAY, PH.D.
PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CALIFORNIA

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INTRODUCTION

In rendering the *Iliad* the translator has in the main followed the same principles as those which guided him in his translation of the *Odyssey*. He has endeavoured to give a version that in some measure retains the flowing ease and simple directness of Homer's style, and that has due regard to the emphasis attaching to the arrangement of words in the original; and to make use of a diction that, while elevated, is, he trusts, not stilted. To attain to the nobility of Homer's manner may well be beyond the possibilities of modern English prose.

Matters of a controversial nature have as a rule not been touched upon in the notes to this edition, and the brief bibliography is meant merely to suggest books of high interest and value to the student of the *Iliad*. Few of those which deal primarily with the higher criticism have been included, because the translator is convinced that such matters lie wholly outside the scope of this book.

In the brief introduction prefixed to his version of the *Odyssey* the translator set forth frankly the fact that to many scholars it seems impossible to speak of Homer as a definite individual, or to accept the view that in the early period either the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey* had attained a fixed form. At the same time he laid stress upon the further fact that one of
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the significant results of the Homeric studies of recent years has been the demonstration (for it is nothing less) that the foundations upon which destructive critics have based their work have been insufficient to support the superimposed weight—in short, that both the methods and the results of the analytical criticism of the nineteenth century were misleading. It seems fitting that he should now give, if not a confession of faith, at least a statement of the basic facts upon which his faith rests. These may be stated briefly in the following propositions.

I. The proper method of approach to the Homeric problem, and the only one that can possibly lead to an understanding of Homeric poetry, is to recognize that in dealing with the Iliad and the Odyssey we have to do with poems each clearly evincing the constructive art of a great poet (whether or not the same for both poems is a separate question). We should study them as poems, and in order to understand them we must first of all apprehend clearly the poet's subject, not in any limited sense, but with all its implications. Given the Wrath as a theme, we must grasp clearly both the origin and the nature of that wrath, and must formulate a conception of the character of Achilles. For unless we are clear in our minds as to what manner of man he was we cannot hope to understand the ὀὐλομένη μῆνος or the poem of which it is the theme. Only when we have fully apprehended the nature both of the man and of his wrath, and have followed both through the preceding books, can we venture to take up such a problem, for instance, as that connected with the sending of the embassy in the ninth
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Iliad; and if the poet has convinced us that the wrath was too fierce and awful a thing to break down at the first set-back of the Greeks; if the situation at the end of Book VIII, in no sense corresponds to what Achilles craves and in no sense satisfies his hate; if we have found Achilles portrayed as one that will not be bought; then the assumption that “in the original poem” the promise of Zeus to Thetis was at once followed by a Greek defeat, and that the whole content of the Iliad from the early part of Book II. to the battle scenes of Book XI. is a later insertion will be to us an improbable one. Nor will it matter how many or how learned may be the scholars who hold that view. The poet has taught us better, and the poet is our guide.

Similarly, in the case of the Odyssey, if we have clearly apprehended all that the Return implies—the adventures of the hero on his actual journey home, the lot of the wife, beset by ruthless wooers in his absence, and of the boy, of whom we would know whether he will make head against those who seek to drive him from his heritage, and stand by his father’s side as a worthy comrade when the great day of reckoning comes—if we have regard to all this and all else that is implied in the great story, then we shall look with incredulity upon those who would take from the original Odyssey the pourtrayal of these very things, and who ask us to see in the first four books—the so-called “Telemachy”—a separate poem having neither beginning nor end, and quite inexplicable save as a part of the Odyssey. The Homeric criticism of the century following the publication of Wolf’s Prolegomena (1795), for all the
keenness of its analytical studies, lost sight almost wholly of the poet as a creative artist. It is time that we came back to the poetry itself and to the poet, who alone can interpret it aright.

II. No less necessary to a right understanding of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* is it that we should comprehend the poet’s technique, and especially the way in which this was conditioned by the fact that the poems were recited, not each in its entirety, but in successive rhapsodies. Here much work remains to be done, but we may safely assume that each rhapsody had a starting-point and an end, and that it was intended to be intelligible even to those who had not heard what immediately preceded. When this fact is taken into consideration the difficulties caused by the council of the gods at the opening of the fifth book of the *Odyssey*, or by that at the opening of the eighth *Iliad*, vanish away. They are simply incidental to the method of presentation in rhapsodies, and while a strictly logical analysis may feel them as difficulties, they cannot justly be used as arguments against the integrity of the poems. For logical analysis is not necessarily the best criterion for judging a work of creative imagination. We should certainly not close our eyes to difficulties, but if what we learn of the poet’s technique explains their occurrence, they cease to be stumbling-blocks. The above illustrations are but two out of a multitude that might be cited, and the more closely the poet’s technique is studied, his manner of meeting and surmounting obstacles incidental to the presentation of his matter in narrative form, the problems connected with the opening and closing of successive rhapsodies, the necessity of narrating in sequence
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events which we should naturally think of as occurring simultaneously, etc.—the more closely we study these things, the less significance shall we be led to attach to purely logical difficulties. As a guide for the solution of the problem of the Homeric poems merely analytical criticism leads nowhither; the phantasy of the artist, working under the laws governing the form in which his creation expresses itself, cannot be controlled by logic. Yet critics have seemed to hold the contrary view, and in the case of difficulties have not even asked why the poet chose the course which entailed them, or even whether any other course was open to him, but have at once concluded that no explanation is to be thought of except that some bungling hand has disturbed the original sequence of events.

III. Incidental contradictions in detail occurring in the Iliad or the Odyssey may not legitimately be regarded as proofs that we have to do with the work of various hands, for the simple reason that such contradictions occur repeatedly in imaginative works, the literary history of which is so well known that the assumption of diversity of authorship is excluded. Those that occur in the Homeric poems are for the most part of such a nature that we may well doubt whether either the poet or his auditors were conscious of them. Only in the case of a contradiction so glaring as to demonstrate a radically different conception of the events or the characters of the poem should we be driven to the conclusion that we were dealing with the work of different hands, and even in such a case we should find it difficult to explain how the resulting chaos was allowed to stand. But such contradictions are not to be found in either poem.
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True, many, perhaps most, Homeric critics hold that the speech of Achilles to Patroclus at the opening of the sixteenth book of the *Iliad* is out of harmony with the fact that in Book IX an embassy had been sent to Achilles by Agamemnon proffering the return of Briseïs and rich gifts besides, if he would aid the Greeks in their evil day. But the mere fact that without his rejection of the embassy Achilles would not be Achilles, nor his wrath the fitting subject of an epic, should have led to a closer and, one is fain to say, a saner study of the facts. To have refused Agamemnon’s attempt to buy his help at a time when his foe had not as yet known the bitterness of utter defeat, is in no sense incompatible with a willingness on Achilles’ part, after the very state of things for which he had prayed had come about, to accept gifts and recompense πρὸς πάντων Δαναῶν.

IV. The repeated lines or passages present a complicated problem which every student of Homer must face, but, however they are regarded, nothing can be clearer than that the assumption that a passage is original in the place where it seems best to fit the context, and that other occurrences are later borrowings, is a most unwarranted one, although this notion vitiates the work of almost every one of those who have been looked up to as guides in Homeric criticism. Yet the theory is patently false, as Rothe demonstrated years ago (*Die Bedeutung der Wiederholungen für die homerische Frage*, Leipzig, 1890), and persistence in the habit of relying upon it does little credit to the candour of an investigator. Borrowings there doubtless are, and here and there manifest interpolations, but the use of so-called borrowed
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passages to disprove unity of authorship has led to no sure results, nor will it lead.

V. With reference to problems of a purely philological nature the student of to-day has peculiar need to preserve his sanity of judgment. The evidence regarding a supposedly original epic dialect is so complicated, and our knowledge of the tribal or racial situation obtaining in the Greek world in the period with which we are concerned is so incomplete, that one must constantly guard against the tendency to accept hypothesis for established truth. We must frankly recognize that the poems passed through a modernizing process before attaining their present form, but the blending of old and new defies analysis into strata which may be said with anything like certainty to belong to different periods. One of the most tangible results of the Homeric criticism of the last few decades has been the demonstration that the "evidences" of later date, based upon linguistic and grammatical phenomena, are about as frequent in the confessedly "older" parts of the Iliad as in the supposedly "later" portions.

VI. Similarly, attempts to assign various parts of the poems to different periods on the basis of supposed cultural differences have failed to establish any sure results. The knowledge of iron and of objects wrought of iron—singularly few, and fewer in the Odyssey than in the Iliad—the differences in armour, and those in ethical and religious conceptions—all these have failed to demonstrate diversity of authorship or diversity of date.

VII. In one important matter of literary tradition one must in an especial sense be on one's guard not to go beyond the evidence. That a com-
mission of scholars in the time of Peisistratus in some way established the text of the poems and provided for their recitation at the Panathenaea in an officially regulated order, seems a well-attested fact, although attempts have been made to brush it aside as supported only by relatively late and untrustworthy evidence. But to grant that the commission existed and that it presumably established an official text in no sense compels the conclusion that the poems were until then in a chaotic or fluid state, and that the commission thus "created" the unity of the Iliad, e.g. as we know it. Those who believe in the constructive art of the poet himself will see in the activity of the commission no more than the rescuing of a pre-existent unity. For it is patent that individual rhapsodists may often have yielded to the temptation to introduce new matter of their own composition into the poems; and the papyrus fragments show clearly how corrupted the popular texts came to be, and what need there was of the establishment of an authoritative text.

VIII. Lastly, he who would know Homer must approach him with an open mind and lend himself to the guidance of the poet himself. He must not come to the study of the poems with a preconceived notion of the processes by which they have come into being, or of philological or archaeological criteria for determining the relative age of this episode or of that. The reconstructed Iliads are all figments of the imagination; the existent poem is a tangible fact. To this extent the unbiassed student starts as a "unitarian." If he but yields himself to the spell of the poem, he will become the more confirmed in his faith; and though he may find much of the
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learning of the world arrayed against him, yet he will none the less be standing in a goodly company of those whom the Muse has loved, and will himself have heard the voice of the goddess and looked upon her face.

Athens, April 1923.
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**Venetus B (Codex Marcianus 453).**—A ms. of the eleventh century also in the library of San Marco at Venice, and like the Venetus A containing the entire *Iliad* with scholia.

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Μῆνων ἄειδε, θεά, Πηληνίαδεω Ἀχιλήος 1 οὐλομένην, ὡ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἔθηκε, 
πολλὰς δ' ἱφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἀἰδὶ προῖαφεν ἡρῶν, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσιν 2
οἰωνοῦι τε πᾶσι. 3 Διῶς δ' ἐτελείετο βουλή, 
ἐξ οὗ δὴ τὰ πρώτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε
'Ἀτρείδης τε ἀνάξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
Τὸς τ' ἀρ σφω θεῶν ἐριδῆς ἤνεκές μάχεσθαι; 
Δητοῦς καὶ Διῶς νῖός· ο γὰρ βασιλητὶ χολωθεῖς
νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὄρσε κακῆν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί, 1
οὖνεκά τὸν Χρύσην ἦτίμασεν ἀρητήρα
'Ἀτρείδης· ο γὰρ ἤλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα, 
οὐκ ἔξων ἐν χερσίν ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος

1 In the edition of Apellicon the opening line of the poem 
was given in the form Μοῦσας αἴδω καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα κλυτότοξον, 
and in the place of lines 1–9 some ancient texts gave,

'Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, Ὠλύμπια δῶματ' ἔχουσαι, 
ὅππως δὴ μὴν τε χόλος θ' ἔλε Πῃλεῖωνα, 
Δητοῦς τ' ἀγλαίνυ ὅλον· ο γὰρ βασιλητὶ χολωθεῖς

2 Lines 4 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

3 πᾶσι: δαίτα Zenodotus.
THE ILIAD

BOOK I

The wrath do thou sing, O goddess, of Peleus' son, Achilles, that baneful wrath which brought countless woes upon the Achaeans, and sent forth to Hades many valiant souls of warriors, and made themselves to be a spoil for dogs and all manner of birds; and thus the will of Zeus was being brought to fulfilment;—sing thou thereof from the time when at the first there parted in strife Atreus' son, king of men, and goodly Achilles.

Who then of the gods was it that brought these two together to contend? The son of Leto and Zeus; for he in wrath against the king roused throughout the host an evil pestilence, and the folk were perishing, for that upon the man Chryses, his priest, had the son of Atreus wrought dishonour. For he had come to the swift ships of the Achaeans to free his daughter, and he bore with him ransom past counting; and in his hands he held the fillets of Apollo, that smiteth afar, on a staff of gold, and

1 Others connect εἰς ὅδε directly with ἐτελεύητο, "was being brought to fulfilment from the time when."

2 The epithets ἐκηβόλος (ἐκατηβόλος) and ἐκάεργος, with the shortened form ἐκατος, seem prevailingly to refer to Apollo as the Archer god, the sender of pestilence: but the words may demand convey the idea of Apollo's being the averter of ills (so perhaps most clearly in i. 474). It has seemed best, however, to give everywhere a literal rendering.
χρυσέως ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς, Ἀτρείδα δὲ μάλιστα δῦν, κοσμήτορε λαὸν.

"Ἀτρείδαι τε καὶ ἀλλοι ἐὑκνήμιδεσ Ἀχαιοὶ, ὃς ἡμῖν μὲν θεοὶ δοκεῖν Ὀλυμπία δῶματ' ἔχοντες ἐκτέρσαι Πριάμῳ πόλιν, ἓν δ' οὐκαδ' ἰκέσθαι παῖδα δ' ἐμοὶ λύσασιν, τά δ' ἀποινα δέχεσθαι, ἐξ ἄζόμενοι Δίος νῦν ἐκηβόλων Ἀπόλλωνα."

"Ἐνθ' ἀλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευθήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ αἰδεύορθα θ' ἱερη' καὶ ἀγλαά δέχθαι ἄποινα. ἀλλ' οὔκ Ἀτρείδη Ἀγαμέμνονι ἰδανειε θυμῷ, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μύθον ἐτελλειώθει "μὴ σε, γέρων, κοιλήσων ἐγὼ παρὰ νυσί κιχείων γυνῶν διήθυνον' ἡ υἱός, ναῦτον αὐτοῖς ἔντα, μὴ νῦ τοι οὐ χραίσμη σκῆπτρων καὶ στέμμα θεοῦ.

τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὐ λύσων πρὸς μν' καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισοδιομετέρημεν ἐν οἴκῳ, ἐν "Ἀργεὶ, τηλόθι πάτρης, ἰστὸν ἐποιχομενὴν καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιώσαν. ἀλλ' ἔδη, μη' μ' ἐρέθιε, σαώτερος ὡς κε νέῃα."

"Ὡς ἐφατ', ἐδδείσεν δ' δ' γέρων καὶ ἐπείθετο μύθῳ.

βῆ δ' ἀκέων2 παρὰ θύανα πολυφλοῖσθοι θαλάσσης: πολλὰ δ' ἐπετία ἀπάνευθε κιὼν ήραθ' ὁ γεραιός Ἀπόλλωνι ἀνακτο, τὸν ἡπεκομοσ τέκε Δηνω. "κλοθί μεν, ἀργυρότος", δ' Χρύσην ἀμφιβέθηκας Κιλλαν τε ζαθένην Τενέδοιν τε ἱφι ἀνάσσες, Σμυνθεῦ, εἰ ποτὲ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηθ' ἐρεβα, ἢ εἰ δ' ποτὲ τοι κατὰ πῖονα μηρὶ ἐκη

1 Lines 29–31 were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἀκέων: ἀχέων Zenodotus.

1 Lit. "Mouse-god," a title given to Apollo as the god.
e made prayer to all the Achaeans, but most of all to the two sons of Atreus, the marshallers of the host: "Ye sons of Atreus, and ye other well-greaved Achaeans, to you may the gods who have homes upon Olympus grant that ye sack the city of Priam, and return safe to your homes; but my dear child do ye set free for me, and accept the unsom out of awe for the son of Zeus, Apollo, that smiteth afar."

Then all the rest of the Achaeans shouted assent, holding reverence the priest and accept the glorious som, yet the thing pleased not the heart of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, but he sent him away harshly, and laid upon him a stern command: "Let me not find thee, old man, by the hollow ships, either tarrying now or coming back hereafter, lest thy staff and the fillet of the god protect thee not. But her will I not set free: ere that shall old age come upon her in our house, in Argos, far from her country, as she walks to and fro before the loom and tends my couch. Nay, get thee gone; anger me not, that so thou mayest go the safer."

So he spake, and the old man was seized with fear and hearkened to his word. Forth he went in silence along the shore of the loud-resounding sea, and earnestly thereafter, when he had gone apart, did the old man pray to the prince, Apollo, whom fair-haired Leto bare: "Hear me, thou of the silver bow, who dost stand over Chryse and holy Cilla, and dost rule mightily over Tenedos, thou Sminthian, if ever I roofed over a shrine to thy pleasing, or if ever I burned to thee fat thigh-pieces of bulls or goats, who had delivered some local community from a plague of field-mice.


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taúρων ἕδ' αἴγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήτηνον ἐέλθωρ. τίσειαν Δαναοί ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοὶσι βέλεσσιν.’”

’Ως ἐφατ’ εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ’ ἐκλυε Φοίβο

’Απόλλων, βῆ δὲ κατ’ Οὐλύμπου οι καρήνων χωόμενος κηρ, τόξ’ ὠμοίοιν ἔχων ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην.

ἐκλαγέαπ ὤ ἄρ’ οὐστοὶ ἐπ’ ὦμων χωμένου,1 αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος. ὦ δ’ ἣιε νυκτί έουκώς.2

ἐζετ’ ἐπειτ’ ἀπάνευθε νεών, μετὰ δ’ ἰὸν ἐηκε’

δευν’ δὲ κλαγῇ γένετ’ ἀγυρέοιο βιοίο. οὐρῆς μὲν πρῶτον ἐπόχετο καὶ κύνας ἄργνοις,

αὐτάρ ἐπειτ’ αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἑχεπευκές ἐφείς

βάλλ’ αἰεὶ δὲ πυραῖ νεκύων καίοντο θαμειάı.

’Εννήμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὑχετο κῆλα θεοίο,

τῇ δεκάτῃ δ’ ἀγορήνδε καλέσσατο λαὸν ’Αχιλλεὺς

τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεᾶ λευκόλενος ’Ηρη’

κήδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὦτι βα θυήσκοντας ὁράτο.

οἱ δ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν ἤγερθεν ὀμηγερέες’ τ’ ἐγένοντο,

τοῖσι δ’ ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὅκυς ’Αχιλ-

λεῦς

'' ’Ατρείδη, νῦν ἂμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντας ὅτω

ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἰ κεν θάνατον γε φύγοιμεν,

εἰ δὴ ὀμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμᾶ καὶ λοιμὸς ’Αχαιῶς

ἀλλ’ ἄγε δὴ τινα μάντων ἐρείζομεν ἥ ἱερῆα,

ἡ καὶ ὀνειροπόλον, καὶ γὰρ τ’ ὀναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστὶν,

ὅσ κ’ εἴποι ὃ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοίβος ’Απόλ

λών,

εἴτ’ ἄρ’ ὡ γ’ εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμεμφεται εἰ ν’ ἐκατόμβης

αἰ κεν πως ἄρνων κνίσης αἴγῶν τε τελείων

βουλεῖται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγῶν ἀμύναι.”

1 Lines 46 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 ἐουκώς: ἐλυσθεῖς Zenodotus.
fulfil thou for me this prayer: let the Danaans pay for my tears by thy shafts."

So he spake in prayer, and Phoebus Apollo heard him. Down from the peaks of Olympus he strode, wroth at heart, bearing on his shoulders his bow and covered quiver. The arrows rattled on the shoulders of the angry god, as he moved; and his coming was like the night. Then he sate him down apart from the ships and let fly a shaft: terrible was the twang of the silver bow. The mules he assailed first and the swift dogs, but thereafter on the men themselves he let fly his stinging arrows, and smote; and ever did the pyres of the dead burn thick.

For nine days' space did the missiles of the god fare throughout the host, but on the tenth Achilles let call the folk to the place of gathering, for so had the goddess, white-armed Hera, put it in his heart; since she pitied the Danaans, for that she saw them dying. So, when they were assembled and met together, among them arose and spake Achilles, swift of foot: "Son of Atreus, now methinks shall we be driven back and return with baffled purpose, should we e'en escape death, if so be that war and pestilence alike are to waste the Achaeans. Nay, come, let us ask some seer or priest, yea, or some reader of dreams—for a dream too is from Zeus—who may haply tell us for what cause Phoebus Apollo hath conceived such anger, whether it be because of a vow that he blames us, or of a hecatomb; in hope that perchance he may accept the savour of lambs and unblemished goats, and be minded to ward off from us the pestilence."

3 Line 63 was rejected by Zenodotus.
"Η τοι ο γ' ὡς εἶπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἐξετο· τοῖς δ', ἀνέστῃ
Κάλχασ¹ Θεστορίδης, οἰωνοπόλων ὦχ' ἄριστος,
ὅς ἦδη τά τ' ἑόντα τά τ' ἑσσόμενα πρὸ τ' ἑόντα, 70
καὶ νήσσα' ἡγήσατ' Ἀχαιῶν Ἰλιὸν εἰσώ
ἡν διὰ μαντοσύνην, τὴν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
" ο σφιν εὖ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν.²
" ὁ Ἀχιλλεύ, κέλεαί με, Διήφιλε, μυθήσασθαι
μήν Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκατηβελέται ἀνακτός·
τογάρ ἐγών ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μοι ὁμοσσον
ἡ μὲν μοι πρόφρου ἐπεσών καὶ χερσὶν ἄρηξεν.
ἡ γὰρ ἄνθρωπος ἄδρα χολωσέμεν, ὅς μέγα πάντων
Ἀργείων κρατεῖ καὶ οἱ πειθοῦνται Ἀχαιοί,
κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεὺς, ὅτε χώσεται ἄνδρὶ χέρηι.³ 80
εἰ περ γάρ τε χόλον γιν καὶ αὐτὴμαρ καταπέφη,
ἀλλὰ τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἐχεί κότον, ὁφρα τελέσθη
ἐν στῆθεσιν ἐοῖαί. σὺ δὲ φράσαι εἰ με σαώσεις."
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμελόμενος προσέφη πόδας οὐκύ
Ἀχιλλεύς:
"θαρσήσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόσιον ὦ τι οἶοθα· 85
οὐ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα διήφιλον, ὡ τε σὺ, Κάλ-
χαν,
eὐχόμενος Δαναοῖς θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις,
οὐ τις ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένου
σοὶ κοίλης παρὰ νησί βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίησε
συμπάντων Δαναῶν, οὐδ' ἢν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἰπῆς, 90
ὅς νῦν πολλὸν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὐχεται εἰναί."
Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσησε καὶ ἡδὰ μάντις ἀμύμων:
"οὔτ' ἄρ' ὅ γ' εὐχολῆς ἐπιμεμφεῖται οὐθ' ἐκατόμβης,

¹ Kάλχασ: μάντις Zenodotus.
² Line 73 was given by Zenodotus in the form,
ὅς μν ἄμειβόμενος ἐπεα πτεράντα προσηύδα.
When he had thus spoken he sate him down; and among them uprose Calchas son of Thestor, far the best of diviners, who had knowledge of all things that were, and that were to be, and that had been before, and who had guided the ships of the Achaeans to Ilios by his soothsaying that Phoebus Apollo had bestowed upon him. He with good intent addressed their gathering, and spake among them: "Achilles, dear to Zeus, thou biddest me declare the wrath of Apollo, that smiteth afar. Therefore will I speak; but do thou take thought, and swear that verily of a ready heart thou wilt defend me with word and with might of hand; for methinks I shall make wroth a man who rules mightily over all the Argives, and whom the Achaeans obey. For mightier is a king, whenso he is wroth at a baser man. If so be he swallow down his wrath for the one day, yet thereafter he cherishes resentment in his heart till he bring all to pass. Consider thou, then, if thou wilt keep me safe."

Then in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot: "Take good heart, and speak out what oracle soe'er thou knowest, for by Apollo, dear to Zeus, to whom thou prayest, Calchas, and declarest oracles to the Danaans, no one, while I live and have sight on the earth, shall lay heavy hands on thee beside the hollow ships, no one of the whole host of the Danaans, not even if it be Agamemnon thou meanest, who now declares himself far the best of the Achaeans."

Then the blameless seer took heart, and spake, saying: "It is not then because of a vow that he

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8 Line 80 was rejected by Zenodotus.
4 Ἀχαιῶν: ἐνὶ στρατῷ.
HOMER

άλλ' ἐνεκ' ἀρητήρος, δι' ἡτύμησι' Ἀγαμέμνων
οῦδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέχατ' ἢποινα,
toῦνεκ' ἀρ' ἀλλ' ἐδοκεῖν ἐκηβόλος ἢδ' ἐτὶ δώσει
οὐδ' ο' γε πρὶν Δαναοὺς ἀεικέα λουγὸν ἀπώσει,
πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλω δόμεναι ἐλικώπιδα κούρην
ἀπριάτην ἀνάποινον, ἀγεῦν θ' ἵρην ἐκατόμβην
ἐς Χρυσῆν. τότε κέν μιν ἰλασσάμενοι πεπήθοιμεν.'

"Ἡ τοι ὅ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἐξετο· τούι δι' ἀνέστη

ήρως Ἀτρείδης εὐρ' κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀχνύμενος· μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφὶ μέλαιναι
πιμπλαντ', ὀσσε δὲ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπτεώντει ἐκίνην.
Κάλχαντα πρώτιστα κάκ' ὀσσόμενοι προσεήπε·
"muxt μικ' κακῶν, οὔ πο' ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήνην εἶπα
αι τοι τὰ κάκ' ἐστὶ φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι,
ἐσθλὸν δ' οὔτε τί πω εἰπας ἔπος οὔτ' ἐτέλεσσας.
καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοϊς θεοπροπέων ἄγορεύεις
ὡς δὴ τοῦδ' ἐνεκά σφιν ἐκηβόλος ἀλγηα τεῦχει,
οὖνεκ' ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηηθίδος ἀγλα' ἠποινα
οὐκ ἐθελον δέξασθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἰκον ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ὅ εἰ Κλυταμνήστρης προβέ·
βούλα
κουρδίης ἀλόχου, ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔδεν ἐστὶ χερείων,
οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυήν, οὔτ' ἀρ' φρένας οὔτε τι ἔργα.
ἀλλ' καὶ ὡς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τὸ γ'
ἀμεινον·
βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σοὸν ἐμμεναι ἥ ἀπολέσθαι.
2 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γεράς αὐτίχ' ἐτομάσατ', ὀφρα μὴ ὀλος
'Ἀργείων ἀγέραστος ἐω, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔοικε·

1 Lines 95 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 110 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Line 117 was rejected by Zenodotus.
THE ILIAD, I. 94-119

blames us, nor a hecatomb, but because of the priest to whom Agamemnon did dishonour, and did not release his daughter nor accept the ransom. For this cause the god that smiteth afar has given woes, yea, and will give them, nor will he drive off from the Danaans the loathly pestilence, until we give back to her father the bright-eyed maiden, unbotherd, unransomed, and lead a sacred hecatomb to Chryse: then haply might we appease his wrath and persuade him."

When he had thus spoken he sate him down, and among them uprose the warrior, son of Atreus, wide-ruling Agamemnon, sore vexed; and with rage was his black heart wholly filled, and his eyes were like blazing fire. To Calchas first of all he spake, and his look boded bane: "Prophet of evil, never yet hast thou spoken to me the thing that is good; ever is evil dear to thy heart to prophesy, but a word of good hast thou never yet spoken, neither brought to pass. And now in the midst of the gathering of the Danaans thou utterest thy prophecies, and declarest that forsooth it is for this cause that the god that smiteth afar is bringing woes upon them, for that I would not accept the glorious ransom for the maid, the daughter of Chryses, seeing I am minded far rather to keep her in my home. For, know you, I prefer her before Clytemnestra, my wedded wife, since she is no whit inferior to her, either in form or in stature, or in mind, or anywise in handiwork. Yet, even so will I give her back, if that be better; rather would I have the folk safe than perishing. But for me do ye make ready a prize forthwith, that I may not alone of the Argives be without a prize, since this were not even seemly;
λεύσετε γὰρ τὸ γε πάντες, ὦ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἀλλή.

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπείτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς· "Ἀτρεΐδη κύδιστε, φιλοκτενώτατε πάντων, πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί; οὐδὲ τί ποι ὦδεν ξυνήτα κείμενα πολλά, ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολῖων ἔξεπτράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται, λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλᾶλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν. ἄλλα οὐ μὲν νῦν τῇνδε θεῶν πρόει· αὐτάρ Ὀλυμπία 

τριπλὴ τετραπλὴ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἱ κέ ποθὶ Ζεὺς 

δῶσι πόλιν Τροίην ἐὕτειχεον ἐξαλαπάξαι.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρεῖνων Ἀγα-

μέμνων· "μὴ δὴ οὕτως, ἀγαθὸς περ ἐὼν, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεύ, κλέπττε νόω, ἑπει οὐ παρελεύσεται οὐδὲ με πείσεις. ἦ ἐθέλεις, ὁφρ' αὐτὸς ἔχης γέρας, αὐτάρ ἐμ' αὐτῶς ἰθαί δενομένου, κέλει δὲ με τῇνδ' ἀποδούναι; ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν δῶσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί, ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἔσται· εἰ δὲ κε μὴ δῶσων, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτός ἔλωμαι ἦ τεον ἢ Άιαντος ὡν γέρας, ἢ Ὅδυσῆος ἀξίω ἐλών· ὃ δὲ κεν κεχολωσέται, ὃν κεν ἰκωμαι ἄλλ' ἢ τοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὕτις, νῦν δ' ἀγε νὴα μελαιναν ἐρύσομεν εἰς ἀλα διὰν, ἐν δ' ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην 

θείομεν, ἄν δ' αὕτην Χρυσηίδα καλλιπάρρην 

βήσομεν· εἰς δέ τις ἄρχος ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος ἐστω,

 ullam.

1 Lines 133 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 139 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Line 143 was rejected by Zenodotus.
for ye all see this, that my prize goes from me otherwhere."

Then in answer to him spake goodly Achilles, swift of foot: "Most glorious son of Atreus, thou most covetous of all men, how shall the great-souled Achaeans give thee a prize? Naught do we know of wealth laid up in common store, but whatsoe'er we took by pillage from the cities hath been apportioned, and it were not meet to gather these things back from the folk. Nay, do thou give her up at the god's behest, and we Achaeans will recompense thee threefold and fourfold, if ever Zeus grant us to sack the well-walled city of Troy."

Then in answer to him spake lord Agamemnon: "Not on this wise, valiant though thou art, godlike Achilles, do thou seek to beguile me by thy wit; for thou shalt not outstrip me nor persuade. Wouldest thou, to the end that thou mayest thyself keep thy prize, yet have me abide thus in want, seeing thou biddest me give her back? Nay, if the great-souled Achaeans give me a prize, suit ing it to my mind that the recompense be equal!—but, if they give it not, then will I come myself and take thy prize or that of Aias, or that of Odysseus will I seize and bear away. Wroth will he be to whomsoever I shall come. Howbeit, of these things will we take thought hereafter; for this present let us launch a black ship into the bright sea, and therein gather a due tale of rowers, and place on board a hecatomb, and embark on it the fair-cheeked daughter of Chryses herself. And let one that is a counsellor take command, Aias haply, or Idomeneus, or goodly Odysseus, or thou, son of Peleus, of all

1 Or, as Aristarchus, "a city of Troy-land."
HOMER

ἡ ὑ, Πηλείδη, πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν, ὃφ' ἡμῖν ἐκάεργον ἱλάσσει ἱερὰ βέξασ'.

Τὸν δ' ἅρ' ὑπόδρα ἵδων προσέφη πόδας ὁκὺς 'Αχιλλεύς.

"ὦ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον, πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔπεσω πείθηται Ἀχαιών
ἡ ὁδὸν ἐλθήμεναι ἡ ἀνδράσιν ἵφι μάχεσθαι;
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἐνεκ' ἧλυθον αἰχμητάων
δεύρῳ μαχησόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ τί μοι αὖτιοι εἰςιν:
οὐ γὰρ πώ ποτ' ἤμιας βοῦς ἦλασαν οὐδὲ μὲν ἑπούς,
οὐδὲ ποτ' ἐν Φήηῃ ἐριβώλακι βωτιανεύρῃ
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ', ἐπεὶ ἣ μᾶλα πολλὰ μεταζύ
οὐρέα τε σκιόεντα θάλασσα τε ἡχῆσσα:
αλλὰ σοί, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδές, ἄρ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὅφρα συ
χαίρῃς,
τιμήν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ σοὶ τε, κυνώτα,
πρὸς Τρώων· τῶν οὐ τί μετατρέπῃ οὖδ' ἀλεγί-
ζεις."

καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειεῖσι,
ὦ ἐπὶ πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δὲ μοι νῖν Ἀχαιών.
οὐ μὲν σοὶ ποτὲ ἤσον ἔχω γέρας, ὀπτῶτ' Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρώων ἐκτέρσωσι, εὗ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον.
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλείον πολυαίκος πολέμου
χεῖρες ἐμαί διέπουσ'. ἀτάρ ἦν ποτὲ δασμὸς ἴκη-
tαι,

σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μεῖζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
ἐρχομ' ἔχων ἐπὶ νήσας, ἐπεὶ κε κάμῳ πολεμίζων.

νῦν δ' εἰμὶ Φήηνδ', ἐπεὶ ἡ πολὺ φέρτερον ἐστίν
οὐκαὶ ἤμεν σὺν νησί κορωνίσῳ, οὐδὲ σ' ὀξώ
ἐνθάδ' ἀτίμος ἐὼν ἀφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφόιειν.'

Τὸν δ' ἰμεῖβετ' ἐπειτα ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγα-
mέμνων.

14
Then most dread, that thou mayest offer sacrifice and appease him that worketh afar.”

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows bade to him Achilles, swift of foot: “Ah me, thou othed in shamelessness, thou of crafty mind, how shall any man of the Achaeans hearken to thy bidding with a ready heart either to go on a journey or to fight amain with warriors? I came not hither to fight by reason of the spearmen of Troy, seeing they were no whit at fault toward me. Never harried they any wise my kine or my horses, nor ever in deep-biled Phthia, nurse of men, did they lay waste the rain, for full many things lie between us—shadowy mountains and sounding sea. But thee, thou shameless one, did we follow hither, that thou mightest be glad, seeking to win recompense for Menelaus and for thee, thou dog-face, at the hands of the Trojans. This thou regardest not, nor takest thought thereof; and forsooth thou threatenest that thou wilt thyself take from me the prize wherefor I toiled much, and the sons of the Achaeans gave it me. Never have I prize like to thine, when the Achaeans took a well-peopled citadel of the Trojans; nay, the brunt of tumultuous war do my hands bear, but never an apportionment cometh, thy prize is greater, while I go to my ships with some small thing, let mine own, when I am grown weary with fighting. How will I go hence to Phthia, seeing it is better far to return home with my beaked ships, nor am I minded here in dishonour to draw thee thy fill of odds and wealth.”

Then made answer the king of men, Agamemnon:

1 Line 160 was rejected by Zenodotus.
"feûge μάλ', eî toi θυμός ἐπέσουται, οúde δ' ἐγὼ γε λύσσομαί εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο μένειν· πάρ' ἐμοὶ γε καὶ ἄλλου οί κ' με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίετα Ζεὺς· ἤχθιστος δὲ μοι ἔσσι διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων· αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε.  
ei μάλα καρτερός ἔσσι, θεός που σοι τὸ γ' ἐδωκεν, οὐκ' ἰὼν σὺν νησὶ τε σῆ καὶ σοῖς ἐτάροισιν. 

Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἀνασσε, σέθεν δ' ἐγώ οὐκ ἀλεγίζων οὔδ' ὀδομαί κοτέοντος. ἀπειλήσω δὲ τοι ὄδε· ὦς ἐμ' αφαρεῖται Χρυσηίδα Φοίβος Ἀπόλλων, τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σὺν νητ' τ' ἐμῇ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἐτάροισιν πέμψω, ἐγὼ δὲ κ' ἄγω Βρυσηίδα καλλιπάρρην αὐτὸς ἰὼν κλισίνυδε, τὸ σὸν γέρας, ὀφρ' εὖ εἰδής ὦσσον φέρτερος εὑμ σέθεν, στυγγέ ὑδε καὶ ἄλλος ἰσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι καὶ ὀμοιωθῆμεναι ἀντὴν."

"Ὡς φάτο· Πηλείωνι δ' ἄχος γένετ', ἐν δὲ οἱ ἦτορ στήθεσσι λασίοις διανύχθα μερμήρεις, ἦ δ' γε φασγανον ὅξυ ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειν, δ' ἣ Ἀτρείδην ἔναρίζοι, ἢς χόλον παύσειν ἐρητύσει ἀνεμον. 

 HttpServletResponse δ' ταῦθ' ὤρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμον, ἐλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοίῳ μέγα ξίφος, ἐλθε δ' Ἀθηνη. 

οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ γὰρ ἦκε θεὰ λευκωλένου Ἡρη, ἀμφω ὀμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε. 

στῇ δ' ὀπίθεν, ξανθῆς δὲ κόμης ἐλε Πηλείωνα οὐφ φαιομένη· τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὔ τις ὄρατο. 

θάμβησεν δ' Ἀχιλεύς, μετὰ δ' ἐτράπετ', αὐτίκα δ' ἐγών 

Παλλάδ' Ἀθηναιή ν· δεινῷ δὲ οἱ ὄσσε φάνθεν.

1 Line 177 (=v. 891) was rejected by Aristarchus. 
2 Line 192 was rejected by Aristarchus.
"Yea, flee, if thy heart bids thee; I beg thee not to remain for my sake. With me are others that will do me honour, and above all Zeus, the lord of counsel. Most hateful to me art thou of the kings, nurtured of Zeus, for ever is strife dear to thee and wars and fightings. Though thou be very valiant, a god, I ween, gave thee this. Get thee home with thy ships and thy men, and lord it over thy Myrmidons; for thee I care not, neither reck of thy wrath. And this shall be my threat to thee: seeing that Phoebus Apollo taketh from me the daughter of Chryses, her with a ship of mine and men of mine will I send back, but I will myself come to thy hut and take the fair-cheeked Briseïs, that prize of thine; that thou mayest know full well how far mightier am I than thou, and another too may shrink from declaring himself my peer and likening himself to me to my face."

So he spake, and grief came upon the son of Peleus, and within his shaggy breast his heart was divided in counsel, whether he should draw his sharp sword from beside his thigh, and break up the gathering, and himself slay the son of Atreus, or should stay his wrath and curb his spirit. While he pondered thus in mind and heart, and was drawing from its sheath his great sword, Athene came from heaven, sent forth of the goddess, white-armed Hera, for in her heart she loved them both alike and had care of them. She took her stand behind him, and caught the son of Peleus by his golden hair, making herself to be seen of him alone, and of the rest no man beheld her. And Achilles was seized with wonder, and turned him about, and forthwith knew Pallas Athene; and terribly did her eyes flash. Then he

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8 Lines 195 f. (=208 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.
καὶ μὴν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηνίδα· "τίπτ’ αὐτ’, αἰγόχοιο Δίως τέκος, εἰλήλουθας; ἢ ὑπὲρ βριν ὅθ’ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρέιδαο; ἀλλ’ ἐκ του ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελέσθαι οἶνῳ· ἢς ὑπερπλήσθη τάχ’ ἂν ποτὲ θυμὸν ὀλέσῃ.”

Τὸν δ’ αὐτὲ προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκώτις Ἀθήνη· "ἡλθον ἐγὼ παύσουσα τεὸν μένους, αἱ κε πίθανε, οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ δὲ μ’ ἢκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη, ἀμφώ ὁμώς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε. ἀλλ’ ἄγε λῃ’ ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἐλκεο χειρί; ἀλλ’ ἢ τοι ἐπεσὺν μὲν ὀνείδισον ὃς ἐσεταὶ περὶ ὅς δὲ γὰρ ἐμείρεω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται. καὶ ποτὲ τοι τρὶς τόσσα παρέσσεται ἁγλαὰ δῶρα ὑβρίος εἶνεκα τήδε· σὐ δ’ ἵσχεο, πείθεο δ’ ἡμῖν.”

Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὥκυς Ἀχιλλεύς.

"χρὴ μὲν σφωνερὸν γε, θεά, ἔποσ εἰρύσσασθαι καὶ μάλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένον· ὃς γὰρ ἄμενων· ὃς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείδηται, μάλα τ’ ἐκλυνοι αὐτοῦ.”

"Ἡ καὶ ἐπ’ ἀργυρῷ κόπῃ σχέδε χείρα βαρείαν, ἢς κε κουλεόν ὡς τε μέγα ξίφος, οὐδ’ ἄπιθησε μῦθῳ ’’Ἀθηναίης· ἢ δ’ οὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει δόματ’ ἐς αἰγοχοίο Δίως μετὰ δαίμονας ἄλλους. Πηλείδῆς δ’ ἐξαὐτὸς ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσων Ἀτρέιδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὐ πώ λήγε χόλοιο. "οὐνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὀμματ’ ἐχον, κραδίην δ’ ἐλα-ϕοιο.”

1 In the place of lines 219 f. Zenodotus gave, ὃς εἰπὼν πάλιν ὡςε μέγα ξίφος οὐδ’ ἄπιθησε

2 Lines 225–233 were rejected by Zenodotus.

1 In other words, “Cast in his teeth what the issue will be.”
spake to her with winged words, and said: "Why now art thou come again, daughter of Zeus, who beareth the aegis? Was it that thou mightest see the insolence of Agamemnon, son of Atreus? Nay, I will tell thee, and methinks this shall verily be brought to pass: through his own overweening pride shall he presently lose his life."

Then the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, answered him: "To stay thine anger, if so be thou wilt hearken, did I come from heaven, and the goddess, white-armed Hera, sent me forth, for in her heart she loves you both alike, and hath care of you. Nay, come, cease from strife, and let not thy hand draw the sword. With words indeed do thou taunt him, even as it shall be; for thus will I speak, and verily this thing shall be brought to pass: hereafter shall glorious gifts thrice and four times as many be brought to thee by reason of this despite. Refrain thou, therefore, and hearken unto us."

Then in answer to her spake Achilles, swift of foot: "Needs must a man, goddess, observe the words of you twain, how wroth soever he be at heart, for so is it better. Whoso obeys the gods, to him do they gladly give ear."

He spake, and stayed his heavy hand on the silver hilt, and back into its sheath thrust the great sword, and disobeyed not the word of Athene; but she was forthwith gone to Olympus to the palace of Zeus, who beareth the aegis, to join the company of the other gods.

But the son of Peleus again addressed with violent words the son of Atreus, and in no wise ceased from his wrath: "Thou heavy with wine, thou with the front of a dog but the heart of a deer, never hast
οὔτε ποτ' εἰς πόλεμον ἀμα λαῷ θωρηχθήναι οὔτε λόχονδ' ἱέναι συν ἄριστήσεσιν 'Αχαιῶν τέτληκας θυμῷ: τὸ δὲ τοι κήρ εἰδεται εἶναι.

ἡ πολὺ λώιν ἔστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὑρίν 'Αχαιῶν δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὁς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπῃ: δημοβόρος βασιλεὺς, ἐπεὶ οὕτων ἀνάσσεις. ἡ γὰρ ἄν, 'Ατρείδη, χῦν ὑστατα λωβήσαο.

ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὀρκὸν ὀμοῦμαι: ναὶ μά τόδε σκήπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὐ ποτε φύλλα καὶ οἶχος φύσει, ἐπεὶ δὴ πρώτα τομῆν ἐν ὁρεσσὶ λέλοιπεν, ὁυδ' ἀναθηλήσει: περὶ γάρ ρά ἐ χαλκὸς ἐλεφε

φύλλα τε καὶ φλόιον, νῦν αὐτῇ μιν υῖες 'Αχαιῶν ἐν παλάμης φορέουσι δικαστόλοι, οὐ τε θέμιστας πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύτατα: ὁ δὲ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὀρκὸς: ἡ ποτ' 'Αχιλλῆς ποθὴ ἰζεται υῖας 'Αχαιῶν σύμπαντας: τὸτε δ' οὐ τι δυνῄσεαι ἄχυμενὸς περ χραιμεῖν, εὔτ' ἂν πολλοὶ ὕφ "Εκτόρος ἀνδρο-

φόνωνο

θυήσοκτες πίπτωσι: οὐ δ' ἐνδοθὶ θυμὸν ἀμύξεις χωόμενος ὅ τ' ἀριστὸν 'Αχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας.

"Ὡς φάτο Πηλείδῃς, ποτὶ δὲ σκήπτρον βάλε γαίῃ 2

χρυσεῖος ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἔζετο δ' αὐτός: 'Ατρείδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνε: τοῖς δὲ Νέστωρ ἡδευτῇς ἄνορουσε, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητῆς, τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσῃς μέλιτος γλυκίων ρέειν αὐθῇ. τῷ δ' ἦδῃ δῦο μὲν γενεάι μερότων ἀνθρώπων ἐφθίαθ', οἱ οἱ πρόσθεν ἀμα τράφεν ἦδ' ἐγένοντο 20
thou had courage to arm thee for battle with thy folk, or go forth to an ambush with the chiefs of the Achaeans. That seemeth to thee even as death. In sooth it is better far throughout the wide camp of the Achaeans to take for thyself the prize of him whosoever speaketh contrary to thee. Folk-devouring king, seeing thou rulest over men of naught; else, son of Atreus, wouldest thou now work insolence for the last time. But I will declare my word to thee, and will swear thereto a mighty oath: verily by this staff, that shall no more put forth leaves or shoots since at the first it left its stump among the mountains, neither shall it again grow green, for that the bronze hath stripped it of leaves and bark, and now the sons of the Achaeans that give judgment bear it in their hands, even they that guard the dooms by ordinance of Zeus; and this shall be for thee a mighty oath:—verily shall a longing for Achilles some day come upon the sons of the Achaeans one and all, and in that day shalt thou in no wise be able to help them for all thy grief, when many shall fall in death before man-slaying Hector. But thou shalt gnaw thy heart within thee in wrath that thou didst honour no whit the best of the Achaeans.”

So spake the son of Peleus, and down to the earth he dashed the staff studded with golden nails, and himself sate him down; while over against him the son of Atreus continued to vent his wrath. Then among them uprose Nestor, sweet of speech, the clear-voiced orator of the men of Pylos, he from whose tongue flowed speech sweeter than honey. Two generations of mortal men had he ere now seen pass away, who of old had been born and reared with
ἐν Πύλω ἡγαθέη, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτους ἄνασσεν. Οὐ σφιν ἐὰν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
"ὁ πόποι, ἢ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαϊδα γαίαν ικάνευ·
ἡ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος Πριάμοι τε παῖδες
ἀλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμῷ,
εἰ σφῶῖν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιν,
οἱ περὶ μὲν βουλῆν Δαναῶν, περὶ δὲ ἐστὲ máκhe-
σθαί.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ'. ἀμφω δὲ νευτέρω ἐστὸν ἐμεῖο.

ἡδι γάρ ποτ' ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείσοιν ἢ' περ ύμῶν
ἀνδράσιν ὑμίλησα, καὶ οὐ ποτέ μ' οὐ γ' ἀθέριζον.
οὐ γάρ πω τοῖς ἴδιον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι,
οἶν Πειρίθοον τε Δρύαντα τε, πομένα λαῶν,
Καυνέα τ' Ἕξαδιόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον,
Θησέα τ' Αἰγείδην, ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισιν.
κάρτιστοι δὴ κείνοι ἐπιχθοίνων τράφεν ἀνδρῶν·
κάρτιστοι μὲν ἐσαν καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο,
φησίνθ' ὀρεσκάοις, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσαν,
καὶ μὲν τοῖς ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθὼν,
τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γάρ αὐτοὶ.
καὶ μαχόμην κατ' ἐμ' αὐτὸν ἐγὼ· κείνοισι δ' ἂν οὐ
τις
tῶν οἱ νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσών ἐπιχθόνωι μαχέοιτο·
καὶ μὲν μευ βουλέων εὔνιεν πείδοντο τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὑμεῖς, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἀμείνον.

μήτε σύ τόδ' ἀγαθὸς περ ἐὼν ἀποαίρεω κοῦρῃν,
ἀλλ' ἕα, ὥς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας νῖες Ἀχαιῶν·

μήτε σύ, Πηλείδη, ἐθέλ' ἐριζέμενει βασιλῆι

1 ύμῶν: ἢμῖν Aristarchus.
2 Line 265 (=Hesiod, Scut. 182) is omitted in most mss.

1 The phrase suggests that Nestor fought independently
him in sacred Pylos, and he was king among the third. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them: "Fie upon you! In good sooth is great grief come upon the land of Achaeia. Priam verily would rejoice and the sons of Priam, and the rest of the Trojans would be right glad at heart were they to hear all this tale of the strife of you twain who are chiefest of all the Danaans in counsel and chiefest in war. Nay, hearken unto me; ye are both younger than I. Ere now have I consorted with warriors that were better men than ye, and never did they set me at naught. Such warriors have I never since seen, nor shall see, as Peirithous was and Dryas, shepherd of the host, and Caeneus and Exadius and godlike Polyphemus, and Theseus, son of Aegeus, peer of the immortals. Mightiest were these of all men reared upon the earth; mightiest were they, and with the mightiest did they fight, even with the centaurs that had their lairs among the mountains, and in terrible wise did they destroy them. With these men I had fellowship, when I had come from Pylos, from afar from a distant land; for of themselves they called me. And in fight I took my part as mine own man; but with them could no man fight of all mortals that now are upon the earth. Aye, and they hearkened to my counsel, and gave ear to my words. Even so do ye also hearken, for to hearken is better. Neither do thou, mighty though thou art, seek to take from him the girl, but let her be, even as at the first the sons of the Achaean gave him her as a prize; nor do thou, son of Peleus, be minded to strive with of the Lapiths, but it may mean no more than that he took part in battle as a πόμαχος, or individual combatant.
HOMER

"ναί δὲ ταῦτα γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῦραν ἔειπες. ἀλλ᾽ ὅδε ἄνηρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, πάντων μὲν κρατέειν ἐθέλει, πάντεσι δ᾽ ἀνάσσεν πᾶσι δὲ σημαινεῖν, ἀ τῳ οὐ πεῖσεσθαι ὄνω.

ei de μιν αἰχμητὴν ἐθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἑόντες,

tούνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ονείδεα μυθήσασθαι;"

Τὸν δ᾽ ἅρ᾽ ὑποβλήθην ἧμείβετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς:

"ἡ γάρ κεν δειλός τε καὶ οὔτιδανὸς καλεόμην,

ei δὴ σοὶ πάν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι ὅτι κεν εἴπης.

ἀλλοισιν δὴ ταῦτ᾽ ἐπιτέλλεο, μὴ γάρ ἐμοὶ γε σήμαιν᾽ οὐ γάρ ἔγω γ᾽ ἔτι σοί πείσεσθαι ὄνω.1

ἀλλο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, οὐ δ᾽ ἐνι φρεσὶ βάλλειο σήσῃ

χερσὶ μὲν οὐ τοι ἐγὼ γε μαχήσομαι εἰνεκα κοῦρης

οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῳ ἄλλῳ, ἐπεὶ μ᾽ ἀφέλεσθι γε δόντες.2

tῶν δ᾽ ἄλλων ο μοὶ ἔστι θῷ παρὰ νηὶ μελαίνη,

τῶν ούκ ἂν τι φέροις ἄνελων ἀέκοντος ἐμείο.

εὶ δ᾽ ἄγε μὴν πείρησαι, ἵνα γνώσωι καὶ οἶδε

αἰσχά τοι αἴμα κελαινὸν ἐρωήσει περὶ δοχρί."

"Ως τῷ γ᾽ ἀντιβίουι μαχεσαμένω ὑπέέσοιν

1 Line 296 was rejected by Aristarchus.

2 ἐπεί μ᾽ ἀφέλεσθι γε δόντες; ἐπεὶ ρ᾽ ἐθέλεις ἀφέλεσθαι Zenodotus.

1 The form προθέουσιν is anomalous, if connexion with

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a king, might against might, for it is no common honour that is the portion of a sceptred king to whom Zeus giveth glory. Though thou be valiant, and a goddess mother bare thee, yet he is the mightier, seeing he is king over more. Son of Atreus, do thou check thy rage; nay, even I beg thee to let go thine anger against Achilles, who is for all the Achaeans a mighty bulwark of evil war.”

Then in answer to him spake lord Agamemnon: “Yea, verily, old sire, all this hast thou spoken according to right. But this man is minded to be above all others; over all is he minded to hold sway and be king among all, and to all give orders; where-in there is one, methinks, that will not obey him. If the gods that are for ever made him a warrior, do they therefore set him on to utter revilings?”

Then goodly Achilles brake in upon him, and said: “Aye, for I should bear the name of coward and man of naught, if I am to yield to thee in every matter, howsoever thou bid. On others lay thou these commands, but give no orders to me, for methinks I shall obey thee no more. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart: by might of hand will I strive for the girl’s sake neither with thee nor with any other, seeing ye do but take away what ye gave. But of all else that is mine by my swift black ship shalt thou take or bear away naught in my despite. Nay, come, make trial, that these too may know: forthwith shall thy dark blood flow forth about my spear.”

So when the twain had made an end of contending ῥημα be assumed. Aristarchus took ὅρειδεα as subject (so Ameis and Monro), in which case we must render, “Do his revilings dash forward for utterance?”
ἀναστήτην, λύσαν δ' ἀγορὴν παρὰ νησιῶν Ἀχαϊῶν. 3
Πηλείδης μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆας έίσας
ηὲ σύν τε Μενοιτιάδῃ καὶ φίς ἑτάρωσιν.
'Ατρείδης δ' ἀρα νὴα θοὴν ἀλαδε προέρυσσεν,
ἐν δ' ἐρέτας ἐκρυνεν ἐκίκοσιν, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην
βῆσε θεῷ, ἀνὰ δὲ Χρυσήδα καλλιπάρην
εἴσεν ἄγων· ἐν δ' ἀρχὸν ἐβη πολύμητος Ὄδυσσεύς.
Οἱ μὲν ἐπειτ' ἀναβάντες ἐπέτπλεον ὑγρὰ κέλευθα,
λαοὺς δ' 'Ατρείδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἠνωγεν·
οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο καὶ εἰς ἀλα λύματα βάλλον,
ἐρδον δ' 'Ἀπόλλωνι τελήσσας ἐκατόμβας
ταύρων ἦδ' αἰγῶν παρὰ θῖν' ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο.
κύση δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκεν ἐλισσομενὴ περὶ κατινᾶ.
'Ως οἱ μὲν τὰ πένοντο κατὰ στρατόν· οὐδ' Ἀγα-
μέμνων
λήγ' ἔρως, τὴν πρῶτον ἐπηπείλησ' Ἀχιλῆι,
ἀλλ' ἔγε τε Ταλθύβιον τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτην προσέεπτε, 3
τώ οἱ ἔσαν κήρυκε καὶ ὀτρηρω θεράποντε.
"ἐρχεσθον κλισίην Πηληιάδεω 'Ἀχιλήος·
χειρὸς ἐλόντ' ἀγέμεν Βρισηθίδα καλλιπάρην·
eί δὲ κε μὴ δώσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαι
ἐλθὼν σὺν πλεόνεσσι· τὸ οἱ καὶ βίγιον ἐσται."
"Ως εἰπὼν προεῖ, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μύθον ἐτελλε.
τω δ' ἀέκοντε βάτην παρὰ θῖν' ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο,
Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἐπί τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἱκέσθην.
τὸν δ' ἐφρον παρὰ τε κλισίῃ καὶ νῆ' μελαίνη
ήμενον· οὐδ' ἄρα τῷ γε ἱδὼν γῆθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς. 3
τῷ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένω βασιλῆ

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1 Others render "unvintaged." or "unharvested" (τρυγάω), but it seems better to connect the word with the root τρυ-, "rub," "wear out."
with violent words, they rose, and broke up the gathering beside the ships of the Achaean. The son of Peleus went his way to his huts and his shapely ships together with the son of Menoetius, and with his men; but the son of Atreus let launch a swift ship on the sea, and chose therefor twenty rowers, and drave on board a hecatomb for the god, and brought the fair-cheeked daughter of Chryses and set her in the ship; and Odysseus of many wiles went on board to take command.

So these embarked and sailed over the watery ways; but the son of Atreus bade the host purify itself. And they purified themselves, and cast the defilement into the sea, and offered to Apollo acceptable hecatombs of bulls and goats by the shore of the unresting sea; and the savour thereof went up to heaven, eddying amid the smoke.

Thus were they busied throughout the camp; howbeit Agamemnon ceased not from the strife wherewith he had at the first threatened Achilles, but called to Talthybius and Eurybates, who were his heralds and ready squires, saying: “Go ye to the hut of Achilles, Peleus’ son, and take by the hand the fair-cheeked Briseis, and lead her hither; and if he give her not, I will myself go with a larger company and take her; that will be even the worse for him.”

So saying, he sent them forth, and laid upon them a stern command. Unwilling went the two along the shore of the unresting sea, and came to the huts and the ships of the Myrmidons. Him they found sitting beside his hut and his black ship; nor was Achilles glad at sight of them. And the twain, seized with dread, and in awe of the king, stood,
στήτην, οúde τί μν προσεφώνεον οúde ἐρέοντο·
αὐτάρ ὁ ἐγχυ ᾗσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φῶνησέν τε·
“χαίρετε, κήρυκεσ, Δίως ἄγγελοι ἥδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἄσσον ἦτε· οὐ τί μοι ὑμέες ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ’ Ἀγα-
μέμνων,
δ’ σφώμι προίη Βρισηίδος εἰνεκα κούρης.
ἀλλ’ ἄγε, διογενεῖς Πατρόκλεες, ἔξαγε κούρην
καὶ σφωνίν δος ἄγευν· τὸ δ’ αὐτῷ μάρτυρι ἐστοιν
πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θυητῶν ἀνδρῶπων,
καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, ε’ ποτε δὴ αὐτε
χρειώ ἐμείῳ γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγόν ἀμώναι
τοῖς ἀλλοῖς. ἦ γὰρ ὁ γ’ ὀλούσιον φρεσὶ θύει,
οúde τι οἶδε νοήσαι ἁμα πρόσων καὶ ὄπλοσων,
ὀππως οἱ παρὰ νησὶν σοις μαχέοιτο Ἀχαϊοί.”

“Ὡς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἐταίρῳ
ἐκ δ’ ἄγαγε κλησίης Βρισηίδα καλλιπάρην,
δῷκε δ’ ἄγευν· τὸ δ’ αὐτις ἦτιν παρὰ νησὶ Ἀχαϊῶν.
ἡ δ’ ἀέκουσι’ ἁμα τοῖς γυνῆ κίνεν. αὐτάρ Ἀχιλ-
λεύς
δακρύσας ἔταρων ἀφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λυασθεῖς,
θῶν’ ἐβ’ ἀλὸς πολυὶς, ὅρόων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα’ πόντον
πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἡρίκατο χεῦρας ὀρεγνύς.”
“μήτερ, ἐπεί μ’ ἔτεκές γε μινυνθάδιον περ ἑντα,
τιμήν πέρ μοι ὀφελλεν Ὄλυμπιος εγγυαλίζαι
Ζεὺς υψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ’ οúde με τυθόν ἐτίσειν·
ἡ γὰρ μ’ Ἀτρείδῆς εὗρ’ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἡτύμησεν· ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.”

1 ἐπὶ οἴνοπα: ἐπ’ ἀπελρον Aristarchus.
2 ὀρεγνύς: ἀναπτᾶς Zenodotus.
and spake no word to him, nor made question; but he knew in his heart, and spake, saying: “Hail, heralds, messengers of Zeus and men, draw near. It is not ye that are guilty in my sight, but Agamemnon, who sent you forth for the sake of the girl, Briseïs. Yet come, Patroclus, sprung from Zeus, bring forth the girl, and give her to them to lead away. Howbeit, let these twain themselves be witnesses before the blessed gods and mortal men, aye, and before him, that ruthless king, if so be hereafter there shall be need of me to ward off shameful ruin from the host. In good sooth he rageth with baneful mind, and knoweth not at all to look at once before and after, that so his Achaean might wage war in safety beside their ships.”

So spake he, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear comrade, and led forth from the hut the fair-cheeked Briseïs, and gave her to them to lead away. So the twain went back beside the ships of the Achaean, and with them, all unwilling, went the woman. But Achilles forthwith burst into tears, and withdrew apart from his comrades, and sate him down on the shore of the grey sea, looking forth over the wine-dark deep; and earnestly did he pray to his dear mother with hands outstretched: “My mother, seeing thou didst bear me, though to so brief a span of life, honour surely ought the Olympian to have given into my hands, even Zeus that thundereth on high; but now hath he honoured me, no not a whit. Yea verily, the son of Atreus, wide-ruling Agamemnon hath done me dishonour; for he hath taken away and holdeth my prize through his own arrogant act.”
'Ως φάτο δάκρυ χέων, τού δ' ἐκλυε πότνια μήτηρ
ήμενη ἐν βενθεσσών ἀλὸς παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι:
καρπαλίμως δ' ἀνέδι πολυη ἀλὸς ἦν' ὀμίχλη,
καὶ ρα πάροιλθ' αὐτοίο καθὲζετο δάκρυ χέοντος,
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἕπος τ' ἡφατ' ἐκ τ' ὄνομαζε·
'τέκνων, τί κλαίεις; τί δ' σε φρένας ἰκετο πένθος;
ἐξαίδα, μὴ κεθθε νόω, ἵνα εἴδομεν ἁμφώ·'

Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάξων προσέφη πόδας ωκὺς
'Αχιλλεὺς·
"οἰσθα. τί ἦ τοι ταῦτα ἱδυία πάντ' ἀγορεῦω;
ψάχμεθ' ἐς Θῆβην, ἱερὴν πόλιν 'Ηνειώνος,
τὴν δὲ διεπάθομεν τε καὶ ἠγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα.
καὶ τὰ μὲν εὑ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφιῶν ὑφε 'Αχαιῶν,
ἐκ δ' ἔλον 'Ατρείδῃ Χρυσηίδα καλλιπάρην.
Χρύσης δ' αὐθ' ἱερεὺς ἐκατηβόλου 'Απόλλωνος
ἡλθε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων
λυσόμενός τε θυγατρα φέρων τ' ἀπερείσ' ἀποιώ,
στέμματ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκηβόλου 'Απόλλωνος
χρυσέω ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας 'Αχαιοὺς,
'Ατρείδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμητορε λαῶν.
ἐνθ' ἅλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν 'Αχαιοὶ
ἀδείσθαι θ' ἱερὰ καὶ ἄγλαϊ δέχθαι ἀποιώ.
ἀλλ' ὦκ 'Ατρείδῃ 'Αγαμέμνονι ἤγκανε ϑυμῶ,
ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἔπι μῦθον ἔτελε.
χωόμενος δ' ὥ γέρων πάλιν ὑχετο· τοῖο δ' 'Απόλ-
λων

εὐκαμένου ἦκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μᾶλα οἱ φίλοι ἦν,
ἥκε δ' ἐπ' 'Αργείουι κακὸν βέλος· οἱ δὲ νῦ λαοὶ

1 Lines 372–379 (=12–16, 22–25) were rejected by Aristarchus.
So he spake, weeping, and his queenly mother heard him, as she sat in the depths of the sea beside the old man, her father. And speedily she came forth from the grey sea like a mist, and sate her down before his face, as he wept; and she stroked him with her hand, and spake to him, and called him by name: "My child, why weep'st thou? What sorrow hath come upon thy heart? Speak out; hide it not in thy mind, that we both may know."

Then with heavy moaning spake to her Achilles, swift of foot: "Thou knowest. Why, in truth, should I tell the tale to thee who knowest all? We went forth to Thebe, the sacred city of Eetion, and laid it waste, and brought hither all the spoil. This the sons of the Achaians divided aright among themselves, but for the son of Atreus they chose out the fair-cheeked daughter of Chryses. Howbeit, Chryses, priest of Apollo, that smiteth afar, came to the swift ships of the brazen-coated Achaians, to win freedom for his daughter, and he brought ransom past counting, bearing in his hands the fillets of Apollo, that smiteth afar, on a staff of gold, and he made prayer to all the Achaians, but most of all to the two sons of Atreus, the marshallers of the host. Then all the rest of the Achaians shouted assent, bidding reverence the priest and accept the glorious ransom; yet the thing pleased not the heart of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, but he sent him away harshly, and laid upon him a stern command. So the old man went back again in wrath; and Apollo heard his prayer, for he was very dear to him, and sent against the Argives an evil dart. Then the folk began to die thick and fast, and the
θνήσκον ἑπασσύτεροι, τὰ δ’ ἐπώχετο κήλα θεοὶ
pάντη ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν Ἀχαῖων. ἀμμὶ δὲ
μάντις
ἐν εἰδῶς ἀγόρευε θεοπροπίας ἐκάτωι.
αὐτίκ’ ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἑλάκεσθαι:
Ἀτρέῳνα δ’ ἐπείτα χόλος λάβεν, αὐξά δ’ ἀναστάς
ήπειλησεν µύθουν, ὁ δὴ τετελεσμένος ἐστὶν
tὴν µὲν γὰρ σὺν νηὶ θοῇ ἐλίκωτες Ἀχαιοῖ
ἐς Χρύσην πέμπτοσυν, ἀγοὺσι δὲ δάρα ἀνακτή
tὴν δὲ νέον κλισίθεν ἐβαν κήρυκες ἄγοντες
cούρην Βρισής, τῇ µοι δόσαν νῖες Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γε, περίσχεο παιδὸς ἐσίον
ἐλθοῦσ’ Ὠλυμπόνδε Δία λίσαι, εἰ ποτε δή τι
η ἐπεὶ ὠνήσας κραδίνην Δίως ἥ’ καὶ ἔργῳ.
pολλάκι γὰρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάρουσιν ἄκουσα
εὐχομένης, ὁτ’ ἐφήσαθα κελαινεφεί Κρονίων
οὗ ἐν ἄθανάτοισιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύναι,
ὅπποτε µιν ξυνῆσαι Ὀλυμπίοι ήθελον ἄλλοι,
"Ηῇ τ’ ἤδε Ποσειδάων καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη."
ἀλλὰ σοι τὸν γ’ ἐλθόσα, θεά, ὑπελύσαο δεσμῶν,
ὡχ’ ἐκατόγχειρον καλέσασ’ ἐς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,
ὅν Βριάρεων καλέοσι θεῷ, ἀνδρεὶς δὲ τε πάντες
Ἀιγαῖων’. ὁ γὰρ αὕτε βίῃ οὐ πατρὸς ἀμέλινων
ὁς ῥα παρὰ Κρονίωνι καθέξετο κύδεὶ γαῖων;
tὸν καὶ ὑπέδεισαν μάκαρες θεοὶ οὐδὲ τ’ ἔδησαν.
tῶν νῦν µιν µνήσασα παρέζεο καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
αἳ κέν πως ἐθέλησαν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσων ἀρήξει,

1 ἐσίο: ἐγός.
2 Lines 396–406 were rejected by Zenodotus.
3 Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη: Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων Zenodotus.
shafts of the god ranged everywhere throughout the wide camp of the Achaeans. Howbeit to us the prophet with sure knowledge declared the oracles of the god that smiteth afar. Forthwith, then, I, the first, bade propitiate the god, but thereafter wrath laid hold of the son of Atreus, and straightway he arose and spoke a threatening word, that hath now been brought to pass. For the bright-eyed Achaeans are taking the maiden in a swift ship to Chryse, and are bearing gifts to the god; while that other have heralds but now taken from my hut and led away, even the daughter of Briseus, whom the sons of the Achaeans gave me. But, if so be thou hast power, guard thou thine own son; hie thee to Olympus and make prayer to Zeus, if ever thou hast made glad his heart by word or deed. Full often have I heard thee glorying in the halls of my father, and declaring that thou alone among the immortals didst ward off shameful ruin from the son of Cronos, lord of the dark clouds, on the day when the other Olympians were fain to put him in bonds, even Hera and Poseidon and Pallas Athene. But thou earnest, goddess, and didst loose him from his bonds, when thou hadst with speed called to high Olympus him of the hundred hands, whom the gods call Briareus, but all men Aegaeon; for he is mightier than his father.¹ He sate him down by the side of the son of Cronos, exulting in his glory, and the blessed gods were seized with fear of him, and bound not Zeus. This do thou now bring to his remembrance, and sit thee by his side, and clasp his knees, in hope that he may haply be minded to succour the Trojans, and for

¹ His father was Poseidon.
HOMER

τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ᾽ ἀλὰ ἔλοσάι Ἀχαιοὺς
kteunomένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆσ, γνῷ δὲ καὶ Ἄτρειδῆς εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων ἦν ἄτην, ὃ τ᾽ ἀριστὸν Ἀχαϊῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν."

Τὸν δ᾽ ἥμεῖβεν ἐπείτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ χένουσα:

"ὡς μοι τέκνων ἔμοι, τί νῦ ὁ ἐκτρεφόν αἰνὰ τεκοῦσα:
aἴθ᾽ ὀφέλες παρὰ νησίων ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων ἦσθαι, ἐπεί νῦ τοι αἰσθά μύννθα περ, οὐ τι. μάλα δὴν

νῦν δ᾽ ἀμα τ᾽ ὠκύμορος καὶ δίξυρος περὶ πάντων ἐπλεο. τῶ σὲ κακῆ αἰσθή τέκων ἐν μεγάροις.

τοῦτο δὲ τοι ἐρέουσα ἔπος Δι᾽ τερπικεράινω

ἐλμ᾽ αὐτὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμποῦν ἀγάνυφον, αἰ κε πίθηται.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νησῖον παρήμενον ὠκυπόροισι

μὴν Ἀχαιοὶσιν, πολέμου δ᾽ ἀποπαύεο πάμπαν.

Ζεὺς γὰρ ἐσ Ὀκεανὸν μετ᾽ ἀμύωνας Αἰθιοπῆς

χθιόν ἐβή κατὰ δαίτα, θεοὶ δ᾽ ἀμα πάντες ἐποντο

δωδεκάτη δὲ τοι αὐτῖς ἐλεύσεται Ὀὐλυμπόνδε, καὶ τότε ἐπείτα τοι εἴμι Δίως ποτὶ χαλκοβατεῖς δῶ, καὶ μιν γουνάσομαι καὶ μίν πείσεθαι δῖω.

"Ὡς ἡρα φωνήσασ' ἀπεβήσετο, τὸν δὲ λίπ᾽ αὐτοῦ

χωόμενος κατὰ θυμὸν εἰξώνοις γυναικῶς,

τὴν ρὰ βία ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρων: αὐτάρ Ὄδυσσεὺς

ἐς Χρύσην ἰκανεν ἀγων ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην.

οἱ δ᾽ ὄτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐντὸς ἰκοντο,

ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ᾽ ἐν νηὶ μελαίνῃ,

ἰστὸν δ᾽ ἰστοδόκη πέλασαν προτόνοις υφέντες

1 ἐποντο: ἐπονταί Aristarchus.

2 ἐντός: ἐγγὺς Aristarchus.
those others, the Achaeans, to pen them in among the sterns of their ships and around the sea as they are slain, to the end that they may all have profit of their king, and that the son of Atreus, wide-ruling Agamemnon may know his blindness in that he honoured no whit the best of the Achaeans.”

Then Thetis made answer to him, shedding tears the while: “Ah me, my child, why did I rear thee, cursed in my child-bearing? Would that it had been thy lot to abide by thy ships without tears and without grief, seeing thy span of life is brief and endureth no long time; but now art thou doomed to a speedy death and withal art compassed with sorrow above all men; therefore to an evil fate did I bear thee in our halls. Yet to tell this thy saying to Zeus who hurleth the thunderbolt will I myself go to snowy Olympus, in hope that he may hearken. But do thou tarry by thy swift, sea-faring ships, and continue thy wrath against the Achaeans, and refrain thee utterly from battle; for Zeus went yesterday to Oceanus, to the blameless Ethiopians for a feast, and all the gods followed with him; howbeit on the twelfth day he will come back again to Olympus, and then will I go to the house of Zeus with threshold of bronze, and will clasp his knees in prayer, and methinks I shall win him.”

So saying, she went her way and left him where he was, wroth at heart for the fair-girdled woman’s sake, whom they had taken from him by force in his despite; and meanwhile Odysseus came to Chryse bringing the holy hecatomb. When they were now got within the deep harbour, they furled the sail, and stowed it in the black ship, and the mast they lowered by the forestays and brought it to the
καρπαλίμως, τὴν δ’ εἰς ὤρμον προέρεσαν ἐρετμοῖς. 4 ἐκ δ’ εὐνάς ἐβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι’ ἔδησαν. ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βαίνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμών θαλάσσης, ἐκ δ’ ἐκατόμβην βῆσαν ἐκηβόλω Ἀπόλλωνι. ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆς νηὸς βῇ ποντοπόρου. τὴν μὲν ἔπειτ’ ἐπὶ βωμὸν ἁγών πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεὺς πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, καὶ μν’ προσέειπεν: "ὁ Χρύσης, πρὸ μ’ ἐπεμβεν ἀναξ ἀνήρ Ἀγαμέμνων παῖδα τε σοι ἀγέμεν, Φοίβῳ θ’ ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην ἐξεῖτι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν, ὡφ’ ἑλασόμεσθα ἀνακτα, ὅς νῦν Ἀργείουσι πολύστονα κύδε’ εὐθηκεν." Ὁς εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, ὃ δὲ δέξατο χαίρων παῖδα φίλην τοι δ’ ὥκα θεῳ ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην ἐξεῖς ἐστησαν ἐυδημητον περὶ βωμὸν, χερνύσαντο δ’ ἐπείτα καὶ οὐλοχύτας άνέλουτο. τοίσων δὲ Χρύσης μεγάλ’ εὔχετο χείρας ἀνασχών: "κλῦθι μεν, ἀργυρότεξ”, ὃς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας Κιλλαν τε ζαθέην Τενέδοιο τε ἴφι ἀνάσσεις: ἣδ’ μὲν ποτ’ ἐμεύ πάρος ἐκλυεις εὐξαμένου, τίμησας μὲν ἐμε, μέγα δ’ ὦσαι λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν. ἣδ’ ἐτι καὶ νῦν μοι τὸδ’ ἐπικρήθην τον ἐέλωρ· ἣδ’ νῦν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λογον ἄμμων." Ὁς ἐφατ’ εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ’ ἐκλυε Φοίβος Ἀπόλλων. [αὐτάρ ἐπεί ρ’ εὐξαντὸ καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο, αὐέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἐδειραν,  

1 Line 444 was rejected by Aristarchus.  
2 For lines 446 f. Zenodotus read, ὡς εἰπὼν (ἐπεν;) τοι δ’ ὥκα θεῳ ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην  
3 ἱερὴν: κλειτήν.
crutch with speed, and rowed her with oars to the place of anchorage. Then they cast out the mooring-stones and made fast the stern cables, and themselves went forth upon the shore of the sea. Forth they brought the hecatomb for Apollo, that smiteth afar, and forth stepped also the daughter of Chryses from the sea-faring ship. Her then did Odysseus of many wiles lead to the altar, and place in the arms of her dear father, saying unto him: "Chryses, Agamemnon, king of men, sent me forth to bring to thee thy daughter, and to offer to Phoebus a holy hecatomb on the Danaans' behalf, that there-with we may propitiate the king, who hath now brought upon the Argives woes and lamentation."

So saying he placed her in his arms, and he Joyfully took his dear child; but they made haste to set in array for the god the holy hecatomb around the well-built altar, and thereafter they washed their hands, and took up the barley grains. Then Chryses lifted up his hands, and prayed aloud for them: "Hear me, thou of the silver bow, who dost stand over Chryse and holy Cilla, and dost rule mightily over Tenedos. Even as aforetime thou didst hear me when I prayed—to me thou didst do honour, and didst mightily smite the host of the Achaeans—even so now do thou fulfil me this my desire: ward thou off now from the Danaans the loathly pestilence."

So he spake in prayer, and Phoebus Apollo heard him. Then, when they had prayed, and had sprinkled the barley grains, they first drew back the victims' heads, and cut their throats, and flayed
μηρούς τ' ἑξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν
dίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ἁμοδέτησαν.
καὶ δ' ἐπὶ σχίζῃς ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἴθωπα οἶνον
λείβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μὴρ' ἐκάη καὶ στλάγχυν ἐπάσαντο,
μίστυλλον τ' ἀρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν,
ὥποτεν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.)
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ παῦσαντο πόνου τετύκοντο τε δαίτα,
δαίνουτ', οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαίτος ἔσθησ.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἐρων ἐντο,
κοῦροι μὲν κρητήρας ἐπεστέφαντο ποτοῦ,
νάμησαν δ' ἀρα πάσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσων
οἷς δὲ πανημέριου μιλπήθεν θεοὺν ἑλάσκοντο,
καλὸν ἀείδοντες παἰήσανα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
μελποντες ἐκάεργον· ὁ δὲ φρένα τέρπετ' ἀκούων.¹

Ἡμοῖ δ' ἡλίος κατέδυ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθε,
δὴ τότε κομήκαντο παρὰ πρυμνῆσια νηὸς·
ἡμοὶ δ' ἤριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος 'Πώς,
καὶ τότ' ἐπεὶ ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν
Ἀχαιῶν·
τούσι δ' ἵκμενον οὐρον ὦτε ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων,
οἰ δ' ἱστὸν στῆσαν· ἀνά θ' ἱστία λευκὰ πέτασαν;
ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἱστίου, ἀμφὶ δὲ κῦμα
στείρη πορφύρεοι μεγάλ' ἵαχε νῆσος ιοῦσης·
ἡ δ' ἔθεεν κατὰ κῦμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον.
αὐτάρ ἐπεί ρ' ἵκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν Ἀχαιῶν,
νήα μὲν οἱ γε μέλαιναν ἐπ' ἥπειροι ἐρυσαν
ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἐρματα μακρὰ τάνυσαν,
αὐτοὶ δὲ σκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.

¹ Line 474 was rejected by Aristarchus.
them, and cut out the thighs and covered them with a double layer of fat, and laid raw flesh thereon. And the old man burned them on billets of wood, and made libation over them of flaming wine; and beside him the young men held in their hands the five-pronged forks. But when the thigh-pieces were wholly burned, and they had tasted of the inner parts, they cut up the rest and spitted it, and roasted it carefully, and drew all off the spits. Then, when they had ceased from their labour and had made ready the meal, they feasted, nor did their hearts lack aught of the equal feast. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, the youths filled the bowls brim full of drink and served out to all, first pouring drops for libation into the cups. So the whole day long they sought to appease the god with song, singing the beautiful paean, the sons of the Achaeans, hymning the god that worketh afar; and his heart was glad, as he heard.

But when the sun set and darkness came on, they laid them down to rest by the stern cables of the ship, and as soon as early Dawn appeared, the rosy-fingered, then they set sail for the wide camp of the Achaeans. And Apollo, that worketh afar, sent them a favouring wind, and they set up the mast and spread the white sail. So the wind filled the belly of the sail, and the dark wave sang loudly about the stem of the ship, as she went, and she sped over the wave, accomplishing her way. But when they were come to the wide camp of the Achaeans, they drew the black ship up on the shore, high upon the sands, and set in line the long props beneath, and themselves scattered among the huts and ships.
Αὐτὰρ ὁ μήνιε νησοὶ παρήμενος ῥκυπόρουσιν διογενῆς Πηλῆσι νῦός, πόδας ῥκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς· οὔτε ποτ’ εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν οὔτε ποτ’ ἐς πόλεμον, ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κήρ αὐθί μένων, ποθέεσκε δ’ αὐτῆν τε πτόλεμόν τε. Ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ β’ ἐκ τοῦ δυσδεκάτη γένετ’ ἦσα, καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς Ὁλυμπὸν ἵσαν θεοί αἰεὶ ἐόντες πάντες ἀμα, Ζεὺς δ’ ἦρχε. Θέτις δ’ οὐ λήθετ’ ἐφετμέων παῖδος έσοῦ, ἀλλ’ ἥ γ’ ἀνεδύσετο κῦμα θαλάσσης, ἤρηθ’ δ’ ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπὸν τε. εὗρεν δ’ εὐρύσσα Κρονίδιον ἀτερ ἦμενον ἄλλων ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμπου. καὶ ὅτα πάροιθ’ αὐτοῦ καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γοῦν ὅσι 50 σκαίῃ, δεξιέρῃ δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπ’ ἀνθερεόνος ἐλοῦσα λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἀνακτα. 'Ζεῦ πάτερ, ε’ ποτε δὴ σε μετ’ ἀθανάτωσιν οὐσα ἥ ἐπει ἡ ἔργω, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐξελδώρ’ τύμησόν μοι νῦόν, ὃς ῥκυμορώτατος ἄλλων ἐπλετ’· ἀτάρ μω νῦν γε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἄγα- μέμων ἡτύμησεν· ἐλὸν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας. ἀλλὰ σὺ πέρ μων τίσον, Ὡλυμπίε μητίεσα Ζεῦ· τόφρα δ’ ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι τίθει κράτος, ὅφρ’ αὖν Ἀχαιοὶ νῦόν ἐμὸντίσωσιν ὀφέλλωσιν τέ ε τιμή.” Ὁσ φάτο· τὴν δ’ οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεῦς, ἀλλ’ ἀκέων δὴν ἤστο· Θέτις δ’ ως ἧματο γούνων, ὡς ἐχετ’ ἐμπεφυνία, καὶ εὑρετὸ δεύτερον αὐτίς·

1 Lines 488-492 were rejected by Zenodotus.
But he in his wrath abode beside his swift-faring ships, the heaven-sprung son of Peleus, Achilles, swift of foot. Never did he go forth unto the place of gathering, where men win glory, nor ever unto war, but made his own heart to waste, as he tarried where he was; and he longed for the war-cry and the battle.

Now when the twelfth morn thereafter was come, then unto Olympus fared the gods that are for ever, all in one company, and Zeus led the way. And Thetis forgat not the behest of her son, but uprose from the wave of the sea, and at early morn mounted up to great heaven and Olympus. There she found the son of Cronos, whose voice is borne afar, as he sat apart from the rest upon the topmost peak of many-ridged Olympus. So she sate her down before him, and laid hold of his knees with her left hand, while with her right she clasped him beneath the chin, and she spake in prayer to king Zeus, son of Cronos: "Father Zeus, if ever amid the immortals I gave thee aid by word or deed, fulfil thou me this prayer: do honour to my son, who is doomed to a speedy death beyond all men beside; yet now hath Agamemnon, king of men, put dishonour upon him, for he has taken and keepeth his prize by his own arrogant act. But do thou show him honour, Olympian Zeus, lord of counsel; for thus long do thou give might to the Trojans, even until the Achaians do honour to my son, and magnify him with recompense."

So said she; howbeit Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, spake no word to her, but sat long time in silence. Yet Thetis, even as she had clasped his knees, so held to him, clinging close, and questioned him again
“νημερτές μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον, ἡ ἀπόειπ’, ἐπεὶ οὐ τοι ἐπὶ δέος, ὅφρ’ ἐὰν εἰδέω ὡςον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτμιμοτάτη θεός εἰμι.”

Τὴν δὲ μέγ’ ὀχθήςας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς.

“ἡ δὴ λοίγνα ἔργ’ ὦ τέ μ’ ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις Ἡρη. ὡτ’ ἀν μ’ ἐρέθησον ὁνειδείοις ἐπέεσσον. ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ’ αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτουι θεοῖν νεικεὶ, καὶ τέ με φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσων ἀρήγεν. ἀλλὰ οὐ μὲν νῦν αὐτίς ἀπόστιχε, μή τι’ νοήσῃ Ἡρη. ἐμοὶ δὲ κε ταῦτα μελῆσται, ὃφρα τελέσσω. εἰ δ’ ἀγε τοι κεφαλῆ κατανεύσομαι, ὃφρα πεποίθης· τούτῳ γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ’ ἀθανάτουι μέγιστον τέκμωρ. οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον οὐδ’ ἀπατηλὸν οὐδ’ ἀτελεύτητον, ὁ τ’ κεν κεφαλῆ κατανεύσω.”

Ἡ καὶ κυνάνεησιν ἔπ’ ὃφρυὶν νεῦσε Κρωνίων· ἀμβρόσια δ’ ἀρα χάεται ἐπερράσαντο ἀνακτός κρατός ἀπ’ ἀθανάτουι· μέγαν δ’ ἐλέλιξεν “Ολυμπον.”

Τῷ γ’ οὐς βουλεύσαντε διήτυμαγεν· ἡ μὲν ἐπείτα εἰς ἀλα ἀλτὸ βαθείαν ἀπ’ αἰγλῆςτος  ‘Ολυμπον, Ζεὺς δὲ ἐὼν πρὸς δῶμα· θεοὶ δ’ ἀμα πάντες ἀνέσταν ἔξι ἐδέων σφόν πατρὸς ἐναντίον· οὐδὲ τις ἐτήθη μείναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ’ ἀντίοι ἐσταν ἀπαντε, ὡς ὦ μὲν ἐνθα καθέζετ’ ἐπὶ θρόνου· οὐδὲ μω “Ἡρη Ἰγνοίησεν ἴδον’ ὧτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλάς ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἄλιοι γέροντος. αὐτίκα κερτομίουις Δία Κρωνίωνα προσηῦδα:  

1 τι Aristarchus: se mss.
a second time: "Promise me now this thing in very sooth and bow thine head thereto, or else deny me, for there is naught to make thee afraid; that I may know full well how far I among all the gods am honoured the least."

Then, greatly troubled, Zeus, the cloud-gatherer spake to her: "Verily here will be sorry work, seeing thou wilt set me on to engage in strife with Hera, whenso she shall anger me with taunting words. Even now is she wont ever to upbraid me among the immortal gods, and to declare that I give aid to the Trojans in battle. But do thou for this present depart again, lest Hera mark aught; and I will take thought for these things to bring all to pass. Nay, come, I will bow my head to thee, that thou mayest be certain, for this from me is the surest token among the immortals; no word of mine may be recalled, nor is false, nor unfulfilled, whereto I bow my head."

The son of Cronos spake, and bowed his dark brow in assent, and the ambrosial locks waved from the king's immortal head; and he made great Olympus to quake.

When the twain had taken counsel together on this wise, they parted; she leapt straightway into the deep sea from gleaming Olympus, and Zeus went to his own palace. All the gods together rose from their seats before the face of their father; neither did any dare to await his coming, but they all rose up before him. So he sate him down there upon his throne; but Hera saw, and failed not to mark how that silver-footed Thetis, daughter of the old man of the sea, had taken counsel with him. Forthwith then she spake to Zeus, son of Cronos, with
"τις δὴ αὕτω, δολομῆτα, θεών συμφράσσωστον
βουλᾶς;
aiei τοι φίλον ἐστὶν ἐμεῖν ἀπονόσφιν ἐόντα
κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν· οὐδέ τι πώ μοι
πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος ὅτι νοησίς.

Τὴν δ' ἡμεῖς ἐπεῖτα πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
"Ἡρξ, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μύθους
εἰδήσειν: χαλεποὶ τοι ἔσοντ' ἀλόχω περ ἔουσῃ·
ἀλλ' ὅν μὲν κ' ἐπιεικές ἄκοντέμεν, οὐ τις ἐπείτα
οὔτε θεῶν πρότερος τὸν γ' ἐἰσεῖται οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων·
ὅν δὲ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἑθέλωμι νοῆσαι,
μὴ τι σύ ταῦτα ἔκαστα διείρεο μηδὲ μετάλλα."

Τὸν δ' ἡμεῖς ἐπεῖτα βοώπτις πότινα "Ηρη·
"ἀινότατε Κρονίδη, ποῦν τὸν μύθον ἐξεπεί;"καὶ
καὶ λίπῃ σε πάρος γ' οὔτ' εἴρομαι οὔτε μεταλλώ,
ἀλλὰ μᾶλ' εὐκήλος τὰ φράζειν ἄσσα θέλησθα.

νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα μὴ σε παρεῖπη
ἀγνυρόπεξα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλώο γέροντος·
Ἡρή παρ' οὐν κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον ὡς Ἀχλή
τμῆσις, ὀλέσης δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νησίω Ἀχαϊῶν."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεὺς·
"δαμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν ὅτει, οὐδὲ σε λῆθω·
πρὴξάι δ' ἐμπείς οὗ τι δυνῆσεις, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσθαι· τὸ δὲ τοι καὶ ρίγιον ἔσται.
εἰ δ' οὔτω τούτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἰναι.

1 The word δαμόνιον properly means "under the influence of a δαμων." It is used in the vocative in cases where the person addressed is acting in some unaccountable or ill-omened way. Hence the tone varies from angry remonstrance to gentle expostulation, or even pity.
mocking words: "Who of the gods, thou crafty one, hath now again taken counsel with thee? Ever is it thy good pleasure to hold aloof from me, and to give judgments which thou hast pondered in secret, nor hast thou ever brought thyself with a ready heart to declare unto me the matter which thou dost purpose."

Then made answer to her the father of men and gods: "Hera, think not that thou shalt know all my words: hard will they prove for thee, my wife though thou art. Nay, whatso it is fitting thou shouldest hear, this none other shall know before thee, whether of gods or men; but what I am minded to purpose apart from the gods, of all this do thou not in any wise make question, nor ask thereof."

Then made answer to him the ox-eyed, queenly Hera: "Most dread son of Cronos, what a word hast thou said! Yea, verily, of old have I not been wont to ask thee nor make question, but at thine ease thou devisest all things whatsoever thou wilt. But now I have wondrous dread at heart, lest silver-footed Thetis, daughter of the old man of the sea, have beguiled thee; for at early dawn she sat by thee and clasped thy knees. To her, methinks, thou didst bow thine head in sure token that thou wilt honour Achilles, and bring many to death beside the ships of the Achaeans."

Then in answer to her spake Zeus, the cloud-gatherer: "Strange queen,¹ ever art thou imagining, and I escape thee not; yet shalt thou in no wise have power to accomplish aught, but shalt be the further from my heart; and that shall be even the worse for thee. If this thing is as thou sayest, then must it be my good pleasure. Nay, sit thee down
HOMER

ἀλλ’ ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ’ ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ, μὴ νῦ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰς Ἡ Ὀλύμπῳ ἄσσον ἱόνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἄπττος χείρας ἐφείω.”

“Ὡς ἔφατ’, ἐδθείσεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια Ἡ Ἕρ, καὶ ρ’ ἀκέουσα καθήστο, ἐπιγνάμψασα φίλον κήρι ὀχθησαν δ’ ἀνὰ δώμα Διὸς θεοὶ Οὐρανίων τοῖσιν δ’ Ἡφαίστῶς κλυτοτέχνης ἴρχ’ ἀγορεύειν, μητρὶ φίλη ἐπι ήρα φέρων, λευκωλένων Ἡ Ἕρ.

“ἡ δὴ λοίγια ἐργά τάδ’ ἔσσεται οὐδ’ ἐτ’ ἀνεκτά, εἰ δὴ σφώ ἕνεκα θυντῶν ἐριδαίνετον ὀδή, ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολων ἑλαύνετον οὐδὲ τι δαίτος ἔσθλης ἔσσεται ἡδος, ἔπει τὰ χερείονα νικᾶ.

μητρὶ δ’ ἐγὼ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ, πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐπὶ ήρα φέρειν Δι’, ὁφρα μὴ αὐτε νεικείση πατήρ, σὺν δ’ ἦμῖν δαίτα παράξῃ.

εἰ περ γάρ κ’ ἐθέλησον Ὀλύμπιος ἀστεροπητῆς ἐξ ἐδέων στυφελίξαι: ὃ γάρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἐστιν. ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ’ ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοίσιν αὐτικ’ ἐπειδ’ ἱλαος Ὀλύμπιος ἔσσεται ἠμῖν.”

“Ὡς ἂρ’ ἔφη, καὶ ἀναίξας δέπασ ἀμφικύπελλον μητρὶ φίλη ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μῶν προσέειπε: τέτλαθ, μῆτερ ἐμῇ, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περ, μὴ σε φίλην περ ἑοῦσαν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδομιθευμένη, τότε δ’ οὐ τι δυνῆσομαι ἀρχύμενος περ χραυμείν· ἄργαλεός γαρ Ὀλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι. ἦδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοτ’ ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαώτα ρήσει ποδὸς τεταγὼν ἀπὸ βηλὸν θεσπεσίοιο, πάν δ’ ἦμαρ φερόμην, ἄμα δ’ ἦλιω καταδύντι.
in silence, and hearken to my word, lest all the gods that are in Olympus avail thee not against my drawing near, whenso I put forth upon thee my irresistible hands."

He spake, and ox-eyed, queenly Hera was seized with fear, and sate her down in silence, curbing her heart. Then troubled were the gods of heaven throughout the palace of Zeus, and among them Hephaestus, the famed craftsman, was first to speak, doing pleasure to his dear mother, white-armed Hera: "Verily, here will be sorry work, that is no more to be borne, if ye twain are to wrangle thus for mortals' sakes, and set the gods in tumult; neither will there any wise be joy in the goodly feast, seeing worser things prevail. And I give counsel to my mother, wise though she be herself, to do pleasure to our dear father Zeus, that the father upbraid her not again, and bring confusion upon our feast. What and if the Olympian, the lord of the lightning, be minded to dash us from our seats! for he is mightiest far. Nay, bespeak thou him with gentle words; so shall the Olympian forthwith be gracious unto us."

So saying, he sprang up and placed in his dear mother's hand the double cup, and spake to her: "Be of good cheer, my mother, and endure for all thy grief, lest, dear as thou art to me, mine eyes behold thee smitten, and then I shall in no wise be able to succour thee for all my sorrow; for a hard foe is the Olympian to meet in strife. Yea, on a time ere this, when I was fain to save thee, he caught me by the foot and hurled me from the heavenly threshold; the whole day long was I borne headlong, and at set of sun I fell in Lemnos, and
κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ, ὀλίγος δ᾿ ἐτὶ θυμὸς ἔνθεν· ἐνθα με Σίντιες ἄνδρες ἀφάρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.

"Ὡς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη, μειδήσασα δὲ παϊδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἀλλοισθεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν οἰνοχόει γλυκὰ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητήρους ἄφυσων. ἀσβεστὸς δ᾿ ἅρ ἐνῶρτο γέλως μακάρεσι θεοῖσιν, ὡς ἦδον "Ἡφαιστον διὰ δῶματα ποιήσοντα.

"Ὡς τότε μὲν πρόταν ἦμαρ ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα δαίνυντ’, οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔσης, οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἢν ἔχ’ Ἀπόλλων, Μουσάων θ’, αἱ ἅγιοι ἀμειβόμεναι ὅπι καλῆ. 

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδυ λαμπρὸν φάος ἥλιοιο, οἱ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἐκαστος, ἦχι ἐκάστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυνήεις "Ἡφαιστος ποίησεν ἰδίωποι πραπίδεσσιν. 

Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς δὲν λέχος ἦ’ Ὁλύμπιος ἀστεροπητής, ἐνθα πάρος κομιᾶθ’ ὅτε μὲν γλυκὸς ὕππος ἵκανοι· ἐνθα καθεῦδ’ ἀναβάς, παρὰ δὲ χρυσόθρονος Ἡρη.
but little life was in me. There did the Sintian folk make haste to tend me for my fall."

So spake he, and the goddess, white-armed Hera, smiled, and smiling took in her hand the cup from her son. Then he poured wine for all the other gods from left to right, drawing forth sweet nectar from the bowl. And laughter unquenchable arose among the blessed gods, as they saw Hephaestus puffing through the palace.

Thus the whole day long till set of sun they feasted, nor did their heart lack aught of the equal feast, nor of the beauteous lyre, that Apollo held, nor yet of the Muses, that sang, replying one to the other with sweet voices.

But when the bright light of the sun was set, they went each to his own house to take their rest, where for each one a palace had been builded with cunning skill by the famed Hephaestus, the god of the two strong arms; and Zeus, the Olympian, lord of the lightning, went to his couch, where of old he was wont to take his rest, when sweet sleep came upon him. There went he up and slept, and beside him lay Hera of the golden throne.
"Αλλοι μὲν ῶν θεοὶ τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἐπποκορυσταλὲς εὖδον παννύχιοι. Δία δ' οὐκ ἔχε νῆδυμος ὑπνος, ἀλλ' ὁ γε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα ὡς Ἀχιλήα τιμής, ὀλέσῃ δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νησίων Ἀχαιῶν. ηδὲ δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμῶν ἀριστή φαίνετο βουλή, πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρείδη Ἀγαμέμνονι οὐλὸν ὄνειρον· καὶ μν ἰῶν ἰεμί σας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηνύδα· "βάσκ' ἵθι, οὐλὲ ὄνειρε, θοᾶσ ἐπὶ νῆς Ἀχαιῶν· ἐλθὼν ἐς κλυσίν Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαιο πάντα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευόμεν ὡς ἐπιτέλλω· θωρηξαί ε̂ κέλευ κάρη κομώστας Ἀχαιῶν πανοῦδιν· νὺν γὰρ κεν ἐλοι πόλιν εὐρυάγιναν Ἱρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφίς Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἐξόντες ἀθάνατοι φράξονται· ἐπέγναμεν γὰρ ἄπαντας Ἡρῆ λυσομένη, Ἱρώεσσι δὲ κῆδέ' ἐφήπταται." Ὡς φάτο, βῆ δ' ἀρ' ὄνειρος, ἐπεί τὸν μῦθον ἀκουσε· καρπαλίμως δ' ἰκανε θοᾶσ ἐπὶ νῆς Ἀχαιῶν, βῆ δ' ἀρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δὲ κίχανεν εὖδοντ' ἐν κλισί̂η, περὶ δ' ἀμβρόσιοσ κέχυθ' ὑπνος· στῇ δ' ἀρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς Νηλητὶς υἱί ἐεικῶς, Νέστορι, τὸν ρα μάλιστα γερόντων τι' Ἀγαμέμνονον·

1 For νῆδυμος = ἥδως see the note on Odyssey iv. 793.
BOOK II

Now all the other gods and men, lords of chariots, slumbered the whole night through, but Zeus was not holden of sweet sleep, for he was pondering in his heart how he might do honour to Achilles and lay many low beside the ships of the Achaeans. And this plan seemed to his mind the best, to send to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, a baneful dream. So he spake, and addressed him with winged words: "Up, go, thou baneful Dream, unto the swift ships of the Achaeans, and when thou art come to the hut of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, tell him all my word truly, even as I charge thee. Bid him arm the long-haired Achaeans with all speed, since now he may take the broad-wayed city of the Trojans. For the immortals, that have homes upon Olympus, are no longer divided in counsel, since Hera hath bent the minds of all by her supplication, and over the Trojans hang woes."

So spake he, and the Dream went his way, when he had heard this saying. Forthwith he came to the swift ships of the Achaeans, and went his way to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, and found him sleeping in his hut, and over him was shed ambrosial slumber. So he took his stand above his head, in the likeness of the son of Neleus, even Nestor, whom above all the elders Agamemnon held in honour;
τῷ μὲν ἕισσάμενος προσεφώνεε θεῖος ὄνειρος. "εὐδεις, Ἀτρέος υἱὲ δαῖφρονος ἵπποδάμου. οὐ χρή παννύχιον εὐδειν Βοιληφόρου ἄνδρα, ὦ λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράφαται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε. νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ἐξίνες ὁμα. Διὸς δὲ τοι ἁγγελὸς εἰμι, ὃς σεῦ ἀνευθὲν ἑών μέγα κῆδεται ἢδ' ἐλεαιρεὶ. ἡωρήξαι σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοῦν πανουδίῃ. νῦν γάρ κεὶ ἐλοὶς πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν Τρώων. οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἀμφὶς Ὡλυμπία δώματ' ἐχοντες ἀδὰνατοι φράζονται. ἐπέγναμιεν γὰρ ἀπαντας "Ηρη λυσσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήθε' ἐφηπταί ἐκ Διὸς. ἀλλὰ σὺ ὁμιν ἐχε φρεσί, μηδὲ σε λήθη αἱρείτω, εὔτ' ἀν σε μελίφρων ὑπνοσ ἀνηθ." 

"Ὡς ἀρα φωνῆσας ἀπεβήσετο, τὸν δ' ἐλιπ' αὐτοῦ τὰ φρονέοντ' ἀνὰ θυμῶν ἃ ὅ' οὐ τελέοσθα εἴμελον. φῇ γὰρ ὃ γ' αἰρῆσεν Πριμίου πόλιν ἦμαι κεῖνω, νῆπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἥδη ᾗ ῥα Ζεὺς μήδετο ἐργα. θῆσεν γὰρ ἐτ' ἐμελλεν ἐπ' ἀλγεά τε στοναχάς τε Τρώοι τε καὶ Δαναοί δια κρατερὰς ὑσμύνας. ἔγρετο δ' ἐξ ὑπνον, θείῃ δὲ μὲν ἀμφέχυτ' ὀμφή. ἐξετο δ' ὀρθωθεῖς, μαλακὸν δ' ἐνδυν χιτώνα, καλὸν νηγάτεον, περὶ δ' μέγα βάλλετο φάρος. ποσι δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροίσιν ἐνδισιοτα καλὰ τέδιλα, ἀμφὶ δ' ἂρ' ὠμοιος βάλετο ξίφος ἄργυροῆλον. εἴλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρῶιον, ἀφθιτον ᾧεί. σὺν τῷ ἐβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνσ. 

1 θεῖος: οὖλος. 
2 Line 27 (=xxiv. 174) was rejected by Aristarchus. 

1 Derivation and meaning of νηγάτεος are alike uncertain. Others render, "newly-wrought." The word recurs in xiv. 185.
likening himself to him, the Dream from heaven spake, saying: "Thou sleepest, son of wise-hearted Atreus, the tamer of horses. To sleep the whole night through beseemeth not a man that is a counsellor, to whom a host is entrusted, and upon whom rest so many cares. But now, hearken thou quickly unto me, for I am a messenger to thee from Zeus, who, far away though he be, hath exceeding care for thee and pity. He biddeth thee arm the long-haired Achaeans with all speed, since now thou mayest take the broad-wayed city of the Trojans. For the immortals that have homes upon Olympus are no longer divided in counsel, since Hera hath bent the minds of all by her supplication, and over the Trojans hang woes by the will of Zeus. But do thou keep this in thy heart, nor let forgetfulness lay hold of thee, whenso honey-hearted sleep shall let thee go."

So spake the Dream, and departed, and left him there, pondering in his heart on things that were not to be brought to pass. For in sooth he deemed that he should take the city of Priam that very day, fool that he was! seeing he knew not what deeds Zeus was purposing, who was yet to bring woes and groanings on Trojans alike and Danaans throughout the course of stubborn fights. Then he awoke from sleep, and the divine voice was ringing in his ears. He sat upright and did on his soft tunic, fair and glistering,\(^1\) and about him cast his great cloak, and beneath his shining feet he bound his fair sandals, and about his shoulders flung his silver-studded sword; and he grasped the sceptre of his fathers, imperishable ever, and therewith took his way along the ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans.
'Ηώς μὲν ρά θεά προσεβήςετο μακρὸν ἌΟλυμπον, Ζηνὶ φῶς ἔρεουσα καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτουσιν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγουσι κέλευσε kηρύσσειν ἀγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιός·
οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοι δ' ἰγείροντο μᾶλ' ὦκα.

Βουλὴν δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ἰὲ γερόντων
Νεστορέῃ παρὰ νηὶ Πυλοιγενέος βασιλῆς·
τοὺς οὐ γε συγκαλέσας πυκνὴν ἄρτυνετο βουλὴν. 
"κλύτε, φίλοι, θείος μοι ἐνύπνιον ἤλθεν ὄνειρος
ἀμβροσίην διὰ νύκτα· μάλιστα δὲ Νέστορι δίω 
eyδός τε μέγεθός τε φυήν τ' ἄγχιστα ἐώκει.

στῇ δ' ἀρ' ύπερ κεφαλῆς καὶ με πρὸς μῦθον ἐειπέν·
'εὐείς, Ἀτρέος νιὲ δαίφρονος ἔπποδάμοιο·

οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὔδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
ὡ λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράβαται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε·

νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ἔσινε ὦκα· Διὸς δὲ τοι άγγελός εἴμι,
ὅσ σεῦ ἀνευθέν ἐων μέγα κήδεται ἦδ' ἐλεᾷρεν
θωρήξαι σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πανοδιή· νῦν γάρ κεν ἐλοις πόλιν εὑριάγηναν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἅμφις Ὁλυμπία σάματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμησε γὰρ ἀπαντᾶς
"Ηρη λισσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφήπται
ἐκ Δίος· ἀλλὰ σὺ σήσων ἔχε φρεσίν· ὅσ ὁ μὲν εἰπὼν
ὡχεῖ ἀποτάμενος, ἐμὲ δὲ γλυκὸς ὦπνος ἀνήκεν.
ἀλλ' ἀγεῖ· αἳ κέν πως θωρήξομεν νιὰς Ἀχαιῶν
πρῶτα δ' ἐγὼν ἐπεσων πειρήσομαι, ἦ θέμ᾽ ἐστι,
Now the goddess Dawn went up to high Olympus, to announce the light to Zeus and the other immortals, but Agamemnon bade the clear-voiced heralds summon to the place of gathering the long-haired Achaeans. And they made summons, and the men gathered full quickly.

But the king first made the council of the great-souled elders to sit down beside the ship of Nestor, the king Pylos-born. And when he had called them together, he contrived a cunning plan, and said: "Hearken, my friends, a Dream from heaven came to me in my sleep through the ambrosial night, and most like was it to goodly Nestor, in form and in stature and in build. It took its stand above my head, and spake to me, saying: 'Thou sleepest, son of wise-hearted Atreus, the tamer of horses. To sleep the whole night through beseemeth not a man that is a counsellor, to whom a host is entrusted, and upon whom rest so many cares. But now, hearken thou quickly unto me, for I am a messenger to thee from Zeus, who, far away though he be, hath exceeding care for thee and pity. He biddeth thee arm the long-haired Achaeans with all speed, since now thou mayest take the broad-wayed city of the Trojans. For the immortals that have homes upon Olympus are no longer divided in counsel, since Hera hath bent the minds of all by her supplication, and over the Trojans hang woes by the will of Zeus. But do thou keep this in thy heart.' So spake he, and was flown away, and sweet sleep let me go. Nay, come now, if in any wise we may, let us arm the sons of the Achaeans; but first will I make trial of them in speech, as is right, and will
καὶ φεύγειν σὺν νησὶ πολυκλήσι κελεύσω· ὑμεῖς δ' ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρητύειν ἐπέεσσων."  

Ἡ τοι ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἀρ' ἔξετο, τοῖοι δ' ἀνέστην

Νέστωρ, ὃς ρᾷ Πύλοιο ἄναξ ἦν ἰμαθόεντος· ὃ σφων ἐν φρονέων ἄγορήσατο καὶ μετείπεν· "ὡ φίλοι, Ἀργεῖων ἣγητορες ἢδὲ μεθοντες, εἰ μὲν τὸν ὅνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐνίσσε, ψεύδοις κεν φαίμεν καὶ νοσφιξοίμεθα μᾶλλον. νῦν δ' ίδεν ὃς μέγ' ἀριστος Ἀχαιῶν εὐχεται εἶναι. ἀλλ' ἄγετ', αἳ κέν πως θωρήξομεν νῖας Ἀχαιῶν." "Ὡς ἀρα φωνήσας βουλῆς ἐξ ἴρχε νέεσθαι, οἱ δ' ἐπανέστησαν πεῖθοντό τε ποιμένι λαῶν σκηπτοῦχι, βασιλῆις· ἐπέσ σεύντο ὁ δὲ λαοῖ. ἡὗτε ἔθνεα εἴσι μελισσαών ἀδινάων, πτέρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰεὶ νέουν ἐρχομενῶν: βοτρύδον δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἀνθεσιν εἰαρνοίων· αἰ μὲν τ' ἐνθα ἀλίσ πεποτήθαι, αἴ δὲ τε ἐνθα· ὡς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλισίων ἕόνος προπάροιθε βαθείας ἐστικὼντο ἠλατὸν εἰς ἀγορήν· μετὰ δὲ σφών Ὁσσα δεδήει ὀτρύνουσ' ἱέναι, Δίος ἅγγελος· οὶ δ' ἄγερωντο. τετρήξει δ' ἀγορή, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γαία λαῶν ἔζωντων, ὦμαδος δ' ἦν. ἐνεά δὲ σφειας κήρυκες βοῶντες ἐρήτυν, εἴ ποτ' αὕτης σχοίατ', ἀκούσειαν δὲ διοτρεφῶν βασιλῆις. σπουδῆ δ' ἔξετο λαὸς, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἐδρας παυσάμενοι κλαγγῆς· ἀνὰ δὲ κρείων Ἄγαμέμνον 16 ἐστη σκῆπτρον ἔχων, τὸ μὲν Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεύχων.

1 Lines 76-83 were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Ἀχαιῶν: εὔλ στρατῷ.
bid them flee with their benched ships; but do you from this side and from that bespeak them, and strive to hold them back."

So saying, he sate him down, and among them uprose Nestor, that was king of sandy Pylos. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, were it any other of the Achaeans that told us this dream we might deem it a false thing, and turn away therefrom the more; but now hath he seen it who declares himself to be far the mightiest of the Achaeans. Nay, come then, if in any wise we may arm the sons of the Achaeans."

He spake, and led the way forth from the council, and the other sceptred kings rose up thereat and obeyed the shepherd of the host; and the people the while were hastening on. Even as the tribes of thronging bees go forth from some hollow rock, ever coming on afresh, and in clusters over the flowers of spring fly in throngs, some here, some there; even so from the ships and huts before the low sea-beach marched forth in companies their many tribes to the place of gathering. And in their midst blazed forth Rumour, messenger of Zeus, urging them to go; and they were gathered. And the place of gathering was in a turmoil, and the earth groaned beneath them, as the people sate them down, and a din arose. Nine heralds with shouting sought to restrain them, if so be they might refrain from uproar and give ear to the kings, nurtured of Zeus. Hardly at the last were the people made to sit, and were stayed in their places, ceasing from their clamour. Then among them lord Agamemnon uprose, bearing in his hands the sceptre which Hephaestus had
"Ἡφαιστος μὲν δῶκε Διὸ Κρονίωνι ἀνακτὶ, αὐτάρ ἀρα Ζεὺς δῶκε διακτόρῳ ἀργείφοντι:
'Ερμείας δὲ ἀναξ δῶκεν Πέλοπι πληξίππῳ,
αὐτάρ ὁ αὐτε Πέλοψ δῶκ' Ἀτρέι, πομεύνι λαών. Ἐν
'Ατρέως δὲ θυήσκων ἐλιπεν πολύαριν Θεόστη,
αὐτάρ ὁ αὐτε Θεόστ. Ἀγαμέμνονι λείπε φορήνα,
πολλήσων νήσοις καὶ "Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσεων.
τῷ ὦ γ' ἐρεισάμενος ἔπε. Ἀργείοισι μετηύδα·
"ὦ φίλοι, ἠρως Δαναῖ, θεράποντες "Ἀργος,
Ζεὺς με μέγας Ἀρισταρχος 
1 
σχέτλιος, ὃς πρὶν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν
"Ἰλιόν ἐκπέρσαντε' ἐϋτείχεον ἀπονεόσθαι,
νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει
dυσκλέα "Ἀργος ἱκέσθαι, ἔπει πολλῶν ὥλεσα λαόν. 1
οὕτω ποι Ἰλίῳ μέλλει ὑπερμενεῖ φίλον εἶναι,
ὡς δὴ πολλάων πολλῶν κατέλυσε κάρηνα
ἡδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει. τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ' ἐστι καὶ ἔσομένοισιν
πυθέσθαι,
μαῦ σοῦτο τοιώνδε τοσύνδε τε λαὸν Ἀχαῖοι
ἀπρικτὸν πόλεμον πολεμών ἔχει
ἀνδράσι παυροτέρωσι, τέλος δ' οὔ πώ τι πέφανται. 1
εἴ περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλουμεν Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρῶες τε,
ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμύντες, ἀριθμηθῆνεν ἅμφως,
Τρῶας μὲν λέξασθαι εφέστοι ὃσοι ἔσων,
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐσ δεκάδας διακοσμηθεῖμεν Ἀχαιοὶ,
Στρων δ' ἄνδρα ἐκαστὸι ἐλοίμεθα οἰνοχοεύεν,
πολλάς κεν δεκάδες δενοίατο οἰνοχόσιο.

1 μέγας Aristarchus: μέγα Zenodotus, mss.
2 Lines 111-118 were rejected by Zenodotus.
3 aioschrov gar trode y': lavthi gar tade y' Zenodotus.
4 Line 124 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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wrought with toil. Hephaestus gave it to king Zeus, son of Cronos, and Zeus gave it to the messenger Argeiphontes; and Hermes, the lord, gave it to Pelops, driver of horses, and Pelops in turn gave it to Atreus, shepherd of the host; and Atreus at his death left it to Thyestes, rich in flocks, and Thyestes again left it to Agamemnon to bear, that so he might be lord of many isles and of all Argos. Thereon he leaned, and spake his word among the Argives: "My friends, Danaan warriors, squires of Ares, great Zeus, son of Cronos, hath ensnared me in grievous blindness of heart, cruel god! seeing that of old he promised me, and bowed his head thereto, that not until I had sacked well-walled Ilios should I get me home; but now hath he planned cruel deceit, and bids me return inglorious to Argos, when I have lost much people. So, I ween, must be the good pleasure of Zeus, supreme in might, who hath laid low the heads of many cities, yea, and shall yet lay low, for his power is above all. A shameful thing is this even for the hearing of men that are yet to be, how that thus vainly so goodly and so great a host of the Achaeans warred a bootless war, and fought with men fewer than they, and no end thereof hath as yet been seen. For should we be minded, both Achaeans and Trojans, to swear a solemn oath with sacrifice, and to number ourselves, and should the Trojans be gathered together, even all they that have dwellings in the city, and we Achaeans be marshalled by tens, and choose, each company of us, a man of the Trojans to pour our wine, then would many tens lack a cup-
τόσσον ἐγὼ φημὶ πλέας ἐμμεναι νίς Ἀχαιῶν Τρώων, οἱ ναίονιε κατὰ πτόλιν ἀλλ’ ἐπίκουροι πολλέων ἐκ πολλῶν ἐγχέσπαλοι ἄνδρες ἔσαν, οἱ με μέγα πλάζουσι καὶ οὐκ εἰώς’ ἔθελοντα Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσαι εὐ ναιόμενον πτολίθθρον.

ἐννέα δὴ βεβάαισι Διὸς μεγάλοι ἐνιαυτοὶ, καί δὴ δοῦρα σέσητε νεῶν καὶ σπάρτα λέλυται· αἱ δὲ ποὺ ἡμέτεραι τ’ ἄλοχοι καὶ νήπια τέκνα ἦν’ ἐν’ μεγάρος ποτιδέγμεναι· ἄμμι δὲ ἔργον αὐτῶς ἀκράντον, οὐ εἶνεκα δεῦρ’ ἰκόμεσθα. ἀλλ’ ἄγεθ’, ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἰπὼ, πειθόμεθα πάντες· φεύγωμε σὺν νησί φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροῆν αἰρῆσομεν εὐρυάγυιαν.”

"Ὡς φάτο, τοῖς δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ὅρινεν πάσιν μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλησεν ἐπάκουσαν.3 κινήθη δ’ ἀγορῇ φη4 κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης, πόντου Ἰκαρίου, τὰ μὲν τ’ Ἑὕρος τε Νότος τε ὤρορ’ ἐπαίζας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν. ὡς δ’ ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λῆιν ἐλθὼν, λάβρος ἐπαγιγῶν, ἐπὶ τ’ ἡμέει ἀσταχύεσσον, ὡς τῶν πάς’ ἀγορῇ κινήθη· τοὶ δ’ ἀλαλητῶ νῆας ἐπ’ ἐσσεύοντο, ποδῶν δ’ ὑπένερθε κοινὴ ίὐστατ’ ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ’ ἀλλήλουισ κέλευν ἄπτεσθαι νηῶν ἢδ’ ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἀλα διὰν, οὐρούς τ’ ἔξεκάθαιρον· αὐτὴ δ’ οὐρανὸν ἰκεν οὐκαδὲ ιεμένων· ὅπο δ’ ἱρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

"Ἐνθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστοσ ἐτύχθη, 135"

1 Lines 130-133 were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 141 was rejected by some ancient critics.
3 Line 143 was rejected by Aristarchus.
4 φη Zenodotus: ὡς mss.
bearer; so far, I deem, do the sons of the Achaeans outnumber the Trojans that dwell in the city. But allies there be out of many cities, men that wield the spear, who hinder me mightily, and for all that I am fain, suffer me not to sack the well-peopled citadel of Ilios. Already have nine years of great Zeus gone by, and lo, our ships’ timbers are rotted, and the tackling loosed; and our wives, I ween, and little children sit in our halls awaiting us; yet is our task wholly unaccomplished in furtherance whereof we came hither. Nay, come, even as I shall bid, let us all obey: let us flee with our ships to our dear native land; for no more is there hope that we shall take broad-wayed Troy."

So spake he, and roused the hearts in the breasts of all throughout the multitude, as many as had not heard the council. And the gathering was stirred like the long sea-waves of the Icarian main, which the East Wind or the South Wind has raised, rushing upon them from the clouds of father Zeus. And even as when the West Wind at its coming stirreth a deep cornfield with its violent blast, and the ears bow thereunder, even so was all their gathering stirred, and they with loud shouting rushed towards the ships; and from beneath their feet the dust arose on high. And they called each one to his fellow to lay hold of the ships and draw them into the bright sea, and they set themselves to clear the launching-ways, and their shouting went up to heaven, so fain were they of their return home; and they began to take the props from beneath the ships.

Then would the Argives have accomplished their return even beyond what was ordained, had not
ei μη 'Αθηναίην Ἡρη πρὸς μύθου ἐειπεν. οὐ τω δὴ οἰκόνδε φιλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαίαν 'Ἀργεῖοι φεῦξονται ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης; καδ δὲ κεν εὐχωλήν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωΐ οἶποιν Ἀργεῖην 'Ελένην, ἂς εἶνεκα πολλοί 'Αχαῖον ἐν Τροΐ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αὐτής. ἀλλ' ἵθι νῦν κατὰ λαῶν 'Αχαῖον χαλκοχτώνων· σοῖς ἄγανοις ἐπέεσσων ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἐκαστον, μηδὲ ἐν νήας ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσασ."

"Ὡς ἐφατ', οὖδ' ἀπίθησε θέα γλαυκώπις 'Αθήνη, βὴ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπου καρήνων ᾧξασον· καρπαλίμως δ' ἴκανε θας ἐπὶ νήας 'Αχαῖον. εὕρεν ἐπειτ' 'Οδυσσῆα, Δι πάνατον ἀτάλαντον, ἐσταότ' οὖδ' ὁ γε νῆας εὐσέλμου μελαίνης ἀπτετ', ἐπεί μν ἄχος κραδίνη καὶ θυμὸν ἴκανεν· ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη προσέφη γλαυκώπις 'Αθήνη. "διογενῆς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' 'Οδυσσεῦ, οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε φιλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαίαν φεῦξεσθ' ἐν νήεσοι πολυκλήτη πεσόντες; καδ δὲ κεν εὐχωλήν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωϊ λάποιτε Ἀργεῖην 'Ελένην, ἂς εἶνεκα πολλοί 'Αχαῖον ἐν Τροΐ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αὐτής; ἀλλ' ἵθι νῦν κατὰ λαῶν 'Αχαῖον, μηδ' ἐτ' ἔρωει, σοῖς δ' ἄγανοις ἐπέεσσων ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἐκαστον, μηδὲ ἐπι νῆας ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσασ."

"Ὡς φάθ', ὁ δὲ ἐνενεήκε θεάς ὑπα φωνησάσης,

1 For line 156 Zenodotus read, ei μη 'Αθηναίη λαοσσόν ηλθ' ἀπ' 'Ολυμπου, omitting lines 157-168.
2 Lines 160-162 (= 176-178) were rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Line 164 (= 180) was rejected by Aristarchus.
4 Line 168 is omitted in many mss.
Hera spoken a word to Athena, saying: "Out upon it, child of Zeus that beareth the aegis, unwearied one! Is it thus indeed that the Argives are to flee to their dear native land over the broad back of the sea? Aye, and they would leave to Priam and the Trojans their boast, even Argive Helen, for whose sake many an Achaean hath perished in Troy, far from his dear native land. But go thou now throughout the host of the brazen-coated Achaeans; with thy gentle words seek thou to restrain every man, neither suffer them to draw into the sea their curved ships."

So spake she, and the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, failed not to hearken. Down from the peaks of Olympus she went darting, and speedily came to the swift ships of the Achaeans. There she found Odysseus, the peer of Zeus in counsel, as he stood. He laid no hand upon his benched, black ship, for that grief had come upon his heart and soul; and flashing-eyed Athene stood near him, and said: "Son of Laërtes, sprung from Zeus, Odysseus of many wiles, is it thus indeed that ye will fling yourselves on your benched ships to flee to your dear native land? Aye, and ye would leave to Priam and the Trojans their boast, even Argive Helen, for whose sake many an Achaean hath perished in Troy, far from his dear native land. But go thou now throughout the host of the Achaeans, and hold thee back no more; and with thy gentle words seek thou to restrain every man, neither suffer them to draw into the sea their curved ships."

So said she, and he knew the voice of the goddess
HOMER

βῆ δὲ θέεων, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε· τὴν δὲ κόμισσε κῆρυξ Ευρυβάτης Ἰθακήσιος, ὃς οἱ ὅπιδει. αὐτὸς δ᾽ Ἀτρείδεω 'Αγαμέμνονοι ἀντίος ἐλθὼν δέξατό οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρώον, ἀφθιτον αἰεί· σὺν τῷ ἐβη κατὰ νῆας 'Αχαϊῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων.

"Ον τινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἐξοχον ἄνδρα κιχείη, τὸν δ᾽ ἄγανοις ἐπέεσσον ἐρητύσασκε παραστάσις· "δαιμόνι", οὐ σὲ ἐοικε κακὸν ὡς δειδίσσεσθαι, ἀλλ᾽ αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ὕδρε λαούς. οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἶθ' οῖος νόος Ἀτρείδων· νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ᾽ ὑπεται νίας 'Αχαιῶν.1 ἐν βουλῇ δ᾽ οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἶον ἔειπε; μὴ τι χολωσάμενος βέξῃ κακὸν νίας 'Αχαιῶν· θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ διοτρεφέων βασιλῆας, τιμὴ δ᾽ ἐκ Δίου ἐστὶ, φιλεὶ δὲ ἐ ἁμητίτα Ζεὺς."  

"Ον δ᾽ αὑ δήμου τ᾽ ἄνδρα ἰδοὶ βοῶντα τ᾽ ἐφεύροι, τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν ὄμοκλησασκε τε μῦθῳ· "δαιμόνι", ἀτρέμας ἦσο καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε, 2 οἰ σεό φέρτεροι εἰσι, οὐ δ᾽ ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις, οὐτε ποτ᾽ ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμοις οὔτ᾽ ἐνι βουλῇ. οὐ μὲν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἑνθάδ᾽ Ἀχαιοί· οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίᾳ· εἰς κοίρανος ἑστῶ, εἰς βασιλεὐς, ὦ δῶκες Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομῆτεω· σκῆπτρον τ᾽ ἴδες θέμιστας, ἴνα σφισ βουλεύῃσι." 2

"Ὡς ο γε κοιρανεῖν διέπε στρατόν· οἱ δ᾽ ἀγορὴνδε

1 Lines 193-197 were rejected by Aristarchus; who also transferred to this place lines 203-205.
2 Line 206 is omitted in many mss. For βουλεύῃσι (Dio Chrysostomus) the mss. give the unmetrical βασιλεύῃ.
as she spake; and set him to run, and cast from him his cloak, which his herald gathered up, even Eurybates of Ithaca, that waited on him. But himself he went straight to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, and received at his hand the staff of his fathers, imperishable ever, and therewith went his way along the ships of the brazen-coated Achaens.

Whomsoever he met that was a chieftain or man of note, to his side would he come and with gentle words seek to restrain him, saying: "Good Sir, it beseems not to seek to affright thee as if thou wert a coward, but do thou thyself sit thee down, and make the rest of thy people to sit. For thou knowest not yet clearly what is the mind of the son of Atreus; now he does but make trial, whereas soon he will smite the sons of the Achaens. Did we not all hear what he spake in the council? Beware lest waxing wroth he work mischief to the sons of the Achaens. Proud is the heart of kings, fostered of heaven; for their honour is from Zeus, and Zeus, god of counsel, loveth them."

But whatsoever man of the people he saw, and found brawling, him would he smite with his staff, and chide with words, saying, "Fellow, sit thou still, and hearken to the words of others that are better men than thou; whereas thou art unwarlike and a weakling, neither to be counted in war nor in counsel. In no wise shall we Achaens all be kings here. No good thing is a multitude of lords; let there be one lord, one king, to whom the son of crooked-counselling Cronos hath vouchsafed the sceptre and judgments, that he may take counsel for his people."

Thus masterfully did he range through the host,
αὕτης ἐπεσσεύοντο νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλησιῶν ἡχῇ, ὡς ὅτε κύμα πολυφλοίσβουοι θαλάσσης αἰγιαλῷ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται, σμαραγεῖ δὲ τε πόντοις.

"Ἀλλοι μὲν ὁ ἐξοντο, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ᾽ ἐδρας. Θερσίτης δ᾽ ἐτι μοῦνος ἀμετροετῆς ἐκολού, δὸς ἐπεις φρεαὶ ἤσουν ἀκοσμά τε πολλὰ τε ἡδη, μάζι, ἀτὰρ οὖ κατὰ κόσμων, ἔριζεμεναι βασιλεὺςαν, ἀλλ᾽ ὁ τί οἱ ἐισαίτο γελοίων Ἀργεῖοισιν ἐιμεναι. αἰσχιστὸς δὲ ἀνήρ ὑπὸ Ἡλθε· φολκὸς ἔσεν, χωλὸς δ᾽ ἐτερον πῦθα· τῳ δὲ οἱ ὑμιν κυρτῶ, ἐπὶ στήθος συνοχωκότε. αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε φοξὸς ἔσεν κεφαλῷν, ψεδῆ δ᾽ ἐπενήνυθε λάχνη. ἔχθιστος δ᾽ Ἀχιλῇ μάλιστ᾽ ἢν ἢδ᾽ Ὁδυσσῆι· τῷ γὰρ νεικείσιςκε: τὸτ᾽ αὐτ᾽ Ἀγαμέμνωνι δἰω ὀξέα κεκλήγων λέγ᾽ ὁνείδεα. τῷ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ Ἀχαιοι ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο νεμέσσηθεν τ᾽ ἐνὶ θυμῷ. αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὰ βοῶν Ἀγαμέμνονα νείκει μύθω· "Ἀτρείδη, τέο δὴ αὐτ᾽ ἐπιμείσθαι ἤδε κατίζεις; πλειαὶ τοι χαλκοῦ κλυσίαι, πολλαὶ δὲ γνυαικες ἐισίν ἐνὶ κλυσίης ἔξαιρετοι, ὡς τοι Ἀχαιοὶ πρωτίστων δίδομεν, εὑτ᾽ ἀν πτολείθρων ἐλωμεν. ἡ ἐτι καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδεύεαι, ὅν κε τοι οἰσε Τρώων ὑποδάμων ἐς Ἡλίου υἱὸς ἄπονα, ὅν κεν ἐγὼ δῆςα ἀγάν ἡ ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν, ἦ γνυαίκα νέην, ἰνα μίσγε τιν φιλότητι, ἦν τ᾽ αὐτός ἀπονόσφι κατίσχεαι; οὐ μὲν ἐοικεν ἄρχον ἐόντα κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν νῶς Ἀχαιῶν.

1 Lines 220-223 were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 πολλαὶ δὲ γνυαικῆς: πλειαὶ δὲ γνυαικῶν Zenodotus, who rejected lines 227 f.
3 Lines 231-234 were rejected by Zenodotus.
and they hasted back to the place of gathering from their ships and huts with noise, as when a wave of the loud-resounding sea thundereth on the long beach, and the deep roareth.

Now the others sate them down and were stayed in their places, only there still kept chattering on Thersites of measureless speech, whose mind was full of great store of disorderly words, wherewith to utter revilings against the kings, idly, and in no orderly wise, but whatsoever he deemed would raise a laugh among the Argives. Evil-favoured was he beyond all men that came to Ilios: he was bandy-legged and lame in the one foot, and his two shoulders were rounded, stooping together over his chest, and above them his head was warpen, and a scant stubble grew thereon. Hateful was he to Achilles above all, and to Odysseus, for it was they twain that he was wont to revile; but now again with shrill cries he uttered abuse against goodly Agamemnon. With him were the Achaeans exceeding wroth, and had indignation in their hearts. Howbeit with loud shoutings he spake and chid Agamemnon:

"Son of Atreus, with what art thou now again discontent, or what lack is thine? Filled are thy huts with bronze, and women full many are in thy huts, chosen spoils that we Achaeans give thee first of all, whensoe'er we take a citadel. Or dost thou still want gold also, which some man of the horse-taming Trojans shall bring thee out of Ilios as a ransom for his son, whom I haply have bound and led away or some other of the Achaeans? Or is it some young girl for thee to know in love, whom thou wilt keep apart for thyself? Nay, it beseemeth not one that is their captain to bring to ill the sons
ὁ πέπονες, κάκ’ ἐλέγχε’, Ἀχαϊδες, οὐκέτ’ Ἀχαιοί,
oikade per swn nivos neomeba, tonde eōmen

αὐτοῦ ἐν Τροίη γέρα πεσσέμεν, ὥφρα ἱδηται
η ῥά τί οἱ χήμεις προσαμύνομεν, ἦ καὶ οὐκί

ος καὶ νῦν Ἀχιλῆα, ἔο μέγ’ ἀμείνονα φῶτα,

ητίμησεν· ἐλὼν γάρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτός ἀπούρας.

ἄλλα μάλ’ οὐκ Ἀχιλῆι χόλος φρεσίν, ἄλλα με-

ὐήμων.

ἡ γὰρ ᾗν, Ἀτρείδη, νῦν ὑστάτα λωβήσαιο.""

"Ως φάτο νεικείων Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,

Θερσίτης· τῷ δ’ ὁκα παρίστατο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,

καὶ μιν ὑπόδρα ἴδων χαλεπῷ Ἰνίπαπε μῦθῳ·

"Θερσίτ’ ἀκριτόμυθε, λυγὺς περ ἐὼν ἀγορητῆς,

ἴσχεο, μηδ’ ἐθελ’ οίος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεὺσων.

οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σέο φημὶ χερειότερον βροτοῦ ἄλλον

ἐμμεναι, ὤςοι ἀμ’ Ἀτρείδης ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἦλθον.

τῷ οὐκ ἂν βασιλῆας ἀνὰ στόμ’ ἔχων ἀγορεύοις,

καὶ σφιν ονείδες τε προφέροις, νόστον τε φυλάσσοις.

οὐδὲ τί πω σάφα ὥδεμεν ὅπως ἐσται τάδε ἔργα,¹

ἡ εὖ ἢ κακῶς νοστῆσομεν υἱὲς Ἀχαίων.

tῷ νῦν Ἀτρείδη Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,

ἡσαι ονειδίξων, ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν

ήρωες Δαναοῖ· σὺ δὲ κερτομέον ἀγορεύεισ.

ἄλλ’ ἐκ τοι ἔρεω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμέον ἐσται·

εἰ κ’ ἐτι σ’ ἀφραίνοντα κιχύσομαι ὃς νῦ περ ὅδε,

¹ Lines 252-256 were rejected by Aristarchus.
of the Achaean. Soft fools! base things of shame, ye women of Achaea, men no more, homeward let us go with our ships, and leave this fellow here in the land of Troy to digest his prizes, that so he may learn whether in us too there is aught of aid for him or no—for him that hath now done dishonour to Achilles, a man better far than he; for he hath taken away, and keepeth his prize by his own arrogant act. Of a surety there is naught of wrath in the heart of Achilles; nay, he heedeth not at all; else, son of Atreus, wouldest thou now work insolence for the last time."

So spake Thersites, railing at Agamemnon, shepherd of the host. But quickly to his side came goodly Odysseus, and with an angry glance from beneath his brows, chid him with harsh words, saying: "Thersites of reckless speech, clear-voiced talker though thou art, refrain thee, and be not minded to strive singly against kings. For I deem that there is no viler mortal than thou amongst all those that with the sons of Atreus came beneath Ilios. Wherefore 'twere well thou shouldest not take the name of kings in thy mouth as thou pratest, to cast reproaches upon them, and to watch for home-going. In no wise do we know clearly as yet how these things are to be, whether it be for good or ill that we sons of the Achaean shall return. Therefore dost thou now continually utter revilings against Atreus' son, Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, for that the Danaan warriors give him gifts full many; whereas thou pratest on with railings. But I will speak out to thee, and this word shall verily be brought to pass: if I find thee again playing the fool, even as now thou dost, then may the head
μηκέτ’ ἐπειτ’ Ὅδυσσῆι κάρη ὑμοιον ἐπείη, μηδ' ἐτι Τηλεμάχου πατήρ κεκλημένος εἶην, εἰ μῇ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἵματα δύσω, χλαϊνὼν τ’ ἑδε χιτῶνα, τά τ’ αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει, αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοᾶς ἐπὶ νήας ἀφήσω πεπλῆγμον ἀγορήθεν ἀεικέσσι πληγῆσων.’’
‘Ὡς ἀρ’ ἐφη, σκῆπτρῳ δὲ μεταφρένον ἐδε καὶ ὁμω
πλῆξεν· ὁ δ’ ἵδεῖθη, θαλερὸν δὲ οἱ ἐκτενεῖ δάκρυς
σμώδις δ’ αἰματόεσσα μεταφρένον ἐξυπανέστη
σκῆπτρου ὑπὸ χρυσέου. ὁ δ’ ἀρ’ ἔζετο τάρβησεν τε,
ἀλγήσας δ’, ἀχρείων ἱδών, ἀπομόρφξατο δάκρυσ.
οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοι περ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ ἢδο γέλασαν·
ὡδὲ δὲ τις εὐπεσκέν ἱδών ἐς πλησίων ἄλλον·
‘ὡ πόλοι, ἢ δὴ μυρὶ’ Ὅδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὰ ἐοργὴ
βουλάς τ’ ἔξαρχων ἀγαθὰς πόλεμὸν τε κορύσσων·
νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ’ ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείων ἐρεξεν,
ὅς τὸν λῳδητήρα ἐπεσβόλον ἐς’ ἀγοράς.
οὐ θὴν μὲν πάλιν αὐτὶς ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
νεικεῖειν βασιλῆς ὀνειδεῖοις ἐπέεσθοι.’’
‘Ὡς φᾶσαν ή πληθὺς· ἀνὰ δ’ ὁ πτολίπορθος
‘Οδυσσεὺς
ἐστή σκῆπτρον ἐχων· παρὰ δὲ γλαυκώτις Ἀθήνη
eἰδομένῃ κήρυκι σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνώγης,
ὡς ἄμα θ’ οἱ πρώτοι τε καὶ ὑστατοι νῖες Ἀχαιῶν
μύθον ἀκούσειαν καὶ ἐπιφρασσαίατο βουλής.
ὁ σφιν εὗ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
‘Ἀτρείδη, νῦν δὴ σε, ἀναξ, ἐθέλουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ
πᾶσιν ἐλέγχηστον θέμεναι μερόπεσι βροτοῖς.
of Odysseus abide no more upon his shoulders, nor may I any more be called the father of Telemachus, if I take thee not, and strip off thy raiment, thy cloak, and thy tunic that cover thy nakedness, and for thyself send thee wailing to the swift ships, beaten forth from the place of gathering with shameful blows."

So spake Odysseus, and with his staff smote his back and shoulders; and Thersites cowered down, and a big tear fell from him, and a bloody weal rose up on his back beneath the staff of gold. Then he sate him down, and fear came upon him, and stung by pain with helpless looks he wiped away the tear. But the Achaeans, sore vexed at heart though they were, broke into a merry laugh at him, and thus would one speak with a glance at his neighbour: "Out upon it! verily hath Odysseus ere now wrought good deeds without number as leader in good counsel and setting battle in array, but now is this deed far the best that he hath wrought among the Argives, seeing he hath made this scurrilous babbler to cease from his prating. Never again, I ween, will his proud spirit henceforth set him on to rail at kings with words of reviling."

So spake the multitude; but up rose Odysseus, sacker of cities, the sceptre in his hand, and by his side flashing-eyed Athene, in the likeness of a herald, bade the host keep silence, that the sons of the Achaeans, both the nearest and the farthest, might hear his words, and lay to heart his counsel. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them: "Son of Atreus, now verily are the Achaeans minded to make thee, O king, the most despised among all mortal men, nor will they fulfil
οὐδὲ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν ἂν περ ὑπέσταν ἐνθάδ’ ἐτι στείχοντες ἀπ’ "Ἀργεος ὑποβότου, Ἰλιον ἐκπέρσαντ’ εὐτείχεον ἀπονέσθαι.

ως τε γὰρ ἦ παῖδες νεαροὶ χήραι τε γυναῖκες ἀλλήλων ὁδύρονται οἴκονε νέεσθαι.

ἡ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνηθέντα νέεσθαι· καὶ γὰρ τὸς θ’ ἐνα μήνα μένων ἀπὸ ἦς ἄλοχου ἀσχαλάαν σὺν νητὶ πολυζύγῳ, ὃν περ ἄελλαι χειμέραι εἰλέων ὀρινομένη τε θάλασσα· ἦμεν δ’ εἶνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτός ἐνθάδε μμυνόντεσσι τῷ οὐ νεμεσίζομ’ Ἀχαιοὺς ἀσχαλάαν παρὰ νησὶ κορωνίσων ἂλλα καὶ ἐμπεὶς ἀσχρόν τοι δηρόν τε μένεις κενεόν τε νέεσθαι.

τλήτε, φίλοι, καὶ μείνατ’ ἐπὶ χρόνου, ὑφρα δαώμεν ἦ ἐτεον Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἣ καὶ σουκί.

εἰ γὰρ δὴ τόδε ὅμειν εἰν φρεσίν, ἐστε δὲ πάντες μάρτυροι, οὐς μὴ κῆρες ἔβαλ βανάτου φέρουσαί· χθιζά τε καὶ πρώζς, ὅτ’ ἐσι Λυλίδα νῆες Ἀχαιῶν ἰγερέθοντο κακὰ Πριάμω καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσαι· ἦμεῖς δ’ ἁμφὶ περὶ κρήνην ἱεροῦς κατὰ βωμοῦς ἐρδομεν ἀθανάτουι τεληέσσας ἐκατόμβας,

καλῆ ὑπὸ πλατανίστω, ὅθεν ρέεις ἄγλαον ὕδωρ· ἐνθ’ ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα· δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφνόν, σμερδάλεος, τὸν ρ’ ἀυτὸς Ὀλυμπίος ὢκε φώσδε, βωμοῦ ὑπαῖξας πρὸς βα πλατάνιστον ὠρουσεν.

ἐνθὰ δ’ ἐσαν στρουθοῖο νεοσσοί, νῆπια τέκνα, οὐκ ἂν ἐπ’ ἀκροτάτω, πετάλως ὑποπεπτηώτες, ὁκτῶ, ἀτὰρ. μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἦ τέκε τέκνα.

1 ἀσχαλάαν . . . κορωνίσων: ἀσχαλάαν μμυνόντεσσι (μμυνοτ’ ἐπὶ νῆες;?) Ze nondotus.

1 Others prefer to render, “When the ships had been gathering but one day or two in Aulis.”
the promise that they made to thee, while faring hitherward from Argos, the pasture-land of horses, that not until thou hadst sacked well-walled Ilios shouldest thou get thee home. For like little children or widow women do they wail each to the other in longing to return home. Verily there is toil enow to make a man return disheartened. For he, that abideth but one single month far from his wife in his benched ship hath vexation of heart, even he whom winter blasts and surging seas keep afar; but for us is the ninth year at its turn, while we abide here; wherefore I count it not shame that the Achaeans have vexation of heart beside their beaked ships; yet even so it is a shameful thing to tarry long, and return empty. Endure, my friends, and abide for a time, that we may know whether the prophecies of Calchas be true, or no. For this in truth do we know well in our hearts, and ye are all witnesses thereto, even as many as the fates of death have not borne away. It was but as yesterday or the day before, when the ships of the Achaeans were gathering in Aulis, laden with woes for Priam and the Trojans; and we round about a spring were offering to the immortals upon the holy altars hecatombs that bring fulfilment, beneath a fair plane-tree from whence flowed the bright water; then appeared a great portent: a serpent, blood-red on the back, terrible, whom the Olympian himself had sent forth to the light, glided from beneath the altar and darted to the plane-tree. Now upon this were the younglings of a sparrow, tender little ones, on the topmost bough, cowering beneath the leaves, eight in all, and the mother that bare them was the ninth. Then the serpent
ενθ' ὃ γε τοὺς ἐλεεινά κατήσθιε τετριγώτας.1 μῆτηρ δ' ἀμφιποτάτο ὄδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα. τὴν δ' ἐλελιξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχυῖαν. αὐτάρ ἐπεί κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν, τὸν μὲν ἀίζηλον2 θῆκεν θεὸς, ὃς περ ἐφηνε· λαῖν γάρ μω ἔθηκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεως.3 ἤμεῖς δ' ἑσταότες θαυμάζομεν οἶδον ἑτύχθη. ὃς οὖν δεινὰ πέλωρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἐκατόμβας. Κάλχας δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα θεοπροπέων ἀγόρευε· "τίπτ' ἀνέφω ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομῶντες Ἀχαιοί; ἤμων μὲν τὸδ' ἐφηνε τέρας μέγα μητίετα Ζεῦς, ὄμμον, ὦψτελεστὼν, δοὺ κλέος οὗ ποτ' ὄλειται. ὃς οὖνος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν, ὀκτώ, ἀτάρ μῆτηρ ἐνάτη ἤν, ἢ τέκε τέκνα, ὃς ἤμεῖς τοσσαῦτ' ἔτεα πτελεμίξομεν αὐθί, τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἵρήσομεν εὐρυάγγιαν. κεῖνος τῶς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται. ἀλλ' ἄγε, μίμενε πάντες, ἐὔκνημιδες Ἀχαιοί, αὐτοῦ, εἰς οὖ κεν ἂστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐλωμεν."

"Ὡς ἔφατ', Ἄργειον δὲ μὲγ' ἱαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆς σμερδαλέων κονάβησαν ἀὕσαντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν, μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὀδυσσήος θείοιο. τοῖς δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἑπτότα Νέστωρ· "ὦ πόποι, ἢ δὴ παιῶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράσσει νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὓ τι μέλει πολεμημένα ἔργα. πῆ δὴ συνθείαν τε καὶ ὄρκια βῆσεται ἦμων; ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαὶ τε γενολατὸ μηδεὰ τ' ἀνδρῶν, 3 τετριγώτας: τιτίζοντας Zenodotus.

2 ἀίζηλον: ἀρίζηλον, ἀρίδηλον Zenodotus.
3 Line 319 was rejected by Aristarchus.
devoured them as they twittered piteously, and the mother fluttered around them, wailing for her dear little ones; howbeit he coiled himself and caught her by the wing as she screamed about him. But when he had devoured the sparrow's little ones and the mother with them, the god, who had brought him to the light, made him to be unseen; for the son of crooked-counselling Cronos turned him to stone; and we stood there and marvelled at what was wrought. So, when the dread portent brake in upon the hecatombs of the gods, then straightway did Calchas prophesy, and address our gathering, saying: 'Why are ye thus silent, ye long-haired Achaeans? To us hath Zeus the counsellor shewed this great sign, late in coming, late in fulfilment, the fame whereof shall never perish. Even as this serpent devoured the sparrow's little ones and the mother with them—the eight, and the mother that bare them was the ninth—so shall we war there for so many years, but in the tenth shall we take the broad-wayed city.' On this wise spake Calchas, and now all this is verily being brought to pass. Nay, come, abide ye all, ye well-greaved Achaeans, even where ye are, until we take the great city of Priam.'

So spake he, and the Argives shouted aloud, and all round about them the ships echoed wondrously beneath the shouting of the Achaeans, as they praised the words of godlike Odysseus. And there spake among them the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: 'Now look you; in very truth are ye holding assembly after the manner of silly boys that care no whit for deeds of war. What then is to be the end of our compacts and our oaths? Nay, into the fire let us cast all counsels and plans of warriors,
Homer

Possibly, “the strivings and groanings of Helen.” So some ancient critics, who held that in the Odyssey Helen is represented as having left her home willingly, whereas in the Iliad she is regarded as having been taken away by force. These critics referred the two poems to different authors.
the drink-offerings of unmixed wine, and the handclasps wherein we put out trust. For vainly do we wrangle with words, nor can we find any device at all, for all our long tarrying here. Son of Atreus, do thou as of old keep unbending purpose, and be leader of the Argives throughout stubborn fights; and for these, let them perish, the one or two of the Achaeans, that take secret counsel apart—yet no accomplishment shall come therefrom—to depart first to Argos or ever we have learned whether the promise of Zeus that beareth the aegis be a lie or no. For I declare that Cronos' son, supreme in might, gave promise with his nod on that day when the Argives went on board their swift-faring ships, bearing unto the Trojans death and fate; for he lightened on our right and shewed forth signs of good. Wherefore let no man make haste to depart homewards until each have lain with the wife of some Trojan, and have got him requital for his strivings and groanings for Helen's sake. Howbeit, if any man is exceeding fain to depart homewards, let him lay his hand upon his black, well-benched ship, that before the face of all he may meet death and fate. But do thou, O king, thyself take good counsel, and hearken to another; the word whatsoever I speak, shalt thou not lightly cast aside. Separate thy men by tribes, by clans, Agamemnon, that clan may bear aid to clan and tribe to tribe. If thou do thus, and the Achaeans obey thee, thou wilt know then who among thy captains is a coward, and who among thy men, and who too is brave; for they will fight each clan for itself. That is, the fact that the glory of success will accrue to his clan, will be an incentive to each man to do his best.
γνώσει δ' εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίη πόλιν οὐκ ἀλαπάζεις, ἢ ἀνδρῶν κακότητι καὶ ἀφραδίη πολέμου."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων 'Αγα-

μέμνων:

"ὦ μᾶν αὐτ' ἀγορῇ νικᾶς, γέρον, ύιὸς 'Αχαιῶν. ἢ γὰρ Ζεὺς τε πάτερ καὶ 'Αθηναίη καὶ Ὀπολλὸν τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶν 'Αχαιῶν τῶ κε τάχ' ἠμύσει πόλις Πριάμου ἀνακτος χερσίν ύφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἄλοουσα τε περθομένη τε. ἀλλὰ μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἀλγε' ἐδωκεν, ὡς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἐρίδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει. καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν 'Αχιλεὺς τε μαχεσσάμεθ' εἶνεκα κοῦρης ἀντιβίοις ἑπέεσσω, ἐγὼ δ' ἠρχὼν χαλεπαίνων· εἰ δὲ ποτ' ἐς γε μίαν βουλευσομεν, οὐκέτ' ἐπείτα Τρωῶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἐσσεται, οὐδ' ἦβαιον. ἃνω δ' ἐρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἦνα ἔνυνάγωμεν "Αρηα. εὖ μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσω, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θέεθω, εὖ δὲ τις ὕππουσον δεῖπνον δότω ὡκυπόδεσσον, εὖ δὲ τις ἀρματος ἁμφίς ἰδὼν πολέμου μεδέσθω, ώς κε πανημέρωι στυγερῷ κρυνώμεθ' "Αρηί. οὐ γὰρ πανουλῇ γε μετέσσεται, οὐδ' ἦβαιον, εἰ μή νὺς ἐλθοῦσα διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν. ἱδρώσει μὲν τευ τελαμῶν ἁμφὶ στῆθεσθων ἀσπίδος ἁμφιβρότης, περὶ δ' ἐγχεῖ χεῖρα καμεῖται· ἱδρώσει δὲ τευ ὕππος ἐὕξον ἀρμα τυταίων. οὖν δὲ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοῆσω μμυνάζειν παρὰ νησὶ κορωνίσων, οὐ οἳ ἐπείτα ἄρκιων ἐσσεῖται φυγέειν κύνας ἢδ' οἰωνοῦς."
know whether it is even by the will of heaven that thou shalt not take the city, or by the cowardice of thy folk and their witlessness in war.”

Then in answer to him spake the king, Agamemnon: “Aye verily once more, old sir, art thou pre-eminent in speech above the sons of the Achaean. I would, O father Zeus, and Athene and Apollo, that I had ten such counsellors; then would the city of king Priam forthwith bow her head, taken and laid waste beneath our hands. But the son of Cronos, even Zeus that beareth the aegis, hath brought sorrows upon me, in that he casteth me into the midst of fruitless strifes and wranglings. For verily I and Achilles fought about a girl with violent words, and it was I that waxed wroth the first; but if e’er we shall be at one in counsel, then shall there no more be any putting off of evil for the Trojans, no not for an instant. But for this present go ye to your meal, that we may join battle. Let every man whet well his spear and bestow well his shield, and let him well give to his swift-footed horses their food, and look well to his chariot on every side, and bethink him of fighting; that the whole day through we may contend in hateful war. For of respite shall there intervene, no, not a whit, until night at its coming shall part the fury of warriors. Wet with sweat about the breast of many a man shall be the baldric of his sheltering shield, and about the spear shall his hand grow weary, and wet with sweat shall a man’s horse be, as he tugs at the polished car. But whomsoever I shall see minded to tarry apart from the fight beside the beaked ships, for him shall there be no hope there-after to escape the dogs and birds.”
"Ως ἑφατ’, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ’ ἰαχον, ὡς ὅτε κύμα ἀκτῆ ἐφ’ υψηλῇ, ὅτε κινήσῃ Νότος ἐλθὼν, προβλήτη σκοπέλων τὸν δ’ οὐ ποτε κύματα λείπει παντοῖων ἀνέμων, ὃτ’ ἂν ἐνθ’ ἡ ἐνθα γένωνται. ἀνστάντες δ’ ὀρέοντο κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆας, κάπνισαν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δείπνου ἔλοντο. ἀλλος δ’ ἄλλω ἑρείζε θεῶν ἀείγενετάων, εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μῶλον Ἀρησ. αὐτὰρ ὃ βοῦν ἱέρευσεν ἄναξ ἄνδρὼν Α' Ἀγαμέμνων πίνα πενταέτηρον ὑπερμενεῖ Κρονίων, κύκλησεν δὲ γέροντας ἀριστής Παναχαίων, Νέστορα μὲν πρώτιστα καὶ Ἰδομενή ἀνακτα, αὐτὰρ ἐπείτ’ Αἴαντε δύω καὶ Τυδέος υἱόν, ἐκτὸς δ’ αὐτ’ Ὀδυσσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον. αὐτόματος δὲ οἱ ἥλθε βοην ἀγάθος Μενέλαος· ἦδεε γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀδελφόν ὡς ἐπονεῖτο. βοῦν δὲ περιστήσαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο· τοῖς δ’ εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων· "Ζεῖν κύδιστε μέγιστε, κελαίνεις, αἰθέρει ναίων, μή πρὶν ἐπ’ ἥλιον. δῶναι καὶ ἐπὶ νεφας ἐλθεῖν, πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνεῖς βαλέειν Πρᾶμοι μέλαθρον αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι1 δὲ πυρὸς δητοίῳ θύρετρα, Ἐκτὸρον δὲ χυτώνα περὶ στήθεσι δαίξαι χαλκῷ ρωγαλέων· πολλές δ’ ἄμφ’ αὐτὸν ἐταῖροι πρηνεῖς ἐν κοινῆσιν ὁδὰς λαξιάτο γαιάν." "Ως ἑφατ’, οὐδ’ ἄρα πιὸ οἱ ἐπεκράσαιν Κρονίων, ἄλλ’ ὅ γε δέκτο μὲν ἱρά, πόνον δ’ ἀμέγαρτον2 ὀφελλεν.

1 πρῆσαι: πλῆσαι Aristarchus (cf. ix. 242).
2 ἀμέγαρτον: ἀλλαστὸν Aristarchus.
So spake he, and the Argives shouted aloud as a wave against a high headland, when the South Wind cometh and maketh it to swell—even against a jutting crag that is never left by the waves of all the winds that come from this side or from that. And they arose and hasted to scatter among the ships, and made fires in the huts, and took their meal. And they made sacrifice one to one of the gods that are for ever, and one to another, with the prayer that they might escape from death and the moil of war. But Agamemnon, king of men, slew a fat bull of five years to the son of Cronos, supreme in might, and let call the elders, the chieftains of the Achaean host, Nestor, first of all, and king Idomeneus, and thereafter the twain Aiantes and the son of Tydeus, and as the sixth Odysseus, the peer of Zeus in counsel. And unbidden came to him Menelaus, good at the war-cry, for he knew in his heart wherewith his brother was busied. About the bull they stood and took up the barley grains, and in prayer lord Agamemnon spake among them, saying: "Zeus, most glorious, most great, lord of the dark clouds, that dwellest in the heaven, grant that the sun set not, neither darkness come upon us, until I have cast down in headlong ruin the hall of Priam, blackened with smoke, and have burned with consuming fire the portals thereof, and cloven about the breast of Hector his tunic, rent with the bronze; and in throngs may his comrades round about him fall headlong in the dust, and bite the earth."

So spake he; but not as yet would the son of Cronos grant him fulfilment; nay, he accepted the sacrifice, but toil he made to wax unceasingly.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ἐὗξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο, αὐέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν, μηροὺς τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν διπτυχα ποιῆσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὁμοθέτησαν. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄρ χύζησαν ἀφύλλοις κατέκαιον, οπλάγχνα δ' ἄρ' ἀμπείραντες ὑπείρεχον Ἂφαίστου. αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κατὰ μὴρ' ἐκάη καὶ οπλάγχν' ἐπάσαντο, μιστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖς ἐπειρὰν, ὀπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἔρυσαντό τε πάντα. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντό τε δαίτα, δαίνυντ', οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἔδευετο δαίτος εἴσης. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος εξ' ἐρόν ἐντό, τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἦρχε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ.

"Ατρεΐδη κόδιστε, ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνων, μηκέτι νῦν δήθ' αὕτι¹ λεγόμεθα, μὴδ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀμβαλλόμεθα ἔργον, δ' ἰῇ θεὸς ἐγνυαλίζει.

ἀλλ' ἄγε, κηρυκεῖ μὲν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆς, ἧμεις δ' ἀθρόοι ὡδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν Ἀχαιῶν ἱσμεν, ὅφρα κε θάσσον ἐγείρομεν ὅξων "Ἀρηα." "Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγα-

meyeων.

αὐτικὰ κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοις κέλευσε κηρύσσειν πόλεμονδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιῶς· οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἠγειρόντο μάλ' ὅκα. οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρείωνα διοτρεφεῖς βασιλῆς θύνον κρίνοντες, μετὰ δὲ γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη, αἰγίδ' ἔχουσ πρότιμόν ἀγήρασον ἀθανάτην τε,

¹ νῦν δήθ' αὕτι: νῦν δ' ταῦτα Ζενοδοτός.
Then, when they had prayed and had sprinkled the barley grains, they first drew back the victims' heads and cut their throats, and flayed them; and they cut out the thigh-pieces and covered them with a double layer of fat, and laid raw flesh thereon. These they burned on billets of wood stripped of leaves, and the inner parts they pierced with spits, and held them over the flame of Hephaestus. But when the thigh-pieces were wholly burned and they had tasted of the inner parts, they cut up the rest and spitted it, and roasted it carefully, and drew all off the spits. Then, when they had ceased from their labour and had made ready the meal, they feasted, nor did their hearts lack aught of the equal feast. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, among them the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, was first to speak, saying: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, let us now not any more remain gathered here, nor any more put off the work which verily the god vouchsafeth us. Nay, come, let the heralds of the brazen-coated Achaeans make proclamation, and gather together the host throughout the ships, and let us go thus in a body through the broad camp of the Achaeans, that we may with the more speed stir up sharp battle."

So spake he, and the king of men, Agamemnon, failed not to hearken. Straightway he bade the clear-voiced heralds summon to battle the long-haired Achaeans. And they made summons, and the host gathered full quickly. The kings, nurtured of Zeus, that were about Atreus' son, sped swiftly, marshalling the host, and in their midst was the flashing-eyed Athene, bearing the priceless aegis, that knoweth neither age nor death, wherefrom
tʰ̂s ᾶkaton θύσανοι παγχρύσεοι ἥρεθονται, πάντες ἐὐπλεκέες, ἐκατόμβωοι δὲ ἐκαστος.
σὺν τῇ πανφάσσουσα διέσσυτο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν ὀτρύνουσι ἱέναι· ἐν δὲ σθένος ὅρσεν ἐκάστῳ καρδίῃ ἀλλήκτων πολεμίζειν ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι.
τοὐσὶ δ’ ἀφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ’ ἦ ἴεσθαι ἐν νησὶ γλαφυρῆσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.
Ἡντε πύρ ἀἰδηλον ἐπιφλέγει ἄσπετον ὑλὴν ὤρεος ἐν κορυφῇ, ἐκαθεν δὲ τε φαίνεται αὐγῇ, ὡς τῶν ἔρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίου αὐγῆ παμφανώσα δι’ αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἴκε.
Τῶν δ’, ὡς τ’ ὅρνιθων πετενὼν ἔθνεα πολλά, χηρῶν ἡ γεράνων ἡ κύκνων δουλιχοδέιρων, Ἀσίων ἐν λειμῶν, Καῦστρίου ἀμφὶ βέθρα, ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα ποτῶνται ἄγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσι, κλαγγηδον προκαθίζοντων, σμαραγεῖ δὲ τε λειμῶν, ὡς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλά νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλησίων ἐς πεδίων προχέουσο Σκαμάνδριοι· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων. ἔσταν δ’ ἐν λειμῶν Σκαμανδρίων ἀνθεμόντι μυρίοι, ὄσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὤρη.
Ἡντε μυιάων ἀδινάων ἔθνεα πολλά, αἱ τε κατὰ σταθμὸν πομνηίῳ ἡλάσκουσιν ὄρη ἐν εἰαρινῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεῦει, τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ ἐν πεδίῳ ἵσταντο διαρρᾶσαι μεμαίωτες.

1 λειμῶν: γαῖα Aristarchus.

1 That is, “the whole body moves forward by the continual advance of single birds who keep settling in front of the rest” (Leaf).
are hung an hundred tassels all of gold, all of them cunningly woven, and each one of the worth of an hundred oxen. Therewith she sped dazzling throughout the host of the Achaeans, urging them to go forth; and in the heart of each man she roused strength to war and to battle without ceasing. And to them forthwith war became sweeter than to return in their hollow ships to their dear native land.

Even as a consuming fire maketh a boundless forest to blaze on the peaks of a mountain, and from afar is the glare thereof to be seen, even so from their innumerable bronze, as they marched forth, went the dazzling gleam up through the sky unto the heavens.

And as the many tribes of winged fowl, wild geese or cranes or long-necked swans on the Asian mead by the streams of Caýstrius, fly this way and that, glorying in their strength of wing, and with loud cries settle ever onwards,¹ and the mead resoundeth; even so their many tribes poured forth from ships and huts into the plain of Scamander, and the earth echoed wondrously beneath the tread of men and horses. So they took their stand in the flowery mead of Scamander, numberless, as are the leaves and the flowers in their season.

Even as the many tribes of swarming flies that buzz to and fro throughout the herdsman’s farmstead in the season of spring, when the milk drenches the pails, even in such numbers stood the long-haired Achaeans upon the plain in the face of the men of Troy, eager to rend them asunder.
HOMER

Τούς δ’, ὡς τ’ αἰπόλια πλατέ’ αἰγῶν αἰπόλοι ἄνδρες
ῥεῖα διακρίνωσιν, ἐπεὶ κε νόμῳ μιγέωσιν,
ὡς τοὺς ἴγγεμόνες διεκόσμησεν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα
ὑπόμνημα ἴέναι, μετὰ δὲ κρείων Ἄγαμέμνων,
ομματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἱκελος Διὶ τερπικεραύνῳ,
"Ἀρεί δὲ ζώνην, στέρνον δὲ Ποσειδάωνι.
ηὕτε βοῦς ἄγεληπτι μέγ’ ἔξοχος ἐπλετο πάντων
ταῦρος. δ’ γάρ τε βόεσσι μεταπρέπει ἁγρομένην,
τοῖον ἀρ’ Ἀτρείδην θήκε Ζεὺς ἥματε κέινῳ,
ἐκπρέπε’ ἐν πολλοίσι καὶ ἔξοχον ἤρώεσσιν.
"Ἐσπετε νῦν μοι. Μοῦσαι Ὀλύμπια δῶματ’
ἔχουσαι1—
ὑμεῖς γὰρ θεὰί ἐστε, πάρεστε τε, ῥιστέ τε πάντα,
ὑμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἶνον ἀκούομεν οὐδὲ τι ἴδεμεν—
οἱ τινες ἴγγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἥσαν.
πληθὺν δ’ οὐκ ἄν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ’ ὁνομήνω,
οὐδ’ εἰ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ’ εἶεν,
φωνή δ’ ἄρρηκτος, χάλκεον δὲ μοι ἦτορ ἐνείῃ,
εἰ μὴ Ὀλυμπιάδες Μοῦσαι, Δίος αἰγόχου
θυγατέρες, μυησαίαθ’ ὧσοι ὑπὸ Ἰλιόν ἱλθον,
ἀρχόν αὕ νηῶν ἐρέω νήᾶς τε προπάσας.
Βοιωτῶν μὲν Πηνέλεως καὶ Λήιτως ἢρχου2

1 Ὀλύμπια... ἔχουσαι: Ὀλυμπιάδες βαθύκολται Zenodotus.
2 Lines 494-877 are omitted in some mss. and in a few
   are placed after the end of xxiv.

1 The catalogue that follows enumerates the various
contingents which made up the Greek forces at Troy in the
following geographical order: (1) those from the mainland of
Greece south of Thermopylae and from the adjacent islands;
(2) those from the islands of the Southern Aegean from
Crete to Cos and the Calydnæ; and (3) those from Northern
Greece, i.e. from the region extending from Thermopylae
to Mt. Olympus.
And even as goatherds separate easily the wide-scattered flocks of goats, when they mingle in the pasture, so did their leaders marshal them on this side and on that to enter into the battle, and among them lord Agamemnon, his eyes and head like unto Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt, his waist like unto Ares, and his breast unto Poseidon. Even as a bull among the herd stands forth far the chieapest over all, for that he is pre-eminent among the gathering kine, even such did Zeus make Agamemnon on that day, pre-eminent among many, and chieapest amid warriors.

Tell me now, ye Muses that have dwellings on Olympus—for ye are goddesses and are at hand and know all things, whereas we hear but a rumour and know not anything—who were the captains of the Danaans and their lords. But the common folk I could not tell nor name, nay, not though ten tongues were mine and ten mouths and a voice unwearying, and though the heart within me were of bronze, did not the Muses of Olympus, daughters of Zeus that beareth the aegis, call to my mind all them that came beneath Ilios. Now will I tell the captains of the ships and the ships in their order.¹

Of the Boeotians Peneleos and Leitus were

The total of ships listed is 1186, and from the data given the troops would appear to have numbered from 100,000 to 120,000.

The catalogue is by many regarded as of later origin than the original Iliad, although there are valid grounds for assigning it to a very early date. For special studies of the problems involved reference may be made to Leaf, Homer and History (Macmillan, 1915), and to Allen, The Homeric Catalogue of Ships (Oxford, 1921).
'Αρκεσίλαος τε Προθόνωρ τε Κλονίος τε,
οί θ’ Ὠρίην ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αὐλίδα πετρήσασαν
Σχοῖνον τε Σκώλον τε πολύκυνημόν τ’ Ἑτεωνόν,
Θέσπειαν Γραιάν τε καὶ εὐρύχορον Μυκαλησσόν,
oί τ’ ἀμφ’ Ἀρμ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Εἰλέσιον καὶ
Ἑρυθράς,
oί τ’ Ἐλεών εἶχον ἥδ’ Ὡλην καὶ Πετεώνα,
Ὡκάλην Μεδεώνα τ’, ἐὐκτίμενον πτολείθρον,
Κώπας Ἑὐτηροῖν τε πολυτρήρων τε Θύσην;
oί τε Κορώνειαν καὶ ποιήσθ’ Ἀλιαρτον,
oί τε Πλάταιαν ἔχον ἥδ’ οί Γλυσάντ’ ἐνέμοντο,
oί θ’ Ὑποθήβας εἶχον, ἐὐκτίμενον πτολείθρον,
Ὀγχηστόν θ’ ἑρόν, Ποσιδήνιον ἄγλαδὸν ἄλσος,
oί τε πολυστάφυλον Ἀρνην ἔχον, οί τε Μίδειαν
Νίσαν τε ζαθένην Ἀνθηδόνα τ’ ἐσχατώσασαν.
τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίον, ἐν δὲ ἐκάστη
κοῦροι Βοιωτῶν ἕκατον καὶ εἰκοσὶ βαίνον.
Οί δ’ Ἀσπληδόνα ναίον ἴδ’ Ὀρχομενὸν Μινύειον,
τῶν ἦρξ’ Ἀσκάλαφος καὶ Ἰάλμενος, υἱὲς Ἀρηος,
oίς τέκεν Ἀστυόχη δόμῳ Ἀκτόρος Ἀζείδαιο,
παρθένος αἰδοίη, ὑπερωϊῶν εἰσαναβάσα,
Ἀρηὶ κρατερῷ ὁ δὲ οἱ παρελέξατο λάθρη.
τοῖς δὲ τρυκκοῦντα γλαφυρὰ νέες ἑστιχώντο.
Αὐτὰρ Φωκῆον Σχεδίος καὶ Ἐπιστροφὸς ἥρξον,
υἱὲς Ἰφίτου μεγαθύμοι Ναυβολίδαο,
oίς Κυπάρισσον ἔχον Πυθῶνα τε πετρήσασαν
Κρισάν τε ζαθένην καὶ Δαυλίδα καὶ Πανοπῆα,
oί τ’ Ἀνεμώρειαν καὶ Ύάμπολιν ἀμφινέμοντο,
oί τ’ ἀρα πάρ ποταμὸν Κηφισὸν δίδων ἐναῖον,
oί τε Λίλαιαν ἔχον τηγῆς ἐπὶ Κηφισοῦο.
τοῖς δ’ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἐποντο.

1 Θύσην: Μέσσην Ζενοδότος.
captains, and Arcesilaus and Prothoënor and Clonius; these were they that dwelt in Hyria and rocky Aulis and Schoenus and Scolus and Eteonius with its many ridges, Thespeia, Graea, and spacious Mycalessus; and that dwelt about Harma and Eilesium and Erythrae; and that held Eleon and Hyle and Peteon, Ocalea and Medeon, the well-built citadel, Copae, Eutresis, and Thisbe, the haunt of doves; that dwelt in Coroneia and grassy Halartus, and that held Plataea and dwelt in Glisas; that held lower Thebe, the well-built citadel, and holy Onchestus, the bright grove of Poseidon; and that held Arne, rich in vines, and Midea and sacred Nisa and Anthedon on the seashore. Of these there came fifty ships, and on board of each went young men of the Boeotians an hundred and twenty.

And they that dwelt in Aplexdon and Orchomenus of the Minyae were led by Ascalaphus and Ialomnus, sons of Ares, whom, in the palace of Actor, son of Azeus, Astyoche, the honoured maiden, conceived of mighty Ares, when she had entered into her upper chamber; for he lay with her in secret. And with these were ranged thirty hollow ships.

And of the Phocians Schedius and Epistrophus were captains, sons of great-souled Iphitus, son of Naubolus; these were they that held Cyparissus and rocky Pytho, and sacred Crisa and Daulis and Panopeus; and that dwelt about Anemoreia and Hyampolis, and that lived beside the goodly river Cephisus, and that held Lilaea by the springs of Cephisus. With these followed forty black ships.

2 "Αρνη "Ασκρην Zenodotus.
οῖ μὲν Φωκήων στίχας ἰστασαν ἀμφιέποντες, 
Βοιωτῶν δ' ἐμπλην ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θωρήσοντο.

Δοκρῶν δ' ἢγεμόνευεν Ὅιλῆς ταχὺς Αἴας, 
μείων, οὗ τι τόσος γε ὄσος Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείων. ὅλίγος μὲν ἐγν, λυνθώρης, 
ἐγχείγ δ' ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαίοις. 
οἳ Κύνον τ' ἐνέμοντ' Ὅποιεντά τε Καλλιαρὸν 
Βῆσαν τε Σκάρφην τε καὶ Αὐγείας ἐρατείνας 
Τάρφην τε Θρόνιον τε Βοαγρίον ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα. 
τῶ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιαν νῆς ἐποντο 
Δοκρῶν, οἷ ναιούσι πέρην ἱερὴς Εὐβοῖς.

Οἷ δ' Εὐβοιαν ἔχον μένεα πνείοντες Ἀβαντες, 
Χαλκίδα τ' Εἰρέτριάν τε πολυστάφυλον θ' Ἰστίαιαν 
Κηρυνθόν τ' ἐφαλον Δίου τ' αἰτον πτολίεθρον, 
οἷ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ήδ' οἳ Στύρα ναιετάσσον, 
τῶν αὖθι ἤγεμόνευ 'Ελεφήνωρ, οἶχος Ἀρης, 
Χαλκωδονιάδας, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβαντῶν. 
τῶ δ' ἀμ' Ἀβαντες ἐποντο θοοί, ὅπιθεν κομώντες, 
αἰχμηταὶ μεμαώτες ὀρεκτῆσιν μελίσσῃ 
θώρηκας ῥήξει δητῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι.

τῶ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιαν νῆς ἐποντο.

Οἷ δ' ἀρ' Ἀθήνας εἶχον, ἐυκτίμευον πτολίεθρον, 
δῆμον Ἐρεχθῆος μεγαλήτορος, δ'ν ποτ' Ἀθήνη 
θρέψε Δίως θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ζεῖδωρος ἄρουρα· 
καὶ δ' ἐν Ἀθήνης εἶσεν, ἔδὲν πίων νηφή· 
ἔνθα δὲ μν ταῦροι καὶ ἄρνειοῖς ἑλάονται 
κοῦροι Ἀθηναίων περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν· 
τῶν αὖθ' ἢγεμόνευ νῖός Πετεώῳ Μενεσθεύς.

1 Line 528 was rejected by Zenodotus.
And their leaders busily marshalled the ranks of the Phocians, and made ready for battle hard by the Boeotians on the left.

And the Locrians had as leader the swift son of Oileus, Aias the less, in no wise as great as Telamonian Aias, but far less. Small of stature was he, with corselet of linen, but with the spear he far excelled the whole host of Hellenes and Achaeans. These were they that dwelt in Cynus and Opus and Calliarus and Bessa and Scarphe and lovely Augeiae and Tarphe and Thronium about the streams of Boagrius. With Aias followed forty black ships of the Locrians that dwell over against sacred Euboea.

And the Abantes, breathing fury, that held Euboea and Chalcis and Eretria and Histiaea, rich in vines, and Cerinthus, hard by the sea, and the steep citadel of Dios; and that held Carystus and dwelt in Styra,—all these again had as leader Elephenor, scion of Ares, him that was son of Chalcodon and captain of the great-souled Abantes. And with him followed the swift Abantes, with hair long at the back, spearmen eager with outstretched ashen spears to rend the corselets about the breasts of the foemen. And with him there followed forty black ships.

And they that held Athens, the well-built citadel, the land of great-hearted Erechtheus, whom of old Athene, daughter of Zeus, fostered, when the earth, the giver of grain, had borne him; and she made him to dwell in Athens, in her own rich sanctuary, and there the youths of the Athenians, as the years roll on in their courses, seek to win his favour with sacrifices of bulls and rams;—these again had as leader Menestheus, son of Peteos. Like unto him
τῷ δ' οὗ πώς τις ὁμοίος ἐπιχθόνιος γένετ' ἀνήρ·
κοσμήσαι ἢππος τε καὶ ἄνερας ἀσπιδιώτας·
Νέστωρ οἷς ἐρίζεν· ὃ γὰρ προγενέστερος ἦν.
τῷ δ' ἁμα πεντηκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο.

Ἄιας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμίνος ἄγεν δυοκαίδεκα νῆς,
οτὴρ ὃ ἁγιν ὢ 'Ἀθηναίων ἱσταντο φάλαγγες.

Οἱ δ' 'Ἀργος τ' εἶχον Τίτυνθά τε τειχόσεσαν,
'Ἑρμιόνην 'Ἀσίνην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἐχούσας,
Τροιζήν' 'Ηιόνας τε καὶ ἀμπελόεντ' 'Ἐπίδαιαυρον,
οἱ τ' ἔχον Αἴγιναν Μάσητα τε κοῦροι 'Ἀχαιῶν,
τῶν αὐθ' ἤγεμόνεν βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
καὶ Σθένελος, Καπανῆς ἀγακλεῖτο φίλος υἱὸς.
τοῦτ' ὃ ἀμ' Ἐυρύαλος τρῖτατος κίεν, ἱσόθεος φῶς,
Μηκιστέος υἱὸς Ταλαιονίδαο ἀνακτος·
συμπάντων δ' ἤγειτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.

Οἱ δ' ὁμοίως εἶχον, εὐκτίμενον πτολεῖθρον,
ἀφνεῖον τε Κόρωνθον εὐκτιμένας τε Κλεωνᾶς,
'Ὀρνειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο Ἀραίθυρέην τ' ἑρατεινήκαι Σικυών', ὃθ' ἀρ' Ἀδρηστός πρῶτ' ἐμβασίλευεν,
οἱ θ' Ὁπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπτεινή Γονόδεσσαν
Πηλῆνην τ' εἶχον ἢδ' Αἴγινον ἄμφωνέμοντο
Ἀγιαλόν τ' ἀνά πάντα καὶ ἀμφ' Ἐλίκην ἑυρείαν,
τῶν ἐκατὸν νηών ἠρχε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
'Ἀτρείδης. ἁμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
λαοί ἐποντ' ἐν δ' αὐτῶς ἑδύσετο νόροπα χαλκὸν
κυδιῶν, πᾶσιν δὲ μετέπρεπεν ἱρώεσσων,
οὔνεκ' ἄριστος ἤην, πολὺ δὲ πλείστους ἄγε λαοὺς.

Οἱ δ' εἶχον κοίλην Δακεδαίμονα κητώσεσαν,

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1 Lines 553-555 were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 Line 558 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Lines 579 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
was none other man upon the face of the earth for the marshalling of chariots and of warriors that bear the shield. Only Nestor could vie with him, for he was the elder. And with him there followed fifty black ships.

And Aias led from Salamis twelve ships, and stationed them where the battalions of the Athenians stood.

And they that held Argos and Tiryns, famed for its walls, and Hermione and Asine, that enfold the deep gulf, Troezen and Eionae and vine-clad Epidaurus, and the youths of the Achaeans that held Aegina and Mases,—these again had as leaders Diomedes, good at the war-cry, and Sthenelus, dear son of glorious Capaneus. And with them came a third, Euryalus, a godlike warrior, son of king Mecisteus, son of Talaus; but leader over them all was Diomedes, good at the war-cry. And with these there followed eighty black ships.

And they that held Mycenae, the well-built citadel, and wealthy Corinth, and well-built Cleonae, and dwelt in Orneiae and lovely Araethyrea and Sicyon, wherin at the first Adrastus was king; and they that held Hyperesia and steep Gonoessa and Pellene, and that dwelt about Aegium and throughout all Aegialus, and about broad Helice,—of these was the son of Atreus, lord Agamemnon, captain, with an hundred ships. With him followed most people by far and goodliest; and among them he himself did on his gleaming bronze, a king all-glorious, and was pre-eminent among all the warriors, for that he was noblest, and led a people far the most in number.

And they that held the hollow land of Lacedaemon
Φάριν τε Σπάρτην τε πολυτρήρωνά τε Μέσσην, Βρυσιέας τ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αὔγειας ἐρατεινάς, οἵ τ’ ἀρ’ Ἀμύκλας εἶχον Ἔλος τ’, ἔφαλον πτο-
λίεθρον, οἵ τε Δάαν εἶχον ἢδ’ Οἵτυλον ἀμφενέμοντο, τῶν οἳ ἀδελφοὺς ἦρξε, βοήν ἄγαθός Μενέλαος, ἐξήκοντα νεῶν ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσοντο.
ἐν δ᾿ αὐτὸς κίεν ἦσι προθυμίην πεποιθῶς, ὀτρύνων πόλεμόνδε: μάλιστα δὲ ἵετο θυμῷ τίσασθαι Ἐλένης ὁρμήματα τε στοναχάς τε.
Οἱ δὲ Πύλον τ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀρήνην ἐρατεινὴν καὶ ὘ρύον, Ἀλφειώο πόρον, καὶ ἐὐκτιτον Αἰτὺ, καὶ Κυπαρισσήνην καὶ Ἀμφιγένειαν ἐναιον, καὶ Πτελεόν καὶ Ἔλος καὶ Δώριον, ἐνθα τε Μοῦσαι
ἀντόμεναι Θάμυρων τὸν Ἐρήνηα παῦσαν ἀοιδὴς, Οἰχαλίθην ιόντα παρ’ Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλίθος·
στεφτο γὰρ εὐχόμενος νυκησέμεν, εἰ περ ἄν αὐταὶ Μοῦσαι ἀείδοιεν, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχου·
αἱ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηρὸν θέσαν, αὐτὰρ ἀοιδὴν θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντο καὶ ἐκλέαθον κυθαριστῶν·
tῶν αὐθ’ ἠγεμόνευε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
tῶ δ᾿ ἐνενήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστικάνωντο.
Οἱ δ᾿ ἔχουν Ἀρκαδίνην ὑπὸ Κυλλῆνης ὄρος αἰτὺ, Αἰτύτιον παρὰ τύμβον, ἐν’ ἄνερες ἀγχυμαχηταί, οἵ Φενεόν τ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὀρχομενὸν πολύμηλον
Ῥίπην τε Στρατήν τε καὶ ἢμεμοίσσαν Ἐνίσσην, καὶ Τεγένην εἶχον καὶ Μαντινέαν ἐρατεινήν,
Στύμφλιόν τ’ εἶχον καὶ Παρρασίν ἐνέμοντο, τῶν ἢρχ’ Ἀγκαίοιο πάις, κρείων Ἀγαπῆνωρ,
with its many ravines, and Pharis and Sparta and Messe, the haunt of doves, and that dwelt in Bryseiae and lovely Augeiae, and that held Amyclae and Helus, a citadel hard by the sea, and that held Laas, and dwelt about Oetylus,—these were led by Agamemnon's brother, even Menelaus, good at the war-cry, with sixty ships; and they were marshalled apart. And himself he moved among them, confident in his zeal, urging his men to battle; and above all others was his heart fain to get him requital for his strivings and groanings for Helen's sake.

And they that dwelt in Pylos and lovely Arene and Thryum, the ford of Alpheius, and fair-founded Aepy, and that had their abodes in Cyparissieis and Amphigeneia and Pteleos and Helus and Dorium, where the Muses met Thamyris the Thracian and made an end of his singing, even as he was journeying from Oechalia, from the house of Eurytus the Oechalian: for he vaunted with boasting that he would conquer, were the Muses themselves to sing against him, the daughters of Zeus that beareth the aegis; but they in their wrath maimed him, and took from him his wondrous song, and made him forget his minstrelsy;—all these folk again had as leader the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia. And with him were ranged ninety black ships.

And they that held Arcadia beneath the steep mountain of Cyllene, beside the tomb of Aepytus, where are warriors that fight in close combat; and they that dwelt in Pheneos and Orchomenus, rich in flocks, and Rhide and Stratia and wind-swept Enispe; and that held Tegea and lovely Mantineia; and that held Stymphalus and dwelt in Parrhasia,—all these were led by the son of Ancaeus, lord
ἐξήκοντα νεῶν· πολέες δ' ἐν νηθ ἐκάστη
'Αρκάδες ἀνδρεῖς ἔβαλον, ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν·
αὐτῶς γάρ σφι δώκεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
νήσας εὐσσελίμως περάν ἐπὶ οὖνοπα πόντον
'Ατρείδης, ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι θαλάσσαι ἔργα μεμήλει.

Οἱ δ' ἀρα Βουνπράσιόν τε καὶ 'Ηλίδα διὰν ἐναιον
ὄσσον ἀφ 'Τρημίνη καὶ Μύρσινος ἔσχατόσσα
πέτρῃ τ' Ὡλενίη καὶ Ἀλήσιον ἐντός ἐργεῖν,
τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἄρχολ ἔσας, δέκα δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ
νῆς ἐποντο θοᾶί, πολέες δ' ἐμβαίων Ἐπειοί.
τῶν μὲν ἀφ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἡγησάζθησαν
νίες δ' μὲν Κτεάτου, δ' ἀφ' Εὐρύτου, Ἀκτορίων
τῶν δ' Ἀμαργυκείδης ἢρχη κρατερὸς Διώρης·
tῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἢρχη Πολύξεων θεοείδῆς,
νῖς δ' Ἀγασθένεος Αὐγηιάδαο ἀνακτος.

Οἱ δ' ἐκ Θουλιχίων Ἐχυνάων θ' ἱεράων
νήσων, αἱ ναίουσιν πέρην ἄλος Ἡλίδος ἀντα,
tῶν αὖθ' ἥγεμόνευε Μέγης ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηὶ
Φυλείδης, ὅν τίκτε διτφίλος ἱππότα Φυλεύς,
ὅς ποτε Δουλιχίονδ' ἀπενάσσατο πατρὶ χολωθείς.
tῷ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο.

Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς ἦγε Κεφαλλήνας μεγαθύμους
οἱ δ' Ἰθάκην εἴχον καὶ Νῆρίτον εὐνοσίφυλλον,
καὶ Κροκύλει ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αἰγύπτα τρηχεῖαν,
οἱ τε Ζάκυνθον εἴχον ἕδ' οἱ Σάμον ἀμφενέμοντο,
οἱ τ' ἤπειρον εἴχον ἔδ' ἀντιπέραι ἐνέμοντο·
tῶν μὲν Ὅδυσσεὺς ἢρχῃ Διὶ μήτων ἀτάλαντος.
tω δ' ἀμα νῆς ἐποντο δυώδεκα μιλτοπάρηοι.

1 Lines 612-614 were rejected by Zenodotus.
Agapenor, with sixty ships; and on each ship embarked full many Arcadian warriors well-skilled in fight. For of himself had the king of men, Agamemnon, given them benched ships wherewith to cross over the wine-dark sea, even the son of Atreus, for with matters of seafaring had they naught to do.

And they that dwelt in Buprasium and goodly Elis, all that part thereof that Hyrmime and Myrsinus on the seaboard and the rock of Olen and Alesium enclose between them—these again had four leaders, and ten swift ships followed each one, and many Epeians embarked thereon. Of these some were led by Amphimachus and Thalpius, of the blood of Actor, sons, the one of Cteatus and the other of Eurytus; and of some was the son of Amarynceus captain, even mighty Dioreus; and of the fourth company godlike Polyxeinus was captain, son of king Agasthenes, Augeias' son.

And those from Dulichium and the Echinae, the holy isles, that lie across the sea, over against Elis, these again had as leader Meges, the peer of Ares, even the son of Phyleus, whom the horseman Phyleus, dear to Zeus, begat—he that of old had gone to dwell in Dulichium in wrath against his father. And with Meges there followed forty black ships.

And Odysseus led the great-souled Cephallenians that held Ithaca and Neritum, covered with waving forests, and that dwelt in Crocyleia and rugged Aegilips; and them that held Zacynthus, and that dwelt about Samos, and held the mainland and dwelt on the shores over against the isles. Of these was Odysseus captain, the peer of Zeus in counsel. And with him there followed twelve ships with vermilion prows.
HOMER

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἤγειτο Θόας 'Ανδραίμονος νῦός, οἱ Πλευρῶν ἐνέμοντο καὶ "Ολενον ἤδε Πυλήνην Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχίαλον Καλυδώνα τε πετρήσασαν οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' Οὐνῆος μεγαλήτορος νἱέες ἤσαν,1 οὔδ' ἂρ' ἐτ' αὐτὸς ἔην, θάνε δὲ ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος· τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ' ἐτέταλτο ἀνασέμεν Ἀἰτωλοῖοι. τῷ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαναι νῆες ἐποντο. Κρήτῶν δ' 'Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἦγεμόνευν, οἱ Κνωσὸν τ' εἴχον Γόρτυνα τε τειχόσεσαν, Λύκτον Μίλητον τε καὶ ἀργυρόεντα Λύκαστον Φαιστόν τε 'Ρύτιόν τε, πόλεις ἐὰν ναιετούσας, ἀλλοι θ' οἱ Κρήτην ἐκατόμπολον ἄμφενέμοντο. τῶν μὲν ἂρ' 'Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἦγεμόνευε Μηρῖόνης τ' ἀτάλαντος 'Ενυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντη. τοῖς δ' ἀμ' ὀγδώκοντα μέλαναι νῆες ἐποντο.

Τληπόλεμος δ' 'Ἡρακλείδης ἦνς τε μέγας τε ἐκ 'Ρόδου ἐννέα νῆας ἀγεν 'Ροδίων ἀγερώχων, οἱ 'Ρόδον ἄμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες, Λύνδου 'Ἰηλυσον τε καὶ ἀργυρόεντα Κάμειρον. τῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ἦγεμόνευν, ὅν τέκεν 'Ἀστυνόχεια βίῃ 'Ἡρακλείη, τὴν ἀγετ' εὖ 'Ἐφύρης ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήνην τε, πέρισσα ἀστεα πολλά διοστρέφων αἰζηῶν. Τληπόλεμος δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφ' ἐνι μεγάρῳ ἐὔπηκτω, αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἐνὶ φίλου μήτρωα κατέκα

1 Lines 641 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
And the Aetolians were led by Thoas, Andraemon's son, even they that dwelt in Pleuron and Olenus and Pylene and Chalcis, hard by the sea, and rocky Calydon. For the sons of great-hearted Oeneus were no more, neither did he himself still live, and fair-haired Meleager was dead, to whom had commands been given that he should bear full sway among the Aetolians. And with Thoas there followed forty black ships.

And the Cretans had as leader Idomeneus, famed for his spear, even they that held Cnosus and Gortys, famed for its walls, Lyctus and Miletus and Lycastus, white with chalk, and Phaestus and Rhytium, well-peopled cities; and all they beside that dwelt in Crete of the hundred cities. Of all these was Idomeneus, famed for his spear, captain, and Meriones, the peer of Enyalius, slayer of men. And with these there followed eighty black ships.

And Tlepolemus, son of Heracles, a valiant man and tall, led from Rhodes nine ships of the lordly Rhodians, that dwelt in Rhodes sundered in three divisions—in Lindos and Ialysus and Cameirus, white with chalk. These were led by Tlepolemus, famed for his spear, he that was born to mighty Heracles by Astyocheia, whom he had led forth out of Ephyre from the river Selleis, when he had laid waste many cities of warriors fostered of Zeus. But when Tlepolemus had grown to manhood in the well-fenced palace, forthwith he slew his own father's dear uncle, Licymnius, scion of Ares, who was then waxing old. So he straightway built him ships, and when he had gathered together much
Homer

βὴ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντου· ἀπείλησαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι νύεσ νύωνι τε βίης Ἡρακληείης.
aὐτάρπ 1 ὦ γ' ἐσ 'Ρόδων ἠξεν ἀλῶμενος, ἀλγεπ
πᾶσχων:
tριχθὰ δὲ ὕκηθεν καταφυλαδόν, ἦδ' ἐφίληθεν
ἐκ Διός, οὐ τε θεοῦ καὶ ἀνθρώποις ἄνασσε, 2
καὶ σφιν θεσπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχευε Κρονίων.

Νυρέὺς αὐ Σύμηθεν ἄγε τρεῖς νῆσας εἴσας,
Νυρέὺς Ἀγλαίης νῦς Χαρόποιο τ' ἀνακτος,
Νυρέὺς, ὅς κάλλιστος ἄνηρ ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἤλθε 3
tῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖωνα.
ἀλ' ἀλαπαδός ἤην, παῦρος δὲ οἱ εἴπετο λαὸς.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρων τ' εἶχον Κράπαθὸν τε Κά
σων τε
καὶ Κῶν Εὐρυπύλου πόλιν νῆσους τε Καλύδνας,
tῶν αὐ Φεῖδιππός τε καὶ Ἀντιφος ἡγησάσθην,
Θεσσαλοῦ νῦσ δύω Ἡρακλείδαο ἀνακτος.
τοὺς δὲ τρυήκοντα γλαφυραί νέες ἐστιχώντο.

Νῦν αὐ τοὺς ὅσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν Ἀργος
ἐναιον, 4
οἳ τ' Ἦλον οἳ τ' Ἀλόπην οἳ τε Τρηχῶν' ἐνέμοντο
οἳ τ' εἶχον Φθῖην ἤδ' Ἐλλάδα καλλιγύναια,
Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο καὶ Ἐλληνες καὶ Ἀχαιοὺ
tῶν αὐ πεντήκοντα νεῶν ἦν ἄρχος Ἀχιλλέως.
ἀλ' οἳ γ' οὐ πολέμοιν δυσηχεὸς ἐμνώντο. 5
οῦ γὰρ ἐην ος τὶς σφιν ἐπὶ στῖχας ἡγήσατο.
κεῖτο γὰρ ἐν νῆσσι ποδάρκησ δῖος Ἀχιλλέως,
κούρης χωόμενος Βριστῆδος ἦκόμουοι,
tὴν ἐκ Λυρηνησοῦ ἠξείλετο πολλὰ μογήσασ,
people, went forth in flight over the sea, for that the other sons and grandsons of mighty Heracles threatened him. But he came to Rhodes in his wanderings, suffering woes, and there his people settled in three divisions by tribes, and were loved of Zeus that is king among gods and men; and upon them was wondrous wealth poured by the son of Cronos.

Moreover Nireus led three shapely ships from Syme, Nireus that was son of Aglaïa and Charops the king, Nireus the comeliest man that came beneath Ilios of all the Danaans after the peerless son of Peleus. Howbeit he was a weakling, and but few people followed with him.

And they that held Nisyrus and Crapathus and Casus and Cos, the city of Eurypylus, and the Calydnian isles, these again were led by Pheidippus and Antiphus, the two sons of king Thessalus, son of Heracles. And with them were ranged thirty hollow ships.

Now all those again that inhabited Pelasgian Argos, and dwelt in Alos and Alope and Trachis, and that held Phthia and Hellas, the land of fair women, and were called Myrmidons and Hellenes and Achaeans—of the fifty ships of these men was Achilles captain. Howbeit they bethought them not of dolorous war, since there was no man to lead them forth into the ranks. For he lay in idleness among the ships, the swift-footed, goodly Achilles, in wrath because of the fair-haired girl Briseïs, whom he had taken out of Lyrnessus after sore toil,

\[\text{Line 681 was altered by Zenodotus, who gave,}\]
\[\text{ōt δ' Ἀργος εἰχον τῷ Πελασγικῷ, ὀθάρ ςτρφής,}\]

\[\text{Lines 686-694 were rejected by Zenodotus.}\]
Λυρνήσσον διαπορθήσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης, καὶ δὲ Μύνητ’ ἐβαλεν καὶ Ἐπίστροφον ἐγχευμέ
μώροις, νιέας Εὐηνοῖο Σεληνιάδαο ἀνακτος.

τῆς ὑγείας, τάξα δ’ ἀνοσθεσθαὶ ἐμελενεν

Οἱ δ’ εἶχον Φυλάκην καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόεντα.

Δήμητρος τέμενος, ἰτωπάνα τὴς μητέρα μήλων, ἀγχιλαλὼν τ’ Ἀντρώνα ἴδε Πτελεόν λεχεποίην,

τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρήιοι ἤγεμόνεν ἠων ὀντῆς τότε δ’ ἦδη ἐχεν κατὰ γαῖα μέλαινα.

τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἄλοχος Φυλάκη ἐλέειππτο καὶ δόμος ήμετέλης. τὸν δ’ ἐκτανε Δάρδανος ἀνήρ

νηὸς ἀποθρώσκοντα πολὺ πρώτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.

οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ’ οἱ ἀναρχοῦ ἐσαν, πόθεον γε μὲν ἀρχὰν.

ἀλλὰ σφεας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, οἶς Ἀρης, Ἰφίκλου νίός πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο,

αὐτοκαίγυννητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσίλαο

ὀπλότερος γενεῆ. δ’ ἀμα πρότερος καὶ ἄρειων ἦρως Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρηίοι. οὐδέ τι λαοὶ

δεύνουθ’ ἤγεμόνον, πόθεον γε μὲν ἐσθλόν ἐόντα.

τῳ δ’ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆς ἐποντο.

Οἱ δ’ Φερὰς ἐνέμοντο παρὰ Βοιβήδα λίμνην,

Βοῖβην καὶ Πλαθύρας καὶ ἑυκτιμένην Ἰαωλκόν,

τῶν ἤρχ’ Ἀδμήτου φῖλος παῖς ἐνδέκα νηὸν

Εὐμήλος, τὸν ὑπ’ Ἀδμήτῳ τέκε δία γυναίκῶν

Ἀλκηστίς, Πελίαο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστῃ.

Οἱ δ’ ἄρα Μηθῶνν καὶ Θαυμακίην ἐνέμοντο καὶ

Μελίβοιαν ἔχουν καὶ Ὀλυζώνα τρηχεῖαν,

1 The meaning is that, although married, Protesilaus left no son; hence his δόμος was incomplete. Others render, “his bridal chamber but half-built.”

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when he wasted Lyrnessus and the walls of Thebe, and laid low Mynes and Epistrophus, warriors that raged with the spear, sons of king Evenus, Selepus' son. In sore grief for her lay Achilles idle; but soon was he to arise again.

And they that held Phylace and flowery Pyrasus, the sanctuary of Demeter, and Iton, mother of flocks, and Antron, hard by the sea, and Pteleos, couched in grass, these again had as leader warlike Protesilaus, while yet he lived; howbeit ere now the black earth held him fast. His wife, her two cheeks torn in wailing, was left in Phylace and his house but half established,1 while, for himself, a Dardanian warrior slew him as he leapt forth from his ship by far the first of the Achaeans. Yet neither were his men leaderless, though they longed for their leader; for Podarces, scion of Ares, marshalled them, he that was son of Phylacus’ son, Iphiclus, rich in flocks, own brother to great-souled Protesilaus, and younger-born; but the other was the elder and the better man, even the warrior, valiant Protesilaus. So the host in no wise lacked a leader, though they longed for the noble man they had lost. And with him there followed forty black ships.

And they that dwelt in Pherae beside the lake Boebeis, and in Boebe, and Glaphyrae, and well-built Iolcus, these were led by the dear son of Admetus with eleven ships, even by Eumelus, whom Alcestis, queenly among women, bare to Admetus, even she, the comeliest of the daughters of Pelias.

And they that dwelt in Methone and Thaumacia, and that held Meliboea and rugged Olizon, these
τῶν δὲ Φιλοκτῆτης ἦρξεν τοξῶν ἐν εἰδῶς ἐπτὰ νεῶν. ἐρέται δὲ ἐν ἐκάστῃ πεντήκοντα ἐμβέβασαν, τοξῶν ἐν εἰδότες ὧδε μάχεσθαι.

ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νῆσῳ κείτο κρατέρ' ἄλγεα πάσχων, Λήμνω ἐν ἡγαθῇ, ὅθε μιν λίπον ὀἶες ' Ἀχαϊῶν ἐλκεῖ μοχθίζοντα κακῷ ὁλοόφρονος ὕδρου.

ἐνθ' ὦ γε κεῖτ' ἀχέων· τάχα δὲ μνῆσεσθαι ἐμελλον Ἀργεῖοι παρὰ νήσοι Φιλοκτήταο ἀνακτοσ. οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' ὦ γε ἀναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεον γε μὲν ἀρχών.

ἀλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν 'Οἰλῆος νόθος νῖός, τὸν ὅ' ἐτεκεν 'Ῥήνη ὑπ' 'Οἰλῆι πτολιπόρθῳ.

Ὡς δ' εἰχον Τρίκκην καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμακόσσαν,

οὐ τ' ἔχον Οἰχαλίν, πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλής, τῶν αὐθ' ἤγεισθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παίδε, ἱητήρ' ἀγαθώ, Ποδαλείριος ὥδε Μαχάων.

τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραί νέες ἐστίχώντο.

Ὡς δ' ἔχον Ὀμμένιον, οὐ τε κρηνὴν Ὑπέρειαν, οὐ τ' ἔχον Ἀστέριον Τιτάνοι τε λευκά κάρνηα, τῶν ἦρξ' Εὐρύπυλος Εὐαίμονος ἄγλαος νῖός.

τῷ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο.

Ὡς δ' Ἀργισσαν ἔχον καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο,

"Ορθὴν Ἡλώνην τε πόλω τ' Ὀλοοσόνα λευκήν, τῶν αὐθ' ἤγειµόνεσυ μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης, νῖός Πειριθόοι, τὸν ἄθανατος τέκετο Ζεὺς·

τὸν ὅ' ὑπὸ Πειριθόω τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἰπποδάμεια ἦµατι τῷ ὀτε φῆρας ἐτίσατο λαχνηντας,

τοὺς δ' ἐκ Πηλίου ὅσε καὶ Αἰβίκεσσι πέλασσεν·

οὐκ οἶος, ἀμα τῷ γε Λεοντεῦς, ὀξος "Ἀρης,

1 Line 718 was given by Zenodotus in the form, τῶν αὖ ἤγειµόνενε Φιλοκτήτης ἄγος ἀνδρῶν

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with their seven ships were led by Philoctetes, well-skilled in archery, and on each ship embarked fifty oarsmen well skilled to fight amain with the bow. But Philoctetes lay suffering grievous pains in an island, even in sacred Lemnos, where the sons of the Achaeans had left him in anguish with an evil wound from a deadly water-snake. There he lay suffering; yet full soon were the Argives beside their ships to bethink them of king Philoctetes. Howbeit neither were these men leaderless, though they longed for their leader; but Medon marshalled them, the bastard son of Oileus, whom Rhene bare to Oileus, sacker of cities.

And they that held Tricca and Ithome of the crags, and Occhalia, city of Oechalian Eurytus, these again were led by the two sons of Asclepius, the skilled leeches Podaleirius and Machaon. And with these were ranged thirty hollow ships.

And they that held Ormenius and the fountain Hypereia, and that held Asterium and the white crests of Titanus, these were led by Eurypylus, the glorious son of Euaemon. And with him there followed forty black ships.

And they that held Argissa, and dwelt in Gyrtone, Orthe, and Elone, and the white city of Oloösson, these again had as leader Polypoetès, staunch in fight, son of Peirithous, whom immortal Zeus begat—even him whom glorious Hippodameia conceived to Peirithous on the day when he got him vengeance on the shaggy centaurs, and thrust them forth from Pelium, and drave them to the Aethiees. Not alone was he, but with him was Leonteus, scion of Ares,

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2 Lines 724 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
υίδος ύπερθύμιοι Κορώνου Καυνείδαο.
τοίς δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἐποντο.

Γονεύεις δ' ἐκ Κύφου ἤγε δύω καὶ εἰκοσι νῆας.
τῷ δ' Ἐνεήνες ἐποντῷ μενεπτόλεμοι τε Περαιβοί,
οἱ περὶ Δωδώνην δυσχείμερον οἰκὶ’ ἔθεντο,
οἱ τ’ ἀμφ’ ἰμερτὸν Τιταρησὸν ἐργ’ ἐνέμοντο,
ὁς ρ’ ἐσ Πηνειὸν προεὶ καλλίρροιον ὦδωρ,
οὐδ’ ὁ γε Πηνεῖῷ συμμίσχεται ἀργυροδίνη,
ἀλλά τε μν καθύπερθεν ἐπιρρέει ἦν’ ἐλαυν’
ὄρκου γὰρ δεινὸν Στυγὸς ὦδατός ἐστιν ἀπορρώξ.

Μαγνήτων δ’ ἥρχε Πρόθοος Τενθηδόνος υίός,
οἱ περὶ Πηνειῶν καὶ Πήλιον εὐνοσίφυλλον
ναίεσκον. τῶν μὲν Πρόθοος θοὺς ἠγεμόνευε,
τῷ δ’ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἐποντο.

Οὗτοι ἄρ’ ἠγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοῖρανοι ἦσαν.
τίς τ’ ἄρ τῶν ὃ’ ἀριστὸς ἦν, σὺ μοι ἐννεπε’
Μοῦσα, ἀυτῶν ἢ ἃ ἰππων, οἱ ἂμ’ Ἀτρείδησιν ἐποντο.

Ἰπποὶ μὲν μέγ’ ἀρισταί ἔσαν Φηρητιάδαο,
τὸς Εὐμηλὸς ἠλαυνε ποδώκεας ὀρνίθας ὡς,
ὄτριχας οἰέτεας, σταφύλη ἐπὶ νῶτον ἐίσασ.
τὸς ἐν Πηρείηθ’ θρέψ’ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
ἀμφ’ θηλείας, φόβον Ἀρης φορεούσας.
ἀνδρῶν αὐ μέγ’ ἀριστος ἐν τελαμώνιοι Αἲας,
ὄφρ’ Ἀχιλεὺς μῆμεν’ ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἦν,
ἵπποι θ’, οἱ φορέοσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα.
ἀλλ’ ὁ μὲν ἐν νήσεσι κορωνίσυ ποντοπόρους
κεῖτ’ ἀπομηνίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι ποιμένι λαῶν
Ἀτρείδη’ λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ῥημύμιν θαλάσσῃς
dίσκουσιν τέρπουντο καὶ αἰγανέξιον ἰέντες

1 Πηρείηθ : Πιερήθ.
'the son of Caenus' son, Coronus, high of heart. And with them there followed forty black ships.

And Gouneus led from Cyphus two and twenty ships, and with him followed the Enienes and the Peraebi, staunch in fight, that had set their dwellings about wintry Dodona, and dwelt in the ploughland about lovely Titaressus, that poureth his fair-flowing streams into Peneius; yet doth he not mingle with the silver eddies of Peneius, but floweth on over his waters like unto olive oil; for that he is a branch of the water of Styx, the dread river of oath.

And the Magnetes had as captain Prothous, son of Tenthredon. These were they that dwelt about Peneius and Pelion, covered with waving forests. Of these was swift Prothous captain; and with him there followed forty black ships.

These were the leaders of the Danaans and their lords. But who was far the best among them do thou tell me, Muse—best of the warriors and of the horses that followed with the sons of Atreus.

Of horses best by far were the mares of the son of Pheres, those that Eumelus drave, swift as birds, like of coat, like of age, their backs as even as a levelling line could make. These had Apollo of the silver bow reared in Pereia, both of them mares, bearing with them the panic of war. And of warriors far best was Telamonian Aias, while yet Achilles cherished his wrath; for Achilles was far the mightiest, he and the horses that bare the peerless son of Peleus. Howbeit he abode amid his beaked, seafaring ships in utter wrath against Agamemnon, Atreus' son, shepherd of the host; and his people along the sea-shore took their joy in casting the discus and the javelin, and in archery;
τόξοισιν θ’. ἵπποι δὲ παρ’ ἄρμασιν οἴσιν ἔκαστος
λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι ἐλεόθρεπτόν τε σέλινων
ἐστασαν· ἄρματα δ’ εὐ πεπυκασμένα κεῖτο ἀνάκτων
ἐν κλισίς. οἱ δ’ ἄρχον ἄρηήφιλον ποθέοντες
φοίτην ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατὸν οὐδὲ μάχοντο.

Οἱ δ’ ἄρ’ ἦσαν ὡς εἶ τε πυρὶ χθῶν πᾶσα νέμοιτο-
γαία δ’ ὑπεστενάχιζε Δί ὡς τερπικεραύνῳ
χωμένῳ, ὅτε τ’ ἄμφι Τυφωεὶ γαῖαν ἴμασθῇ
eῖν Ἀρίμοις, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφωέος ἐμμεναὶ εὐνάς.
ὡς ἀρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαία
ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ’ ὁκα διέπρησον πεδίοιο.

Τρωσίν δ’ ἄγγελος ἠλθεὶ ποδήνεμος ώκέα Ἰρις
πάρ Δίὸς αἰγιόχου σὺν ἄγγελίῃ ἀλεγενή.
οἱ δ’ ἄγορᾶς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμοιο θύρησι
πάντες όμηγερεῖς, ἦμεν νέοι ἡδὲ γέροντες.
ἄγχοι δ’ ἰσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ώκέα Ἰρις·
ἐῖσατο δὲ φθογγὴν υἱὶ Πριάμοιο Πολιτη, οὗ Τρώων
σκοπός ἦς, ποδωκείσι πεποιθῶς,
tύμβω ἐπ’ ἄκροτάτῳ Αἰαυήτα νέροντο,
 δέγμενος ὀππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμηθεὶεν Ἀχαιώ.
τῷ μν ἔσσαμένῃ προσέφη πόδας ὦκέα Ἰρις·
"ὡ γέρον, αἰεὶ τοι μοῦθοι φῖλοι ἄκριτοι εἰσίν,
ὡς ποτ’ ἐπ’ εἰρήνης· πόλεμος δ’ ἀλίαστος ὅρωρεν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ μάχας εἰσήλυθον ἀνδρῶν,
ἀλλ’ οὐ πο τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν ὅπωπα·
λίῃ γὰρ φύλλοισιν ἐοικότες ἡ ψαμάθοιοις
ἐρχονται πεδίοιο μαχησόμενοι προτὶ ἀστυ.
"Εκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μάλιστ’ ἐπιτελλομαι, ἥδε δὲ ῥέξαι·

1 Lines 791-795 were rejected by Aristarchus.
and their horses each beside his own car, eating lotus and parsley of the marsh, stood idle, while the chariots were set, well covered up, in the huts of their masters. But the men, longings for their captain, dear to Ares, roamed hither and thither through the camp, and fought not.

So marched they then as though all the land were swept with fire; and the earth groaned beneath them, as beneath Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt in his wrath, when he scourgeth the land about Typhoeus in the country of the Arimi, where men say is the couch of Typhoeus. Even so the earth groaned greatly beneath their tread as they went; and full swiftly did they speed across the plain.

And to the Trojans went, as a messenger from Zeus that beareth the aegis, wind-footed, swift Iris with a grievous message. These were holding assembly at Priam’s gate, all gathered in one body, the young men alike and the elders. And swift-footed Iris stood near and spake to them; and she made her voice like to that of Polites, son of Priam, who was wont to sit as a sentinel of the Trojans; trusting in his fleetness of foot, on the topmost part of the barrow of aged Aesyetes, awaiting until the Achaeans should sally forth from their ships. Likening herself to him swifted-footed Iris spake to Priam, saying: “Old sir, ever are endless words dear to thee, now even as of yore in time of peace; but war unabating is afoot. Verily full often have I entered ere now into battles of warriors, but never yet have I seen a host so goodly and so great; for most like to the leaves or the sands are they, as they march over the plain to fight against the city. Hector, to thee beyond all others do I give command, and do thou
πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι,
ἀλλὰ δ’ ἄλλων γλώσσα πολυσπερέων ἄνθρωπων
τοίσιν ἐκαστὸς ἀνὴρ σημαινέτω οἷς περ ἄρχει,
tῶν δ’ ἐξηγείσθω κοσμησάμενος πολιήτας.’’

’Ως ἔφαθ’, ’Εκτωρ δ’ οὔ τι θεᾶς ἔπος ἡγούμην,
αἶσα δὲ λῦσ ἀγορήν. ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ’ ἐσσεύοντο
πᾶσαι δ’ ὄμνυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ’ ἐσσοῦτο λαός,
πεζοὶ θ’ ἐπιῆς τε πολύς δ’ ὄρμαγδος ὄρῳρει.

’Εστι δὲ τις προπάροιθε πόλιος αἵπεια κολώνη,
ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περίδρομος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα,
τὴν ἦ τοι ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κυκλήσκουσιν,
ἄθανατοι δὲ τε σῆμα πολυσκάρβῳ Μυρίνης.
ἐνθα τότε Τρώες τε διέκριθεν ἢ’ ἐπίκουροι.

Τρωσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνευε μέγας κορυθαίολος ’Εκτωρ
Πριαμίδης’ ἁμα τῳ γε πολὺ πλείστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ
λαοὶ θυρήσοντο μεμαότες ἐγχείησι.

Δαρδανίων αὐτ’ ἤρχεν ἐδ’ πάις ’Αγχίσαο,
Αἰνείας, τὸν ὑπ’ ’Αγχίσῃ τέκε δι’ ’Αφροδίτῃ,
’Ιδης ἐν κυμαῖοι θεᾶ βροτῷ εὐνηθείσα,
οὐκ οἶος, ἁμα τῷ γε δῶ ’Αντήνορος υἱὲ,
’Αρχέλοχος τ’ ’Ακάμας τε, μάχης ἐν εἰδότε πάσης.

Οἱ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔναιον ὑπαί πόδα νείατον ’Ιδης,
ἀψευοῖ, πίνοντες ύδωρ μέλαν Αἰσήπωιον,
Τρῶες, τῶν αὐτ’ ἤρχε Λυκάονος ἄγλαὸς υἱός,
Πάνδαρος, ὥ καὶ τόξον ’Απόλλων αὐτὸς ἐδωκεν.

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even according to my word. Inasmuch as there are allies full many throughout the great city of Priam, and tongue differs from tongue among men that are scattered abroad; let each one therefore give the word to those whose captain he is, and these let him lead forth, when he has marshalled the men of his own city."

So spake she, and Hector in no wise failed to know the voice of the goddess, but forthwith brake up the gathering; and they rushed to arms. The gates one and all were opened wide, and forth the folk hasted, both footmen and charioteers; and a great din arose.

Now there is before the city a steep mound afar out in the plain, with a clear space about it on this side and on that; this do men verily call Batieia, but the immortals call it the barrow of Myrine, light of step. There on this day did the Trojans and their allies separate their companies.

The Trojans were led by great Hector of the flashing helm, the son of Priam, and with him were marshalled the greatest hosts by far and the goodliest, raging with the spear.

Of the Dardanians again the valiant son of Anchises was captain, even Aeneas, whom fair Aphrodite conceived to Anchises amid the spurs of Ida, a goddess couched with a mortal man. Not alone was he; with him were Antenor's two sons, Archelochus and Acamas, well skilled in all manner of fighting.

And they that dwelt in Zeleia beneath the nethermost foot of Ida, men of wealth, that drink the dark water of Aesepus, even the Troes, these again were led by the glorious son of Lycaon, Pandarus, to whom Apollo himself gave the bow.
HOMER

Oι δ' Ἀδρήστειάν τ' εἶχον καὶ δῆμον Ἀπαισοῦ, καὶ Πυτύειαν ἔχον καὶ Τήρεϊς ὄρος αἰπύ, τῶν ἥρξ' Ἀδρηστόσ τε καὶ Ἀμφίος λυνθώρης υἱὲ δύω Μέροπος Περκώσιον, ὅσ περὶ πάντων ἤδειε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὐς παῖδας ἔασκε στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνωρα. τῷ δὲ οἴ οὐ τι πειθέσθην κῆρες γὰρ ἄγνω μέλανος θανάτῳ.

Oὶ δ' ἄρα Περκώτην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο καὶ Σηπτόν καὶ Ἀβυδον ἔχον καὶ δῖαν Ἀρίσβην τῶν αὖθ' Ὕρτακίδης ἥρξ' Ἀσίος, ὀρχαμος ἀνδρῶν Ἰ Ασίος Ὕρτακίδης, ὅν Ἀρίσβηθεν φέρον ἵπποι αἴθωνες μεγάλου, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήνειτος.

Ἰππόθοος δ' ἀγε φῦλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχεισμώρων τῶν οἴ Λάρισαν ἐρβώλακα ναιετάσκον· τῶν ἥρξ' Ἰππόθοος τε Πύλαιος τ', ὅζος Ἀρης ὑίὲ δύω Λήθου Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Θρῆκιας ἦγ' Ἀκάμας καὶ Πεύρος ἕρως ὀσσους Ἐλλήσποντος ἀγάρρος ἐντὸς ἐέργει.

Ἐὐφημὸς δ' ἀρχὸς Κικώνων ἦν αἰχμητῶν νῦν Τρούζηνοι διοτρεφεῖος Κέαδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Πυραίχυμης ἀγε Παιόνας ἀγκυλοτόξους, τηλόθεν εὗ Ἀμυδῶνος, ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εὐρυ ρέοντος, Ἀξιοῦ, οὗ κάλλιστον ὕδαρ ἐπικιδναται αἰγαν.

Παφλαγόνων δ' ἴγειτο Πυλαμένεος λάσιον κῆρε ἐὗ Ἐνετῶν, οὗν ἠμόνων γένος ἀγροτέραν, οἵ ρα Κύτωρον ἔχον καὶ Σήσαμον ἀμφενέμοντο

1 The use of the periphrasis, so common in Homer, mad it necessary that the epithet λάσιον, indicative of manly vigour (cf. i. 189), should here go directly with κῆρ. Τhe phrase recurs in xvi. 554.
And they that held Adrasteia and the land of Apaesus, and that held Pityeia and the steep mount of Tereia, these were led by Adrastus and Amphius, with corslet of linen, sons twain of Merops of Percote, that was above all men skilled in prophesying, and would not suffer his sons to go into war, the bane of men. But the twain would in no wise hearken, for the fates of black death were leading them on.

And they that dwelt about Percote and Practius, and that held Sestus and Abydus and goodly Arisbe, these again were led by Hyrtacus' son Asius, a leader of men—Asius, son of Hyrtacus, whom his horses tawny and tall had borne from Arisbe, from the river Selleís.

And Hippothous led the tribes of the Pelasgi, that rage with the spear, even them that dwelt in deep-soiled Larisa; these were led by Hippothous and Pylaeus, scion of Ares, sons twain of Pelasgian Lethus, son of Teutamus.

But the Thracians Acamas led and Peirous, the warrior, even all them that the strong stream of the Hellespont encloseth.

And Euphemus was captain of the Ciconian spearmen, the son of Ceas' son Troezenus, nurtured of Zeus.

But Pyraechmes led the Paeonians, with curved bows, from afar, out of Amydon from the wide-flowing Axius—Axius the water whereof floweth the fairest over the face of the earth.

And the Paphlagonians did Pylaemenes of the shaggy heart lead from the land of the Eneti, whence is the race of wild she-mules. These were they that held Cytorus and dwelt about Sesamon, and had their famed dwellings around the river.
HOMER

ἀμφὶ τε Παρθένουν ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματα ναιών
Κρῶμναν τ’ Αἰγιαλὸν τε καὶ ύψηλοὺς 'Ερυθίνους.
Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιξώνων Ὀδίος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἤρχον
τηλόθεν εὲ 'Αλύβης, οἶθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη.
Μνησῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἤρχε καὶ Ἑννομος οἰωνιστής.
ἀλλ’ οὐκ οἰωνοῖς ἐρύσατο κῆρα μελαναν,
ἀλλ’ ἐδάμῃ ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, οθὶ περ Τρώας κεραῖζε καὶ ἄλλους.
Φόρκυς ἀν Φρύγας ἤγε καὶ 'Ασκάνιος θεοειδῆς
τῆλ’ εὲ 'Ασκανίης: μέμασαν δ’ ύσμῖν μάχεσθαι.
Μήσων ἀν Μέσθης τε καὶ 'Αντιφος ἤγησάζθην,
ὑιὲ Ταλαιμένεος, τῷ Γυγαίῃ τέκε λίμνῃ,
οἱ καὶ Μήσονας ἤγον ὑπὸ Τμώλω γεγαώτας.
Νάστης ἀν Καρῶν ἤγήσατο βαρβαροφῶνων,
οὶ Μίλητον ἔχον Φθιρῶν τ’ ὀρος ἀκριτόφυλλου
Μαιάνδρου τε ῥοάς Μυκάλης τ’ αἰπεινα κάρηνα.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάστης ἤγησάζθην,
Νάστης Ἀμφίμαχός τε, Νομίνος ἀγλαὰ τέκνα,
δὲ καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχων πόλεμόνδ’ ̇εν ἴπτε κούρη,
νῆπιος, οὐδὲ τι οἱ τὸ γ’ ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν ὀλέθρον,
ἀλλ’ ἐδάμῃ ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δ’ Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισε δαφρῶν.
Σαρπηδῶν δ’ ἤρχεν Λυκίων καὶ Γλαδκος ἄμμων
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ξάνθου ἀπὸ δινήντος.

1 Presumably Nastes, as the principal leader, although
the pronoun would more naturally refer to Amphimachus.

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Parthenius and Cromna and Aegialus and lofty Erythini.

But of the Halizones Odius and Epistrophus were captains from afar, from Alybe, where is the birthplace of silver.

And of the Mysians the captains were Chromis and Ennomus the augur; howbeit with his auguries he warded not off black fate, but was slain beneath the hands of the son of Aeacus, swift of foot, in the river, where Achilles was making havoc of the Trojans and the others as well.

And Phorcys and godlike Ascanius led the Phrygians from afar, from Ascania, and were eager to fight in the press of battle.

And the Maeonians had captains twain, Mesthles and Antiphus, the two sons of Talaemenes, whose mother was the nymph of the Gygaean lake; and they led the Maeonians, whose birth was beneath Tmolus.

And Nastes again led the Carians, uncouth of speech, who held Miletus and the mountain of Phthires, dense with its leafage, and the streams of Maeander, and the steep crests of Mycale. These were led by captains twain, Amphimachus and Nastes—Nastes and Amphimachus, the glorious children of Nomion. And he came to the war all decked with gold, like a girl, fool that he was; but his gold in no wise availed to ward off woeful destruction; nay, he was slain in the river beneath the hands of the son of Aeacus, swift of foot; and Achilles, wise of heart, bare off the gold.

And Sarpedon and peerless Glaucus were captains of the Lycians from afar out of Lycia, from the eddying Xanthus.
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἄμφετερ ἤγεμόνεσσων ἑκαστοῦ.
Τρώεσ μὲν κλαγγῇ τ’ ἐνοπῇ τ’ ὦσαν, ὅρυθας ὡς,
ἡμεῖς περ κλαγγῇ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό,
αἰ τ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν χεμώνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον
ὀμβρον,
κλαγγῇ ταί γε πέτονται ἐπ’ Ὁκεανοῖο ῥόαν,
ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαν.
ἡρωί δ’ ἄρα ταί γε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται.
οἴ δ’ ἄρ’ ὄσαν σιγῆ μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοῖ,
ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῳτες ἀλεξίμενα ἄλληλοισιν.
Εὐτ’ ὀρεοῦ κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχευεν ὀμίχλην,
ποιμέσιν οὐ τι φίλην, κλέπτη δέ τε νυκτὸς ἄμεινον,
τόσσον τίς τ’ ἐπιλεύσει οὖσον τ’ ἐπὶ λάων ἓνωσιν.
ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσοῖ κοίσαλος ὀρνυτ’ ἀελλής
ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ’ ὡκα διέτρησον πεδίου.
Οἴ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ’ ἄλληλοισιν ίόντες,
Τρωσίν μὲν προμάχιζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς,
παρδαλέην ὀμοίωσιν ἔχων καὶ καρπύλα τόξα
καὶ ξίφος· αὐτὰρ οἱ δοῦρε δύω κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ
πάλλων Ἀργείων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους
ἀντίθιον μαχέσασθαι εἰν αἰνή δηϊστητί.

1 Lines 18–20 were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 Lines 19 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
BOOK III

Now when they were marshalled, the several companies with their captains, the Trojans came on with clamour and with a cry like birds, even as the clamour of cranes ariseth before the face of heaven, when they flee from wintry storms and measureless rain, and with clamour fly toward the streams of Ocean, bearing slaughter and death to Pigmy men, and in the early dawn they offer evil battle. But the Achaeans came on in silence, breathing fury, eager at heart to bear aid each man to his fellow.

Even as when the South Wind sheddeth a mist over the peaks of a mountain, a mist that the shepherd loveth not, but that to the robber is better than night, and a man can see only so far as he casteth a stone; even in such wise rose the dense dust-cloud from beneath their feet as they went; and full swiftly did they speed across the plain.

Now when they were come near, as they advanced one host against the other, among the Trojans there stood forth as champion godlike Alexander, bearing upon his shoulders a panther skin and his curved bow, and his sword; and brandishing two spears tipped with bronze he challenged all the best of Argives to fight with him face to face in dread combat.
Τὸν δ’ ὃς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηήφιλος Μενέλαος ἐρχόμενον προπάροιθεν ὁμιλοῦ μακρὰ βιβάντα, ὡς τε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλω ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας, εὐρῶν ἡ ἔλαφον κεραίν ἡ ἄγριον αἰγα πενάων· μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθείει, εἰ περ ᾧν αὐτὸν σεύωνται ταχέες τε κύνες θαλεροὶ τ’ αἰξηοί. ὡς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἰδῶν· φάτο γάρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην. αὐτίκα δ’ ἐξ ὅχεων σὺν τεῦχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμάζε.

Τὸν δ’ ὃς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής ἐν προμάχοις φανέντα, κατεπληγή φιλὸν ἥτορ, ἀψ δ’ ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάξετο κήρ’ ἀλείεινων.

1 In this line the future τίσεσθαι is commonly read, "thought he should get him vengeance." The aorist seems, however, more vigorous; cf. Odyssey xx. 121.

2 The epithet ἄγονος should properly mean "childless".
But when Menelaus, dear to Ares, was ware of him as he came forth before the throng with long strides, then even as a lion is glad when he lighteth on a great carcase, having found a horned stag or a wild goat when he is hungry; for greedily doth he devour it, even though swift dogs and lusty youths set upon him: even so was Menelaus glad when his eyes beheld godlike Alexander; for he thought that he had gotten him vengeance on the sinner. And forthwith he leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground.

But when godlike Alexander was ware of him as he appeared among the champions, his heart was smitten, and back he shrank into the throng of his comrades, avoiding fate. And even as a man at sight of a snake in the glades of a mountain starteth back, and trembling seizeth his limbs beneath him, and he withdraweth back again and pallor layeth hold of his cheeks; even so did godlike Alexander, seized with fear of Atreus' son, shrink back into the throng of the lordly Trojans.

But Hector saw him, and chid him with words of shame: "Evil Paris, most fair to look upon, thou that art mad after women, thou beguiler, would that thou hadst ne'er been born and hadst died unwed. Aye, of that were I fain, and it had been better far than that thou shouldest thus be a reproach, and that men should look upon thee in scorn. Verily, methinks, will the long-haired Achaeans laugh aloud, deeming that a prince is our champion because a comely form is his, while there is no strength in his heart nor any valour. Was it in such strength but the sense "unborn" is demanded by the context, and is supported by Eur. Phoen., 1598.
τοίσδε ἐὼν ἐν ποντοπόροις νέεσσι
πόντον ἐπιπλώσας, ἔταρους ἐρήμας ἀγείρας,
μιχθεὶς ἀλλοδαποίσι γυναίκ' εὐείδε' ἀνήγγει
ἐξ ἀπίθα γαῖς, νυνὸν ἀνδρῶν αἰχμητάων,
pατρί τε σῷ μέγα πῆμα πόληὶ τε παντὶ τε δῆμῳ,
δυσμενέσιν μὲν χάρμα, κατηφείν δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ;
οὐκ ἂν δὴ μείνειάς ἀρηήφιλων Μενέλαον;
γνοὺς χ' οἴου φωτὸς ἔχεις θαλερῆν παράκοιτιν·
οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμῃ κίθαρις τὰ τε δῶρ' Ἱφροδίτης,
ἡ τε κόμη τὸ τε εἴδωσ, ὅτ' ἐν κοινίσῃ μυγείῃς.
ἀλλὰ μάλα Τρὼς δειδήμονες ἡ τε κεν ἥδη
λαίνον ἐσσο χυτῶνα κακῶν ἐνεχ' ὅσσα ἔρογας."

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσείπετεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
"'Έκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἴσαν ἐνείκεσας ὦδ' ὑπὲρ
αἴσαν,—
αιεὶ τοι κραδίη πέλεκυς ὡς ἐστιν ἀτερῆς,
ὅς τ' εἰσών διὰ δουρὸς ὑπ' ἀνέρος, ὡς ρά τε τέχνῃ
νήιον ἐκτάμησιν, ὁφελλεὶ δ' ἀνδρὸς ἐρωῇν.
ὡς σοὶ ἐνι στήθεσθιν ἀτάρβητος νόους ἐστὶν—
μή μοι δῶρ' ἐρατά πρόφερε χρυσείς Ἱφροδίτης·
οὗ τοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἔρυκυδέα δῶρα,
ὅσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσων, ἐκών δ' οὐκ ἂν τις ἐλοιτο.
νὺν αὐτ' εἰ μ' ἔθελεις πολεμίζειν ἑδὲ μάχεσθαι,
ἀλλος μὲν κάθισον Τρῶς καὶ πάντας Ἀχαῖοὺς,
αὐτὰρ ἐμ' ἐν μέσσω καὶ ἀρηήφιλον Μενέλαον
συμβάλετ' ἀμφι Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι.

1 δειδήμονες: δειλήμονες, ἐλεήμονες Zenodotus.

1 Lit. "daughter-in-law of"; Helen becomes the "daughter" of all the nation into which she marries.
2 The phrase "don a coat of stone" is to be understood
as this that thou didst sail over the main in thy seafaring ships, when thou hadst gathered thy trusty comrades, and, coming to an alien folk, didst bring back a comely woman from a distant land, even a daughter of warriors who wield the spear, but to thy father and city and all the people a grievous bane—to thy foes a joy, but to thine own self a hanging down of the head? Wilt thou indeed not abide Menelaus, dear to Ares? Thou wouldest learn what manner of warrior he is whose lovely wife thou hast. Then will thy lyre help thee not, neither the gifts of Aphrodite, thy locks and thy comeliness, when thou shalt lie low in the dust. Nay, verily, the Trojans are utter cowards: else wouldest thou ere this have donned a coat of stone by reason of all the evil thou hast wrought."

And to him did godlike Alexander make answer, saying: "Hector, seeing that thou dost chide me duly, and not beyond what is due—ever is thy heart unyielding, even as an axe that is driven through a beam by the hand of a man that skilfully shapeth a ship's timber, and it maketh the force of his blow to wax; even so is the heart in thy breast undaunted—cast not in my teeth the lovely gifts of golden Aphrodite. Not to be flung aside, look you, are the glorious gifts of the gods, even all that of themselves they give, whereas by his own will could no man win them. But now, if thou wilt have me war and do battle, make the other Trojans to sit down and all the Achaeans, but set ye me in the midst and Menelaus, dear to Ares, to do battle for Helen and all her possessions. And whichsoever as a euphemism for death by stoning; cf. χθόνος χλαίνα, Aesch. Ag. 872.
όππότερος δὲ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσον τε γένηται, κτήμαθ’ ἐλῶν ἐν πάντα γυναικά τε οὐκαδ’ ἀγέσθων· οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὀρκία πιστὰ ταμόντες ναίοντε Τροϊῆν ἐριβώλακα, τοῖ δὲ νεέσθων Ἀργος ἐς ἵπποβοτον καὶ Ἀχαῖδα καλλιγύναικα.

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, Ἔκτωρ δ’ αὐτε χάρῃ μέγα μῦθον ἀκοῦσας,
καὶ ῥ’ ἐς μέσουν ἰῶν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας,
μέσουν δουρὸς ἐλῶν· τοῖ δ’ ἱδρύνθησαν ἄπαντες· τῷ δ’ ἐπετοξάζοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί ἱοῖων τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάέσσι τ’ ἐβαλλον·
αὐτὰρ δ’ μακρὸν ἄουσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων· ‘ἲσχεσθ’, Ἀργείου, μὴ βάλλετε, κοῦροι Ἀχαίων· στεῖται γάρ τι ἐπος ἐρέεων κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ.’

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἐσχοντο μάχχης ἀνεψ τ’ ἐγένοντο ἐςομένως. Ἐκτωρ δὲ μετ’ ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔειπε· ‘κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ Εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί, μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδρωι, τοῦ εἴνεκα νείκος ὄρωρεν.
ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρώας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαίος τεύχεα κάλ’ ἀποθέσθαι ἐπί χθονί πουλυβοτείρη, αὐτὸν δ’ ἐν μέσων καὶ ἁρήφιλον Μενέλαον οἶους ἁμφ’ Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαί. ὀππότερος δὲ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσον τε γένηται, κτήμαθ’ ἐλῶν ἐν πάντα γυναικά τε οὐκαδ’ ἀγέσθων· οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὀρκία πιστὰ τάμωμεν.’

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἀρα πάντες ἀκήν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ·
τοῖς δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοῆν ἀγαθῶς Μενέλαος.

1 Line 78 is omitted in some mss.
2 After line 86 many mss. add, δφρ εἰπω τά με θυμός ενι στήθεσσι κελέει.
of us twain shall win, and prove him the better man, let him duly take all the wealth and the woman, and bear them to his home. But for you others, do ye swear friendship and oaths of faith with sacrifice. So should ye dwell in deep-soiled Troy-land, and let them return to Argos, pasture-land of horses, and to Achaea, the land of fair women.”

So spake he, and Hector rejoiced greatly when he heard his words; and he went into the midst, and kept back the battalions of the Trojans with his spear grasped by the middle; and they all sate them down. But the long-haired Achaeans sought the while to aim their arrows at him, and to smite him, and to cast at him with stones. But aloud shouted Agamemnon, king of men: “Hold, ye Argives, shoot no more, ye youths of the Achaeans; for Hector of the flashing helm makes as though he would say somewhat.”

So spake he, and they stayed them from battle, and became silent forthwith. And Hector spake between the two hosts: “Hear from me, ye Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans, the words of Alexander, for whose sake strife hath been set afoot. The other Trojans and all the Achaeans he biddeth to lay aside their goodly battle-gear upon the bounteous earth, and himself in the midst and Menelaus, dear to Ares, to do battle for Helen and all her possessions. And whichever of the twain shall win, and prove him the better man, let him duly take all the wealth and the woman, and bear them to his home; but for us others, let us swear friendship and oaths of faith with sacrifice.”

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence; and among them spake Menelaus, good
"κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἀλγος ἵκανει
θυμὸν ἐμὸν, φρονεῖν δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἦδη
′Ἀργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἔπει κακὰ πολλὰ πέπαοθε
εἶνεκ' ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ ′Αλέξανδρον ἕνεκ' ἀρχῆς.¹
ημέων δ' ὀπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
tεθναίης ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.
οὕσετε ἄρν', ἔτερον λευκὸν, ἔτερην δὲ μέλαναν,
Γῆ τε καὶ ′Ηελίω· Δι' ὃ ἴμεισ· οἴσομεν ἄλλον
ἀξίζετε δὲ Πριάμου διήν, ὄφρ' ὀρκία τάμνη
ἀυτός, ἔπει οἱ παίδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἀπιστοί,
μὴ τις ὑπερβαίνῃ Διὸς ὀρκία δηλησήται.
aἰεὶ δ' ὀπποτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἑρέθονται.²
οἴς δ' ὁ γέρων μετέχεις, ἀμα πρόσωπ καὶ ὀπίσω
λεύσει, ὅπως ὅχ' ἀριστα μετ' ἀμφότεροις
γένηται."

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἔχαρησαν 'Αχαιοὶ τε Τρῶες τε
ἐλπόμενοι παύσασθαι διὰ' ὑμῶν πολέμουο.
καὶ δ' ὕππους μὲν ἐρυξαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δ' ἔβαν αὐτοὶ,
tεῦχεα τ' ἐξεδύοντο· τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ' ἐπὶ γαίη
πλησίον ἄλληλων, ὀλίγη δ' ἦν ἀμφίς ἄρουρα.
"Εκτωρ δὲ προτὶ ἀστν δὺς κήρυκας ἐπεμπε
καρπαλίμως ἄρνας τε φέρειν Πρίαμον τε καλέσσαι.
αὐτάρ ὁ Ταλθύβιων προτεὶ κρείων ′Αγαμέμνων
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρὰς ἵέναι, ἢδ' ἄρν' ἐκέλευεν
οὑσέμεναι· ὁ δ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἀπίθησι' ′Αγαμέμνονι δίω.
"Ἰρις δ' αὖθ' Ἐλένη λευκωλένω ἅγγελος ἤλθεν,
eἰδομένη γαλόω, ′Ἀντνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
τὴν ′Ἀντνορίδης εἶχε κρείων 'Ελικάων,

¹ ἀρχῆς: ἀτης Zenodotus (cf. vi. 356 and xxiv. 28).
² Lines 108-110 were rejected by Aristarchus.

1 Or perhaps, "the unprovoked sin of Alexander;" cf. the frequent use of ἀρχομαι to denote the aggressor.
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at the war-cry: "Hearken ye now also unto me, for upon my heart above all others hath sorrow come; my mind is that Argives and Trojans now be parted, seeing ye have suffered many woes because of my quarrel and Alexander's beginning thereof. And for whichever of us twain death and fate are appointed, let him lie dead; but be ye others parted with all speed. Bring ye two lambs, a white ram and a black ewe, for Earth and Sun, and for Zeus we will bring another; and fetch ye hither the mighty Priam, that he may himself swear an oath with sacrifice, seeing that his sons are overweening and faithless; lest any by presumptuous act should do violence to the oaths of Zeus. Ever unstable are the hearts of the young; but in whatsoever an old man taketh part, he looketh both before and after, that the issue may be far the best for either side."

So spake he, and the Achaeans and Trojans waxed glad, deeming that they had won rest from woeful war. So they stayed their chariots in the ranks, and themselves stepped forth, and did off their battle-gear. This they laid upon the ground, each hard by each, and there was but little space between. And Hector sent to the city heralds twain with all speed to fetch the lambs and to summon Priam. And Talthybius did lord Agamemnon send forth to the hollow ships, and bade him bring a lamb; and he failed not to hearken to goodly Agamemnon.

But Iris went as a messenger to white-armed Helen, in the likeness of her husband's sister, the wife of Antenor's son, even her that lord Helicaon, Antenor's son, had to wife, Laodice, the comeliest
Λαοδίκην, Πριάμου θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην. τὴν δ' εὖρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἢ δὲ μέγαν ἰστὸν ὑφαίνε, διπλακα πορφυρένι,¹ πολέας δ' ἐνεπασσεῖν ἀέθλους Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαϊῶν χαλκοχιτῶν, οὔς ἔθεν εἶνεκ' ἐπασχον ὑπ' "Ἀρηος πολαμάων. ἄγχοι δ' ἱσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὑκέα Ἰρις: "defs' ἱκν', νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἵθαι Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαϊῶν χαλκοχιτῶν. οἱ πρὶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους φέρον πολύδακρων "Ἀρη ἐν πεδίῳ, ὠλοοίο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμιοι, οἱ δὴ νῦν ἔσται συγῇ, πόλεμος δὲ πέπαυται, ἀστίσι πεκλημένοι, παρὰ δ' ἐγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηφίλδος Μενέλαος μακρῆς ἐγχείησι μαχήσονται περὶ σείο· τῷ δὲ κε νυκήσαντι φίλῃ κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις."'

'Ως εἰποῦσα θεὰ γλυκῶν ἦμερον ἐμβαλε θυμῷ ἀνδρὸς τε πρωτέρου καὶ ἀστεος ἢδ' τοκῆν] αὐτίκα δ' ἀργεννησὶ καλυψαμένη οἴδονήσων ὀρμάτ' ἐκ θαλάμῳ τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα, οὐκ οὐθ', ἀμα τῇ γε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δυ' ἔποντο, Λήθρη, Πιθήνος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοώπις;² αἴφα δ' ἔπειδ' ἤκανων ὃθι Σκαιαὶ πύλαι ἤσαν.

Οἱ δ' ἄμφι Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθος  ἢδ' Θυμοῖτήν Λάμπον τε Κλυτίον θ' 'Ικετάονα τ', ὃν Ἐρηνος, Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήνωρ, πεπνυμένοι ἄμφω, ἦστο δημογερόντες ἐπὶ Σκαιῆσι πύλησι, γνῆραι δὴ πολέμου πεπαυμένοι, ἀλλ' ἀγορηταί ἐσθλοὶ, τεττίγεσσιν εὐκότες, οἱ τε καθ' ὕλην

¹ πορφυρέν : μαμμαρέν.
² Line 144 was rejected by Aristarchus.
of the daughters of Priam. She found Helen in
the hall, where she was weaving a great purple web
of double fold, and thereon was brodering many
battles of the horse-taming Trojans and the brazen-
coated Achaeans, that for her sake they had endured
at the hands of Ares. Close to her side then came
Iris, swift of foot, and spake to her, saying: "Come
hither, dear lady, that thou mayest behold the
wondrous doings of the horse-taming Trojans and
the brazen-coated Achaeans. They that of old were
wont to wage tearful war against one another on
the plain, their hearts set on deadly battle, even
they abide now in silence, and the battle has ceased,
and they lean upon their shields, and beside them
their long spears are fixed. But Alexander and
Menelaus, dear to Ares, will do battle with their long
spears for thee; and whoso shall conquer, his dear
wife shalt thou be called."

So spake the goddess, and put into her heart
sweet longing for her former lord and her city and
parents; and straightway she veiled herself with
shining linen, and went forth from her chamber,
letting fall around tears, not alone, for with her followed
two handmaids as well, Aethra, daughter of Pittheus,
and ox-eyed Clymene; and with speed they came
to the place where were the Scaean gates.

And they that were about Priam and Panthous
and Thymoetes and Lampus and Clytius and
Hicetaon, scion of Ares, and Ucalegon and Antenor,
men of prudence both, sat as elders of the people at
the Scaean gates. Because of old age had they now
ceased from battle, but speakers they were full good,
like unto cicalas that in a forest sit upon a tree and
The adjective “lily-like” applied to the voice seems but a striking instance of the transference of an epithet from one field of sense-perception to another, which often meets us; cf. Hesiod, Theog. 41; and Apoll. Rhod. iv. 903.
pour forth their lily-like voice; even in such wise sat the leaders of the Trojans upon the wall. Now when they saw Helen coming upon the wall, softly they spake winged words one to another: "Small blame that Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans should for such a woman long time suffer woes; wondrously like is she to the immortal goddesses to look upon. But even so, for all that she is such an one, let her depart upon the ships, neither be left here to be a bane to us and to our children after us."

So they said, but Priam spake, and called Helen to him: "Come hither, dear child, and sit before me, that thou mayest see thy former lord and thy kinsfolk and thy people—thou art nowise to blame in my eyes; it is the gods, methinks, that are to blame, who roused against me the tearful war of the Achaeans—and that thou mayest tell me who is this huge warrior, this man of Achaea so valiant and so tall. Verily there be others that are even taller by a head, but so comely a man have mine eyes never yet beheld, neither one so royal: he is like unto one that is a king."

And Helen, fair among women, answered him, saying: "Revered art thou in mine eyes, dear father of my husband, and dread. Would that evil death had been my pleasure when I followed thy son hither, and left my bridal chamber and my kinsfolk and my daughter, well-beloved, and the lovely companions of my girlhood. But that was not to be; wherefore I pine away with weeping. Howbeit this will I tell thee, whereof thou dost ask

2 I adopt uniformly the meaning "well-beloved" for this doubtful word.
οὗτος γ' 'Ατρείδης ευρ' κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων,
άμφωτερον βασιλεὺς τ' ἀγαθὸς κρατερὸς τ' αἰ-
χιμητής.
δαὶρ αὖτ' ἐμὸς ἐσκε κυνωπίδος, εἰ ποτ' ἔνη γε.' 18
"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων ἡγάσσατο φώνησέν τε·
"ὁ μάκαρ 'Ατρείδη, μοιρηγενές, ὀλβιόδαιμον,
η βάν υ τοι πολλοὶ δεδήματο κούροι 'Αχαιῶν.
ἡδῆ καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελόεσαν,
ἐνθα ὕδων πλείστους Φρύγας ἀνέρας ἀιολοπώλους, 18
λαοὺς 'Οτρήσ καὶ Μυγδόνος ἀντιθέου,
οἱ ρα τότ' ἐστρατώντου παρ' οὐχας Σαγγαρίου·
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἔὼν μετὰ τοῖς ἐλέχθην
ἡματ τῷ ὅτε τ' ἥλθον 'Αμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι·
ἀλλ' οὖδ' οἱ τόσοι ἤσαν ὅσοι ἐλίκωπτες 'Αχαιοὶ.
19
Δεύτερον αὖτ' 'Οδυσσῆα ὕδων ἐρέειν' ὁ γεραιὸς:
"εἴπ' ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὃς τις οὖν
ἐστί·
μείων μὲν κεφαλὴ 'Αγαμέμνονος 'Ατρείδαο,
εὐρύτερος δ' ὥμοιοι ὢδ' ἀτρόνιοι όδέσθαι.
τεῦχεα μὲν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὸς δὲ κτίλος ὦς ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνειῶ μὲν ἔγγοι ἐίσκω πηγεσιμάλλῳ,
ὅς τ' οὐδ' μέγα πωῗ διέρχεται ἀργεννᾶν·" 19
Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειθ' 'Ελένη Διὸς ἐκγεγανία·
"οὖτος δ' αὐξ Λαερτιάδης πολύμητος 'Οδυσσεῦς,
ὅς τράφη ἐν δήμω 'Ἰθάκης κρανάθης περ ἔοὐς
ἐίδως παντοίοις τε δόλους καὶ μῆδεα πυκνᾶ·"
Τὴν δ' αὖτ' 'Αντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἦδα·
"ὦ γύναι, ἦ μάλα τοῦτο ἐποί όμερτές ἐπιπες·
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and enquire. Yon man is the son of Atreus, wide-ruling Agamemnon, that is both a noble king and a valiant spearman. And he was husband's brother to shameless me, as sure as ever such a one there was."

So spake she, and the old man was seized with wonder, and said: "Ah, happy son of Atreus, child of fortune, blest of heaven; now see I that youths of the Achaeans full many are made subject unto thee. Ere now have I journeyed to the land of Phrygia, rich in vines, and there I saw in multitudes the Phrygian warriors, masters of glancing steeds, even the people of Otreus and godlike Mygdon, that were then encamped along the banks of Sangarius. For I, too, being their ally, was numbered among them on the day when the Amazons came, the peers of men. Howbeit not even they were as many as are the bright-eyed Achaeans."

And next the old man saw Odysseus, and asked: "Come now, tell me also of yonder man, dear child, who he is. Shorter is he by a head than Agamemnon, son of Atreus, but broader of shoulder and of chest to look upon. His battle-gear lieth upon the bounteous earth, but himself he rangeth like the bell-wether of a herd through the ranks of warriors. Like a ram he seemeth to me, a ram of thick fleece, that paceth through a great flock of white ewes."

To him made answer Helen, sprung from Zeus: "This again is Laërtes' son, Odysseus of many wiles, that was reared in the land of Ithaca, rugged though it be, and he knoweth all manner of craft and cunning devices."

Then to her again made answer Antenor, the wise: "Lady, this verily is a true word that thou
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ηδὴ γὰρ καὶ δεύρο ποτ᾽ ἤλυθε δῖος 'Οδυσσεύς σεδ ἐνεκ' ἀγγελίας σὺν ἀρηνίφιλῳ Μενελάῳ.
τοὺς δὲ ἐγὼ ἐξείνισσα καὶ ἐν μεγάροισι φίλησα, ἀμφότερων δὲ φυὴν ἐδάχνη καὶ μῆδεα πυκνά.

ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἀγρόμενοισιν ἐμιχθὲν, στάντων μὲν Μενελάος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ἀμοῦς, ἀμφω δ᾽ ἐξομένω γεραρώτερος ἦν 'Οδυσσεύς.

ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ μύθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὑφαίνων, ἦ τοι μὲν Μενελάος ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγόρευε, παῦρα μὲν, ἀλλὰ μάλα λιγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολύμυθος οὐδ᾽ ἀφαμαρτοπηθῆς, εἰ καὶ γένει ύστερος ἦν. ἂν ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀναίχειεν 'Οδυσσεύς, στάσκεν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἰδεσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξας,

οκῆπτρον δ᾽ οὔτ᾽ ὅπισω οὔτε προπρηνῆς ἐνώμα, ἀλλ᾽ ἀστεμφές ἔχεσκεν, ἀδιερέ φωτί ἐουκώς· φαῖς κε ξάκοτον τε τιν᾽ ἐμμεναι ἀφρονά τ᾽ αὐτῶς. ἂν ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος εἶχα καὶ ἐπεα νυφάδεσσων ἐουκότα θεμερίσσων, οὐκ ἂν ἐπεῖτ 'Οδυσῆť γ᾽ ἐρίσσεε βροτός ἄλλος· οὐ τότε γ᾽ ὡδ᾽ 'Οδυσῆος ἀγασάμεθ᾽ εἴδοσ ἰδόντες.'

Τὸ τρίτον αὖτ᾽ Αἰαντα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν ὁ γεραῖος· τίς τ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ὧδ᾽ ἄλλος Ἀχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἦν τε μέγας τε,

"ἐξοχὸς 'Αργείων κεφαλῆν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὄμους;"

Τὸν δ᾽ 'Ελένην τανύππελος ἀμείβετο, διὰ γυναικῶν:

"οὔτος δ᾽ Αἴας ἐστὶ πελώριος, ἐρκος Ἀχαιῶν· Ἰδομενεὺς δ᾽ ἐπέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρήτησι θεὸς ὃς ὦς 132
hast spoken, for erstwhile on a time goodly Odysseus came hither also on an embassage concerning thee, together with Menelaus, dear to Ares; and it was I that gave them entertainment and welcomed them in my halls, and came to know the form and stature of them both and their cunning devices. Now when they mingled with the Trojans, as they were gathered together, while men stood up Menelaus overtopped all with his broad shoulders; howbeit when the twain were seated Odysseus was the more royal. But when they began to weave the web of speech and of counsel in the presence of all, Menelaus in truth spake fluently, with few words, but very clearly, seeing he was not a man of lengthy speech nor of rambling, though verily in years he was the younger. But whenever Odysseus of many wiles arose, he would stand and look down with eyes fixed upon the ground, and his staff he would move neither backwards nor forwards, but would hold it stiff, in semblance like a man of no understanding; thou wouldest have deemed him a churlish man and naught but a fool. But whenso he uttered his great voice from his chest, and words like snowflakes on a winter's day, then could no mortal man beside vie with Odysseus; then did we not so marvel to behold Odysseus’ aspect.”

And, thirdly, the old man saw Aias, and asked: “Who then is this other Achaean warrior, valiant and tall, towering above the Argives with his head and broad shoulders?”

And to him made answer long-robed Helen, fair among women: “This is huge Aias, bulwark of the Achaeans. And Idomeneus over against him standeth amid the Cretans even as a god, and about
έστηκ’, ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν Κρητῶν ἀγοὶ ἠγερέθονται.
πολλάκι μιν ἐξίνισσεν ἀρηήφιλος Μενέλαος ὁικὼς ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, ὅποτε Κρήτηθεν ἴκοντο.

νῦν δ’ ἀλλοις μὲν πάντας ὀρῶ ἑλίκωπας Ἀχαιοὺς, οὐς κεν ἐν γνοῖν καὶ τ’ οὖνομα μυθησαίμην: 23
dοῦδ’ οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
Κάστορά θ’ ἐπίδομαν καὶ πῦξ ἄγαθὸν Πολυ-
δεύκεα,

αὐτοκασιγνήτω, τῷ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.

ἡ οὐχ ἐσπέσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἡ ἐρατενής,
ἡ δεύρω μὲν ἐποντο νέεσσ’ ἐνι ποντοπόροισι, 24

νῦν αὐτ’ οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,

αἰσχεά δεδιότες καὶ ονείδεα πόλλ’ ἀ μοὶ ἐστων.

"Ὡς φάτο, τοὺς δ’ ἦδη κάτεχεν φυσίζους αία

ἐν Λακεδαίμοιν αὕθι, φίλη ἐν πατρίδι γαίῃ.

Κήρυκες δ’ ἀνὰ ἀστὶν θεῶν φέρον ὀρκία πιστά, 24

ἀρνε δύω καὶ οὐνον ἐνὑφρονα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,

ἀσκῷ ἐν αἰγείῳ. φέρε δὲ κρητήρα φαεινὸν

κήρυξ Ἡδαῖος ἥδε χρύσεια κύπελλα·

ὀτρυνεν δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσων·

"ὅρσεο, Λαοκεδοντιάδη, καλέουσιν ἀριστοί 25

Τρόων θ’ ἐπίδομαν καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων

ἐς πεδίων καταβήναι, ἵν’ ὀρκία πιστὰ τάμητε.

αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηήφιλος Μενέλαος

μακρῆς ἐγχείησι μαχήσοντ’ ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ·

τῷ δὲ κε νυκήσαντι γυνῇ καὶ κτήμαθ’ ἐποιτο. 25

οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὀρκία πιστὰ ταμόντες

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him are gathered the captains of the Cretans. Full often was Menelaus, dear to Ares, wont to entertain him in our house, whene'er he came from Crete. And now all the rest of the bright-eyed Achaeans do I see, whom I could well note, and tell their names; but two marshallers of the host can I not see, Castor, tamer of horses, and the goodly boxer, Polydeuces, even mine own brethren, whom the same mother bare. Either they followed not with the host from lovely Lacedaemon, or though they followed hither in their seafaring ships, they have now no heart to enter into the battle of warriors for fear of the words of shame and the many revilings that are mine."

So said she; but they ere now were fast holden of the life-giving earth there in Lacedaemon, in their dear native land.

Meanwhile the heralds were bearing through the city the offerings for the holy oaths of the gods, two lambs and, in a goat-skin bottle, wine that maketh glad the heart, the fruit of the earth. And the herald Idaeus bare a shining bowl and golden cups; and he came to the old king's side and roused him, saying: "Rise, thou son of Laomedon, the chieftains of the horse-taming Trojans, and of the brazen-coated Achaeans, summon thee to go down into the plain, that ye may swear oaths of faith with sacrifice. But Alexander and Menelaus, dear to Ares, will do battle with long spears for the woman's sake; and whichever of the twain shall conquer, him let woman and treasure follow; and we others, swearing friendship and oaths of faith with sacrifice, should then dwell in deep-soiled Troy,
ναίομεν Τρώην ἐριβώλακα, τοὶ δὲ νέονται
"Ἀργος εἰς ἰππόβοτον καὶ Ἀχαίδα καλλιγύναιν."  "Ὡς φάτο, βίγησεν δὲ ὁ γέρων, ἐκέλευσε δὲ ἐταῖρους
ἰπποὺς ξευγνύμεναι τοῖς δὲ ὀπτραλέως ἐπίθοντο. 260 ἀν δὲ ἄρ' ἔβη Πρίαμος, κατὰ δὲ ἤνια τείνεν ὀπίσων·
pαρ' δὲ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.
tω δὲ διὰ Σκαῖῶν πεδίονδ' ἔχον ὁκέας ἰπποὺς.
'Ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅκοντο μετὰ Τρώας καὶ Ἀχαίων,
ἐξ ἰππών ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χόνα πουλυβότειραν 261 ἐς μέσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαίων ἐστιχώντο.
ὁρυτο δ' αὐτίκ' ἔπειτα ἀνάξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀν δ' Ὄδυσσεüs πολύμητις· ἀτὰρ κήρυκες ἀγανό
ὀρκια πιστὰ θεόν σύναγον, κρητήρι δὲ οἰνόν
μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλέαυν ὑδωρ ἐπὶ χείρας ἔχεναν. 270 Ἀτρείδης δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος χείρεσιν máxαιραν,
ἡ οἱ πάρ ξίφεος μέγα κουλεόν αἰέν ἄωρτο,
ἀρνῶν ἐκ κεφαλέων τάμνε τρίχας· αὐτάρ ἐπείτα
κήρυκες Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαίων νεῖμαν ἀρίστους.
τούσον δ' Ἀτρείδης μεγάλ' εὐχετο χείρας ἀνασχων· 271 "Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἰδῆθεν μεδεών, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,
'Ἡλίος θ', ὅς πάντ' ἐφορᾶς καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,
καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπένερθε καμόντας
ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον ὀμόση,
ὑμὲῖς μάρτυροι ἐστε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὀρκια πιστά;" 280 ei μὲν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφην,
αὐτός ἐπείθ' Ἐλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,
ὑμεῖς δ' ἐν νήσεσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόρουσιν·
ei δὲ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτεινὴ ἕανθὸς Μενέλαος,
Τρώας ἐπείθ' Ἐλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ' ἀποδοῦναι, 281
but they will depart to Argos, pastureland of horses, and Achaiaca, the land of fair women."

So spake he, and the old man shuddered, yet bade his companions yoke the horses; and they speedily obeyed. Then Priam mounted and drew back the reins, and by his side Antenor mounted the beauteous car; and the twain drave the swift horses through the Scaean gates to the plain.

But when they were now come to the Trojans and Achaeans, they stepped forth from the chariot upon the bounteous earth, and went into the midst of the Trojans and Achaeans. Straightway then rose up Agamemnon, king of men, and Odysseus of many wiles, and the lordly heralds brought together the offerings for the holy oaths of the gods, and mixed the wine in the bowl, and poured water over the hands of the kings. And the son of Atreus drew forth with his hand the knife that ever hung beside the great sheath of his sword, and cut hair from off the heads of the lambs; and the heralds portioned it out to the chieftains of the Trojans and Achaeans. Then in their midst Agamemnon lifted up his hands and prayed aloud: "Father Zeus, that rulest from Ida, most glorious, most great, and thou Sun, that beholdest all things and hearest all things, and ye rivers and thou earth, and ye that in the world below take vengeance on men that are done with life, whosoever hath sworn a false oath; be ye witnesses, and watch over the oaths of faith. If Alexander slay Menelaus, then let him keep Helen and all her treasure; and we will depart in our seafaring ships. But if so be fair-haired Menelaus shall slay Alexander, then let the Trojans give back

1 Line 283 is omitted in some mss.
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τιμήν δ’ Ἀργείους ἀποτινέμεν ἦν τιν’ ἐοικεν, ἦ τε καὶ ἑσσομένουι μετ’ ἀνθρώποισι πέληται. εἰ δ’ ἂν ἔμοι τιμήν Πρίμος Πριάμοι τε παῖδες τίνες οὐκ ἔθελοσιν Ἀλεξάνδροιο πεσόντος, αὐτάρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἰνεκα ποιήσις αὐθὶ μένων, ἥσος κε τέλος πολέμου κιχείω.”

‘Ἡ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἄρνων τάμε νηλεὶ χαλκῷ· καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας, θυμοῦ δευμόμενοι· ἀπὸ γάρ μένος εἰλετο χαλκός. οἶνον δ’ ἐκ κρητήρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάσσον ἐκχεον, ἦδ’ εὐχοντο θεοὶς αἰειγενέτησιν.

ὡδε δὲ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε: “Ζεῦ κύδωσε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἀλλοι, ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὀρκία πημήνειαν, ὡδὲ σφ’ ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ῥέοι ὡς ὦδε οἶνος, αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἀλοχοὶ δ’ ἀλλοισι δαμείεν.1’’

‘Ὡς ἐφαν, οὐδ’ ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκράινε Κρονίων. τοῦτο δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίμος μετὰ μῦθον ἐειπε: “κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί: ἣ τοι ἄγων εἴμι προτί Ἰλιον ἤνεμόσσαν ἀψ, ἐπεὶ οὔ πω τλήσομ’ ἐν ὀφθαλμοίσων ὀρᾶσθα μαρνάμενον φίλον νῦν ἄρηφίλῳ Μενελάῳ. Ζεὺς μὲν που τό γε οἴδε καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἀλλοι, ὀππότέρῳ θανάτου τέλος πεπρωμένον ἐστίν.”

‘Ἡ ρα, καὶ ἐς δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἵσόθεος φῶς, ἄν δ’ ἄρ’ ἐβαν’ αὐτός, κατὰ δ’ ἴνια τεῖνεν ὀπίσσων.

1 δαμείεν: μυγείεν.
Helen and all her treasure, and pay to the Argives in requital such recompense as beseemeth, even such as shall abide in the minds of men that are yet to be. Howbeit, if Priam and the sons of Priam be not minded to pay recompense unto me, when Alexander falleth, then will I fight on even thereafter, to get me recompense, and will abide here until I find an end of war."

He spake, and cut the lambs' throats with the pitiless bronze; and laid them down upon the ground gasping and failing of breath, for the bronze had robbed them of their strength. Then they drew wine from the bowl into the cups, and poured it forth, and made prayer to the gods that are for ever. And thus would one of the Achaeans and Trojans say: "Zeus, most glorious, most great, and ye other immortal gods, which host soever of the twain shall be first to work harm in defiance of the oaths, may their brains be thus poured forth upon the ground even as this wine, theirs and their children's; and may their wives be made slaves to others."

So spake they, but not yet was the son of Cronos to vouchsafe them fulfilment. Then in their midst spake Priam, Dardanus' son, saying: "Hearken to me, ye Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans. I verily will go my way back to windy Ilios, since I can in no wise bear to behold with mine eyes my dear son doing battle with Menelaus, dear to Ares. But this, I ween, Zeus knoweth, and the other immortal gods, for which of the twain the doom of death is ordained."

So spake the godlike man, and let place the lambs in his chariot, and himself mounted, and drew back
πάρ δέ οἱ 'Αντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.
tῶ μὲν ἄ'r ἄφορροι προτὶ Ἡλιον ἀπονεόντο.
'Εκτωρ δὲ Πράμοιο πάϊς καὶ δίος Ὀδυσσεὺς
χώρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεων, αὐτάρ ἐπειτα
κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρει πάλλον ἐλόντες,
ὀπτότερος δὲ πρόσθεν ἀφεὶς χάλκεον ἐγχος;
λαοὶ δ' ἡρήσαντο, θεοίς δὲ χείρας ἀνέσχον,
وحدة δὲ τις εὑπεσκε 
'Αχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε.
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ᾿Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,
ὀπτότερος τάδε ἐργα μετ' ἀμφοτέρου σιδηκε,
τὸν δὸς ἀποφθίμενον δύνα δόμον Ἀἰδος εἰσω, ἡμῶν δ' αὐθι φιλότητα καὶ ὀρκια πιστα γενέοθαί.'
"Ὄς ἄρ' ἐφαν, πάλλει δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ
ἄψ ὀρόων. Πάρμοι δὲ θοῶς ἐκ κλήρος ὀροουεν.
οἱ μὲν ἐπειθ' θ' οντο κατὰ στίχας, ἥχι ἐκάστω
ἵπτοι ἁρείποδες καὶ ποικίλα τεῦχεα κείτο.
αὐτάρ ὃ γ' ἀμφ' ὄμοιον ἐδύσετο τεῦχεα καλὰ
δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις Ἥλκομοιο.
κνημίδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμησιν ἐθηκε
καλάς, ἀργυροίνους εἰπούρητος ἀράφοι
δεύτερον αὐθ' ἥρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνεν
οἱ κασιγνήτωοι Λυκάνονος, ἤρμους δ' αὐτῶ.
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὄμοιον βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόλον
χάλκεον, αὐτάρ ἐπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρον τε
κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἠθίμιων κυνέῃ εὐτυκτον ἐθηκεν
ὑπονυμ' δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἐνευνεν
ἐἰλετο δ' ἀλκιμον ἐγχος, δ' οἰ παλάμηθιν ἀρήκει.
ὡς δ' αὐτὼς Μενέλαος ἀρῆίος ἐντε' ἔδυνεν.
Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐκάτερθεν ὁμίλου θωρήχησαν,
the reins, and by his side Antenor mounted the beauteous car; and the twain departed back to Ilios. But Hector, Priam's son, and goodly Odysseus first measured out a space, and thereafter took the lots and shook them in the bronze-wrought helmet, to know which of the twain should first let fly his spear of bronze. And the people made prayer and lifted their hands to the gods; and thus would one of the Achaeans and Trojans speak: "Father Zeus, that rulest from Ida, most glorious, most great, whatsoever of the twain it be that brought these troubles upon both peoples, grant that he may die and enter the house of Hades, whereas to us there may come friendship and oaths of faith."

So spake they, and great Hector of the flashing helm shook the helmet, looking behind him the while; and straightway the lot of Paris leapt forth. Then the people sate them down in ranks, where were each man's high-stepping horses, and his inlaid armour was set. But goodly Alexander did on about his shoulders his beautiful armour, even he, the lord of fair-haired Helen. The greaves first he set about his legs; beautiful they were, and fitted with silver ankle-pieces; next he did on about his chest the corselet of his brother Lycaon, and fitted it to himself. And about his shoulders he cast his silver-studded sword of bronze, and thereafter his shield great and sturdy; and upon his mighty head he set a well-wrought helmet with horse-hair crest—and terribly did the plume nod from above—and he took a valorous spear, that fitted his grasp. And in the self-same manner warlike Menelaus did on his battle-gear.

But when they had armed themselves on either
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ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαίων ἔστιχώντων
dενόν δερκόμενοι: θάμβος δ’ ἔχεν εἰς ὕποντας
Τρώας θ’ ἐπιποδάμους καὶ ἐὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαίους,
καὶ ὑ’ ἔγγυς στήτην διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ
σείοντ’ ἐγχείας ἀλλήλους κοτέοντε.

πρόσθε δ’ Ἀλέξανδρος προεί δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρέιδαο κατ’ ἁσπίδα πάντοσ’ ἕσην,
οὐδ’ ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφη δὲ οἱ αἱχμῆ
ἀσπίδ’ ἐνὶ κρατερῇ. ὁ δὲ δεύτερον ὀρνυτο χαλκῷ
Ἀτρέιδης Μενέλαος ἐπευξάμενος Διὸ πατρὶ
‘Ζεὺ ανά, δὸς τίσασθαι ο με πρότερος κάκ’ ἔοργε,
δῖου Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασον,
’ ὁφρ’ τις ἐρρίγησαι καὶ ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων
ζευνόδοκον κακὰ ῥέξαι, ὁ κεν φιλότητα γαράσχη.’

‘Ἡ ρα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλὼν προεί δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πρωμίδαο κατ’ ἁσπίδα πάντοσ’ ἕσην.
διὰ μὲν ἁσπίδος ἦλθε φαευνῆς ὀμμικὸν ἐγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυθαυδάλου ἐρήμειστο:
ἀντικρυ δὲ παραὶ λαπάρην διάμμησε χτιῶνα
ἐγχος’ ὁ δ’ ἐκλήνη καὶ ἀλεύατο κήρα μελαν.
Ἀτρέιδης δὲ ἐρυσάμενος ἕφος ἀργυρόηλον
πλήξειν ἀνασχόμενοι κόρυθος φάλον· ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ
αὐτῷ
τριχθά τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυφὲν ἐκπεσε χειρός.
Ἀτρέιδης δ’ ὀμμικὴς ἄιδων εἰς οὐρανὸν εὗρον.
‘Ζεὺ πάτερ, οὐ τὶς σεῖο θεῶν ὀλοώτερος ἄλλος·
혐 τ’ ἐφάμην τίσασθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος.’

1 Line 352 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 We must render πάντοσ’ ἕσην in some such way as this, as the reference is presumably to the huge Mycenean shield which was not “equal in all directions,” i.e. circular.

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side of the throng, they strode into the space between the Trojans and Achaeans, glaring terribly; and amazement came upon them that beheld, both the Trojans, tamers of horses, and the well-greaved Achaeans; and the twain took their stand near together in the measured space, brandishing their spears in wrath one at the other. First Alexander hurled his far-shadowing spear, and smote upon the son of Atreus' shield that was well balanced on every side; howbeit the bronze brake not through, but its point was turned in the stout shield. Next Atreus' son, Menelaus, rushed upon him with his spear, and made prayer to father Zeus: "Zeus, our king, grant that I may avenge me on him that was first to do me wrong, even on goodly Alexander, and subdue thou him beneath my hands; that many a one even of men yet to be may shudder to work evil to his host, that hath shown him friendship."

He spoke, and poised his far-shadowing spear, and hurled it; and he smote upon the son of Priam's shield, that was well balanced upon every side. Through the bright shield went the mighty spear, and through the corselet, richly dight, did it force its way; and straight on beside his flank the spear shore through his tunic; but he bent aside and escaped black fate. Then the son of Atreus drew his silver-studded sword, and raising himself on high smote the horn of his helmet; but upon it his sword shattered in pieces three, aye, four, and fell from his hand. Then the son of Atreus uttered a bitter cry with a glance at the broad heaven: 'Father Zeus, than thou is no other god more balcful. Verily I deemed that I had got me vengeance upon Alexander for his wickedness, but
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vēn dé μοι ἐν χείρεσιν ἀγὴ ξίφος, ἐκ δὲ μοι ἐγχος
ἡχθη παλάμηφων ἐτώσιον, οὐδ' ἐβαλόν μν.

"Η, καὶ ἑπαίξας κόρυθος λάβεν ἵπποδασείης,
ἐλκε δ' ἐπιστρέψας μετ' ἐυκνηήμιδας 'Αχαίοις·
ἀγχε δὲ μν πολύκεστος ἤμας ἀπαλήν ὑπὸ δειρήν,
ὁς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεὼν όχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλείν.
καὶ νῦ κεν εἰρυσσεῖν τε καὶ ἀστετον ἄρατο κύδος,
eἰ μὴ ἁρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ 'Αφροδίτη,
ἡ οἱ ῥήξειν ἑμάντα βοῦς ἦφι κταμένου·
κενή δὲ τρυφάλεια ἄμ' ἐσπετο χειρὶ παχεῖν.
τὴν μὲν ἐπειθ' ἰρως μετ' ἐυκνηήμιδας 'Αχαίοις
ῥίψ' ἐπιδίνησας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρίηρες ἐταῖροι·
αὐτάρ δ' ἄψ' ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων
ἐγχεί χαλκεὶς: τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξ 'Αφροδίτη
ρεία μαλ' ὡς τε θεός, ἐκάλυψε δ' ἁρ' ἴρει πολλῇ,
καὶ δ' εἰδ' ἐν ταλάμῳ εὐώδει κηώντι.
αὐτῇ δ' αὐθ' Ἔλενην καλέουσ' ἰε· τὴν δ' ἐκίχανε
πύργῳ ἐφ' υψηλῷ, περὶ δὲ Τρωιάλλις ἠσαν
χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέου ἑαυτὸν ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα,
γρη' δὲ μν ἐἰκυπτα παλαιγενεῖ προσεύπεν
εἰροκόμῳ, ἦ οἱ Λακεδαίμονι ναυταίωσῃ
ησκεν εἰρία καλά, μάλιστα δὲ μν φιλέεσκε·
tῇ μν ἐφισαμένη προσεφώνει δι' 'Αφροδίτη·
"δεῖρ' ἵθ'. 'Αλέξανδρός σε καλεῖ οἰκόνομε νέοσθαι.
κεῖνος δ' γ' ἐν ταλάμῳ καὶ δυνατοῖς λέχεσσι,
κάλλει τε στιλβὼν καὶ εἰμασίν· οὐδὲ κε φαῖρς

1 οὐδ' ἐβαλὸν μν: οὐδ' ἐδάμασσα Aristarchus.

1 This meaning suits all passages in Homer in which κηφεῖς occurs (cf. caurus); in vi. 483, however, κηφείς must mean "fragrant."

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now is my sword broken in my hands, and forth from my grasp has my spear flown in vain, and I smote him not."

So saying, he sprang upon him, and seized him by the helmet with thick crest of horse-hair, and whirling him about began to drag him towards the well-greaved Achaeans; and Paris was choked by the richly-broidered strap beneath his soft throat, that was drawn tight beneath his chin to hold his helm. And now would Menelaus have dragged him away, and won glory unspeakable, had not Aphrodite, daughter of Zeus, been quick to see, and to his cost broken in twain the thong, cut from the hide of a slaughtered ox; and the empty helm came away in his strong hand. This he then tossed with a swing into the company of the well-greaved Achaeans, and his trusty comrades gathered it up; but himself he sprang back again, eager to slay his foe with spear of bronze. But him Aphrodite snatched up, full easily as a goddess may, and shrouded him in thick mist, and set him down in his fragrant, vaulted chamber, and herself went to summon Helen. Her she found on the high wall, and round about her in throngs were the women of Troy. Then with her hand the goddess laid hold of her fragrant robe, and plucked it, and spake to her in the likeness of an ancient dame, a wool-comber, who had been wont to card the fair wool for her when she dwelt in Lacedaemon, and who was well loved of her; in her likeness fair Aphrodite spake: "Come hither; Alexander calleth thee to go to thy home. There is he in his chamber and on his inlaid couch, gleaming with beauty and fair raiment. Thou wouldest not deem
ἀνδρὶ μαχεσσάμενον τὸν γ’ ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδε ἐρχεσθ’, ἥ’ χοροὶ νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν.”

“Ὡς φάτο, τῇ δ’ ἄρα θυμὸν εἰνὶ στήθεσσιν ὁρινε. 395 καὶ ῥ’ ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεᾶς περικαλλέα δειρῆν στήθεά θ’ ἱμερόεντα καὶ ὦμματα μαρμαίροντα, θάμβησεν τ’ ἀρ’ ἐπείτα ἔπος τ’ ἐφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὄνομαζεν “δαμνώνη, τί με ταῦτα λιλαίει ὧπεροπεύειν; ἥ πῇ με προτέρω πολίων εὑ ναιομενάων ἄξεις, ἥ Φρυγίς ἡ Μηνώνης ἐρατεύνης, εἰ τίς τοι καὶ κεῖθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν δίδον Ἄλεξανδρον Μενέλαος νικήσας ἔθελε στυγερῆν ἔμε οὐκαδ’ ἄγεσθαι. τούνεκα δὴ νῦν δεύρο δολοφρονέουσα παρέστης. ἤςο παρ’ αὐτὸν ἰούσα, θεῶν δ’ ἀπόεικε κελεύθου,1 μὴδ’ ἐτὶ σοῦσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψειας Ὁλυμπον, ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ περὶ κείνων ὀίζει καὶ ἐ φύλασσε, εἰς ὃ κέ ο’ ἡ ἀλοχον ποιήσεται, ἡ’ ὃ γε δούλην. κείσε δ’ ἐγὼν οὕκ εἰμὶ—νεμεσσητὸν δὲ κεν εἰ’—410 κείνων ποροσανέουσα λέχος. Τρωαὶ δὲ μ’ ὀπίσων πάσαι μωμήσονται. ἕχω δ’ ἀχεὶ ἀκριτα θυμῶ.”

Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνει δ’ Ἀφροδίτην: “μὴ μ’ ἔρεθε, σχετλίη, μὴ χωσαμένη σε μεθείω, τὼς δὲ σ’ ἀπεχθήρω ὡς νῦν ἐκπαγλα φίλησα, μέσω δ’ ἀμφοτέρων μιτίσομαι ἐχθα ξυγρά, Τρώων καὶ Δανάων, σὺ δέ κεν κακὸν οἴτων ὁλησι.”

“Ὡς ἐφατ’, ἐδδείσεν δ’ Ἐλενῆ Διὸς ἐγκεγαναία,

1 ἀπόεικε κελεύθου Aristarchus: ἀπόειπε κελεύθους mss.

1 This is the only passage in Homer in which the word daimon is used to denote a definite god or goddess; but as Aphrodite is present in person, we can hardly render, “her fate led her on.”

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that he had come thither from warring with a foe, but rather that he was going to the dance, or sat there as one that had but newly ceased from the dance."

So spake she, and stirred Helen's heart in her breast; and when she marked the beauteous neck of the goddess, her lovely bosom, and her flashing eyes, then amazement seized her, and she spake, and addressed her, saying: "Strange goddess, why art thou minded to beguile me thus? Verily thou wilt lead me yet further on to one of the well-peopled cities of Phrygia or lovely Maeonia, if there too there be some one of mortal men who is dear to thee, seeing that now Menelaus hath conquered goodly Alexander, and is minded to lead hateful me to his home. It is for this cause that thou art now come hither with guileful thought. Go thou, and sit by his side, and depart from the way of the gods, neither let thy feet any more bear thee back to Olympus; but ever be thou troubled for him, and guard him, until he make thee his wife, or haply his slave. But thither will I not go—it were a shameful thing—to array that man's couch; all the women of Troy will blame me hereafter; and I have measureless griefs at heart.

Then stirred to wrath fair Aphrodite spake to her: "Provoke me not, rash woman, lest I wax wroth and desert thee, and hate thee, even as now I love thee wondrously; and lest I devise grievous hatred between both, Trojans alike and Danaans; then wouldst thou perish of an evil fate."

So spake she, and Helen, sprung from Zeus, was seized with fear; and she went, wrapping herself
βη δὲ κατασχομένη ἐανῶ ἄργητι φαενῶ
συγῆ, πάσας δὲ Τρωᾶς λάθεν· ἱρχε δὲ δαίμων.
Αἰ δ᾽ ὦτ᾽ 'Αλεξάνδρου δόμον περικαλλὲς ἵκοντο,
ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἐπείτα θῶς ἐπὶ ἔργα τράποντο,
ἡ δ᾽ εἰς υψόροφον βάλαμον κε δία γυναικῶν.¹
τῇ δ᾽ ἀρα δίφρον ἐλούσα φιλομειδῆς 'Αφροδίτη
ἀντί κ᾽ 'Αλεξάνδρου θεὰ κατέθηκε φέρουσα.
ἐνθα κάθις 'Ελένη, κούρη Δίως αἰγίοχοι,
ὁσσε πάλιν κλίνασα, πόσω δ᾽ ἠνίπατε μύθῳ.
" ἡλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ὡς ὠφελες αὐτόθ᾽ ὀλέσθαι,
ἀνδρὶ δαμείς κρατερῷ, ὡς ἔμοι πρότερος πόσὶς ἤεν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρῶν γ᾽ εὐχὲς ἀρηφίλου Μενελάου
σῇ τε βὴ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἐγχεὶ φέρτερος εἶναι
ἀλλ᾽ ἵδι νῦν προκάλεσαι ἀρηφίλου Μενελαοῦ²
ἐξαύτις μαχέσσαθαί ἐναντίον· ἀλλὰ σ᾽ ἐγὼ γε
παύεσθαι κέλομαι, μὴ δὲ ξανθῶ Μενελάω
ἀντίβιον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἦδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἀφραδέως, μὴ πως τᾶχ᾽ ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμήῃς."
Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθοιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπε:
" μὴ με, γυναῖ, χαλεποίσιν ὄνειδεσι θυμὸν ἐνίππε.
νῦν μὲν γὰρ Μενελάος ἐνίκησεν σὺν 'Αθήνῃ,
κεῖνον δ᾽ αὐτὸς ἔγω· πάρα γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν.
ἀλλ᾽ ἄγε δὴ φιλότητι τραπείομεν εὐνηθέντε
οὔ γὰρ πώ ποτὲ μ᾽ ὀδὴ γ᾽ ἔρως φρένας ἀμφι-
εκάλυψεν,
οὐδ᾽ ὅτε σε πρῶτον Δακεδαίμονος εξ ἑρατενῆς
ἐπλεον ἀρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι,
νήσῳ δ᾽ ἐν Κραναῇ ἐμίγην φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῆ,
ὡς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἵμερος ἀιρεῖ."
in her bright shining mantle, in silence; and she was unseen of the Trojan women; and the goddess led the way.

Now when they were come to the beautiful palace of Alexander, the handmaids turned forthwith to their tasks, but she, the fair lady, went to the high-roofed chamber. And the goddess, laughter-loving Aphrodite, took for her a chair, and set it before the face of Alexander. Thereon Helen sate her down, the daughter of Zeus that beareth the aegis, with eyes turned askance; and she chid her lord, and said: "Thou hast come back from the war; would thou hadst perished there, vanquished by a valiant man that was my former lord. Verily it was thy boast aforetime that thou wast a better man than Menelaus, dear to Ares, in the might of thy hands and with thy spear. But go now, challenge Menelaus, dear to Ares, again to do battle with thee, man to man. But, nay, I of myself bid thee refrain, and not war amain against fair-haired Menelaus, nor fight with him in thy folly, lest haply thou be vanquished anon by his spear."

Then Paris made answer, and spake to her, saying: "Chide not my heart, lady, with hard words of reviling. For this present hath Menelaus vanquished me with Athene's aid, but another time shall I vanquish him; on our side too there be gods. But come, let us take our joy, couched together in love; for never yet hath desire so encompassed my soul—nay, not when at the first I snatched thee from lovely Lacedaemon and sailed with thee on my seafaring ships, and on the isle of Cranaé had dalliance with thee on the couch of love—as now I love thee, and sweet desire layeth hold of me."
"Ἡ ῥά, καὶ ἀρχὲ λέχοσδε κιών· ἀμα δε εἵπετ' ἀκοιτις.

Τώ μὲν ἄρ' ἐν τρητοῖς κατεύνασθεν λεχέεσσων, Ἀτρείδης δ' ἄν' ὀμιλον ἐφοίτα θηρὶ ἐοικῶς, εἰ' που ἐσαθρήσειεν 'Αλέξανδρον θεοειδεά.

ἀλλ' οὖ. τις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων δεῖξαι 'Αλέξανδρον τότ' ἀρηφίλῳ Μενελάῳ.

οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότητί γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἰ τις ἰδοιτο· ἵσον γὰρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπῆχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ.

τοῖς δὲ καὶ μετεειπεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Ἀγαμέμνων." 45

"κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἢδ' ἐπίκουροι νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνετ' ἀρηφίλου Μενελάου,

ὑμεῖς δ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἀμ' ἄντι ἕκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν ἢν τιν' ἔοικεν,

ἣ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται." 46

"Ὡς ἐφατ' Ἀτρείδης, ἐπὶ δ' ἤνεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί.
He spake, and led the way to the couch, and with him followed his wife.

Thus the twain were couched upon the corded bed; but the son of Atreus ranged through the throng like a wild beast, if anywhere he might have sight of godlike Alexander. But none of the Trojans or their famed allies could then discover Alexander to Menelaus, dear to Ares. Not for love verily were they fain to hide him, could any have seen him, for he was hated of all even as black death. Then the king of men, Agamemnon, spake among them, saying: "Hearken to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies. Victory is now of a surety seen to rest with Menelaus, dear to Ares; do ye therefore give up Argive Helen and the treasure with her, and pay ye in requital such recompense as beseemeth, even such as shall abide in the minds of men that are yet to be."

So spake the son of Atreus, and all the Achaeans shouted assent.
Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πάρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἕγορόωντο χρυσέως ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δὲ σφισὶ πότνια Ἡβη νέκταρ ἐμφοξοεῖ· τοῖ δὲ χρισόν πολὺ εἰσορώντες. αὐτικῇ ἐπειρατὸ Κρονίδης ἐρεθίζεμεν Ἡρην κερτομίοις ἐπέσεσι, παραβλήθην ἀγορεύων·

"δοιαὶ μὲν Μενελάῳ ἀργγόνες εἰσὶ θεάων,

"Ἡρη τ' Ἀργείῃ καὶ Ἀλαλκομενηῆς Ἀθῆνη.

ἀλλ' ἂ τοι ταῖ νόσφι καθήμεναι εἰσορώσαι τέρπεσθον· τῷ δ' αὐτὲ φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη

αἰεὶ παρμέμβλωκε καὶ αὐτοῦ κῆρας ἄμυνεν·

καὶ νῦν ἔξεσάωσεν ὀὐόμενον θανέσθαι.

ἀλλ' ἂ τοι νίκη μὲν ἀρηίφιλον Μενελάου·

ἡμεῖς δὲ φραξώμεθ' ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,

ἡ' ρ' αὐτὶς πόλεμον τε κακοῦ καὶ φύλοπων ἀὐ̣νήν

ὄρσομεν, ἡ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέρους βάλομεν·

εἰ δ' αὐ̣ πως τότε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἑ̣ λύν γένοιτο,

ἡ τοι μὲν οἰκέοιτο πόλις Πριάμου ἀνάκτος,

ἀυ̣ τις δ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην Μενελαὸς ἀγοίτο.

"Ως ἐφαθ', αἰ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναῖν τε καὶ Ἡρη.

1 The epithet “Alalcomenean” is derived from a place-name (Alalcomeneae, in Boeotia). It may well, however, have in this context no local force, but mean rather “the guardian” or “defender.”
BOOK IV

Now the gods, seated by the side of Zeus, were holding assembly on the golden floor, and in their midst the queenly Hebe poured them nectar, and they with golden goblets pledged one the other as they looked forth upon the city of the Trojans. And forthwith the son of Cronos made essay to provoke Hera with mocking words, and said with malice: "Twain of the goddesses hath Menelaus for helpers, even Argive Hera, and Alalcomenean Athene. Howbeit these verily sit apart and take their pleasure in beholding, whereas by the side of that other laughter-loving Aphrodite ever standeth, and wardeth from him fate, and but now she saved him, when he thought to perish. But of a surety victory rests with Menelaus, dear to Ares; let us therefore take thought how these things are to be; whether we shall again rouse evil war and the dread din of battle, or put friendship between the hosts. If this might in any wise be welcome to all and their good pleasure, then might the city of king Priam still be an habitation, and Menelaus take back Argive Helen."

So spake he, and thereat Athene and Hera
πλησίαι αἱ γ' ἡσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην ἡ τοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν οὐδὲ τι εἶπε,
σκυφομένη Διὶ πατρὶ, χόλος δὲ μων ἄγριος ἦρει.
"Ηρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στῆθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα "αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποίον τὸν μῦθον ἔηπες·
πῶς ἐθέλεις ἀλιών θείαι πόνον ἦδ' ἀτέλεστον,
ιδρῶθ' ὡς ἴδρωσα μόγως, καμέτην δὲ μοι ὑποί
λαὸν ἀγειροῦσῃ, Πριάμῳ κακὰ τοῖο τε παισίν.
ἐρδ': ἀτἀρ οὐ τοι πάντες ἐπανέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι."  
Τὴν δὲ μεγ' ὀχθήσας προσεφή νεφεληγερέτο
Zeύς:
"δαμνονιή, τι νῦ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοιο τε παίδες
τόσσα κακὰ ἐξεξουσίων, ὦ τ' ἀσπερχές μενεαίνεις
Ἰλίου ἐξαλαπάξαι ἐυκτίμενον πτολίθρον;
εἰ δὲ σὺ γ' εἰσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ
ὡμὸν βεβρώθους Πρίαμον Πριάμοιο τε παίδας
ἄλλους τε Τρώας, τότε κεν χόλον ἔξακέσαιο.
ἐρξόν ὅπως ἐθέλεις· μὴ τοῦτό γε νεῖκος ὃπίσω
σοι καὶ ἐμοὶ μέγ' ἔρισμα μετ' ἀμφοτέρους γένηται
ἄλλο δὲ τοι ἔρεω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλει σήσιν
ὀππότε κεν καὶ ἔγω μεμαῦς πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξαι
τὴν ἑθέλω ὃθι τοι φίλοι ἀνέρες ἐγγεγάσας,
μὴ τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον, ἀλλὰ μ' ἐκαί
καὶ γὰρ ἐγώ σοι δῶκα ἐκὼν ἀέκοντι γε θυμῷ.
αἱ γὰρ ὑπ' ἰελίου τε καὶ σύρανῳ ἀστερέοντι
ναιετάνουι πόλης ἐπιχθονίων ἄνθρωπων,
τὰνω μοι περὶ κῆρι τιεσκετο Ἰλιοῦ ἵρη
καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς εὐμελεῖς Πριάμοιο.
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murmured, who sat side by side, and were devising ills for the Trojans. Athene verily held her peace and said naught, wroth though she was at father Zeus, and fierce anger gat hold of her; howbeit Hera's breast contained not her anger, but she spake to him, saying: "Most dread son of Cronos, what a word hast thou said! How art thou minded to render my labour vain and of none effect, and the sweat that I sweated in my toil,—aye, and my horses twain waxed weary with my summoning the host for the bane of Priam and his sons? Do thou as thou wilt; but be sure we other gods assent not all thereto."

Then, stirred to hot anger, spake to her Zeus, the cloud-gatherer: "Strange queen, wherein do Priam and the sons of Priam work thee ills so many, that thou ragest unceasingly to lay waste the well-built citadel of Ilios? If thou wert to enter within the gates and the high walls, and to devour Priam raw and the sons of Priam and all the Trojans besides, then perchance mightest thou heal thine anger. Do as thy pleasure is; let not this quarrel in time to come be to thee and me a grievous cause of strife between us twain. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart. When it shall be that I, vehemently eager to lay waste a city, choose one wherein dwell men that are dear to thee, seek thou in no wise to hinder my anger, but suffer me; since I too have yielded to thee of mine own will, yet with soul unwilling. For of all cities beneath sun and starry heaven wherein men that dwell upon the face of the earth have their abodes, of these sacred Ilios was most honoured of my heart, and Priam and the people of Priam,
οὐ γάρ μοί ποτε βωμῶς ἐδειετο δαυτὸς εἶσης, λουβῆς τε κνίσης τε το γάρ λάχομεν γέρας ἤμείς.

Τὸν δ’ ἢμεῖβετ’ ἐπειτὰ βοῶπις πότινα Ἡρην ἢ τοῖ τὲ μὲν πολὺ φιλτᾶται εἰσὶ πόλης, "Αργὸς τε Σπάρτη τε καὶ εὐρυάσια Μυκήνης τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὅτ’ ἄν τοι ἀπέχθωνται περὶ κῆρι τάων οὐ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω. εἶ περ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰῶ διαπέρσαι, ὃ οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσα’, ἐπεὶ ἢ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐσσι. ἀλλὰ χρῆ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεὸς εἰμι, γένος δὲ μοι ἐνθέν οἴθεν σοι, καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομῆτης, ἀμφότερον, γενεὶ τε καὶ οὖνεκα σῇ παράκοιτις κέκλημαι, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ’ ἀθανάτιοις ἀνάσσεις. ἀλλ’ ἢ τοὺς μὲν ταῦθ’ ὑποεἴξῃμεν ἀλλήλουσι, σοι μὲν ἐγὼ, σὺ δ’ ἐμοί. ἐπὶ δ’ ἐψονται θεοὶ ἀλλοι ἀθανάτοι. σὺ δὲ ἑάσσον Ἀθηναίη ἐπιτείλαι ἐλθεὶν ἐς Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνήν, πειρᾶν δ’ ὡς κε Τρώες ύπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιόις ἀρξωσι πρότεροι ύπὲρ ὀρκία δηλήσασθαι." ὡς ἐφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.

αὐτίκ’ Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα. ἂλπα μᾶλ’ ἐσ’ οτρατόν ἐλθὲ μετὰ Τρώας καὶ Ἀχαιόις, πειρᾶν δ’ ὡς κε Τρώες ύπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιόις ἀρξωσι πρότεροι ύπὲρ ὀρκία δηλήσασθαί."  

1 Lines 55 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
with goodly spear of ash. For never at any time was mine altar in lack of the equal feast, the drink-offering, and the savour of burnt-offering, even the worship that is our due."

Then in answer to him spake ox-eyed, queenly Hera: "Verily have I three cities that are far dearest in my sight, Argos and Sparta and broad-wayed Mycenae; these do thou lay waste when-soe'er they shall be hateful to thy heart. Not in their defence do I stand forth, nor account them too greatly. For even though I grudge thee, and am fain to thwart their overthrow, I avail naught by my grudging, for truly thou art far the mightier. Still it beseemeth that my labour too be not made of none effect; for I also am a god, and my birth is from the stock whence is thine own, and crooked-counselling Cronos begat me as the most honoured of his daughters in twofold wise, for that I am eldest, and am called thy wife, whilst thou art king among all the immortals. Nay then, let us yield one to the other herein, I to thee and thou to me, and all the other immortal gods will follow with us; and do thou straightway bid Athene go her way into the dread din of battle of Trojans and Achaeans, and contrive how that the Trojans may be first in defiance of their oaths to work evil upon the Achaeans that exult in their triumph."

So said she, and the father of men and gods failed not to hearken; forthwith he spake to Athene winged words: "Haste thee with all speed unto the host into the midst of Trojans and Achaeans, and contrive how that the Trojans may be first in defiance of their oaths to work evil upon the Achaeans that exult in their triumph."
"Ως εἰπὼν ὀτρυνε πάρος μεμανίαν 'Αθήνην, βη δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπου καρήνων ἀίξασα. ὁδὸν δ' ἀστέρα ἦκε Κρόνου πάις ἀγκυλομήτεων, ἥ ναύτησι τέρας ή ὀτρυνε εὑρέι λαῶν, λαμπρὸν· τοῦ δὲ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπυνθῆρες ἐνταῖ τῷ ἐἰκνῷ ἤξεν ἐπὶ χόνα Παλλᾶς 'Αθήνην, καδ δ' ἔθορ' ἐς μέσσον· θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορώντας, Τρώας θ' ὑποδάμους καὶ ἑυκνήμιδας 'Αχαιῶν· ὥδε δὲ τις εἴπεσκεν ὅθων ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον· "ἡ τ' αὕτης πόλεμός τε κακός καὶ φύλοτος ἀὑὴ ἔσσεται, ἡ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέρους τίθησι Ζεὺς, ὦς τ' ἀνθρώπων ταμής πολέμου τέτυκται."
"Ως ἄρα τις εἴπεσκεν 'Αχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε. ἡ δ' ἄνδρε ἱκέλη Τρώων κατεδύσεθ' ὄμιλον, Λαοδόκῳ Ἀντηνορίδη, κρατερῷ αὐχμητῇ, Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεσι διζημένη, εἰ ποὺ ἐφεύροι.1 εὔρε Λυκάόνος υἱὸν ἀμύμονα τε κρατερὸν τε ἔστατ'· ἄμφι δὲ μὴν κρατεραὶ στὶχες ἀσπιστάων λαῶν, οἱ οἱ ἐποντο ἀπ' Ἀἰσχύλου ῥοάων. ἄγχοι δ' ἱσταμένη ἔσπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα· "ἡ βά νῦ μοὶ τι πίθοιο, Λυκάονος νῦ δαίφρουν· τλαῖς κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ὕλ, πᾶσι δὲ κε Τρώεσσι χάρων καὶ κύδος ἀροίῳ, ἐκ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλη. τοῦ κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα παρ' ἀγλαὶ δῶρα φέροι, αἱ κεν ἢδη Μενελαοῦ ἀρηίον Ἀτρέος υἱὸν σῷ βέλει δυνηθέντα πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ' ἀλεγενης. ἀλλ' ἀγ' ὀπτευσον Μενελαοῦ κυδαλίμωι,
1 εἰ ποὺ ἐφεύροι· εὔρε δὲ τὸνδε Zenodotus, who omitted 89.
So saying, he stirred on Athene that was already eager, and down from the peaks of Olympus she went darting. Even in such wise as the son of crooked-counselling Cronos sendeth a star to be a portent for seamen or for a wide host of warriors, a gleaming star, and therefrom the sparks fly thick; even so darted Pallas Athene to earth, and down she leapt into the midst; and amazement came upon all that beheld, on horse-taming Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans; and thus would a man say with a glance at his neighbour: "Verily shall we again have evil war and the dread din of battle, or else friendship is set amid the hosts by Zeus, who is for men the dispenser of battle."

So would many a one of Achaeans and Trojans speak. But Athene entered the throng of the Trojans in the guise of a man, even of Laodocus, son of Antenor, a valiant spearman, in quest of godlike Pandarus, if haply she might find him. And she found Lycaon's son, peerless and stalwart, as he stood, and about him were the stalwart ranks of the shield-bearing hosts that followed him from the streams of Aesepus. Then she drew near, and spake to him winged words: "Wilt thou now hearken to me, thou wise-hearted son of Lycaon? Then wouldst thou dare to let fly a swift arrow upon Menelaus, and wouldst win favour and renown in the eyes of all the Trojans, and of king Alexander most of all. From him of a surety wouldst thou before all others bear off glorious gifts, should he see Menelaus, the warlike son of Atreus, laid low by thy shaft, and set upon the grievous pyre. Nay, come, shoot thine arrow at glorious Menelaus, and
εὐχεο δ’ Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖι κλυτοτόξῳ ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων βέξειν κλειτήν ἐκατόμβην οἰκάδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς ἀστὶ Ζελείης.’’

"Ὡς φάτ’ Ἀθηναίη, τῷ δὲ φρένας ἀφροι πειθεὶς αὐτίκ’ ἐσύλα τόξον εὐξοῦν ἐξάλον αὐγὸς ἀγρίου, ὃν ρά ποτ’ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέρνου τυχήσας πέτρης ἐκβάινοντα δεδεγμένος εἰς προδοκήσι βεβλήκει πρὸς στήθος. δ’ ὑπτίος ἐμπεσε πέτρη. τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαίδεκάδωρα πεφύκει· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κερασόχος ἱραρε τέκτων, πᾶν δ’ εὐ λειψάνας χρυσόην ἐπέθηκε κορώνην. καὶ τὸ μὲν εὐ κατέθηκε τανυσσόμενος ποτὶ γαῖᾳ ἀγκλίνας· πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέθον ἐσθλοὶ έταϊροι μη πρὶν ἀναίξειαν ἁρηίοις ὕλες Ἀχαϊῶν, πρὶν βλήσθαι Μενέλαοιν ἁρηίοιν Ἀμων υἱόν. αὐτάρ δ’ σύλα πῷμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ’ ἔλετ’ ἓν ἀβλῆτα πτερόεντα, μελαινέων ἔρμ’ ὀδυνάων. αἶσα δ’ ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατεκόσμει πικρῶν ὀἴστον, εὐχετο δ’ Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖι κλυτοτόξῳ ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων βέξειν κλειτήν ἐκατόμβην οἰκάδε νοστήσας ἱερῆς εἰς ἀστὶ Ζελείης. ἔλκε δ’ ὕμοι γυλφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεύρα βόεια νευρήν μὲν μαξὼ πέλασεν, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ δὴ κυκλοτέρες μέγα τόξον ἔτεινε,

1 Ἀμων υἱόν: ἁρηίον Ἀχαϊῶν (cf. 195 and 205).
2 Line 117 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Lines 123 f. were given by Zenodotus in inverse order.

1 This seems the most natural rendering of the epithet. Connexion between the wolf and Apollo is completely established. Others prefer to render "light-born," or "light-begetting," and still others, "born in Lycia."
2 The word ἐρμα is very obscure. In Homer it means "a prop," and the plural occurs in the sense of "earrings."

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vow to Apollo, the wolf-born god, famed for his bow, that thou wilt sacrifice a glorious hecatomb of firstling lambs, when thou shalt come to thy home, the city of sacred Zeleia.”

So spake Athene, and persuaded his heart in his folly. Straightway he uncovered his polished bow of the horn of a wild ibex, that himself on a time had smitten beneath the breast as it came forth from a rock, he lying in wait the while in a place of ambush, and had struck it in the chest, so that it fell backward in a cleft of the rock. From its head the horns grew to a length of sixteen palms; these the worker in horn had wrought and fitted together, and smoothed all with care, and set thereon a tip of gold. This bow he bent, leaning it against the ground, and laid it carefully down; and his goodly comrades held their shields before him, lest the warrior sons of the Achaeans should leap to their feet or ever Menelaus, the warlike son of Atreus, was smitten. Then opened he the lid of his quiver, and took forth an arrow, a feathered arrow that had never been shot, freighted with dark pains; and forthwith he fitted the bitter arrow to the string, and made a vow to Apollo, the wolf-born god, famed for his bow, that he would sacrifice a glorious hecatomb of firstling lambs, when he should come to his home, the city of sacred Zeleia. And he drew the bow, clutching at once the notched arrow and the string of ox’s sinew: the string he brought to his breast and to the bow the iron arrow-head. But when he had drawn the great bow into a round, the bow

(xiv. 182, and Odyssey xviii. 297). The word occurs in later Greek in the sense of “ballast,” and this may give a clue to the meaning here.
λύγε βιός, νευρή δέ μέγ' ἵαχεν, ἀλτὸ δ' οίστος ὀξυβελής, καθ' ὀμιλον ἐπιπτέσθαι μενεάινων.

Οὔδε σέθεν, Μενέλαε, θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθοντο ἀθάνατοι, πρώτη δὲ Διὸς θυγάτηρ ἀγελεία,
ἡ τοι πρόσθε στᾶσα βέλος ἔχεπευκὲς ἀμύνεν.
ἡ δὲ τόσον μὲν ἐργεν ἀπὸ χρόος, ὡς ὴτε μῆτηρ
παιδὸς ἐργη μυίαν, ὦθ' ἤδει λέξεται ὑπνω, ἀὐτὴ δ' αὐτ' ἔθυνεν ὧθι ζωστήρος ὄχις
χρύσειοι σύνεχον καὶ διπλὸς ἤντετο θώρης.
ἐν δ' ἐπεσε ζωστήρι ἀρηροτί πυκρὸς οἴστος.
διὰ μὲν ἂρ ζωστήρος ἐλήλατο δαιδαλέου,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἢρήμειστο
μύτης θ', ἢν ἐφόρει ἐρυμὰ ἁρχοῖς, ἐρκος ἄκοντων,
ἡ οἱ πλείστον ἐρυτο. διαπρὸ δὲ εἰσατο καὶ τῆς.
ἀκρότατον δ' ἂρ' οἴστος ἐπέγραυσε χρόα φωτός.
αὐτῖκα δ' ἔρρεεν αἴμα κελαυνεῖσε εἶ̂ ωτειλῆς.2

'Ὡς δ' ὄτε τίς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μήνῃ
Μηνιοὶ ἢ Κάεφα, παρήκου ἐμμεναι ἔππων.
κείται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολέες τὲ μιν ἢρήςαντο
ἵππης φορέειν. βασιλῆι δὲ κείται ἄγαλμα,
ἀμφότερον κόσμος θ' ἔππω ἐλατηρί τε κύδος.
τοῖτοι τοῖ, Μενέλαε, μιάνθην αἴματι μηροὶ
eυφνεὲς κνημαί τε ἱδὲ σφυρὰ κάλ' ὑπένερθε.
'Ρύγησεν δ' ἂρ' ἐπειτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγα-
μέμνοι,
ὡς εἶδεν μέλαν αἴμα καταρρέον εἰ̂ ωτειλῆς.3

1 ἐρυμὰ: ἐλμὰ Zenodotus, Aristophanes.
2 Line 140 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Line 149 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 The μύτης appears to have been a short kilt-like piece of armour, covering the abdomen and the thighs. It is mentioned only here (with 187 and 216) and in v. 857, but cf. the epithets αἰολομύτης (v. 707) and ἀμυτροχίτων (xvi. 419).
twanged and the string sang aloud, and the keen arrow leapt, eager to wing its way amid the throng.

Then, O Menelaus, the blessed gods, the immortals, forgat thee not; and before all the daughter of Zeus, she that driveth the spoil, who took her stand before thee, and warded off the stinging arrow. She swept it just aside from the flesh, even as a mother sweepeth a fly from her child when he lieth in sweet slumber; and of herself she guided it where the golden clasps of the belt were fastened and the corselet overlapped. On the clasped belt lighted the bitter arrow, and through the belt richly dight was it driven, and clean through the curiously wrought corselet did it force its way, and through the taslet\(^1\) which he wore, a screen for his flesh and a barrier against darts, wherein was his chiefest defence; yet even through this did it speed. So the arrow grazed the outermost flesh of the warrior, and forthwith the dark blood flowed from the wound.

As when a woman staineth ivory with scarlet, some woman of Maeonia or Caria, to make a cheek-piece for horses, and it lieth in a treasure-chamber, though many horsemen pray to wear it; but it lieth there as a king’s treasure, alike an ornament for his horse and to its driver a glory; even in such wise, Menelaus, were thy thighs stained with blood, thy shapely thighs and thy legs and thy fair ankles beneath.

Thereat shuddered the king of men, Agamemnon, as he saw the black blood flowing from the wound,

ρύγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀρητῆριος Μενέλαος. ὡς δὲ ᾠδὴ νεῦρον τε καὶ ὄγκους ἐκτὸς ἑόντας, ἄφορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στῆθεσσιν ἀγέρθη. τοῖς δὲ βαρὺ στενάξων μετέφη κρείων Ἁγαμέμνων, χεῦρος ἔχων Μενέλαον, ἐπεστενάξωντο δ' ἐταῖροι. "φίλε κασίγνητε, θάνατόν νῦ τοι ὄρκι' ἐταίμνου, οἶν προστήσασ πρὸ Ἀχαίων Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι, ὡς σ' ἐβαλον Τρῶες, κατὰ δ' ὄρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν. οὐ μὲν πως ἄλιον πέλει ὄρκιον αἰμά τε ἄρνων ὑπόνδαι τ' ἀκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἃς ἐπέτιθησεν.

εἰ περ γὰρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ' Ὀλύμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν, ἐκ τε καὶ ὅψε τελεῖ, σὺν τε μεγάλω ἀπέτισαν, σὺν σφῆσιν κεφαλῆσι γυναῖξι τε καὶ τεκέσσαν.

εὖ γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν ἔσσεται ἡμαρ ὅτ' ἀν ποτ' ὀλόλῃ Ἰλίου ἴρῃ καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐὕμμελιῳ Πριάμου,

Ζεὺς δὲ σφι Κρονίδης ψίζυγος, αἰθέρι ναῖων, αὐτὸς ἐπυνσεϊσων ἐρεμηνὴν αἰγίδα πᾶσι τήθος ἀπάτησι κοτέων· τὰ μὲν ἔσσεται οὐκ ἀτέλεστα· ἀλλὰ μοι αἰνὸν ἄχος σέθεν ἔσσεται, ὦ Μενέλαε, αἰ' κε θάνης καὶ πότμον ἀναπλήσῃς βιότοιο.

καὶ κεν ἐλέγχιστος πολυδύσης Ἀργος ἱκοίμην· αὐτίκα γὰρ μνήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ πατρίδος αἴησ· καὶ δὲ κεν εὐχωλῆν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιμεν Ἀργείην Ἐλένην· σέο δ' ὀστέα πύσει ἄρουρα κειμένου ἐν Τροίῃ ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ.

1 πότμον Aristarchus: μοίραν mss.

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1 By which the arrow-head was fastened to the shaft.
and Menelaus, dear to Ares, himself likewise shuddered. But when he saw that the sinew and the barbs were without the flesh, back again into his breast was his spirit gathered. But with a heavy moan spake among them lord Agamemnon, holding Menelaus by the hand; and his comrades too made moan: “Dear brother, it was for thy death, meseems, that I swore this oath with sacrifice, setting thee forth alone before the face of the Achaeans to do battle with the Trojans, seeing the Trojans have thus smitten thee, and trodden under foot the oaths of faith. Yet in no wise is an oath of none effect and the blood of lambs and drink-offerings of unmixed wine and the hand-clasps, wherein we put our trust. For even if for the moment the Olympian vouchsafeth not fulfilment, yet late and at length doth he fulfil them, and with a heavy price do men make atonement, even with their own heads and their wives and their children. For of a surety know I this in heart and soul: the day shall come when sacred Ilios shall be laid low, and Priam, and the people of Priam, with goodly spear of ash; and Zeus, son of Cronos, throned on high, that dwelleth in the heaven, shall himself shake over them all his dark aegis in wrath for this deceit. These things verily shall not fail of fulfilment; yet dread grief for thee shall be mine, O Menelaus, if thou shalt die and fill up thy lot of life. Aye, and as one most despised should I return to thirsty Argos, for straightway will the Achaeans bethink them of their native land, and so should we leave to Priam and the Trojans their boast, even Argive Helen. And thy bones shall the earth rot as thou liest in the land of Troy with thy task unfinished;
καὶ κε τις ὦδ’ ἐρέει Τρώων ὑπερηνορεόντων τύμβῳ ἐπιθρόσκων Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιον·

’aiθ’ οὔτως ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσει’ Ἀγαμέμνων, ὡς καὶ νῦν ἀλιον στρατὸν ἤγαγεν ἐνθάδ’ Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ ἡ ἐβη σικομὸς δίήλην ἐς παπρίδα γαῖαν σὺν κενήσων νησί, λυπών ἄγαθον Μενέλαον.’ ὡς ποτὲ τις ἐρέει· τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεία χθῶν.’

Τὸν δ’ ἐπιθαρσύνων προσέπῃ ξανθὸς Μενελαος·

“θάρσει, μηδε τὶ πώ δειδίσσεο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν· οὐκ ἐν καρίῳ ὄξυ πάγη βέλος, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν εἰρύσατο ξυστήρ τε παναιόλος ἢ’ ὑπένερθε ζώμα τε καὶ μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.’

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνων·

“αἰ γάρ δὴ οὔτως εἶη, φίλος ὦ Μενελας· ἐλκὸς δ’ ἵπτηρ ἐπιμάσσεται ἢδ’ ἐπιθήσει φάρμαχ’, ἀ κεν παύσῃ μελανάων ὄδυμαῶν.”

“Η, καὶ Ταλθύβιον, θείον κήρυκα, προσηύδα·

“Ταλθύβι’, ὅταν τὰχιστα Μαχάονα δεδρό κάλεσσον, φῶτ’ Ἀσκληπιοῦ νιόν, ἀμύμονοι ἵπτήρος, ὀφρα ὅθη Μενελαον ἀρχίοον Ἀτρέος νιόν, ὃν τις διεστέσας ἐβαλεν, τὸς ἐν εἰδώς, Τρώων ἡ Λυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἀμμι δὲ πένθος.’

“Ως ἐφατ’, οὐδ’ ἁρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας, βη δ’ οἴναι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν παπταίνων ἥρωα Μαχάονα· τὸν δ’ ἐνόησεν ἔσταοτ’ ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων λαῶν, οἱ οἱ ἐποντὸ Τρίκης ἔξ ἐπιποβότοιο.

1 Lines 195-197 (=205-207) were rejected by Aristarchus. Ἀτρέος νιόν: ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν (cf. 115 and 205).
and thus shall many a one of the overweening Trojans say, as he leapeth upon the barrow of glorious Menelaus: 'Would that in every matter it may be thus that Agamemnon may fulfil his wrath, even as now he led hither a host of the Achaeans to no purpose, and lo! he hath departed home to his dear native land with empty ships, and hath left here noble Menelaus.' So shall some man speak in aftertime; in that day let the wide earth gape for me.'

But fair-haired Menelaus spake and heartened him, saying: "Be thou of good cheer, neither affright in any wise the host of the Achaeans. Not in a fatal spot hath the dart been fixed; ere that my flashing belt stayed it, and the kilt beneath, and the taslet that the coppersmiths fashioned."

Then in answer to him spake lord Agamemnon: "Would it may be so, dear Menelaus. But the leech shall search the wound and lay thereon simples that shall make thee cease from dark pains."

Therewith he spake to Talthybius, the godlike herald: "Talthybius, make haste to call hither Machaon, son of Asclepius, the peerless leech, to see warlike Menelaus, son of Atreus, whom some man well skilled in archery hath smitten with an arrow, some Trojan or Lycian, compassing glory for himself but for us sorrow."

So spake he, and the herald failed not to hearken, as he heard, but went his way throughout the host of the brazen-coated Achaeans, glancing this way and that for the warrior Machaon; and he marked him as he stood, and round about him were the stalwart ranks of the shield-bearing hosts that followed him from Trica, the pastureland of horses.
ἀγχοῦ δ’ ἱστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
“ὁρα’, Ἀσκληπιάδη, καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ὁφρα ἰδῆς Μενέλαον ἀρηίου ἄρχον Ἀχαίων,1
 ὡν τις οὕστεύσας ἐβαλεν, τὸξων ἐν εἰδώς,
 Ἰρώων Ἡ Λυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἄμμι δὲ πένθος.”

“Ως φάτο, τῷ δ’ ἄρα θυμὸν ἔνι στήθεσσιν ὄρινε·
βὰν δ’ ἰέναι καθ’ ὀμιλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρυν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλ’ ὅτε δῆ ὦ ἰκανον οἴανθὸς Μενέλαος
 βλήμενος ἦν, περὶ δ’ αὐτὸν ἄγηγέραθ’ ὄςοι
 ἀριστοι
 κυκλός’, ὁ δ’ ἐν μέσσουι παρίστατο ἱσόθεος
 φῶς,
 αὐτικα δ’ ἐκ ξωστῆρος ἀρηρότους ἐλκεν ὀϊστῶν·
τοῦ δ’ ἐξελκομένου πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξεῖς ὅγκου.
λύσε δὲ οἱ ξωστήρα παναίσιον ἢδ’ ὑπένερθε
 ξώμα τε καὶ μίτρην, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπει ἰδεν ἐλκος, ὦθ’ ἐμπεσε πυκρός ὀϊστός,
 αἱ ἐκμυζήσας ἐπ’ ἄρ’ ἦπια φάρμακα εἰδώς
 πάσσε, τὰ οἱ ποτε πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε
 Χείρων.

"Οφρα τολ ἀμφεπένουτο βοην ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον, ἵ
τόφρα δ’ ἐπι Τρώων στίχες ἥλυθον ἀσπιστάων·
οἱ δ’ αὐτίς κατὰ τεῦχ’ ἔδων, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.

"Ενθ’ οὐκ ἂν βρίζονται ἰδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα δίον,
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσοντ’, οὐδ’ οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι,
ἀλλὰ μάλα σπεύδοντα μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν.
 ἦππους μὲν γὰρ ἐασε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκώ·
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν θεράπων ἀπάνευθ’ ἔχε φυσιόωντας
 Εὐρυμέδων, νῖος Πτολεμαίου Πειραιδάο·

1 ἄρχον Ἀχαίων: Ἀτρέος νῦν (cf. 115 and 195).
And he came up to him, and spake winged words, saying: "Rouse thee, son of Asclepius; lord Agamemnon calleth thee to see warlike Menelaus, captain of the Achaeans, whom some man, well skilled in archery, hath smitten with an arrow, some Trojan or Lycian, compassing glory for himself but for us sorrow."

So spake he, and roused the heart in his breast, and they went their way in the throng throughout the broad host of the Achaeans. And when they were come where was fair-haired Menelaus, wounded, and around him were gathered in a circle all they that were chieftains, the godlike hero came and stood in their midst, and straightway drew forth the arrow from the clasped belt; and as it was drawn forth the sharp barbs were broken backwards. And he loosed the flashing belt and the kilt beneath and the taslet that the coppersmiths fashioned. But when he saw the wound where the bitter arrow had lighted, he sucked out the blood, and with sure knowledge spread thereon soothing simples, which of old Cheiron had given to his father with kindly thought.

While they were thus busied with Menelaus, good at the war-cry, meanwhile the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans came on; and the Achaeans again did on their battle-gear, and bethought them of war.

Then wouldst thou not have seen goodly Agamemnon slumbering, nor cowering, nor with no heart for fight, but full eager for battle where men win glory. His horses and his chariot adorned with bronze he let be, and his squire, Eurymedon, son of Peiraeus' son Ptolemaeus, kept the snorting steeds
τῷ μᾶλα πόλλ᾽ ἐπέτελλε παρισχέμεν, ὅππότε κέν μιν
γυῖα λάβη κάματος, πολέας διὰ κοιρανέοντα·
αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς ἕων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν.
καὶ ἦ' οὐς μὲν σπεύδοντας ἰδοι Δαναῶν ταχυ-
πώλῳν,
tous μᾶλα θαρσύνεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσων·
"Ἀργείοι, μή πώ τι μεθίετε θούρδος ἀλκής·
οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψεύδεσι παθὴρ Ζεὺς ἐσσετ' ἄρωγός·
ἀλλ' οἱ περ πρότεροι ύπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο,
tῶν ἦ τοι αὐτῶν τέρενα χρόα γύπες ἔδονται,
ἡμεῖς αὐτ' ἀλόχους τε φίλας καὶ νήπια τέκνα ἄξομεν ἐν νή esse, ἐπὶν πτολιέθρον ἐλωμεν."
Οὕς τινας αὖ μεθίεντας ἰδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμου,
tous μᾶλα νεκείεσκε χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσων·
"Ἀργείοι ἰόμωροι, ἑλεγχεῖς, οὐ νύ σέβεσθε;
τίφθ' οὕτως ἐστήτε τεθητότες ἥπτε νεβροί,
ἀι τ' ἐπεὶ οὐν ἐκαμον πολέος πεδίων θέουσαι,
ἐστάσ', οὐδ' ἁρα τίς σφί μετὰ φρεον γίγνεται ἀλκή·
ὡς ἡμεῖς ἐστήτε τεθητότες, οὔδε μάχεσθε.
ἡ μένετε Τρῶνς σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἐνάν τε νήσε
eἰρμάτ' εὑπρυμνο, πολυῆς ἐπὶ θυι ςαλάσσης,
ὁφρα ᾳδητ' αἰ κ' ὑμμίν ἐπέροχη χείρα Κρονίων;"
"Ὡς δὲ γε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν.
ἡλθε δ' ἐπὶ Κρήτεσσι κων ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν.
οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἰδομενήα δαἴφρονα θωρήσοντο.
Ἰδομενεύς μὲν ἐνὶ προμάχοις, συν ἐκελος ἀλκήν,
Μηριόνης δ' ἀρα οἱ πυμάτας ὠτρυνε φάλαγγας.

1 I render the text in its traditional form, as given above,
but we should almost certainly read the contemptuous
viii. 228, xxiv. 260.
170
withdrawn apart; and straitly did Agamemnon charge him to have them at hand, whenever weariness should come upon his limbs, as he gave commands throughout all the host; but he himself ranged on foot through the ranks of warriors. And whomsoever of the Danaans with swift steeds he saw eager, to these would he draw nigh, and hearten them earnestly, saying: "Ye Argives, relax ye no whit of your furious valour; for father Zeus will be no helper of lies; nay, they that were the first to work violence in defiance of their oaths, their tender flesh of a surety shall vultures devour, and we shall bear away in our ships their dear wives and little children, when we shall have taken their citadel."

And whomsoever again he saw holding back from hateful war, them would he chide roundly with angry words: "Ye Argives that rage with the bow, ye men of dishonour, have ye no shame? Why is it that ye stand thus dazed, like fawns that, when they have grown weary with running over a wide plain, stand still, and in their hearts is no valour found at all? Even so ye stand dazed and fight not. Is it that ye wait for the Trojans to come near where your ships with stately sterns are drawn up on the shore of the grey sea, that ye may know if haply the son of Cronos will stretch forth his arm over you?"

Thus ranged he giving his commands through the ranks of warriors; and he came to the Cretans as he fared through the throng of men. These were arming them for war around wise-hearted Idomeneus; and Idomeneus stood amid the foremost fighters like a wild boar in valour, while Meriones was speeding on the hindmost battalions. At sight of them
τοὺς δὲ ἵδων γῆθησεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων, αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενῆ προσηύδα μειλιχίουσιν·
"Ἰδομενεὺς, περὶ μὲν σε τίω Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων ἤμεν ἐνι πτολέμω ἤδ' ἀλλωί ἐπὶ ἔργῳ ἤδ' ἐν δαίθ', ὅτε πέρ τε γερούσιον αἴθοπα οἰνον Ἀργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται. ἔι περ γάρ τ' ἄλλου γε κάρη κομώντες 'Αχαιοῖ δαιτρὸν πίνωσιν, σὸν δὲ πλεῖον δέπας αἰεὶ ἐστηχ', ὥς περ ἐμοὶ, πιέεω ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγου. ἀλλ' ὀρσεν πόλεμόνδ', οἶος πάρος εὖχεαι εἴναι."
Τὸν δ' αὐτ' Ἰδομενεὺς Κρητῶν ἀγός ἀντίον ηὖδα·
"Ἄπειδή, μάλα μὲν τοῖς ἐγών ἐρίηροι ἑταῖροι ἐσσομαι, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα· ἀλλ' ἄλλοις ὀτρυνε κάρη κομώντας 'Αχαιοὺς, οὕφα τάχιστα μαχώμεθ', ἐπεὶ σὺν γ' ὀρκῇ ἔχειν Τρῶες· τοῖς δ' αὐ θάνατος καὶ κήδε' ὀπίσω ἑσσετ', ἐπεὶ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὀρκία δηλήσατο·"
"Ὡς ἐφάτ', Ἀπειδής δὲ παρώχετο γηθόσυνος κήρ· ἠλθε δ' ἐπ' Ἀιάντεσσι κιών ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν τῷ δὲ κορυσσόθην, ἀμα δὲ νεφος εὔπητο πεζῶν ὡς δ' ὀτ' ἀπὸ σκοπηῆς εἴδεν νέφος αἰπόλος ἀνήρ ἔρχόμενον κατὰ πόντον ὑπὸ Ζευφύροιο ἴωῆς· τῷ δὲ τ' ἀνεύθεν ἑόντι ¹ μελάντερον ἥντε πίσσα φαίνετ' ἰὸν κατὰ πόντον, ἀγει δὲ τε λαίλαπα τολλίνιν·
ῥίγησεν τε ἵδων, ὑπὸ τε σπέος ἥλασε μῆλα· 
tοὶς ἀμ' Ἀιάντεσσι διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν ὅηον ἐς πόλεμον πυκναὶ κίνυντο φάλαγγες

¹ ἔοντι: ἑόντι Zenodotus.
Agamemnon, king of men, waxed glad, and forthwith he spake to Idomeneus with gentle words: "Idomeneus, beyond all the Danaans with swift steeds do I show honour to thee both in war and in tasks of other sort, and at the feast, when the chieftains of the Argives let mingle in the bowl the flaming wine of the elders. For even though the other long-haired Achaeans drink an allotted portion, thy cup standeth ever full, even as for mine own self, to drink whenever thy heart biddeth thee. Come, rouse thee for battle, such a one as of old thou declaredst thyself to be."

To him then Idomeneus, leader of the Cretans, made answer, saying: "Son of Atreus, of a surety will I be to thee a trusty comrade, even as at the first I promised and gave my pledge; but do thou urge on the other long-haired Achaeans that we may fight with speed, seeing the Trojans have made of none effect our oaths. Death and woes shall hereafter be their lot, for that they were the first to work violence in defiance of the oaths."

So spake he, and the son of Atreus passed on, glad at heart, and came to the Aiantes as he fared through the throng of warriors; these were arming them for battle, and a cloud of footmen followed with them. Even as when from some place of outlook a goatherd seeth a cloud coming over the face of the deep before the blast of the West Wind, and to him being afar off it seemeth blacker than pitch as it passeth over the face of the deep, and it bringeth a mighty whirlwind; and he shuddereth at sight of it, and driveth his flock beneath a cave; even in such wise by the side of the Aiantes did the thick battalions of youths, nurtured of Zeus, move
κυάνεας,1 σάκεσιν τε καὶ ἐγχεσι πεφρικυιᾶι. 
καὶ τοὺς μὲν γῆθησεν ἵδων κρεῖών Ἀγαμέμνων, 
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα:
“Αἰαντ’, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτῶνων, 
σφῶι μὲν—οὐ γὰρ έου’ ὀτρυνέμεν—οὐ τι κελεύων:
αὐτῷ γὰρ μάλα λαὸν ἀνώγειν ἢ纲 μάχεσθαι.
αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,
τοῖς πᾶσιν θυμὸς ἐνὶ στηθεσι γένοιτο:
τῶ κε τάχ’ ἡμύσεις πόλεις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
χερσον ὕφ’ ἡμετέρησον ἀλούσα τε περθομένη τε.”
“Ὡς εἰπὼν τοὺς μὲν λύπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ’
ἀλλος’ ἔνθ’ ὦ γε Νέστορ’ ἔστεμε, λιγὺν Πυλίων ἀγορητῆν,
οὐς ἐτάρους στέλλοντα καὶ ὀτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγοντα Ἀλάστορά τε Χρομίων τε
Αἴμονα τε κρείοντα Βιάντα τε, ποιμένα λαῶν.
ἱππής μὲν πρῶτα σὺν ἱπποιοὺ καὶ ὄχεσφι,
πεζοὺς δ’ ἐξόπτιε στήσει πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς,
ἐρκος ἔμεν πολέμιοι. κακοὺς δ’ ἐς μέσον ἔλασσεν,
ὅφρα καὶ οὐκ ἔθελων τις ἀναγκαῖη πολεμίζοι.
ἱππεύσοι μὲν πρῶτ’ ἐπετέλλετο τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει
σφοὺς ἱπποὺς ἐχέμεν μηδὲ κλονέσθαι ὁμίλῳ.
“μηδε τις ἱπποσύνη τε καὶ ἥνωρείφι πεποίθως
οῖος πρόσθ’ ἄλλων μεμάτω Τρόώεισι μάχεσθαι,
μηδ’ ἀναχωρεῖτω. ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἔσσεθε.
ὅς δὲ κ’ ἀνήρ ἀπὸ ὧν ὀχέων ἐτέρ’ ἄρμαθ’ ἐκηται,
ἐγχει ὀρεξάσθω, ἐπει ἡ πολὺ φέρτερον οὕτω.
ὅδε καὶ οἱ πρότεροι πόλεας καὶ τείχε’ ἔπορθεον,
τόνδε νόον καὶ θυμόν ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἔχοντες.”
“Ὡς ο’ γέρων ὀτρυνε πάλαι πολέμιων εὖ εἰδὼς.

1 κυάνεας: ἡρώων Zenodotus.
into furious war—dark battalions, bristling with shields and spears. At sight of these lord Agamemnon waxed glad, and he spake and addressed them with winged words: "Ye Aiantes, leaders of the brazen-coated Argives, to you twain, for it beseemeth not to urge you, I give no charge; for of yourselves ye verily bid your people fight amain. I would, O father Zeus and Athene and Apollo, that such spirit as yours might be found in the breasts of all; then would the city of king Priam forthwith bow her head, taken and laid waste beneath our hands."

So saying, he left them there and went to others. Then found he Nestor, the clear-voiced orator of the Pylians, arraying his comrades and urging them to fight, around mighty Pelagon and Alastor and Chromius and lord Haemon and Bias, shepherd of the host. The charioteers first he arrayed with their horses and cars, and behind them the footmen, many and valiant, to be a bulwark of battle; but the cowards he drave into the midst, that were he never so loath each man must needs fight perforce. Upon the charioteers was he first laying charge, and he bade them keep their horses in hand, nor drive tumultuously on amid the throng. "Neither let any man, trusting in his horsemanship and his valour, be eager to fight with the Trojans alone in front of the rest, nor yet let him draw back; for so will ye be the feeblest. But what man soe'er from his own car can come at a car of the foe, let him thrust forth with his spear, since verily it is far better so. Thus also did men of olden time lay waste cities and walls, having in their breasts mind and spirit such as this."

So was the old man urging them on, having know-
The adjective ὀμοίως is certainly to be distinguished from ὀμοίος, and the traditional rendering, “common to all,” is not particularly apt as applied to γῆρας, and is quite inappropriate in connexion with πόλεμος, etc. The word occurs in Homer only as an epithet of war, strife, old age, and death. It seems best to follow the ancient...
ledge of battles from of old. At sight of him lord Agamemnon waxed glad, and he spake, and addressed him with winged words: "Old Sir, I would that even as is the spirit in thy breast, so thy limbs might obey, and thy strength be firm. But evil old age presseth hard upon thee; would that some other among the warriors had thy years, and that thou wert among the youths."

To him then made answer the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "Son of Atreus, verily I myself could wish that I were such a one as on the day when I slew goodly Ereuthalion. But in no wise do the gods grant to men all things at one time. As I was then a youth, so now doth old age attend me. Yet even so will I abide among the charioteers and urge them on by counsel and by words; for that is the office of elders. Spears shall the young men wield who are more youthful than I and have confidence in their strength."

So spake he, and the son of Atreus passed on glad at heart. He found Menestheus, driver of horses, son of Peteos, as he stood, and about him were the Athenians, masters of the war-cry. And hard by stood Odysseus of many wiles, and with him the ranks of the Cephallenians, no weakling folk, stood still; for their host had not as yet heard the war-cry, seeing the battalions of the horse-taming Trojans and the Achaeans had but newly bestirred them to move; wherefore these stood, and waited until some other serried battalions of the Achaeans should advance to set upon the Trojans, and begin the glossographers and understand the word as an equivalent of κακός, although we need not go so far as to read ὀλοίως, with Nauck.
τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν νεῖκεσσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

"ὦ νεὶε Πετεώδ διοτρέφεος βασιλῆς, καὶ σὺ, κακοίσι δόλοις κεκασμένε, κερδαλεόφρον, τίπτε καταπτῶσσοντες ἀφέστατε, μύμνετε δὲ ἀλλοὺς.

σφῶιν μὲν τ' ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρώτοισιν ἑόντας ἐστάμεν ὡδὲ μάχης καυστείρης ἀντιβολῆσαν πρώτῳ γάρ καὶ δαίτος ἀκουάζεσθον ἐμείο, ὅπποτε δαίτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζουσι Ἀχαιοὶ. ἐνθα φίλ' ὀπταλέα κρέα ἐδμενα ὡδὲ κύπελλα οὔνον πινέμεναι μεληδέοις, ὃφρ' ἐθέλητον νῦν δὲ φίλως χ' ὀρόωτε καὶ εἰ δέκα πῦργοι Ἀχαιῶν ὑμείων προσάροιθε μαχοίατο νηλεί ἀλκαφ.

Τὸν δ' ἀρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πολύμητι ὶθυνσεῦς.

"Ἀπεζίδη, ποίον σε ἐπος φύγειν ἔρκος ὀδόντων; πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμου οἰκίμενοι, ὁππὸτ' Ἀχαιοὶ Τρῶσιν ἐφ' ἰππόδαμοις ἐγείρομεν ὡξὺν 'Ἀρηα; ὄμεια, ἦν ἐθέλησα καὶ αὐτόν τοί τα μεμήλη, Τηλεμάχου φίλον πατέρα προμάχους μιγήτα Τρώων ἰππόδαμων' σὺ δὲ ταὐτ' ἀνεμώλια βάζεις.

Τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήςσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων ὅς γνώ χωρμένοι. πάλιν δ' δ' γε λάξετο μῆθον "διογενῆ Δαερτιάδη, πολυμῆχαν ὶθυνσεῦ, οὔτε σε νεικείω περιώσιον οὔτε κελεύων οἶδα γάρ ὃς τοι τὴν ὑποσοφοβίας φίλους ἀτιμα δὴνεα οἴδε. τὰ γάρ φρονεῖς ἄ τ' ἐγὼ περ ἀλλα ἵθι, ταῦτα δ' ὀπίσθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', εἰ τι κακὸν νῦν ἐϊρηται, τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμόνια θεῖεν."  

1 κερδαλεόφρον: φαίδμυ ὶθυνσεῦ Zenodotus.
battle. At sight of these Agamemnon, king of men, chid them, and spoke, and addressed them with winged words: "O son of Peteos, the king nurtured of Zeus, and thou that excellest in evil wiles, thou of crafty mind, why stand ye apart cowering, and wait for others? For you twain were it seemly that ye take your stand amid the foremost, and confront blazing battle; for ye are the first to hear my bidding to the feast, whenso we Achaeans make ready a banquet for the elders. Then are ye glad to eat roast meat and drink cups of honey-sweet wine as long as ye will. But now would ye gladly behold it, aye if ten serried battalions of the Achaeans were to fight in front of you with the pitiless bronze."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows Odysseus of many wiles addressed him: "Son of Atreus, what a word hath escaped the barrier of thy teeth! How sayest thou that we are slack in battle, whenso we Achaeans rouse keen war against the horse-taming Trojans? Thou shalt see, if so be thou wilt and if thou carest aught therefor, the father of Telemachus mingling with the foremost fighters of the horse-taming Trojans. This that thou sayest is as empty wind."

Then lord Agamemnon spake to him with a smile, when he knew that he was wroth, and took back his words: "Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, neither do I chide thee overmuch nor urge thee on, for I know that the heart in thy breast knoweth kindly thoughts, seeing thou art minded even as I am. Nay, come, these things will we make good hereafter, if any harsh word hath been spoken now; and may the gods make all to come to naught."
"Ὡς εἰπὼν τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ’ ἄλλον, εὗρε δὲ Τυδεός νίόν, ὑπέρβημον Διομήδεα, ἔσταότ' ἐν θ' ἱπποισι καὶ ἁρμασὶ κολλητοῖσιν. πάρ δὲ οἱ ἐστήκει Σθένελος, Καπανήδος νίος. καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσσεν ἠδὲν κρεῖνων 'Αγαμέμνων, καὶ μὲν φωνῆς ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσήφαδ' "ὡ μοι, Τυδεός νιὲ δαίφρονος ἱπποδάμου, τὸ πτώςσεις, τὸ δ' ὀπιτεύεις πολέμου γεφύρας; οὐ μὲν Τυδεί γ' ὧδε φίλον πτωσκαζέμεν ἦν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὸ φίλων ἐτάρων δητῶσι μάχεσθαι, ὡς φᾶσαι οἱ μὲν ἠδὸντο πονεύμενον οὐ γὰρ ἐγωγείηντησ' οὐδὲ ἠδὸν. περὶ δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι. ἦ τοι μὲν γὰρ ἄτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μυκῆνας ξεῖνος ἀμ' ἀντιδέω Πολυνείκη, λαὸν ἀγείρων. οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὐν ἤχοντο ἰδὲ πρὸ ὅδοι ἐγένοντο, Ἀσοποῦ δ' ἰκόντο βαδύσχουν λεχεποίην, ἐνθ' αὐτ' ἀγγελίην ἐπὶ Τυδῆ στείλαν Ἀχαιοί. αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ, πολέας δὲ κιχῦσατο Καδμεῖώνας διανυμένους κατὰ δῶμα βῆς Ἑτεκληνίης. ἐνθ' οὐδὲ ξεῖνος περ ἐὼν ἱππηλάτα Τυδεὺς τάρβει, μοῦνος ἐὼν πολέσων μετὰ Καδμείωσιν, ἀλλ' ὁ γ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ' ἐνικαριδίως· τοί οἱ ἐπίρροθος ἦν Ἀθηνη. οἱ δ' χολωσάμενοι Καδμεῖοι, κέντορες ἱππών, ἄψ ἀρ' ἀνερχομένων πυκνών λόχων εἰσαν ἄγοντες,
So saying he left them there and went to others. Then found he the son of Tydeus, Diomedes high of heart, as he stood by his horses and jointed car; and by his side stood Sthenelus, son of Capaneus. At sight of him too lord Agamemnon chid him, and spake and addressed him with winged words: "Ah me, thou son of wise-hearted Tydeus, tamer of horses, why cowerest thou, why gazest thou at the dykes of battle? Tydeus of a surety was not wont thus to cower, but far in advance of his comrades to fight against the foe, as they tell who saw him amid the toil of war; for I never met him, neither saw him; but men say that he was pre-eminent over all. Once verily he came to Mycenae, not as an enemy, but as a guest, in company with godlike Polyneices, to gather a host; for in that day they were waging a war against the sacred walls of Thebe, and earnestly did they make prayer that glorious allies be granted them; and the men of Mycenae were minded to grant them, and were assenting even as they bade, but Zeus turned their minds by showing tokens of ill. So when they had departed and were got forth upon their way, and had come to Asopus with deep reeds, that coucheth in the grass, there did the Achaeans send forth Tydeus on an embassage. And he went his way, and found the many sons of Cadmus feasting in the house of mighty Eteocles. Then, for all he was a stranger, the horseman Tydeus feared not, all alone though he was amid the many Cadmeians, but challenged them all to feats of strength, and in every one vanquished he them full easily; such a helper was Athene to him. But the Cadmeians, goaders of horses, waxed wroth, and as he journeyed back, brought and set a strong ambush,
κούρους πεντήκοντα: δύω δ’ ήγήτορες ἦσαν
Μαίων Αἰμονίδης, ἐπιείκελος ἀθανάτοις,
νίος τ’ Αὐτοφόνοιο, μενεπτόλεμος Πολυφόντης.
Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ τοῖς ἄεικέα πότμον ἐφήκε·
πάντας ἑπέφυ’· ἕνα δ’ οἶον ἦν οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι·
Μαίων’ ἄρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράσσοι πυθήσας.
τοῖς ἔν τ’ Τυδεὺς Αἰτώλιοι· ἀλλὰ τὸν νιὸν
 γείνατο εἰδ’ χέρεια μάχῃ, ἀγορῇ δὲ τ’ ἀμείνω.”

“Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ’ οὗ τι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-
μήδης,
aἰδεσθεὶς βασιλῆς ἐνυπὴν αἰδοίου·
tὸν δ’ νιὸς Καπανῆς ἀμείψατο κυδαλίμου·

‘‘Ἀτρεΐδη, μη ψευδ᾽ ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπείν.
ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ’ ἄμεινονες εὐχόμεθ’ εἰναι·
ἡμεῖς καὶ Ὑβῆς ἔδος εἰλομεν ἐπταπύλου,
παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ’ ὑπὸ τεῖχος ἄρειον,
πειθόμενοι τεράσσοι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῇ·
κεῖνοι δὲ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὀλοντο·
τῶ μὴ μοι πατέρας ποθ’ ὄμωῃ ἐνθεό τιμῆ.”

Τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπόδρα ἴδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς
Διομήδης:

“τέττα, σιωπῇ ἦσο, ἐμῷ δ’ ἐπιπείθεο μῦθῳ·
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ νεμεσῶ Ἄγαμέμνοιν, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ὀτρύνοντι μάχεσθαι εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς·
tούτῳ μὲν γὰρ κύδος ἀμ’ ἔσοται, ἐι κεν Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρῶας δημόσωσιν ἐλωσὶ τε Ἰλιον ἱρήν,
tούτῳ δ’ αὖ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῶν δησιβέντων.
ἀλλ’ ἄγο δὴ καὶ νῶτι μεδώμεθα θοῦρίδος ἄλκης.”

‘‘Ἡ ρα, καὶ ἔς ὀχέων συν τεύχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμαῖζε·

1 Lines 407-409 were rejected by Aristarchus.
even fifty youths, and two there were as leaders, Maeon, son of Haemon, peer of the immortals, and Autophonus' son, Polyphontes, staunch in fight. But Tydeus even upon these let loose a shameful fate, and slew them all; one only man suffered he to return home; Maeon he sent forth in obedience to the portents of the gods. Such a man was Tydeus of Aetolia; howbeit the son that he begat is worse than he in battle, though in the place of gathering he is better."

So he spake, and stalwart Diomedes answered him not a word, but had respect to the reproof of the king revered. But the son of glorious Capaneus made answer: "Son of Atreus, utter not lies, when thou knowest how to speak truly. We declare ourselves to be better men by far than our fathers: we took the seat of Thebe of the seven gates, when we twain had gathered a lesser host against a stronger wall, putting our trust in the portents of the gods and in the aid of Zeus; whereas they perished through their own blind folly. Wherefore I bid thee put not our fathers in like honour with us."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows stalwart Diomedes addressed him: "Good friend, abide in silence, and hearken to my word. I count it not shame that Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, should urge on to battle the well-greaved Achaeans; for upon him will great glory attend, if the Achaeans shall slay the Trojans and take sacred Ilios, and upon him likewise will fall great sorrow, if the Achaeans be slain. Nay, come, let us twain also bethink us of furious valour."

He spake, and leapt in his armour from his chariot
δεινὸν δ’ ἔβραχε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσιν ἀνακτὸς ὄρνυμένου. ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονα περ δέος εἶλεν.

‘Ὡς δ’ ὁτ’ ἐν αἰγιαλῶ τολυχεῖ κύμα θαλάσσης ὄρνυτ’ ἐπασσύτερον Ζεφύρου ὑπὸ κινήσαντος·

πόντῳ μὲν τε πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα χέρσῳ βηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δὲ τὸ ἀκρας

κυρτὸν ἐδὼ κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ’ ἄλος ἄχνην· ὥς τὸτ’ ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κίννυτο φάλαγγες

νωλεμέως πόλεμονδε· κέλευ δὲ ὀἰσιν ἐκαστος ἡγεμόνων· οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι ἄκην ἵσαν, οὐδὲ κε φαῖνις
tόσσον λαὸν ἐπεσθαί ἐχοντ’ ἐν στῆθεσιν αυδῆν,

σιγῇ δειδιότες σημαντος· ἀμφὶ δὲ πάσι τεύχα ποικίλ’ ἔλαμπτε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχώντο.

Τρώες δ’, ὡς τ’ ὀιες πολυπάμονος ἄνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ

μυρία πετηκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,

ἄξηχες μεμακυῖα ἀκοῦσοι ὡτα ἄρνων,

ὡς Τρόων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὀρῷρει

οὐ γὰρ πάντω ἧπον ὅμος θρόος οὐδ’ ἱα γῆρυς,

ἀλλά γλώσσο’ ἐμέμικτο, πολύκλητοι δ’ ἔσαν ἄνδρες

ὥρει δὲ τοὺς μὲν Ἱππίας, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκώπιας

’Ἀθήνη

Δείμος τ’ ἢδε Φόβος καὶ Ἑρᾶς ἀμοτον μεμανία,

”Ἀρεος ἀνδροφόνοιο κασιγνήτη ἐτάρη τε,

ἡ τ’ ὀλίγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα

ουρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη καὶ ἐπὶ χθόνι βαίνει·

ἡ σφυν καὶ τότε νείκος ὅμοιου ἐμβαλε μέσος

ἐρχομένη καθ’ ὦμιλον, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἄνδρων.”

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to the ground, and terribly rang the bronze upon the breast of the prince as he moved; threat might terror have seized even one that was steadfast of heart.

As when on a sounding beach the swell of the sea beats, wave after wave, before the driving of the West Wind; out on the deep at the first is it gathered in a crest, but thereafter is broken upon the land and thundereth aloud, and round about the headlands it swelleth and reareth its head, and speweth forth the salt brine: even in such wise on that day did the battalions of the Danaans move, rank after rank, without cease, into battle; and each captain gave charge to his own men, and the rest marched on in silence; thou wouldst not have deemed that they that followed in such multitudes had any voice in their breasts, all silent as they were through fear of their commanders; and on every man flashed the inlaid armour wherewith they went clad. But for the Trojans, even as ewes stand in throngs past counting in the court of a man of much substance to be milked of their white milk, and bleat without ceasing as they hear the voices of their lambs: even so arose the clamour of the Trojans throughout the wide host; for they had not all like speech or one language, but their tongues were mingled, and they were a folk summoned from many lands. These were urged on by Ares, and the Greeks by flashing-eyed Athene, and Terror, and Rout, and Discord that rageth incessantly, sister and comrade of man-slaying Ares; she at the first rears her crest but little, yet thereafter planteth her head in heaven, while her feet tread on earth. She it was that now cast evil strife into their midst as she fared through the throng, making the groanings of men to wax.
Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ἤς χῶρον ἑνα ἔννοιντες ἵκοντο, σὺν ἤς ἔβαλον ρινοῦς, σὺν δ' ἐγχεα καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν χαλκεοθωρήκων· ἀτὰρ ἀστίδες ὁμφαλόσεσαί ἐπληντ' ἄλληλησι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγός ὁρύρει. ἔνθα δ' ἄμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχωλή πέλεν ἀνδρῶν ὁλλύντων τε καὶ ολλυμένων, ἰᾶε δ' αἴματι γαία. ὡς δ' ὅτε χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὀρέσφι βέοντες ἐς μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὀβρυμον ὑδωρ κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων κοῖλης ἐντοσθε χαράδρης, τῶν δὲ τε τηλόσε δούτων ἐν οὐρέσιν ἐκλυε πομήν· ὡς τῶν μισγυμένων γένετο ἰαχή τε πόνος¹ τε.

Πρῶτος δ' Ἀντίλοχος Τρώων ἔλεν ἀνδρα κορυστῇ

ἐσθλόν ἐνὶ προμάχουσι, Θαλυσᾶδην Ἐχέπωλον· τὸν ἰ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἱπποδασεῖς, ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἀρ' ὅστέον εἰςω 45 αἰχμῇ χαλκεῖῃ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν, ἥρπε δ', ὡς ὅτε πῦργος, ἐνὶ κρατέρῃ υσμίνῃ. τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἐλαβε κρείων Ἐλεφήνωρ Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων, ἔλκε δ' ὑπὲκ βελέων, λελιμενός ὁφρα τάχιστα τεύχεα συλήσειε· μῦννθα δὲ οἱ γενεθ' ὑρμή. νεκρὸν γὰρ ἐρύνοντα ἰδὼν μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ πλευρά, τὰ οἱ κύπαντι παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφαάνθη, ὀὔτης ἔνυστῳ χαλκήρει, λύσε δὲ γυία. ὡς τὸν μὲν λιπε θυμός, ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἔργον ἐτύχθη 40 ἀργαλέον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δ' λύκοι ὡς ἀλλήλοις ἐπόρουσαν, ἀνὴρ δ' ἀνδρ' ἐδυστάλιζεν.

¹ πόνος Aristarchus: φόβος.
Now when they were met together and come into one place, then dashed they together shields and spears and the fury of bronze-mailed warriors; and the bossed shields closed each with each, and a great din arose. Then were heard alike the sound of groaning and the cry of triumph of the slayers and the slain, and the earth flowed with blood. As when winter torrents, flowing down the mountains from their great springs to a place where two valleys meet, join their mighty floods in a deep gorge, and far off amid the mountains the shepherd heareth the thunder thereof; even so from the joining of these in battle came shouting and toil.

Antilochus was first to slay a warrior of the Trojans in full armour, a goodly man amid the foremost fighters, Echepolus, son of Thalysius. Him was he first to smite upon the horn of his helmet with crest of horse-hair, and into his forehead drave the spear, and the point of bronze passed within the bone; and darkness enfolded his eyes, and he crashed as doth a wall, in the mighty conflict. As he fell lord Elephenor caught him by the feet, the son he of Chalcodon, and captain of the great-souled Abantes, and sought to drag him from beneath the darts, fain with all speed to strip off his armour; yet but for a scant space did his striving endure; for as he was haling the corpse great-souled Agenor caught sight of him, and where his side was left uncovered of his shield, as he stooped, even there he smote him with a thrust of his bronze-shod spear, and loosed his limbs. So his spirit left him, and over his body was wrought grievous toil of Trojans and Achaeans. Even as wolves leapt they one upon the other, and man made man to reel.
"Ενθ' ἔβαλ' Ἀνθεμίδην ὦν Ἀιανός οἶον Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, ἔθεεν θαλερὸν Σιμοείσιον, οὐ ποτὲ μὴτρην Ἰδήθεν κατιούσα παρ' ὄχθησιν Σιμόεντος γείνατ', ἐπεὶ ρὰ τοκεῦσιν ἀμὴ ἐσπετοὶ μὴλα ἰδέσθαι: τούνεκά μιν κάλεον Σιμοείσιον. οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι θρεπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μυνυθάδιος δὲ οἱ αἰῶν ἐπλεθ' ὑπ' Ἀιαντος μεγαθύμου δοῦρι δαμέντι. πρῶτον γὰρ μιν ἦντα βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζὸν δεξιῶν' ἀντικρὺ δὲ δὲ ὑμον χάλκεον ἕγχος ἰλθεν. ὁ δ' ἐν κοινήσι χαμαὶ πέσεν αὐγείρος ὡς, ἦ ρά τ' ἐν εἰαμενή ἔλεος μεγάλῳ πεφύκει λείῃ, ἀτάρ τε οἱ ὀξοί ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῃ πεφύασι. τὴν μὲν θ' ἀρματοπηγὸς ἀνήρ αἰθωνι σιδήρῳ ἐξέταμ', ὁφρα ὕτων κάμψῃ περικαλλεὶ δίφρῳ. ἡ μὲν τ' ἄξομενη κεῖται ποταμίῳ παρ' ὄχθας. τοῦν ἀρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἐξενάριξεν Αἴας διογενῆς. τοῦ δ' "Ἀντιφος αἰολοθώρης Πριαμίδης καθ' ὀμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὀξεί δουρί. τοῦ μὲν ᾽αμαρθ', ὁ δὲ Λεύκον, Ὅδυσσεός ἐσθλὸν ἔταιρον, βεβλήκει βουβώνα, νέκνυν ἐτέρωσ' ἐρύνοντα. ἦριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε χειρός. τοῦ δ' Ὅδυσσεύς μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένου χολωθη, βὴ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ, στῇ δὲ μᾶλ' ἐγγὺς ἦν καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαινώ ἁμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας. ὑπὸ δὲ Τρώες κεκάδαιτο ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσαντος. ὁ δ' οὐχ ἀλιον βέλος ἰκεν, ἀλλ' ὦν Πρίαμοι νόθον βάλε Δημοκόωντα, ὃς οἱ Ἀβυδόθεν ἦλθε, παρ' ἵππων ὦκειάων.
Then Telamonian Aias smote Anthemion's son, the lusty youth Simoeisius, whom on a time his mother had born beside the banks of Simoës, as she journeyed down from Ida, whither she had followed with her parents to see their flocks. For this cause they called him Simoeisius; yet paid he not back to his dear parents the recompense of his upbringing, and but brief was the span of his life, for that he was laid low by the spear of great-souled Aias. For, as he strode amid the foremost, he was smitten on the right breast beside the nipple; and clean through his shoulder went the spear of bronze, and he fell to the ground in the dust like a poplar-tree that hath grown up in the bottom-land of a great marsh, smooth of stem, but from the top thereof branches grow: this hath some wainwright felled with the gleaming iron that he might bend him a felloe for a beauteous chariot, and it lieth drying by a river's banks. Even in such wise did Zeus-born Aias slay Simoeisius, son of Anthemion. And at him Priam's son Antiphus, of the flashing corselet, cast with his sharp spear amid the throng. Him he missed, but smote in the groin Odysseus, goodly comrade, Leucus, as he was drawing the corpse to the other side; so he fell upon it, and the body slipped from his grasp. For his slaying waxed Odysseus mightily wroth at heart, and strode amid the foremost warriors, harnessed in flaming bronze; close to the foe he came and took his stand, and glancing warily about him hurled with his bright spear; and back did the Trojans shrink from the warrior as he cast. Not in vain did he let fly his spear, but smote Priam's bastard son Democoön, that had come at his call from Abydus, from his stud
τὸν ῥ' Ἄδωνσε ἔταροιο χολωσάμενος βάλε δουρὶ κόρην· ἢ δ' ἐτέροιο διὰ κροτάφου πέρησεν αἰχμὴ χαλκείη· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε, δουπῆσεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεῦχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ. χώρησαν δ' ὑπὸ τε πρόμαχοι καὶ φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ· Ἀργείου δὲ μέγα ίαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκροὺς, ἰδυσαν δὲ πολὺ προτέρω νεμέσησε δ' Ἀπόλλων Περγάμου ἐκκατιδών, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ' ἄυσασ· "ὁρνυθ' ἢπποδαμοι Τρώες, μηδ' εἰκετε χάρμης Ἀργείουσ, ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι λίθος χρῶς οὐδὲ σίδηρος χαλκὸν ἀνασχέσθαι ταμεσίχροα βαλλομένοισιν· οὐ μὰν οὐδ' Ἀχιλεὺς, Θέτιδος πάϊς ἡμίκόμιοι, μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νησὶ κόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσει." Ὡς φάτ' ἀπὸ πτόλιοι δεινὸς θεός· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς ὥρσε Διὸς θυγάτηρ κυδίστῃ Τριτογένεια, ἔρχομεν καθ' ὁμιλον, ὅθι μεθιέντας ίδοιτο.

"Ενθ' Ἀμαρυγκείδην Διώρεα μοῦρ' ἐπέδησε· χερμαδίῳ γὰρ βλέπο τοῦτο παρὰ σφυρὸν ὀκρισέντι κνήμην δεξιτερήν· βάλε δὲ Ὄρηκὼν ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν, Πείρως Ἰμβρασίδης, ὅς ἃρ' Ἀἰνόθεν εἴληλούθει. ἀμφοτέρῳ δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὀστεὰ λᾶς ἀναιδῆς ἄχρα ἀπηλούησεν· ὁ δ' ὑπτιώς ἐν κονίησι κάππεσεν, ἀμφὶ χεῖρε φίλοις ἐτάρτουι πετάσσας, θυμὸν ἀποπνείων· ὁ δ' ἐπέδραμεν ὃς ὃς ἐβαλέν περ, Πείρως, οὕτα δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὀμφαλὸν· ἐκ δ' ἀρα πᾶσαι
χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε.
Τὸν δὲ Θόας Ἀἱτωλὸς ἀπεσύμμενον βάλε δουρὶ
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of swift mares. Him Odysseus, wroth for his comrade's sake, smote with his spear on the temple, and out through the other temple passed the spear-point of bronze, and darkness enfolded his eyes, and he fell with a thud and upon him his armour clanged. Then the foremost warriors and glorious Hector gave ground; and the Argives shouted aloud, and drew off the bodies, and charged far further onward. And Apollo, looking down from Pergamus, had indignation, and called with a shout to the Trojans:

"Rouse ye, horse-taming Trojans, give not ground in fight before Argives; not of stone nor of iron is their flesh to resist the bronze that cleaveth the flesh, when they are smitten. Nay, and Achilles moreover fighteth not, the son of fair-haired Thetis, but amid the ships nurseth his bitter wrath."

So spake the dread god from the city; but the Achaeans were urged on by the daughter of Zeus, most glorious Tritogeneia, who fared throughout the throng wheresoever she saw them giving ground.

Then was Amarynceus' son, Diores, caught in the snare of fate; for with a jagged stone was he smitten on the right leg by the ankle, and it was the leader of the Thracians that made the cast, even Peiros, son of Imbrasus, that had come from Aenus. The sinews twain and the bones did the ruthless stone utterly crush; and he fell backward in the dust and stretched out both his hands to his dear comrades, gasping out his life; and there ran up he that smote him, Peiros, and dealt him a wound with a thrust of his spear beside the navel; and forth upon the ground gushed all his bowels, and darkness enfolded his eyes.

But as the other sprang back Thoas of Aetolia
στέρνον ὑπὲρ μαξοῖο, πάγη δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκὸς· ἀγχύμολον δέ οἱ ἤλθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὄβριμον ἔγχος ἐσπάσατο στέρνου, ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος ὅξυ, τῷ ὦ γε γαστέρα τύψε μέσην, ἐκ δ' αὐντο θυμόν. τεύχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστησαν γὰρ ἑταῖροι Ὀρήκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες, οἵ ἐ μέγαν περ ἐόντα καὶ θυμόν καὶ ἄγαυὸν ἄναν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη. ὅσ τῷ γ' ἐν κονίσι παρ' ἄλληλοι τετάσθην, ἢ τοι ὁ μὲν Ὀρηκὼν, ὁ δ' Ἐπειών χαλκοχιτῶνων, ἤγεμόνες· πολλοὶ δὲ περὶ κτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι. ὡνθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνὴρ ὄνοσαίτο μετελθὼν, ὃς τις ἐτ' ἀβλητὸς καὶ ἀνούτατος ὅξει χαλκῷ δινεύοι κατὰ μέσον, ἄγοι δὲ ἐ Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', αὐτὰρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωῆν· πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρῶν καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἥματι κεῖνης πρηνέες ἐν κονίσι παρ' ἄλληλοι τέταντο.
smote him with a cast of his spear in the breast above the nipple, and the bronze was fixed in his lung; and Thoas came close to him, and plucked forth from his chest the mighty spear, and drew his sharp sword and smote him therewith full upon the belly, and took away his life. Howbeit of his armour he stripped him not, for about him his comrades, men of Thrace that wear the hair long at the top, stood with long spears grasped in their hands, and for all that he was great and mighty and lordly, drave him back from them, so that he reeled and gave ground. Thus the twain lay stretched in the dust each by the other, captains the one of the Thracians and the other of the brazen-coated Epeians; and about them were others full many likewise slain.

Then could no man any more enter into the battle and make light thereof, whoso still unwounded by missile or by thrust of sharp bronze, might move throughout the midst, being led of Pallas Athene by the hand, and by her guarded from the onrush of darts: for multitudes of Trojans and Achaeans alike were that day stretched one by the other's side with faces in the dust.
"Ενθ’ αὖ Τυδείδη Διομήδεϊ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
dῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ἵν’ ἐκδῆλος μετὰ πᾶσιν
Ἀργείουσι γένοιτο ἵδε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἁροίτο.
δαίε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,
ἀστέρ’ ὁπωρινῷ ἐναλίγκιον, ὦς τε μάλιστα
λαμπρὸν παμφαίνησι λελομένος Ὀκεανοῖο·
τοῖον οἱ πῦρ δαίεν ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὦμων,
骒ε δὲ μὲν κατὰ μέσσον, οὕτι πλεῖστοι κλονέωντο.
Ἤν δὲ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφεῖνος ἄμυμων,
ἐρεύς Ἡφαίστοιο· δύω δὲ οἱ νίεσ ἡστην,
Φηγεύεις Ἰδαῖος τε, μάχης ἐν εἰδότε πάσης.
τῶν οἳ ἀποκριθέντε ἔναντίῳ ὄρμηθήτην·
τῶ μὲν ἀφ’ ἱππων, δ’ ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὄρνυτο πεζὸς.
οἳ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλουσιν ἱόντες,
Φηγεύεις ὁ πρῶτος προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος·
Τυδείδεω δ’ ὑπὲρ ὦμον ἀριστερὸν ἡλυθ’ ἀκωκὴ
ἔγχεος, οὐδ’ ἐβαλ’ αὐτὸν· δ’ ὅστερος ὄρνυτο χαλκῷ
Τυδείδης· τοῦ δ’ οὐχ ἀλιν βέλος ἐκφυγε χειρός,
ἀλλ’ ἐβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζιον, ὥσε δ’ ἀφ’ ἱππων.
Ἰδαῖος δ’ ἀπόρουσε λιπῶν περικαλλέα δίφρον,
BOOK V

And now to Tydeus' son, Diomedes, Pallas Athene gave might and courage, that he should prove himself pre-eminent amid all the Argives, and win glorious renown. She kindled from his helm and shield flame unwearying, like to the star of harvest-time that shineth bright above all others when he hath bathed him in the stream of Ocean. Even such a flame did she kindle from his head and shoulders; and she sent him into the midst where men thronged the thickest.

Now there was amid the Trojans one Dares, a rich man and blameless, a priest of Hephaestus; and he had two sons, Phegeus and Idaeus, both well skilled in all manner of fighting. These twain separated themselves from the host and went forth against Diomedes, they in their car, while he charged on foot upon the ground. And when they were come near, as they advanced against each other, first Phegeus let fly his far-shadowing spear; and over the left shoulder of the son of Tydeus passed the point of the spear, and smote him not. Then Tydeus' son rushed on with the bronze, and not in vain did the shaft speed from his hand, but he smote his foe on the breast between the nipples, and thrust him from the car. And Idaeus sprang back, and left the beauteous chariot, and had no heart to
οὐδ' ἐτής περιβήναι ἀδελφεῖον κταμένου·
οὔδε γὰρ οὔδε κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κήρα μέλαιναν,
ἀλλ' Ἡφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας,
ὡς δὴ οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκακήμενος εἰη.
ἱπποι δ' ἐξελάσας μεγαθύμοι Τυδέος νῦς
δῶκεν ἐταῖροισι κατάγειν κοῖλας ἐπὶ νῆας.
Τρὼς δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἢδον υἱὲ Δάρρητος
τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ' ὀχέσφι,
pᾶσιν ὄρινθι θυμός· ἀτὰρ γλαυκόπος Ἀθήνη
χειρός ἐλοῦ' ἐπέεος σπορήδα θοῦρον Ἀρηα.
"Ἀρες Ἀρες βροτολογέ, μιαφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα,1
οὔκ ἂν δὴ Τρώας μὲν ἐάσαμεν καὶ Ἀχαιόσ
μάρναθ', ὀπποτέροισι πατὴρ Ζεὺς κόδος ὀρέξῃ,
νῶδ δὲ χαζώμεσθα, Διὸς δ' ἀλεώμεθα μὴν·"
"Ὡς εἴποῦσα μάχης ἐξήγαγε θοῦρον Ἀρηα.
tὸν μὲν ἐπείτα καθείσεν ἐπ' ἱόεντι Σκαμάνδρῳ,
Τρώας δ' ἐκλυαν Δαναοῖ· ἔλε δ' ἀνδρα ἐκαστος
ἡγεμόνων πρῶτος δὲ ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀρχὸν Ἀλιζώνων Ὀδίον μέγαν ἐκβαλε δίφρου·
πρῶτω γὰρ στρεφθέντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρῳ πῆξεν
ἄμων μεσημύς, διὰ δὲ στὴθεσφω ἐλασσε,
δούπησε δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε ἐπ' αὐτῷ.2
'Iδομενεύς δ' ἀρ' Φαίστον ἐνήρατο Μήνονος νῦν
Βώτρου, ὃς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐρυθώλακος εἰληλουθεῖ.
tὸν μὲν ἅρ Δ' Ἰδομενεύς δουρικλυτός ἐγχεί μακρῷ
νῦς' ἢπποι ἐπιβησόμενον κατὰ δεξίων ὦμον·
ηριπε δ' ἐς ὀχέων, στυγερὸς δ' ἀρα μιν σκότος εἶλε.
Τὸν μὲν ἅρ Ἰδομενής ἐσύλευον θεράποντες·

1 τειχεσιπλῆτα: τειχεσιβλῆτα Zenodotus.
2 Line 42 is omitted in the best mss.
bestride his slain brother. Nay, nor would he himself have escaped black fate, had not Hephaestus guarded him, and saved him, enfolding him in darkness, that his aged priest might not be utterly fordone with grief. Howbeit the horses did the son of great-souled Tydeus drive forth and give to his comrades to bring to the hollow ships. But when the great-souled Trojans beheld the two sons of Dares, the one in flight and the other slain beside the car, the hearts of all were dismayed. And flashing-eyed Athene took furious Ares by the hand and spake to him, saying: "Ares, Ares, thou bane of mortals, thou blood-stained stormer of walls, shall we not now leave the Trojans and Achaeans to fight, to whichever of the two it be that father Zeus shall vouchsafe glory? But for us twain, let us give place, and avoid the wrath of Zeus."

So spake she, and led furious Ares forth from the battle. Then she made him to sit down on the sandy banks of Scamander, and the Trojans were turned in flight by the Danaans. Each one of the captains slew his man; first the king of men, Agamemnon, thrust from his car the leader of the Halizones, great Odius, for as he turned first of all to flee he fixed his spear in his back between the shoulders and drove it through his breast; and he fell with a thud, and upon him his armour clanged.

And Idomeneus slew Phaestus, son of Borus the Maeonian, that had come from deep-soiled Tarne. Him even as he was mounting his chariot Idomeneus, famed for his spear, pierced with a thrust of his long spear through the right shoulder; and he fell from his car, and hateful darkness gat hold of him.

Him then the squires of Idomeneus stripped of
νίον δὲ Στροφίου Σκαμάνδριον, αἰμονα θήρης, 'Ατρείδης Μενέλαος ἐλ᾽ ἐγχεὶ ὀξύοντι, ἐσθλὸν θηρητῆρα: δίδαξε γὰρ Ἀρτεμις αὐτὴ βάλλειν ἀγρία πάντα, τὰ τε τρέφει οὐρέσων ὕλη. ἀλλ᾽ οὖ οἱ τότε γε χραῖσμ᾽ Ἀρτεμις ἱοχέαίρα, οὐδὲ ἐκβολιά, ἥσον τὸ πρὶν γ᾽ ἐκέκαστο. ἀλλὰ μὲν 'Ατρείδης δουρικλεῖτος Μενέλαος πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα μετάφρενον οὐτασε δουρὶ ὁμων μεσογῆς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσεν. ἥριτε δὲ πρηνῆς, ἀράβησε δὲ τεῦχε᾽ ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ. 
Μηριώνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, τέκτονος νίον Ἀρμονίδεω, ὦς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα τεῦχεν. ἔξοχα γὰρ μὲν ἐφίλατο Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη· ὄς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτήνατο νήσας ἐστάζα ἄρχεκάκους, αἱ πάσιν κακὸν Τρώεσσι γένοντο οἱ τ᾽ αὐτῷ, ἐπεὶ οὐ τί θεῶν ἐκ θέσφατα ἤδη. τὸν μὲν Μηριώνης, ὅτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων, βεβλήκει γλούτων κατὰ δεξίον· ἡ δὲ διαπρὸ ἀντικρύ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπ᾽ ὀστέουν ἣλυθ᾽ ἀκωκῆ· γνύξ δ᾽ ἐριπ᾽ οἰμώξας, θάνατος δὲ μὲν ἀμφεκάλυψε. 
Πῆδαιον δ᾽ ἀρ᾽ ἔπεφε Μέγης, Ἀντήνορος νίον, ὦς ρα νόθος μὲν ἔγνυ, πύκα δ᾽ ἐτρέφε διὰ Θεανώ ἵσα φίλους τέκεσθι, χαριζομένη πόσεῖ ὦ. τὸν μὲν Φυλείδης δουρικλύτῳς ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ ὅνιον ὄξεῖ δουρὶ· ἀντικρύ δ᾽ ἀν᾽ ὄδοντας ὑπὸ γλῶσσαν τάμε χαλκός· ἥριτε δ᾽ ἐν κονίη, ψυχρὸν δ᾽ ἔλε χαλκὸν οἴδοδιον. 

1 χραῖσμ᾽ Ἀρτεμις ἱοχέαίρα: χραίσμεν θανάτου πέλωρα Ζενοδότου.
2 Line 64 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 The great tendon at the back of the neck which holds the head erect.
his armour; and Scamandrius, son of Strophius, cunning in the chase, did Atreus' son Menelaus slay with his sharp spear, even him the mighty hunter; for Artemis herself had taught him to smite all wild things that the mountain forest nurtureth. Yet in no wise did the archer Artemis avail him now, neither all that skill in archery wherein of old he excelled; but the son of Atreus, Menelaus famed for his spear, smote him as he fled before him with a thrust of his spear in the back between the shoulders, and drove it through his breast. So he fell face foremost, and upon him his armour clanged.

And Meriones slew Phereclus, son of Tecton, Harmon's son, whose hands were skilled to fashion all manner of curious work; for Pallas Athene loved him above all men. He it was that had also built for Alexander the shapely ships, source of ills, that were made the bane of all the Trojans and of his own self, seeing he knew not in any wise the oracles of the gods. After him Meriones pursued, and when he had come up with him, smote him in the right buttock, and the spear-point passed clean through even to the bladder beneath the bone; and he fell to his knees with a groan, and death enfolded him.

And Pedaeus, Antenor's son, was slain of Meges; he was in truth a bastard, howbeit goodly Theano had reared him carefully even as her own children, to do pleasure to her husband. To him Phyleus' son, famed for his spear, drew nigh and smote him with a cast of his sharp spear on the sinew of the head; and straight through amid the teeth the bronze shore away the tongue at its base. So he fell in the dust, and bit the cold bronze with his teeth.
Εὐρύπυλος δ’ Εὐαμμονίδης Ὅψηνορα δίον,
νῦν ὑπερθύμοι Δολοπίονος, ὦς ρὰ Σκαμάνδρου
ἀρητὴρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ’ ὦς τίετο δῆμων,
tὸν μὲν ἀρ’ Ἐυρύπυλος, Ἐυαμμονὸς ἀγλαὸς νῖός,
πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα μεταδρομάδην ἐλασ’ ὅμων
φασγάνῳ αἶξας, ἀπὸ δ’ ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρείαν.
αἵματόεσσα δὲ χεῖρ πεδίῳ πέσε· τὸν δὲ κατ’
όσσε
ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μούρα κραταίη.
’Ὡς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν υμῆν·
Τυδείθην δ’ οὐκ ἂν γνοίης ποτέροις μετεῖπη,
ἡ μετὰ Τρώεσσοιν ὁμιλέοι ἢ μετ’ Ἀχαιοῖς.
thύνε γὰρ ἢμ πεδίον ποταμῷ πλῆθοντι ἐουκὼς
χειμάρρῳ, ὦς τ’ ὠκα ρέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·
tὸν δ’ οὔτ’ ἂρ τε γέφυραι ἐργημέναι ἱσχανῶσων,
οὔτ’ ἄρα ἔρκεα ἰσχει ἀλώαν ἐρυθηλέων
ἐλθόντ’ ἐξαπίνης, ὦτ’ ἐπιβρίση Διὸς ὀμβρος·
pολλὰ δ’ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε καὶ’ αἰξῆνων.
ὡς ὑπὸ Τυδείθη πυκνώα κλονέοντο φάλαγγε
Τρώων, οὐδ’ ἄρα μιν μύμων πολὲες περ ἑόντες.
Τὸν δ’ ὦς οὐν ἐνόήσε Λυκάνονος ἀγλαὸς νῖὸς
θύνοντ’ ἢμ πεδίον πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας,
αἰς’ ἐπὶ Τυδείθη ἐτιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,
καὶ βάλ’ ἐπαίσσοντα τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιῶν ὅμων,
θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ’ ἐπτατο πικρὸς ὀῦστος,
ἀντικρυ δε διέσχε, παλάσσετο δ’ αἱματὶ θώρηξ.
tῶ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄϋσε Λυκάνονος ἀγλαὸς νῖὸς:
‘ὄρνυσθε, Τρώες μεγάθυμοι, κέντορες ἢππον·
βέβληται γὰρ ἄριστος Ἀχαίων, οὐδὲ ε ὕμμι
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And Eurypylus, son of Euaemon, slew goodly Hypsenor, son of Dolopion high of heart, that was made priest of Scamander, and was honoured of the folk even as a god—upon him did Eurypylus, Euaemon's glorious son, rush with his sword as he fled before him, and in mid-course smite him upon the shoulder and lop off his heavy arm. So the arm all bloody fell to the ground; and down over his eyes came dark death and mighty fate.

Thus toiled they in the mighty conflict; but of Tydeus' son couldst thou not have told with which host of the twain he was joined, whether it was with the Trojans that he had fellowship or with the Achaeans. For he stormed across the plain like unto a winter torrent at the full, that with its swift flood sweeps away the embankments; this the close-fenced embankments hold not back, neither do the walls of the fruitful vineyards stay its sudden coming when the rain of Zeus driveth it on; and before it in multitudes the fair works of men fall in ruin. Even in such wise before Tydeus' son were the thick battalions of the Trojans driven in rout, nor might they abide him for all they were so many.

But when the glorious son of Lycaon was ware of him as he raged across the plain and drove the battalions in rout before him, forthwith he bent against the son of Tydeus his curved bow, and with sure aim smote him as he rushed onwards upon the right shoulder on the plate of his corselet; through this sped the bitter arrow and held straight on its way, and the corselet was spattered with blood. Over him then shouted aloud the glorious son of Lycaon: "Rouse you, great-souled Trojans, ye goaders of horses. Smitten is the best man of the
δήθ' ἀναχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἔτεόν με ὅρσεν ἂναξ Δίος υἱὸς ἀπορνύμενον Δυκήθεν.

"Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὑκὶ δάμασσεν,

ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας πρόσθ' ἵππουν καὶ ὄχεσφιν ἔστη, καὶ Σθένελον προσέφη, Καπανηίων υἱόν.

"ὁρσο, πέπον Καπανηίδη, καταβῆσεο δίφρου, ὄφρα μοι ἐξ ὁμοιο ἔρυσσης πικρὸν οἰστόν.

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἔφη, Σθένελος δὲ καθ' ἵππων ἅλτο χαμάζε, πάρ δὲ στάς βέλος ὑκὶ διαμπερὲς ἔξερνο' ὦμον· ἄμα δ' ἀνηκόντυζε διὰ στρεπτοίχ χιτώνοις.

δὴ τότ' ἔπειτ' ἡράτο βοην ἁγαθὸς Διομήδης· "κλύθι μεν, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνηθ,

εἰ ποτὲ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστησι δηῖξ ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὐτ' ἐμὲ φίλαι, ᾿Αθήνηθ.

δὸς δὲ τὲ μ' ἄνδρα ἐλείν καὶ ἐς ὀρμήν ἐγχεος ἐλθείν,

ὁς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὔδὲ μὲ φησὶ

δηρὸν ἐτ' ὀφεσθαί λαμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο."}

"Ὡς ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἐκλυε Πάλλας ὡς Αθήνηθ,

γυία δ' ἔθηκεν ἠλαφρά, πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεν· ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη ἔπεα πετρόεντα προσηῦδα· "θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· εὖ γὰρ τοι στήθεσι μένος πατρώιον ἢ κα ἄτρομον, οἷον ἔχεσκε σακέσπαλος ἱππότα Τυδεύς· 202
Achaeans, and I deem he will not for long endure the mighty shaft, if in very truth the king, the son of Zeus, sped me on my way when I set forth from Lycia."

So spake he vauntingly; howbeit that other did the swift arrow not lay low, but he drew back, and took his stand before his horses and chariot, and spake to Sthenelus, son of Capaneus: "Rouse thee, good son of Capaneus; get thee down from the car, that thou mayest draw forth from my shoulder the bitter arrow."

So spake he, and Sthenelus leapt from his chariot to the ground, and stood beside him, and drew forth the swift arrow clean through his shoulder; and the blood spurted up through the pliant tunic. And thereat Diomedes, good at the war-cry, made prayer: "Hear me, child of Zeus that beareth the aegis, unwearied one! If ever with kindly thought thou stoodest by my father's side amid the fury of battle, even so do thou now be likewise kind to me, Athene. Grant that I may slay this man, and that he come within the cast of my spear, that hath smitten me or ever I was ware of him, and boasteth over me, and declareth that not for long shall I behold the bright light of the sun."

So spake he in prayer, and Pallas Athene heard him, and made his limbs light, his feet and his hands above; and she drew near to his side and spake to him winged words: "Be of good courage now, Diomedes, to fight against the Trojans, for in thy breast have I put the might of thy father, the dauntless might, such as the horseman Tydeus,Others render "woven," or "woven of twisted yarn." Aristarchus took the ὀτρεπτὸς χιτῶν to mean a coat of mail.
Îχλ'ν ὅ α' τοι ἀπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἥ πρὶν ἐπῆεν, ὁφρ' εὖ γυγνώσκης ἦμεν θεῶν ἤδε καὶ ἄνδρα. 1 τῶ νῦν, α' κε θεὸς πειρῶμενος ἐνθάδ' ἤκηται, μή τι σὺ γ' ἀθανάτους θεοὺς ἀντικρύ μάχεσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτάρ ε' τι Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη ἐλθη' ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ' οὔτάμεν ὅξ' ἔχει χαλκῷ."' 

'Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὃς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκώπις' Αθήνη, 
Τυδείδης δ' ἐξαύτις ἵων προμάχουσιν ἐμίχθη, 
καὶ πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμάως Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· 
δὴ τότε μν τρὶς τόσσον ἔλεν μένος, ὡς τ' λέοντα, 
ὁν ὅ τ' πομήν ἀγρῷ ἐπ' εἰροτόκοις οὔσοι 
χραύνη μὲν τ' αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον οὐδὲ δαμάσση· 
τὸ μὲν τ' σθένος ὄρσεν, ἔπειτα δέ τ' οὐ προσ- 

αμύνει, 

ἀλλὰ κατὰ σταθμοὺς δύσται, τὰ δ' ἐρήμα φοβεῖται· 
α' μὲν τ' ἀγχιστίναι ἐπ' ἄλληλησι κέχυνται, 
αὐτὰρ ὃ ἐμμεμάως βαθές ἐξάλλεται αὐλῆς· 
ὡς μεμάως Τρώεσσι μίγῃ κρατερὸς Διομήδης. 

'Ἐνθ' ἔλεν 'Αστῦνον καὶ 'Ὑπείρονα, ποιμένα λαῶν, 
τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοίοι βαλῶν χαλκῆρεί δουρί, 
τὸν δ' ἐτερον ξίφει μεγάλῳ κληδίδα παρ' ὦμον 
πλῆς" ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὦμον ἐργάθεν ἤδ' ἀπὸ νάτου. 
τοὺς μὲν ἔασ', ὃ δ' 'Ἀβαντα μετάχετο καὶ Πολύ- 

ιδοὺν, 

νίεασ Ἐυρυδάμαντος, ὄνειροπόλοιο γέροντος· 
τοῖς οὐκ ἐρχομένοις ὃ γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὄνείρους, 

1 ἤδε καὶ ἄνδρα: ἤδ' ἄνθρωπον Zenodotus.
wielder of the shield, was wont to have. And the
mist moreover have I taken from thine eyes that
afore was upon them, to the end that thou mayest
well discern both god and man. Wherefore now if
any god come hither to make trial of thee, do not
thou in any wise fight face to face with any other
immortal gods, save only if Aphrodite, daughter of
Zeus, shall enter the battle, her do thou smite with
a thrust of the sharp bronze."

When she had thus spoken, the goddess, flashing-
eyed Athene, departed, and the son of Tydeus
returned again and mingled with the foremost
fighters; and though afore his heart had been eager
to do battle with the Trojans, now verily did fury
 thrice so great lay hold upon him, even as upon a
lion that a shepherd in the field, guarding his fleecy
sheep, hath wounded as he leapt over the wall of
the sheep-fold, but hath not vanquished; his might
hath he roused, but thereafter maketh no more
defence, but slinketh amid the farm buildings, and
the flock all unprotected is driven in rout, and the
sheep are strewn in heaps, each hard by each, but
the lion in his fury leapeth forth from the high fold;
even in such fury did mighty Diomedes mingle with
the Trojans.

Then slew he Astynous and Hypeiron, shepherd
of the host; the one he smote above the nipple
with a cast of his bronze-shod spear, and the other
he struck with his great sword upon the collar-bone
beside the shoulder, and shore off the shoulder from
the neck and from the back. These then he let be,
but went his way in pursuit of Abas and Polyidus,
sons of the old man Eurydamas, the reader of
dreams; howbeit they came not back for the old
αλλά σφεας κρατέρος Διομήδης ἐξενάριζε·

βή δὲ μετὰ Εάνθων τε Θόωνα τε, Φαύνοπος νιε,

άμφω τηλυγέτω· ο δὲ τείρετο γῆραί λυγρῷ,

υίον δ' οὐ τέκετ' ἄλλον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσοι λιπέσθαι.

ἐνθ' ο γε τοὺς ἐνάριζε, φίλον δ' ἐξαίνυτο θυμὸν

ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόον καὶ κήδεα λυγρὰ

λεῖτ', ἑπεὶ οὐ ξώοντε μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντε

dέξατο· χηρωστάι δὲ διὰ κτήσων δατέοντο.

"Ἐνθ' νίας Πριάμου δύω λάβε Δαρδανίδαο

eῖν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἑόντας, Ἐχέμμονα τε Χρομίων τε.

ὡς δὲ λέων ἐν βουνὶ θόρυβον ἐξ αὐχέναι ἄξη

πόρτιος[1] ἢ βοὸς, ἡυλοχον κατά βοσκομενάων,

ὡς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἑππων Τυδεός νῦὸς

βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, ἑπειτα δὲ τεῦχε' ἐσύλα·

ἔππως δ' οἰς ἐτάροιου δίδου μετὰ νῦς ἐλαύνειν.

τὸν δ' ἵδεν Αἰνείας ἀλαπάζοντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,

βῆ δ' ἵμεν ἃν τε μάχην καὶ ἀνά κλόνον ἐγχειάων

Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεεν διζήμενος, εἰ ποὺ ἐφεύροι

εὑρε Λυκάνον νῦὸν ἀμύμονα τε κρατερόν τε,

στῆ δὲ πρόσθ' αὐτοῖο ἑπος τε μν ἀντίον ηὕδα·

"Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον ἵδε πτερόεντες διόστοι

καὶ κλέος; ὡς οὔ τις τοι ἐριζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἀνήρ,

οὔδη τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εὐχεται εἶναι ἀμείωνον,

ἀλλ' ἄγε τῶδ' ἐφες ἀνδρὶ βέλος, Δι' χεῖρας ἀνα-

σκῶν,

ὁς τις οδε κρατεῖ καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἐοργε

Τρώας, ἑπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἐλυσεν".

1 πόρτιος: βουκόλου Ζενοδοτος.

1 The Greek may equally well mean, "howbeit the old
man interpreted no dreams for them as they went forth."
man to interpret dreams for them, but mighty Diomedes slew them. Then went he on after Xanthus and Thoön, sons twain of Phaenops, and both well beloved; and their father was fordone with grievous old age, and begat no other son to leave in charge of his possessions. There Diomedes slew them, and bereft them of dear life, both the twain; but for the father he left lamentation and grievous sorrow, seeing they lived not for him to welcome them on their return; and the next of kin divided his goods.

Then took he two sons of Priam, Dardanus’ son, Echemmon and Chromius, the twain being in one car. Even as a lion leapeth among the kine and breaketh the neck of a heifer or a cow as they graze in a woodland pasture, so did Tydeus’ son thrust both these in evil wise from their car, sorely against their will, and thereafter despoiled them of their armour; and the horses he gave to his comrades to drive to the ships.

But Aeneas was ware of him as he made havoc of the ranks of warriors, and went his way along the battle amid the hurtling of the spears in quest of godlike Pandarus, if so be he might anywhere find him. He found the son of Lycaon, goodly and valiant, and took his stand before his face, and spake to him, saying: “Pandarus, where now are thy bow and thy winged arrows, and thy fame? Therein may no man of this land vie with thee, nor any in Lycia declare himself to be better than thou. Come now, lift up thy hands in prayer to Zeus, and let fly a shaft at this man, whoe’er he be that prevaleth thus, and hath verily wrought the Trojans much mischief, seeing he hath loosed the knees of
ei μή τις θεός ἐστι κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσιν ἵρων μηνίσας· χαλεπῇ δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μήνις."

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νίὸς· "Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων, Τυδεῖδη μιν ἔγωγε δαίφρον πάντα εἶσκω, ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων αὐλώπιδι τε τρυφαλεῖῃ, ἵππους τ' εἰσορόων· σάφα δ' οὐκ οἶδ' εἰ θεός ἐστιν.

εἰ δ' ὦ γ' ἀνήρ ὃν φημι, δαίφρων Τυδέος νίὸσ, οὐχ ὦ γ' ἀνευθεθε θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλὰ τις ἄγχη ἐστηκ' ἅθανάτων, νεφέλη εἰλιμένοις ὄμωσ, ὃς τούτου βέλος ὧκυ κιχήμενον ἔτραπεν ἀλλη. ἦδη γάρ οἱ ἐφήκα βέλος, καὶ μιν βάλον ὄμων δεξιόν ἀντικρύ διὰ θύρηκος γνάλου.

καὶ μιν ἐγνω' ἐφάμῃ 'Αἰδωνη' προϊάφειν, ἐμπθης δ' οὐκ ἐδάμασσα· θεός νῦ τίς ἐστὶ κοτήεις.

ἵπποι δ' οὐ παρέασι καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαίνῃν ἀλλὰ που ἐν μεγάρουι Λυκάονος ἐνδεκα δίφρω Καλὸι πρωτοπαγεῖσ νεοτευχέες· ἀμφι δὲ πέπλοι πέπτανται· παρὰ δὲ σφιν ἐκάστω διέγυγες ἵπποι ἐστᾶσι κρὶ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας.

ἡ μέν μοι μάλα πολλὰ γέρων αἰχμητὰ Λυκάων ἐρχομένω ἐπέτελλε δόμους ἐνι ποιητοῖσιν· ἵπποισίν μ' ἐκέλευε καὶ ἄρμασι ἐμβεβαώτα ἀρχεύειν Τρώεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας· ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐ πιθόμην—ἡ τ' ἄν πολὺ κέρδιον ἤεν· ἵππων φειδόμενος, μή μοι δευοίατο φορβῆς ἀνδρῶν εἰλιμένοιν, εἰσθότες ἐδεμναί ἄδην.

ὡς λῆπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς ἐς Ἰλιον εἰλήλουθα

1 Line 183 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 187 was rejected by Zenodotus.
many men and goodly; if indeed he be not some god that is wroth with the Trojans, angered by reason of sacrifices; with grievous weight doth the wrath of god rest upon men.”

To him then spake the glorious son of Lycaon: “Aeneas, counsellor of the brazen-coated Trojans, to the wise-hearted son of Tydeus do I liken him in all things, knowing him by his shield and his crested helm, and when I look on his horses; yet I know not surely if he be not a god. But if he be the man I deem him, even the wise-hearted son of Tydeus, not without the aid of some god doth he thus rage, but one of the immortals standeth hard by him, his shoulders wrapped in cloud, and turned aside from him my swift shaft even as it lighted. For already have I let fly a shaft at him, and I smote him upon the right shoulder clean through the plate of his corselet; and I deemed that I should send him forth to Aïdoneus, yet I subdued him not; verily he is some wrathful god. And horses have I not at hand, neither car whereon I might mount—yet in Lycaon’s halls, I ween, there be eleven fair chariots, new-wrought, new-furnished, with cloths spread over them; and by each standeth its yoke of horses feeding on white barley and spelt. Aye, and as I set out hither the old spearman Lycaon straitly charged me in our well-built house: he bade me be mounted on horse and car, and so lead the Trojans in mighty conflicts. Howbeit I hearkened not—verily it had been better far!—but spared the horses lest in the multitude of men they should lack fodder, they that were wont to eat their fill. So I left them, and am come on foot to Ilios, trusting in my

1 Possibly, “and the wrath of a god be heavy upon us.”
τόξουσεν πίσυνοσ· τὰ δὲ μ’ οὐκ ἄρ’ ἐμελλον ὄνησεν. ἦδη γὰρ δοῦλουν ἀριστήσουσιν ἐφήκα,
Τυδείδη τε καὶ Ἀτρείδη, ἕκ δ’ ἀμφοτέρουν ἀτρέκες αἴμ’ ἐσσευα βαλῶν, ἣγειρα δὲ μᾶλλον.
τῷ ρα κακῆ αἷση ἀπὸ πασσάλου ἀγκύλα τόξα ἠματι τῷ ἐλόμην ὄτε "Ἰλιον εἰς ἐρατεινὴν
ἡγεόμην Τρώεσσι, φέρων χάριν "Εκτορὶ δῖω.
eἰ δὲ κε νοστήσω καὶ ἐσόψομαι ὀφθαλμοῖς
πατρίδ’ ἐμὴν ἀλοχόν τε καὶ υψερεφές μέγα δώμα, 
αὐτίκ’ ἐπειτ’ ἀπ’ ἐμεῖο κάρη τάμοι ἀλλότριος φῶς,
eἰ μὴ ἐγώ τάδε τόξα φαεινῷ ἐν πυρὶ θείῃν
χερσὶ διακλάσασα· ἀνεμώλια γὰρ μοι ὑπηδεῖ.

Τὸν δ’ αὐτ’ Αἴνειας Τρώων ἀγὸς αντίον ἡδαν·
"μὴ δὴ οὐτοῖς ἀγόρευε· πάρος δ’ οὐκ ἔσσεται ἀλλως, 
πρὶν γ’ ἐπὶ νῦ τῷ δ’ ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἰπποσου καὶ ὄχεσιν ἀντιβιθν ἔλθοντε σὺν ἐντεσὶ πειρηθήναι.
ἀλλ’ ἂγ’ ἐμῶν ὄχεων ἐπιβήσεο, ὄφρα ἰδηι
οῖοι Τρώων ἰπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίου
κραυτνα μάλ’ ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα διωκκεμεν ἤδε φέβεσθαι
τῷ καὶ νῷ πόλυνδ σαώσετον, εἰ περ ἀν αὐτε
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδείδη Διομήδει κῦδος ὅρεξι.

ἀλλ’ ἂγε νῦν μάστυγα καὶ ἥνια συγαλάετα
δέξαι, ἑγὼ δ’ ἰππων ἀποβήσομαι, ὄφρα μάχωμαι
ἡ’ σὺ τόνδε δέδεξο, μελήσουσιν δ’ ἐμοὶ ἰπποί.

Τὸν δ’ αὐτε προσεειτε Δυκάνονος ἄγλαδος υῖος·
"Αἴνεια, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχ’ ἥνια καὶ τεῦ ἰππων
μᾶλλον υφ’ ἰμόχω εἰσωθότι καμπύλον ἀρμα
ointment, εἰ περ ἀν αὐτε φεβώμεθα Τυδεός νιόν.
μὴ τῷ μὲν δείσαντε ματήσετον, οὐδ’ ἐθέλητον

1 ἀποβήσομαι: ἐπιβήσομαι Zenodotus.
bow; but this, meseems, was to avail me not. Already have I let fly a shaft at two chieftains, the son of Tydeus and Atreus' son, and smitten them fairly, and from them both of a surety I drew forth blood, yet did I but arouse them the more. Wherefore with ill hap was it that I took from the peg my curved bow on that day when I led my Trojans to lovely Ilios to do pleasure to Hector. But if so be I shall return and behold with mine eyes my native land and my wife and great, high-roofed palace, then may some alien forthwith cut my head from me, if I break not this bow with my hands and cast it into the blazing fire; for worthless as wind doth it attend me."

To him then spake in answer Aeneas, leader of the Trojans: "Nay, speak not thus; in no wise shall matters be made good before that we twain with horses and chariot go to face this man, and make trial of him in arms. Nay, come, mount upon my car, that thou mayest see of what sort are the horses of Tros, well skilled to course fleetly hither and thither over the plain whether in pursuit or in flight. They twain will bring the two of us safely to the city, if again Zeus shall vouchsafe glory to Tydeus' son Diomedes. Come, therefore, take thou now the lash and the shining reins, and I will dismount to fight; or else do thou await his onset, and I will look to the horses."

Then made answer to him the glorious son of Lycaon: "Aeneas, keep thou the reins thyself, and drive thine own horses; better will they draw the curved car under their wonted charioteer, if so be we must flee from the son of Tydeus. I would not that they take fright and run wild, and for want
έκφερέμεν πολέμου, τεν φθόγγον ποθέοντε, νωί δ' ἐπαίξας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υίος
αὐτῷ τε κτεῖν̣η καὶ ἐλάσσῃ μώνυχας ἱπποὺς.
ἀλλὰ σὺ γ' αὐτὸς ἐλαυνὲ τε' ἄρματα καὶ τεῳ ἱππῶ, τόνδε δ' ἐγὼν ἐπίοντα δεδέξομαι ὅξεῖ δουρὶ.'

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντες, ἐς ἄρματα ποικίλα βάντες, ἐμμεμαώτ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδη ἔχον ύκέας ἱπποὺς.
τοὺς δὲ ἵδε Σθένελος, Καπανῆιος ἄγλαδος υίος, αἶφα δὲ Τυδείδην ἔπεα πτερόντα προσήκα.
"Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ, ἄνδρ' ὅρων κρατερῷ ἐπὶ σοι μεμαώτε μάχεσθαι,

ιν' ἀπελεθρὸν ἔχοντα· ὁ μὲν τόξων εὐ εἰδώς,
Πάνδαρος, υίος δ' αὐτὲ Λυκάόνος εὐχεταί εἶναι.
Αἰνείας δ' υίος μὲν ἄμυμονος 1 Ἀγχύσαο
eὐχεται ἐκγεγάμεν, μῆτηρ δὲ οἴ ἐστ' Ἀφροδίτη.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ χαζώμεθ' ἐφ' ἱππῶν, μηδὲ μοι οὖτω2
θύνε διὰ προμάχων, μή πως φίλου ἤτορ ὀλέσσης."

Τὸν δ' ἀρ' ὑπόδρα ὅδων προσέφη κρατερὸς

Διομήδης:

"μή τι φόβουδ' ἁγόρευ', ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σε πεισέμεν οἰω.
οὐ γάρ μοι γενναίον ἀλυσκαζοῦτι μάχεσθαι
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσειν· ἐτι μοι μένος ἐμπεδὸν ἐστιν.
δκνεῖω δ' ἱππῶν ἐπιβαίνεμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῶς
ἀντίον εἰμ' αὐτῶν· τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἐὰν Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη.
τούτω δ' οὐ πάλιν αὐτὶς ἀποίσετον ύκέες ἱπποὶ
ἀμφω ἄφ' ἡμείων, εἰ γ' οὖν ἐτέρους γε φύγησιν.
ἀλλο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνι φρεσὶ βάλλει σήων,
αι κεν μοι πολύβουλος Ἀθήνη κύδους ὅρεξε
ἀμφοτέροι κτείναι, σὺ δὲ τούσδε μὲν ύκέας ἱπποὺς
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακέειν ἐξ ἄντυγος ἡνία τεῖνας,

1 μὲν ἄμυμονος: μεγαλήττορος.
2 Lines 249 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
of thy voice be not minded to bear us forth from the battle, and so the son of great-souled Tydeus leap upon us and slay the two of us, and drive off the single-hooved horses. Nay, drive thou thyself thine own car and thine own horses, and I will abide this man's onset with my sharp spear."

So saying they mounted upon the inlaid car and eagerly drove the swift horses against the son of Tydeus. And Sthenelus, the glorious son of Capaneus, saw them and straightway spake to Tydeus' son winged words: "Diomedes, son of Tydeus, dear to my heart, I behold two valiant warriors eager to fight against thee, endued with measureless strength. The one is well skilled with the bow, even Pandarus, and moreover avoweth him to be the son of Lycaon; while Aeneas avoweth himself to be born of peerless Anchises, and his mother is Aphrodite. Nay, come, let us give ground on the car, neither rage thou thus, I pray thee, amid the foremost fighters, lest thou haply lose thy life."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows mighty Diomedes spake to him: "Talk not thou to me of flight, for I deem thou wilt not persuade me. Not in my blood is it to fight a skulking fight or to cower down; still is my strength steadfast. And I have no mind to mount upon a car, but even as I am will I go to face them; that I should quail Pallas Athene suffereth not. As for these twain, their swift horses shall not bear both back from us again, even if one or the other escape. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart. If so be Athene, rich in counsel, shall vouchsafe me this glory, to slay them both, then do thou hold here these swift horses, binding the reins taut to the
Αἰνείαο δ' ἐπαιξαὶ μεμνημένοι ἵππων,
ἐκ δ' ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ' εὐκνήμιδαις Ἀχαίων.
τῆς γάρ τοι γενεῆς, ἂς Τρώι περ εὐφύσα παρέκινεν τῷ Ζεὺς δὲ
δῶχ' ἵππος Ποινὴν Γαυμήδεος, οὐκείκ' ἄριστοι
ἵππων, ὀσσοὶ ἔασιν ὑπ' ἢ ἰ' Ἡλιὸν τε.
τῆς γενεῆς ἐκλεῖσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγχίσης,
λάθρη Δαομέδοντος ὑποσχῶν θῆλεας ἵππους.
τῶν οί ἐξ ἐγένοντο ἐνι μεγάροις γενέθλη.

τοὺς μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτῶς ἔχων ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
τῷ δὲ δῷ Αἰνεία δῶκεν, μηστώρει φόβοιο.
εἰ τούτῳ κε λάβομεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.

"Ως οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἄλληλους ἀγόρευον,
τῷ δὲ τάχ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθον ἐλαύνοντ' ὥκεας ἵππους. 2
τὸν πρῶτον προσεύπτε Ἀνκάονος ἄγλαὸς υίός
"καρτεροθυμε, δαίφρον, ἀγανοῦ Τυδεός υῖε,
ἡ μάλα σ'o οὐ βέλος ώκυ δαμάσσατο, πυκρός διόστος
νὸν αὐτ' ἐγχείη πειρήσομαι, α'} κε τύχωμι." 1

'Ἡ ρα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προῖε δολιχόσκινον ἔγχος 2
καὶ βάλε Τυδεῖδα κατ' ἀσπίδα. τῆς δὲ διαπρὸ
αἰχμὴ χαλκεῖη πταμένῃ θώρηκι πελάσθη
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄυσε Ἀνκάονος ἄγλαὸς υίος
"βέβληηι κενεώνα διαμπερές, οὐδὲ σ' οἴω
δήρων ἐτ' ἀνοχήσεσθαι· ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ' εὐχος ἐδωκας." 2

Τὸν δ' οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης
"ἡμβροτες οὐδ' ἐτυχες. άταρ οὐ μὲν σφωτ' γ' οἴω

1 μηστώρει: μηστωρί.
chariot rim; but be mindful to rush upon the horses of Aeneas and drive them forth from the Trojans to the host of the well-greaved Achaeans. For they are of that stock wherefrom Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, gave to Tros recompense for his son Ganymedes, for that they were the best of all horses that are beneath the dawn and the sun. Of this stock the king of men Anchises stole a breed, putting his mares to them while Laomedon knew naught thereof. And from these a stock of six was born him in his palace; four he kept himself and reared at the stall, and the other two he gave to Aeneas, devisers of rout.\(^1\) Could we but take these twain, we should win us goodly renown.”

Thus they spake on this wise one to the other, and forthwith drew near those other twain, driving the swift horses. And Lycaon’s glorious son spake first to him, saying: “Thou son of lordly Tydeus, stalwart and wise of heart, verily my swift shaft subdued thee not, the bitter arrow; now will I again make trial of thee with my spear, if so be I may hit thee.”

So saying, he poised and hurled his far-shadowing spear, and smote upon the shield of Tydeus’ son; and straight therethrough sped the point of bronze and reached the corselet. Then over him shouted aloud the glorious son of Lycaon: “Thou art smitten clean through the belly, and not for long, methinks, shalt thou endure; but to me hast thou granted great glory.”

Then with no touch of fear spake to him mighty Diomedes: “Thou hast missed and not hit; but
πρὶν γ' ἀποπαύεσθαι, πρὶν γ' ἥ ἐτερόν γε πεσόντα αἵματος ἄσαι "Ἀρη, ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν."

"Ὡς φάμενος προέηκε· βέλος δ' ἦθονεν Ἀθήνη 2

ρίνα παρ' ὀφθαλμόν, λευκοὺς δ' ἐπέρησεν οἴδοντας.
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν γλώσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκός ἀτειρῇς,

 αἰχμῆ δ' ἔξελύθη 1 παρὰ νείατον ἀνθερεώνα·

ηριπε δ' ἔξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεῦχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ

αἰόλα παμφανώντα, παρέτρεπσαν δὲ οἱ ὑποι

ωκύποδες· τοῦ δ' αὐθὶ λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.

Αἰνείας δ' ἀπόρρουσε σὺν ἀσπίδι δουρὶ τε μακρῷ,

δείσας μὴ πῶς οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοὶ·

ἀμφὶ δ' ἀρ' αὐτῷ βαίνε λέων ὡς ἀλκὶ πεποιθῶς,

πρόσθε δὲ οἱ δόρυ τ' ἔσχε καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἐίς

τὸν κτάμεναι μεμαῦς ὃς τις τοῦ γ' ἀντίος ἠλθοῖ,

σμερδαλέα ἱάχων· ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβει χειρὶ

Τυδείδης, μέγα ἑργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,

οἴοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ'. ὃ δὲ μιν ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος.

τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείαο κατ' ἰσχίον, ἐνθα τε μηρὸς

ἰσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δὲ τε μιν καλέουσι·

θλάσσε δὲ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' ἀμφω ῥῆξε τένοντε·

ὡς δ' ἀπὸ ρινὸν τρῆχος ύδος. αὐτὰρ δ' ἦρως

ἔστη γνυξ ἐρυτῶν καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείη

γαῖης' ἀμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελανὴ νυξ ἐκαλυφε. 31

Καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν Αἰνείας,

εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,

μήτηρ, ἢ μην ὑπ' Ἀρχίσθῃ τέκε βουκόλεοντι·

1 ἔξελύθη Aristarchus: ἔξεσοθη Zenodotus.
ye twain, I deem, shall not cease till one or the other of you shall have fallen and glutted with his blood Ares, the warrior with tough shield of hide."

So spake he and hurled; and Athene guided the spear upon his nose beside the eye, and it pierced through his white teeth. So the stubborn bronze shore off his tongue at its root, and the spear-point came out by the base of the chin. Then he fell from out the car, and his armour all bright and flashing clanged upon him, and the swift-footed horses swerved aside; and there his spirit and his strength were undone.

But Aeneas leapt down with shield and long spear, seized with fear lest perchance the Achaeans might drag from him the dead man. Over him he strode like a lion confident in his strength, and before him he held his spear and his shield that was well balanced on every side, eager to slay the man whosoever should come to seize the corpse, and crying a terrible cry. But the son of Tydeus grasped in his hand a stone—a mighty deed—one that not two men could bear, such as mortals now are; yet lightly did he wield it even alone. Therewith he smote Aeneas on the hip, where the thigh turns in the hip-joint,—the cup, men call it—and crushed the cup-bone, and broke furthermore both sinews, and the jagged stone tore the skin away. Then the warrior fell upon his knees, and thus abode, and with his stout hand leaned he upon the earth; and dark night enfolded his eyes.

And now would the king of men, Aeneas, have perished, had not the daughter of Zeus, Aphrodite, been quick to mark, even his mother, that conceived him to Anchises as he tended his kine. About her
άμφι δ’ ἐδ᾿ ἐλιφθέν φιλόν υἱὸν ἐχεύσατο πήχεε λευκῷ,
πρὸςθε δὲ οἱ πέπλοιοι φαεινοῦ πτύγμι’ ἐκάλυψεν,
ἐρκὸς ἔμεν βελέων, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπόλων
χαλκῶν ἐνὶ στῆθεσσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλοιτο.
‘Η μὲν ἐδ᾿ ἐλιφθέν φιλόν ὑπεξέφερεν πολέμοιο·
οὐδ’ υἱὸς Καπανῆος ἐλήθετο συνθεσίαν
τάων ἃς ἐπετέλλε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
ἀλλ’ ἐν τοὺς μὲν ἔσως ἡρύκακε μῶνυχας ὕππους
νόσφων ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, ἐξ ἀντυγος ἤνια τεῖνας,
Αἰνείαο δ’ ἐπαιξας καλλίτριχας ὕππους
ἐξέλασε Τρόων μὲτ’ ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιόυς,
δόκει δὲ Δητῖτίλῳ, ἕταρῳ φίλῳ, ὅπερ πέρι πάσης
tίνος ὡμηλικῆς, ὅτι οἱ φρεσὼν ἀρτία ἤδη,
νησαίν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν. αὐτὰρ ὁ γ’ ἠρως
ἑον ὑππων ἐπιβας ἐλαβ’ ἤνια συγαλόσετα,
αἰσφε δὲ Τυδείδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας ὕππους
ἐμμεμαὼς. ὁ δὲ Κύτριν ἐπώχετο νηλεῖ χαλκῷ,
γυγνώσκων ὁ τ’ ἀναλκῆς ἐνὶ θεός, οὐδὲ θεάων
tάων αἱ τ’ ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κάτα κοιρανέουσων,
οὗτ’ ἄρ’ Ἀθηναίη οὔτε πτολίπορθος Ἕνων.
ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ ρ’ ἐκίχανε πολῶν καθ’ ὀμυλον ὅπαζων,
ἐνθ’ ἐπορεξάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υἱὸς
ἀκρην οὔτασε χείρα μετάλμενος ὅξει δουρὶ
ἀβληχρῆν’ εἰθαρ δὲ δόρυ χρῶς ἀντετόρησεν
ἀμβροσίου διὰ πέπλου, ὅν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αὐταί,
πρυμνὸν ὑπερ θέναρος’ ῥέε δ’ ἀμβροτον αἴμα θεοῖο,
ἰχώρ, οἶός πέρ τε ῥέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν·
oὐ γὰρ οἴτον ἐδουσ’, οὐ πίνουσ’ αἴθοτα οἶνον,
dear son she flung her white arms, and before him she spread a fold of her bright garment to be a shelter against missiles, lest any of the Danaans with swift horses might hurl a spear of bronze into his breast and take away his life.

She then was bearing her dear son forth from out the battle; but the son of Capaneus forgat not the commands that Diomedes good at the war-cry laid upon him. He held his own single-hooved horses away from the turmoil, binding the reins taut to the chariot rim, but rushed upon the fair-maned horses of Aeneas, and drave them forth from the Trojans into the host of the well-greaved Achaeans, and gave them to Deiylus his dear comrade, whom he honoured above all the companions of his youth, because he was like-minded with himself; him he bade drive them to the hollow ships. Then did the warrior mount his own car and take the bright reins, and straightway drive his stout-hooved horses in eager quest of Tydeus' son. He the while had gone in pursuit of Cypris with his pitiless bronze, discerning that she was a weakling goddess, and not one of those that lord it in the battle of warriors,—no Athene she, nor Enyo, sacker of cities. But when he had come upon her as he pursued her through the great throng, then the son of great-souled Tydeus thrust with his sharp spear and leapt upon her, and wounded the surface of her delicate hand, and forthwith through the ambrosial raiment that the Graces themselves had wrought for her the spear pierced the flesh upon the wrist above the palm and forth flowed the immortal blood of the goddess, the ichor, such as floweth in the blessed gods; for they eat not bread neither drink flaming
τοῦνεκ’ ἀναίμονες εἰςι καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται. ἢ δὲ μέγα ἱάχουσα ἀπὸ ἑο κάββαλεν μίων· καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσίν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων κυανή νεφέλη, μὴ τις Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων χαλκόν ἐνὶ στήθεσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο· τῇ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ᾗσε βοην ἄγαθος Διομήδης· ἑικε, Διὸς θύγατερ, πολέμου καὶ δηιοτήτος· ἢ οὐχ ἀλις ὅτι γυναῖκας ἀνάλκιδας ἥπεροπεύεις; εἰ δὲ σὺ γ’ ἐς πόλεμον πωλήσει, ἢ τε ὦ ὅιω ῥιγήσειν πόλεμον γε καὶ εἰ ’χ’ ἐτέρωθι πῦθαι.”

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, ἢ δ’ ἀλύουσ’ ἀπεβήσετο, τείρετο δ’ αἰῶνος·

τὴν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἰρις ἐλούσα ποδήνεμος ἔξαγ’ ὀμίλου ἀλεθομένην ὀδύνηςι, μελαίνετο δὲ χρόα καλόν. εὐρεν ἐπευτα μάχης ἐπ’ ἄριστερὰ θοῦρον "Ἀρης ἢμενον, ἥρι δ’ ἔγχος ἐκέκλιτο καὶ ταχ’ ἵπποι. ἢ δὲ γνὺξ ἐριποῦσα κασιγνήτῳ φίλοιο πολλά λισσομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἦτεν ἵππους· "φιλε κασίγνητε, κόμισαι τέ με δὸς δὲ μοι ἵππους,

ὡς ὃτι, τῇ δ’ ἄρ’ "Ἀρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας ἤπειροι", ὃς ἄρ’ ὡς "Ολυμπὸν ἒκωμαι, ἢ’ ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστί. ἢ λίην ἀλέθωμαι ἠλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οὐτασεν ἄνηρ, Τυδεῖδης, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο.”

"Ὡς φάτο, τῇ δ’ ἄρ’ "Ἀρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας ἤπειροι,”

ὡς δ’ ἐς διάφρον ἐβαίνειν ἀκηχεμένη φίλον ἦτορ, πάρ δὲ οἱ Ἰρις ἐβαίνει καὶ ηνίᾳ λάζετο χερσί, μάστιγεν δ’ ἐλάαν, τὼ δ’ οὐκ ἄκοντε πετέσθην. ἀλὴ δ’ ἐπειθ’ ἵκοντο θεῶν ἔδος, αἰτίν "Ολυμπὸν ἐνθ’ ἵππους ἐστῆσε ποδήνεμος ὁκέα Ἰρις.

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wine, wherefore they are bloodless, and are called immortals. She then with a loud cry let fall her son, and Phoebus Apollo took him in his arms and saved him in a dark cloud, lest any of the Danaans with swift horses might hurl a spear of bronze into his breast and take away his life. But over her shouted alou<|gibberish|d Diommedes good at the war-cry: "Keep thee away, daughter of Zeus, from war and fighting. Sufficeth it not that thou beguilest wea<|gibberish|ling women? But if into battle thou wilt enter, verily methinks thou shalt shudder at the name thereof, if thou hearest it even from afar."

So spake he, and she departed frantic, and was sore distressed; and wind-footed Iris took her and led her forth from out the throng, racked with pain, and her fair flesh was darkened. Anon she found furious Ares abiding on the left of the battle, and upon a cloud was his spear leaning, and at hand were his swift horses twain. Then she fell upon her knees and with instant prayer begged for her dear brother's horses with frontlets of gold: "Dear brother, save me, and give me thy horses, that I may get me to Olympus, where is the abode of the immortals. For sorely am I pained with a wound which a mortal man dealt me, Tydeus' son, that would now fight even with father Zeus."

So spake she, and Ares gave her his horses with frontlets of gold; and she mounted upon the car, her heart distraught, and beside her mounted Iris and took the reins in her hand. She touched the horses with the lash to start them, and nothing loath the pair sped onward. Straightway then they came to the abode of the gods, to steep Olympus; and there wind-footed, swift Iris stayed the horses
λύσας εξ ὠχέων, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἰδαρ. ἡ δ' ἐν γούνασι πίπτε Διώνης δι' Ἀφροδίτη, μητρὸς ἔης. ἡ δ' ἀγκάς ἐλάζετο θυγατέρα ἦν, χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν ἔπος τ' ἐφατ' ἐκ τ' ὄνόμαζε·

"τίς νῦ σε τοιάδ' ἔρεξε, φίλον τέκος, Οὐρανίώνων μαμιδίως, ὡς εἴ τι κακὸν ῥέξουσαν ἐνωπῇ;"

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα φιλομειδὴς Ἀφροδίτη·

"οὔτα με Τυδέος νίος, ὑπέρθυμος Διομήδης, οὔνεκ' ἐγὼ φίλον νίον ὑπεξέφερον πολέμιοι, Αἴνειαν, ὃς ἔμοι πάντων πολύ φίλτατός ἐστίν. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή, ἀλλ' ὧδῃ Δαναοὶ γε καὶ ἀθανάτους μάχονται.

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Διώνη, δία θεάων·

"τέτλαθι, τέκνον ἐμόν, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομενή περ. πολλοί γὰρ δὴ τλῆμεν Ὀλύμπια δόματ' ἐχοντες εξ ἀνδρῶν, χαλέπ' ἄλγε' ἐπ' ἀλλήλουσι τιθέντες. τλῆ μὲν Ἀρης, ὅτε μιν Ὡτός κρατερὸς τ' Ἐφιάλτης,

παῖδες Ἀλωῆς, δῆσαν κρατερῶ ἐνὶ δεσμῶ. χαλκέω δ' ἐν κεράμῳ δέδετο τρισκαίδεκα μῆνας· καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ' ἀπόλοιτο Ἀρης ἀτος πολέμιοι, εἰ μὴ μητρυη, περικαλλής Ἦπειροια,

Ἐρμέας ἔξηγγειλεν· ὁ δ' ἔξεκλεψαν Ἀρη ἦδη τειρόμενον, χαλεπὸς δὲ ἐ δεσμὸς ἐδάμνα. τλῆ δ' Ἡρη, ὅτε μιν κρατερὸς παῖς Ἀμφιτρύωνος δεξιτερὸν κατὰ μαζὸν ὀἰστῷ τριγλώχυν ἐβεβλήκει· τότε καὶ μιν ἀνήκεστον λάβεν ἄλγος. τλῆ δ' Ἀἰδῆς ἐν τοῖς πελώριοι ὕκων ὀἰστῶν, εὐτε μιν ωυτὸς ἀνήρ, νίος Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο, 222
and loosed them from the ear, and cast before them food ambrosial; but fair Aphrodite flung herself upon the knees of her mother Dione. She clasped her daughter in her arms, and stroked her with her hand and spake to her, saying: "Who now of the sons of heaven, dear child, hath entreated thee thus wantonly, as though thou wert working some evil before the face of all?"

To her then made answer laughter-loving Aphrodite: "Tydeus' son, Diomedes high of heart, wounded me, for that I was bearing forth from out the war my dear son Aeneas, who is in my eyes far the dearest of all men. For no longer is the dread battle one between Trojans and Achaeans; nay, the Danaans now fight even with the immortals."

To her then made answer Dione, the fair goddess: "Be of good heart, my child, and endure for all thy suffering; for full many of us that have dwellings on Olympus have suffered at the hands of men, in bringing grievous woes one upon the other. So suffered Ares, when Otus and mighty Ephialtes, the sons of Aloeus, bound him in cruel bonds, and in a brazen jar he lay bound for thirteen months; and then would Ares, insatiate of war, have perished, had not the stepmother of the sons of Aloeus, the beauteous Eërîboea, brought tidings unto Hermes; and he stole forth Ares, that was now sore distressed, for his grievous bonds were overpowering him. So suffered Hera, when the mighty son of Amphitryon smote her on the right breast with a three-barbed arrow; then upon her too came pain that might in no wise be assuaged. And so suffered monstrous Hades even as the rest a bitter arrow, when this same man, the son of Zeus that beareth the aegis,
ἐν Πύλω ἐν νεκύεσσι βαλών ὄδύνησιν ἐδωκεν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς καὶ μακρὸν ὁ Ὀλυμπὸν
κήρ ἄχεων, ὄδύνησι πεπαρμένος· αὐτὰρ οἰστὸς
ἀκόρῳ ἐνι στιβαρῷ ἡλύσατο, κήδε δὲ θυμὸν.
τῷ δ’ ἐπὶ Παιήνων ὄδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων
HECKASA’ οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι καταθνητός γιε τέτυκτο.
σχῆτλιοσ, ὁβριμοεργός, ὃς οὐκ ὅθετ’ αἶσυλα ρέζων,
ὡς τοξουσιν ἐκήδε θεοὺς, οἱ ὁ Ὀλυμπὸν ἔχουσι.
σοι δ’ ἐπὶ τούτον ἀνήκε θεὰ γλαυκώπος Ὁθήνη·
νήπιος, οὗ ῥέ ὁ ἐδὲ κατὰ φρένα Τυδέως νῖός,
ὅτι μάλ’ οὐ δηναίος ὃς ἀθανάτοιοι μάχηται,
οὐδὲ τί μων παῖδες ποτὶ γούναισι παππάζουσιν
ἐλθόντ’ ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αὐνής δηιστήτος.
τῷ νῦν Τυδείδης, εἰ καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἐστιν,
φραζέσθω μη τίς οἱ ἁμείνων σείο μάχηται,
μὴ δὴν Αἰγιάλεια, περίφρων ’Αδρηστίνη,
ἐξ ὑπνου γοώσα φίλους οἰκῆς ἐγείρη,
κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, τὸν ἀριστον Ἀχαιῶν,
ἱφθίμη ἄλοχοι Διομήδεος ἐπποδάμουιο.”

Ἡ Ῥα, καὶ ἀμφοτέρησιν ἀπ’ ἱχῶ χειρὸς ὁμόργυν·
ἀλθετο χείρ, ὀδύναι δὲ κατηπιόωντο βαρείαι.
αἱ δ’ αὐτ’ εἰσορόωσαι ὁ Ἁθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη
κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι Δία Κρονίδην ἔρεθίζον.
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἤρχε θεα γλαυκώπις Ὁθήνη·
"Ζεὺ πάτερ, ἦ ῥὰ τί μοι κεχολώσεαι, ὅτι κεν εἴπω;
ἡ μάλα δὴ τινα Κύπρις Ἀχαιάδων ἀνείσα
Τρωσίν ἁμα σπέσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἐκπαγλα φίλησε,

1 ὁβριμοεργός: aἰονλοεργός Aristarchus.
2 χειρὸς: κερσίν Zenodotus.
smote him in Pylos amid the dead, and gave him over to pains. But he went to the house of Zeus and to high Olympus with grief at heart, pierced through with pains; for into his mighty shoulder had the shaft been driven, and distressed his soul. But Paeeon spread thereon simples that slay pain, and healed him; for verily he was in no wise of mortal mould. Rash man, worker of violence, that recked not of his evil deeds, seeing that with his arrows he vexed the gods that hold Olympus. And upon thee has the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, set this man—fool that he is; for the heart of Tydeus' son knoweth not this, that verily he endureth not for long who fighteth with the immortals, nor do his children prattle about his knees when he is come back from war and the dread conflict. Wherefore now let Tydeus' son, for all he is so mighty, beware lest one better than thou fight against him, lest in sooth Aegialeia, the daughter of Adrastus, passing wise, wake from sleep with her long lamentings all her household, as she wails for her wedded husband, the best man of the Achaeans, even she, the stately wife of horse-taming Diomedes."

She spake, and with both her hands wiped the ichor from the arm; the arm was restored, and the grievous pains assuaged. But Athene and Hera, as they looked upon her, sought to anger Zeus, son of Cronos, with mocking words. And among them the goddess flashing-eyed Athene was first to speak: "Father Zeus, wilt thou anywise be wroth with me for the word that I shall say? Of a surety now Cypris has been urging some one of the women of Achaea to follow after the Trojans, whom now she so wondrously loveth; and while stroking such a
τῶν τινα καρρέζουσα Ἀχαϊάδων εὐπέπλων
πρὸς χρυσῇ περόνῃ καταμύξατο χείρα ἄραιν.”

“Ὡς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
καὶ ῥα καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσῆν Ἀφροδίτην·
"οὐ τοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, δέδοται πολεμία ἔργα,
ἄλλα σὺ γ’ ἰμερόεντα μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμων,
ταῦτα δ’ Ἀρηὶ θοῖ καὶ Ἄθηνη πάντα μελῆσεί.”

“Ὡς οἱ μὲν τοιαύτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
Αἰνεία δ’ ἐπόρουσε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
γυγνώσκων ὁ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χείρας Ἀπόλλων·
ἄλλ’ ὁ γ’ ἀρ’ οὔδε θεῶν μέγαν ἄζετο, ίετο δ’ αἰεὶ
Αἰνείαι κτείναι καὶ ἀπὸ κλύτα τεῦχεα δῦται.
τρὶς μὲν ἐπειτ’ ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαινῶν,
τρὶς δὲ οἱ ἐστυφελίξε φαενὴν ἀσπίδ’ Ἀπόλλων.
ἄλλ’ ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσουτο δαίμονι ἱσος,
δεινὰ δ’ ὁμοκλήσας προσέφη ἐκάργυρος Ἀπόλλων.
“φράζεο, Ὀδυσέα, και χάζεο, μηδὲ θεοίσιν
Ιὸ’ ἐθελε φρονέειν, ἐπεὶ οὐ ποτὲ φύλον ὅμοιον
ἄθανάτων τε θεῶν χαμαὶ ἐρχομένων τ’ ἀνθρώπων.’’

“Ὡς φάτο, Ὀδυσσείδης δ’ ἀνεχάξετο τυθθὸν ὁπίσσω,
μὴν ἀλευμένος ἐκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.
Αἰνείαν δ’ ἀπάτερθεν ὁμίλου θῆκεν Ἀπόλλωνος.
Περγάμῳ εἰν ἱερή, ὅθι οἱ νηὸς γ’ ἑτέτυκτο.
ἡ τοι τὸν Λητῶ τε καὶ Ἀρτεμίς ἱοχέαιρα
ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀδύτῳ ἀκέοντο τε κύδαιων τε·
αὐτὰρ ὁ εἴδωλον τεῦξ’ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων
αὐτῷ τ’ Ἀινεία ἱκελον καὶ τεῦχεα τοῖον,
ἀμφὶ δ’ ἀρ’ εἴδῶλον Τρῶες καὶ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ

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one of the fair-robed women of Achaea, she hath scratched upon her golden brooch her delicate hand."

So spake she, but the father of men and gods smiled, and calling to him golden Aphrodite, said: "Not unto thee, my child, are given works of war; nay, follow thou after the lovely works of marriage, and all these things shall be the business of swift Ares and Athene."

On this wise spake they one to the other; but Diomedes, good at the war-cry, leapt upon Aeneas, though well he knew that Apollo himself held forth his arms above him; yet had he no awe even of the great god, but was still eager to slay Aeneas and strip from him his glorious armour. Thrice then he leapt upon him, furiously fain to slay him, and thrice did Apollo beat back his shining shield. But when for the fourth time he rushed upon him like a god, then with a terrible cry spake to him Apollo that worketh afar: "Bethink thee, son of Tydeus, and give place, neither be thou minded to be like of spirit with the gods; seeing in no wise of like sort is the race of immortal gods and that of men who walk upon the earth."

So spake he, and the son of Tydeus gave ground a scant space backward, avoiding the wrath of Apollo that smiteth afar. Aeneas then did Apollo set apart from the throng in sacred Pergamus where was his temple builded. There Leto and the archer Artemis healed him in the great sanctuary, and glorified him; but Apollo of the silver bow fashioned a wraith in the likeness of Aeneas' self and in armour like to his; and over the wraith the Trojans and goodly Achaeans smote the bull's-hide
δή ουν ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στίθεσοι βοείας ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισηία τε πτερώντα.
δὴ τότε θεόρον "Ἀρης προσηύδα Φοίβος Ἀπόλλων.
" Ἀρες Ἀρες βροτολογεῖ, μιαφόνε, τειχεσιπλήτα, οὐκ ἂν δὴ τὸν ἀνδρὰ μάχης ἔρυσαιο μετελθῶν, Τυδείδην, ὅσ νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὸ πατρὶ μάχοιτο; Κύπριδα μὲν πρώτα σχεδὸν οὔτασε χείρ' ἔπι καρπῷ, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσωτο δαιμον ἴσος."
"Ὡς εἰπὼν αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέξετο Περγάμῳ ἀκρη, Ἰρώνας δὲ στίχας οὐλὸς Ἀρης ὅτρυνε μετελθῶν, εἰδόμενος Ἀκάμαντι θῷ ἡγήτορι Θηρίκὸν
νιάσι δὲ Πριάμῳ διοτρεφέσσι κέλευεν
"Ὦ νείης Πριάμῳ, διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος, 
ἐς τί ἔτι κτείνεσθαι έάσετε λαὸν Ὀχαϊῶς;
ἡ εἰς ὁ κεν ἀμφὶ πύλης ἐν ποιητήσω μάχωνται; κεῖται ἄνηρ ὅν ἴσον ἐτίομεν Ἔκτορὶ δἰω,
Αἰνείας, νιὸς μεγαλήτορος ᾽Αγχίσαο.
ἀλλ’ ἀγγέε ἐκ φλοίσβουο σαώσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἐταῖρον."
"Ὡς εἰπὼν ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστουν. ἔνθ’ αὖ Σαρπηδῶν μᾶλα νείκεσεν Ἔκτορα δἰον.
"Ἔκτορ, πῆ δὴ τοι μένος οἶχεται ὁ πρὸν ἐχεσκες; 
φῆς πον ἄτερ λαὸν πόλιν ἔξεμεν ἣδ’ ἐπικούρων οἶος, σὺν γαμβροῖς κασιγνήτουσι τε σοῖς.
τῶν νῦν οὔ τιν’ ἐγὼ ἱδέειν δύναμ’ οὔδε νοῆσαι, 
ἀλλὰ καταπτώσοσσι κῦνες ὡς ἀμφὶ λέοντα."

\[1\] The λαισηίαν appears to have been (at least originally) nothing more than an undressed hide, the hair of which fluttered about its edges as a fringe—a human counterpart of the fringed, or tasselled, aegis of Zeus.

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bucklers about one another’s breasts, the round shields and fluttering targets. Then unto furious Ares spake Phoebus Apollo: “Ares, Ares, thou bane of mortals, thou blood-stained stormer of walls, wilt thou not now enter into the battle and withdraw this man therefrom, this son of Tydeus, who now would fight even against father Zeus? Cypris first hath he wounded in close fight on the hand at the wrist, and thereafter rushed he upon mine own self like unto a god.”

So spake he, and himself sate him down upon the height of Pergamus, and baneful Ares entered amid the Trojans’ ranks and urged them on, in the likeness of swift Acamas, leader of the Thracians. To Priam’s sons, nurtured of Zeus, he called, saying: “Ye sons of Priam, the king nurtured of Zeus, how long will ye still suffer your host to be slain by the Achaeans? Shall it be until such time as they fight about our well-built gates? Low lieth a man whom we honoured even as goodly Hector, Aeneas, son of great-hearted Anchises. Nay, come, let us save from out the din of conflict our noble comrade.”

So saying he aroused the strength and spirit of every man. And Sarpedon moreover sternly chid goodly Hector, saying: “Hector, where now is the strength gone that aforetime thou hadst? Thou saidst forsooth that without hosts and allies thou wouldst hold the city alone with the aid of thy sisters’ husbands and thy brothers; howbeit of these can I now neither behold nor mark anyone, but they cower as dogs about a lion; and it is we
ημεῖς δὲ μαχόμεσθ', οἱ πέρ τ' ἐπίκουροι ἐνειμεν. καὶ γὰρ ἔγων ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν μάλα τηλόθεν ἦκω· τηλοῦ γὰρ Δυκίη, Ξάνθῳ ἔπι δινήστην, ἐνθ' ἀλοχὸν τε φίλην ἐλιτον καὶ νῆπιον νιόν, καὶ δὲ κτήματα πολλά, τὰ ἔλδεται ὡς κ' ἐπιδευήσ. ἄλλα καὶ ὡς Δυκίους ὄτρυνο καὶ μέμον' αὐτὸς ἄνδρι μαχήσασθαι: ἀτὰρ οὗ τὶ μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖν οἰόν κ' ἢ ἐφορεῖν 'Αχαιοὶ ἢ κεν ἄγοιεν· τύνῃ δ' ἐστήκασ, ἀτὰρ οὖθ' ἄλλοιο κελεύεις λαοῖσιν μενέμεν καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὑφεσσι. μὴ πως, ὡς ἀψίοι λίνοι ἀλόντε πανάγρου, ἄνδράσι δυσμενέσσοι ἔλωρ καὶ κύριμα γένησθε· οἱ δὲ τάχ' ἐκπέρσου' εὖ ναιομένην πῶλων ὑμήν. σοι δὲ χρῆ τάδε πάντα μέλεων νύκτας τε καὶ ἦμαρ, 4 ἀρχοὺς λισσομένως τηλεκλειτῷ ἐπικούρῳ νυκτερεύως ἐχεμεν, κρατερὴν1 δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν." Ὡς φάτο Σαρπηδῶν, δάκε δε φρένας Ἑκτορὶ μῦθος· αὐτικα δ' εἴς όχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμᾶζε, πάλλων δ' οἵεε δοῦρε κατὰ στρατον ψχετο πάντη, 4 ὄτρυνων μαχέσασθαι, ἐγείρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰων. οἱ δ' ἐλελίθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἐσταν 'Αχαιῶν· 'Αργείων δ' ὑπεμειναν ἀολλέες οὐθ' ἐφοβηθεν. ὡς δ' ἄνειμος ἄχνας φορεῖ ιέρας κατ' ἀλώας ἄνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ. 50 κρίνῃ ἐπιευγομένων ἀνέμων καρπῶν τε καὶ ἄχνας, αἰ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχυρμαί: ὡς τὸ τ' 'Αχαιοι λευκοὶ ύπερθε γένοντο κοινόλαβων, ὦν ρα δι' αὐτῶν οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκον ἐπέπληγον πόδες ἱππῶν, ἅψ ἐπιμυσγομένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἐστρεφον ἴνιοχῆς. 56

1 κρατερὴν: χαλεπὴν.
that fight, we that are but allies among you. For I that am but an ally am come from very far; afar is Lycia by eddying Xanthus, where I left my dear wife and infant son, and my great wealth the which every man that is in lack coveteth. Yet even so urge I on the Lycians, and am fain myself to fight my man, though here is naught of mine such as the Achaeans might bear away or drive; whereas thou standest and dost not even urge thy hosts to abide and defend their wives. Beware lest thou and they, as if caught in the meshes of all-ensnaring flax, become a prey and spoil unto your foemen; and they shall anon lay waste your well-peopled city. On thee should all these cares rest by night and day, and thou shouldest beseech the captains of thy far-famed allies to hold their ground unflinchingly, and so put away from thee strong rebukings."

So spake Sarpedon, and his word stung Hector to the heart. Forthwith he leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging men to fight, and roused the dread din of battle. So they rallied and took their stand with their faces towards the Achaeans; and the Argives in close throng abode their coming and fled not. And even as the wind carrieth chaff about the sacred threshing-floors of men that are winnowing, when fair-haired Demeter amid the driving blasts of wind separates the grain from the chaff, and the heaps of chaff grow white; even so now did the Achaeans grow white over head and shoulders beneath the cloud of dust that through the midst of the warriors the hooves of their horses beat up to the brazen heaven, as the fight was joined again; and
οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἱθὺς φέρον· ἀμφὶ δὲ νῦκτα θοῦρος Ἀρης ἐκάλυψε μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων, πάντοσ' ἐποιχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἐκράαυνεν ἐφετίμας Φοῖβον Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὃς μιν ἀνώγει Τρώεσσιν θυμὸν ἐγείραι, ἐπεὶ ἰδε Παλλάδ' Ἀθηνήν οἰχομένην· ἥ γάρ ὅταν πέλεν Δαναοῖς ἀρηγῶν. αὐτὸς δ' Αἰνείαν μάλα πίνοντο ἐξ ἀδύτοιο ἤκε, καὶ ἐν στῆθησοι μένος βάλε ποιμένι λαῶν. Αἰνείας δ' ἔταρυσι μεθίστατο· τοι δ' ἐχάρησαν, ὦς εἶδον ζωὰν τε καὶ ἄρτεμέα προσίοντα καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἔχοντα. μετάλλησαν γε μὲν οὗ τι· οὗ γάρ ἐὰν πόνος ἄλλος, ὅν ἀργυρότοξος ἐγείρεθς Ἀρης τε βροτολογός Ἐρις τ' ἀμοτον μεμανία.

Τοὺς δ' Ἀιάντε δύω καὶ Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ Διομήδης ὄτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζόμεν· οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὔτε βίας Τρώων ὑπεδείδισαν οὔτε ἱώκας, ἄλλ' ἐμενον νεφέλησιν ἐοικότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων νημεύσις ἐστησεν ἐπ' ἀκροτόλουσιν ὀρεσσιν ἀτρέμας, ὄφρ' εὐδησὶ μένος Βορέαο καὶ ἄλλων ξαχρεῖων ἀνέμων, οἷς τε νέφεα σκιώντα πνοῆσιν λιγυρήσι διασκιδάσσων ἀέντες· ὃς Δαναῖ Τρώως μένον ἐμπεδὼν οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο. Ἀτρείδης δ' ἀν' ὀμιλον ἐφοίτα πολλὰ κελεύων· "ὡς φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἔστε καὶ ἄλκιμον ἦτορ ἐλεσθε, ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδείσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς υσμίνας· αἰδομένων ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σοὶ ἦ ἐπέθαναι· φευγόντων δ' οὕτ' ἄρ κλέος ὀρνυται οὔτε τις ἀλκή."
the charioteers wheeled round. The might of their hands they bare straight forward, and about the battle furious Ares drew a veil of night to aid the Trojans, ranging everywhere; so fulfilled he the behest of Phoebus Apollo of the golden sword, who bade him rouse the spirit of the Trojans, whenso he saw that Pallas Athene was departed; for she it was that bare aid to the Danaans. And Apollo himself sent Aeneas forth from out the rich sanctuary, and put courage in the breast of the shepherd of the host. And Aeneas took his place in the midst of his comrades, and these waxed glad as they saw him come to join them alive and whole and possessed of valiant courage. Howbeit they questioned him not at all, for toil of other sort forbade them, even that which he of the silver bow was stirring, and Ares the bane of mortals, and Discord that rageth without ceasing.

On the other side the Aiantes twain and Odysseus and Diomedes roused the Danaans to fight; yet these even of themselves quailed not before the Trojans' violence and their onsets, but stood their ground like mists that in still weather the son of Cronos setteth on the mountain-tops moveless, what time the might of the North Wind sleepeth and of the other furious winds that blow with shrill blasts and scatter this way and that the shadowy clouds; even so the Danaans withstood the Trojans steadfastly, and fled not. And the son of Atreus ranged throughout the throng with many a word of command: 'My friends, be men, and take to you hearts of valour, and have shame each of the other in the fierce conflict. Of men that have shame more are saved than are slain, but from them that flee cometh neither glory nor any avail.'
"Η, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θοῶς, βάλε δὲ πρόμον ἄνδρα,
Αἰνεών ἔταρον μεγαθύμου, Δηϊκόωντα
Περγασίδην, ὃν Τρώες ὁμῶς Πριάμου τέκεσσι τίον, ἐπεὶ θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτουι μάχεσθαι. τὸν ρὰ κατ᾽ ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρεῖων 'Αγαμέμνων· ἥ ὄκ ἐγχος ἔρυτο, διαπρὸ δὲ ἐσάτο χαλκὸς, νειαίρη δ' ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ξωστήροι ἐλασσε· δούτησεν δὲ πεσῶν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 5
"Ενθ' αὐτ' Αἰνεὰς Δαναῶν ἔλευ ἄνδρας ἀρίστους, υἷς Διοκλῆς, Κρῆθωνα τέ 'Ορσίλοχόν τε, τῶν ρὰ πατήρ μὲν ἐναεν ἐὔκτημεν' ἐνὶ Φηρῇ, ἄφνειός βιότοιο, γένος δ' ἂν ἐκ ποταμοῦ Ἀλφεῖον, ὅς τ' εὑρὸ ῥεῖε Πυλῶν διὰ γαῖς, ὅς τέκετ 'Ορσίλοχον1 πολέεσσο' ἄνδρεσσω ἀνακτα· 'Ορσίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἔτικτε Διοκλῆς μεγάθυμον, ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆς διδυμάνεν παῖδε γενέσθην, Κρῆθων 'Ορσίλοχός τε, μάχησ ἐν εἰδότε πάσης. τῶ μὲν ἄρ' ἧβησαντε μελανάν ἐπὶ νηῶν 'Ἰλιον εἰς εὐπωλὸν ἄμ' Ἀργεῖοιον ἔπεσθην, τιμὴν 'Ατρείδης, 'Αγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάω, ἀρνυμένω· τῶ δ' αὖθι τέλος θανάτου κάλνυεν. οἴω τῶ γε λέοντε δύω ὅρεος κορυφῆς ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρὶ βαθείης τάρφεσυ πόησι. τῶ μὲν ἄρ' ἀρπάζοντε βῶς καὶ ἱφεια μῆλα σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραῖζετον, ὁφρα καὶ αὐτῷ ἄνδρῶν ἐν παλάμησι κατέκταθεν οξεὶ χαλκῷ· τοῖς τῶ χείρεσσων ὑπ' Αἰνεάο δαμέντε καππασέτην, ἠλάτησεν ἐουκότες ύψηλήσι. 5 5
Τῶ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησεν ἀρτηφιλὸς Μενέλαος,

1 'Ορσίλοχον: 'Ορτίλοχον Zenodotus, who also gave 'Ορτίλοχος in the following line; cf. Odyssey iii. 489.
He spake, and hurled his spear swiftly and smote a foremost warrior, a comrade of great-souled Aeneas, Deīcoōn, son of Pergasus, whom the Trojans honoured even as the sons of Priam, for that he was swift to fight amid the foremost. Him did lord Agamemnon smite with his spear upon the shield, and this stayed not the spear, but clean through it passed the bronze, and into the lower belly he drove it through the belt; and he fell with a thud, and upon him his armour clanged.

Then Aeneas slew two champions of the Danaans, the sons of Diocles, Crethon and Orsilochus, whose father dwelt in well-built Pherae, a man rich in substance, and in lineage was he sprung from the river Alpheius that flows in broad stream through the land of the Pylians, and that begat Orsilochus to be king over many men. And Orsilochus begat great-souled Diocles, and of Diocles were born twin sons, Crethon and Orsilochus, well skilled in all manner of fighting. Now when the twain had reached manhood, they followed with the Argives on the black ships to Ilīos famed for its horses, seeking to win recompense for the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus; but their own selves in that land did the doom of death enfold. Like them two lions upon the mountain tops are reared by their dam in the thickets of a deep wood; and the twain snatch cattle and goodly sheep and make havoc of the farmsteads of men, until themselves are slain by the hands of men with the sharp bronze; even in such wise were these twain vanquished beneath the hands of Aeneas, and fell like tall fir-trees.

But as they fell Menelaus dear to Ares had pity for them, and strode through the foremost fighters,
βη δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυφμένον αἳθοπι χαλκῷ, σείων ἐγχεῖν· τοῦ δ' ὀστρυνεῖ μένος Ἂρης, τὰ φρονέων, ἵνα χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀἰνείαο δαμείῃ.

τὸν δ' ἰδεῖν Ἀντίλοχος, μεγαθύμου Νέστορος νίος, δ' βη δὲ διὰ προμάχων. περὶ γὰρ δίε ποιμένι λαῶν, μῇ τι πάθοι, μέγα δὲ σφας ἀποσφήλειε πόνοιο.

τῷ μὲν δὴ χείρας τε καὶ ἔγχεα ὄξυοέντα ἄντιον ἀλλήλων ἔχετην μεμαώτε μάχεσθαι· Ἀντίλοχος δὲ μᾶλ' ἄγχι παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν. ἂν Ἀἰνείας δ' οὗ μεῖνε, θοὸς περ ἔων πολεμιστῆς, ὡς εἴδεν δῦο φῶτε παρ' ἀλλήλουιοι μένοντε· οἰ δ' ἐπεὶ οὕν νεκροὺς ἔρυσαν μετὰ λαῶν Ἀχαιῶν, τῷ μὲν ἁρα δειλῷ βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἑταῖρων, αὐτῷ δὲ στρεφθέντε μετὰ πρώτους μαχέσθην.

"Ἐνθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέτην ἀτάλαντον Ἂρηῆ, ἀρχῶν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθῦμων ἀσπιστάων.

τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀτρείδης δουρικλείτος Μενέλαος ἐσταῦ' ἐγχεὶ νῦζε κατὰ κλῃδα τυχήσας· Ἐνθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέτην ἀτάλαντον ἆρηῆ, ἀρχῶν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθῦμων ἀσπιστάων.

'Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βάλ', ἕνιοχον θεράποντα, ἐσθλὸν Ἀτυμνίδην, ὅ δ' ὑπέστρεφε μῶνυχας ἢππον, χερμαδίω ἄγκώνα τυχῶν μέσον· ἐκ δ' ἁρα χειρῶν ἤνια λεύκ' ἐλέφαντι χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κοινήσιν.

'Ἀντίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἐπαίξας ξίθει ἠλασε κόρσην· αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' ἀσθμαίνου εὐεργεός ἐκπέπει δήφρου κύμβαχος ἐν κοινήσιν ἐπὶ βρεχμόν τε καὶ ὠμοὺς. δῆθα μᾶλ' ἐστήκει—τύχε γὰρ ρ' ἀμάθου βαθεῖς— ὅφρ' ἢππω πλήξαντε χαμαὶ βάλον ἐν κοινήσιν· τοὺς ἤμας' Ἀντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἠλασ' Ἀχαιῶν.
harnessed in flaming bronze and brandishing his spear; and Ares roused his might with intent that he might be vanquished beneath the hands of Aeneas. But Antilochus, son of great-souled Nestor, beheld him, and strode through the foremost fighters; for greatly did he fear for the shepherd of the host, lest aught befall him, and he utterly thwart them of their toil. Now the twain were holding forth their hands and their sharp spears each against the other, fain to do battle, when Antilochus came close beside the shepherd of the host. Then Aeneas abode not, swift warrior though he was, when he beheld the two holding their ground side by side; and they, when they had dragged the dead to the host of the Achaeans, laid the hapless pair in the arms of their comrades, and themselves turned back and fought amid the foremost.

Then the twain slew Pylaemenes, peer of Ares, the leader of the great-souled Paphlagonian shield-men. Him as he stood still, the son of Atreus, spear-famed Menelaus, pierced with his spear, smiting him upon the collar-bone; and Antilochus made a cast at Mydon, his squire and charioteer, the goodly son of Atymnius, even as he was turning the single-hooved horses, and smote him with a stone full upon the elbow; and the reins, white with ivory, fell from his hands to the ground in the dust. Then Antilochus leapt upon him and drave his sword into his temple, and gasping he fell forth from out the well-built car headlong in the dust on his head and shoulders. Long time he stood there—for he lighted on deep sand—until his horses kicked him and cast him to the ground in the dust; and them Antilochus lashed, and drave into the host of the Achaeans.
Τούς δ’ Ἕκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὡρτο δ᾿ ἐπ᾿ αὐτοῦς κεκλήγων: ᾧ μὲν ἔχουσα Κυδομόν ἀναίδεα δηιοτήτος, Ἀρης δ᾿ ἐν παλάμησι πελώριοι ἔγχος ἐνώμα, φοίτα δ᾿ ἅλλοτε μὲν πρῶσθ’ Ἕκτορος, ἅλλοτ’ ὑπίσθε.

Τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ρίγησε βοηθάρ γαϊαθὸς Διομήδης· ὅς δ᾿ ὄτ᾿ ἀνήρ ἀπαλαμνος, ἰὼν πολέος πεδίοιο, στήθῃ ἔπ ὠκυρῶν ποταμῷ ἀλαδε προπέρντι, ἄφρω μορμύροντα ἰδὼν, ἀνά τ᾿ ἐδραμ’ ὁπίσω, ὅς τότε Τυδείδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἰπέ τε λαϊ· ὁ φίλοι, οἱνον δὴ θαυμάζομεν Ἕκτορα δὖν αἰχμητὴν τ’ ἐμεναι καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστὴν· τῷ δ᾿ αἰεὶ πάρα εἰς γε θεῶν, ὅς λογον ἁμύνης καὶ νῦν οἱ πάρα κεῖνος Ἀρης, βροτῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐουκῶς. ἄλλα πρὸς Τρώας τετραμμένοι αἰεὶν ὁπίσω εἰκετε, μηδὲ θεοῖς μενεανεμένει ἰδι μάχεσθαι.” Ως ἄρ’ ἐφη, Τρώες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἤλυθον αὐτῶν.

ἔνθ’ Ἕκτωρ δύο φῶτε κατέκτανεν εἰδότε χάρμης, εἰν ἐνὶ διφρῷ ἐόντε, Μενέσθῃ Ἄγχιαλόν τε.

τῷ δὲ πεσόντι ἐλέησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας· στῇ δὲ μᾶλ’ ἐγνὺς ἱὼν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαινώ, καὶ βάλεν Ἀμφιον, Σελάγου νιόν, ὦς ὅτ’ ἐνὶ Παισῴ ναϊε πολυχτήμων πολυλῆώς· ἄλλα ἐ μοῷ ἧγ’ ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πρίαμον τε καὶ νιᾶς. τὸν ρὰ κατὰ ξωστήρα βάλεν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,

1 Κυδομόσ appears here to be personified, as in xviii. 535. In the light of xi. 4, however, it is at least possible that 238
But Hector marked them across the ranks, and rushed upon them shouting aloud, and with him followed the strong battalions of the Trojans; and Ares led them and the queen Enyo, she bringing ruthless Din of War, while Ares wielded in his hands a monstrous spear, and ranged now in front of Hector and now behind him.

At sight of him Diomedes, good at the war-cry, shuddered; and even as a man in passing over a great plain halteth in dismay at a swift-streaming river that floweth on to the sea, and seeing it seething with foam starteth backward, even so now did the son of Tydeus give ground, and he spake to the host: “Friends, look you how we were ever wont to marvel at goodly Hector, deeming him a spearman and a dauntless warrior; whereas ever by his side is some god that wardeth from him ruin, even as now Ares is by his side in the likeness of a mortal man. But with faces turned toward the Trojans give ye ground ever backwards, neither rage ye to fight amain with gods.”

So spake he, and the Trojans came very close to them. Then Hector slew two warriors well skilled in fight, Mencesthes and Anchialus, the twain being in one car. And as they fell great Telamonian Aias had pity of them, and came and stood close at hand, and with a cast of his shining spear smote Amphius, son of Selagus, that dwelt in Paesus, a man rich in substance, rich in corn-land; but fate led him to bear aid to Priam and his sons. Him Telamonian Aias smote upon the belt, and in the lower belly

\( \xi\chi\omega\nu\sigma\alpha \) means “bearing in her hands,” rather than “bringing in her train,” and that by \( \kappa\nu\delta\omega\mu\beta\sigma \) we are to understand some symbolic attribute of Enyo.
νειαίρη δ' ἐν γαστρὶ πάγη δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· ὃ δ' ἐπέδραμε φαίδιμος Αἴας
tεύχεα συλήσων· Τρώες δ' ἐπὶ δοῦρατ' ἔχεναν
όξεα παμφανώντα· σάκος δ' ἀνεδέξατο πολλά.
αὐτάρ ὃ λὰξ προσβᾶς ἐκ νεκρῶν χάλκεον ἔγχος
ἐσπάσατ'· οὐδ' ἀρ' ἐτ' ἀλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
ώμουν ἀφελέσθαι· ἐπείγετο γὰρ βελέσσιν.

δεῖσε δ' ὃ γ' ἀμφίβασιν κρατερὴν Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
oi πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχε' ἔχοντες,
oi ἐμέγαν περ ἠόντα καὶ ὕθυμον καὶ ἀγαυὸν
ὡσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὃ δ' χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν πονὲοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑμινὴν·
Τληπόλεμον δ' Ἡρακλείδην, ἦν τε μέγαν τε,
ἀρσεν ἐπ' ἀντιθέω Σαρπῆδον μοῖρα κραταῖη.
oi δ' ὅτε δὴ σχέδον ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλῆλουσι ἴόντες,
uὸὸς θ' νῶνὸς τε Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο,
τὸν καὶ Τληπόλεμος πρότερος πρὸς μῦθον ἐεἰπε·
"Σαρπῆδον, Δυκίων βουληφόρα, τὶς τοι ἀνάγκη
πτῶσειν ἐνθάδ'. ἐόντι μάχης ἀδαήμονι φωτί;
ψευδόμενοι δὲ σε φασὶ Διὸς γόνον αἰγιόχου
εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλὸν κεῖσθιν ἐπιδεύεαι ἀνδρῶν
οἱ Διὸς ἐξεγένοτο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων·
ἀλλοίον¹ τινὰ φασὶ βίην Ἡρακληιήν
εἶναι, ἐμὸν πατέρα θρασφέμυνονα θυμολέοντα·
ὁς ποτὲ δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν ἐνεχ' ἵππων Λαομέδοντος
ἐξ οίης σὺν νηυσὶ καὶ ἀνδράσι παυροτέρουσιν
'Ἰλίου ἐξαλάπαξε πόλιν, χήρωσε δ' ἀγνιάς·
σοὶ δὲ κακὸς μὲν θυμός, ἀποφθινύθουσι δὲ λαοὶ.
οὺδὲ τί σε Τρώεσσων οἶομαι ἀλκαρ ἐσεθαι

¹ ἀλλοῖον: ἀλλ' οἶν.
was the far-shadowing spear fixed, and he fell with a thud. Then glorious Aias rushed upon him to strip him of his armour, and the Trojans rained upon him their spears, all sharp and gleaming, and his shield caught many thereof. But he planted his heel upon the corpse and drew forth the spear of bronze, yet could he not prevail likewise to strip the rest of the fair armour from his shoulders, for he was sore pressed with missiles. Furthermore, he feared the strong defence of the lordly Trojans, that beset him both many and valiant with spears in their hands and, for all he was so tall and mighty and lordly, thrust him from them; and he gave ground and was made to reel.

So these toiled in the mighty conflict, but Tlepolemus, son of Heracles, a valiant man and tall, was roused by resistless fate against godlike Sarpedon. And when they were come near as they advanced one against the other, the son and grandson of Zeus the cloud-gatherer, then Tlepolemus was first to speak, saying: "Sarpedon, counsellor of the Lycians, why must thou be skulking here, that art a man unskilled in battle? They speak but a lie that say thou art sprung from Zeus that beareth the aegis, seeing thou art inferior far to those warriors that were sprung from Zeus in the days of men of old. Of other sort, men say, was mighty Heracles, my father, staunch in fight, the lion-hearted, who on a time came hither by reason of the mares of Laomedon with but six ships and a scantier host, yet sacked the city of Ilios and made waste her streets. But thine is a coward's heart, and thy people are minishing. In no wise methinks shall thy coming from Lycia prove a defence to the
ἐλθόντ' ἐκ Λυκίης, οὗτ' εἰ μάλα καρτερός ἦσοι, ἀλλ' ὡς ἐμοὶ διηθέντα πῦλας Ἀιδαο περήσειν.

Τὸν δ' αὖ Σαρπηδὸν Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀντίον ἡμᾶς· "Τηλπόλεμο', ἴ τοι κεῖνος ἀπώλεσεν Ἰλιον ἱρήν ἀνέρος ἀφραδῆσιν ἄγανοῦ Λαομέδοντος, ὅσ ῥά μιν εὐ ἔρξαντα κακῷ ἡμῖτατε μύθῳ, οὗτ' ἀπέδωξ' ἵππους, ὧν εἶνεκα τηλόθεν ἤλθε. σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν ἐξ ἐμέθεν τεῦξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα εὐχὸς ἐμοὶ δῶσειν, ψυχήν δ' "Αἴδη κλυτοπόλεω." "Ὡς φάτο Σαρπηδῶν, δ' ἀνέσχετο μείλινον ἐγχὸς Τηλπόλεμος· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἁμαρτῇ δοῦρατα μακρὰ ἐκ χειρῶν ἦξαν· ὅ μὲν βάλεν αὐχένα μέσσον Σαρπηδῶν, αἰχμῇ δὲ διαμπερὲς ἦλθ' ἀλεγενή· τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβενή νύξ ἐκάλυψε. Τηλπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερὸν ἐγχεὶ μακρῷ βεβλήκειν, αἰχμῇ δὲ διέσοντο μαιμώσα, ὀστέῳ ἐγχριμφθείσα, πατήρ δ' ἐτὶ λογὸν ἄμυνεν.

Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δίοι ἐταίροι ἐξέφερον πολέμου· βάρυνε δὲ μιν δόρυ μακρὸν ἑλκόμενον· τὸ μὲν οὐ τις ἐπεφράσατ' οὗτ' ἐνόησε, μηροῦ ἐξερύσαι δόρυ μείλινον, ὅφρ' ἐπιβαίνῃ, σπευδόντων· τοῦν γὰρ ἔχον πόνον ἀμφιέποντες.

Τηλπόλεμοι δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐὑκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ ἐξέφερον πολέμου· νόσησε δὲ δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς τλῆμων θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμησε δὲ οἱ φίλοι ἤτορ· μερμήριξε δ' ἐπείτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν.
men of Troy, though thou be never so strong, but thou shalt be vanquished by my hand and pass the gates of Hades."

And to him Sarpedon, captain of the Lycians, made answer: "Tlepolemus, thy sire verily destroyed sacred Ilios through the folly of the lordly man, Laomedon, who chid with harsh words him that had done him good service, and rendered him not the mares for the sake of which he had come from afar. But for thee, I deem that death and black fate shall here be wrought by my hands, and that vanquished beneath my spear thou shalt yield glory to me, and thy soul to Hades of the goodly steeds."

So spake Sarpedon, and Tlepolemus lifted on high his ashen spear, and the long spears sped from the hands of both at one moment. Sarpedon smote him full upon the neck, and the grievous point passed clean through, and down upon his eyes came the darkness of night and enfolded him. And Tlepolemus smote Sarpedon upon the left thigh with his long spear, and the point sped through furiously and grazed the bone; howbeit his father as yet warded from him destruction.

Then his goodly companions bare godlike Sarpedon forth from out the fight, and the long spear burdened him sore, as it trailed, but no man marked it or thought in their haste to draw forth from his thigh the spear of ash, that he might stand upon his feet; such toil had they in tending him.

And on the other side the well-greaved Achaeans bare Tlepolemus from out the fight, and goodly Odysseus of the enduring soul was ware of it, and his spirit waxed furious within him; and he pondered then in heart and soul whether he should pursue
Η προτέρω Διὸς υίών ἔργυδούποιο διώκοι, ἥ ο γε τῶν πλεόνων Λυκίων ἄπο θυμὸν ἑλοιτο. οὐδ’ ἂρ’ Ἡ Ὀδυσσηί Μεγάλητορι μόρσιμον ἦν ἰφθιμον Διὸς υίών ἀποκτάμεν οξεί χαλκῷ. τῶ ρα κατὰ πληθὺν Λυκίων τράπε θυμὸν Ἀθήνη. ἐνθ’ ο γε Κοίρανον ἐδε τ’ Ἀλάστορα τε Χρυμίον τε Ἀλκανδρόν θ’ Ἀλιών τε Νοῆμονα τε Πρύτανίν τε. καὶ νῦ κ’ ἐτὶ πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε δῖος Ὁ Ὀδυσσεύς, εἰ μή ἂρ’ ὧν νόητη χρείας κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ. βῆ δὲ διά προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἰθοποι χαλκῷ, δείμα. φέρων Δαναοῖς. χάρη δ’ ἂρα οἱ προσόντι Σαρπηδὸν Διὸς υίώς, ἔπος δ’ ὀλοφυδνόν ἐειπε. "Πριαμίδη, μὴ δὴ με ἔλωρ Δαναοῖς εὔσης κεῖσθαι, ἀλλ’ ἐπάμμυνον ἐπειτά με καὶ λῖποι αἰών ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ, ἐπεῖ οὐκ ἂρ’ ἐμελλὼν ἕνῳ γε νοστήσας οἰκόνθε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν εὐφρανέειν ἀλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νῆπιον υίών.” Ὄς φάτο, τὸν δ’ οὗ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ, ἀλλὰ παρηigit, λελημένος ὄφρα τάχιστα ωσιαί’ Ἀργείους, πολέων δ’ ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἑλοιτο. οἱ μὲν ἂρ’ ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἔταϊροι εἶσαν ὑπ’ αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς περικαλλεῖ φηγώ. ἐκ δ’ ἂρα οἱ μηροῦ δόρῳ μείλινον ὦσε θύραξ ἰφθιμος Πελάγων, ὥς οἱ φίλοι ἦν ἔταϊρος. τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχῇ, κατὰ δ’ ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ’ ἀχλὺς. αὕτης δ’ ἀμπυνύθη, περὶ δὲ πνοὴ Ἰορέαο ξώγρει ἐπιπυνίουσα κακῶς κεκαθήσα τθυμὸν. Ἀργείοι δ’ ὑπ’ Ἀρηὶ καὶ Ἔκτορι χαλκοκορυστὶ ὀὔτ’ ποτε προτρέποντο μελανάων ἐπὶ νηών

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further after the son of Zeus that thundereth aloud, or should rather take the lives of more Lycians. But not for great-hearted Odysseus was it ordained to slay with the sharp bronze the valiant son of Zeus; wherefore Athene turned his mind toward the host of the Lycians. Then slew he Coeranus and Alastor and Chromius and Alcandrus and Halius and Noemon and Prytanis; and yet more of the Lycians would goodly Odysseus have slain, but that great Hector of the flashing helm was quick to see, and strode through the foremost fighters harnessed in flaming bronze, bringing terror to the Danaans. Then glad at his coming was Sarpedon, son of Zeus, and spake to him a piteous word: “Son of Priam, suffer me not to lie here a prey to the Danaans, but bear me aid; thereafter, if need be, let life depart from me in your city, seeing it might not be that I should return home to mine own native land to make glad my dear wife and infant son.”

So spake he, yet Hector of the flashing helm spake no word in answer, but hastened by, eager with all speed to thrust back the Argives and take the lives of many. Then his goodly comrades made godlike Sarpedon to sit beneath a beauteous oak of Zeus that beareth the aegis, and forth from his thigh valiant Pelagon, that was his dear comrade, thrust the spear of ash; and his spirit failed him, and down over his eyes a mist was shed. Howbeit he revived, and the breath of the North Wind as it blew upon him made him to live again after in grievous wise he had breathed forth his spirit.

But the Argives before the onset of Ares and Hector harnessed in bronze neither turned them to make for the black ships, nor yet could they hold
οὔτε ποτ' ἀντεφέροντο μάχῃ, ἀλλ' αἰείν ὀπίσων χάζονθ', ὡς ἐπύθοντο μετὰ Τρώεσσων Ἀρηα.

"Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὅστατον ἐξενάριξαν Ἐκτωρ τε Πρόαμοι πάις καὶ χάλκεος Ἀρης; ἀντίθεον Τεύθραντ', ἐπὶ δὲ πλῆξιππὸν 'Ορέστην, τὸν Τρῆχον τ' αἰχμητὴν Αἰτώλιον Οἰνόμαον τε, Οἰνοπίδην θ' Ἔλεεον καὶ Ὀρέσβιον αἰολομύτην, ὃς ρ' ἐν Ἕλη ναϊςκε μέγα πλούτου μεμηλῶς, λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι· πάρ δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ναῖοι Βοιωτοὶ μάλα πίνα δήμου ἔχοντες.

Τοὺς δ' ὃς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρῆ Ἀργεῖοις ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατηρῇ ὑσμίνῃ, αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόντα προσηῦδα: "ὡ πόποι, αἰγιόχοῳ Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη, ἥ ρ' Ἀλιόν τὸν μοῦθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάω, "Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι, εἰ οὖτω μαίνεσθαι ἐάσομεν οὐλον Ἀρηα. ἀλλ' ἀγε δὴ καὶ νῶι μεδάμεθα θούρδος ἄλκης." ὡς ἐφατ', οὖδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη.

ὁ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπτικας ἐντυν ὕππους Ἡρῆ, πρέσβα θεὰ, θυγάτηρ μεγάλου Κρόνου. Ἡβη δ' ἀμφ' ὀχέεσσι θοῶς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα, χάλκεα ὀκτάκνημα, σιδηρέω ἄξιν αμφίς. τῶν ἦ τοι χρυσῆ ἰτυς ἄφθιτος, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε χάλκε' ἐπίσωστρα προσαρηρότα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι. τὰ πλήμναι δ' ἀργύρου εἰςι περίδρομοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν, δίφρος δὲ χρυσέοις καί ἀργυρέοις ἰμάσιν ἐνετάται, δοιαί δὲ περίδρομοι ἀντυγες εἰςι. τού δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεος ρυμὸς πέλεν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἀκρῷ 246
out in fight, but they ever gave ground backward, when they heard that Ares was amid the Trojans.

Who then was first to be slain and who last by Hector, Priam's son, and brazen Ares? Godlike Teutras, and thereafter Orestes, driver of horses, Trechus, spearman of Aetolia, and Oenomaus, and Helenus, son of Oenops, and Oresbius with flashing taslet, he that dwelt in Hyle on the border of the Cephisian mere, having great care of his wealth; and hard by him dwelt other Boeotians having a land exceeding rich.

But when the goddess, white-armed Hera, was ware of them as they made havoc of the Argives in the fierce conflict, forthwith she spake winged words to Athene: "Out upon it, thou child of Zeus that beareth the aegis, unwearied one, verily it was for naught that we pledged our word to Menelaus, that not until he had sacked well-walled Ilios should he get him home, if we are to suffer baneful Ares thus to rage. Nay, come, let us twain likewise bethink us of furious valour."

So spake she, and the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, failed not to hearken. Then Hera, the queenly goddess, daughter of great Cronos, went to and fro harnessing the horses of golden frontlets, and Hebe quickly put to the car on either side the curved wheels of bronze, eight-spoked, about the iron axle-tree. Of these the felloe verily is of gold imperishable, and thereover are tires of bronze fitted, a marvel to behold; and the naves are of silver, revolving on this side and on that; and the body is plaited tight with gold and silver thongs, and two rims there are that run about it. From the body stood forth the pole of silver, and on the end
The φάλακρα of the Homeric helmet appear to have been horns (a survival from an earlier period in which a beast's head served as a helm), and the φάλαρα metal bosses.
thereof she bound the fair golden yoke, and cast thereon the fair golden breast- straps; and Hera led beneath the yoke the swift-footed horses, and was eager for strife and the war-cry.

But Athene, daughter of Zeus that beareth the aegis, let fall upon her father’s floor her soft robe, richly broidered, that herself had wrought and her hands had fashioned, and put on her the tunie of Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, and arrayed her in armour for tearful war. About her shoulders she flung the tasselled aegis, fraught with terror, all about which Rout is set as a crown, and therein is Strife, therein Valour, and therein Onset, that maketh the blood run cold, and therein is the head of the dread monster, the Gorgon, dread and awful, a portent of Zeus that beareth the aegis. And upon her head she set the helmet with two horns and with bosses four, wrought of gold, and fitted with the men-at-arms of an hundred cities. Then she stepped upon the flaming car and grasped her spear, heavy and huge and strong, wherewith she vanquisheth the ranks of men—of warriors with whom she is wroth, she, the daughter of the mighty sire. And Hera swiftly touched the horses with the lash, and self-bidden groaned upon their hinges the gates of heaven which the Hours had in their keeping, to whom are entrusted great heaven and Olympus, whether to throw open the thick cloud or shut it to. There through the gate they drave their horses patient of the goad; and they found the son of Cronos as he sat apart from the other gods on the topmost peak of many-ridged Olympus. Then the goddess, white-armed Hera, stayed the horses, and made question of Zeus most high, the son of Cronos, and spake to him: “Father
"Ζεύ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζῃ Ἄρη τάδε καρτερὰ ἐργα, ὀσσάτιον τε καὶ οἶον ἀπώλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαίῶν μάψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐμοί δὲ ἄχος, οἱ δὲ ἐκήλου

tέρπονται Κύπρις τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, τῇ ἀφρόνα τοῦτον ἀνέντες, ὅσι οὐ τινα οἴδε θέμιστα; Ζεύ πάτερ, ἦ ὅρι τί μοι κεχολώσεαι, αἳ κεν Ἐρη 

λυγρῶς πεπληγνύα μάχης ἔξ ἀποδίωμαι;
"Τήν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς· ἂν ἢ μάλιστ᾽ εἴωθε κακῆς ὁδύνης πελάζεων." "Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ᾽ ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκόλενος Ἡρη, 

μάστιξεν δ᾽ ἦππους· τὸ δ᾽ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην 

μεσσηγὺς γαῖς τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντος. ὅσον δ᾽ ἥρειδες ἄνηρ ὅδεν ὀφθαλμοῖς 

ημενος ἐν σκοτη, λεύσων ἐπὶ οὖντα πόντον, 

τόσον ἐπιθρόπκουσι θεῶν ψηχέες ἦπποι. 

ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ Τροῖην ἵξουν ποταμῷ τε ῥέοντε, 

ἡχὶ ῥοὰς Σιμώεις συμβάλλετον ἢδε Σκάμανδρος, 

ἔνθ᾽ ἦππους ἔστησε θεὰ λευκόλενος Ἡρη 

λύσαο ἐξ όχέων, περὶ δ᾽ ἥρα πουλῦν ἔχενε· 

τοῖσον δ᾽ ἀμβροσίην Σιμώεις ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι. 

Αἱ δὲ βάτην τρήρωσι πελείασῳ ἀθμαθ᾽ ὅμοια, 

ἀνδράσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἄλεξέμεναι μεμαντάι: 

ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ ὅ ὕκανον οὕθι πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι τε ἐστασαν, ἀμφὶ βίην Διομήδεος ἦπποδάμιοι 

εἰλόμενοι, λείουσιν ἕοικότες ωμοφόγοισιν 

ἡ συσὶ κάπροισιν, τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν, 

ἔνθα στᾶσ᾽ ἦςε θεὰ λευκόλενος Ἡρη,
Zeus, hast thou no indignation with Ares for these violent deeds, that he hath destroyed so great and so goodly a host of the Achaeans recklessly and in no seemly wise to my sorrow; while at their ease Cypris and Apollo of the silver bow take their joy, having set on this madman that regardeth not any law? Father Zeus, wilt thou in any wise be wroth with me if I smite Ares in sorry fashion and drive him out of the battle?"

Then in answer spake to her Zeus, the cloud-gatherer: "Nay, come now, rouse against him Athene, driver of the spoil, who has ever been wont above others to bring sore pain upon him."

So spake he, and the goddess, white-armed Hera, failed not to hearken, but touched her horses with the lash; and nothing loath the pair flew on between earth and starry heaven. As far as a man seeth with his eyes into the haze of distance as he sitteth on a place of outlook and gazeth over the wine-dark deep, even so far do the loud-neighing horses of the gods spring at a bound. But when they were come to the land of Troy and the two flowing rivers, where the Simois and Scamander join their streams, there the goddess, white-armed Hera, stayed her horses, and loosed them from the car, and shed thick mist about them; and Simois made ambrosia to spring up for them to graze upon.

Then the goddesses twain went their way with steps like those of timorous doves, eager to bring aid to the Argive warriors. And when they were come where the most and the bravest stood close thronging about mighty Diomedes, tamer of horses, in semblance like ravening lions or wild boars, whose is no weakling strength, there the goddess, white-
Στέντορι εἰσαμένῃ μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ, δὲ τόσον αὐθήσασχ’ ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα. ἂν ἀιδός, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ’ ἐλέγχεα, εἰδὸς ἀγητοῖ ὀφρα μὲν ἐς πόλεμον πολέσκετο δίος Ἀχιλλεύς, οὐδὲ ποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανίων οὐχισκον· κείνου γὰρ ἐδείδισαν ὀβριμον ἐγχος· τὸν δὲ ἐκὰς πόλιος κοίλης ἐπὶ νησοὶ μάχονται. Ὡς εἰποῦσ’ ὀτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.

Τυδείδη δ’ ἐπόρουσε θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθηνή· εὑρε δὲ τὸν γε ἀνακτα παρ’ ἰπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσιν ἐλκος ἀναψύχοντα, τὸ μὲν βάλε Πάνδαρος ἰὼ. ἰδρῶς γὰρ μὲν ἔτειρεν υπὸ πλατέος τελαμώνων ἀσπίδος εὐκύκλου τῷ τείρετο, κάμινε δὲ χεῖρα, ἀν δ’ ἵσχων τελαμώνα κελανεφὲς αἰμ’ ἀπομόργνυ. ἰππεῖου δὲ θεὰ ἵγυο∎ ἡματο φύνησέν τε. "ἡ ὅλιγον οἷ παῖδα ἐοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς. Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἐγὼ δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητὴς καὶ ῥ’ ὅτε πέρ μὲν ἐγὼ πολεμίζειν οὐκ εὑςκον οὐδ’ ἐκπαιφάσειν, ὅτε τ’ ἡλθε νόσφων Ἀχαιῶν ἀγγελος ἐς Θῆβας πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας. δαίνυσθαί μιν ἄνωγον ἐνι μεγαροσκὺν ἐκηλον· αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἐχὼν δὲν καρτερόν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ, κοῦρος Καδμεῖων προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ’ ἐνίκα ῥητίδως· τοῖς οἷ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἦν. σοὶ δ’ ἡ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ παρὰ θ’ ἵσταμαι ἤδε φυλάσσω, καὶ σε προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι. ἄλλα σευ ἡ κάματος πολυάιξ γυῖὰ δέδυκεν,

1 Line 786 was rejected by some ancient critics.
2 teireto: trıβετο.
3 Line 808 was omitted by Aristarchus.
armed Hera, stood and shouted in the likeness of great-hearted Stentor of the brazen voice, whose voice is as the voice of fifty other men: "Fie, ye Argives, base things of shame, fair in semblance only! So long as goodly Achilles was wont to fare into battle, never would the Trojans come forth even before the Dardanian gate; for of his mighty spear had they dread; but now far from the city they are fighting at the hollow ships."

So saying she roused the strength and spirit of every man. And to the side of Tydeus' son sprang the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene. She found that prince beside his horses and car, cooling the wound that Pandarus had dealt him with his arrow. For the sweat vexed him beneath the broad baldric of his round shield; therewith was he vexed and his arm grew weary, so he was lifting up the baldric and wiping away the dark blood. Then the goddess laid hold of the yoke of his horses, and said: "Verily little like himself was the son that Tydeus begat. Tydeus was small in stature, but a warrior. Even when I would not suffer him to fight or make a show of prowess, what time he came, and no Achaean with him, on an embassage to Thebes into the midst of the many Cadmeians—I bade him feast in their halls in peace—yet he having his valiant soul as of old challenged the youths of the Cadmeians and vanquished them in everything full easily; so present a helper was I to him. But, as for thee, I verily stand by thy side and guard thee, and of a ready heart I bid thee fight with the Trojans, yet either hath weariness born of thy many onsets
Η νῦ σὲ πον δέος ἵσχει ἀκήριον· οὔ σὺ γ’ ἐπειτὰ Τυδέος ἔκγονός ἐσσι δαῖφρονς Οὐνείδαο.”

Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης· “γιγνώσκω σε, θεά, θύγατερ Διὸς αἰγιόχου· τῶ τοι προφρονέως ἐρέω ἐπος οὔδ’ ἐπικεύσω. οὔτε τί με δέος ἵσχει ἀκήριον οὔτε τις ὁκνος, ἀλλ’ ἐτὶ σέων μέμνημαι ἐφετείων, ἃς ἐπέτειλας· οὐ μ’ εἰς μακάρεσοι θεοῖς ἀντικρύ μάχεσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοισ· ἀτὰρ εἰ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη ἐλθη’· ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ’ οὐτάμεν ὀξεὶ χαλκῷ· τούνεκα νῦν αὐτός τ’ ἀναχάζομαι ἥδε καὶ ἄλλους Ἀργείους ἐκέλευσα ἄλημεναι ἐνθάδε πάντα·

γιγνώσκω γὰρ “Ἀρηα μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέοντα.”

Τὸν δ’ ἧμείβετ’ ἐπειτὰ θεᾶ γλαυκώπις Ἀθηνή· “Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμίω κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ, μήτε σὺ γ’ Ἀρηα τὸ γε δείδθι μήτε τὶν’ ἄλλον ἀθανάτων· τοῖς τοι ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος εἰμι· ἀλλ’ ἄγ’ ἐπ’ Ἀρηὶ πρῶτῳ ἔχε μῶνυχας ὑπποίν, τύφων δὲ σχεδὶν μηδ’ ἄξεο θοῦρον Ἀρηα, τοῦτον μαυσόμενον, τυκτὸν κακόν, ἄλλοπρόσαλλον, ὁς πρῷῃ μὲν ἐμοὶ τε καὶ Ἡρη στεῖτ’ ἄγορεῦνων Τρωοὶ μαχήσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ Ἀργείουσιν ἀρῆξειν, νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρῶεσον ὀμιλεί, τῶν δὲ λέλασται.”

“Ὡς φαμενὴ Σθένελον μὲν ἄφ’ ὑπποίν ὄσε χαμάζε, τ’ χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσασ’, ὦ δ’ ἄρ’ ἐμμαπέως ἀπόρουσεν· ἦ δ’ ἐς δύσφρον ἐβαίνε παραὶ Διομήδεα δῖον ἐμμεμανία θεά· μέγα δ’ ἐβραχε φῆγνωσ αῖξων.

1 Lines 838 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
entered into thy limbs, or haply spiritless terror possesseth thee. Then art thou no offspring of Tydeus, the wise-hearted son of Oeneus."

Then in answer to her spake mighty Diomedes: "I know thee, daughter of Zeus that beareth the aegis; therefore with a ready heart will I tell thee my thought and hide it not. In no wise doth spiritless terror possess me nor any slackness, but I am still mindful of thy behest which thou didst lay upon me. Thou wouldest not suffer me to fight face to face with the other blessed gods, but if Aphrodite the daughter of Zeus should enter the battle, her thou badest me smite with the sharp bronze. Therefore it is that I now give ground myself and have given command to all the rest of the Argives to be gathered here likewise; for I discern Ares lording it over the battle-field."

And the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, answered him, saying: "Son of Tydeus, Diomedes, dear to my heart, fear thou not Ares for that, neither any other of the immortals; so present a helper am I to thee. Nay, come, at Ares first drive thou thy single-hooved horses, and smite him in close fight, neither have thou awe of furious Ares that raveth here, a full-wrought bane, a renegade, that but now spake with me and Hera, and made as though he would fight against the Trojans but give aid to the Argives; yet now he consorteth with the Trojans and hath forgotten these."

So saying, with her hand she drew back Sthenelus, and thrust him from the ear to earth, and he speedily leapt down; and she stepped upon the ear beside goodly Diomedes, a goddess eager for battle. Loudly did the oaken axle creak beneath its burden,
κοίμησεν δὲ ἐν τῇ θεῶν ἄνδρα τ' ἀριστον. λάζετο δὲ μάστυγα καὶ ἤνια Πάλλας Ἀθήνη. αὐτίκ' ἐπ' Ἀρηί πρῶτῳ ἔχει μόνυχας ἱπποὺς. ἦ τοι δὲ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον ἐξενάριζεν, Ἀρτωλὼν ὦν ἀριστον, Ὀχείοις ἄγαλδον υἱόν. τοῦ μὲν Ἀρης ἐναρίζει μαυφόνοσ· αὐτάρ Ἀθήνη δῦν' ᾿Αἴδος κυνένη, μή μω ἴδοι ὀβρίμος Ἀρης. Ὡς δὲ ἔδει βροτολογὸς Ἀρης Διομήδεα δῖον, ἦ τοι δὲ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον αὐτόθ' ἐσσε κεῖσθαι, ὅθι πρῶτον κτείνων ἔξαιντο θυμόν, αὐτάρ ὁ βήρ' ἱθὺς Διομήδεος ἱπποδάμοιο. οἴ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλους ἱόντες, πρόσθεν Ἀρης ὑρέζαθ' ὑπὲρ ξύγον ἥνια θ' ἱππων ἐγχεί χαλκεῖω, μεμαύω ἀπὸ θυμόν ἑλέσθαι· καὶ τὸ γε χειρὶ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη ὤσεν ὑπὲκ δίφροο ἑτώσιον αἰχθήναι. δεύτερος αὖθ' ὁρμᾶτο βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης ἐγχεῖ χαλκεῖω· ἐπέρειεσ δὲ Πάλλας Ἀθήνη νείατον εἰς κενεώνα, ὅθι ξωνύσκετο μέτρην· τῇ ῥᾴ μων οὕτα τυχών, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἐδαψεν, ἐκ δὲ δόρυ στάσεν αὐτίς· ὅ δ' ἐβραξε χάλκεος Ἀρης,

ὁσσον τ' ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον ἦ δεκάχιλοι ἀνέρες εἶν πολέμῳ ἐρίδα ἐξαγοντες Ἀρηῖος. τοὺς δ' ἀρ' ὑπὸ τρόμος εἶλεν Ἀχαιοὺς τε Τρῶας τε δείσαντας· τόσον ἐβραξ' Ἀρης ἄτος πολέμουν. Ὅθη δ' ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβενὴ φαίνεται ἂνρ καῦματος ἐξ ἀνέμοιο δυσαέσ όρυμένου, τοῖς Τυδείδῃ Διομήδει χάλκεος Ἀρης 256
for it bare a dread goddess and a peerless warrior. Then Pallas Athene grasped the lash and the reins, and against Ares first she speedily drave the single-hooved horses. He was stripping of his armour huge Periphas that was far the best of the Aetolians, the glorious son of Ochesius. Him was blood-stained Ares stripping; but Athene put on the cap of Hades, to the end that mighty Ares should not see her.

Now when Ares, the bane of mortals, was ware of goodly Diomedes, he let be huge Periphas to lie where he was, even where at the first he had slain him and taken away his life, but made straight for Diomedes, tamer of horses. And when they were now come near as they advanced one against the other, Ares first let drive over the yoke and the reins of the horses with his spear of bronze, eager to take away the other's life; but the spear the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, caught in her hand and thrust above the car to fly its way in vain. Next Diomedes, good at the war-cry, drave at Ares with his spear of bronze, and Pallas Athene sped it mightily against his nethermost belly, where he was girded with his taslets. There did he thrust and smite him, rending the fair flesh, and forth he drew the spear again. Then brazen Ares bellowed loud as nine thousand warriors or ten thousand cry in battle, when they join in the strife of the War-god; and thereat trembling came upon Achaeans alike and Trojans, and fear gat hold of them; so mightily bellowed Ares insatiate of war.

Even as a black darkness appeareth from the clouds when after heat a blustering wind ariseth, even in such wise unto Diomedes, son of Tydeus, did
φαίνεθ' ὁμοῦ νεφέεσσων ἰὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν.
καρπαλίμως δ' ἴκανε θεῶν ἔδος, αἵτων "Ολυμπον,
pάρ δὲ Διὸ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο θυμὸν ἄχευσιν,
deίξεν δ' ἀμβροτον ἄμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὑπειλής,
καὶ ὁ ὀλοφυρόμενος ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

"Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζῃ ὄρων τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα;
αἰεὶ τοι τὴ γίγνητα θεοὶ τετηρότες εἰμὲν ἀλλήλων ἱότητι,
χάριν δ' ἀνδρεσὶ φέροντες.

καὶ τάντες μαχόμεσθα· σοῦ γὰρ ἀκές ἀφρονα κούρην,
οὐλομένην, ἤ τ' αἰὲν ἀγίσυλα ἔργα μὲμηλεν.

ἀλλοι μὲν γὰρ τάντες, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰῶ· ἐν 'Ολύμπῳ,
καὶ τ' ἐπιπείθονται καὶ δειμῆμεσθα ἐκαστος·
ταύτῃ δ' οὔτ' ἐπεὶ προτιβάλλεις οὔτε τι ἔργῳ,
ἀλ' ἀνιεῖς, ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἐγείναυ παῖδ' ἀḯδηλον·

ἡ νῦν Τυδέος υἱόν, ὑπερφίαλον Διομήδεα,
μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτους θεοῖς.

Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὐτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
αὐτὰρ ἐπειτ' αὐτῶ μοι ἐπέσοῦτο δαίμον ἰςος·
ἀλλὰ μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἦ τε κε δηρὸν
αὐτοῦ πῆματ' ἐπασχον ἐν αὐνήσιοι νεκάδεσσων,

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἵδων προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα

Ζεὺς·
"μὴ τί μοι, ἀλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεξόμενος μινύριζε.

εὐθιστός δὲ μοι ἔσσι θεῶν οἴ "Ολυμπον ἔχουσιν·
αἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε.

μητρὸς τοι μένος ἐστὶν ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτὸν,
"Ἡρῆς. τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνημ' ἐπέσσοι·

τῶν οὗ οἷον κείνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐννεσίηςω.

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brazen Ares appear, as he fared amid the clouds unto broad heaven. Speedily he came to the abode of the gods, to steep Olympus, and sate him down by the side of Zeus, son of Cronos, grieved at heart, and shewed the immortal blood flowing from the wound, and with wailing spake to him winged words: "Father Zeus, hast thou no indignation to behold these violent deeds? Ever do we gods continually suffer most cruelly by one another's devices, whenas we show favour to men. With thee are we all at strife, for thou art father to that mad and baneful maid, whose mind is ever set on deeds of lawlessness. For all the other gods that are in Olympus are obedient unto thee, and subject to thee, each one of us; but to her thou payest no heed whether in word or in deed, but rather settest her on, for that this pestilent maiden is thine own child. Now hath she set on the son of Tydeus, Diomedes high of heart, to vent his rage upon immortal gods. Cypris first he wounded with a thrust in close fight upon the hand at the wrist, and thereafter rushed upon mine own self as he had been a god. Howbeit my swift feet bare me away; otherwise had I long suffered woes there amid the gruesome heaps of the dead, or else had lived strengthless by reason of the smitings of the spear."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him Zeus, the cloud-gatherer: "Sit thou not in any wise by me and whine, thou renegade. Most hateful to me art thou of all gods that hold Olympus, for ever is strife dear to thee and wars and fightings. Thou hast the unbearable, unyielding spirit of thy mother, even of Hera; her can I scarce control by my words. Wherefore it is by her
ἀλλ’ οὐ μάν σ’ ἐτι δηρὸν ἀνέξομαι ἄλγε’ ἐχοντα·
ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῖ γένος ἐσσί, ἐμοὶ δὲ σε γείνατο μητηρ·
εὶ δὲ τευ ἐξ ἄλλου γε θεῶν γένεω ὦδ’ ἄιδηλος,
καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἡσθα ἐνέρτερος ὦν οὐκανίώνων.”

"Ως φάτο, καὶ Παιῆν’ ἀνώγειν ἦσσασθαι·
τῷ δ’ ἐπὶ Παιῆνον ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσοσων
ἡκέσατ’· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθυτός γ’ ἐτέτυκτο.
ὡς δ’ ὅτ’ ὅπος γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηξεν
ὕγρον ἐόν, μάλα δ’ ὥδε περιτρέφεται κυκώντι,
ὡς ἀρα καρπαλίμως ἦσσατο θεόρον Ἀρη, τὸν δ’ Ἐβη λοῦσεν, χαρίεντα δὲ εἴματα ἔσσε,
πάρ δὲ Διὸ Κρονίων καθέζετο κύδει γαίων.

Αἱ δ’ αὐτίς πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μεγάλου νέουτο,
"Ἡρη τ’ Ἀργεῖη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενης Ἀθῆνη,
παύσασαι βροτολογοῦν Ἀρη’ ἀνδροκτασίαν.

1 ἐνέρτερος: ἐνέρτατος Ζενοδώτης.
2 πάσοσων: πάσεσεν Aristarchus, who omitted the following
   line.
3 Line 906 (= i. 405) was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 The words may be taken to mean, "lower than the
   sons of Uranus," i.e. than the Titans imprisoned in Tartarus;
   but this would be contrary to Homeric usage.
promptings, meseems, that thou sufferest thus: Howbeit I will no longer endure that thou shouldest be in pain, for thou art mine offspring, and it was to me that thy mother bare thee; but wert thou born of any other god, thus pestilent as thou art, then long ere this hadst thou been lower than the sons of heaven.” ¹

He spake, and bade Paeëon heal his hurt; and Paeëon spread thereon simples that slay pain, and healed him; for verily he was in no wise of mortal mould. Even as the juice of the fig speedily maketh to grow thick the white milk that is liquid, but is quickly curdled as a man stirreth it, even so swiftly healed he furious Ares. And Hebe bathed him, and clad him in beautiful raiment, and he sate him down by the side of Zeus, son of Cronos, exulting in his glory.

Then back to the palace of great Zeus fared Argive Hera and Alalcomenean Athene, when they had made Ares, the bane of mortals, to cease from his man-slaying.
ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ζ

Τρώων δ’ οἰώθη καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπς αἰνή·
polla δ’ ἀρ’ ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθ’ ἐθυσε μάχη πεδίοιο
ἀλλήλων ἱθυνομένων χαλκήρεα δοῦρα,
μεσηγὺς Σιμόεντος ἵδε Ξάνθοιο ῥοάων. ¹

Αἰας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαιώνιος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν,
Τρώων ῥηξε φάλαγγα, φῶς δ’ ἐτάρησαν ἐθηκεν,
ἀνδρα βαλὼν ὦς ἄριστος ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσι τέτυκτο,
ὑδὸν Ἐὔσσώρου, Ἀκάμαντ’ ἦν τε μέγαν τε.
τὸν δ’ ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλων ἰπποδασεῖς,
ἐν δὲ μετώπω πηξε, πέρησε δ’ ἀρ’ ὀστέον εἰσω
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ: τὸν δὲ σκότος ὀσσε κάλυψεν.

Ἀξυλον δ’ ἀρ’ ἔσεθε βοην ἄγαθος Διομήδης
Τευθρανίδης, ὦς ἐναίεν εὔκτημένη ἐν Ἀρισβῇ
ἀφνείος βιώτου, φίλος δ’ ἦν ἀνθρώπους:
πάντας γάρ φιλέσκεν ὄδω ἔτι οἰκία ναῦων.
ἀλλὰ οἱ οὕ τις τῶν γε τὸτ’ ἥρκεσε λυγρὸν ὀλέθρου
πρόθεν ὑπαντιάσας, ἄλλ’ ἁμφω θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλῆσιον, ὦς ὑπὸ τόθ ἰππῶν
ἐσκεν υφενίχος: τῶ δ’ ἁμφω γαῖαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ’ Εὐρύαλος καὶ Ὀφέλτιον ἐξενάριξε.

¹ Aristarchus at first gave this line in the form,
μεσηγὺς ποταμὸο Σκαμάνδρου καὶ στομαλμῆς.
Chaeris gave,
ποταμὸο Σκαμάνδρου καὶ Σιμόεντος.

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BOOK VI

So was the dread strife of the Trojans and Achaeans left to itself, and oft to this side and to that surged the battle over the plain, as they aimed one at the other their bronze-tipped spears between the Simois and the streams of Xanthus.

Aias, son of Telamon, bulwark of the Achaeans, was first to break a battalion of the Trojans, and to bring a light of deliverance to his comrades, for he smote a man that was chiefest among the Thracians, even Eüssorus’ son Acamas, a valiant man and tall. Him he was first to smite upon the horn of his helmet with thick crest of horse-hair, and drave the spear into his forehead so that the point of bronze pierced within the bone; and darkness enfolded his eyes.

And Diomedes, good at the war-cry, slew Axylus, Teuthras’ son, that dwelt in well-built Arisbe, a man rich in substance, that was beloved of all men; for he dwelt in a home by the high-road and was wont to give entertainment to all. Howbeit of all these was there not one on this day to meet the foe before his face, and ward from him woeful destruction; but Diomedes robbed the twain of life, himself and his squire Calesius, that was then the driver of his car; so they two passed beneath the earth.

Then Euryalus slew Dresus and Opheltius, and
βῆ δὲ μετ' Ἀισθητον καὶ Πήδασον οὗς ποτε νύμφη νηῆς Ἀβαρβαρῆ τέκ' ἀμύμοιν Βουκολίων. 
Βουκολίων δ' ἦν νῦς ἁγανοῦ Δαομέδοντος 
πρεσβύτατος γενεῆ, σκότιον δὲ ἐ γείνατο μήτηρ: 
ποιμαίνων δ' ἐπ' ἀεσσι μίγη φιλότητι καὶ εὖνη, 
ἡ δ' ὑποκυσαμένη διδυμάονε γείνατο παίδε. 
καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδιμα γυνὰ 
Μηκιστηνάδης καὶ ἀπ' ὀμον τεύχε' ἐσύλα. 
'Ἀστύαλον δ' ἃρ' ἐπεφευ μενεπτόλεμος Πολυ- 
πούτης:
Πιδύτην δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς Περκώσιον ἐξενάρεξεν ἐγχεῖ, χαλκεῖω, Τεῦκρος δ' Ἀρετάονα δίον. 
'Ἀντίλοχος δ' ᾽Αβληρον ἐνήρατο δουρὶ φαείνω 
Νεστορίδης, Ἐλατον δὲ ἂναξ ἀνδρῶν Ὁγαμέμ- 
νων ναίε δὲ Σατνιόντος ἐὑρρείται παρ' ὀχθας 
Πήδασον αἰτεινὴν. Φύλακον δ' ἐλε Λήῖτος ἣρως 
φεύγοντ· Εὐρύπυλος δὲ Μελάνθιον ἐξενάρεξεν.
'Ἀδρηστον δ' ἃρ' ἐπειτά βοην ἁγαθὸς Μενέλαος 
ξων ἦλ. ὑππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένῳ πεδίοιο, 
ὀξῳ ἐνι βλαφθέντε μυρικών, ἀγκύλον ἀρμα 
ἀξαντ' ἐν πρώτῳ ρυμῷ αὐτῷ μὲν ἐβήτην 
πρὸς πόλιν, ἥ περ οἱ ἀλλοὶ ἀτυζομενοι φοβέοντο, 
αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφρου παρὰ τροχὸν ἐξεκυλίσθη 
πρηνῆς ἐν κοινῆσαι ἐπὶ στόμα. παρ' δὲ οἰ ἐστη 
'Ατρείδης Μενέλαος, ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος. 
'Ἀδρηστος δ' ἃρ' ἐπειτα λαβῶν ἐλίσσετο γούνων. 
"ζωγρεῖ, Ἀτρέος νοῖε, σὺ δ' ἄξων νεύει ἀπονα: 
pολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειῳ πατρὸς κειμῆλια κεῖται, 
χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκιμτος τε σίδηρος, 
tῶν καὶ τοι χαρίσιατο πατὴρ ἀπερεῖσι' ἀπονα, 
eι κεν ἐμὲ ξων πεπύθουτ επὶ νηυσΙ 'Ἀχαιῶν." Η 
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went on after Aesepus and Pedasus, whom on a time the fountain-nymph Abarbarea bare to peerless Bucolion. Now Bucolion was son of lordly Lao-
medon, his eldest born, though the mother that bare him was unwed; he while shepherding his flocks lay with the nymph in love, and she conceived and bare twin sons. Of these did the son of Mecisteus loose the might and the glorious limbs and strip the armour from their shoulders.

And Polypoetes staunch in fight slew Astyalus, and Odysseus with his spear of bronze laid low Pidytes of Percote, and Teucer goodly Aretaon. And Antilochus, son of Nestor, slew Ablerus with his bright spear, and the king of men, Agamemnon, slew Elatus that dwelt in steep Pedasus by the banks of fair-flowing Satnioeis. And the warrior Leitūs slew Phylacus, as he fled before him; and Eurypylus laid Melanthius low.

But Adrastus did Menelaus, good at the war-
cry, take alive; for his two horses, coursing in terror over the plain, became entangled in a tamarisk bough, and breaking the curved car at the end of the pole, themselves went on toward the city whither the rest were fleeing in rout; but their master rolled from out the car beside the wheel headlong in the dust upon his face. And to his side came Menelaus, son of Atreus, bearing his far-shadowing spear. Then Adrastus clasped him by the knees and besought him: “Take me alive, thou son of Atreus, and accept a worthy ransom; treasures full many lie stored in the palace of my wealthy father, bronze and gold and iron wrought with toil; thereof would my father grant thee ransom past counting, should he hear that I am alive at the ships of the Achaeans.”
"Ως φάτο, τῶ δ᾿ ἀρα θυμόν ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἐπείθε· καὶ δὴ μν τάχ’ ἐμελλε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν δώσειν ὃ θεράποντι καταξέμεν. ἀλλ’ Ἀγαμέμνων ἀντίος ἦλθε θέων, καὶ ὀμοκλήσας ἐποσ ἦδα. "ω πέπον, ὦ Μενέλαε, τί ἡ δὲ σὺ κήδεαι οὕτως ἀνδρῶν; ἡ σοὶ ἀριστα πεποίηται κατὰ οἶκον πρὸς Τρώων; τῶν μή τις ὑπεκφύγοι αἰτῶν ὠλέθρον χείρας θ’ ἠμετέρας, μηδ’ ὅν τινα γαστέρι μήτηρ κούρον ἐόντα φέροι, μηδ’ ὃς φύγοι, ἀλλ’ ἀμα πάντες Ἰλίου ἔξαπολοιατ’ ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἀφαντοι."

"Ως εἰπὼν ἔτρεψεν ἀδελφεοὺ φρένας ἡρως, αἰσμα παρειπών: ὃ δ᾿ ἀπὸ ἐθεὶ οὐσατο χειρὶ ἡρω’ Ἀδρήστον· τὸν δὲ κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνων οὕτα κατὰ λαπάρην: ὃ δ’ ἀνετράπετ’, Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ λαξ εǵ στῆθει βᾶς ἔξεσπασε μείλινων ἔγχος. Νέστωρ δ᾿ Ἀργείουσιν ἐκέκλεσε μακρὸν αὐσας. "ω φίλοι ἡρως Δαναοί, θεράποντές Ἀρης, μή τις νῦν ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος μετόπισθε μιμνέτω, ὥσ κε πλεῖστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆας ἴκηται, ἀλλ’ ἀνδρας κτεῖνωμεν: ἐπείτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκηλοι 7ο νεκροὺς ἀμι πεδίον συλήσετε τεθνηώτας." 2

"Ως εἰπὼν ὄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου. ἐνθὰ κεν αὐτὲ Τρώες ἀρηῖφιλων ὑπ’ Ἀχαιῶν Ἰλίον εἰσανέβησαν ἀναλκείησι δαμέντες, εἰ μή ἀρ’ Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἐκτορὶ εἴπε παραστὰς 70. Πρωμιήδης Ἐλενος, οἰωνοτόλων ὁχ’ ἀριστος: "Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος ὑμι μάλιστα Τρώων καὶ Λυκίων ἐγκέκληται, οὔνεκ’ ἀριστοι.

1 ἐπείθε: ὄρινε.
2 Zenodotus gave this line in the form, Τρώων ἀμ πεδίον συλήσομεν ἐντεα νεκροὺς.
So spake he, and sought to persuade the other's heart in his breast, and lo, Menelaus was about to give him to his squire to lead to the swift ships of the Achaeans, but Agamemnon came running to meet him, and spake a word of reproof, saying: "Soft-hearted Menelaus, why carest thou thus for the men? Hath then so great kindness been done thee in thy house by Trojans? Of them let not one escape sheer destruction and the might of our hands, nay, not the man-child whom his mother bears in her womb; let not even him escape, but let all perish together out of Ilios, unmourned and unmarked."

So spake the warrior, and turned his brother's mind, for he counselled aright; so Menelaus with his hand thrust from him the warrior Adrastus, and lord Agamemnon smote him on the flank, and he fell backward; and the son of Atreus planted his heel on his chest, and drew forth the ashen spear.

Then Nestor shouted aloud, and called to the Argives: "My friends, Danaan warriors, squires of Ares, let no man now abide behind in eager desire for spoil, that he may come to the ships bearing the greatest store; nay, let us slay the men; thereafter in peace shall ye strip the armour from the corpses that lie dead over the plain."

So saying he aroused the strength and spirit of every man. Then would the Trojans have been driven again by the Achaeans dear to Ares up to Ilios, vanquished in their weakness, had not the son of Priam, Helenus, far the best of augurs, come up to Aeneas and Hector, and said to them: "Aeneas and Heetor, seeing that upon you above all others rests the war-toil of Trojans and Lycians, for that
πάσαν ἐπ' ἰδύν ἔστε μάχεσθαι τε φρονεῖν τε, στήτ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαῶν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλῶν πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὐτ' ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν φεύγοντας πεσέων, δηδίοισι δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας, ἤμεῖς μὲν Δαναοῖς μαχησόμεθ' αὐθί μένοντες, καὶ μᾶλα τειρόμενοι περ' ἀναγκαίη γὰρ ἐπείγειν. Ἐκτὸς ἀνείρων πόλυν δειμέρχεο, εἰπὲ δ' ἐπείτα μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ· ἥ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραιάς νηῶν Ἀθηναίης γλαυκώπιδος ἐν πόλει ἀκρη, οἰξασα κληίδι θύρας ἱεροῦ δόμου, πέπλον, ὃς οἱ δοκεῖ χαρίεστατος ἥδε μέγιστος εἶναι ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ καὶ οἱ πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ, θείαις Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασων ἥκόμοιο, καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυσκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῶ τῆς ἤκέστας ἱερεσίμεν, αἱ' κ' ἐλεήσῃ ἀστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα, αἱ' καὶ Ῥῳδεός ὕδων ἀπόσχη Ἰλίου ἱῆς, ἀγριον αἴχμητιν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο, ὅν δὴ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι. οὖν Ἀχιλῆα ποθ' ὀδὴ γ' ἐδείδυμεν, ὀρχαμον ἄνδρῶν, ὅν πέρ φασι θεᾶς εξ ἐμμεναι ἀλλ' ὅδε λίθν μαίνεται, οὖν τὸς οἱ δύναται μὲνος ἵσοφαρίζειν." Ἐξ ἐφάθ', Ἐκτωρ δ' οὕτω καθίγνητω ἀπίθησεν. αὐτίκα δ' εἶ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμάζε, πάλλων δ' ὄξεε δοῦρε κατὰ στρατον ὦχετο πάντη, ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἐγείρε δὲ φύλοτων αἰνήν. 268
in every undertaking ye are the best both in war and in counsel, hold ye your ground, and go ye this way and that throughout the host and keep them back before the gates, or ever in flight they fling themselves in their women's arms, and be made a joy to their foemen. But when ye have aroused all our battalions, we verily will abide here and fight against the Danaans, sore wearied though we be, for necessity weighs hard upon us; but do thou, Hector, go thy way to the city and speak there to her that is thy mother and mine; let her gather the aged wives to the temple of flashing-eyed Athene in the citadel, and when she has opened with the key the doors of the holy house, the robe that seemeth to her the fairest and ampest in her hall, and that is far dearest to her own self, this let her lay upon the knees of fair-haired Athene, and vow to her that she will sacrifice in her temple twelve sleek heifers that have not felt the goad, if she will have compassion on the city and the Trojan's wives and their little children; in hope she may hold back from sacred Ilios the son of Tydeus, that savage spearman, a mighty deviser of rout, who has verily, meseems, proved himself the mightiest of the Achaeans. Not even Achilles did we ever fear on this wise, that leader of men, who, they say, is born of a goddess; nay, this man rageth beyond all measure, and no one can vie with him in might.”

So spake he, and Hector was in no wise disobedient unto his brother's word. Forthwith he leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging them to fight; and he roused the dread din of battle. So they rallied, and took their
οἱ δ᾽ ἐλελίθθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν. Ἀργείοι δ᾽ ὑπεχώρησαν, λήξαν δὲ φόνοι, φαν δὲ των ἄθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος Ὁμέρος ἀλέξησοντα κατελθέμεν, ὡς ἐλελιθθεν. Ὁκτωρ δὲ Ὁμέρου ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀϋσας. ''Τρῶς ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοὶ τ' ἐπίκουροι, ἀνέρες ἐστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούρδος ἄλκης, ὃτι ἂν ἐγὼ βῆμ προτί Ἰλιον, ἰδὲ γέρουσιν ἐኚέ μουλεύτησι καὶ ἡμετέρης ἀλόχοιοι δαῖμοσιν ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ᾽ ἐκατομβας. ''Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυφαίολος Ὁκτωρ, ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ αὐξένα δέμα κελαών, ἀντυξ ἐπὶ παμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης. 

Γλαυκὸς δ᾽ Ἰππολόχου παίς καὶ Τυδεός νίς ἐς μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαώτε μάχεσθαι. ἴ ὁι δ᾽ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἤσαν ἐπ᾽ ἀλλήλους ἰόντε, τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης. ''τὶς δὲ σύ ἐσσι, φέριστε, καταθυτῶν ἀνθρώπων; οὐ μὲν γὰρ ποτ᾽ ὀπωπὰ μάχη ἐνι κυδιανείρη τὸ πρὶν ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἀπάντων ἰ ἱσώ θάρσει, ὥ τ᾽ ἐμὸν δολιχόσκοιν ἕγχος ἐμενας. δυστήνων δὲ τε παιδε ἐμῶ μένει ἀντίῶσων. εἰ δὲ τις ἄθανάτων γε κατ’ οὕρανον εἰλήλουθα, οὐκ ἂν ἐγώγε θεοίσιν ἐπουρανίους μαχόμην. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δράυντος νίς, κρατερὸς Δυκόεργος, ἰ δὴν ἦν, ὃς ρᾷ θεοίσιν ἐπουρανίους ἐρίζειν. ὃς ποτὲ μανομένου Διωνύσου τυθήςας σεις κατ᾽ ἡγάθειν Νυσθίον. αἰ δ᾽ ἄμα πάσαι

1 φίλοι . . . ἄλκης: θοι καὶ ἀμίνετον ἀστεὶ λύβην Ζενοδότου.

1 The huge Mycenean shield was swung behind the warrior's back when he turned from the foe. Cf. xi. 545.
stand with their faces toward the Achaean, and the Argives gave ground and ceased from slaying; and they deemed that one of the immortals had come down from starry heaven to bear aid to the Trojans, that they rallied thus. And Hector shouted aloud and called to the Trojans: "Ye Trojans, high of heart, and far-famed allies, be men, my friends, and bethink you of furious valour, the while I go to Ilios and bid the elders that give counsel, and our wives to make prayer to the gods, and promise them hecatombs."

So saying, Hector of the flashing helm departed, and the black hide at either end smote against his ankles and his neck, even the rim that ran about the outermost edge of his bossed shield.

But Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, and the son of Tydeus came together in the space between the two hosts, eager to do battle. And when the twain were now come near as they advanced one against the other, Diomedes, good at the war-cry, was first to speak, saying: "Who art thou, mighty one, among mortal men? For never have I seen thee in battle where men win glory until this day, but now hast thou come forth far in advance of all in thy hardihood, in that thou abidest my far-shadowing spear. Unhappy are they whose children face my might. But and if thou art one of the immortals come down from heaven, then will I not fight with the heavenly gods. Nay, for even the son of Dryas, mighty Lycurgus, lived not long, seeing that he strove with heavenly gods—he that on a time drave down over the sacred mount of Nysa the nursing mothers of mad Dionysus; and they all
θύσθα χαμαί κατέχευαν, ὑπ’ ἀνδροφόνου Αυκουργοῦ
θειώμεναι βουπλῆγι. Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεὶς
δύσεθ’ ἄλος κατὰ κύμα, Θέτις δ’ ὑπεδέξατο κόλπω
δειδύτα· κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχ’ τρόμος ἀνδρός ὁμοκλῆ.
tῷ μὲν ἐπειτ’ ὀδύσαντο θεοὶ ῥέια ξώοντες,
καὶ μὲν τυφλὸν ἐθηκε Κρόνου πάϊς· οὐδ’ ἄρ’ ἐτὶ δὴν
ἢ, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτους ἀπῆχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖς·
oὐδ’ ἂν ἐγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἑθέλομι μάχεσθαι.
eἰ δὲ τὸν ἔσσι βροτῶν, οἱ ἁροῦρας καρπὸν ἔδουσιν,
ἄσσον ἰθ’, ὡς κεν θάσσον ὀλέθρου πείραθ’ ίκναι.”

Τὸν δ’ αὖθ’ Ἰππολόχουο προσηῦδα φαίδιμος νῦός·
"Τυδείδη μεγάθυμε, τί γενεθ’ ἔρεεινε; ὅν
περ φύλλων γενεθ’, τοίῃ δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
φύλλα τὰ μὲν τ’ ἀνεμοῖς χαμάδις χέει, ἀλλὰ δὲ
θ’ ὑλή
tηλεθώσα φύει, ἕαρος δ’ ἐπιγίνεται ὦρη.²
ὡς ἀνδρῶν γενεθ’ ἢ μὲν φύει ἢ δ’ ἀπολήγει.
εἰ δ’ ἐθέλεις, καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι, ὁφρ’ εὗ εἰδῆς
ήμετέρην γενεθ’, πολλοὶ δὲ μὲν ἀνδρεῖς ἰσασιν.
ἐστι χόλος Ἐφύρη μυχῶ Ἀργεὸς ὑποβότοιο,
ἐνθα δὲ Σίουφος ἐσκεῦν, οἱ κέρδιστοι γένετ’ ἀνδρῶν,
Σίουφος Αἰολίδης· οἱ δ’ ἄρα Γλαῦκον τέκεθ’ νῦόν,
αὐτὰρ Γλαῦκος τίκτεν ἀμύμωνα Βελλεροφόντην.
tῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἤνορέθ’ ἐρατεινὴν
ointment; αὐτὰρ οἱ Προῖτος κακὰ μήσατο θυμῷ,
ὁς δ’ ἐκ δήμου ἐλασσεν, ἐπεὶ πολύ φέρτερος ἦν,

¹ φοβηθεὶς: χολωθεὶς Zenodotus.
² ὦρη: ὦρη Aristophanes.

¹ The word πείρατα plainly means “ropes” or “rope-ends” in Odyssey xii. 51, 162, 179, otherwise the analogy of 272
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let fall to the ground their wands, smitten with an ox-goad by man-slaying Lycurgus. But Dionysus fled, and plunged beneath the wave of the sea, and Thetis received him in her bosom, filled with dread, for mighty terror gat hold of him at the man's threatenings. Then against Lycurgus did the gods that live at ease wax wroth, and the son of Cronos made him blind; and he lived not for long, seeing that he was hated of all the immortal gods. So would not I be minded to fight against the blessed gods. But if thou art of men, who eat the fruit of the field, draw nigh, that thou mayest the sooner enter the toils of destruction.”¹

Then spake to him the glorious son of Hippolochus: “Great-souled son of Tydeus, wherefore inquerest thou of my lineage? Even as are the generations of leaves, such are those also of men. As for the leaves, the wind scattereth some upon the earth, but the forest, as it bourgeons, putteth forth others when the season of spring is come; even so of men one generation springeth up and another passeth away. Howbeit, if thou wilt, hear this also, that thou mayest know well my lineage; and many there be that know it. There is a city Ephyre in the heart of Argos, pasture-land of horses, and there dwelt Sisyphus that was craftiest of men, Sisyphus, son of Aeolus; and he begat a son Glaucus; and Glaucus begat peerless Bellerophon. To him the gods granted beauty and lovely manliness; but Proetus in his heart devised against him evil, and drave him, seeing he was mightier far, from the

¹ The translation given above is furthermore supported by vii. 402, and xii. 79.

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'Αργείων. Ζεύς γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ σκήπτρῳ ἐδάμασε. τῷ δὲ γυνῇ Προῖτον ἐπεμήνατο, δι" Ἀντειά, κρυπταδίγμα, προιττὴ τι μυγήμεναι· ἄλλα τὸν οὗ τι πείθ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαυφρόνα Βελλεροφόντην. ἦ δὲ ψευσαμένη Προῖτον βασιλῆα προσήδα. 'τεθναίης, ὁ Προῖτ', ἡ κάκτανε Βελλεροφόντην, ὡς μὲν ἐθελεν προιττὴ τι μυγήμεναι ὕπ' ἐθελούσῃ. ὧς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἀνακτα χόλος λάβεν οἰον ἄκουσε: κτείναι μὲν ῥ’ ἀλείευε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τὸ γε θυμῷ, πέμπε δὲ μν Λυκίηνδε, πόρεν ὃν ὃ γε σήματα λυγρά, γράψας εὖ πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλά, δεῖξαι δ’ ἠνώγεν ὡ πενθερῷ, ὑφ’ ἀπόλοιτο. αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίηνδε θεαῖν ὑπ’ ἀμύμονο πομπῆ. ἀλλ’ ὀτέ δὴ Λυκίην ἔξε Ξάνθον τε βέοντα, προφορεῶς μιν τίεν ἀναξ Λυκίης εὐρείης· ἐνήμαρ ξείνισσα καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἱέρευσεν. ἀλλ’ ὀτέ δὴ δεκάτη ἐφαύῃ ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς, καὶ τὸτε μιν ἐρέεινε καὶ ἤτεε σῆμα ἴδεσθαι, ὅτι ρά οἱ γαμβροῦ πάρα Προῖτεο φέρειτο. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδεξάτο γαμβροῦ, πρῶτον μὲν ῥα Χιμαιρὰν ἀμαιμακέτην ἐκέλευσε πεφνεμέν. ἦ δ’ ἀρ’ ἐν θεῖον γένους, οὐδ’ ἀνθρώπων, πρόσθε λέων, ὀπίθεν δὲ δράκων, μέση δἐ χίμαιρα, δεινῶν ἁποπνείουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένου. καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφνε θεῶν τεράσσι πιθήσας. δεύτερων αὖ Σολύμοισι μαχέσσατο κυδαλίμοισι· καρπίστην δὴ τὴν γε μάχην φάτο δύμειαι ἀνδρῶν. τὸ τρίτον αὖ κατεπεφνεν Αμαζόνας ἀντιανείρας.

1 This is the only passage in Homer which suggests knowledge of the art of writing.

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land of the Argives; for Zeus had made them subject to his sceptre. Now the wife of Proetus, fair Anteia, lusted madly for Bellerophon, to lie with him in secret love, but could in no wise prevail upon wise-hearted Bellerophon, for that his heart was upright. So she made a tale of lies, and spake to king Proetus: 'Either die thyself, Proetus, or slay Bellerophon, seeing he was minded to lie with me in love against my will.' So she spake, and wrath gat hold upon the king to hear that word. To slay him he forbore, for his soul had awe of that; but he sent him to Lycia, and gave him baneful tokens, graving in a folded tablet many signs and deadly, and bade him show these to his own wife's father, that he might be slain. So he went his way to Lycia under the blameless escort of the gods. And when he was come to Lycia and the stream of Xanthus, then with a ready heart did the king of wide Lycia do him honour: for nine days' space he shewed him entertainment, and slew nine oxen. Howbeit when the tenth rosy-fingered Dawn appeared, then at length he questioned him and asked to see whatever token he bare from his daughter's husband, Proetus. But when he had received from him the evil token of his daughter's husband, first he bade him slay the raging Chimaera. She was of divine stock, not of men, in the fore part a lion, in the hinder a serpent, and in the midst a goat, breathing forth in terrible wise the might of blazing fire. And Bellerophon slew her, trusting in the signs of the gods. Next fought he with the glorious Solymi, and this, said he, was the mightiest battle of warriors that ever he entered; and thirdly he slew the Amazons,
τῷ δ’ ἁρ’ ἀνερχομένῳ πυκνῶν δόλον ἀλλον ύφανεν κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρείης φώτας ἀριστους ἐσε λόχον· τοί δ’ ού τι πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέοντο· πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης. ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ γίγνωσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἤν ἔοντα, αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ’ ὅ γε θυγατέρα ἦν, δώκε δε οἱ τιμής βασιλέων ἤμου πάσης· καὶ μὲν οἱ Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων, καλὸν φυταλίης καὶ ἀρούρης, ὧφρα νέμοιτο.1 ἡ δ’ ἐτεκε τριά τέκνα δαίφρονι Βελλεροφόντη, Ἰσανδρόν τε καὶ Ἰππόλοχον καὶ Λαοδάμειαν. Λαοδαμεῖα μὲν παρελέξατο μητίετα Ζεύς, ἡ δ’ ἐτεκ’ ἀντίθεον Σαρπιθόνα χαλκοκορυστήν. ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ καὶ κείνος ἀπήχθετο πάσι θεοῖς, ἡ τοι ο καὶ πεδίον τὸ Ἀλήτον οἷος ἀλάτο, ὃν θυμὸν κατέδων, πάτων ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείων. Ἰσανδρόν δὲ οἱ νίδων Ἀρης ἄτοσ πολέμου μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοισι· τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη χρυσῆν ἸἈρεμίος ἐκτα. Ἰππόλοχος δὲ μ’ ἔτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημι γενέσθαι πέμπτε δὲ μ’ ἔσ Τροίην, καὶ μοι μάλα πόλλ’ ἐπε ἐτελλεν, ἀιὲν ἀριστεῦεν καὶ ὑπεροχὸν ἐμμεναι ἄλλων, μηδ’ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνεμεν, οἱ μὲν’ ἀριστωι ἐν τ’ Ἐφύρη ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίη εὐρείη. ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἵματος εὐξομαι εἰναι.’ Ὁς φάτο, γνήθοσεν δὲ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· ἔγχως μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθοῦν πουλυβοτείρῃ, αὐτάρ ὁ μειλιχίοισι προσηύδα ποιμένα λαῶν.

1 ὧφρα νέμοιτο: πυροφόρου.
women the peers of men. And against him, as he journeyed back therefrom, the king wove another cunning wile; he chose out of wide Lycia the bravest men and set an ambush; but these returned not home in any wise, for peerless Bellerophon slew them one and all. But when the king now knew that he was the valiant offspring of a god, he kept him there, and offered him his own daughter, and gave to him the half of all his kingly honour; moreover the Lycians meted out for him a demesne pre-eminent above all, a fair tract of orchard and of plough-land, to posses it. And the lady bare to wise-hearted Bellerophon three children, Isander and Hippolochus and Laodameia. With Laodameia lay Zeus the counsellor, and she bare godlike Sarpedon, the warrior harnessed in bronze. But when even Bellerophon came to be hated of all the gods, then verily he wandered alone over the Aleian plain, devouring his own soul, and shunning the paths of men; and Isander his son was slain by Ares, insatiate of battle, as he fought against the glorious Solymi; and his daughter was slain in wrath by Artemis of the golden reins. But Hippolochus begat me and of him do I declare that I am sprung; and he sent me to Troy and straitly charged me ever to be bravest and pre-eminent above all, and not bring shame upon the race of my fathers, that were far the noblest in Ephyre and in wide Lycia. This is the lineage and the blood whereof I avow me sprung.”

So spake he, and Diomedes, good at the war-cry, waxed glad. He planted his spear in the bounteous earth, and with gentle words spake to the shepherd of the host: “Verily now art thou a
"ἡ ρά νῦ μοι ξείνος πατρώιός ἐσσι παλαιός. Οἶνεύς γάρ ποτε δίοις ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
ξείνος' ενὶ μεγάροις εἰκόσιν ἡματ' ἐρύξας;
oi δὲ καὶ ἀλλήλουις πόρον ξεινήśa καλά.
Οἶνεύς μὲν ζωστήρα δίδου φοίνικι φαενόν,
Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπτελλον,
καὶ μὲν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἵδιν ἐν δόμασ' ἐμοίσι.
Τυδέα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι, ἐπεὶ μ' ἐτὶ τυθὸν ἐόντα
κάλλιφ', ὦτ' ἐν Θήβησιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιόν.
τῷ νῦν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξείνος φίλος "Αργείη μέσσω
εἴμι, σὺ δ' ἐν Δυκήη, ὦτε κεν τῶν δήμου ἰκώμαι.
ἐγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων1 ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι' ὀμίλον·
pολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ Τρώως κλεῖτοι τ' ἔπικουροι,
κτείνειν ὦτὶ κεν θεός γε πόρη καὶ ποσότο κιχείω,
pολλοὶ δ' αὖ σοὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐναιρέμεν ὀν κεν δύνηαι.
teύχεα δ' ἀλλήλους ἐπαμείφομεν, ὃφρα καὶ οἶδε
γνῶσιν ὦτι ξείνοι πατρώιοι εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι."

"Ως ἀρὰ φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἱππων ἀίξαντε,
χεῖρας τ' ἀλλήλων λαβέτην καὶ πιστώσαντο·
ἐνθ' αὔτε Γλαύκῳ Κρονίδης φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεύς,
ὅς πρὸς Τυδείδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἀμείβε
χρύσεα χαλκείων, ἐκατόμβου' ἐννεαβοίον.

"Εκτῷρ δ' ὡς Σκαίας τε πύλας καὶ φηγοὺν2 ἰκανεν,
ἀμφ' ἀρὰ μιν Τρώοις ἀλοχοὶ θέων ἢδὲ θύγατρες
εἰρόμεναι παίδας τε κασιγνήτους τε ἔτας τε
καὶ πόνιας· δ' δ' ἐπειτὰ θεοὺς εὐχεσθαι ἀνώγει
pάσας ἐξείης· πολλήσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφήπτο.

1 ἐγχεα δ' ἀλλήλων: ἐγχεσι δ' ἀλλήλουs Zenodotus.
2 φηγοῦ: πύργον.
friend of my father’s house from of old: for goodly Oeneus on a time entertained peerless Bellerophon in his halls, and kept him twenty days; and moreover they gave one to the other fair gifts of friendship. Oeneus gave a belt bright with scarlet, and Bellerophon a double cup of gold which I left in my palace as I came hither. But Tydeus I remember not, seeing I was but a little child when he left, what time the host of the Achaeans perished at Thebes. Therefore now am I a dear guest-friend to thee in the midst of Argos, and thou to me in Lycia, whenso I journey to the land of that folk. So let us shun one another’s spears even amid the throng; full many there be for me to slay, both Trojans and famed allies, whomsoever a god shall grant me and my feet overtake; and many Achaeans again for thee to slay whomsoever thou canst. And let us make exchange of armour, each with the other, that these men too may know that we declare ourselves to be friends from our fathers’ days.”

When they had thus spoken, the twain leapt down from their chariots and clasped each other’s hands and pledged their faith. And then from Glaucus did Zeus, son of Cronos, take away his wits, seeing he made exchange of armour with Diomedes, son of Tydeus, giving golden for bronze, the worth of an hundred oxen for the worth of nine.

But when Hector was come to the Scaean gate and the oak-tree, round about him came running the wives and daughters of the Trojans asking of their sons and brethren and friends and husbands. But he thereupon bade them make prayer to the gods, all of them in turn; yet over many were sorrows hung.
'Αλλ' ὀτε δὴ Πριάμου δόμον περικαλλὲ ἴκανε, ἐξετῆς αἰθοῦσηί τετυγμένοι—αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ πεντήκοντ' ἔνεσαν θάλαμοι ἐξεστόιο λίθοιο, πλησίον ἄλληλων δεδημένοι· ἔνθα δὲ παῖδες κοιμῶντο Πριάμου παρὰ μνηστῆς ἀλόχουσι· κουράων δ' ἔτερωθεν ἐναντίοι ἐνδοθεν αὐλῆς δώδεκ' ἔσαν τέγεοι θάλαμοι ἐξεστόιο λίθοιο, πλησίον ἄλληλων δεδημένοι· ἔνθα δὲ γαμβροὶ κοιμῶντο Πριάμου παρ' αἰδοίης ἀλόχουσι— ἔνθα οἱ ἡπιώδωροι ἐναντίῃ ἥλυθε μῆτηρ Λαοδίκην ἐσάγουσα, θυγατρῶν εἴδος ἀρίστην· ἐν τ' ἁρα οἱ φύ χειρὶ ἔτος τ' ἐφατ' ἐκ τ' ὄνομαζε. "τέκνον, τίππτε λιπῶν πόλεμον θρασύν εἰλήλουθας; ἢ μάλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι νīς 'Ἀχαιῶν μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἀστυ· σὲ δ' ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνήκεν ἐλθόντ' ἐξ ἄκρης πόλιοι Δι' χείρας ἀνασχειν. ἀλλὰ μὲν', ὡφρα κέ τοι μελιθέα οἶνον ἐνείκω, ὡς σπείρῃς Δι' πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλους ἀθανάτουι πρῶτον, ἐπείτα δὲ καυτὸς ὄνυσει, αἲ κε πήσοθα. ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμησὶ κένοις μέγα οἶνος ἀδέξει, ὡς τύνη κέκμηκας ἀμύνων σοῖς ἐτησι." 

Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπείτα μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ: "μὴ μοι οἶνον ἁειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μήτερ, μὴ μ' ἀπογυνώσῃς, μένεος δ' ἄλκης τε λάθωμαι. χερὸ δ' ἀνίπτωσιν Δι' λείβειν αἴθοπα οἶνον ἄξομαι· οὔδὲ πτ' ἔστι κελαυνεῖ Κρονίωνι αἴματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάσσοθαί. ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νην 'Ἀθηναιῆς ἀγελείησ

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But when he was now come to the beauteous palace of Priam, adorned with polished colonnades—and in it were fifty chambers of polished stone, built each hard by the other; therein the sons of Priam were wont to sleep beside their wedded wives; and for his daughters over against them on the opposite side within the court were twelve roofed chambers of polished stone, built each hard by the other; therein slept Priam's sons-in-law beside their chaste wives—there his bounteous mother came to meet him, leading in Laodice, fairest of her daughters to look upon; and she clasped him by the hand and spake and addressed him: "My child, why hast thou left the fierce battle and come hither? Of a surety the sons of the Achaeans, of evil name, are pressing sore upon thee as they fight about our city, and thy heart hath bid thee come hitherward and lift up thy hands to Zeus from the citadel. But stay till I have brought thee honey-sweet wine that thou mayest pour libation to Zeus and the other immortals first, and then shalt thou thyself have profit thereof, if so be thou wilt drink. When a man is spent with toil wine greatly maketh his strength to wax, even as thou art spent with defending thy fellows."

Then in answer to her spake great Hector of the flashing helm: "Bring me no honey-hearted wine, honoured mother, lest thou cripple me, and I be forgetful of my might and my valour; moreover with hands unwashen I have awe to pour libation of flaming wine to Zeus; nor may it in any wise be that a man should make prayer to the son of Cronos, lord of the dark clouds, all befouled with blood and filth. Nay, do thou go to the temple of Athene,
ἐρχεο σὺν θυέσσων, ἀολλίσσασα γεραιάς.

πέπλον δ', ὥς τίς τοι χαριέστατος ἢδε μέγιστος

ἔστιν ἐνι μεγάρῳ καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,

τὸν θὲς Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡὐκόμοιο,

καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυνακαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ

ήνις ἱκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἱ κ' ἐλέησθη

ἀστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχους καὶ νήσπια τέκνα,

αἱ κεν Τυδέος ὕιον ἀπόσχη Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,

ἀγρίων αἰχμητῆν, κρατερὸν μῆστωρα φόβοιο.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης

ἐρχευ, ἐγὼ δὲ Πάριν μετελεύσομαι ὀφρα καλέσσω,

αἱ κ' ἐθέλησ' εἰπόντος ἀκούέμεν· ὡς κέ οἱ αὐθί

γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γὰρ μιν Ὁλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πήμα

Τρωῶν τε καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτωρ τοῦ τε παισῶν.

εἴ κεῖνον γε ἴδοιμα κατελθόντ' Ἀἴδος εἰσώ,

φαίην κεν φίλον ἥτορ1 οὐζύσο ἐκλελαθέσθαι.

'Ως ἐφαθ', ἢ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ' ἀμφιπόλοισι

κέκλετο· ταὶ δ' ἀρ' ἀόλλισον κατὰ ἀστυ γεραιάς.

αὐτῇ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσετο κηώετα, — ἐνθ' ἐσαν ὁ πέπλοι παμποίκιλα ἔργα γυναικῶν

Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής

ήγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλῶς εὐρέα πόντον,

τὴν ὅδον ἡν 'Ελένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.

τῶν ἐν' ἀειραμένη 'Εκάβη φέρε δώρον Ἀθηνή,

ὁς κάλλιστος ἐνυ ποικίλμασιν ἢδε μέγιστος,

ἀστήρ δ' ὡς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἐκεῖτο δὲ νεῖστος ἄλλων. 29

βῆ δ' ἵναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσεῦντοι γεραιαῖ.

1 κεν φίλον ἥτορ Zenodotus: κε φρέν' ἀτέρπτων mss.

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driver of the spoil, with burnt-offerings, when thou hast gathered together the aged wives; and the robe that seemeth to thee the fairest and ampest in thy hall, and that is dearest far to thine own self, this do thou lay upon the knees of fair-haired Athene and vow to her that thou wilt sacrifice in her temple twelve sleek heifers that have not felt the goad, if she will take pity on Troy and the Trojans' wives and their little children; in hope she may hold back the son of Tydeus from sacred Ilios, that savage spearman, a mighty deviser of rout. So go thou to the temple of Athene, driver of the spoil; and I will go after Paris, to summon him, if haply he will hearken to my bidding. Would that the earth might straightway gape for him! for in grievous wise hath the Olympian reared him as a bane to the Trojans and to great-hearted Priam, and the sons of Priam. If I but saw him going down to the house of Hades, then might I deem that my heart had forgotten its woe."

So spake he, and she went to the hall and called to her handmaidens; and they gathered together the aged wives throughout the city. But the queen herself went down to the vaulted treasure-chamber wherein were her robes, richly broidered, the handiwork of Sidonian women, whom godlike Alexander had himself brought from Sidon, as he sailed over the wide sea on that journey on which he brought back high-born Helen. Of these Hecabe took one, and bare it as an offering for Athene, the one that was fairest in its broiderings and ampest, and shone like a star, and lay undermost of all. Then she went her way, and the throng of aged wives hastened after her.
Αἱ δ' ὅτε νηὸν ἱκανοῦ Ἀθήνης ἐν πόλει ἀκρη, τῆς βθής ὥϊξε Θεανῶ καλλιπάρης, Κυσσῆς, ἀλοχοὶ 'Αντήνορος ἱπποδάμου· τὴν γὰρ Τρώες ἔθηκαν Ἀθηναίης ίέρειαν. αἱ δ' ὀλολυγῇ πᾶσα Ἀθήνη χεῖρας ἀνέσχον· ἢ δ' ἀρὰ πέπλου ἐλοῦσα Θεανῶ καλλιπάρης θήκεν Ἀθηναίη ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡκόμου, εὐχομένη δ' ἥρατο Διὸς κοῦρη μεγάλοιο· "πότιν Ἀθηναὶ, γυναῖτολι, δία θεάων, ἄξον δὴ ἐγχὸς Διομήδεως, ἢδὲ καὶ αὐτὸν πρηνεά δῶς πεσέων Σκαιῶν προπάροιθε πυλάων, ὅφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυναίδεκα βοῦς ἐν νηὸ ἴμπης ἴκέστας ἰερεύσωμεν, αἱ κ' ἔλεήσης ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νῆπια τέκνα." ως ἐφατ' εὐχομένη, ἀνένευε δὲ Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη.1 Ὡς αἱ μὲν ρ' εὐχοντο Διὸς κοῦρη μεγάλοιο, "Εκτωρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ' Ἀλεξάνδροι Βεβήκει καλὰ, τὰ ρ' αὐτὸς ἐτευξὲ σὺν ἀνδράσιν οἱ τὸτ' ἀριστοι ἰησαν ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἐριβώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες. οἱ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλὴν ἐγχυθι τε Πριάμου καὶ "Εκτορος, ἐν πόλει ἀκρη. ἐνδ' "Εκτωρ εἰςῆλθε διδίφιλος, ἐν δ' ἀρα χείρι ἐγχὸς ἄχ' ἐνδεκάπτηκα· πάροιθε δὲ λάμπητο δουρὸς αἰχμῆ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέε πόρκης. τὸν δ' εὐρ' ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε' ἐποντα, ἀσπίδα καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τὸς ἀφώντα. 'Αργεία δ' 'Ελένη μετ' ἄρα δμωθὶ γυναιξὶν ἴστο, καὶ ἀμφιπολοις περικλυτὰ ἐργα κέλευε. τὸν δ' "Εκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἰδὼν αὐσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι· 325

1 Line 311 was rejected by Aristarchus.
Now when they were come to the temple of Athene in the citadel, the doors were opened for them by fair-cheeked Theano, daughter of Cisseus, the wife of Antenor, tamer of horses; for her had the Trojans made priestess of Athene. Then with sacred cries they all lifted up their hands to Athene; and fair-cheeked Theano took the robe and laid it upon the knees of fair-haired Athene, and with vows made prayer to the daughter of great Zeus:

"Lady Athene, that dost guard our city, fairest among goddesses, break now the spear of Diomedes, and grant furthermore that himself may fall headlong before the Scaean gates; to the end that we may now forthwith sacrifice to thee in thy temple twelve sleek heifers that have not felt the goad, if thou wilt take pity on Troy and the Trojans' wives and their little children." So spake she praying, but Pallas Athene denied the prayer.

Thus were these praying to the daughter of great Zeus, but Hector went his way to the palace of Alexander, the fair palace that himself had builded with the men that were in that day the best builders in deep-soiled Troy; these had made him a chamber and hall and court hard by the palaces of Priam and Hector in the citadel. There entered in Hector, dear to Zeus, and in his hand he held a spear of eleven cubits, and before him blazed the spear-point of bronze, around which ran a ring of gold. He found Paris in his chamber busied with his beauteous arms, his shield and his corselet, and handling his curved bow; and Argive Helen sat amid her serving-women and appointed to them their glorious handiwork. And at sight of him Hector rebuked him with words of shame:
"δαμόνι’, οὗ μὲν καλὰ χόλον τόνδ’ ἐνθεο θυμῶ. λαοὶ μὲν φθινόθουσα περὶ πτόλιν αἰτύ τε τείχος μαρνάμενοι· σεό δ’ εἶνεκ’ αὕτη τε πτόλεμος τε ἀστυ τόδ’ ἀμφιδέθη· σοῦ δ’ ἄν μαχέσαι καὶ ἄλλω, ὅν τινά που μεθιέντα ίδιος στυγεροῦ πολέμου. " ἀλλ’ ἄνα, μή τάχα ἀστυ πυρὸς ἀντίου θέρηται.”
Τὸν δ’ αὐτὲ προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοεἰδὴς· "Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ’ αἰσαν ἐνείκεσας οὐδ’ ὑπὲρ αἰσαν, τούνεκά τοι ἐρέω· οὗ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μεν ἄκουσον. οὐ τοι ἐγὼ Ὁρών τόσον χόλω οὐδ’ νεμέσσι 33 ἦμην ἐν θαλάμῳ, ἐθελον δ’ ἀχεὶ προτραπέσθαι. νῦν δὲ με παρειποῦσ’ ἀλοχος μαλακοίς ἐπέεσσιν ὀρμη’ ἐς πόλεμον· δοκεεὶ δὲ μοι ὃδε καὶ αὐτῷ λώιον ἔσσεσθαι· νίκη δ’ ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας. ἀλλ’ ἄγε νῦν ἐπιμεινον, ἀρήμα τεύχεα δύω. ἡ ἦθ’, ἐγὼ δὲ μέτεμψι· κιχήσεσθαι δὲ σ’ ὀϊω.” "Οὐς φάτο, τὸν δ’ οὗ τι προσέφη κορυθαϊόλος Ἐκτωρ· τὸν δ’ Ἐλένη μ’θοισι προσήδα μειλιχίοισιν· "δάερ ἐμείο κυνὸς κακομηχάνου ὀκρυόεσσης, ὅς μ’ ὀφελ’ ἡματι τῷ ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ 340 οὐχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακὴ ἀνέμου θύελλα εἰς ὁρος ἡ ἐς κύμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης, ἐνθα με κῦμ’ ἀπόερσε πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ’ ὃδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο, ἄνδρὸς ἐπεὶτ’ ὥφελλον ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἄκοιτις, 350 ὅς ἦνε νέμεσιν τε καὶ αἰσχεα πόλλ’ ἄνθρωπων.

1 The original text must have had κακομηχάνου κρυόεσσης, as ὀκρυόεσσης is meaningless. The corruption was due to unfamiliarity with the genitive ending -οο.
Strange man, thou dost not well to nurse this anger in thy heart. Thy people are perishing about the town and the steep wall in battle, and it is because of thee that the battle-cry and the war are ablaze about this city; thou wouldest thyself vent wrath on any other, whomso thou shouldest haply see shrinking from hateful war. Nay, then, rouse thee, lest soon the city blaze with consuming fire."

And to him did godlike Alexander make answer, saying: "Hector, seeing that thou dost chide me duly, and not beyond what is due, therefore will I tell thee; and do thou take thought and hearken unto me. Not so much by reason of wrath and indignation against the Trojans sat I in my chamber, but I was minded to yield myself to sorrow. Even now my wife sought to turn my mind with gentle words and urged me to the war: and I, mine own self, deem that it will be better so; victory shifteth from man to man. But come now, tarry a while, let me don my harness of war; or go thy way, and I will follow; and methinks I shall overtake thee."

So said he, and Hector of the flashing helm answered him not a word, but unto him spake Helen with gentle words: "O Brother of me that am a dog, a contriver of mischief and abhorred of all, I would that on the day when first my mother gave me birth an evil storm-wind had borne me away to some mountain or to the wave of the loud-resounding sea, where the wave might have swept me away or ever these things came to pass. Howbeit, seeing the gods thus ordained these ills, would that I had been wife to a better man, that could feel the indignation of his fellows and their many revilings. But this
τοῦτῳ δ' οὔτ' ἂρ νῦν φρένες ἐμπεδοὶ οὔτ' ἂρ' ὅπισον ἔσονται· τῷ καὶ μν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι οὖν.

ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν εἶσελθε καὶ ἔξει τῶδ' ἐπὶ δίφρω, δάερ, ἐπεί σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν ἢ εἶνεκ' ἐμείο κυνὸς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἑνεκ' ἀτης, οἷσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόρον, ὅς καὶ ὄπισθω ἀνθρώπους πελώμεθ' ἀοίδιμοι ἔσομένοις.'

Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπείτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ· "μὴ με κάθις', Ἐλένη, φιλέουσα περ' οὔδε με πείσεις· 3 ἤδη γὰρ μοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσωται ὅφρ' ἐπαμύνω Τρώσσο', οἱ μέγ' ἐμείο ποθὴν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσων.

ἀλλ' σὺ γ' ὀρνυθὶ τούτων, ἐπενεγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς, ὅσ κεν ἐμ' ἐντοσθὲν πόλιος καταμάρπη ἐόντα.

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνδε ἐλέυσομαι, ὁφρα ἰδώμαι 3 οἰκής ἠλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νῆπιον νιῶν.

οὗ γὰρ οἶδ' εἰ ἐτί σφιν ὑπότροπος ἵςομαι αὐτὶς, ἦ' ἤδη μ' ὑπὸ χεροί θεοὶ δαμόσων 'Αχαῖων.'

"Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ·

αἴσχα δ' ἐπειθ' ίκανε δόμους εὐ ναετάντας, 3 οὐδ' εὐρ' Ἀνδρομάχην λευκώλενον ἐν μεγάροις,

ἀλλ' ἦ' γε ξὺν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλω ἐὔπεπλω

πύργῳ ἐφεστήκη γοοῦσα τε μυρομένη τε.

"Εκτωρ δ' ὅσ οὐκ ἐνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἀκούτων,

ἐστή ἐπ' οὐδόν ἰὼν, μετὰ δὲ δραχήσων ἐειπεν· 3 "εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, δμωςαί, νημερτέα μυθήσασθε·

πὴ ἔβη Ἀνδρομάχη λευκώλενος ἐκ μεγάρου;

ἤ' πη ἐς γαλόων ἦ' εἰνατέρων ἐὔπεπλων,

てしまいました Ἀθηναίης ἕξοιχεται, ἐνθα περ ἀλλαὶ

Τρωαὶ εὔπλοκαμοὶ δεινὴν θεὸν ἑλάσκονται; 3

1 ἀτης : ἄρχις Zenodotus (cf. iii. 100).
man's understanding is not now stable, nor ever will be hereafter; thereof I deem that he will e'en reap the fruit. But come now, enter in, and sit thee upon this chair, my brother, since above all others has trouble encompassed thy heart because of shameless me, and the folly of Alexander; on whom Zeus hath brought an evil doom, that even in days to come we may be a song for men that are yet to be."

Then made answer to her great Hector of the flashing helm: "Bid me not sit, Helen, for all thou lovest me; thou wilt not persuade me. Even now my heart is impatient to bear aid to the Trojans that sorely long for me that am not with them. Nay, but rouse thou this man, and let him of himself make haste, that he may overtake me while yet I am within the city. For I shall go to my home, that I may behold my housefolk, my dear wife, and my infant son; for I know not if any more I shall return home to them again, or if even now the gods will slay me beneath the hands of the Achaeans."

So saying, Hector of the flashing helm departed, and came speedily to his well-built house. But he found not white-armed Andromache in his halls; she with her child and a fair-robed handmaiden had taken her stand upon the wall, weeping and wailing. So Hector when he found not his peerless wife within, went and stood upon the threshold, and spake amid the serving-women: "Come now, ye serving-women, tell me true; whither went white-armed Andromache from the hall? Is she gone to the house of any of my sisters or my brothers' fair-robed wives, or to the temple of Athene, where the other fair-tressed women of Troy are seeking to propitiate the dread goddess?"
HOMER

Τὸν δ’ αὐτ’ ὀπρηρή ταμίη πρὸς μύθον ἔειπεν.

"’Εκτόρ, ἐπεὶ μᾶλ’ ἄνωγας ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι,
oυτε πη ἵ ὑ ὕ γαλόων οὔτ’ εἶνατέρων ἐὐπέπλων
οὔτ’ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἐνθα περ ἄλλαι
Τρώαι ἐὐπλόκαμοι δευν’ θεῶν ἰλάσκονται,
ἀλ’ ἐπὶ πῦργον ἐβη μέγαν ’Ιλίον, οὐνεκ’ ἀκουσε
τείρεσθαι Τρώας, μέγα δὲ κράτος εἶναι ’Αχαιῶν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τείχος ἐπειγομένη ἀφικάνει,
μανομένη ἐἰκνία’ φέρει δ’ ἀμα παίδα τιθήνῃ.’

"Ἡ βα γυνὴ ταμίῃ, ὁ δ’ ἀπέσουτο δώματος

"Εκτωρ

τὴν αὐτὴν ὅδὸν αὐτὶς ἐὐκτιμένας κατ’ ἀγυιάς.
ἐντε πῦλας ἰκαὶ διερχόμενοι μέγα ἄστυ
Σκαιάς, τῆς ἀρ’ ἐμελλε διεξῆμενα πεδίονδε,
ἐνθ’ ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἥθε θέουσα
Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος ’Ηετίνων,
’Ηετίων, ὃς ἐναῖεν ὑπὸ Πλάκων ὑλησση,
Θήβῃ ’Ὑποπλακίη, Κιλίκεσσ’ ἀνδρεσσαν ἀνάσσων
τοῦ περ ὅ θηγάτηρ ἔχεθ’ Ἐκτορι ἀλκοκορυστή.
ἡ οἷ έπειτ’ ἡντης’, ἀμα δ’ ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῆ
παίδ’ ἐπὶ κόλπῳ ἐχοῦσ’ ἀτολάφρονα, νῆπιον αὐτῶς,
’Εκτορὶδην ἀγαπητῶν, ἀληγκιον ἀστέρει καλὸν,
tὸν β’ Ἐκτωρ καλέσεκε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ ὦ
ἅλλωι

’Αστυνάκτ’ οἶος γὰρ ἐρύετο ’Ιλιον ’Εκτωρ.

ἡ τοι ὡ μὲν μείδησεν ἰδων ἐς παίδα σωπῆ.
Ἀνδρομάχη δὲ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δάκρυ χέουσα,
ἐν τ’ ἀρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἐπὸς τ’ ἐφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὁνόμαζε
“δαμένε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδ’ ἐλειάρεισ

¹ The name Astyanax occurs again in Homer only in xxii. 500 and 506. The connexion with the name Hector is

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Then a busy house-dame spake to him, saying: "Hector, seeing thou straitly biddest us tell thee true, neither is she gone to any of thy sisters or thy brothers' fair-robed wives, nor yet to the temple of Athene, where the other fair-tressed Trojan women are seeking to propitiate the dread goddess; but she went to the great wall of Ilios, for that she heard the Trojans were sorely pressed, and great victory rested with the Achaeans. So is she gone in haste to the wall, like one beside herself; and with her the nurse beareth the child."

So spake the house-dame, and Hector hasted from the house back over the same way along the well-built streets. When now he was come to the gate, as he passed through the great city, the Scæan gate, whereby he was minded to go forth to the plain, there came running to meet him his bounteous wife, Andromache, daughter of great-hearted Eëtion, Eëtion that dwelt beneath wooded Placus, in Thebe under Placus, and was lord over the men of Cilicia; for it was his daughter that bronze-harnessed Hector had to wife. She now met him, and with her came a handmaid bearing in her bosom the tender boy, a mere babe, the well-loved son of Hector, like to a fair star. Him Hector was wont to call Scamandrius, but other men Astyanax; for only Hector guarded Ilios. Then Hector smiled, as he glanced at his boy in silence, but Andromache came close to his side weeping, and clasped his hand and spake to him, saying: "Ah, my husband, this prowess of thine will be thy doom, neither hast plain in this passage (Plato, Cratyl. 393 Λ ὁ γὰρ ἀναξ καὶ ὁ ἐκτωρ σχεδὸν τι ταυτῶν σημαίνει), although Hector was ἀναξ of Troy only in the sense of being its guardian or defender.
παιδὰ τε νηπίαχον καὶ ἐμ’ ἄμμορον, ἦ τάχα χήρη σεῦ ἔσομαι: τάχα γὰρ σε κατακτανεύονσαν Ἀχαιοὶ πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες· ἐμοὶ δὲ κε κέρδιον εἶχι
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτοῦσθα γίνειτα δύμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἐτ’ ἄλλη ἔσται θαλπρή, ἐπεὶ ἂν σὺ γε πότμον ἐπίστησις,
ἄλλ’ ἀχε’· οὐδὲ μοι ἔστι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
ἡ τοι γὰρ πατέρ’ ἁμῶν ἀπέκτανε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἐκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσεων Κιλίκων εὗ ναιετάουσαν,
Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δ’ ἔκτανεν Ἡθίωνα,
οὐδὲ μων ἔξενάρξε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τὸ γε θυμῷ,
ἄλλ’ ἄρα μων κατέκησε σὺν ἐντεσὶ δαιδαλέουσιν
ἡ’ ἐπὶ σήμ’ ἔχειν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν
νύμφαι ὄρεστιάδες, κοῦραί Δίως αἰγιόχου.
οἰ δὲ μοι ἐπτὰ κασίγνητοι ἔσαν ἐν μεγάροισιν,
oi μὲν πάντες ὑ’ κῖον ἦματι "Αἴδος εἰσώ·
pántas γὰρ κατέπεφυς ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς
βουσίν ἐπ’ εἰλιπόδεσσι καὶ ἀργεννῆς οἰσσι.

μητέρα δ’, ἦ βασίλευεν ὑπὸ Πλάκων ὑληέσση,
τὴν ἐπεὶ ἀρ δεῦρ’ ἡγαγ’ ἀμ’ ἄλλως κτεάτεσσον,
ἀψ’ ὡ γε τὴν ἀπέλυσε λαβὼν ἀπερεὶσ’ ἀποινα,
πατρὸς δ’ ἐν μεγάροις ὕμαλ’ Ἀρτέμις ἱοχέαρα.

"Εκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺ μοι ἔσσι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
ηδὲ κασίγνητος, οὐ δὲ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης.

ἀλλ’ ἄγε νῦν ἐλέασα καὶ αὐτὸν μῖμ’ ἐπὶ πῦργῳ,
μὴ παῖδ’ ὀρφανικὸν θῆς χήρην τε γυναίκα·

λαὸν δὲ στήσου παρ’ ἐρνεόν, ἑνθὰ μάλιστα¹
ἀμβατὸς ἔστι πόλις καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἔπλετο τεῖχος.

τρῖς γὰρ τῇ γ’ ἐλθόντες ἐπειρήσαν’ οἱ ἄριστοι

ἀμφ’ Αἰαντή δύω καὶ ἀγακλυτὸν Ἴδομενῆ
ηδ’ ἀμφ’ Ἀτρείδας καὶ Τυδέως ἄλκιμον νιόν.

¹ Lines 433-439 were rejected by Aristarchus.
thou any pity for thine infant child nor for hapless me that soon shall be thy widow; for soon will the Achaeans all set upon thee and slay thee. But for me it were better to go down to the grave if I lose thee, for nevermore shall any comfort be mine, when thou hast met thy fate, but only woes. Neither father have I nor queenly mother. My father verily goodly Achilles slew, for utterly laid he waste the well-peopled city of the Cilicians, even Thebe of lofty gates. He slew Eëtion, yet he despoiled him not, for his soul had awe of that; but he burnt him in his armour, richly dight, and heaped over him a barrow; and all about were elm-trees planted by nymphs of the mountain, daughters of Zeus that beareth the aegis. And the seven brothers that were mine in our halls, all these on the selfsame day entered into the house of Hades, for all were slain of swift-footed, goodly Achilles, amid their kine of shambling gait and their white-fleeced sheep. And my mother, that was queen beneath wooded Placus, her brought he hither with the rest of the spoil, but thereafter set her free, when he had taken ransom past counting; and in her father's halls Artemis the archer slew her. Nay, Hector, thou art to me father and queenly mother, thou art brother, and thou art my stalwart husband. Come now, have pity, and remain here on the wall, lest thou make thy child an orphan and thy wife a widow. And for thy host, stay it by the wild fig-tree, where the city may best be scaled, and the wall is open to assault. For thrice at this point came the most valiant in company with the twain Aiantes and glorious Idomeneus and the sons of Atreus and the valiant son of Tydeus,
"ἡ ποῦ τίς σφιν ἐνιστε θεοπτοπιῶν ἐν εἴδώς, ἢ νῦ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.

Τὴν δ᾿ αὐτῇ προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαῖολος Ἔκτωρ.

"ἡ καὶ ἔμοι τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι· ἀλλὰ μάλ᾿ αἰῶνῶς
αἰδέομαι Τρῶς καὶ Τρώαδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους,
αὐτὸς δὲ κακὸς ὡς νόσφιν ἀλυσκάζω πολέμοιο·
οὐδὲ μὲ θυμὸς ἀνώγειν, ἐπεὶ μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλὸς
αἰὲ καὶ πρώτοις μετὰ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,
ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος ἦδ᾿ ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ.
εὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν·
ἔσσεται ἤμαρ ὅτ᾿ ἀν· ποτ᾿ ὀλὼλη "Ἰλιος ἤρη
καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἕμμελὼς Πριάμου.
ἀλλ᾿ οὐ μοι Τρῶων τόσον μέλει ἀλγος ὀπίσσων,
οὔτ᾿ αὐτῆς Ἐκάβης οὔτε Πριάμου ἄνακτος
οὔτε κασιγνήτων, οὐ κεν πολεῖς τε καὶ ἔσθολοι
ἐν κοινῇ πέσοιεν ὑπ᾿ ἀνδράσι δυσμενέσσων,
ὅσσον σεῦ, ὅτε κέν τις Ἀχαϊῶν χαλκοχιτῶν
δακρυόεσσαι ἄγηται, ἐλεύθερον ἤμαρ ἀπούρας.
καὶ κεν ἐν ᾿Αργεῖ ἐεύσα πρὸς ἀλλής ἵστον ὅφαίνως,
καὶ κεν ὢδερ φορέοις Μεσσηίδος ᾿Η ὅπερείς
πόλλ’ ἀεκαζομένη, κρατερὴ δ᾿ ἐπικείεστ’ ἀνάγκη.
καὶ ποτὲ τις εὔπησον ὅδων κατὰ δάκρυ ἱέουσαν·
Εκτορος ἦδε γυνῆ, ὃς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι
Τρῶων ἐπιπόδων, ὅτε ᾿Ιλιον ἀμφιμάχοντο.
ὡς ποτὲ τις ἔρεει· σοὶ δ᾿ αὐ νέον ἔσσεται ἀλγος
χήτει τοιοῦ ἀνδρὸς ἀμάνειν δούλιον ἤμαρ.
ἀλλὰ με τεθνήτω κυτὴ κατὰ γαία καλύπτοι,
πρὶν γέ τι σῆς τε βοήσ σοῦ δ᾿ ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέσθαι."
and made essay to enter: whether it be that one well-skilled in soothsaying told them, or haply their own spirit urgeth and biddeth them thereto."

Then spake to her great Hector of the flashing helm: "Woman, I too take thought of all this, but wondrously have I shame of the Trojans, and the Trojans' wives, with trailing robes, if like a coward I skulk apart from the battle. Nor doth mine own heart suffer it, seeing I have learnt to be valiant always and to fight amid the foremost Trojans, striving to win my father's great glory and mine own. For of a surety know I this in heart and soul: the day shall come when sacred Ilion shall be laid low, and Priam, and the people of Priam with goodly spear of ash. Yet not so much doth the grief of the Trojans that shall be in the aftertime move me, neither Hecabe's own, nor king Priam's, nor my brethren's, many and brave, who then shall fall in the dust beneath the hands of their foemen, as doth thy grief, when some brazen-coated Achaean shall lead thee away weeping and rob thee of thy day of freedom. Then haply in Argos shalt thou ply the loom at another's bidding, or bear water from Messeis or Hypereia, sorely against thy will, and strong necessity shall be laid upon thee. And some man shall say as he beholdeth thee weeping: 'Lo, the wife of Hector, that was pre-eminent in war above all the horse-taming Trojans, in the day when men fought about Ilion.' So shall one say; and to thee shall come fresh grief in thy lack of a man like me to ward off the day of bondage. But let me be dead, and let the heaped-up earth cover me, ere I hear thy cries as they hale thee into captivity."
"Ως εἶπὼν οὗ παιδὸς ὁ δέ τοῖς κόλποις ἐν θύεται τιθήνης ἐκλίνθη ιάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὁμίλω ἀτυχθεῖς, ταρβήσας χαλκὸν τε ὑδὲ λόφον ἕπιποικαίτης, δεινὸν αὖ ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεῦοντα νοῆσας. ἐκ δὲ ἑγέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μήτηρ· αὐτίκ’ ἀπὸ κρατός κόρυθ’ εἴλετο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ, καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ προμαφανῶσαν· αὐτὰρ ὁ γ’ ὁ δὲ φίλον νῦν ἐπεὶ κύσε πῆλε τε χερσίν, εἶπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διί τ’ ἀλλοισιν τε θεοῖς. "Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι παίδ’ ἐμον, ὥς καὶ ἐγώ περ, ἄριστου τρόπου διότι βίντ’ ἀγαθόν, καὶ Ἰλίου Ἰφι ἀνάσσειν· καὶ ποτὲ τις εἶποι· πατρός γ’ ὁδε πολλὸν ἀμείνων’ ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ’ ἐναρα βροτόεντα κτείνας δήιον ἄνδρα, χαρείη δὲ φρένα μήτηρ." Ὁς εἶπὼν ἀλόχουον φίλης ἐν χερσίν ἔθηκε παίδ’ ἐόν· ἡ δ’ ἀρα μὲν κηώδει δέξατο κόλπω δακρυοὺς γελάσασα· τόσις δ’ ἐλέησε νοῆσας, χειρὶ τε μὲν κατέρεξεν ἔπος τ’ ἔφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὀνόμαξε. "δαμονίη, μὴ μοὶ τὶ λίθν ἀκαχίζεο θυμῷ· οὐ γὰρ τίς μ’ ὑπὲρ αἴσαν ἀνήρ "Αἰδι προϊάψει· μοῖραν δ’ οὐ τινὰ φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἄνδρῶν, οὐ κακὸν, οὔδε μὲν ἐσθλὸν, ἐπην τὰ πρῶτα γένηται. ἀλλ’ εἰς οἰκὸν ἱοῦσα τὰ σ’ αὐτῆς ἐργα κόμιζε, ῥητὸν τ’ ἡλικάτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοιοι κέλευ ἐργον ἐποίησαν· πόλεμος δ’ ἄνδρεσι μελῆσε πᾶσι, μάλιστα δ’ ἐμοὶ, τοι Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάσσων."
So saying, glorious Hector stretched out his arms to his boy, but back into the bosom of his fair-girdled nurse shrank the child crying, affrighted at the aspect of his dear father, and seized with dread of the bronze and the crest of horse-hair, as he marked it waving dreadfully from the topmost helm. Aloud then laughed his dear father and queenly mother; and forthwith glorious Hector took the helm from his head and laid it all-gleaming upon the ground. But he kissed his dear son, and fondled him in his arms, and spake in prayer to Zeus and the other gods: "Zeus and ye other gods, grant that this my child may likewise prove, even as I, pre-eminent amid the Trojans, and as valiant in might, and that he rule mightily over Ilios. And some day may some man say of him as he cometh back from war, 'He is better far than his father'; and may he bear the blood-stained spoils of the foeman he hath slain, and may his mother's heart wax glad."

So saying, he laid his child in his dear wife's arms, and she took him to her fragrant bosom, smiling through her tears; and her husband was touched with pity at sight of her, and he stroked her with his hand, and spake to her, saying: "Dear wife, in no wise, I pray thee, grieve overmuch at heart; no man beyond my fate shall send me forth to Hades; only his doom, methinks, no man hath ever escaped, be he coward or valiant, when once he hath been born. Nay, go thou to the house and busy thyself with thine own tasks, the loom and the distaff, and bid thy handmaids ply their work: but war shall be for men, for all, but most of all for me, of them that dwell in Ilios."
“Ως ἀρα φωνήσας κόρυθ’ εἶλετο φαίδιμος Ἑκτωρ ἵππουριν. ἄλοχος δὲ φίλη οἰκόνδε βεβήκει ἔντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα. αὕσα δ’ ἐπειδ’ ἴκανε δόμους εὐ ναετάοντας Ἐκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο, κιχῆσατο δ’ ἐνυδοθὶ πολλὰς ἀμφιπόλους, τῆσιν δὲ γόον πάσησιν ἐνώρσεν. αἱ μὲν ἔτι ξωὸν γόον Ἐκτορα ὑ ἐν ὀίκῳ. οὐ γάρ μων ἐτ’ ἐφαντὸ ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμου ἱεσθαι, προφυγόντα μένοσ καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οὐδὲ Πάρις δήθυνεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν, ἀλλ’ ὁ γ’, ἐπεὶ κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεῦχεα, ποικίλα χαλκῷ, σεῦτ’ ἐπειτ’ ἀνὰ ἄστυ, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθῶσ. ὃς δ’ ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ, δεσμὸν ἀπορρῆξας θείῃ πεδίῳ κροαῖνων, εἰωθῶς λούεσθαι ἐὐρρείος ποταμοῦ, κυδιώνν. ὑψὸν δὲ κάρη ἐχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται ὠμοὶς ἁίσσονται· ὃ δ’ ἀγλαϊηφι πεποιθῶσ, ῥύμφα ἐ γοῦνα φέρει μετά τ’ ἡθαι καὶ νομὸν ἵππων· ὃς υὸς Πριάμου Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἀκρῆς τεῦχεσι παμφαίνων ὃς τ’ ἥλεκτωρ ἐβεβήκει καγχαλῶν, ταχεῖς δὲ πόδες φέρον· αὕσα δ’ ἐπειτα Ἐκτορα διόν ἐτετμεν ἀδελφεῖν, εὐτ’ ἀρ’ ἐμελλε στρέφεσθ’ ἐκ χώρης ὄθι ἦ δάριζε γυναικὲς.

τὸν πρότερος προσέεπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοεἰδῆς· “ἡθεὶ, ἦ μάλα δὴ σε καὶ ἐσούμενον κατερῆκα δηθύνων, οὐδ’ ἠλθὼν ἐναίσιμον, ὡς ἐκέλευες;”

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κορυθαῖολος Ἑκτωρ· “daemon”, οὐκ ἂν τὶς τοι ἀνὴ, ὃς ἐναίσιμος εἶῃ,
So spake glorious Hector and took up his helm with horse-hair crest; and his dear wife went forthwith to her house, oft turning back, and shedding big tears. Presently she came to the well-built palace of man-slaying Hector and found therein her many handmaidens; and among them all she roused lamentation. So in his own house they made lament for Hector while yet he lived; for they deemed that he should never more come back from battle, escaped from the might and the hands of the Achaeans.

Nor did Paris tarry long in his lofty house, but did on his glorious armour, dight with bronze, and hastened through the city, trusting in his fleetness of foot. Even as when a stalled horse that has fed his fill at the manger breaketh his halter and runneth stamping over the plain—being wont to bathe him in the fair-flowing river—and exulteth; on high doth he hold his head, and about his shoulders his mane floateth streaming, and as he glorieth in his splendour, his knees nimbly bear him to the haunts and pastures of mares; even so Paris, son of Priam, strode down from high Pergamus, all gleaming in his armour like the shining sun, laughing for glee, and his swift feet bare him on. Speedily then he overtook goodly Hector, his brother, even as he was about to turn back from the place where he had dallied with his wife. Then godlike Alexander was first to speak to him, saying: “My brother, full surely I delay thee in thine haste by my long tarrying, and came not in due season, as thou badest me.”

Then in answer to him spake Hector of the flashing helm: “Strange man, no one that is right-
HOMER

ἐργον ἀτιμήσειε μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἀλκιμός ἐσοι·
ἀλλὰ ἐκών μεθείς τε καὶ οὐκ ἑθέλεις· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν
κήρ
ἀχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὦθ' ὑπὲρ σέθεν αὐχε' ἀκοῦω
πρὸς Τρώων, οἳ ἔχουσι πολὺν πόνον εἶνεκα σεῖο. 52
ἀλλ' άμεν· τὰ δ' ὡπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', οἳ κέ ποθι
Ζεὺς
δῷ ἐπουρανίοις θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησι
κρητῆρα στῆσασθαι ἐλεύθερον ἐν μεγάροις,
ἐκ Τροίης ἐλάσαντας ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς.'
minded could make light of thy work in battle, for thou art valiant; but of thine own will art thou slack, and hast no care; and thereat my heart is grieved within me, whenso I hear regarding thee words of shame from the lips of the Trojans, who because of thee have grievous toil. But let us go our way; these things we will make good hereafter, if so be Zeus shall grant us to set for the heavenly gods that are for ever a bowl of deliverance in our halls, when we have driven forth from the land of Troy the well-greaved Achaeans."
"Ως εἴπών πυλέων ἐξέσουτο φαΐδμος "Εκτωρ, 
tῷ δ' ἄμ' Ἄλεξανδρος κι' ἀδελφεός· ἐν δ' ἄρα
θυμῷ ἀμφότεροι μέμασαν πολεμίζειν ἢδὲ μάχεσθαι.
ὡς δὲ θεὸς ναύτησιν ἐειλδομένοις ἐδωκεν
οὐρον, ὅπει κε κάμώσιν εὐξέστης ἐλάτησιν
πόντον ἐλαύνοντες, καμάτω δ' ὑπὸ γυνὰ λέλυνται,
ὡς ἄρα τῷ Τρώασσιν ἐειλδομένοις φανήτην.
"Ενθ' ἐλέτην ὁ μὲν νεών Ἀρηίθδοοι ἀνακτος,
"Αρνη ναιετάντα Μενέσθιον, ὁν κορυνήτης
γείνατ" Ἀρηίθδοος καὶ Φυλομέδουσα βοῶπις·
"Εκτωρ δ' Ἡιονῆ καλ' ἐγχεί ἐξούσετι
αὐχέν' ὑπὸ στεφάνης εὐχάλκου, λύσε1 δ' γυνα.
Γλαύκος δ' Ἰππόλοχοι παῖς, Δυκίων ἁγὸς ἄνδρῶν,
Ἰφίνου βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ κρατηρὴν ύσμίνην
Δεξιάδην, ἵππων ἐπιάλμενον ὠκεάνων,
ἀμοῦν· δ' ἐξ ἱππῶν χαμάδις πέσε, λύντο δ' γυνα.
Τοὺς δ' ὃς οὖν ἔνόησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
Ἀργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατηρῇ ύσμίνῃ,
βῆ ὅτα κατ' Οὐλύμπου καρῆνων ἀτξασα
"Ἰλιν εἰς ιερῆν· τῇ δ' ἀντίος ὄρνυτ· Ἀπόλλων
Περγάμου ἐκκατιδών, Τρώεσσι δὲ βούλετο νίκην.

1 λύσε: λύντο Aristarchus.
BOOK VII

So saying, glorious Hector hastened forth from the gates, and with him went his brother Alexander; and in their hearts were both eager for war and battle. And as a god giveth to longing seamen a fair wind when they have grown weary of beating the sea with polished oars of fir, and with weariness are their limbs fordone; even so appeared these twain to the longing Trojans.

Then the one of them slew the son of king Areithous, Menesthius, that dwelt in Arne, who was born of the mace-man Areithous and ox-eyed Phylomedusa; and Hector with his sharp spear smote Eioneus on the neck beneath the well-wrought helmet of bronze, and loosed his limbs. And Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, leader of the Lycians, made a cast with his spear in the fierce conflict at Iphinous, son of Dexios, as he sprang upon his car behind his swift mares, and smote him upon the shoulder; so he fell from his chariot to the ground and his limbs were loosed.

But when the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, was ware of them as they were slaying the Argives in the fierce conflict, she went darting down from the peaks of Olympus to sacred Ilios. And Apollo sped forth to meet her, for he looked down from out of Pergamus and beheld her, and was fain to have
HOMER

ἀλλήλουι δὲ τῶ γε συναντέσθην παρὰ φηγῷ.
τὴν πρότερον προσέειπεν ἁναξ Δίως υίος Ἄπολλων·
"τίπτε σὺ δὴ αὐ μεμανία, Δίως θύγατερ μεγάλου,
ἡλθες ἀτ' Οὐλύμπου, μέγας δὲ σε θυμός ἀνήκεν; 2
ἡ ἦνα δὲ Δαναοῦσι μάχης ἐτεραλκέα νίκην
dῶς; ἔπει οὐ τι Τρῶας ἀπολλυμένους ἐλεάρεις.
ἀλλ' εἰ μοί τι πίθοιο, τὸ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον εἴη;

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη·
"ὦδ' ἔστω, ἐκάρηγε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέουσα καὶ αὐτῇ
ἡλθον ἀτ' Οὐλύμπου μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιόν. 3
ἀλλ' ἂνε, πῶς μέμονας πόλεμον καταπαυσέμεν
ἀνδρῶν;

Τὴν δ' αὕτε προσέειπεν ἁναξ Δίως υίος Ἄπολλων·
"Ἔκτορος ὁρσωμεν κρατερόν μένος ἵπποδάμοιο,
ἡν τινά που Δαναῶν προκαλέσσεται οἰόθεν οἰος
ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αὐὴ δηιοτῆτι,

"Ως ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη·
tὸν δ' "Ελενος, Πριάμοιο φίλος παῖς, σύνθετο θυμῷ

1 ἀθανάτης: ἀθανάτως Zenodotus: ἀμφοτέρης Aristophanes.
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victory for the Trojans. So the twain met one with the other by the oak-tree. Then to her spake first the king Apollo, son of Zeus: "Wherefore art thou again come thus eagerly from Olympus, thou daughter of great Zeus, and why hath thy proud spirit sent thee? Is it that thou mayest give to the Danaans victory to turn the tide of battle, seeing thou hast no pity for the Trojans, that perish? But if thou wouldst in anywise hearken unto me—and so would it be better far—let us now stay the war and fighting for this day. Hereafter shall they fight again until they win the goal of Ilios, since thus it seemeth good to the hearts of you immortal goddesses, to lay waste this city."

And in answer to him spake the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene: "So be it, thou god that workest afar; with this in mind am I myself come from Olympus to the midst of Trojans and Achaeans. But come, how art thou minded to stay the battle of the warriors?"

Then in answer to her spake king Apollo, son of Zeus: "Let us rouse the valiant spirit of horse-taming Hector, in hope that he may challenge some one of the Danaans in single fight to do battle with him man to man in dread combat. So shall the bronze-greaved Achaeans have indignation and rouse some one to do battle in single combat against goodly Hector."

So he spake, and the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, failed not to hearken. And Helenus, the dear son of Priam, understood in spirit this plan that had found pleasure with the gods in council; and he came and stood by Hector's side, and spake to him, saying: "Hector, son of Priam, peer of
"ρά νῦ μοι τι πίθοιο; κασίγνητος δὲ τοί εἰµι.
ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρώας καὶ πάντας 'Αχαιούς,
αὐτὸς δὲ προκάλεσαι Ἀχαϊῶν ὃς τις ἀριστὸς
ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαί ἐν αἰνῇ δηηῖτητι.
οὕ γὰρ πῶ τοι μοῖρα θανεῖν καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῖν
ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼν ὅπ’ ἀκουσά θεῶν αἰειγενετάων."

"Ὡς ἔφαθ’, Ἔκτωρ δ’ αὐτ’ ἐχάρη μέγα μῦθον
ἀκούσας,
καὶ β’ ἐσ μέσσον ὅν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας,
μέσσον δουρός ἐλών· οἳ δ’ ἱδρύνθησαν ἀπάντες,
καὶ δ’ Ἀγαμέμνον ἐσεν ἐὔκνήμιδας Ἀχαίοις.
καὶ δ’ ἄρ’ Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀττολλων
ἐξέσθην ὁρνισιν ἐοικότες αὐγυποίσι
φηγῳ ἐφ’ ὑψηλῆ πατρὸς Διὸς αὐγυόχοιο,
ἀνδράσι τερπόμενοι· τῶν δὲ στίχες ἦσατ πυκναί,
ἀσπίσι καὶ κορύθεσι καὶ ἐγχεσι πεφρυκυίαι.
οὐ λε Ζεφύριον ἐχεύσατο πόντον ἐπὶ φρίξ
ὅρνυμένου νέον, μελάνει δὲ τε πόντος υπ’ αὐτῆς,
τοῖς ἄρα στίχες ἦσατ’ Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε
ἐν πεδίῳ. "ἔκτωρ δὲ μετ’ ἀμφοτέρους ἔειπε·
"κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώας καὶ ἐὔκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
ὀφρ’ ἐίπω τά με θυμός ἐνι στήθεσι κελεύει.
ὀρκία μὲν Κρονίδης ὑψίζυγος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσαν,
ἀλλὰ κακὰ φρονέων τεκμαίρεται ἀμφοτέρους,
εἰς ὁ κεν ἡ ὑμεῖς Τροϊῆν εὐπυργον ἐλητε,
ἡ αὐτοὶ παρὰ νηώτα δαμήτει ποντοπόρους.
ὡμῖν δ’ ἐν γὰρ ἐαυτὸ ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν·
tῶν νῦν ὅν τινα θυμός ἐμοὶ μαχέσασθαι ἀνώγει,
δεῦρ’ ἵτω ἐκ πάντων πρόμοι ἐμμεναι Ἕκτορι διώ.
ὅδε δὲ μυθέομαι, Ζεὺς δ’ ἁμι’ ἐπὶ μάρτυρος ἔστω·

1 Line 53 was rejected by Aristarchus.
Zeus in counsel, wouldst thou now in anywise hearken unto me? for I am thy brother. Make the Trojans to sit down, and all the Achaeans, and do thou challenge whoso is best of the Achaeans to do battle with thee man to man in dread combat. Not yet is it thy fate to die and meet thy doom; for thus have I heard the voice of the gods that are for ever."

So spake he, and Hector rejoiced greatly when he heard his words; and he went into the midst and kept back the battalions of the Trojans with his spear grasped by the middle; and they all sate them down, and Agamemnon made the well-greaved Achaeans to sit. And Athene and Apollo of the silver bow in the likeness of vultures sate them upon the lofty oak of father Zeus that beareth the aegis, rejoicing in the warriors; and the ranks of these sat close, bristling with shields and helms and spears. Even as there is spread over the face of the deep the ripple of the West Wind, that is newly risen, and the deep groweth black beneath it, so sat the ranks of the Achaeans and Trojans in the plain. And Hector spake between the two hosts: "Hear me, ye Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Our oaths the son of Cronos, throned on high, brought not to fulfilment, but with ill intent ordaineth a time for both hosts, until either ye take well-walled Troy or yourselves be vanquished beside your sea-faring ships. With you are the chieftains of the whole host of the Achaeans; of these let now that man, whose heart soever biddeth him fight with me, come hither from among you all to be your champion against goodly Hector. And thus do I declare my word, and be Zeus our witness thereto:
HOMER

ei μὲν κεν ἐμὲ κεῖνος ἔλη ταναήκει χαλκῷ, τεῦχεα σύλησας φερέτω κοῖλας ἐπὶ νῆας, σώμα δὲ οἶκαδ' ἐμὸν δόμεναι πάλιν, ὅφρα πυρός με Τρώες καὶ Τρώων ἀλοχοὶ λελάχῳ θανόντα. ei δὲ κ' ἐγὼ τὸν ἐλω, δώῃ δὲ μοι εὕχος Ἀπόλλων, τεῦχεα σύλησας οἴσιω προτὶ Ἰλιον ἱρὴν, καὶ κρεμὼν προτὶ νησί 'Ἀπόλλωνος ἔκατοιο, τὸν δὲ νέκυν ἐπὶ νῆας εὐσέλιμους ἀποδώσω, ὅφρα ἐ ταρχύσωσι κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαϊοί, σήμα τε οἱ χεύσων ἐπὶ πλατεῖ Ἑλλησπόντῳ. καὶ ποτέ τις εἰπήσαι καὶ ὄψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων, νηὶ πολυκλήιδι πλέων ἐπὶ οὖντα πόντον· ἀνδρὸς μὲν τῶδε σήμα πάλαι κατατεθνηῶτος, ὅν ποτ' ἀριστεύοντα κατέκτανε φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ. ὡς ποτέ τις ἔρεει· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν κλέως οὐ ποτ' ὀλεῖται.' "Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἀρὰ πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωἐς· αἴδοσθεν μὲν ἀνήμασθαί, δεῖσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαί· όψε δὲ δὴ Μενέλαος ἀνύστατο καὶ μετέειπε νεῖκει ὀνείδιζων, μέγα δὲ στεναχίζετο θυμῶ. "ὡ μοί, ἀπειλητῆρες, Ἀχαϊδες, οὐκέτ' Ἀχαῖοι· ἦ μὲν δὴ λύβη τάδε γ' ἔσσεται αἴνοθεν αἴων. ei μή τις Δαναῶν νῦν Ἑκτορός ἄντιος εἰσιν. ἀλλ' ύμεῖς μὲν πάντες ὑδωρ καὶ γαῖα γένοισθε, ἤμενοι αὕθι ἐκαστοι ἀκήριοι, ἀκλέες αὐτώς· τῶδε δ' ἐγὼν αὑτὸς θωρήξομαι· αὐτάρ ὑπερθε νύκης πείρατ' ἔχονται εὖ ἀθανάτουι θεοῖσι." "Ὡς ἀρὰ φωνῆςας κατεδύσετο τεῦχεα καλά.

1 This is tantamount to a curse: "May ye rot away into the elements out of which ye were made"; πάντες γὰρ γαῖης τε καὶ ὕδατος ἐκγενῆμεσθα (Xenophanes). Cf. Hesiod, Op. 61, and Herodas ii. 28 f.
if so be he shall slay me with the long-edged bronze, let him spoil me of my armour and bear it to the hollow ships, but my body let him give back to my home, that the Trojans and the Trojan wives may give me my due meed of fire in my death. But if so be I slay him, and Apollo give me glory, I will spoil him of his armour and bear it to sacred Ilios and hang it upon the temple of Apollo, the god that smiteth afar, but his corpse will I render back to the well-benched ships, that the long-haired Achaeans may give him burial, and heap up for him a barrow by the wide Hellespont. And some one shall some day say even of men that are yet to be, as he saileth in his many-benched ship over the wine-dark sea: 'This is a barrow of a man that died in olden days, whom on a time in the midst of his prowess glorious Hector slew.' So shall some man say, and my glory shall never die.'

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence; shame had they to deny him, but they feared to meet him. Howbeit at length Menelaus arose among them and spake, chiding them with words of reviling, and deeply did he groan at heart: "Ah me, ye braggarts, ye women of Achaea, men no more! Surely shall this be a disgrace dread and dire, if no man of the Danaans shall now go to meet Hector. Nay, may ye one and all turn to earth and water, ye that sit there each man with no heart in him, utterly inglorious. Against this man will I myself arm me; but from on high are the issues of victory holden of the immortal gods."

So spake he, and did on his fair armour. And
'Εκτόρος ἐν παλάμησιν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦν, εἰ μὴ ἀναίξαντες ἐλον βασιλῆς Ἀχαίων, αὐτὸς τ' Ἀτρέιδης εὑρ’ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων δεξιτερῆς ἔλεε χειρὸς ἐπος τ' ἑφατ' ἐκ τ’ ὀνόμαζεν. ἀφραίνεις, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ ταύτης ἀφροσύνης. ἀνά δὲ σχέο κηδόμενος περ, μηδ’ ἐθέλ’ εξ ἔριδος σεῖ ἀμείνου φωτὶ μάχεσθαι, "Εκτορὶ Πριαμίδῃ, τὸν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι. καὶ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς τούτῳ γε μάχὴ εἰν κυδιανείρῃ ἔρρη ἀντιβολῆσαι, ὁ περ σὲο πολλὸν ἀμείνων. ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν ἵζεν ὡς μετὰ ἔθνος ἑταῖρων, τούτῳ δὲ πρόμον ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν Ἀχαίοι. εἰ περ ἀδειής τ’ ἔστι καὶ εἰ μόθου ἔστ’ ἀκόρητος, φημὶ μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν, αἰ γε φύγησι δήπου ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αἵης ὁμιότητος."

"Ως εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφείου φρένας ἡρως ἀσιμα παρεπτῶν, ὁ δ' ἐπείθετο. τοῦ μὲν ἔπειτα γνῆσινοι θεράποντες ἀπ’ ὠμῶν τεῦχε’ ἐλοντο. Νέστωρ δ' Ἀργείωνοι ἀνίστατο καὶ μετέειπεν: "Ω πόποι, ἦ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαίδα γαίαν ἰκάνει. ἦ κε μέγ’ οἰμώξει γέρων ἱπτηλάτα Πηλεὺς, ἔσθλιος Μυρμιδώνων βουληφόρος ἢ ἄγορητῆς, ὅς ποτὲ μ’ εἰρόμενος μέγ’ ἐγήθεεν’ ὦ εὐ ὀίκω, πάντων Ἀργείων ἑρέων γενείν τε τόκον τε. τοὺς νῦν εἰ πτώσοστας ὕφ’ "Εκτορὶ πάντας ἀκούσαι, πολλὰ κεν ἀθανάτουι φίλας ἀνὰ χειρας ἀείραι, θυμόν ἀπὸ μελέων δῦναι δόμον "Αἴδοις εἰσώ."

1 μ' εἰρόμενος μέγ’ ἐγήθεεν: μειρόμενος μεγάλ’ ἐστενεν Ζενοδοτος.
now, Menelaus, would the end of life have appeared for thee at the hands of Hector, seeing he was mightier far, had not the kings of the Achaeans sprung up and laid hold of thee. And Atreus' son himself, wide-ruling Agamemnon, caught him by the right hand and spake to him, saying: "Thou art mad, Menelaus, nurtured of Zeus, and this thy madness beseemeth thee not. Hold back, for all thy grief, and be not minded in rivalry to fight with one better than thou, even with Hector, son of Priam, of whom others besides thee are adread. Even Achilles shuddereth to meet this man in battle, where men win glory; and he is better far than thou. Nay, go thou for this present, and sit thee amid the company of thy fellows; against this man shall the Achaeans raise up another champion. Fearless though he be and insatiate of battle, methinks he will be glad to bend his knees in rest, if so be he escape from the fury of war and the dread conflict."

So spake the warrior and turned his brother's mind, for he counselled aright; and Menelaus obeyed. Then with gladness his squires took his armour from his shoulders; and Nestor rose up and spake amid the Argives: "Fie upon you! In good sooth is great grief come upon the land of Achaea. Verily aloud would old Peleus groan, the driver of chariots, goodly counsellor, and orator of the Myrmidons, who on a time questioned me in his own house, and rejoiced greatly as he asked of the lineage and birth of all the Argives. If he were to hear that these were now all cowering before Hector then would he lift up his hands to the immortals in instant prayer that his soul might depart from his limbs into the house of Hades. I would,
ai yap, Zeu te patep kai 'Atheaia kai 'Apollov, ἦβῳ' ως ὅτ' ἐπ' ὕκυρῳ Κελάδοντι μάχοντο ἀγρόμενοι Πύλιοι te kai 'Aρκάδες ἐγχεσίμωροι, Φειάς παρ' τείχεσσων, 'Ιαρδάνου ἀμφὶ ἰέθρᾳ. 
tosoi o 'Ereuvhalíwv prómos istorato, isóthoeos φως, te'uxhe' ἐχων ὥμοιος 'Aρηίθδοιο ἀνακτος, 
dioν 'Aρηίθδου, tov èpíklhsis koruvhtin 
ándres kiklhskon kallíζwnoi te gynaikès, 
oúnek' ἀρ' ou tôξoisi machésketo dourí te makrói, 
alla sidhreíh korúνh rήγνυσκε fálagnas. 
tov Luvkérghos èpefne dóλw, ou ti kratei ge, 
stewntwph ey ὄδω, ὧθ' ἀρ' ou korúnh oi óletrhon 
chrósme sidhreíh. prin yap Luvkérghos úpohdas 
dourí mésoν perónhsev, o ὤτπios oudei èrevóstha. 
te'uxhea o ἐξενάριξε, tá oí póre xálkeos 'Arhs. 
kai tá mév autóς èpeita phóei metá múλon 'Arhos. 
aútpr èpeĩ Luvkérghos eini megároisw èγήρα, 
dowke o 'Ereuvhalíwn phílw òheráptonti fórhnai. 
tov o ge te'uxhe' ἐχων prokalíζeto pántas árístous. 
oi de múλ έτρόμεον kai èdeídósin, oudei tis ètlh. 
all' ème thymòs áṇkhe polútłhμwn polemížen 
thársei ὡτ' geneíh de neóstatos èskon ápántwv. 
kai máxémnh oí égw, ðowkev de moi évχos 'Atheñh. 
tov ðh múkíston kai kártiston ktánov áṇdra: 
pollós yap tis èkeuto páṛhoros èvtha kai èvtha. 
ei'θ' ὃς ἦβωμι, bíh de moi èmpeðos eihn. 
tow ke tách' ántíseie máχhs koruvthaiolos 'Ektwph. 

1 úpohdas: ãnastas Aristarchus.
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O father Zeus and Athene and Apollo, that I were young as when beside swift-flowing Celadon the Pylians and Arcadians that rage with spears gathered together and fought beneath the walls of Thea about the streams of Iardanus. On their side stood forth Ereuthalion as champion, a godlike man, bearing upon his shoulders the armour of king Areithous, goodly Areithous that men and fair-girdled women were wont to call the mace-man, for that he fought not with bow or long spear, but with a mace of iron brake the battalions. Him Lycurgus slew by guile and nowise by might, in a narrow way, where his mace of iron saved him not from destruction. For ere that might be Lycurgus came upon him at unawares and pierced him through the middle with his spear, and backward was he hurled upon the earth; and Lycurgus despoiled him of the armour that brazen Ares had given him. This armour he thereafter wore himself amid the turmoil of Ares, but when Lycurgus grew old within his halls he gave it to Ereuthalion, his dear squire, to wear. And wearing this armour did Ereuthalion challenge all the bravest; but they trembled sore and were afraid, nor had any man courage to abide him. But me did my enduring heart set on to battle with him in my hardihood, though in years I was youngest of all. So fought I with him, and Athene gave me glory. The tallest was he and the strongest man that ever I slew: as a huge sprawling bulk he lay stretched this way and that. Would I were now as young and my strength as firm, then should Hector of the flashing helm soon find one to
ψίεων δ’ ο’ οι περ ἐασιν ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν,
οὐδ’ ο’ προφρονέως μέμαθ’ Ἑκτόρος ἀντίον ἐλθεῖν.” 16

“Ὡς νεῖκεσσ’ ὁ γέρων, ο’ δ’ ἐννέα πάντες ἀνέσταν
ὕρτο πολὺ πρῶτος μὲν ἀνάξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
τῷ δ’ ἔπι Τυδείδης ὦρτο κρατέρος Διομήδης,
τοῖς δ’ ἔπ’ Ἀιαντες, θοῦριν ἐπιειμένῳ ἄλκήν,
τοῖς δ’ ἔπ’ Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὀπάων Ἰδομενής,
Μηρώνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐπναλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντη,
τοῖς δ’ ἔπ’ Ἐυρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
ἂν δὲ Θόας Ἀνδραμονίδης καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς·
pάντες ἄρ’ ο’ γ’ ἔθελον πολεμίζεων Ἑκτορὶ δίῳ.
τοῖς δ’ αὐτῖς μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ.

“κλήρων νῦν πεπάλεσθε διαμπερές, ο’ κε λάχησον’
oύτως γὰρ ἡ ὄνησε ἐὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαίοὺς,
καὶ δ’ αὐτῶν ὃν θυμὸν ὄνησταί, αἱ κε φύγησι
δηῖν οὲ πολέμου καὶ αὐνῆς δηιτητο.”

“Ὡς ἐφαθ’, ο’ δὲ κλῆρον ἐσημήναντο ἐκαστος,
ἐν δ’ ἐβαλον κυνέη Ἀγαμέμνων Ἀτρείδαο·
λαοὶ δ’ ἡρήσαντο, θεοῖς δὲ χείρας ἀνέσχον.
ὡδε δὲ τις εἰπέσκευν ἰδὸν εἰς οὐρανον εὐρύν·

“Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἡ Ἀιαντα λαχεῖν, ἡ Τυδέος υἱόν,
ἡ αὐτον βασιλὴα πολυχρύσου Μυκήνης.”

“Ὡς ἀρ’ ἐφαν, πάλλειν δὲ Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ,
ἐκ δ’ ἐθορε κλῆρος κυνέης, ὃν ἄρ’ ἠθελον αὐτοῖ,
Ἀιαντος· κήρυξ δὲ φέρων ἀν’ ὀμιλον ἀπάντη
deiξ’ ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν ἀριστήσεσον Ἀχαίῶν’
oi δ’ ο’ γυγνώσκοντες ἀπηνήναντο ἐκαστος.

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face him. Whereas ye that are chieftains of the whole host of the Achaeans, even ye are not minded with a ready heart to meet Hector face to face."

So the old man chid them, and there stood up nine in all. Upsprang far the first the king of men, Agamemnon, and after him Tydeus' son, mighty Diomedes, and after them the Aiantes, clothed in furious valour, and after them Idomeneus and Idomeneus' comrade Meriones, the peer of Enyalius, slayer of men, and after them Eurypylus, the glorious son of Euaemon; and upsprang Thoas, son of Andraemon, and goodly Odysseus; all these were minded to do battle with goodly Hector. Then among them spake again the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "Cast ye the lot now from the first unto the last for him whoso shall be chosen; for he shall verily profit the well-greaved Achaeans, and himself in his own soul shall profit withal, if so be he escape from the fury of war and the dread conflict."

So said he, and they marked each man his lot and cast them in the helmet of Agamemnon, son of Atreus; and the host made prayer, and lifted up their hands to the gods. And thus would one say with a glance up to the broad heaven: "Father Zeus, grant that the lot fall on Aias or the son of Tydeus or else on the king himself of Mycene rich in gold."

So spake they, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, shook the helmet, and forth therefrom leapt the lot that themselves desired, even the lot of Aias. And the herald bare it everywhither throughout the throng, and showed it from left to right to all the chieftains of the Achaeans; but they knew it not, and denied it every man. But
άλλ' ὁτε δὴ τὸν ἰκανὸν φέρων ἀν’ ὦμιλον ἀπάντη, ὡς μὲν ἑπιγράφας κυνής βάλε, φαίδημος Αἴας, ἢ τοι ὑπέσχεθε χείρ', ὥ δ’ ἄρ’ ἐμβαλεν ἄγχι παρα-στάς,
γνῶ δὲ κλῆρου σῆμα ἰδών, γήθησε δὲ θυμῷ.
τὸν μὲν πάρ πόδ’ ἐδὸν χαμάδις βάλε φῶνησέν τε·
"ὡς φίλοι, ἢ τοι κλῆρος ἐμός, χαίρω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
θυμῷ, ἐπεὶ δοκέω νικησέμεν Ἐκτόρα δῖον.
ἀλλ’ ἀγετ’, ὀφρ’ ἂν ἐγὼ πολεμήσα τεῦχεα δύω,
tόφρ’ ὑμεῖς εὐχεσθε Δι' Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι,
συγὴ ἐφ’ ὑμείων, ἵνα μὴ Τρώες γε πύθωνται;
ἡ καὶ ἀμφαδίην, ἐπεὶ οὗ τινα δείδμεν ἔμπης.
οὐ γάρ τίς με βή γε ἐκὼν² ἀέκοντα δίηται,
ουδὲ τι ἰδρείη, ἐπεὶ οὐδ’ ἐμὲ νήτιδα γ’ οὔτως
ἐλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε."
"Ως ἐφαθ', οἱ δ’ εὐχοντο Δι' Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι·
ὡς δὲ τις εἰπεσκεν ἰδών εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, 'Ἰδηθνε μεδέων, κύδιστε μέγιστε,
δὸς νίκην Αἴαντι καὶ ἀγλαὸν εὐχὸς ἀρέσθαι·
ei δὲ καὶ "Ἐκτορά περὶ φιλείς καὶ θήδαι αὐτοῦ,
ἵσον ἀμφοτέρου θῆν καὶ κύδως ὀπασσον."
"Ως ἄρ’ ἐφαν, Αἴας δὲ κορύσσετο νῦροπι χαλκῷ
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντα περὶ χροὶ ἔσσατο τεῦχεα,
σευατ’ ἐπευθ’ οίδος τε πελώριος ἔρχεται "Ἀρῆς,
ὡς τ’ ἐίσων πολεμόνδε μετ’ ἀνέρας, οὐς τε Κρονίων
θυμοβόρου ἔριδος μενεὶ ξυνείκε μάχεσθαι.
τοῖς ἄρ’ Αἴας ὡρτο πελώριος, ἔρκος Ἀχαϊῶν,

¹ Lines 195-199 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
² ἐκὼν: ἐλὼν Aristarchus.
when in bearing it everywhither throughout the throng he was come to him that had marked it and cast it into the helm, even to glorious Aias, then Aias held forth his hand, and the herald drew near and laid the lot therein; and Aias knew at a glance the token on the lot, and waxed glad at heart. The lot then he cast upon the ground beside his foot, and spake: “My friends, of a surety the lot is mine, and mine own heart rejoiceth, for I deem that I shall vanquish goodly Hector. But come now, while I am doing on me my battle gear, make ye prayer the while to king Zeus, son of Cronos, in silence by yourselves, that the Trojans learn naught thereof—nay, or openly, if ye will, since in any case we fear no man. For by force shall no man drive me in flight of his own will and in despite of mine, nor yet by skill; since as no skilless wight methinks was I born and reared in Salamis.”

So spake he, and they made prayer to king Zeus, son of Cronos; and thus would one speak with a glance up to the broad heaven: “Father Zeus, that rulest from Ida, most glorious, most great, vouchsafe victory to Aias and that he win him glorious renown; or if so be thou lovest Hector too, and carest for him, vouchsafe to both equal might and glory.”

So they spake, and Aias arrayed him in gleaming bronze. But when he had clothed about his flesh all his armour, then sped he in such wise as huge Ares goeth forth when he enters into battle amid warriors whom the son of Cronos hath brought together to contend in the fury of soul-devouring strife. Even in such wise sprang forth huge Aias, the bulwark of the Achaeans, with a smile on his
μειδιών υ βλοσυροσι προσώπασι. νέρθε δε ποσσίν
ητε μακρά βιβάς, κραδάων δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος.
τόν δε καὶ Ἄργειοι μεν ἐγγήθεον εἰσορώντες,
Τρώας δε τρόμοις αἶνος ὑπῆλθυν γυνα ἐκαστον,
"Ἐκτὸς τ' αὐτῷ θυμος ἐνι στήθεσι πάτασσεν.
ἀλλ' οὐ πως ἔτι εἴχεν ὑποτρέσαι οὐδ' ἀναδύναι
ἀφ λαών ἐν ωμοιον, ἐπεὶ προκαλέσσατο χάρμη.
Ajax δ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθε φέρων σάκος ἦντε πύργον,
χάλκεον ἐπταβόειον, δ' οἱ Τυχίοι κάμε τεύχων,
σκυτοτόμων ὄχ' ἀριστος, "Τῇ ἐνι οἰκία ναίων,
ὅς οἱ ἐποίησεν σάκος αἴολον ἐπταβόειον
ταύρων ζατρεφέων, ἐπὶ δ' ὀγδοον ἦλας χαλκόν.
τὸ πρόσθε στέρνοιο φέρων Ἑλμάνωνιοι Ajax
στῇ ρα μάλ' "Εκτόρος ἐγγύς, ἀπειλήσας δὲ προσ-
ηύδα.

""Ἐκτὸς, νῦν μὲν δὴ σάφα εἴσεαι οἴοθεν όιος
οἰοι καὶ Δαναοίς ἀριστής μετέασι,
καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα ῥηξήνορα θυμολέοντα.
ἀλλ' δ' μὲν ἐν νήσει κορωνίοι ποντοπόρουι
κεῖτ' ἀπομηνίασαν 'Αγαμέμνονι, ποιεῖν λαών.
ἡμεῖς δ' εἰμέν τοῖοι οἳ ἄν σέθεν ἀντιάσαιμεν
καὶ πολείς. ἀλλ' ἄρθε μάχης ηδὲ πτολεμοιο.

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἑκτῷρ.
"Ajax διογενεῖς Ἑλμάνωνι, κοίρανε λαῶν,
μή τί μεν ἦντε παιδὸς ἀφαυρο πειρήτιζε,
ἡ γυναικός, ἢ οὐκ οἶδεν πολεμήτα ἔργα.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν εὐ οἶδα μάχας τ' ἀνδροκτασίας τ'ε.
οἴδ' ἐπὶ δεξιά, οἴδ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ νωμῆσαι βῶν
ἀζαλεν, τό μοι ἔστι ταλαύρινον πολεμίζεις.

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grim face; and he went with long strides of his feet beneath him, brandishing his far-shadowing spear. Then were the Argives glad as they looked upon him, but upon the Trojans crept dread trembling on the limbs of every man, and Hector's own heart beat fast within his breast. Howbeit in no wise could he any more flee or shrink back into the throng of the host, seeing he had made challenge to fight. So Aias drew near, bearing his shield that was like a city wall, a shield of bronze with sevenfold bull's-hide, the which Tychius had wrought with toil, he that was far best of workers in hide, having his home in Hyle, who had made him his flashing shield of seven hides of sturdy bulls, and there-over had wrought an eighth layer of bronze. This Telamonian Aias bare before his breast, and he came and stood close by Hector, and spake threatening: "Hector, now verily shalt thou know of a surety, man to man, what manner of chieftains there be likewise among the Danaans, even after Achilles, breaker of the ranks of men, the lion-hearted. Howbeit he abideth amid his beaked seafaring ships in utter wrath against Agamemnon, Atreus' son, shepherd of the host; yet are we such as to face thee, yea, full many of us. But begin thou war and battle."

To him then made answer great Hector of the flashing helm: "Aias, sprung from Zeus, thou son of Telamon, captain of the host, in no wise make thou trial of me as of some puny boy or a woman that knoweth not deeds of war. Nay, full well know I battles and slayings of men. I know well how to wield to right, and well how to wield to left my shield of seasoned hide, which I deem a sturdy thing to
οίδα δ' ἐπαίξαι μόθον ἵππων ὦκειάων.
oίδα δ' εὔνι σταδίη δήμῳ μέλπεσθαι "Ἀρηῇ.
ἀλλ' οὐ γὰρ σ' ἐθέλω βαλέειν τοιοῦτον ἐόντα
láθρη ὁπιπεύσας, ἀλλ' ἀμφαδόν, αὐ' κε τύχωμι."

"Ἡ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτεῖ δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Αίαντος δεινὸν σάκος ἐπταβοεῖν
ἀκρότατον κατὰ χαλκὸν, ὡς ὄγδοος ἤεν ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
ἐξ δὲ διὰ πτυχὰς ἠλθε δαῖζων χαλκὸς ἀτειρῆς,
ἐν τῇ δ' ἐβδομάτη ρινῷ σχέτο. δεύτερος αὐτὲ
Αἰας διογενῆς προτεῖ δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντος' εὗσην.

διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἠλθε φαευνῆς ὀβριμον ἔγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλῳ ἡρήρειστο.
ἀντικρὺ δὲ παραί λαπάρην διάμησε χιτώνα ἔγχος.
ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη καὶ ἀλεύστῳ κῆρα μέλαναν.
tῷ δ' ἐκσπασσαμένῳ δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσῖν ἁμ' ἁμφω

1 σύν ὦ' ἐπεσον λείουσιν ἐουκότες ὀμοφάγουσιν
ἡ σου κάπροισιν, τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν.
Πριαμίδης μὲν ἐπειτα μέσον σάκος οὔτασε δουρὶ,
οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δὲ οἱ αἰχῆ.
Αἰας δ' ἀσπίδα νῦξεν ἐπάλμενος. ἡ δὲ διαπρὸ

ὴλυθεν ἔγχειση, στυφέλιξε δὲ μιν μεμαώτα,
τμήθη δ' αὐχέν' ἐπήλθε, μέλαν δ' ἀνεκήκιεν αἶμα.
ἀλλ' οὖν οὐς ἀπέληγε μάχης κορυθαίολος ὁ Ἐκτωρ,
ἀλλ' ἀναχασσάμενος λίθον εἰλετο χειρὶ παχείη
κείμενον ἐν πεδίῳ, μέλανα, τρητῶν τε μέγαν τε. 2

1 Lines 255-257 were rejected by Zenodotus.

1 The line is obscure, and perhaps corrupt. It may also be rendered, "that is in my eyes to fight as warrior with tough shield of hide"—to play the part of Ἀρης ταλαύρινος.
wield in fight; and I know how to charge into the mellay of chariots drawn by swift mares; and I know how in close fight to tread the measure of furious Ares. Yet am I not minded to smite thee, being such a one as thou art, by spying thee at unawares; but rather openly, if so be I may hit thee."

He spake, and poised his far-shadowing spear, and hurled it; and he smote Aias' dread shield of sevenfold bull's-hide upon the outermost bronze, the eighth layer that was thereon. Through six folds shore the stubborn bronze, but in the seventh hide it was stayed. Then in turn Zeus-born Aias hurled his far-shadowing spear, and smote upon the son of Priam's shield, that was well balanced upon every side. Through the bright shield went the mighty spear, and through the corselet, richly dight, did it force its way; and straight on beside his flank the spear shore through his tunic; but he bent aside, and escaped black fate. Then the twain both at one moment drew forth with their hands their long spears, and fell to, in semblance like ravening lions or wild boars, whose is no weakling strength. Then the son of Priam smote full upon the shield of Aias with a thrust of his spear, howbeit the bronze brake not through, for its point was turned; but Aias leapt upon him and pierced his buckler, and clean through went the spear and made him reel in his onset; even to his neck it made its way, and gashed it, and the dark blood welled up. Yet not even so did Hector of the flashing-helm cease from fight, but giving ground he seized with stout hand a stone that lay upon the plain, black and jagged and great; therewith
τῷ βάλεν Ἀιάντος δεινὸν σάκος ἐπταβοθεῖον
μέσσων ἐπομφάλιον· περιήχησεν δ’ ἀρα χαλκός.
δεύτερος αὖ Ἅιας πολὺ μείζονα λᾶαν αἵρας
ἡκ’ ἐπιδινῆςα, ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἐν ἄπελεθρον,
εἶσον δ’ ἀστίδ’ ἐαξε βαλῶν μυλοεἰδεὶ πέτρῳ,
βλάψε δὲ οἱ φίλαι γούναθ’· ὁ δ’ ὑπτίος ἐξετανύσθη
ἀστίδ’ ἐγχριμφθεῖ’ τὸν δ’ αὐδ’ ἀρθωσὲν Ἀπόλλων.
καὶ νῦ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ’ αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο,
εἶ μὴ κῆρυκες, Διὸς ἀγγελοὶ ἣδὲ καὶ ἄνδρῶν,
ἡλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ’ Ἀχαίων χαλκοχιτῶνων, 27
Ταλθύβιος τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένῳ ἀμφῳ.
μέσσῳ δ’ ἀμφωτέρων σκῆπτρα σχέθων, εἰπέ τε μύθον
κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μῆδεα εἰδὼς·
’’μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε μηδὲ μάχεσθον.
ἀμφωτέρω γὰρ σῳδὶ φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς, 28
ἀμφω δ’ ἀίχμηται’ τὸ γε δὴ καὶ ἰδιεν ἀπαντες.
νῦξ δ’ ἱδὴ τελέθειν ἀγαθόν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.’’
Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμάνιος Ἅιας·
’’ Ἰδαῖ’, Ἐκτορα ταῦτα κελεῦτε μυθήσασθαι·
αὐτὸς γὰρ χάρμη προκαλέσσατο πάντας ἀρίστους. 28
ἀρχέτω· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μάλα πείσομαι ἢ περ ἂν ὀυτος.’’
Τὸν δ’ αὕτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ·
’’ Ἀιαν, ἔπει τοι δῷκε θέος μέγεθός τε βῆν τε
καὶ πινυτήν, περὶ δ’ ἐγχεῖ Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατος ἐσσι,
νῦν μὲν παυσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηιοτήτος
σήμερον· ὑστερον αὕτε μαχησόμεθ’, εἰς’ δ’ κε δαίμων
ἀμμε διακρίνῃ, δῶῃ δ’ ἐτέροισι γε νίκην.
νῦξ δ’ ἱδὴ τελέθειν ἀγαθόν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι,
322
he smote Aias’ dread shield of sevenfold bull’s-hide full upon the boss; and the bronze rang about it. Then Aias in turn lifted on high a far greater stone, and swung and hurled it, putting into the cast measureless strength; and he burst the buckler inwards with the cast of the rock that was like unto a mill-stone, and beat down Hector’s knees; so he was stretched upon his back, gathered together under his shield; howbeit Apollo straightway raised him up. And now had they been smiting with their swords in close fight, but that the heralds, messengers of Zeus and men, came, one from the Trojans and one from the brazen-coated Achaeans, even Talthybius and Idaeus, men of prudence both. Between the two they held forth their staves, and the herald Idaeus, skilled in prudent counsel, spake, saying: “Fight ye no more, dear sons, neither do battle; both ye twain are loved of Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, and both are spearmen; that verily know we all. Moreover night is now upon us, and it is well to yield obedience to night’s behest.”

Then in answer to him spake Telamonian Aias: “Idaeus, bid ye Hector speak these words, for it was he who of himself challenged to combat all our best. Let him be first and I verily will hearken even as he shall say.”

Then spake unto him great Hector of the flashing helm: “Aias, seeing God gave thee stature and might, aye, and wisdom, and with thy spear thou art pre-eminent above all the Achaeans, let us now cease from battle, and strife for this day; hereafter shall we fight again until God judge between us, and give victory to one side or the other. Howbeit night is now upon us, and it is well to yield obedience
HOMER

ως σὺ τ’ ἐὕφρηνης πάντας παρὰ νησίων Ἀχαιοῖς,
σοὺς τε μάλιστα ἔτας καὶ ἑταῖρους, οἱ τοι ἔσσων. 1 29
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμωιο ἀνακτὸς
Τρώας ἐὕφρανεώ καὶ Τρώαδας ἐλκευσέπλους,
αἱ τε μου εὐχόμεναι θείοιν δύσονται ἀγώνα.
δώρα δ’ ἁγ’ ἀλλήλοις περικλυτά δῶμεν ἁμφώ,
ὡρα τις ὡδ’ εἶπησιν Ἀχαῖοιν τε Τρώων τε.
‘namese εὐμαρνάσθην ἔριδος πέρι θυμοβόρους,
η’ αὐτ’ ἐν φιλότητι διέτραγεν ἀρθμῆσαντε.’”

“Ως ἄρα φωνὴς δὼκε ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον,
σ出汗 κολεῳ τε φέρων καὶ ἐὕμηττῳ τελαμῶν.
Αἰας δὲ ξωστὴρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινόν.
τὸ δὲ διακρινθέντε ὁ μὲν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαίων
ἡ’, δ’ ἔσ Τρώων ὀμαδὸν κίε. τοὶ δ’ ἐχάρησαν,
ὡς εἶδον ξωὸν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιόντα,
Αἰαντος προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἀὔπτους:
καὶ ρ’ ἠγὸν προτὶ ἄστυ, ἀελπτέοντες σὸν εἶναι.
Αἰαντ’ αὖθις ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαῖοι
eis Ἀγαμέμνονα δίον ἄγον, κεχαρηθότα νίκη.
Οἱ δ’ ὀτε δὴ κλισίησον εν Ἀτρείδαιο γένοντο,
τοῖσι δὲ βοῶν ιέρευσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀρσενα πανταέτηρον ὑπερμενεῖ Κρονίωιν.

τὸν δέρον ἁμφὶ θ’ ἐπον, καὶ μιν διέχευεν ἅπαντα,
μιστυλῶν τ’ ἀρ’ ἐπισταμένως πείραν τ’ ὀβελοῖσιν,
ὀπτησάν τε περιφράδεως, ἐρύσαντο τε πάντα.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ παῦσαντο πόνον τετίκοντο τε δαίτα,
δαίνωντ’, οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔισσας. 32

1 Line 295 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 The gods are thought of as meeting to receive their worshippers.

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to night's behest, that thou mayest make glad all
the Achaeans beside their ships, and most of all the
kinsfolk and comrades that are thine; and I through-
out the great city of king Priam shall make glad
the Trojan men and Trojan women with trailing
robes, who because of me will enter the gathering
of the gods\(^1\) with thanksgivings. But come, let us
both give each to the other glorious gifts, to the end
that many a one of Achaeans and Trojans alike
may thus say: 'The twain verily fought in rivalry
of soul-devouring strife, but thereafter made them a
compact and were parted in friendship.'"

When he had thus said, he brought and gave
him his silver-studded sword with its scabbard and
well-cut baldric; and Aias gave his belt bright with
scarlet. So they parted, and one went his way to
the host of the Achaeans and the other betook him
to the throng of the Trojans. And these waxed
glad when they saw Hector coming to join them alive
and whole, escaped from the fury of Aias and his
invincible hands; and they brought him to the city
scarce deeming that he was safe. And Aias on his
part was led of the well-greaved Achaeans unto
goodly Agamemnon, filled with joy of his victory.

And when they were now come to the huts of
the son of Atreus, then did the king of men, Aga-
memnon, slay them a bull, a male of five years, for
the son of Cronos, supreme in might. This they
flayed and dressed, and cut up all the limbs. Then
they sliced these cunningly, and spitted them and
roasted them carefully and drew all off the spits.
But when they had ceased from their labour and
had made ready the meal, they feasted, nor did
their hearts lack aught of the equal feast. And unto
νώτοις δ’ Αίαντα διηνεκέεσσι γέραιρεν ἤρως Ἀτρείδης, εὐρίκ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐθητύς εἷς ἔρον ἐντο, 
τοῖς δ’ γέρων πάμπρωτος ὑφάινεις ἥρχετο μῆτιν Νέστωρ, οὐ καὶ πρόσθεν ἄριστη φαίνετο βουλή. 32
δ’ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἁγορῆσατο καὶ μετείπεν:
‘Ἀτρείδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆς Παναχαίων,
πολλοὶ γὰρ τεθναίκη νομώντες Ἀχαίων,
τῶν νῦν αἴμα κελαίων ἐυρροοὶ ἀμφὶ Σκάμανδρον ἐσκέδασ’ δὲ Ἀρης, ψυχαὶ δ’ Ἀὐδόσδε κατήλθον. 33
τῶ σε χρή πόλεμον μὲν ἀμ’ ἥοι παῦσαι Ἀχαίων,
αὐτὸ δ’ ἀγρόμενοι κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροὺς 
βουαὶ καὶ ἡμίνοισιν; ἀτὰρ κατακῆμεν αὐτοὺς 
τυτθοῦν ἀποπρὸ νεῶν, ὡς κ’ ὡσία ταιεῖ ξακασὶος1
OIDAK’ ἀγη, ὅτ’ ἀν αὐτὲ νεώμεθα πατρίδα γαίαν. 34
τύμβων δ’ ἀμφὶ τυρῆν ἐνα χεῦμεν ἐξαγαγόντες 
άκρυτον ἐκ πεδίου2: ποτὶ δ’ αὐτὸν δεῖμομεν ὅκα 
πύργους ψηλοὺς, εἰλαρ νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν. 
ἐν δ’ αὐτοῖς πύλας ποιήσομεν εὗ ἀραρυίας,
ὅφρα δ’ αὐτῶν ἰππηλασίη ὀδὸς εἰη8
ἐκτοσθεὶν δὲ βαθείαν ὅρυξομεν ἐγγύθι τάφρον,
ἡ χ’ ἵππον καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκοι ἀμφὶς ἐοῦσα,
μή ποτ’ ἐπιβρίσει πόλεμος Τρώων ἀγερώχων.”
“Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἐπηήησαν βασιλῆς
Τρώων ἅντ’ ἀγορῇ γένετ’ Ἰλίου ἐν πόλει ἄκρη, 34
δενὴ τετρηχνία, παρὰ Πριάμου θύρησι,
τοῖς δ’ Ἀντήνωρ πεπυμμένος ἤρχ’ ἁγορεύειν.

1 Lines 334 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἐκ πεδίου: ἐν πεδίῳ Aristophanes (cf. 436).

1 This meaning of ἐξαγαγόντες is perhaps justified by Thucyd. i. 93. Aristarchus took the word to mean “marching out.”
326
Aias for his honour was the long chine given by the warrior son of Atreus, wide-ruling Agamemnon. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, first of all the old man began to weave the web of counsel for them, even Nestor, whose rede had of old ever seemed the best. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them: “Son of Atreus and ye other princes of the hosts of Achaea, lo, full many long-haired Achaean are dead, whose dark blood keen Ares hath now spilt about fair-flowing Scamander, and their souls have gone down to the house of Hades; therefore were it well that thou make the battle of the Achaean to cease at daybreak, and we will gather to hale hither on carts the corpses with oxen and mules; and we will burn them a little way from the ships that each man may bear their bones home to their children, whenso we return again to our native land. And about the pyre let us heap a single barrow, rearing it from the plain for all alike, and thereby build with speed a lofty wall, a defence for our ships and for ourselves. And therein let us build gates close-fastening, that through them may be a way for the driving of chariots; and without let us dig a deep ditch hard by, which shall intervene and keep back chariots and footmen, lest ever the battle of the lordly Trojans press heavily upon us.”

So spake he, and all the kings assented thereto. And of the Trojans likewise was a gathering held in the citadel of Ilios, a gathering fierce and tumultuous, beside Priam’s gates. Among them wise Antenor was first to speak, saying: “Hearken
"κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἕδ' ἐπίκουροι, ὥφρ' εἶπω τά μὲ θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσι κελεύει. δεύτ' ἄγετ', 'Ἀργείην Ἑλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἀμ' αὐτῇ ἃς δώομεν Ἀτρεΐδησιν ἄγειν. νῦν δ' ὀρκία πιστὰ ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα: τῶ ὦ νῦ τι κέρδιον ἥμιν ἐλπομαί ἐκτελεσθαι, ὅποι μὴ ῥέξομεν ὅδε.'" ①

"Ἡ τοι ὦ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο· τοῖς δ' ἀνέστη δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἥκόμειοι, ὃς μὲν ἀμειβόμενος ἐπεα πτερόντα προσήνδα: "Ἀντήνορ, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοι φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις·

οἶσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνωνα τοῦδε νοῆσαι. εἰ δ' ἔτεον δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ ὑποψίδης ἀγορεύεις, ἐξ ἀρα δὴ τοῖς ἐπείπα θεοὶ φρένας ὠλεσαν αὐτόν. ③ αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώεσσι μεθ' ὑπποδάμους ἀγορεύσων· ἀντικρυ δ' ἀπόφημι, γυναῖκα μὲν οὖκ ἀποδώσων· κτήματα δ' ὅσο' ἀγόμην ἐξ "Ἀργεός ἧμέτερον δῶ πάντ' ἐθέλω δόμεναι καὶ οὐκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθείναι." ②

"Ἡ τοι ὦ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο· τοῖς δ' ἀνέστη 36 

Δαρδανίδης Πρίμαμος, θεόφων μὴστωρ ἀτάλαντος, ὁ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπε· "κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἕδ' ἐπίκουροι, ② ὥφρ' εἶπω τά μὲ θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσι κελεύει. νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἔλεσθε κατὰ πτόλιν, ③ ὡς τὸ πάρος περ, ③ καὶ φυλακῆς μνήσασθε καὶ ἐγρήγορθε ἐκαστος· ἦθοθιν δ' Ἰδαίος ὠτοίς κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆς ἐπέμεν Ἀτρείδης, Ἀγαμέμνωνι καὶ Μενελάῳ, μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδρου, τοῦ εἶνεκα νεῖκος ὀρώρε. καὶ δὲ τόδ' εἰπέμεναι πυκνών ἔπος, αἱ κ' ἐθέλωσι 37" ③

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① Line 353 was rejected by Aristarchus.
② Lines 368 f. are omitted in some mss.
③ πτόλιν: στρατών.
to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Come ye now, let us give Argive Helen and the treasure with her unto the sons of Atreus to take away. Now do we fight after proving false to our oaths of faith, wherefore have I no hope that aught will issue to our profit, if we do not thus."

When he had thus spoken he sate him down, and among them uprose goodly Alexander, lord of fair-haired Helen; he made answer, and spake to him winged words: "Antenor, this that thou sayest is no longer to my pleasure; yea thou knowest how to devise better words than these. But if thou verily speakest this in earnest, then of a surety have the gods themselves destroyed thy wits. Howbeit I will speak amid the gathering of horse-taming Trojans and declare outright: my wife will I not give back; but the treasure that I brought from Argos to our home, all this am I minded to give, and to add thereto from mine own store."

When he had thus spoken he sate him down, and among them uprose Priam, son of Dardanus, peer of the gods in counsel. He with good intent addressed their gathering, and spake among them: "Hearken to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies, that I may say what the heart in my breast biddeth me. For this present take ye your supper throughout the city, even as of old, and take heed to keep watch, and be wakeful every man; and at dawn let Idaeus go to the hollow ships to declare to Atreus' sons, Agamemnon and Menelaus, the word of Alexander, for whose sake strife hath been set afoot. And let him furthermore declare to them this word of wisdom, whether they are minded
παύσασθαι πολέμου δυσηχέος, εἰς ὃ κε νεκροὺς
κήμεν· ὑστέρον αὐτὲ μαχησόμεθ’, εἰς ὃ κε δαίμων
ἀμμε διακρίνῃ, δῶῃ δ’ ἐτέρουςι γε νίκην.”

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἀρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύν ὧδ’ ἐπίθοντο,
δόρπον ἐπείθ’ εἰλοντο κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τελέεσσον: ἡ
ὕθεν δ’ Ἰδαῖος ἔβη κοῖλας ἐπὶ νῆας·
τοὺς δ’ εὐρ’ εἰν ἄγορῇ Δαναοὺς θεράποντας Ἀρχος
νῆ πάρα πρυμνῆ Ἀγαμέμνονος· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοὶς
στὰς ἐν μέσσοις μετεφώνεν ἡπτά ἄηρυς·
"’Ατρείδῃ τε καὶ ἄλλου ἀριστῆς Παναχαίων, ἢ
νώγει Πρίαμος τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἀγανοὶ
eιπεῖν, αἴ κε περ ἔμμι φίλοι καὶ ἢδὺ γένοιτο,
μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδρου, τοῦ εἴνεκα νείκος ὃρωρε.
κτήματα μὲν ὁς ’Αλέξανδρος κοῖλην ἐν ἂνεῦν
ηγάγετο Τροίην’—ὡς πρὶν ὥθησιν ἀπολέονται—
πάντ’ ἐθελεί δόμεναι καὶ ἔτ’ οἴκοθεν ἂλλ’ ἐπιθεῖναι
cουριδήν δ’ ἄλοχον Μηνελάου κυδαλίμοιο
οὐ φησιν δώσειν· ἢ μὴν Τρῶες γε κέλονται.
καὶ δὲ τὸν ἡνώγεον εἰπεῖν ἐπος, αἴ κ’ ἐθέλητε
παύσασθαι πολέμου δυσηχέος, εἰς ὃ κε νεκροὺς
κήμεν· ὑστέρον αὐτὲ μαχησόμεθ’, εἰς ὃ κε δαίμων
ἀμμε διακρίνῃ, δῶῃ δ’ ἐτέρουςι γε νίκην.”

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἀρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωτῆ.
οψε δὲ ἰὴ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
"μῆτ’ ἀρ τὶς νῦν κτήματ’ Ἀλεξάνδρου δεχόσθω μήθ’ Ἠλένην·
γνωτὸν δὲ καὶ δοὶ μάλα νῆπιος ἔστων,
ὡς ἦδη Τρώεσσιν ἀλέθρου πείρατ’ ἐφηπται.”

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἀρα πάντες ἐπίαχον νῖες Ἀχαιῶν,

1 Line 380 is omitted in some mss.
2 Line 385 is omitted in some mss.
to cease from dolorous war till we have burned the dead; thereafter shall we fight again until God judge between us, and give victory to one side or the other."

So spake he, and they readily hearkened to him, and obeyed; then they took their supper throughout the host by companies, and at dawn Idaeus went his way to the hollow ships. There he found in the place of gathering the Danaans, squires of Ares, beside the stern of Agamemnon's ship; and the loud-voiced herald took his stand in the midst and spake among them: "Son of Atreus, and ye other princes of the hosts of Achaea, Priam and the other lordly Trojans bade me declare to you—if haply it be your wish and your good pleasure—the saying of Alexander, for whose sake strife hath been set afoot. The treasure that Alexander brought to Troy in his hollow ships—would that he had perished first!—all this he is minded to give, and to add thereto from his own store; but the wedded wife of glorious Menelaus, he declares he will not give; though verily the Trojans bid him do it. Moreover they bade me declare unto you this word also, whether ye be minded to cease from dolorous war till we have burned the dead; thereafter shall we fight again until God judge between us and give victory to one side or the other."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence. But at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry: "Let no man now accept the treasure from Alexander, nay, nor Helen; known is it, even to him who hath no wit at all, that now the cords of destruction are made fast upon the Trojans."

So spake he, and all the sons of the Achaeans
μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμῳ.
καὶ τὸτ' ἀρ 'Ἰδαῖον προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.
'Ἰδαῖ', ἢ τοι μῦθον Ἀχαιῶν αὐτὸς ἀκούεις,
ὡς τοι ὑποκρίνονταί· ἐμοὶ δ' ἐπιμανδάνει οὕτως.
ἀμφὶ δὲ νεκροῖς κατακαίμενοι οὐ τι μεγαῖρῳ
οὐ γάρ τις φειδῶ νεκύων κατατεθηνήτων
gίγνετ', ἔπει κε θάνωσι, πυρὸς μειλισσέμεν ὦκα.
ὅρκια δὲ Ζεὺς ἵστω, ἔργηδουπος πόσις "Ἡρης."
'Ως εἶπὼν τὸ σκήπτρον ἀνέσχεθε πάσι θεοῖς,
ἄφωρρον δ' Ἰδαῖος ἔβη προτὶ Ἰλιον ἱρήν.
οἱ δ' ἔστ' εἰν ἀγορῇ Τρῳδὲς καὶ Δαρδανίνων,
πάντες ὁμιγερεῖς, ποτιδέγμενοι ὁππότ' ἀρ' ἐλθοῦ
Ἰδαῖος· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἤλθε καὶ ἄγγελὴν ἀπεείπε
στᾶς ἐν μέσσων· τοὶ δ' ὀπλίζοντο μᾶλ' ὦκα,
ἀμφότερον, νέκυας τ' ἀγέμεν, ἑτεροὶ δὲ μεθ' ὦλην.
'Αργεῖοι δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐὑποσέλμων ἀπὸ νηῶν
ὁτρύνοντο νέκυς τ' ἀγέμεν, ἑτεροὶ δὲ μεθ' ὦλην.
'Ηλιος μὲν ἐπείτα νέον προσέβαλλεν ἀροίρας,
ἐξ ἅκαλαρρεῖται βαθύρρου Ὀκεανοῖο
οὐρανὸν ἔσανιν· οἱ δ' ἤπτεον ἅλληλοισιν.
ἐνθα διαγνώναι χαλεπῶς ἦν ἄνδρα ἐκαστον·
ἀλλ' ὕδατι νύξοντες ἀπὸ βρότον αἰματόεντα,
δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντες ἀμαξῶν ἑπάειραι.
οὐδ' εἴα κλαίειν Πρίαμος μέγας· οἱ δὲ σιωτὴ
νεκροὺς πυρκαίης ἐπενήνευον ἀχνύμενοι κήρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρῆσαντες ἔβαν προτὶ Ἰλιον ἱρήν.
ὡς δ' αὐτῶς ἐτέρωθεν ἐὕκνημιδες Ἀχαιοὶ.
shouted aloud, applauding the saying of Diomedes, tamer of horses. Then to Idaeus spake lord Agamemnon: "Idaeus, verily of thyself thou hearest the word of the Achaeans, how they make answer to thee; and mine own pleasure is even as theirs. But as touching the dead I in no wise grudge that ye burn them; for to dead corpses should no man grudge, when once they are dead, the speedy consolation of fire. But to our oaths let Zeus be witness, the loud-thundering lord of Hera."

So saying, he lifted up his staff before the face of all the gods, and Idaeus went his way back to sacred Ilios. Now they were sitting in assembly, Trojans and Dardanians alike, all gathered in one body waiting until Idaeus should come; and he came and stood in their midst and declared his message. Then they made them ready with all speed for either task, some to bring the dead, and others to seek for wood. And the Argives over against them hasted from the benched ships, some to bring the dead and others to seek for wood.

The sun was now just striking on the fields, as he rose from softly-gliding, deep-flowing Oceanus, and climbed the heavens, when the two hosts met together. Then was it a hard task to know each man again; howbeit with water they washed from them the clotted blood, and lifted them upon the waggons, shedding hot tears the while. But great Priam would not suffer his folk to wail aloud; so in silence they heaped the corpses upon the pyre, their hearts sore stricken; and when they had burned them with fire they went their way to sacred Ilios. And in like manner over against them the well-greaved Achaeans heaped the corpses upon the
νεκρούς πυρκαיצבνες ἐπινήνεον ἀχνύμενοι κήρ, ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρήσαντες έβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.

'Ἡμος δ' οὖτ' ἄρ πω ἡώς, ἐτι δ' ἀμφιθύκη νῦξ, τῆμος ἄρ' ἀμφὶ πυρὴν κριτὸς ἐγρετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν, τύμβον δ' ἀμφὶ αὐτὴν ἕνα πούεον ἐξαγαγόντες ἀκριτον ἐκ πεδίου, ἤτοι δ' αὐτὸν τεῖχος ἐδειμαν, πύργους θ' ὑψιλοὺς, εἰλαρ νηών τε καὶ αὐτῶν. ἐν δ' αὐτοῖς πῦλας ἐνεποτεον εῦ ἀραρυία, ὄφρα δι' αὐτᾶς ὑππηλασίη ὀδὸς εἴη. ἐκτοσθένε δὲ βαθείαν ἐπ' αὐτῶ τάφρον ὀρμαζ, εὐρείαν μεγάλην, ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κατέπηξαν.

'Ως οἱ μὲν πονέντο κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοί· οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πάρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἀστεροτοτὴθ' θηεύντο μέγα ἐργον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν. τοῖς δὲ μύθων ἡρχε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίθων· Ἄθεοι πάτερ, ἃ φά τις ἐστι βροτῶν ἐπ' ἀπειρόνα γαῖαν ὁς τις ἐπ' ἀθανάτουι νόον καὶ μὴν ἐνίψει; οὐχ δράς ὅτι δὴ αὐτὲ κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοί τεῖχος ἐτείχίσαντο νεών ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον ἐλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοὶς δόσαν κλειτᾶς ἐκατόμβας; τοῦ δ' ἂ τοι κλέος ἔσται ὅσον τ' ἐπικίνδυνται ἡώς· τοῦ δ' ἐπιλήσονται ὥ τ' ἐγὼ καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων ἢρῳ Λαμέδοντι πολίσσαμεν ἀθλήσαντε." Τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὀχθῆσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς. "ὡ πόποι, ἐννοσίγαι εὐρυσθενές, οἶον ἔειπες. ἀλλος κέν τις τούτο θεῶν δείσειε νόημα,

1 ἐκ πεδίου: ἐν πεδίῳ Aristophanes (cf. 337).
2Lines 443-464 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
pyre, their hearts sore stricken, and when they had burned them with fire they went their way to the hollow ships.

Now when dawn was not yet, but night was still 'twixt light and dark, then was there gathered about the pyre the chosen host of the Achaeans, and they made about it a single barrow, rearing it from the plain for all alike; and thereby they built a wall and a lofty rampart, a defence for their ships and for themselves. And therein they made gates, close-fastening, that through them might be a way for the driving of chariots. And without they dug a deep ditch hard by, wide and great, and therein they planted stakes.

Thus were they toiling, the long-haired Achaeans; and the gods, as they sat by the side of Zeus, the lord of the lightning, marvelled at the great work of the brazen-coated Achaeans. And among them Poseidon, the Shaker of Earth, was first to speak: "Father Zeus, is there now anyone of mortals on the face of the boundless earth, that will any more declare to the immortals his mind and counsel? Seest thou not that now again the long-haired Achaeans have builded them a wall to defend their ships, and about it have drawn a trench, but gave not glorious hecatombs to the gods? Of a surety shall the fame thereof reach as far as the dawn spreadeth, and men will forget the wall that I and Phoebus Apollo built with toil for the warrior Laomedon."

Then greatly troubled, Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, spake to him: "Ah me, thou Shaker of Earth, wide of sway, what a thing thou hast said! Another of the gods might haply fear this device, whoso was
δ' σέο πολλόν ἀφαυρότερος χειράς τε μένος τε
σον δ' ἥ τοι κλέος ἔσται ὧσον τ' ἐπικινδυναὶ ἦσ.
ἀγρει μᾶν, ὅτ' ἂν αὐτὴ κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιῶν
οἴχονται σὺν νησὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
teῖχος ἀναρρήξας τὸ μὲν εἰς ἄλα πᾶν καταχεῦα,
αὕτω δ' ἦσον μεγάλην ψαμάθοις καλύφαι,
ὡς κεν τοι μέγα τεῖχος ἄμαλδύνηται Ἀχαιῶν." Ὡς
οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
δύστο δ' ἡλίος, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον Ἀχαιῶν,
βουφόνεον δὲ κατὰ κλισίας καὶ δόρπον ἐλοντο.
νῆς δ' ἐκ Λήμνου παρέστασαν οἴνον ἄγουσαι
πολλαί, τὰς προήχεν Ἰησοῦνδης Εὐνῆς,
tὸν τ' ἐτεχ' Ὡμιπύλη ὑπ' Ἰήσουν, τοιμένι λαῶν.
χωρίς δ' Ἀτρέιδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάω,
δώκεν Ἰησοῦνδης ἀγέμεν μὲθυ, χίλια μέτρα.
ἐνθὲν οὐνίζοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἀλλοὶ μὲν χαλκῷ, ἀλλοὶ δ' αἴθωνι σιδήρῳ,
ἀλλοὶ δ' οὐνοῖς, ἀλλοὶ δ' αὐτῆσι βόεσον,
ἀλλοὶ δ' ἀνδραπόδεσσι. τίθεντο δὲ δαίτα θάλειαν. 1
παννύχοι μὲν ἐπειτὰ κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιῶν
daίωντο, Τρώες δὲ κατὰ πτόλιν ἦδ' ἐπίκουροι·
pαννύχοις δὲ σφὶ κακὰ μήδετο μητίετα Ζεὺς
σμερδαλέα κτυπέων. τοὺς δὲ χλωρὸν δέοσ ἦρει·
oἶνον δ' ἐκ δεπάων χαμάδις χέον, οὐδὲ τις ἔτη
πρὶν πεέειν, πρὶν λείψαι ὑπερμενεῖ Κρονίων.
kομμῆσαντ' ἅρ' ἐπειτὰ καὶ ὑπνοῦν δῶρον ἐλοντο. 2

1 Line 475 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
2 Line 482 was omitted by Zenodotus.
feebl er far than thou in hand and might; whereas thy fame shall of a surety reach as far as the dawn spreadeth. Go to now, when once the long-haired Achaeans have gone with their ships to their dear native land, then do thou burst apart the wall and sweep it all into the sea, and cover the great beach again with sand, that so the great wall of the Achaeans may be brought to naught of thee."

On this wise spake they, one to the other, and the sun set, and the work of the Achaeans was accomplished; and they slaughtered oxen throughout the huts and took supper. And ships full many were at hand from Lemnos, bearing wine, sent forth by Jason's son, Euneüs, whom Hypsipyle bare to Jason, shepherd of the host. And for themselves alone unto the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, had Euneüs given wine to be brought them, even a thousand measures. From these ships the long-haired Achaeans bought them wine, some for bronze, some for gleaming iron, some for hides, some for whole cattle, and some for slaves; and they made them a rich feast. So the whole night through the long-haired Achaeans feasted, and the Trojans likewise in the city, and their allies; and all night long Zeus, the counsellor, devised them evil, thundering in terrible wise. Then pale fear gat hold of them, and they let the wine flow from their cups upon the ground, neither durst any man drink until he had made a drink-offering to the son of Cronos, supreme in might. Then they laid them down, and took the gift of sleep.
ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Θ

'Ἡώς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἰαν,¹ Ζεὺς δὲ θεῶν ἄγορήν ποιήσατο τερπικέραυνος ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμπουοι. αὐτὸς δὲ σφ' ἄγορευε, θεοὶ δ' ὑπὸ πάντες ἄκουον. "κέκλυτε μεν, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θεάναι, ὧφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνι στῆθεσσι κελεύει.² μήτε τις οὖν θήλεια θεὸς τὸ γε μήτε τις ἄρσην ἐπιράτω διακέρασα εὑμὸν ἔπος, ἀλλ' ἀμα πάντες αἰνεῖτ', ὦφρα τάχιστα τελευτῆσον τάδε ἔργα. δόν δ' ἂν εὐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοντα νοήσω ἐλθόντ' ἡ Τρώσσεων ἄρηγέμεν ἡ Δαναοῖς, πληγεῖς οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἐλέυσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε· ἡ μιν εἵλων ρήσω εἰς Τάρταρον ἑρόεντα, τῆλε μάλ', ἥχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον, ἐνθα σιδήρειαι τε πύλαι καὶ χάλκεος οὐδός, τὸσον ἐνερθ' Ἀἰδεω ὀσον οὐρανός ἐστ' ἀπὸ γαῖης· γνώσετ' ἐπειθ' ὅσον εἰμὶ θεῶν κάρτιστος ἀπάντων. εἰ δ' ἄγε πειρήσασθε, θεοὶ, ἵνα εἴδετε πάντες. σειρήν χρυσείην ἐξ οὐρανόθεν κρεμάσαντες πάντες τ' ἐξάπτεσθε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαναι· ἀλλ' οὐκ ἂν ἐρύσαιτ' ἐξ οὐρανόθεν πεδίονδε Ζην' ὑπατον μῆστωρ', οὐδ' εἰ μάλα πολλὰ κάμοιτε.

¹ This line was placed by Zenodotus after 52.
² Line 6 is omitted in many mss.
BOOK VIII

Now Dawn the saffron-robed was spreading over the face of all the earth, and Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt made a gathering of the gods upon the topmost peak of many-ridged Olympus, and himself addressed their gathering; and all the gods gave ear: "Hearken unto me, all ye gods and goddesses, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Let not any goddess nor yet any god essay this thing, to thwart my word, but do ye all alike assent thereto, that with all speed I may bring these deeds to pass. Whomsoever I shall mark minded apart from the gods to go and bear aid either to Trojans or Danaans, smitten in no seemly wise shall he come back to Olympus, or I shall take and hurl him into murky Tartarus, far, far away, where is the deepest gulf beneath the earth, the gates whereof are of iron and the threshold of bronze, as far beneath Hades as heaven is above earth: then shall ye know how far the mightiest am I of all gods. Nay, come, make trial, ye gods, that ye all may know. Make ye fast from heaven a chain of gold, and lay ye hold thereof, all ye gods and all goddesses; yet could ye not drag to earth from out of heaven Zeus the counsellor most high, not though ye laboured sore. But whenso I were minded to
"Ως ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆς, μὴν ἄγασσάμενοι· τὰ δὲ κ’ αὐτὲς μετήρα μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀγόρευσεν. ὡς δὲ δὴ μετέειπε θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθηνῆ. ‘Ως δ’ ἐπέτερε Κρονίδη, ὑπατε κρείστων, εὐ νῦ καὶ ἤμεις ὑδμαν ὤ τοι σθένος οὐκ ἐπιεικτὸν. ἀλλ’ ἔμπτης Δαναών ὀλοφυρόμεθ’ αἰχμητάς, οἱ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἶτον ἀναπλήσατο ὅλωνται. ἀλλ’ ἤ τοι πολέμου μὲν ἀφεξόμεθ’, ὦς οὑ κελεεῖς· βουλήν δ’ Ἀργείοις ὑποθησόμεθ’, ἥ τὸς ὦνησει, ὡς μὴ πάντες ὅλωνται ὀδυσσαμένοι τεοῦ." 3

Τὴν δ’ ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς: “θάρσει, Τριτογένεια, φίλον τέκος· οὐ νῦ τι θυμῷ πρόφρονι μυθέομαι, ἐθέλω δὲ τοι ἦπιος εἶναι.” 4

"Ως εἰπὼν ὅτι ὀχεσφι πιτύσκετο χαλκόποδ’ ἱππω, ὠκυντέα, χρυσέουν ἔθειρήσαν κομὼντε, χρυσόν δ’ αὐτὸς ἐδυνε περὶ χροί, γέντο δ’ ἵμαθλην χρυσείαν ἑυτυκτον, έοῦ δ’ ἐπιβήσετο δίφρου, μάστιξεν δ’ ἐλάαν· τῶ δ’ οὐκ ἄκοντε πετέοθην μεσσηγὸς γαῖς τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος. "Ἰδὴν δ’ ικανεν πολυπίδακα, μητέρα θηρῶν, Γάργαρον, ἐνθα τε οἱ τέμενος βωμὸς τε θυνεις. ἐνθ’ ἱπποις ἐστησε πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε λύσας ἢ χέων, κατὰ δ’ ἥερα πουλῶν ἔχενεν. 5

1 Lines 25 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 Lines 28-40 were rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Line 37 was omitted by Zenodotus.
draw of a ready heart, then with earth itself should I draw you and with sea withal; and the rope should I thereafter bind about a peak of Olympus and all those things should hang in space. By so much am I above gods and above men."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marvelling at his words; for full masterfully did he address their gathering. But at length there spake among them the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene: "Father of us all, thou son of Cronos, high above all lords, well know we of ourselves that thy might is unyielding, yet even so have we pity for the Danaan spearmen who now shall perish and fulfil an evil fate. Yet verily will we refrain us from battle, even as thou dost bid; howbeit counsel will we offer to the Argives which shall be for their profit, that they perish not all by reason of thy wrath."

Then with a smile spake to her Zeus the cloud-gatherer: "Be of good cheer, Tritogeneia, dear child. In no wise do I speak with full purpose of heart, but am minded to be kindly to thee."

So saying, he let harness beneath his car his bronze-hooved horses, swift of flight, with flowing manes of gold; and with gold he clad himself about his body, and grasped the well-wrought whip of gold, and stepped upon his car and touched the horses with the lash to start them; and nothing loath the pair sped onward midway between earth and starry heaven. To Ida he fared, the many-fountained, mother of wild beasts, even to Gargarus, where is his demesne and his fragrant altar. There did the father of men and gods stay his horses, and loose them from the car, and shed thick mist upon
HOMER

αὐτὸς δ’ ἐν κορυφῇ καθέζετο κύδεϊ γαϊῶν,
εἰσορῶν Τρώων τε πόλιν καὶ νῆας 'Αχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ’ ἀρα δεύτην ἐλοντο κάρη κομώντες 'Αχαιοὶ
ῥίμφα κατὰ κλισίας, ἀπὸ δ’ αὐτοῦ θωρήσοντο:
Τρώες δ’ αὐθ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὅπλιζοντο,
παυρότερον μέμασαν δὲ καὶ ὄς ύσμιν μάχεσθαι,
χρειοὶ ἀναγκαῖα, πρὸ τε παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν.
πᾶσαι δ’ ὀψὶν χωλαὶ, ἐκ δ’ ἔσσουν λαὸς,
πεζοὶ θ’ ἵππης τε πολὺς δ’ ὄρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρει.

Οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ ῥ’ ἐς χώρον ἐνα ἐξυνόντες ἴκοντο,
σὺν ῥ’ ἐβαλον ρώνοις, σὺν δ’ ἐγχεα καὶ μένε’ ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρήκων: ἀτὰρ ἀστίδες ὁμφαλόσεσαι
ἐπληντ’ ἀλλήληςι, πολὺς δ’ ὄρυμαγδὸς ὀρώρει.
ἐνθα δ’ ἀμ’ ὀμωγῆ τε καὶ εὐχωλῆ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν
ολλύντων τε καὶ ὀλλυμένων, ἰδε δ’ ἄματι γαῖα.

"Οφρα μὲν ἡδὸ πίν καὶ ἀέβετο ἰερὸν ἦμαρ,
τόφρα μάλ’ ἀμφοτέρων βέλε’ ἐπτητο, πίπτε δὲ λαὸς.
ἡμοι δ’ 'Ηλιος μέσον οὐρανόν ἀμφιβεβήκει,
καὶ τότε δὴ χρύσεα πατήρ ἔτιταινε τάλαντα:
ἐν δὲ τίθει δύο κῆρε τανηλεγέος θανάτου,
Τρώων θ’ ἱπποδάμων καὶ 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν,
ἐλκε δὲ μέσα λαβῶν. ῥέπε δ’ αὐσίμον ἦμαρ 'Αχαιῶν.
αἱ μὲν 'Αχαιῶν κῆρες ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη ἔζέσθην,
Τρώων δὲ πρὸς οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἀερθεν.
αὐτὸς δ’ ἐξ 'Ἰδῆς μεγάλ’ ἔκτυπε, δαιόμενον δὲ 75
ἡκε σέιας μετὰ λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν’ οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες
θάμβησαν, καὶ πάντας ύπὸ χλωρὸν δέος ἐἶλεν.

1 Lines 73 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
them; and himself sat amid the mountain peaks exulting in his glory, looking upon the city of the Trojans and the ships of the Achaeans.

But the long-haired Achaeans took their meal hastily throughout the huts, and as they rose up therefrom arrayed them in armour; and in like manner, the Trojans, on their side, armed themselves throughout the city; fewer they were, but even so were they eager to contend in battle through utter need, for their children's sake and their wives'. And all the gates were opened, and the host hasted forth, footmen alike and charioteers; and a great din arose.

But when they were met together and come into one place, then clashed they their shields and spears, and the fury of bronze-mailed warriors; and the bossed shields closed each with each, and a great din arose. Then were heard alike the sound of groaning and the cry of triumph of the slayers and the slain, and the earth flowed with blood.

Now as long as it was morn and the sacred day waxing, so long the missiles of either side struck home, and the folk kept falling. But when the sun had reached mid heaven, then verily the Father lifted on high his golden scales, and set therein two fates of grievous death, one for the horse-taming Trojans, and one for the brazen-coated Achaeans; then he grasped the balance by the midst and raised it, and down sank the day of doom of the Achaeans. So the Achaeans' fates settled down upon the bounteous earth and those of the Trojans were raised aloft toward wide heaven. Then himself he thundered aloud from Ida, and sent a blazing flash amid the host of the Achaeans; and at sight thereof they were seized with wonder, and pale fear gat hold of all.
"Ενθ' οὖτ' Ἰδομενεύς τλή μύμνειν οὖτ' 'Αγαμέμνων, οὔτε δ' Αἰαντες μενέτην, θεράποντες "Αρηος: Νέστωρ οἶος ἐμμενε Γερήμιος, οὕρος 'Αχαιῶν, 80 οὔ τι ἐκών, ἁλλ' ἵππος ἐτέρετο, τὸν βάλεν ὴδ' Ἰδομένων Ἰλίδος Ἀλέξανδρος, 'Ελένης πόσις ἥκομιοι, ἀκρην κακό κορυφήν, ὅθε τε πρώται τρίχες ἵππων κρανίω ἐμμεθύσας, μάλιστα δὲ καρπὸν ἔστων. ἀλγήσας δ' ἀνέπαλτο, βέλος δ' εἰς ἐγκέφαλον δῦ, 85 ἕως γὰρ ἵππους ἐτάραξε κυλινδόμενος περὶ χαλκῷ. ὦφρ' ὁ γέρων ἵπποι παρηροῖας ἀπέταμεν φασχάνω αἴσσων, τόφρ' Ἐκτόρος ὅκεες ἵπποι ἴλθον ἄν' ἱωχύμον θρασύν ἰνίοχον φορέοντες Ἐκτορα. καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ' ὁ γέρων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὄλεσεν ὡς εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὃν νόησε βοήν ἄγαθός Διομήδης· σμερδάλεον δ' ἐβόησεν ἐποτρύνων 'Οδυσσέα. ἔδραγες Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' 'Οδυσσεύ, πῆ πεύγεις μετὰ νῶτα βαλών κακῶς ὅς ἐν ὀμίλω, 90 μή τίς τοι πεύγοντι μεταφρένω ἐν δόρο πῆξ. ᾠδὲ ἄλλα μέν', ὦφρα γέροντος ἀπώσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα.' "Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἐσάκουσε πολύτλας δῖος 'Οδυσσεύς, ἄλλα παρῆξεν κούλας ἐπὶ νῆας 'Αχαιῶν. Τυδείδης δ' αὐτὸς περ ἐὼν προμάχοισον ἐμίχθη, στῆ δὲ πρόσθ' ἵππων Νηληύάδαο γέροντος, καὶ μὴν χωνήσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα. ὃς γέρον, ἡ μάλα ὅς σε νέοι τείρουσι μαχηταί, στῆ δὲ βίη λέλυται, χαλεπῶν δὲ σε γῆρας ὀπάζει,2

1 ἐτέρετο: ἐδάμνατο Aristarchus.
2 ὀπάζει: ἰκάνει (cf. iv. 321).

1 Such is probably the meaning. The Greek would admit of the rendering "gave no ear," i.e. "heard, but
Then had neither Idomeneus the heart to abide, nor Agamemnon, nor yet the Aiantes twain, squires of Ares; only Nestor of Gerenia abode, the warder of the Achaeans, and he nowise of his own will, but his horse was sore wounded, seeing goodly Alexander, lord of fair-haired Helen, had smitten him with an arrow upon the crown of the head where the foremost hairs of horses grow upon the skull, and where is the deadliest spot. So, stung with agony the horse leapt on high as the arrow sank into his brain, and he threw into confusion horses and car as he writhed upon the bronze. And while the old man sprang forth and with his sword was cutting away the traces, meanwhile the swift horses of Hector came on through the tumult, bearing a bold charioteer, even Hector. And now would the old man here have lost his life, had not Diomedes, good at the war-cry, been quick to see; and he shouted with a terrible shout, urging on Odysseus: "Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, whither fleest thou with thy back turned, like a coward in the throng? Let it not be that as thou fleest some man plant his spear in thy back. Nay, hold thy ground, that we may thrust back from old Nestor this wild warrior."

So spake he, howbeit the much-enduring goodly Odysseus heard him not, but hasted by to the hollow ships of the Achaeans. But the son of Tydeus, alone though he was, mingled with the foremost fighters, and took his stand before the horses of the old man, Neleus' son, and spake and addressed him with winged words: "Old sir, of a surety young warriors press thee sore; whereas thy might is would not hearken," and the phrase was so taken by Aristarchus.
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ηπεδανὸς δὲ νῦ τοι θεράπων, βραδέες δὲ τοι ἰπποι. ἀλλ’ ἄγ’ ἐμῶν ὄχεων ἐπιβῆσεο, ὃφρα ἔδηι οἱ Τρώοι ἰπποί, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοιο κραυνὰ μᾶλ’ ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκέμεν ἥδε φέβεσθαι, οὔς ποτ’ ἀπ’ Αἰνειαν ἐλόμην, μήστωρ᾽ φῶβοι. 2 τούτῳ μὲν θεράποντε κομείτων, τόδε δὲ νῶι Τρωσίν ἐφ’ ἰπποδάμοις ἰθύνομεν, ὃφρα καὶ “Εκτωρ ἐστει εὶ καὶ ἐμὸν δόρυ μαίνεται ἐν παλάμησιν.” “Ως ἐφάτ’, οὔθ’ ἀπίθθεσε Γερήνιος ἰππότα Νέστωρ. Νεστορέας μὲν ἐπειθ’ ἰπποὺς θεράποντε κομείτην, ἰφίμοιο 3 Σθένελὸς τε καὶ Εὐρυμέδων ἀγαπήνωρ· τῷ δ’ εἰς ἀμφοτέρῳ Διομήδεος ἀρματα βήτην. Νέστωρ δ’ ἐν χείρεσι λὰβ’ ἧνια συγαλόντα, μάστιξεν δ’ ἰπποὺς· τάχα δ’ “Εκτορος ἄγχι γένοντο. τοῦ δ’ ἱθὺς μεμαώτος ἀκόντισε Τυδέος νίός· καὶ τοῦ μὲν ἁ’ ἀφάμαρτεν, δ’ ἡνίοχον θεράποντα, νῦν ὑπερθύμου Ὄηβαῖον Ἡμισσῆα, ἰππῶν ἦν’ ἔχοντα βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζὸν. ἥρπε δ’ ἐξ ὄχεων, ὑπεράγουν δὲ οἱ ἰπποὶ ὠκύποδες· τοῦ δ’ αὖθι λύθη ψυχῇ τε μένος τε. “Εκτορα δ’ αἰνὸν ἄχος πῦκασε φρένας ἡνίοχοι. τὸν μὲν ἐπειθ’ ἐξασκε, καὶ ἀχνύμενος περ ἔταίρον, κεῖοντα, δ’ ἡνίοχον μέθετε θρασύν· οὔδ’ ἀρ’ ἐτι δὴν ἰππὼ δευέσθην σημάντορος· αἷμα γὰρ εὑρεν Ἰφιτίδην Ἀρχεπτόλεμον θρασύν, ὃν ᾿α τὸ ἱππῶν ὠκυπόδων ἐπέβησε, δίδον δὲ οἱ ἡνία χερσίν. “Ενθα κε λοιγὸς ἐν καὶ ἀμήχανα ἴργα γένοντο, 1

1 μήστωρ: μήστωρα (cf. v. 272).
2 Line 108 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 ἰφίμοιο: ἰφίμοι.
broken and grievous old age attends thee, and thy squire is a weakling and thy horses slow. Nay, come, mount upon my car, that thou mayest see of what sort are the horses of Tros, well skulled to course fleetly hither and thither over the plain whether in pursuit or in flight, even those that once I took from Aeneas, devisers of rout. Thy horses shall our two squires tend, but these twain shall thou and I drive straight against the horse-taming Trojans, that Hector too may know whether my spear also rageth in my hands."

So spake he, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, failed not to hearken. So the mares of Nestor were tended by the two squires, valiant Sthenelus and Eurymedon the kindly; and the other twain mounted both upon the car of Diomedes. Nestor took in his hands the shining reins, and touched the horses with the lash, and speedily they drew nigh to Hector. Upon him then as he charged straight at them the son of Tydeus made a cast: him he missed, but his squire that drave the chariot, Eniopeus, son of Thebaeus, high of heart, even as he was holding the reins, he smote on the breast beside the nipple. So he fell from out the car, and the swift-footed horses swerved aside thereat; and there his spirit and his strength were undone. Then was the soul of Hector clouded with dread sorrow for his charioteer. Yet left he him to lie there, albeit he sorrowed for his comrade, and sought him a bold charioteer; nor did his horses twain long lack a master, for straightway he found Iphitus' son, bold Archeptolemus, and made him mount behind his swift-footed horses, and gave the reins into his hands.

Then had ruin come and deeds beyond remedy
καὶ νῦ κε σήκασθεν κατὰ Ἰλιον ἦντε ἀρνεσ, εἰ μὴ ἂρ γένυ νόησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε. βροντήσας δὲ ἀρα δειμὼν ἀφὴ ἁργήτα κεραυνόν, καὶ δὲ πρόσθ' ἵππων Διομήδεος ἦκε χαμάζε‧

dειμὴ δὲ φλοξ ὄρτο θεεῖον καιομένου,

tώ δ' ἵππω δείσαντε καταπτήτην ὑπ' ὀχεσθι.

Nεστορα δ' ἐκ χειρῶν φύγων ἦνία σιγαλόεντα,¹
deίσε δ' ὃ γ' ἐν θυμῶ, Διομήδεα δὲ προσέειτε.

"Τυδείδη, ἀγν' ἀντε φόβοιν' ἔχε μῶνυχας ἱππους.

ἡ οὐ γιγνώσκεις ὁ τοι ἐκ Διὸς οὐχ ἐπετ' ἀλκή;

ὔν μὲν γὰρ τοῦτω Κρονίδης Ζεὺς κύδος ὅπαξει

σήμερον· ὕστερον αὐτὲ καὶ ἦμῖν, αὐ κ' ἔθελησι, δῶσει. ἀνὴρ δὲ κεν οὐ τι Διὸς νόον εἰρύσσαιτο

οὐδὲ μάλ' ἰφθιμος, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερος ἔστι."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοήν ἀγαθοὶ Διομήδης:

"ναὶ δὴ ταῦτα γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.

ἀλλὰ τόδ' αἰὼν ἅχοσ κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἴκανεν.

'Εκτωρ γὰρ ποτε φήσει ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ' ἀγορεύων:

'Τυδείδης ὑπ' ἐμείῳ φοβεύμενος ἱκετο νήας'·

ὡς ποτ' ἀπειλῆσε· τότε μοι χάνῳ εὐρεία χθών.'

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνου ἱππότα Νέστωρ·

"ὡ μοι, Τυδέος νεῖ δαίφρονος, οἶδον ἔειπες.

εἰ περ γὰρ σ' ἐκτωρ γε κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκιδα φήσει, ἀλλ' οὐ πείσονται Τρώες καὶ Δαρδανίων

καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχοι μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστάων,

τάὼν ἐν κοινῆσι βάλες θαλεροὺς παρακοίτας."

"Ὤς ἀρα φωνήσας φύγαδε τράπε μῶνυχας ἱππους

¹ σιγαλόεντα: φοινικώεντα.
been wrought, and they had been penned in Ilios like lambs, had not the father of men and gods been quick to see. He thundered terribly and let fly his white lightning-bolt, and down before the horses of Diomedes he hurled it to earth; and a terrible flame arose of burning sulphur, and the two horses, seized with terror, cowered beneath the car. Then from the hands of Nestor slipped the shining reins, and he waxed afraid at heart, and spake to Diomedes: "Son of Tydeus, come now, turn thou in flight thy single-hooved horses. Seest thou not that victory from Zeus waited not on thee? Now to yon man doth Zeus, the son of Cronos, vouchsafe glory for this day; hereafter shall he grant it also to us, if so be he will. But a man may in no wise thwart the purpose of Zeus, be he never so valiant; for in sooth he is mightier far."

And in answer to him spake Diomedes, good at the war-cry: "Yea, verily, old sir, all this hast thou spoken according to right. But herein dread grief cometh upon my heart and soul, for Hector will some day say, as he speaketh in the gathering of the Trojans: 'Tydeus' son, driven in flight before me, betook him to the ships.' So shall he some day boast—on that day let the wide earth gape for me."

And in answer to him spake the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "Ah me, thou son of wise-hearted Tydeus, what a thing hast thou said! For though Hector shall call thee coward and weakling, yet will not the Trojans or the Dardanians hearken to him, nor the wives of the great-souled Trojans, bearers of the shield, they whose lusty husbands thou hast hurled in the dust."

So spake he, and turned in flight his single-
αὕτως ἀν ἰωχμόν· ἐπὶ δὲ Τρώες τε καὶ "Εκτωρ ἡχῇ θεσπεσίᾳ βέλεα στονόεντα χέοντο.
tῷ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄουσε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ·
"Τυδείδη, περὶ μέν σε τίνος Δαναοὶ ταχύπωλοι
ἐδρῇ τε κρέασίν τε ὑδὲ πλείοις δεπάσσοι·
νῦν δὲ σ’ ἀτιμήσουσιν γυναικὸς ἀρ’ ἀντὶ τέτυξο.
ἐρρε, κακὴ γλήνη, ἐπεὶ οὐκ εὐξαντὸς ἐμεῖον
πύργων ἡμετέρων ἐπιβήσεαι, οὐδὲ γυναῖκας
άξεις ἐν νήσσοι πάροι τοι δαίμονα δύσω."

"Ὡς φάτο, Τυδείδης δὲ διάνδικα μερμηρίζεν,
ἵππους τε στρέψαι καὶ ἑναντίβιον μαχέσασθαι.
τρὶς μὲν μερμηρίζει κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τρὶς δ’ ἀρ’ ἀπ’ Ἰδαίων ὥρεων κτύπε μητίτεα Ζεὺς
σήμα τιθεὶς Τρῶεσσι, μάχης ἐτεραλκέα νίκην.
"Εκτωρ δὲ Τρῶεσσων ἐκέκλητο μακρὸν ἄουσας:
"Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχυμαχηταί,
ἀνέρες ἐστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θοῦριδος ἄλκης.
γιγνώσκω δ’ ὅτι μοι πρόφρων κατένευσε Κρονίων
νίκην καὶ μέγα κόδος, ἀτὰρ Δαναοῖς γε πῆμα.
νήπιοι, οὐ ἄρα δὴ τάδε τείχεα μηχανώντο
ἀβλήχρ’ οὐδενόσωρα· τὰ δ’ οὐ μένος ἀμὸν ἐρύξει·
ἵπποι δὲ ρέα τάφρον ὑπερθερόενται ὀρυκτὴν.
ἀλλ’ ὅτε κεν δὴ νησίων ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσι γένωμαι,
μυθιστύνη τις ἐπείτα πυρῶς δὴ ὂν γενέσθω,
ὡς πυρὶ νῆας ἐνιπρῆσω, κτεῖνω δὲ καὶ αὐτοὺς
Ἀργείους παρὰ νησίων ἀτυχομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.”

"Ὡς εἶποι ἵπποισιν ἐκέκλετο φώνησέν τε·

1 Lines 164-166 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
2 δαίμονα δύσω: πότμον ἐφῆσον Zenodotus.
3 Line 183 is omitted in the best mss.
hooved horses, back through the tumult; and the Trojans and Hector with wondrous shouting poured forth upon them their darts fraught with groanings. Over him then shouted aloud great Hector of the flashing helm: "Son of Tydeus, above all others were the Danaans with swift steeds wont to honour thee with a seat of honour and meats and full cups, but now will they scorn thee; thou art, it appeareth, no better than a woman. Begone, cowardly puppet; since through no flinching of mine shalt thou mount upon our walls, and carry away our women in thy ships; ere that will I deal thee thy doom."

So spake he, and the son of Tydeus was divided in counsel whether he should not wheel his horses and fight him face to face. Thrice he wavered in heart and soul and thrice from the mountains of Ida Zeus the counsellor thundered, giving to the Trojans a sign and victory to turn the tide of battle. And Hector shouted aloud and called to the Trojans: "Ye Trojans and Lycians and Dardanians, that fight in close combat, be men, my friends, and bethink you of furious valour. I perceive that of a ready heart the son of Cronos hath given unto me victory and great glory, and to the Danaans woe. Fools they are, that contrived forsooth these walls, weak and of none account; these shall not withhold our might, and our horses shall lightly leap over the digged ditch. But when I be at length come amid the hollow ships, then see ye that consuming fire be not forgotten, that with fire I may burn the ships and furthermore slay the men, even the Argives beside their ships, distraught by reason of the smoke."

So saying he shouted to his horses, and said:
"Εάνθε τε καὶ σὺ, Πόδαργε, καὶ Αἴθων Λάμπε
τε διε, κὸνον τὴν κομιδήν ἀποτίνετον, ἥν μάλα πολλὴν Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτερος Ήτέιωνος ὡμῶν πάρ προτέροις μελίφρονα πυρὸν ἐθηκεν οἰνόν τ' ἐγκεράσασα πιεῖν, ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι. ἡ ἐμοί, ὅσ πέρ οἱ θαλερὸς πόσις εὐχομαι εἶναι. ἀλλ' ἐφομαρτεῖτο καὶ σπεύδετον, ὥφα λάβωμεν ἀσπίδα Νεστορέην, τῆς νῦν κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει πάσαν χρυσείην ἐμεναι, κανόνας τε καὶ αὐτήν, αὐτάρ ἀπ' ὠμοιον Διομήδεος ἱπποδάμιον δαίδαλεον θώρηκα, τὸν Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεῦχων, εἶ τούτῳ κέ λάβομεν, ἐελποίμην κεν Ἀχαιός αὐτονυχὶ νηών ἐπιβησέμεν ὁ κεισάων.''

̄Ως ἐφατ' εὐχόμενος, νεμέσησε δὲ πότνια Ἡρη, σεῖσατο δ' εἰνὶ θρόνῳ, ἑλέλιε δὲ μακρόν Ὀλυμπον, καὶ ἥ Ποσειδάωνα μέγαν θεόν ἀντίον ἕνδα. ἦν ἑν πότοι, ἐννοούμενοι εὐρυσθενὲς, οὐδὲ νῦν σοι περ ὀλλυμένων Δαναῶν ὀλοφύρηται ἐν φρεῖν θυμός. οἱ δὲ τοῖς Εἰλίκην τε καὶ Αἰγᾶς δώρ ἀνάγουσι πολλὰ τε καὶ χαρίεντα· σὺ δὲ σφισι βούλεο νίκην. εἴ περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλομεν, ὅσοι Δαναοῖς ἀρωγοί, ἦν Τρῶας ἀπώσασθαί καὶ ἐρυκέμεν εὐρύστα Ζήν, αὐτοῦ κ' ἐνθ' ἀκάχοιτο καθήμενος οἶος ἐν 'Ἰδη.'

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' οἰχήσας προσέφη κρείων ἐννοικίθων· Ἡρη ἀποτείπες, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἄειπες. οὐκ ἂν εὖ γ' ἐθέλομη Διὸ Κρονίων μάχεσθαι ἡμέας τους ἄλλους, ἐπεῖ ἕπολυ φέρτερος ἐστιν.''

1 Line 185 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 189 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
3 ἐνθ' ἀκάχοιτο καθήμενος: ἐνθά κάθοιτ' ἀκαχήμενος Zeno-

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"Xanthus, and thou Podargus, and Aethon, and goodly Lampus, now pay me back your tending wherewith in abundance Andromache, daughter of great-hearted Eëtion, set before you honey-hearted wheat, and mingled wine for you to drink when your souls bade you, sooner than for me, that avow me to be her stalwart husband. Nay, haste ye in pursuit, that we may take the shield of Nestor, the fame whereof now reacheth unto heaven, that it is all of gold, the rods alike and the shield itself; and may take moreover from the shoulders of horse-taming Diomedes his breastplate richly-dight, which Hephaestus wrought with toil. Could we but take these twain, then might I hope to make the Achaians this very night embark upon their swift ships."

So spake he vauntingly, and queenly Hera had indignation thereat; she shook herself on her throne and made high Olympus to quake, and to the mighty god Poseidon she spake, saying: "Ah me, thou Shaker of Earth, wide of sway, not even hath the heart in thy breast pity of the Danaans that are perishing. Yet in thine honour do they bring to Helice and Aegae offerings many and gracious and hitherto thou didst wish them victory. For did we but will, all we that are aiders of the Danaans, to drive back the Trojans and to withhold Zeus whose voice is borne afar, then, in vexation of spirit, would he sit alone there upon Ida."

Then, his heart sore troubled, the lord, the Shaker of Earth, spake to her: "Hera, reckless in speech, what a word hast thou spoken! It is not I that were fain to see us all at strife with Zeus, son of Cronos, for he verily is mightier far."
"Ως οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
tῶν δ', οὕσον ἐκ νηῶν ἀπὸ πῦργου τὰφρος ἔργε, πλήθενν όμως ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἀσπιστάων
eἰλομένων· εἶλε ὁ δὲ θοῦ ἀτάλαντος Ἀρην
"Εκτωρ Πριμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Zeus κύδος ἔδωκε.
καὶ νῦ κ' ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέω νῆας ἔσας,
eἰ μὴ ἐπὶ χρῆσθαι θην' Ἀγαμέμνονι πότινα Ἡρη
αὐτῷ ποινύσαντι θοῶς ὀτρῶναι Ἀχαιοῦς.
βῆ δ' ἵναι παρὰ τε κλυσίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαίων
πορφύρεον μέγα φάρος ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παχεῖῃ,
στῇ δ' ἐπτ 'Οδυσσῆσος μεγακήτει νῆι μελαίνη,
ἡ ρ' ἐν μεσσάτῳ ἑκατε γεγωνέμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε,
ἡμὲν ἐπτ Ἄιαντος κλυσίας Τελαμωνιάδαν
ἡδ' ἐπ' Ἀχίλλησος, τοὶ ρ' ἔσχατα νῆας ἔσας
ἐξυρσαν, ἥνορέη πίσυνοι καὶ κάρτεῖ χειρῶν·
ἡὔσεν δὲ διαπρύσων Δαναοὶ γεγωνώς·
" αἴδὼς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, εἶδος ἀγητοὶ·
πῇ ἔβαν εὐχωλαί, ὅτε δὴ φάμεν εἶναι ἀριστοί,
ἄς ὅποτ' ἐν Λήμνῳ κενεαυκέες ἡγοράσθηε,
ἐσθοντες κρέα πολλὰ βοῶν ὀρθοκραιρῶν,
πύνοντες κρητήρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνουο,
Τρώων ἄνθ' ἐκατόν τε διηκοσίων τε ἐκαστὸς
στῆσαθ' ἐν πολέμῳ· νῦν δ' οὗδ' ἐνὸς ἅξιοὶ εἶμεν
"Εκτόρος, ὅς τάχα νῆας ἐνυπηρήσει πυρὶ κηλέων.4
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἡ ρά τιν' ἤδη ὑπερμενέων βασιλῆων
τῇ δ' ἄσας καὶ μιν μέγα κύδος ἀπηύρας;
οὐ μὲν δὴ ποτὲ φημὶ τεῦν περικαλλέα βωμὸν

1 ἀπὸ: καὶ Zenodotus.
2 Lines 221-226 are omitted in the best mss.
3 Line 231 was rejected by Aristarchus.
4 Line 235 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

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On this wise spake they, one to the other; and now was all the space that the moat of the wall enclosed on the side of the ships filled alike with chariots and shield-bearing men huddled together: and huddled they were by Hector, Priam's son, the peer of swift Ares, now that Zeus vouchsafed him glory. And now would he have burned the shapely ships with blazing fire, had not queenly Hera put it in Agamemnon's mind himself to bestir him, and speedily rouse on the Achaean. So he went his way along the huts and ships of the Achaean, bearing his great purple cloak in his stout hand, and took his stand by Odysseus' black ship, huge of hull, that was in the midst so that a shout could reach to either end, both to the huts of Aias, son of Telamon, and to those of Achilles; for these had drawn up their shapely ships at the furthermost ends, trusting in their valour and in the strength of their hands. There uttered he a piercing shout, calling aloud to the Danaans: "Fie, ye Argives, base things of shame, fair in semblance only! Whither are gone our boastings, when forsooth we declared that we were bravest, the boasts that when ye were in Lemnos ye uttered vaingloriously as ye ate abundant flesh of straight-horned kine and drank bowls brim full of wine, saying that each man would stand to face in battle an hundred, aye, two hundred Trojans! whereas now can we match not even one, this Hector, that soon will burn our ships with blazing fire. Father Zeus, was there ever ere now one among mighty kings whose soul thou didst blind with blindness such as this, and rob him of great glory? Yet of a surety do I deem that never in my benched ship did I pass by fair altar of thine on my ill-
νητὶ πολυκλῆιδι παρελθέμεν ἐνθάδε ἔρρων,
ἀλλ’ ἐπὶ πᾶσι βοῶν δημὸν καὶ μηρὶ ἐκη,
ἵμενος Τροϊν εὐτείχεον ἐξαλατάξαι.
ἀλλά, Ζεῦ, τὸδε πέρ μοι ἐπικρήηνον ἕλδωρ·
Автоύς δὴ πέρ ἔασον ὑπεκφυγέειν καὶ ἀλύξαι,
μηδ’ οὔτω Τρώεσσιν ἐὰν δάμνασθαι Ἀχαιὸς.

"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ πατὴρ ὀλοφύρατο δάκρυ χέοντα,
νεῦσε δὲ οἱ λαὸν σὸν ἔμμεναι οὐδ’ ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτίκα δ’ αἰετὸν ἤκε, τελειότατον πετενῶν,
νεβρὸν ἔχοντ’ ὀνύχεσσι, τέκοι ἐλάφοιο ταχείῃς·
πάρ δὲ Δίὸς βωμῷ περικαλλεῖ κάββαλε νεβρόν,
ἔνθα πανομφαίῳ Ζηνὶ Ρέξεσκον Ἀχαιοὶ.
οἱ δ’ ως οὖν εἴδονθ’ ὦ τ’ ἄρ’ ἐκ Δίὸς ἦλθεν ὀρνᾶς,
μᾶλλον ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι θόρον, μνῆσαντο δὲ χάρμης.

"Ενθ’ οὖ τις πρότερος Δαναῶν, πολλῶν περ ἕωτων,
εὔξατο Τυδείδαο πάροσ σχέμεν ὦκέας ἵπποις
τάφρον τ’ ἐξελάσαι καὶ ἑναντίβιον μαχέσαιθαι,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρῶτος Τρώων ἔλευ ἄνδρα κορυστῆν,
Φραδμονίδην Ἀγέλαον. ὁ μὲν φύγαδ ἐτραπεν ἵπ-
thous:

τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταφρένης ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν
ἀμώμων μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στῇθεσθιν ἐλασσεν·
ἥριπε δ’ ἔξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῶ.

Τὸν δὲ μετ’ Ἀτρείδαι, Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ Μενέλαος,
τοῖσι δ’ ἐπ’ Ἀἴαντες θοῦριν ἐπιειμένοι ἁλκῆν,
τοῖσι δ’ ἐπ’ Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὑπάων Ἰδομενῆος
Μηρώνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρείφοντῃ,
τοῖσι δ’ ἐπ’ Ἐυρύπουλος, Ἐναίμονον ἄγλαος υἱός·
Τεύκρος δ’ ἐνατος ἤλθε, παλίντονα τόξα τιταίων,
starred way hither, but upon all I burned the fat and
the thighs of bulls, in my eagerness to lay waste
well-walled Troy. Nay, Zeus, this desire fulfil thou
me: ourselves at least do thou suffer to flee and
escape, and permit not the Achaeans thus to be
vanquished by the Trojans.”

So spake he, and the Father had pity on him as
he wept, and vouchsafed him that his folk should be
saved and not perish. Forthwith he sent an eagle,
surest of omens among winged birds, holding in his
talons a fawn, the young of a swift hind. Beside
the fair altar of Zeus he let fall the fawn, even
where the Achaeans were wont to offer sacrifice to
Zeus from whom all omens come. So they, when
they saw that it was from Zeus that the bird was
come, leapt the more upon the Trojans and be-
thought them of battle.

Then might no man of the Danaans, for all they
were so many, vaunt that he before the son of Tydeus
guided his swift horses to drive them forth across
the trench and to fight man to man; nay he was
first by far to slay a mailed warrior of the Trojans,
even Agelaus, Phradmon’s son. He in sooth had
turned his horses to flee, but as he wheeled about
Diomedes fixed his spear in his back between the
shoulders, and drave it through his breast; so
he fell from out the car, and upon him his armour
clanged.

And after him came the sons of Atreus, Aga-
memnon and Menelaus, and after them the Aiantes,
clothed in furious valour, and after them Idomeneus
and Idomeneus’ comrade, Meriones, peer of Enyalius,
 slayer of men, and after them Eurypylus, the
glorious son of Euaemon; and Teucer came as the
στη δ' ἀρ' ὑπ' Ἀλαντος σάκει Τελαμωνιάδαο.
ἔνθ' Ἀίας μὲν ὑπεξέφερεν σάκος· αὐτὰρ ὦ γ' ἡρως
παπτήνας, ἔπει ἄρ' τῷ δ' οἰστεύσας ἐν ὀμίλῳ
βεβλήκοι, ὦ μὲν αὐθὶ πεσών ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσεν, ἵνα
αὐτὰρ ὦ αὐτὸς ἕων παῖς ὡς ὑπὸ μητέρα δύσκεν
εἰς Αἰανθ' ὦ δ' ὑπ' σάκει κρύπτασκε φαινῷ.
"Ενθα τίνα πρώτον Τρώων ἐλε Τεῦκρος ἀμύμων;
"Ορσίλοχον μὲν πρώτα καὶ ὁ ὅμοιον ηδ' ὁ Οφε-
λέστην
Δαύτορά τε Χρομίον τε καὶ ἀντίθεου Λυκοφόντην ἢ
cαι Πολυαμονίδην Ἀμοπάονα καὶ Μελάνιππον.
pάντας ἐπασσυνέτους πέλασε χθονὶ πουλβοτείρῃ.¹
τὸν δὲ ἢδων γῆθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ Τρώων ὀλέκοντα φάλαγγας·
στη δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔων καὶ μὲν πρὸς μῦθον ἔευπε· ²
"Τεῦκρε, φιλή κεφαλή, Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαὸν,
βάλλ' ὑπ τοις, αἰ κέν τι φῶς Δαναοῖς γένηα
πατρί τε σῷ Τελαμώνι, ὦ σ': ἐτρεφε τυτθὼν ἐόντα,
καὶ σε νόθον περ ἐόντα κομίσατο ὑ ἐνὶ ῥίκω.²
τὸν καὶ τηλόθ' ἐόντα ἐὐκλείης ἐπίβησον.
σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐξερέω ὡς καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐσταί·
aἰ κέν μοι δῶ ως Ζεὺς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀθηνή
Ἰλίου ἑξαλατάξαι ἑυκτίμενον πτολεθρόν,
πρώτῳ τοι μέτ' ἐμὲ πρεσβήσων ἐν χερὶ θῆσω,
ἡ τρίποδ' ἥ δῶ ὑπ'ους αὐτοῖσιν ὀχεσφω
ἡ γυναῖ' ³ ἡ κέν τοι ὁμὸν λέχος εἰσαναβαίνω.
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφώνετε Τεῦκρος ἀμύ-
μων.

¹ Line 277 is omitted in most mss.
² Line 284 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
³ γυναῖ' : Ἴδην Zenodotus.
ninth, stretching his back-bent bow, and took his
stand beneath the shield of Aias, son of Telamon.
Then would Aias move his shield aside from over
him, and the warrior would spy his chance; and
when he had shot his bolt and had smitten one in
the throng, then would that man fall where he
was and give up his life, and Teucer would hie him
back, and as a child beneath his mother, so betake
him for shelter to Aias; and Aias would ever hide
him with his shining shield.

Whom first then of the Trojans did peerless
Teucer slay? Orsilochus first and Ormenus and
Ophelestes and Daetor and Chromius and godlike
Lycophontes and Amopaon, Polyaemon’s son, and
Melanippus. All these, one after another, he
brought down to the bounteous earth. And at
sight of him Agamemnon, king of men, waxed glad,
as with his mighty bow he made havoc of the bat-
talions of the Trojans; and he came and stood by his
side and spake to him, saying: "Teucer, beloved,
son of Telamon, captain of hosts, shoot on in this
wise, if so be thou mayest prove a light of deliverance
to the Danaans and a glory to thy father Telamon,
who reared thee when thou wast a babe, and for all
thou wast a bastard cherished thee in his own house;
him, far away though he be, do thou bring to honour.
Moreover, I will declare to thee as it verily shall be
brought to pass. If Zeus that beareth the aegis,
and Athene shall vouchsafe me to lay waste the
well-built citadel of Ilios, in thy hand first after mine
own self will I place a meed of honour, either a tripod
or two horses with their car, or a woman that shall
go up into thy bed."

Then in answer to him spake peerless Teucer:
"'Άτρεΐδη κύδιστε, τί με σπεύδοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ὀτρύνεις; οὐ μὲν τοῦ ὄσθη δύναμις γε πάρεστι παύομαι, ἀλλ' ἐξ οὗ προτὶ Ἰλιὸν ὤσάμεθ' αὐτοὺς, 29 ἐκ τοῦ δὴ τόξουι δεδεγμένος ἄνδρας ἑναίρω. ὅκτω δὴ προέηκα τανυγλώχυνας δῖστοις, πάντες δ' ἐν χρότὶ πῆχθεν ἄρηθίδών αἰζηῶν· τούτοι δ' οὐ δύναμαι βαλέειν κύνα λυσσητὴρα."

'Η ρα, καὶ ἄλλον δἰστόν ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ἕαλλεν ἐκτορός ἀντικρύ, βαλέειν δὲ εἰ τετο θυμός· καὶ τοῦ μὲν ρ' ἀφάμαρθ', δ' ἀμύμονα Γοργυθίωνα νίδον εὖν Πριάμῳ κατὰ στῆθος βάλεν ἵω, τόν ρ' εξ Αἰσύμηθεν ὅπυσιμενη τέκε μήτηρ καλῆ Καστιάνεια δέμας ἐκκύδια θεήσι. μῆκων δ' ώς ἐτέρωσε κάρη βάλεν, η τ' ἐνι κῆπῳ, καρπῷ βριθομένη νοτίησι τε εἰαρνήσων, ὡς ἐτέρωσ' ἡμίσε κάρη πήληκι βαρυνθέν.

Τεῦκρος δ' ἄλλον δἰστόν ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ἕαλλεν ἐκτορός ἀντικρύ, βαλέειν δὲ εἰ τετο θυμός. ἀλλ' ὦ γε καὶ τόθ' ἀμαρτε· παρέσφηλεν γὰρ Ἀπόλλων.

ἀλλ' Ἀρχεπτόλεμον, θρασῦν ἐκτορός ἠνυχῆ, ἰέμενον πολεμόνδε βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζών· ἠριτε δ' ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπερώςαν δὲ οἱ ὕπποι ὦκύποδες· τοῦ δ' αὕθι λύθη ψυχῆ τε μένος τε. Ἐκτορα δ' αἰῶν ἄχος πῦκασε φρένας ἦνυχοιο· τον μὲν ἐπείτ' εἰασε καὶ ἀχνύμενός περ ἑταῖρον, Κεβριόνην δ' ἐκέλευσεν ἀδελφεὼν ἐγγύς ἑόντα ὕππων ἢν' ἐλείν· ὦ δ' ἁρ' οὐκ ἀπίθησεν ἄκοισας. αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροιο χαμαὶ θόρε παμφανώντος σμερδαλέα ἴαχων· ὦ δε χερμάδιον λάβε χειρί,
"Most glorious son of Atreus, why urgest thou me on, that of myself am eager? Verily I forbear not so far as might is in me, but from the time when we drave them toward Ilios, even from that moment I lie in wait with my bow and slay the men. Eight long-barbed arrows have I now let fly, and all are lodged in the flesh of youths swift in battle; only this mad dog can I not smite."

He spake, and shot another arrow from the string straight against Hector; and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit him he missed, but peerless Gorgythion he smote in the breast with his arrow, Priam's valiant son, that a mother wedded from Aesyme had born, even fair Castianeira, in form like to the goddesses. And he bowed his head to one side like a poppy that in a garden is laden with its fruit and the rains of spring; so bowed he to one side his head, laden with his helmet.

And Teucer shot another arrow from the string straight against Hector, and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit he missed him once again, for Apollo made his dart to swerve, but Archelptolemus, the bold charioteer of Hector, as he hasted into battle he smote on the breast beside the nipple. So he fell from out the car, and the swift-footed horses swerved aside thereat; and there his spirit and his strength were undone. Then was the soul of Hector clouded with dread sorrow for his charioteer. Yet left he him to lie there, though he sorrowed for his comrade, and bade Cebriones, his own brother, that was nigh at hand, take the reins of the horses; and he heard and failed not to hearken. And himself Hector leapt to the ground from his gleaming car crying a terrible cry, and
βῆ δ' ἠδὺς Τεῦκρον, βαλέειν δέ ἐ θυμὸς ἀνώγει. ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν φαρέτρης ἐξεῖλετο πικρῶν δώστων, θῆκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ· τὸν δ' αὖ κορυθαίολος Εκτωρ αὐερύνοντα παρ' ὑμον, ὅθι κλῆς ἀποέργει ἀυχένα τε στῆθός τε, μάλιστα δὲ καϊρίων ἐστι, τῇ ρ' ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαώτα βάλεν λίθῳ ὅκρισεν, ῥήξε δὲ οἱ νευρήν· νάρκησε δὲ χεῖρ ἐπὶ καρπῷ, στῇ δὲ γνυῒ ἐρυπῶν, τόξον δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε χειρός. Ἀλας δ' οὐκ ἀμέλησε κασιγνήτου πεσόντος, ἀλλὰ θεων περίβη καὶ οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε. τὸν μὲν ἐπειθ' ὑποδύντε δύω ἑρύρης ἐταίροι, Μηκιστεύς Ἐχίου πάις καὶ δῖος Ἀλάστωρ, νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρᾶς φερέτην βαρέα στενάχοντα.

"Αψ δ' αὐτίς Τρώεσσων Ὀλύμπιος ἐν μένος ὄρσεν οἱ δ' ἠδὺς τάφρου βαθείας ὡςαν Ἀχαιοὺς. "Εκτωρ δ' ἐν πρωτοις κίε σθένει βλεμεαίνων. ὡς δ' οτε τῖς τε κύων συνὸς ἁγρίου ἢ λέοντος ἀπτῆται κατόπισθε, ποσὶν ταχέεσσο διώκων, ἵσχία τε γλουτοὺς τε, ἐλισσόμενον τε δοκεῖει, ὡς "Εκτωρ ὃπαξε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς, αἰὲν ἀποκτέινων τὸν ὀπίστατον' οἱ δὲ φέβοντο. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ διὰ τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἔβησαν φεύγοντες, πολλοὶ δὲ δάμεν Τρώων ὑπὸ χερσίν, οἱ μὲν δὴ παρὰ υἱῶν ἐρητύντο μένοντες, ἀλλήλοις τε κεκλόμενοι καὶ πᾶσι θεοίς χείρας ἀνύσχοντες μεγάλ' εὐχετῶντο ἐκαστος.  

1 διώκων: πεποίθως.
seizing a stone in his hand made right at Teucer, and his heart bade him smite him. Now Teucer had drawn forth from the quiver a bitter arrow, and laid it upon the string, but even as he was drawing it back Hector of the flashing helm smote him beside the shoulder where the collar-bone parts the neck and the breast, where is the deadliest spot; even there as he aimed eagerly against him he smote him with the jagged stone, and he brake the bow-string; but his hand grew numb at the wrist, and he sank upon his knees and thus abode, and the bow fell from his hand. Howbeit Aias was not unmindful of his brother’s fall, but ran and bestrode him and flung before him his shield as a cover. Then two trusty comrades stooped beneath him, even Mecisteus, son of Echius, and goodly Alastor, and bare him, groaning heavily, to the hollow ships.

Then once again the Olympian aroused might in the hearts of the Trojans; and they thrust the Achaeans straight toward the deep ditch; and amid the foremost went Hector exulting in his might. And even as a hound pursueth with swift feet after a wild boar or a lion, and snatcheth at him from behind either at flank or buttock, and watcheth for him as he wheeleth; even so Hector pressed upon the long-haired Achaeans, ever slaying the hind-most; and they were driven in rout. But when in their flight they had passed through stakes and trench, and many had been vanquished beneath the hands of the Trojans, then beside their ships they halted and abode, calling one upon the other, and lifting up their hands to all the gods they made fervent prayer each man of them. But Hector
"Εκτῷρ δ' ἄμφιπεριστρώφα καλλίτριχας ἵππους,
Γοργοὺς ὁμματὶ ἔχων ἥδε βροτολογοῦ "Ἀρησ.
Τοὺς δὲ ἰδοῦσ' ἐλέησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη,
αἶσα δ' Ἄθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"οὗ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Δίως τέκος, οὐκέτι νωὶ
ὀλυμμένων Δαναῶν κεκαδησόμεθ' ὑστάτιον περ;
οἳ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἶτον ἀναπλήσαντες ὀλωνται
ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς ρήτη, ὁ δὲ μαϊνεται οὐκέτι ἀνεκτῶς
"Εκτῷρ Πριαμίδης, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔσοργε." 

Τὴν δ' ἀυτὲ προσείπει θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη·
"καὶ λίθον οὔτός γε μένος θυμὸν τ' ὀλέσειε,
χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργεῖων φθίμενος ἐν πατρίδι γαῖῃ·
ἄλλα πατήρ οὐμὸς φρεσί μαῖνεται οὐκ ἀγαθήσι,
σχέτλιος, αἷν ἀλιτρὸς, ἐμῶν μενέων ἀπεργείς.
οὔδε τι τῶν μέμνηται, ὁ οἱ μάλα πολλὰκιν ψιδὸν
tειρόμενον σώσκον ὑπ' Εὐρυσθής' αἴθλων.
ἡ τοι ο μὲν κλαίεσκε πρὸς οὐρανόν, αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ Ζεὺς
τῷ ἐπαλεξήσουσαν ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν προάλλεν.
εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ τάδε ᾦδε' εἰν' φρεσὶ πευκαλίμησιν,
εὔτε μιν εἰς 'Αἰδαῖο πυλάρταο προὔπεμψεν
ἐξ Ἐρέβευς ἀξοντα κύνα στυγεροῦ 'Αἰδαῦ,
οὐκ ἂν ὑπεξέφυγε Στυγοὺς ὦδατος αἰτὰ πέεθρα.
νῦν δ' ἐμὲ μὲν στυγεῖε, Θέτιδος δ' ἐξήνυσε βουλᾶς,
ἡ οἱ γούνατ' ἐκυσσε καὶ ἐλλαβε χερὶ γενείου,
λισσομένη τιμήσαι Ἀχιλλῆς πτολίπορθον.
ἔσται μὰν ὅτ' ἂν αὐτὲ φίλην γλαυκώπιδα εἴπῃ.

1 ὁμματ': ὁμματ' Aristarchus.
2 Lines 371 f. were rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
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wheeled this way and that his fair-maned horses, and his eyes were as the eyes of the Gorgon or of Ares, bane of mortals.

Now at sight of them the goddess, white-armed Hera, had pity; and forthwith spake winged words to Athene: "Out upon it, thou child of Zeus that beareth the aegis, shall not we twain any more take thought of the Danaans that are perishing, even for this last time? Now will they fill up the measure of evil doom and perish before the onset of one single man, even of Hector, Priam's son, who now rageth past all bearing, and lo, hath wrought evils manifold."

Then spake unto her the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene: "Yea, verily, fain were I that this fellow lose strength and life, slain beneath the hands of the Argives in his own native land; howbeit mine own father rageth with evil mind, cruel that he is, ever froward, a thwarter of my purposes; neither hath he any memory of this, that full often I saved his son when he was fordone by reason of Eurystheus' tasks. For verily he would make lament toward heaven and from heaven would Zeus send me forth to succour him. Had I but known all this in the wisdom of my heart when Eurystheus sent him forth to the house of Hades the Warder, to bring from out of Erebus the hound of loathed Hades, then had he not escaped the sheer-falling waters of Styx. Howbeit now Zeus hateth me, and hath brought to fulfilment the counsels of Thetis, that kissed his knees and with her hand clasped his chin, beseeching him to show honour to Achilles, sacker of cities. Verily the day shall come when he shall again call me his flashing-eyed darling."
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νωὶν ἐπέντυε μόνυχας ἵππους, ὡφρ᾽ ἂν ἐγὼ καταδύσα Δίως δόμον αἰγιόχοιο 
τεῦχεσσι ἐς πόλεμον θωρῆξομαι, ὡφρ᾽ ἰδωρεῖ 
ἡ νωὶ Πριάμου πᾶς κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ 
γηθήσει προφανέντε ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας. 
ἡ τις καὶ Τρώων κορέει κύνας ἂδ᾽ οἱ ὀίωνοις 
δημῶ καὶ σάρκεσι, πεσὼν ἐπὶ νησών ἂΧαϊῶν." 

"Ὡς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη. 
ἡ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἐντυεν ἵππους 
"Ἡρη, πρέσβα θεά, θυγάτηρ μεγάλου Κρόνου"1 
αὐτάρ Ἀθηναίη κούρη Δίως αἰγιόχοιο 
πέπλων μὲν κατέχεσεν ἐανὸν πατρὸς ἐπ᾽ οὐδεὶς2 
ποικίλον, ὃν ρὰ αὐτὴ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσὶν, 
ἡ δὲ χιτῶν ἐνδύσα Δίως νεφεληγερέται 
τεῦχεσσι ἐς πόλεμον θωρῆσσετο δακρύσεται. 
ἐς δ᾽ ὄχεα φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσετο, λάζετο δ᾽ ἐγχος 
βρυθν μέγα στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν3 
ἡρων, τοῖσιν τε κοτέσσεται ὀβριμοπάτρη. 
"Ἡρη δὲ μάστιγν θοῶς ἐπεμαίετ' ἀρ᾽ ἵππους. 
αὐτόματα δὲ πύλαι μύκον οὐρανοῦ, ὃς ἔχον Ὡραι, 
τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς Οὐλυμπός τε, 
ἡμὲν ἀνακλίναι πυκνοῦ νέφος ἂδ᾽ ἐπιθείναι. 
τῇ ῥᾳ δὶ αὐτῶν κεντηρνεκέας ἔχον ἵππους. 
Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἰδηθεν ἐπεὶ ἴδε χώσατ' ἀρ᾽ αἰνῶς, 
"Ἰρω δ᾽ ὠτρυνε χρυσόπτερον ἀγγελέουσαν. 
"βάσκ' ἰθι, Ἰρι ταχεία, πάλιν τρέπε μηδ᾽ ἐὰν ἄντη 
ἐρχεσθ'. οὐ γὰρ καλὰ συνοισόμεθα πτολεμόντε. 4

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1 Line 383 is omitted in some mss.
2 Lines 385-387 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
3 Lines 390 f. (=v. 746 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.
But now make thou ready for us twain our single-hooved horses, the while I enter into the palace of Zeus, that beareth the aegis, and array me in armour for battle, to the end that I may see whether Priam's son, Hector of the flashing helm, will rejoice when we twain appear to view along the dykes of battle. Nay of a surety many a one of the Trojans shall glut the dogs and birds with his fat and flesh, when he is fallen at the ships of the Achaeans."

So spake she, and the goddess, white-armed Hera, failed not to hearken. She then went to and fro harnessing the horses of golden frontlets, even Hera, the queenly goddess, daughter of great Cronos; but Athene, daughter of Zeus that beareth the aegis, let fall upon her father's floor her soft robe, richly brodered, that herself had wrought and her hands had fashioned, and put on her the tunic of Zeus the cloud-gatherer, and arrayed her in armour for tearful war. Then she stepped upon the flaming car and grasped her spear, heavy and huge and strong, wherewith she vanquisheth the ranks of men, of warriors with whom she is wroth, she the daughter of the mighty sire. And Hera swiftly touched the horses with the lash, and self-bidden groaned upon their hinges the gates of heaven, which the Hours had in their keeping, to whom are entrusted great heaven and Olympus, whether to throw open the thick cloud or shut it to. There through the gate they drave their horses patient of the goad.

But when father Zeus saw them from Ida he waxed wondrous wroth, and sent forth golden-winged Iris to bear a message: "Up, go, swift Iris; turn them back and suffer them not to come face to face with me, seeing it will be in no happy
οδε γαρ ἔξερεν, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
γυνῶς μὲν σφῶν ὃφ' ἀρμασὶν ὥκεας ἱπποὺς,
αὐτὰς δ' ἐκ δίφρου βαλέω κατὰ θ' ἀρματα ἄξων·
ούδε κεν ἐστιν δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
ἐλκε’ ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἄδειαν μάρπτησι κεραυνόσ·
ὁφρα ἤδη γλαυκώπις ὄτ’ ἀν ὦ πατρὶ μάχηται.
“Ἡρῆ δ’ οὖ τι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι ούδε χολοῦμαι·
αἰει γάρ μοι ἐωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅτι κεν εἴπω.”1

“Ὡς ἐφατ’, ὡρτο δὲ Ἰρις ἀελλότος ἀγγελέουσα,
βὴ δ’ ἔξ Ἰδαίων ὄρεων ἐς μακρὸν ὁλυμπὸν.2
πρώτησιν δὲ πύλησι πολυπτύχου Ὀλύμπου
ἀντομένη κατέρυκε, Διὸς δὲ σφ’ ἐνεσπε μῦθον·
“πῇ μέματον; τί σφών ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μαίνεται ἥτορ;
οὐκ ἕασι Κρονίδης ἐπαμμυρέμεν Ἀργείοισι.
οδε γαρ ἣπείλησε Κρόνου πάϊς, ἦ τελέει περι,
γυνῶσει μὲν σφῶν ὃφ’ ἀρμασὶν ὥκεας ἱπποὺς,
αὐτὰς δ’ ἐκ δίφρου βαλέειν κατὰ θ’ ἀρματα ἄξειον·
ούδε κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
ἐλκε’ ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἄδειαν μάρπτησι κεραυνόσ·
ὁφρα ἤδης, γλαυκώπι, ὄτ’ ἀν σῷ πατρὶ μάχηται.3
“Ἡρῆ δ’ οὖ τι τόσον νεμεσίζεται ούδε χολοῦται·
αἰει γάρ οἱ ἐωθὲν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττι κεν εἴπη.4
ἀλλὰ σὺ γ’ αἰνοτάτη, κύουν ἄδειες, εἰ ἔτεον γε
τολμήσεις Διὸς ἄντα πελώριον ἔγχος ἀείραι.”

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1 κεν εἴπω Aristarchus: νοῆσω (cf. 422).
2 Line 410 is omitted in some mss.
3 Lines 420-424 were rejected by Aristarchus.
4 κεν εἴπη: νοῆση (cf. 408).
wise that we shall join in combat. For thus will I speak and verily this thing shall be brought to pass. I will maim their swift horses beneath the chariot, and themselves will I hurl from out the car, and will break in pieces the chariot; nor in the space of ten circling years shall they heal them of the wounds wherewith the thunderbolt shall smite them; that she of the flashing eyes may know what it is to strive against her own father. But against Hera have I not so great indignation nor wrath, seeing she is ever wont to thwart me in whatsoe’er I have decreed.”

So spake he, and storm-footed Iris hasted to bear his message, and went forth from the mountains of Ida to high Olympus. And even at the entering-in of the gate of many-folded Olympus she met them and stayed them, and declared to them the saying of Zeus: “Whither are ye twain hastening? Why is it that the hearts are mad within your breasts? The son of Cronos suffereth not that ye give succour to the Argives. For on this wise he threateneth, even as he will bring it to pass: he will maim your swift horses beneath your chariot, and yourselves will he hurl from out the car, and will break in pieces the chariot; nor in the space of ten circling years shall ye heal you of the wounds wherewith the thunderbolt shall smite you; that thou mayest know, thou of the flashing eyes, what it is to strive against thine own father. But against Hera hath he not so great indignation nor wrath, seeing she is ever wont to thwart him in whatsoe’er he hath decreed. But most dread art thou, thou bold and shameless thing, if in good sooth thou wilt dare to raise thy mighty spear against Zeus.”
'Η μὲν ἂρ' οὐς εἶποῦσ' ἀπέβη πόδας ὦκέα 'Ἱρις', 
aὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίην Ἡρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν:
"ὡς πότοι, αἰγιόχοι Διὸς τέκοσ, οὐκέτ' ἐγώ ἐν

νῶι ἔδυ Διὸς ἀντα βροτῶν ἐνεκα πτωλεμίζειν-

tῶν ἄλλως μὲν ἀποφθίσθω, ἄλλος δὲ βιωτώ,

ὡς κε τύχη· κεῖνος δὲ τὰ ἀ φρονέων ἐνὶ θυμῷ

Τρωσί τε καὶ Δαναοῖς δικαζέτω, ὡς ἐπιείκές.'

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσασα πάλιν τρέπε μῶνυχας ἵππους

τῆσιν δ' Ὡραί μὲν λύσαν καλλιτριχας ἵππους,

καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέδησαν ἐπὶ ἀμβροσίης κάπηνων,

ἀρματα δ' ἐκλιναν πρὸς ἐνώπια παμφανώντα·

αὐταὶ δὲ χρυσέοισιν ἐπὶ κλίσμοισι καθίζουν

μίγδ' ἀλλοισι θεοῖσι, φίλον τετημέναι ἦτορ.

Ζεὺς δὲ πατήρ Ἰδηθεὶν ἐὔτροχον ἄρμα καὶ ἰπποὺς

Οὐλυμπόνδε δίωκε, θεῶν δ' ἐξίκετο θώκους.

τῷ δὲ καὶ ἰπποὺς μὲν λύσε κλυτὸς ἐννοιγαίοις,

ἀρματα δ' ἀμ βωμοῖς τίθει, κατὰ λίτα πετάσσασας;

ἀυτὸς δὲ χρυσεῖον ἐπὶ θρόνον εὐρύσα πελεμίζετ' Ὀλυμπος.

αἳ δ' οὐαί Διὸς ἀμφίς Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη

νήσθην, οὐδὲ τι μὲν προσεφώνεον οὐδ' ἔρεοντο·

αὐτάρ ὦ ἔγνω ἧςον ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε·

"τίφθο" οὔτω τετήρησθο, Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη;

οὐ μὲν θην κάμετον γε μάχη ἐν ὑπειλοίρῃ

ὄλλοσι Τρώας, τοῖσων¹ κότον αἴνων ἐθεσθε.

πάντως, οἴδον ἐμόν γε μένος καὶ θείρες ἄπτοι,

οὐκ ἂν μὲ τρέψειαν ὅσοι θεοὶ ἔσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπω.

σφῶιν δ' πρὸν περ ἐνόμος ἐλλαβε φαίδημα γυνα,  

1 τοῖσων: τοῖον Aristarchus.
When she had thus spoken swift-footed Iris departed; but Hera spake to Athene, saying: "Out upon it, thou child of Zeus that beareth the aegis! I verily will no more suffer that we twain seek to wage war against Zeus for mortals' sake. Of them let one perish and another live, even as it may befall; and for him, let him take his own counsel in his heart and judge between Trojans and Danaans, as is meet."

So spake she, and turned back her single-hooved horses. Then the Hours unyoked for them their fair-maned horses, and tethered them at their ambrosial mangers, and leaned the chariot against the bright entrance wall; and the goddesses sate them down upon golden thrones amid the other gods, with sore grief at heart.

But father Zeus drave from Ida his well-wheeled chariot and his horses unto Olympus, and came to the session of the gods. And for him the famed Shaker of Earth both unyoked his horses and set the car upon a stand, and spread thereover a cloth; and Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, himself sat upon his throne of gold, and beneath his feet great Olympus quaked. Only Athene and Hera sat apart from Zeus, and spake no word to him nor made question. But he knew in his heart and spake, saying: "Why are ye thus grieved, Athene and Hera? Surely ye twain be not grown weary with making havoc of the Trojans in battle, wherein men win glory, seeing ye cherish against them wondrous hate! Come what will, seeing I have such might and hands irresistible, all the gods that are in Olympus could not turn me; and for you twain, trembling gat hold of your glorious limbs or ever
πρὶν πόλεμόν τε ἰδεῖν πολέμοιο τε μέρμερα ἔργα. ὥδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ κεν τετελεσμένου ἤν· οὐκ ἂν ἐφ' ὑμετέρων ὀχέων πληγέντε κεραυνῷ ἂν ἐσ' Ὀλυμπον ἱκεσθον, ἵν' ἄθανάτων ἐδος ἑστίν.

"Ὤς ἐφαθ', αἱ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη· πλησίας αἱ γ' ἠθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρῶεσοι μεδέσθην. ʰ η τοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἣν οὐδὲ τι εἶπε, σκυξομένη Δι' πατρί, χόλος δὲ μιν ἄγριος ἤρει· Ἡρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ πρὸσηδα· "аἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μύθον ἐειπε
eν νυ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν ὃ τοι οθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνὸν. ἀλλ' ἐμπίθες Δαναῶν ὀλοφυρόμεθ' αἰχμητάων, οἱ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἴτον ἀναπλήσαντες ὀλυνταί. ἀλλ' ἢ τοι πολέμον μὲν ἀφεξόμεθ', εἰ σὺ κελεύεις βουλὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ὑποθησόμεθ', ἢ τις ὅνησει, ὥς μὴ πάντες ὀλυνταὶ ὄνυσσαμένου τεοῖο."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς· "ἡοὺς δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα ὑφειλ', αἱ κ' ἐθέλησαθ, βοῶπις πότνια Ἡρη, ὀλλύντ' Ἀργείων πουλῶν στρατὸν αἰχμητάων· οὐ γὰρ πρὶν πολέμον ἀποπαύσεται ὄβριμος Ἐκτωρ, πρὶν ὃρθι παρὰ ναύφι ποδώκεα Πηλεύνα, ἡματι τῷ ὦτ' ἄν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ πρῦμνηι μάχωνται στείνει ἐν αἰνοτάτῳ περὶ Πατρόκλου θανόντος, ὅς γὰρ θέσφατον ἔστι. σέθεν δ' ἔγω οὐκ ἄλεγίζω χωμένης, οὐδ' εἰ κε τὰ νείατα πείραθ' ἱκναι γαίης καὶ πόντου, ἵν' Ἰάππετός τε Κρόνος τε

1 Line 458 is omitted in some mss.  
2 ἀλαπαδνὸν : ἐπιεικτὸν.  
3 Lines 466-468 are omitted in most mss.  
4 Lines 475 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
ye had sight of war and the grim deeds of war. For thus will I speak, and verily this thing had been brought to pass: not upon your car, once ye were smitten by the thunderbolt, would ye have fared back to Olympus, where is the abode of the immortals.”

So spake he, and thereat murmured Athene and Hera, that sat by his side and were devising ills for the Trojans. Athene verily held her peace and said naught, wroth though she was with father Zeus, and fierce anger gat hold of her; howbeit Hera’s breast contained not her anger, but she spake to him, saying: “Most dread son of Cronos, what a word hast thou said! Well know we of ourselves that thine is no weakling strength; yet even so have we pity for the Danaan spearmen who now shall perish and fulfil an evil fate. Yet verily will we refrain us from battle, if so thou biddest; howbeit counsel will we offer to the Argives which shall be for their profit, that they perish not all by reason of thy wrath.”

Then in answer spake to her Zeus the cloud-gatherer: “At dawn shalt thou behold, if so be thou wilt, O ox-eyed, queenly Hera, the most mighty son of Cronos making yet more grievous havoc of the great host of Argive spearmen; for dread Hector shall not refrain him from battle until the swift-footed son of Peleus be uprisen beside his ships on the day when at the sterns of the ships they shall be fighting in grimmest stress about Patroclus fallen; for thus it is ordained of heaven. But of thee I reck not in thine anger, no, not though thou shouldst go to the nethermost bounds of earth and sea, where abide Iapetus and Cronos, and have
Ἡμενοι οὖτ' αὐγής 'Ὑπερίονος 'Ηλίου τέρποντ' οὖτ' ἀνέμοιοι, βαθὺς δὲ τε Τάρταρος ἄμφις.
οὐδ' ὅν ἐνθ' ἀφίκηαι ἀλμένη, οὐ σευ ἐγώ γε
σκυξομένης ἀλέγω, ἐπει οὐ σεό κύντερον ἄλλο."

"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη λευκώλενος Ἡρη.
ἐν δ' ἐπεσο' Ὀκεανῷ λαμπρὸν φάος ἤλίου,
ἔλκον νῦκτα μέλαιναν ἐπὶ ξείδωρον ἁρούραν.
Τρώων μὲν ρ’ ἀέκουσιν ἐδυ φάος, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶς
ἀσπασίη τριλλιστος ἐπήλυθε νῦξ ἐρεβεννή.

Τρώων αὐτ' ἀγορην ποιήσατο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ,
νόσφι νεῶν ἁγαγὼν ποταμῷ ἐπὶ δινήσετι,
ἐν καθαρῷ, ὅθε δὴ νεκύων διεφαίνετο χῶρος.
ἐξ ἐπεων δ' ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χόνα μόθον ἁκονον,
τὸν ρ' "Ἐκτωρ ἀγορευε διήψιον. ἐν δ' ἄρα χειρὶ
ἐγχος ἐχ' ἐνδεκάπηθυν. πάρουθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρός
ἀιχμή χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θεὲ πόρκης.
τῷ δ' γ' ἐρεισάμενος ἐπεα Τρώεσσι 2 μετηύδα:·
"κεκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι,

νῦν ἐφάμην νῆᾶς τ' ὀλέσας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἀψ ἀπονοστῆσειν προτὶ Ἰλιον ἣνεμόσσαν:

ἀλλὰ πρὶν κνέφας ἥλθε, τὸ νῦν ἑσάωσε μάλιστα
Ἀργείους καὶ νῆᾶς ἐπὶ ῥηγμίνυν θαλάσσης. 3

ἀλλ' ἢ τοι νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνῃ
dόρπα τ' ἐφοπλισώμεθα. ἀταρ καλλίτριχας ὑπποὺς
λύσαθ' ὑπέξ ὀχέων, παρὰ δὲ σφισι βάλλετ' ἐδωδήν.

ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξεσθε βόας καὶ ἱφα μῆλα
καρπαλίμως, οἰνὸν δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζεσθε

σῖτόν τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξύλα πολλὰ λέγεσθε,

1 Lines 493-496 were omitted by Zenodotus.
2 Τρώεσσι: πτερόεντα.
3 ἐπὶ ῥηγμίνυν θαλάσσης: ἐπει Δῖος ἐτράπετο φρήν Zenodotus.
374.
joy neither in the rays of Helios Hyperion nor in any breeze, but deep Tartarus is round about them. Though thou shouldst fare even thither in thy wanderings, yet reck I not of thy wrath, seeing there is naught more shameless than thou.”

So said he; howbeit white-armed Hera spake no word in answer. Then into Oceanus fell the bright light of the sun drawing black night over the face of the earth, the giver of grain. Sorely against the will of the Trojans sank the daylight, but over the Achaeans welcome, aye, thrice-prayed-for, came the darkness of night.

Then did glorious Hector make a gathering of the Trojans, leading them apart from the ships beside the eddying river in an open space, where the ground shewed clear of dead. Forth from their chariots they stepped upon the ground, to hearken to the word that Hector dear to Zeus spake among them. In his hand he held a spear of eleven cubits, and before him blazed the spear-point of bronze, around which ran a ring of gold. Thereon he leaned, and spake his word among the Trojans: “Hearken to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies: I deemed but now to make havoc of the ships and all the Achaeans, and so return back again to windy Ilios; but darkness came on ere that might be, the which above all else hath now saved the Argives and their ships upon the beach of the sea. So then for this present let us yield to black night and make ready our supper; loose ye from the cars your fair-maned horses, and east fodder before them; and from the city bring ye oxen and goodly sheep with speed, and get you honey-hearted wine and bread from your houses, and furthermore gather abundant
ὅσ κεν παννύχιοι μέσφ᾽ ἥοὺς ἠργενεῖς
καὶ ὁμεν πυρὰ πολλά, σέλας δ᾽ εἰς οὐρανὸν ἴκη,
μὴ πῶς καὶ διὰ νύκτα κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαῖοι
φεῦγεν ὄρμησονταί ἐπ᾽ εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης.
μὴ μὰν ἄποντίδι γε νεῶν ἐπιθαίρειν ἔκηλοι,
ἀλλ᾽ ὡς τις τούτων γε βέλος καὶ οἶκοθι πέσση,
βλήμενος ἦ ἵς ἦ ἐγχεῖ ὀξύοντι
νηὸς ἐπιθρόσκων, ἢν τις στυγέῃσι καὶ ἄλλος
Τρωσίν ἐφ᾽ ἰπποδάμοισι φέρειν πολύδακρυν Ἀρηα.
κήρυκες δ᾽ ἀνὰ ἅστυ δίφυλοι ἀγγελλόντων
παῖδας πρωθήβας πολιοκροτάφοις τε γέροντας
λέξασθαι περὶ ἅστυ θεοδῆτων ἐπὶ πῦργων.
θηλύτεραι δὲ γυναῖκες ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν έκάστῃ
πῦρ μέγα καύσοντων. φυλακῇ δὲ τις ἐμπέδος ἔστω,
μὴ λόχος εἰσέλθησι πόλιν λαῶν ἀπεόνων.
δδ᾽ ἔστω, Τρῶες μεγαλήτορες, ὡς ἀγορεύων.
μύθος δ᾽ ὃς μὲν νῦν ύγιῇς εἰρημένος ἔστω, τὸν δ᾽ ἥοὺς Τρώεσσι μεθ᾽ ἰπποδάμοις ἀγορεύσῳ.
εὐχομαί ἑλπόμενος 2 Διὰ τ᾽ ἄλλοισιν τε θεοῖσιν
ἐξελάν ἐνθέδε κύνας κηρευσιορίτους,
οὐς κήρες φορέουσι μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν. 3
ἀλλ᾽ ἦ τοι ἐπὶ νυκτὶ φυλάξομεν ἡμέας αὐτοὺς,
πρὸς δ᾽ ὑπηοί σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
νηὸς ἕπι γλαφυρὴν ἐγείρομεν ὅξυν Ἀρηα.
εἰσομαι εἰ κέ μ᾽ ὁ Τυδείδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης
πάρ νηῶν πρὸς τεῖχος ἀπώσεται, ἦ κεν ἐγὼ τὸν
χαλκῷ δημώδας ἐναρὰ βροτόεντα φέρωμαι.
ἀὑριον ἦν ἀρετὴν διαεῖσται, εἰ κ᾽ ἐμὸν ἔγχος 4
μείνῃ ἑπερχόμενον. ἄλλ᾽ ἐν πρώτοισιν, οὕτω,

1 Lines 524 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 εὐχομαί ἑλπόμενος: ἑλπομαί εὐχόμενος Zenodotus.
3 Line 528 was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
4 Lines 535-537 were omitted by Zenodotus.
wood, that all night long until early dawn we may burn fires full many and the gleam thereof may reach to heaven, lest haply even by night the long-haired Achaeans make haste to take flight over the broad back of the sea. Nay, verily, not without a struggle let them board their ships neither at their ease; but see ye that many a one of them has a dart to nurse even at home, being smitten either with an arrow or sharp-pointed spear as he leapt upon his ship; that so others may dread to bring tearful war against the horse-taming Trojans. And let heralds, dear to Zeus, make proclamation throughout the city that stripling boys and old men of hoary temples gather them round the city upon the battlement builded of the gods; and for the women folk, let them build each one a great fire in her halls; and let a diligent watch be kept, lest an ambush enter the city while the host is afield. Thus be it, great-hearted Trojans, even as I proclaim; of counsel, good and sound for this present, be this enough; but more will I proclaim at dawn amid the horse-taming Trojans. I pray in high hope to Zeus and the other gods to drive out from hence these dogs borne by the fates, whom the fates bare on their black ships. Howbeit for the night will we guard our own selves, but in the morning at the coming of dawn arrayed in our armour let us arouse sharp battle at the hollow ships. I shall know whether the son of Tydeus, mighty Diomedes, will thrust me back from the ships to the wall, or whether I shall slay him with the bronze and bear off his bloody spoils. Tomorrow shall he come to know his valour, whether he can abide the on-coming of my spear. Nay,
κείσται οὔτηθείς, πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖροι, ἥλιοις ἀνιόντος ἐς αὔριον. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν ὡς εἶχῃ ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀγήρασος ἡματα πάντα, τιοίμην δ' ὡς τίετ' Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπόλλων, ὡς νῦν ἡμέρη ἤδε κακὸν φέρει Ἀργεῖοισιν."

"Ὡς "Εκτωρ ἀγόρευ', ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶες κελάδησαν. οἱ δ' ἱπποὺς μὲν λύσαν ὑπὸ ξυγοῦ ἱδρώντας, δῆσαν. δ' ἰμάντεσσι παρ' ἀρμασὶν οἰσιν ἐκαστῶς· ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξοντο βόας καὶ ἱφια μῆλα καρπαλίμως, οἶνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζοντο, σύτον τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξύλα πολλὰ λέγοντο, ἔρδον δ' ἀθανάτουι τελησσας ἐκατόμβασ. 

κνίσην δ' ἐκ πεδίου ἀνεμοι φέρον οὐρανὸν εἴσω ἡδείαν· τῆς δ' οὖ τι θεοὶ μάκαρες δατέοντο, οὐδ' ἐθελον· μάλα γὰρ σφίν ἀπῆχθετο Ἰλίος ἱρή, καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐὕμμελεν Πριάμιοι.

Οἱ δὲ μέγα φρονεόντες ἐπὶ πτολέμου γεφύρας ἡτο παννύχιοι, πυρὰ δὲ σφισὶ καὶ ἐτο πολλὰ. ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἀστρα φαεινῇ ἀμφὶ σελήνῃ 554. φαίνετ' ἀμπρεπέα, ὅτε τ' ἐπλετο νῦνεμοι αἰθήρι. ἐκ τ' ἐφανεν πᾶσαι σκοπιαί καὶ πρώονες ἀκροὶ καὶ νάπας· οὐρανόθεν δ' ἀρ' ὑπερράγη ἀσπετος αἰθήρ,

1 Line 540 was apparently not read by Aristarchus.
2 Lines 548 and 550-552, not found in the ms. of the Iliad, are found in [Plato,] Alcib. II. 149 d.
3 Lines 557 f. were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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amid the foremost, methinks, shall he lie smitten with a spear-thrust, and full many of his comrades round about him at the rising of to-morrow’s sun. I would that mine own self I might be immortal and ageless all my days, and that I might be honoured even as Athene and Apollo, so surely as now this day bringeth evil upon the Argives."

So Hector addressed their gathering, and thereat the Trojans shouted aloud. Their sweating horses they loosed from beneath the yoke, and tethered them with thongs, each man beside his own chariot; and from the city they brought oxen and goodly sheep with speed, and got them honey-hearted wine and bread from their houses, and furthermore gathered abundant wood; and to the immortals they offered hecatombs that bring fulfilment. And from the plain the winds bore the savour up into heaven—a sweet savour, but thereof the blessed gods partook not, neither were minded thereto; for utterly hated of them was sacred Ilios, and Priam, and the people of Priam with goodly spear of ash.

These then with high hearts abode the whole night through along the dykes of war, and their fires burned in multitudes. Even as in heaven about the gleaming moon the stars shine clear, when the air is windless, and forth to view appear all mountain peaks and high headlands and glades, and from heaven breaketh open the infinite air,\(^1\) and

\(^1\) The meaning of \(\upsilon\pi\epsilon\rho\rho\alpha\gamma\gamma\) is clearer in the parallel passage, xvi. 300, where clouds hanging over a mountain peak are, as it were, rent asunder, thus admitting a burst of light from the highest heavens. In the present passage the familiar idiom should be noted whereby the Greek has "from heaven," where we should say "unto heaven."
πάντα δὲ εἶδεται ἄστρα, γέγηθε δὲ τε φρένα ποιμήν·
tόσσα μεσημν ὑπὸν ἢδὲ Ξάνθου δοῦμεν
Τρώων καὶ ὑπὸν πυρὰ φαῖνετο Ἡλιόθι πρό.
χίλι' ἀρ' ἐν πεδίω πυρὰ καὶ ἐκάστων ἦτο πεντήκοντα σέλα πυρὸς αἰθομένου.
ὗποι δὲ κρῆ λευκὸν ἐρετόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας ἐστάοτες παρ' ὀχεσφῆν ἐὕθρων Ἡῶ μῖμων.

1 χίλι': μηρ' Zenodotus.
all stars are seen, and the shepherd joyeth in his heart; even in such multitudes between the ships and the streams of Xanthus shone the fires that the Trojans kindled before the face of Ilios. A thousand fires were burning in the plain and by each sat fifty men in the glow of the blazing fire. And their horses, eating of white barley and spelt, stood beside the cars and waited for fair-throned Dawn.
ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ι

"Ως οἱ μὲν Τρώες φυλακᾶς ἔχον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαίοις θεοπεσιν ἔχε φῦξα, φόβου κρυόντος ἑταῖρη, πένθει δ' ἀτλήτῳ βεβολήσατο πάντες ἄριστοι. ὥσ δ' ἀνεμοί δύο πόντον ὄρους ἱχθυόντα, Βορέης καὶ Ζέφυρος, τῷ τε Θρήκηθεν ἄρτον, ἐλθόντ' ἔξαπινης· ἀμύδις δὲ τε κῆμα κελαίνον κορθύεται, πολλὸν δὲ παρὲξ ἀλα φύκος ἔχενεν· ὥσ ἐδαίζετο θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσσιν Ἀχαίον.

'Ἀτρεύδης δ' ἀχεῖ· μεγάλῳ βεβολημένοι ἦτορ φοίτα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγουσι κελεύσων κλήδην εἰς ἀγορὴν κικλήσκειν ἄνδρα ἐκαστον, μηδὲ βοῶν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πρώτοισι πονεῖτο. ἵζων δ' εἰν ἀγορῇ τετυπότες· ἄν δ' Ἀγαμέμνων ἰστατο δάκρυ χέων ὡς τε κρῆνη μελάνυδρος, ἢ τε κατ' αὐγίσημος πέτρης δνοφερὸν χέει ύδωρ· ὅσ δ' Βαρνο στενάξων ἔπε ''Ἀργείουσι μετήδα· "ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἢδὲ μέδοντες,

Zeus με μέγας 2 Κρονίδης άτη ἐνέδησε βαρεία, σχέπλης, ὃς πρὶν μὲν μοι ὑπεσχέτο καὶ κατένευσεν Ἰλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' ἐὕτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι, νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει

1 ὡς τε ... στενάξων: Zenodotus omitted these words and for ἔπε' ... μετήδα read μετὰ δ' Ἀργελωσίν ἐστεν.
2 μέγας Aristarchus: μέγα (cf. ii. 111).
Thus kept the Trojans watch, but the Achaeans were holden of wondrous Panic, the handmaid of numbing fear and with grief intolerable were all the noblest stricken. Even as two winds stir up the teeming deep, the North Wind and the West Wind that blow from Thrace, coming suddenly, and forthwith the dark wave reareth itself in crests and casteth much tangle out along the sea; even so were the hearts of the Achaeans rent within their breasts.

But the son of Atreus, stricken to the heart with sore grief, went this way and that, bidding the clear-voiced heralds summon every man by name to the place of gathering, but not to shout aloud; and himself he toiled amid the foremost. So they sat in the place of gathering, sore troubled, and Agamemnon stood up weeping even as a fountain of dark water that down over the face of a beetling cliff poureth its dusky stream; even so with deep groaning spake he amid the Argives, saying: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, great Zeus, son of Cronos, hath ensnared me in grievous blindness of heart, cruel god! seeing that of old he promised me, and bowed his head thereto, that not until I had sacked well-walled Ilios should I get me home; but now hath he planned cruel deceit, and biddeth
δυσκλέα ὡς ἰκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὥλεσα λαὸν. οὔτω ποι Δὺ μέλλει ύπερμενεῖ φίλον εἶναι, 1 ὅσ δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα ἥδ' ἐτι καὶ λύσει τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον. ἀλλ' ἀγεθ', ὡς ἄν ἐγὼ εἶπο, πειθώμεθα πάντες· φεύγωμεν σὺν νησοὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν· οὐ γὰρ ἐτὶ Τροίην αἱρήσομεν ὑφραγίνιαν.

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἷ δ' ἀνήκες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ. δὴν δ' ἀνεω ἤςαν τετυπότες ὕες Ἀχαιῶν. ὅβε δὲ δὴ μετέειπε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· "Ἀτρείδη, σοὶ πρῶτα μαχήσομαι ἀφραδέοντι, ἡ θέμις ἑστίν, ἀναξ, ἀγορή· σὺ δὲ μὴ τι χολῳδῆς· ἀλκῆν μὲν μοι πρῶτον ὀνείδισας ἐν Δαναοῖς, φᾶς ἐμεν ἀπτολέμον καὶ ἀνάλκιδα· ταῦτα δὲ πάντα ἴσασ' Ἀργείων ἦμεν νέοι ἦδε γέροντες. 2 σοὶ δὲ διάνδυχα δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω· σκήπτρῳ μὲν τοι δῶκε τετυπόθθαι περὶ πάντων, ἀλκῆν δ' οὐ τοι δῶκεν, ὅ τε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον. δαμόν', οὔτω ποι μάλα ἔλπεαι νῦς Ἀχαιῶν ἀπτολέμους τ' ἐμεναι καὶ ἀνάλκιδας, ὡς ἀγορεύεις; εἰ δὲ τοι αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἑπέσχοται ὡς τε νέεσθαι, ἐρχοι· πάρ τοι οὖδός, νῆες δὲ τοι ἄγχι θαλάσσης ἑστάσ', αἰ τοι ἐποντο Μυκήνηθεν μάλα πολλαί. 3 ἀλλ' ἀλλοι μενέουσι κἀρη κομῶντες Ἀχαιοὶ εἰς ὃ κέ περ Τροίην διαπέρσομεν. εἰ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ φευγόντων σὺν νησοὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

1 Lines 23-25 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus; in place of 23-31 Zenodotus gave,
me return inglorious to Argos, when I have lost much people. So, I ween, must be the good pleasure of Zeus supreme in might, who hath laid low the heads of many cities, yea, and shall lay low; for his power is above all. Nay, come, even as I shall bid let us all obey: let us flee with our ships to our dear native land; for no more is there hope that we shall take broad-wayed Troy.”

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence. Long time were they silent in their grief, the sons of the Achaeans, but at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry: “Son of Atreus, with thee first will I contend in thy folly, where it is meet, O king, even in the place of gathering: and be not thou anywise wroth thereat. My valour didst thou revile at the first amid the Danaans, and saidst that I was no man of war but a weakling; and all this know the Achaeans both young and old. But as for thee, the son of crooked-counselling Cronos hath endowed thee in divided wise: with the sceptre hath he granted thee to be honoured above all, but valour he gave thee not, wherein is the greatest might. Strange king, dost thou indeed deem that the sons of the Achaeans are thus unwarlike and weaklings as thou sayest? Nay, if thine own heart is eager to return, get thee gone; before thee lies the way, and thy ships stand beside the sea, all the many ships that followed thee from Mycenae. Howbeit the other long-haired Achaeans will abide here until we have laid waste Troy. Nay, let them also flee in their ships to their dear native land; yet will we twain, Sthenelus and

2 ἡμὲν ... γέροντες ἥγητορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες Zenodotus.
3 Line 44 was rejected by Aristarchus.
νωὶ δ’, ἐγὼ Σθένελός τε, μαχησόμεθ’ εἰς ὁ κε τέκνωρ Ἡλίου εὐφρωμεν· σὺν γὰρ θεῷ εἰλήλουθμεν.

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἐπὶ αὐχον νῖς Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμων.

tοῖς δ’ ἀνιστάμενοι μετεφώνεν ἵπποτα Νέστωρ. "Τυδείδη, πέρι μὲν πολέμῳ ἐνι καρτέρος ἐσσι, καὶ βουλῇ μετὰ πάντας ὁμήλικας ἐπλευ ἀριστός.

οὔ τὸς τοὺς μῦθον ὄνοσσεται, ὅσσοι Ἀχαιῶν, οὔδὲ πάλιν ἥρει ἀτάρ ὦ τέλος ἱκεο μῦθων.

ἡ μὲν καὶ νέος ἐσσί, ἡμὸς δὲ κε καὶ πὰϊς εἴης ὀπλότατος γενεῆνι· ἀτάρ πεπυμένα βάξεις Ἀργείων βασιλῆας, ἑπεὶ κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπε.

ἀλλ’ ἂν ἔγον, ὃς σεῖο γεραίτερος εὐχόμαε εἶναι, ἐξείπω καὶ πάντα δίξομαι· οὐδὲ κε τὸς μοὶ μῦθον ἀτιμῆσει, οὔδὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.

ἀφρήτωρ ἀθέμιστος ἀνέστιος ἐστὶν ἐκεῖνος ὃς πολέμου ἔραται ἐπιδημίου ὀκρυόντως.

ἀλλ’ ἂ τοῦ νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνη δόρπα τ’ ἐφοπλισόμεσθα· φυλακτῖρες δὲ ἔκαστοι λεξάσθων παρὰ τάφρον ὀρυκτὴν τείχεος ἐκτός.

κούροισιν μὲν ταῦτ’ ἐπιτέλλομαι· αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα, Ἀτρείδη, σὺ μὲν ἄρχε· σὺ γὰρ βασιλεύτατος ἐσσί.

δαίνω δαίτα γέρουσιν· ἐουκε τοι, οὔ τοι ἄεικες. πλειαῖ τοῖς οὐνο θλισίαι, τὸν νῆς Ἀχαιῶν ἠμάται Θρήκηθεν ἐπ’ εὐρέα πόντον ἄγουσι· πᾶσα τοὶ ἐσθ’ ὑποδεξίη, πολέεσσι δ’ ἀνάσσεσι.

πολλῶν δ’ ἀγρομένων τῷ πείσει ὃς κεν ἀρίστην βουλὴν βουλεύσῃ. μάλα δὲ χρεω πάντας Ἀχαιῶν ἐσθλῆς καὶ πυκνῆς, ὅτι δὴ θοῦ ἐγγύθι νηῶν

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I, fight on, until we win the goal of Ilios; for with the aid of heaven are we come."

So spake he, and all the sons of the Achaeans shouted aloud, applauding the word of Diomedes, tamer of horses. Then uprose and spake among them the horseman Nestor: "Son of Tydeus, above all men art thou mighty in battle, and in council art the best amid all those of thine own age. Not one of all the Achaeans will make light of what thou sayest neither gainsay it; yet hast thou not reached a final end of words. Moreover, thou art in sooth but young, thou mightest e'en be my son, my youngest born; yet thou givest prudent counsel to the princes of the Argives, seeing thou speakest according to right. But come, I that avow me to be older than thou will speak forth and will declare the whole; neither shall any man scorn my words, no, not even lord Agamemnon. A clanless, lawless, hearthless man is he that loveth dread strife among his own folk. Howbeit for this present let us yield to black night and make ready our supper; and let sentinels post themselves severally along the digged ditch without the wall. To the young men give I this charge; but thereafter do thou, son of Atreus, take the lead, for thou art most kingly. Make thou a feast for the elders; this were but right and seemly for thee. Full are thy huts of wine that the ships of the Achaeans bring thee each day from Thrace, over the wide sea; all manner of entertainment hast thou at hand, seeing thou art king over many. And when many are gathered together thou shalt follow him whoso shall devise the wisest counsel. And sore need have all the Achaeans of counsel both good and prudent, seeing that foemen hard by
καίουσιν πυρὰ πολλά· τις ἄν τάδε γηθήσεις; νυὲ δ’ ἤδ’ ἣ διαρραίσει στρατὸν ἥ· σαώσει.

"Ως ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλῦν ἢδ’ επίθυντο.

ἐκ δὲ φυλακτήρες σὺν τεύχεσιν ἐσσεύντο 

ἀμφὶ τε Νειστορίδην Ὀρασυμήδεα, ποιμένα λαῶν, ἢδ’ ἀμφὶ ’Ασκαλαφόν καὶ ’Ιάλμενον, ὡς Ἀρήσ, ἀμφὶ τε Μηριόνην ’Αφαρῆ τε Δησιπρόν τε, ἢδ’ ἀμφὶ Κρείοντος ὑδὸν Λυκομήδεα δίον.

ἐπὶ ἐσαν ἡγεμόνες φυλάκων, ἐκατὸν δὲ ἐκάστῳ κούροι ἀμὶ ἐστειχὸν δολίχ’ ἐγχεα χερσῶν ἐχοντες· καὶ δὲ μέσον τάφρου καὶ τείχεως ἵζον ἱόντες· ἐνθα δὲ πῦρ κήαντο, τίθεντο δὲ δόρπα ἐκαστοσ. 1

’Ατρείδης δὲ γέροντας ἄολλεας ἤγεν ’Αχαιῶν ἐσ κλισίην, παρὰ δὲ σφί τίθει μενοεικέα δαίτα. 90

οἱ δ’ ἐπὶ οὐεῖαθ’ ἐτοίμα προκειμένα χεῖρας ἰαλλον. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἐρον ἐντο, τοῖς δ’ γέρων πάμπρωτος ὑφαίνειν ἥρχετο μῆτιν, Νέστωρ, οὗ καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστῃ φαίνετο βούλῃ. ὁ σφιν ἐὺ φρονεῶν ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν· 95

"’Ατρείδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν ’Αγάμεμνον, ἐν σοὶ μὲν λῆξω, σέο δ’ ἄρξομαι, οὖνεκα πολλῶν λαῶν ἐσσι ἀναξ καὶ τοι Ζεὺς ἐγγυάλιξε σκῆπτρον τ’ ἢδὲ θέμιστας, ἦν σφίζει βουλεύσατα. 100
tῷ σε χρῆ πέρι μὲν φάσθαι ἐπος ἢδ’ ἐπακοῦσαι, κρηγήναι δὲ καὶ ἄλλῳ, ὅτ’ ἂν τινα θυμὸς ἀνώγη εἶπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν· σέο δ’ ἐξεταί ὤττι κεν ἀρχη.

1 δόρπα ἐκαστοσ: δαίτα θάλειαν Zenodotus.
2 γέροντας: ἀριστέας Aristarchus.
the ships are kindling their many watchfires; what man could rejoice thereat? This night shall either bring to ruin or save our host."

So spake he, and they readily hearkened to him and obeyed. Forth hasted the sentinels in their harness around Nestor's son Thrasymedes, shepherd of the host, and Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, sons of Ares, and Meriones and Aphareus and Deipyrus, and the son of Creon, goodly Lycomedes. Seven were the captains of the sentinels, and with each fared an hundred youths bearing long spears in their hands; then they went and sate them down midway betwixt trench and wall; and there they kindled a fire and made ready each man his meal.

But the son of Atreus led the counsellors of the Achaeans all together to his hut, and set before them a feast to satisfy the heart. So they put forth their hands to the good cheer lying ready before them. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, first of all the old man began to weave the web of counsel for them, even Nestor, whose rede had of old ever seemed the best. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, with thee will I begin and with thee make an end, for that thou art king over many hosts, and to thee Zeus hath vouchsafed the sceptre and judgments, that thou mayest take counsel for thy people. Therefore it beseemeth thee above all others both to speak and to hearken, and to fulfil also for another whatsoever his heart may bid him speak for our profit; for on thee will depend whatsoever any man may begin. So will
αὐτᾱρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα.
oú γάρ τις νόον ἄλλος ἁμείνονα τοῦτο νοήσει,
oδόν ἐγὼ νοεώ, ἡμέν πάλαι ἥδ' ἐτί καὶ νῦν,
ἐξ ἐτί τοῦ ὅτε, διογενέσ, Βρισηίδα κούρην
χωμένου Ἀχιλῆος ἐβης κλισίθεν ἀπούρας
οὐ τι καθ' ἡμέτερον γε νόον· μάλα γάρ τοι.ἐγὼ γε
πόλλ' ἀπεμυθεόμην· σοὶ δὲ σῷ μεγαλήτορι θυμῷ
ἐξας ἄνδρα φέριστον, ὅν ἄθανατοί περ ἐτίσαν,
ήττυμησε· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἐχεις γέρας· ἄλλ' ἐτί καὶ νῦν
φραξάμεσθ' ὡς κέν μιν ἀρεσσάμενοι πεπίθωμεν
dώροισιν τ' ἀγανόισιν ἐπέσσι τε μειλιχίοισι.

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσεειπεν ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
"ὠ γέρον, οὐ τι ψεῦδος ἐμᾶς ἄτας κατέλεξας.
ἀασάμην, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀναίνομαι. ἀντὶ νῦν πολλῶν
λαῶν ἔστιν ἄνηρ ὅν τε Ζεὺς κῆρι νινθήη,
ὡς νῦν τοῦτον ἔτισε, δάμασσε δὲ λαὸν Ἀχαίων.
ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀασάμην φρεσὶ λευγαλέσης πιθήςας,
ὡς ἐθέλω ἀρέσαι δομεναὶ τ' ἀπερείσι' ἀπονα.
ὑμῖν δ' ἐν πάντεσσι περικλυτα δῷρ' ὀνομήνω,
ἐπτ' ἀπύρους τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσοῖο τάλαντα,
ἀὔωνας δὲ λέβητας ἐείκοσι, δῶδεκα δ' ὕππους
πηγοὺς ἀθλοφόρους, οἱ ἀέθλια ποσσίν ἄροντο.
οὗ κεν ἄληιος εἴῃ ἄνηρ ὧ τόσσα γένοιτο,
οὐδὲ κεν ἀκτήμων ἐρητίμωι χρυσοῖο,
ὅσσα μοι ἰνείκαντο ἀέθλια μόνυχες ὕπποι.
δῶσω δ' ἐπτὰ γυναῖκας ἀμύμονα ἐργα ἰδυίας,
Λεσβίδας, ὡς ὅτε Λέσβον ἐὐκτιμένην ἔλεν αὐτὸς
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I speak what seemeth to me to be best. No man beside shall devise a better thought than this I have in mind from old even until now, even since the day when thou, O king sprung from Zeus, didst take from the hut of the angry Achilles the damsel Briseïs and go thy way—in no wise according to our will. Nay, for I, mine own self, urgently sought to dissuade thee; but thou didst yield to thy lordly spirit, and upon a man most mighty, whom the very immortals honoured, didst thou put dishonour; for thou tookest away and keepest his prize. Howbeit let us still even now take thought how we may make amends, and persuade him with kindly gifts and with gentle words.”

To him then spake in answer the king of men, Agamemnon: “Old sir, in no false wise hast thou recounted the tale of my blind folly. Blind I was, myself I deny it not. Of the worth of many hosts is the man whom Zeus loveth in his heart, even as now he honoureth this man and destroyeth the host of the Achaeans. Yet seeing I was blind, and yielded to my miserable passion, I am minded to make amends and to give requital past counting. In the midst of you all let me name the glorious gifts; seven tripods that the fire hath not touched, and ten talents of gold and twenty gleaming cauldrons, and twelve strong horses, winners in the race, that have won prizes by their fleetness. Not without booty were a man, nor unpossessed of precious gold, whoso had wealth as great as the prizes my single-hooved steeds have won me. And I will give seven women skilled in goodly handiwork, women of Lesbos, whom on the day when himself took well-built Lesbos I chose me from out the spoil, and that in
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εξελόμην, αἱ κάλλει ἐνίκων φῦλα γυναικῶν.

τὰς μὲν οἱ δῶσω, μετὰ δὲ ἐσσεται ἣν τὸτ' ἀπηύρων,

κούρη Βρισῆς· καὶ εἰπὲ μέγαν ὅρκον ὁμοῦμαι

μὴ ποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιθήμεναι ἢδὲ μυγήναι,

ἡ θέμις ἀνδρῶτων πέλει, ἀνδρῶν ἢδὲ γυναικῶν.

ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρέσσεται· εἰ δὲ κεν αὐτὲ

ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο θεοὶ δῶσω· ἀλαπάξαι,

νη ἀλεχρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νησᾶσθω

εἰσελθῶν, ὅτε κεν δατέωμεθα λῃδ' 'Αχαιοί,

Τρωΐάδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐείκοσιν αὐτὸς ἐλέσθω,

αἰ κε μετ' Ἀργεῖην Ἑλένην κάλλισται ἐωσιν.

εἰ δὲ κεν Ἀργος ἢκοίμηθ' Ἀχαικῶν, οὐθαρ.ἀρούρης,

γαμβρὸς κέν μοι ἑοί. τίσω δὲ μιν ἵσον Ὄρεστη,

ὅς μοι τηλύγετοσ τρέφεται βαλή ἐνι πολλή.

τρεῖς δὲ μοι εἰσὶν θυγατρεῖς ἐνι μεγάρῳ ἐὐπήκτω,

Χρυσόθεμος καὶ Λαοδίκη καὶ Ἰφίανασσα,

tῶν ἂν κ' ἐθέλησι φίλην ἀνάεδνου ἀγέσθω

πρὸς οἴκον Πηλῆς· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μείλια δῶσω

πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσο' οὔ πὼ τὸς ἐῇ ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί.

ἐπτὰ δὲ οἱ δῶσω εὔ ναιόμενα πτολίθρα,

Καρδαμύλην Ἑνόπτην τε καὶ Ἰρὴν ποιῆσσαν,

Φηράς τε ζαθέας ἢδ' Ἀνθειαν βαθύλεμον,

καλὴν τ' Ἀἰπειαν καὶ Πήδασον ἀμπελόεσσαν.

πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγύς ἁλός, νέαται Πύλοι ημαθόεντος·

ἐν δ' ἀνδρεὶς ναύοις πολύρρηνες πολυβοῦται,

οἱ' κέ' ἐκ δωτίνησοι θεοὺ ὡς τιμήσουν

καὶ οἱ ὑπὸ σκηνπερῳ λιταράς τελέουσι βέμιστας.

ταῦτα κέ' οἱ τελέσαιμεν μεταλλήξαντι χόλοιο.

δηθήτω1—'Αἰδής τοι ἀμείλιχος ἢδ' ἀδάμαςτος·

τούνεκα καὶ τε βροτοῖς θεῶν ἔχθιστος ἀπάντων—

1 δηθήτω: καμφθήτω Zenodotus and Aristophanes.
beauty surpass all women folk. These will I give him, and amid them shall be she that then I took away, the daughter of Briseus; and I will furthermore swear a great oath that never went I up into her bed neither had dalliance with her as is the appointed way of mankind, even of men and women. All these things shall be ready to his hand forthwith; and if hereafter it so be the god grant us to lay waste the great city of Priam, let him then enter in, what time we Achaeans be dividing the spoil, and heap up his ship with store of gold and bronze, and himself choose twenty Trojan women that be fairest after Argive Helen. And if we return to Achaean Argos, the richest of lands, he shall be my son, and I will honour him even as Orestes that is reared in all abundance, my son well-beloved. Three daughters have I in my well-built hall, Chrysothemis, and Laodice, and Iphianassa; of these let him lead to the house of Peleus which one he will, without gifts of wooing, and I will furthermore give a dower full rich, such as no man ever yet gave with his daughter. And seven well-peopled cities will I give him, Cardamyle, Enope, and grassy Hire, and sacred Pherae and Antheia with deep meadows, and fair Aepeia and vine-clad Pedasus. All are nigh to the sea, on the uttermost border of sandy Pylos, and in them dwell men rich in flocks and rich in kine, men that shall honour him with gifts as though he were a god, and beneath his sceptre shall bring his ordinances to prosperous fulfilment. All this will I bring to pass for him, if he but cease from his wrath. Let him yield—Hades, I ween, is not to be soothed, neither overcome, wherefore he is most hated by mortals of all gods. And let him
καί μοι ὑποστήτω, ὡςον βασιλεύτερος εἰμί ἥδ' ὡςον γενεὴ προγενέστερος εὐχομαι εἶναι." Ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ: "Ἀτρέιδη κύδιστε, ἀνάξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον, δῶρα μὲν οὐκέτ' ὡνοστὰ διδοῖς Ἀχιλῆι ἀνακτήλλα ἀγετε, κλητοὺς ὀτρύνομεν, οἱ κε τάχιστα ἐλθὼς, εἰς κλοιόν Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος. εἰ δ' ἀγε, τοὺς ἄν ἐγὼ ἐπισώμαι, οἱ δὲ πιθέσθων. Ἐτεινέχει μὲν πρώτιστα δίφιλος ἡγησάσθω, αὐτὰρ ἐπευτ' Ἀιας τε μέγας καὶ δίως Ὅδυσσεύς. κηρύκων δ' Ὅδιος τε καὶ Ἐὐρυβάτης ἀμ' ἐπέσθων. φέρτε δὲ χερσίν ὕδωρ, εὐφημίασα τε κέλεσθε, ὁφρα Διὸ Κρονίδη ἄρησόμεθ', αἰ' κ' ἐλήσῃ." Ὡς φάτο, τοῦσι δὲ πᾶσιν εἴδοτα μῦθον ἐειτεν. αὐτίκα κηρυκες μὲν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χειράς ἐχεαν, κούροι δὲ κρητήρας ἐπεστέφαντο ποτοῖο, νῶμησαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάσεσον. αὐτὰρ ἐπεῖ σπεισάν τ' ἐπὶ θ' ὡςον ἠθελε θυμός, ὁμωέντ' ἐκ κλισίας Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρέιδαο. τοῦσι δὲ πόλλ' ἐπέτεθε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ, δενδίλλων ἐς ἐκαστον, Ὅδυσσῆι δὲ μάλιστα, πειράν ὡς πεπίθεουεν ἀμύμωνα Πηλειώνα. Τῷ δὲ βάτην παρὰ θῆνα πολυφλοίσβου θαλάσσης, πολλὰ μάλ' εὐχομένω γαυηχῶχ ἐννοσυγαίως ῥηίδως πεπιθεῖν μεγάλας φρένας Αἰακίδαο. Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆς ίκέσθην, τὸν δ' εὔρον φρένα τερπόμενον φόρμυγγι λυγεῖν.

1 The dual number is consistently used of the envoys, so that Phoenix cannot be regarded as strictly a member of the delegation. Probably we are to assume that he was sent in advance of the others (cf. πρώτιστα and ἐπειτα); so Aristarchus.

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submit himself unto me, seeing I am more kingly, and avow me his elder in years."

Then made answer the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, the gifts that thou offerest the prince Achilles may no man any more contemn. Come, therefore, let us send forth chosen men to go forthwith to the hut of Peleus’ son, Achilles. Nay, rather, whomsoever I shall choose, let them consent. First of all let Phoenix, dear to Zeus, lead the way, and after him great Aias and goodly Odysseus; and of the heralds let Odius and Eurybates attend them. And now bring ye water for our hands, and bid keep holy silence, that we may make prayer unto Zeus, son of Cronos, if so be he will have compassion upon us."

So said he, and the words that he spake were pleasing unto all. Then heralds poured water over their hands, and youths filled the bowls brim full of drink, and served out to all, pouring first drops for libation into the cups. But when they had made libation and had drunk to their hearts’ content, they went forth from the hut of Agamemnon, son of Atreus. And the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, laid strait command upon them with many a glance at each, and chiefly upon Odysseus, that they should make essay to persuade the peerless son of Peleus.

So the twain went their way along the shore of the loud-resounding sea, with many an instant prayer to the god that holdeth the earth and shaketh it, that they might easily persuade the great heart of the son of Aeacus. And they came to the huts and the ships of the Myrmidons, and found him delighting his soul with a clear-toned lyre, fair
καλῇ δαίδαλῆ, ἐπὶ δ’ ἀργύρεον ζυγὸν ἤεν, τὴν ἄρετ’ ἐξ ἐνάρων πόλυν Ἡπείρων ὀλέσσασ. τῇ δ’ ἔγειρον ἔτερπεν, ἀείδε δ’ ἄρα κλέα ἀνδρῶν. Πάτροκλος δὲ οἱ οἶοι ἔναντίος ἔστο σιωπῆ, δέγμενος Αἰακίδην, ὅποτε λήξειν ἀείδων. τῶ δὲ βάτην προτέρω, ἤγείτο δὲ δίος Ὄδυσσεύς, στὰν δὲ πρόσθ’ αὐτοῖο· ταφῶν δ’ ἀνόρουσεν Ἀχιλλεύς αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμιγγι, λιπῶν ἔδος ἐνθα θάαισσαν· ὅς δ’ αὐτως Πάτροκλος, ἔπει ὅιδε φώτας, ἀνέστη. τῶ καὶ δεικνύμενος προσέφη πόδας ὄκυς Ἀχιλλεύς. ἐ‘χαίρετον· ἦ φίλοι ἀνδρεῖς ἰκάνετον—ὕ τι μάλα Χρεώι—

οἱ μοι σκυῖομένῳ περ Ἀχαίων φίλτατοι ἐστον.”

“Ὡς ᾠρα φωνήσας προτέρω ἄγε δίος Ἀχιλλεύς, εἶσεν δ’ ἐν κλισμοῖς τάπησι τε πορφυρόνων· αἴσβα δὲ Πάτροκλον προσέφωνεν ἐγγὺς ἐόντα· ἡ κρητήρα, Μενοιτίου νιέ, καθίστα, ζωρότερον δὲ κέρατε, δέπας δ’ ἐντυνον ἐκάστων· οἱ γὰρ φίλτατοι ἀνδρεῖς ἐμῷ ὑπέασι μελάθρω;”

“Ὡς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἐταϊρῳ. αὐτάρ ὦ γε κρειῶν μέγα κάββαλεν ἐν πυρὸς αὐγῇ, ἐν δ’ ἀρα νῶτον ἐθηκ’ δίος καὶ πίωνος αἰγός, ἐν δ’ συὸς σιάλοιρ ράχιν τεθαλυίν ἀλοιφῇ. τῶ δ’ ἔχεν Αὐτομέδων, τάμνεν δ’ ἄρα δίος Ἀχιλλεύς. καὶ τὰ μὲν εὐ μύστυλλα καὶ ἀμφ’ ὀβελοῖσιν ἐτείρε, πῦρ δ’ Μενοιτίάδης δαίεν μέγα, ἴσοθεος φῶς. αὐτάρ ἔπει κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάτη καὶ φλόξ ἐμαράνθη, ἀνθρακίην στορέσας ὀβελοὺς ἐφύπερθε τάνυσσε, 1 ὃ τι μάλα Χρεὼ· ἴμετερβίνθε Aristarchus.

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and richly wrought, whereon was a bridge of silver; this had he taken from the spoil when he laid waste the city of Eëtion. Therewith was he delighting his soul, and he sang of the glorious deeds of warriors; and Patroclus alone sat over against him in silence, waiting until Aeacus' son should cease from singing. But the twain came forward and goodly Odysseus led the way, and they took their stand before his face; and Achilles leapt up in amazement with the lyre in his hand, and left the seat whereon he sat; and in like manner Patroclus when he beheld the men uprose. Then swift-footed Achilles greeted the two and spake, saying: "Welcome, verily ye be friends that are come—sore must the need be—ye that even in mine anger are to me the dearest of the Achaeans."

So saying, goodly Achilles led them forward and made them sit on couches and rugs of purple; and forthwith he spake to Patroclus, that was near: "Set forth a larger bowl, thou son of Menoetius; mingle stronger drink, and prepare each man a cup, for these be men most dear, that are beneath my roof."

So he spake, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear comrade. He cast down a great fleshing-block in the light of the fire and laid thereon a sheep's back and a fat goat's, and the chine of a great hog withal, rich with fat. And Automedon held them for him, while goodly Achilles carved. Then he sliced the meat with care and spitted it upon spits, and the son of Menoetius, a godlike man, made the fire blaze high. But when the fire had burned down and the flame was abated, he scattered the embers and laid thereover the spits, and sprinkled the
πάσσε δ' ἀλὸς θείου κρατευτῶν ἐπαείρας,
αὐτὰρ ἔπει ρ' ὠπτησε καὶ εἰν ἔλεοισιν ἔχευεν,¹
Πάτροκλος μὲν σίτον εἶλων ἐπένειμε τραπέζῃ
cαλοῖς ἐν κανέοις, ἀτὰρ κρέα νείμεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
αὐτὸς δ' ἀντίον ἔζεν Ὀδυσσῆος θείῳ
tοίχον τοῦ ἑτέρου, θεοὶ δὲ θύσαι ἀνώγει
Πάτροκλον, διν ἐταίρον· ὅ δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε θυηλάς.
οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὅνειαῖθ' ἐτοίμα προκείμενα χείρας ἰάλλον.
αὐτὰρ ἔπει πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύς ἔξ ἐρον ἐντῷ,
νεῦσ' Αἴας Φοίνικι· νόησε δὲ δίος Ὀδυσσεύς,
πλησάμενος δ' οὖν οὐδάς δεῖδεκτ' Ἀχιλῆα:
"χαῖρ', Ἀχιλεῦ· δαιτὸς μὲν ἔισης οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς
ἡμέν ἐνι κλισῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο
ηδὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε νῦν· πάρα γὰρ μενοεκεὰ πολλὰ
dαίνυσθ'. ἀλλ' οὐ δαιτὸς ἐπηράτου ἔργα μέμηλεν,
ἀλλὰ λίθν μέγα πῆμα, διοτρεφές, εἰσορόωντες
δείδημεν· ἐν δοιῇ δὲ σαωσέμεν ἥ ἀπολέσθαι
νῆς ἐνοσελμοὺς, εἰ μὴ σὺ γε δύσεαι ἀλκήν.
ἐγγὺς γὰρ νηῶν καὶ τείχεος αὐλῶν ἔθεντο
Τρώας ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
κηάμενοι πυρὰ πολλὰ κατὰ στρατόν, οὐδ' ἐτί φαί
σχῆσεσθ', ἀλλ' ἐν νηῆς μελαίνησιν πεσέσθαι.
 thần ὁ σφὶ Κρονίδης ἐνδέξα σήματα φαίνων
ἀστράπτει. "Εκτωρ δὲ μέγα σθένει βλεμμείνων
μαίνεται ἐκπάγλω, πίφυνος Δῖ, οὐδὲ τί τεί
ἀνέρας οὐδὲ θεοῦ· κρατερὴ δὲ ἐ λύσα δεδυκεν.
ἀράται δὲ τάχιστα φανήμεναι 'Ηὼ δίαι
στεύται γὰρ νηῶν ἀποκόψειν ἀκρα κόρυμβα

¹ ἔχευε: ἔθηκε.
morsels with holy salt when he had set them upon the fire-dogs. But when he had roasted the meat and laid it on platters, Patroclus took bread and dealt it forth on the table in fair baskets, while Achilles dealt the meat. Himself he sate him down over against godlike Odysseus, by the other wall, and bade Patroclus, his comrade, offer sacrifice to the gods; and Patroclus cast burnt-offering into the fire. So they put forth their hands to the good cheer lying ready before them. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, Aias nodded to Phoenix; and goodly Odysseus was ware thereof, and filling a cup with wine he pledged Achilles: "Hail, O Achilles, of the equal feast have we no stinting, either in the hut of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, or now in thine; for here is abundance that satisfies the heart to feast withal. Yet matters of the delicious feast are not in our thoughts, nay, Zeus-nurtured one, it is utter ruin that we behold, and are afraid; for it is in doubt whether we save the benched ships or they perish, except thou clothe thee in thy might. Hard by the ships and the wall have the Trojans, high of heart, and their far-famed allies set their bivouac, and kindled many fires throughout the host, and they deem that they shall no more be stayed, but will fall upon our black ships. And Zeus, son of Cronos, shows them signs upon the right with his lightnings, and Hector exulting greatly in his might rageth furiously, trusting in Zeus, and recketh not of men nor gods, for mighty madness hath possessed him. His prayer is that with all speed sacred Dawn may appear, for he declareth that he will hew from the ships' sterns the topmost ensigns, and burn the very hulls with
αὐτὸς τ' ἐμπρήσεως
t μαλεροῦ πυρὸς, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιός
dηώσεων παρὰ τῆς ὀρυνομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.
tαῦτ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μη ὦι ἀπειλᾶς
ἐκτελέσωσι θεοὶ, ἡμῶν δὲ δὴ ἄσιμον εἶη
φθίσθαι ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἐκάς Ἀργεῶς ἔπτομότοιο.
ἀλλ' ἀνα, εἰ μεμονάς γε καὶ ὦφὲ περ ὦιάς Ἀχαῖων
tειρομένους ἐρύσθαι ὑπὸ Τρώων ὀρυμαγδοῦ.
αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ' ἄχος ἐσσεται, οὐδὲ τι μῆχος
ῥεχθέντος· κακοῦ ἐστ', ἄχος εὐρεῖν· ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὶν
φράξεν ὅπως Δαναοῖς ἀλεξήσεις κακὸν ἦμαι.
ὦ πέπον, ὦ μὲν σοὶ γε πατὴρ ἐπετέλεστο Πηλεὺς
ἡματί τῷ ὅτε στ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονι πέμπε·
τέκνων ἐμὸν, κάρτος μὲν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρῆ
δώσουσ', αἰ' κ' ἑθέλως, σὺ δὲ μεγαλῆτορα θυμὸν 2
ἵσχειν ἐν στήθεσοι· φιλοφροσύνη γὰρ ἀμείων.
ληγέμεναι δ' ἐρίδος κακομηχάνου, ὄφρα σε μᾶλλον
tίῳσ' Ἀργείων ἦμεν νέοι ὑδὲ γέροντες.'
ὡς ἐπέτελλ' ὁ γέρων, σὺ δὲ λήθεαι. ἀλλ' ἐτὶ καὶ νῦν
παῦ', ἐὰν δὲ χόλον θυμαλγέω· σοὶ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων 2
ἀξία δῶρα δίδωσι μεταλλήσαντι χόλου.
εἰ δὲ σὺ μὲν μὲν ἄκουσον, ἐγὼ δὲ κέ τοι καταλέξω
ὁσσα τοι ἐν κλισῆσιν ὑπέσχετο δῶρ' Ἀγαμέμνων·
ἐπτ' ἄπυρους τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσοῦ τάλαντα,
αἴθωνας δὲ λέβητας ἑεύκοσι, δώδεκα δ' ἵππους 2
πηγοὺς ἄθλοφόρους, οἰ ἄεθλαι ποσιών ἄροντο.
οὐ κεν ἀλῆιος εἴη ἄνὴρ ὦ τόσσα γένοιτο,
οὐδὲ κεν ἀκτήμων ἐρυτύμοιο χρυσοῖο,
ὁσ' Ἀγαμέμνων ἵπποι ἄεθλαι ποσιών ἄροντο.
δώσει δ' ἐπτά γυναικας ἀμύμονα ἔργα ἱδώιας, 2

1 ἐμπρήσεως: ἐμπλήσεως Aristarchus (cf. ii. 415).
2 ὀρυνομένους: ἀτυχομένους (cf. viii. 183).
consuming fire, and amidst them make havoc of the Achaeans, distraught by reason of the smoke. This then is the great fear of my heart, lest the gods fulfil for him his boastings, and it be our fate to perish here in Troy, far from horse-pasturing Argos. Nay, up then, if thou art minded even at the last to save from the war-din of the Trojans the sons of the Achaeans, that are sore bested. To thine own self shall sorrow be hereafter, nor can healing be found for ill once wrought—nay, rather, ere it be too late bethink thee how thou mayest ward from the Danaans the day of evil. Good friend, surely it was to thee that thy father Peleus gave command on the day when he sent thee to Agamemnon forth from Phthia: ‘My son, strength shall Athene and Hera give thee if they be so minded, but do thou curb thy proud spirit in thy breast, for gentle-mindedness is the better part; and withdraw thee from strife, contriver of mischief, that so the Argives both young and old may honour thee the more.’ On this wise did that old man charge thee, but thou forgettest. Yet do thou cease even now, and put from thee thy bitter wrath. To thee Agamemnon offereth worthy gifts, so thou wilt cease from thine anger. Nay come, hearken thou to me, and I will tell the tale of all the gifts that in his hut Agamemnon promised thee: seven tripods, that the fire hath not touched, and ten talents of gold and twenty gleaming cauldrons, and twelve strong horses, winners in the race, that have won prizes by their fleetness. Not without booty were a man nor unpossessed of precious gold, whoso had wealth as great as the prizes Agamemnon’s horses have won by their speed. And he will give seven women skilled in
Λεσβίδας, ὃς ὁ Λέσβον ἐϋκτιμένην ἔλες αὐτὸς ἐξέλεθ', αἰ τὸτε κάλλει ἐνίκων φύλα γυναικῶν. 
τὰς μὲν τοι δώσει, μετὰ δ' ἐσσεται ὡς τὸτ' ἀπηύρα, 
κοὐρή Βρισῆος· ἐπὶ δὲ μέγαν ὄρκον ὀμεῖται 
μὴ ποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβῆμεναι ἤδε μιγῆναι, 
ἡ θέμις ἐστίν, ἀναξ, ἢ τ' ἀνδρῶν ἢ τε γυναικῶν. 
ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρέσσεται· εἰ δὲ κεν αὕτε 
ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμῳ θεοὶ δῶσω' ἀλαπάξαι, 
νὴ ἁλισ χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νησασθαι 
eἰσελθών, ὅτε κεν δατεώμεθα ληίδ' Ἀχαιοί, 
Τρωϊάδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐείκοσιν αὐτὸς ἐλέσθαι, 
αἰ κε μετ' Ἀργεῖην Ἐλένην κάλλισται ἐωσων. 
eἰ δὲ κεν Ἀργος ἱκοίμεθ' Ἀχαιῶν, οὐθαρ ἀροῦρης, 
γαμβρός κέν οἱ ἔοις· τίσει δὲ σε ἱσον Ὀρέστη, 
ὁς οἱ τηλύγετος τρέφεται θαλῖν ἐνι πολλῇ. 
τρεῖς δὲ οἱ εἰσὶ θύγατρες ἐνι μεγάρως εὐπηκτω, 
Χρυσόθεμυ καὶ Δασδίκη καὶ Ἰφιάνασσα· 
τῶν ἢν κ' ἐθέλησθα φιλην ἀνάειδνον ἀγεσθαι 
 прогн οἰκὸν Πηλῆος· ὃ δ' αὕτ' ἐπὶ μείλια δώσει 
pολλὰ μάλ', ὅσο' οὔ πω τις ἐμ ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί. 
ἐπτὰ δὲ τοι δῶσει ἐν ναϊμένα πτολίθρα, 
Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπην τε καὶ Ἰρῆν ποιῆσαν 
Φηράς τε γαθέας ἡδ' Ἀνθειαν βαθύλευν, 
καλῆν τ' Άιπειαν καὶ Πηδασον ἀμπελόσασαν. 
πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγὺς ἄλος, νέαται Πύλου ήμαθόεντος· 
ἐν δ' ἄνδρες ναίουσιν πολύρρηνες πολυβοῦται, 
οἱ κέ σε δωτύνησι θεῶν ὡς τιμῆσουσι 
καὶ τοι ὑπὸ σκήπτρῳ λιπαράς τελέουσι θέμιστας. 
tαῦτα κέ τοι τελέσειε μεταλλήξαντι χόλοιο. 
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goodly handiwork, women of Lesbos, whom on the day when thou thyself tookest well-built Lesbos he chose him from the spoil, and that in beauty surpassed all women folk. These will he give thee, and amid them shall be she whom he then took away, the daughter of Briseus; and he will furthermore swear a great oath, that never went he up into her bed, neither had dalliance with her, as is the appointed way, O king, of men and women. All these things shall be ready to thy hand forthwith; and if hereafter it so be the gods grant us to lay waste the great city of Priam, do thou then enter in, what time we Achaeans be dividing the spoil, and heap up thy ship with store of gold and bronze, and thyself choose twenty Trojan women that be fairest after Argive Helen. And if we return to Achaean Argos, richest of lands, thou shalt be his son, and he will honour thee even as Orestes, that is reared in all abundance, his son well-beloved. Three daughters has he in his well-builted hall, Chrysothemis, and Laodice, and Iphianassa; of these mayest thou lead to the house of Peleus which one thou wilt, without gifts of wooing; and he will furthermore give a dower full rich, such as no man ever yet gave with his daughter. And seven well-peopled cities will he give thee, Cardamyle, Enope, and grassy Hire, and sacred Pherae, and Antheia, with deep meadows, and fair Aipeia, and vine-clad Pedasus. All are nigh the sea, on the uttermost borders of sandy Pylos, and in them dwell men rich in flocks and rich in kine, men that shall honour thee with gifts as though thou wert a god, and beneath thy sceptre shall bring thy ordinances to prosperous fulfilment. All this will he bring to pass for thee, if thou but cease
HOMER

ei dé toû 'Atréîðhûs mên ápηχηθετο κηρόθι μάλλον, 
avtòs kai toû dṓra, su d' álloûs per Panaxaiouûs 
teiropmévous ëléaìre kàta stratôtûn, oû se ðèðn ùs 
tísou'. Þ ì gár ke sphi màla méga kûdos ãrâiû. 

vûn gár õ' 'Ektoûr' ñûi, èpeti àv màla toû sçêdôn 
ëlthèse

lûsasìn' ëxwv òlôhûn, èpeti oû tìvà ðìsou ómoiòn 
oj ëmenai Ðanavûn, oûs ënìâûde ìhês ëneiaka.'

Tûn d' ãpameiðômevòs prôsêfhi ðûdas òkûs

'Áxilleús'.

"diogenês Ðaerîtjâdhh, polûmûxàv' 'Odusseû, 
chrì mèn ðê toû múðhûn ápìlegèwûs àpopeiteûn, 
î ðê ðê frossèw1 te kai ùs têtelesemêwûn èstài, 
ûs mú' moj tûùzhete pàrhmenou ìlloûthe ìlloû.

èxðûros gár moj keînûs òmôws 'Aïðaò pûlèshûn 
oj õ' èstèrôn mèn keûthê èvî fressûn, ìllo de èîîth-

aûtâr èngûn èrêw ùs moj dòkèi èvînâ ãðìstà. 

oût õ' èmè y' 'Atréîðhûn 'Agamêmînûa pèiûmev oîw 
oût' álloûs Ðanavoûs, èpeti oûk ârâ tis õàrhìs òvèn 

mûrñavûthi ðètiûsin èp' ãndràsì nòlemeûs aîèi. 

ìsth moîrâ mèûnoû, kai eî màla tis polêmîzôv. 
èn de ìî tîmûh ììmèn kakûs ìðè kai ìsèlôs-

kàtàvûn' òmôws o t' èrèngûs ânîr ò te pòllà ëorgûs. 
oûdè tî moj pèrikêitai, èpeti pàðòn ìlgyea ðhîmûè, 
aîèi èmûh ðìsîhûn pàrabaðlòmevûs polêmîzêwv. 

ûs d' òrnûs èppûsi neòssoûsi pròfërhi 

mûstak', èpeti ke lâbhûs, kakûs d' àrâ oû péleî aûthî, 
ûs kai èngû pòllûs mèn àûpûnouûs ðìktaâ ìauvû, 
ìmata d' aîmatòênta dièprëshsûn polêmîzêwûv, 

àndràsì marvámênoû dàrvûn èvenêa sfetêrâwv.

1 frossèw: kranèw.
from thy wrath. But if the son of Atreus be too utterly hated by thee at heart, himself and his gifts, yet have thou pity at least on the rest of the Achaeans, that are sore bested throughout the host; these shall honour thee as though thou wert a god, for verily shalt thou win great glory in their eyes. Now mightest thou slay Hector, seeing he would come very nigh thee in his baneful rage, for he deemeth there is no man like unto him among the Danaans that the ships brought hither."

Then in answer to him spake swift-footed Achilles: "Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, needs must I verily speak my word outright, even as I am minded, and as it shall be brought to pass, that ye sit not by me here on this side and on that and prate endlessly. For hateful in my eyes, even as the gates of Hades, is that man that hideth one thing in his mind and sayeth another. Nay, I will speak what seemeth to me to be best. Not me, I ween, shall Atreus' son, Agamemnon, persuade, nor yet shall the other Danaans, seeing there were to be no thanks, it seemeth, for warring against the foemen ever without respite. Like portion hath he that abideth at home, and if one warreth his best, and in one honour are held both the coward and the brave; death cometh alike to the idle man and to him that worketh much. Neither have I aught of profit herein, that I suffered woes at heart, ever staking my life in fight. Even as a bird bringeth in her bill to her unfledged chicks whatever she may find, but with her own self it goeth ill, even so was I wont to watch through many a sleepless night, and bloody days did I pass in battle, fighting with warriors for their women's sake. Twelve cities of
Many scholars put a full stop after *eilet*, on the ground that Achilles must not be assumed to speak of Briseis as his wife (*álochos*). This, however, is to spoil the splendid rhetoric of the passage.
men have I laid waste with my ships and by land
eleven, I avow, throughout the fertile land of Troy;
from out all these I took much spoil and goodly, and
all would I ever bring and give to Agamemnon, this
son of Atreus; but he staying behind, even beside
his swift ships, would take and apportion some small
part, but keep the most. Some he gave as prizes
to chieftains and kings, and for them they abide
untouched; but from me alone of the Achaeans
hath he taken and keepeth my wife, the darling of
my heart. Let him lie by her side and take his joy.
But why must the Argives wage war against the
Trojans? Why hath he gathered and led hither his
host, this son of Atreus? Was it not for fair-haired
Helen’s sake? Do they then alone of mortal men
love their wives, these sons of Atreus? Nay, for
whoso is a true man and sound of mind, loveth his
own and cherisheth her, even as I too loved her
with all my heart, though she was but the captive
of my spear. But now, seeing he hath taken from
my arms my prize, and hath deceived me, let him
not tempt me that know him well; he shall not
persuade me. Nay, Odysseus, together with thee
and the other princes let him take thought to ward
from the ships consuming fire. Verily full much
hath he wrought without mine aid; lo, he hath
builded a wall and digged a ditch hard by, wide and
great, and therein hath he planted stakes; yet
even so availeth he not to stay the might of man-
slaying Hector. But so long as I was warring amid
the Achaeans Hector had no mind to rouse battle
far from the wall, but would come only so far as the
Scaean gates and the oak-tree; there once he
awaited me in single combat and hardly did he
νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔθελω πολεμίζεμεν ὁ Ἐκτωρ διῷ, ἀὔριον ἵρα Διὸς ἰδέας καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖς, νηήσας εὖ νῆας, ἐπὶν ἀλαδε προερύσσω, ὦφεια, οἱ κ' ἐθέλησθα καὶ οἱ κέν τοι τὰ μεμήλη, ἢρι μάλ' Ἐλλήσποντον ἐπ' ἱχθύοντα πλεούσας νῆας ἐμάς, ἐν δ' ἄνδρας ἐρεσοῦμενει μεμαωτας· εἰ δὲ κεν εὐπλοίην δώῃ κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιον, ἦματι κε τριτάτῳ Θήνην ἐρίβωλον ἱκοῖμην. ἐστί δὲ μοι μάλα πολλά, τὰ κάλλιτον ἐνθάδε ἐρρων· ἄλλον δ' ἐνθένδε χρυσὸν καὶ χαλκὸς ἐρυθρὸν ἕδε γυναικας εὐζώνους πολίων τε σίδηρον ἄζομαι, ἄσσ' ἔλαχον γε· γέρας δὲ μοι, ὅσ περ ἐδωκεν, αὐτὶς ἐφυβρίζων ἐλετο κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων Ἀτρείδης· τῷ πάντ' ἀγορευέμεν, ἐσ' ἐπιτέλλω, ἀμφαδόν, ὦφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπισκύζωνται Ἀχαιοί, εἴ τινα ποι Δαναῶν ἔτι ἐλπεται ἐξαπατήσειν, αἰέν ἀναιδείῃ ἐπιειμένοις. οὐδ' ἄν ἐμοί γε τετλαίη κύνεος περ ἐων εἰς ὧπα ἱδέσθαι.

οὐδὲ τὶ οἱ βουλας συμφράσσομαι, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐργον· ἐκ γὰρ ὁ [μ' ἀπάτησε καὶ ἦλετεν. οὐδ' ἂν ἐτ' αὐτὶς 37. ἐξαπάφοιτ' ἐπέεσσων· ἄλις δὲ οἱ. ἀλλὰ ἐκηλος ἐρρέτω· ἐκ γὰρ οἱ φρένας εἴλετο μητίετα Ζεὺς. ἐχθρὰ δὲ μοι τοῦ δῶρα, τίω δὲ μιν ἐν καρδίς αἰσχ. οὐδ' εἰ μοι δεκάκις τε καὶ εἰκοσάκις τόσα δοῖν ὄσσα τε οἱ νῦν ἔστι, καὶ εἰ ποθεν ἀλλα γένοιτο, 38. οὐδ' ὅσ' ἐς Ὀρχομενὸν ποτυνίσεται, οὐδ' ὅσα Θῆβας Ἀιγυπτιας, οῇ πλείστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται.

1 The precise meaning of καρός is uncertain, but connexion with κείρω is probable. The word does not recur.
escape my onset. But now, seeing I am not minded to battle with goodly Hector, to-morrow will I do sacrifice to Zeus and all the gods, and heap well my ships, when I have launched them on the sea; then shalt thou see, if so be thou wilt, and carest aught therefor, my ships at early dawn sailing over the teeming Hellespont, and on board men right eager to ply the oar; and if so be the great Shaker of the Earth grants me fair voyaging, on the third day shall I reach deep-soiled Phthia. Possessions full many have I that I left on my ill-starred way hither, and yet more shall I bring from hence, gold and ruddy bronze, and fair-girdled women and grey iron—all that fell to me by lot; howbeit my prize hath he that gave it me taken back in his arrogant pride, even lord Agamemnon, son of Atreus. To him do ye declare all, even as I bid, openly, to the end that other Achaeans also may be wroth, if haply he hopeth to deceive yet some other of the Danaans, seeing he is ever clothed in shamelessness. Yet not in my face would he dare to look, though he have the front of a dog. Neither counsel will I devise with him nor any work, for utterly hath he deceived me and sinned against me. Never again shall he beguile me with words; the past is enough for him. Nay, let him go to his ruin in comfort, seeing that Zeus the counsellor hath utterly robbed him of his wits. Hateful in my eyes are his gifts, I count them at a hair's worth. Not though he gave me ten times, aye twenty times all that now he hath, and if yet other should be added thereto I care not whence, not though it were all the wealth that goeth in to Orchomenus, or to Thebes of Egypt, where treasures in greatest store are laid up in men's
ai θ’ ἐκατόμπυλοί εἰσιν, διηκόσιοι δ’ ἂν ἐκάστας ἀνέρες ἐξοικνεύοι σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὄχεσφιν. οὐδ’ εἰ μοι τόσα δοῦτ ὡςα ψάμαθὸς τε κόνις τε, οὐδὲ κεν ὡς ἐτι θυμὸν ἐμὸν πείσει᾿ Ἀγαμέμνον, πρὶν γ’ ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ἐμοὶ δόμεναι θυμαλγέα λύβην. κούρην δ’ οὐ γαμεῖν Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο, οὐδ’ εἰ χρυσεῖν Ἀφροδίτη κάλλος ἐρίζου, ἔργα δ’ Ἀθηναίη γλαυκώπιδι ἰσοφαρίζου. οὐδὲ μιν ὡς γαμεῖν. δ’ ὑ’ Ἀχαϊῶν ἄλλον ἐλέσθω, ὡς τοῖς ει’ ἐπέοικε καὶ ὡς βασιλεύσερός ἔστιν. ἦν γὰρ δὴ με σαώσι θεοί καὶ οἴκαδ’ ἱκώμαι, Πηλεύς θὴν μοι ἐπειτὰ γυναῖκά γε μάσσεταιι αὐτὸς. πολλαὶ Ἀχαιδεῖς εἰςὶν ἂν Ἐλλάδα τε Φθῖν τε, κούραι ἀριστήων, οἱ τε πτολέεθρα βύονται, τάνων ἦν κ’ ἐθέλωμι φίλην ποιήσομ’ ἄκοιτων. ἔνθα δὲ μοι μάλα πολλὸν ἐπέσουτο θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ γήμαντα μνησῖν ἅλοχον, εἰκυίαν ἄκοιτων, κτήμασι τέρπεσθαι τὰ γέρων ἐκτήσατο Πηλεύς· οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ψυχῆς ἀντάξιοι οὐδ’ ὡςα φασίν Ἰλιον ἐκτήσαται, εὖ ναιόμενον πτολέθρον, τὸ πρὶν ἐπ’ εἰρήνηι, πρὶν ἐλθεῖν ύιας Ἀχαιῶν, οὐδ’ ὡςα λαίνες οὔδος ἀφήτορος ἐντὸς ἐέργει, Φοῖβου² Ἀπόλλωνος, Πυθοὶ ἐνεν πετρηθέσῃ. ληίστοι μὲν γὰρ τε βόες καὶ ἰφία μῆλα, κτητοῖ δὲ τριπόδες τε καὶ ἱππὶς ἔκανθὰ κάρηνα. ἀνδρὸς δὲ ψυχῆ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν οὔτε λεύστῃ οὐθ’ ἐλετῆ, ἐπεὶ ἃρ κεν ἀμείβεται ἔρκος ὀδὸντων. μὴτηρ γὰρ τε μὲ φησι θεὰ Θείης ἀργυρόπεξα διχθαδιᾶς κῆρας φερείμεν θανάτοιο τέλοσε.  

¹ γε μάσσεται Aristarchus: γαμερίεσεται mss.  
² Φοῖβοι: νηον Zenodotus.
houses,—Thebes which is a city of an hundred gates wherefrom sally forth through each two hundred warriors with horses and cars;—nay, not though he gave gifts in number as sand and dust; not even so shall Agamemnon any more persuade my soul, until he hath paid the full price of all the despite that stings my heart. And the daughter of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, will I not wed, not though she vied in beauty with golden Aphrodite and in handiwork were the peer of flashing-eyed Athene: not even so will I wed her; let him choose another of the Achaeans that is of like station with himself and more kingly than I. For if the gods preserve me, and I reach my home, Peleus methinks will thereafter of himself seek me a wife. Many Achaean maidens there be throughout Hellas and Phthia, daughters of chieftains that guard the cities; of these whomsoever I choose shall I make my dear wife. Full often was my proud spirit fain to take me there a wedded wife, a fitting helpmeet, and to have joy of the possessions that the old man Peleus won him. For in my eyes not of like worth with life is even all that wealth that men say Ilios possessed, the well-peopled citadel, of old in time of peace or ever the sons of the Achaeans came,—nay, nor all that the marble threshold of the Archer Phoebus Apollo encloseth in rocky Pytho. For by harrying may cattle be had and goodly sheep, and tripods by the winning and chestnut horses withal; but that the spirit of man should come again when once it hath passed the barrier of his teeth, neither harrying availeth nor winning. For my mother the goddess, silver-footed Thetis, telleth me that two-fold fates are bearing me toward the doom of death:
ei μέν κ’ αὕτη μένων Τρώων πόλιν ἀμφιμάχωμαι, ὥλετο μέν μοι νόστοσ, ἀτὰρ κλέος ἀφθιτον ἔσται· ἐδὲ κεν οὐκαδ’ ἵκωμι φίλην ἐσς πατρίδα γαῖαν, ὥλετό μοι κλέος ἐσθλόν, ἐπὶ δηρὸν δέ μοι αἰών ἔσσεται, οὐδὲ κέ μ’ ὦκα τέλος θανάτου κυχεῖή.<sup>1</sup> καὶ δ’ ἀν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἐγὼ παραμυθησαίμην οὐκαδ’ ἀποπλείειν, ἔπει οὐκέτι δήσε τέκμωρ Ἡλίου αἰτπεινῆς’ μάλα γάρ ἔθεν εὐρύστα Ζεύς κείρα ἐγὼ ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρσάκειας δὲ λαοί. ἀλλ’ ὑμεῖς μὲν ἱόντες ἀριστήσεσσω Ἀχαιῶν ἀγγελὴν ἀπόφασθε—τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερόντων— ὀφρ’ ἀλλην φράζωνται ἐν φρεσί μῆτιν ἁμείνω, ἡ κέ σφιν νῆς τε σαῦ καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν νησίων ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆς, ἔπει οὗ σφιων ἂδε γ’ ἐτοίμη, ἡν νῦν ἐφράσσαντο ἠμεῖν ἀπομηνύσαντος. Φοίνιξ δ’ αὕτι παρ’ ἁμμὶ μένων κατακομμηθῶν, ὀφρα μοι ἐν νήσοι φίλην ἐς πατρίδ’ ἔπηται αὐριον, ἣν ἐθέλησον· ἀνάγκη δ’ οὗ τί μιν ἄξω.” ὦς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἀρα πάντες ἄκην ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ μόθιν ἀγασσάμενοι. μάλα γάρ κρατερῶς ἀπέειπεν. ὄψε δὲ δὴ μετέειπε γέρων ἵππηλάτα Φοίνιξ δάκρυ’ ἀναπρήσας· περὶ γὰρ δὲ νησίων Ἀχαιῶν· “εἰ μὲν δὴ νόστον γε μετὰ φρεσί, φαΐδιμ’ Ἀχιλλευ, βάλλεια, οὐδὲ τί πάμπαν ἁμύνει νησί νθησι πῦρ ἐθέλεις ἁδηθλον, ἔπει χόλος ἐμπεσε θυμῷ, πῶς ἂν ἐπειτ’ ἀπὸ σεῖο, φίλον τέκος, αὕτι λυποίμην οἰος; σοὶ δὲ μ’ ἐπεμπε γέρων ἵππηλάτα Πηλεὺς

<sup>1</sup> Line 416 was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
if I abide here and war about the city of the Trojans, then lost is my home-return, but my renown shall be imperishable; but if I return home to my dear native land, lost then is my glorious renown, yet shall my life long endure, neither shall the doom of death come soon upon me. Aye, and I would counsel you others also to sail back to your homes; seeing there is no more hope that ye shall win the goal of steep Ilios; for mightily doth Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, hold forth his hand above her, and her people are filled with courage. But go ye your way and declare my message to the chieftains of the Achaeans—for that is the office of elders—to the end that they may devise some other plan in their minds better than this, even such as shall save their ships, and the host of the Achaeans beside the hollow ships; seeing this is not to be had for them, which now they have devised, by reason of the fierceness of my anger. Howbeit let Phoenix abide here with us, and lay him down to sleep, that he may follow with me on my ships to my dear native land on the morrow, if so he will; but perforce will I not take him.”

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marvelling at his words; for with exceeding vehemence did he deny them. But at length there spake among them the old horseman Phoenix, bursting into tears, for that greatly did he fear for the ships of the Achaeans: “If verily thou layest up in thy mind, glorious Achilles, the purpose of returning, neither art minded at all to ward from the swift ships consuming fire, for that wrath hath fallen upon thy heart; how can I then, dear child, be left here without thee, alone? It was to thee
HOMER

ηματι τῶ ὅτε σ’ ἐκ Φθίης 'Αγαμέμνονι πέμπτε νήπιον, οὗ πῶ εἰδὸθ’ ὁμοίου πολέμου,

οὐδ’ ἀγορέων, ἵνα τ’ ἄνδρες ἀριτρεπέεσ τελέθουσι. τοῦνεά με προέηκε διδασκέμεναι τάδε πάντα,

μῦθων τε ῥητῆρ’ ἐμεναὶ πρηκτηρά τε ἔργων.

ὡς ἂν ἐπείτ’ ἀπὸ σείο, φίλον τέκος, οὐκ ἔθελομι λείπεσθ’, οὐδ’ εἰ κέν μοι ὑποσταίθθι θεὸς αὐτὸς

γῆρασ ἀποζύσασθ θῆσεων νέον ἤβωντα,

οἶνον ὅτε πρῶτον λύπον Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα,

φεῦγων νείκεα πατρὸς Ἀμύντορος Ὀρμενίδαο,

ὅς μοι παλλακίδῳ περιχώσαστο καλλικόμου,

τὴν αὐτὸς φιλέσσεκε, ἀτμιμάζεσκε δ’ ἀκοίτων,

μητέρ’ ἐμήν. ἦ δ’ αἰέν ἐμὲ λισσέσκετο γούνων

παλλακίδι προμυγήναι, ἵν’ ἐχθῆρεε γέροντα.

τῇ πιθόμην καὶ ἐρέξα· πατήρ δ’ ἐμὸς αὐτίκ’ ὀἰσθεῖς

πολλὰ κατηράτο, στυγερᾶς δ’ ἐπεκέκλετ’ Ἐρυνᾶ,

μὴ ποτὲ γούνασων οἰὸν ἐφέσσεσθαι φίλον νιὸν

ἐξ ἐμέθεν γεγαώτα. θεοὶ δ’ ἐτέλειον ἑπαρᾶς,

Ζεὺς τε καταχθόνιος καὶ ἐπαινῇ Περσεφόνεα.

τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ βούλευσα κατακτάμεν ὀξεὶ χαλκῷ·

ἀλλὰ τις ἀθανάτων παῦσεν χόλον, ὦς ὦ ἐνὶ θυμῷ

δήμου θῆκε φάτων καὶ ὀνείδεα πόλλ’ ἄνθρωπων,

ὡς μὴ πατροφόνος μετ’ Ἀχαιόισον καλεοίμην.

ἐνθ’ ἐμοὶ οὐκέτι πάμπαν ἐρημύσετ’ ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς

πατρὸς χωμένου κατὰ μέγαρα στρωφάσθαι.

ἡ μὲν πολλὰ ἐταὶ καὶ ἀνεφιοί ἄμφις εόντες

αὐτοῦ λυσσόμενοι κατερήτυν ἐν μεγάροις,

1 Lines 458-461, not found in the mss. of the Ἰλιαδ, are given by Plutarch, De aud. poet. 8.
that the old horseman Peleus sent me on the day
when he sent thee to Agamemnon, forth from
Phthia, a mere child, knowing naught as yet of evil
war, neither of gatherings wherein men wax pre-
eminent. For this cause sent he me to instruct thee
in all these things, to be both a speaker of words
and a doer of deeds. Wherefore, dear child, I am
not minded hereafter to be left alone without thee,
nay, not though a god himself should pledge him
to strip from me my old age and render me strong
in youth as in the day when first I left Hellas, the
home of fair women, fleeing from strife with my
father Amyntor, son of Ormenus; for he waxed
grievously wroth against me by reason of his fair-
haired concubine, whom himself he ever cherished,
and scorned his wife, my mother. So she besought-
me by my knees continually, to have dalliance with
that other first myself, that the old man might be
hateful in her eyes. I hearkened to her and did
the deed, but my father was ware thereof forthwith
and cursed me mightily, and invoked the dire Erinyes
that never should there sit upon his knees a dear
child begotten of me; and the gods fulfilled his
curse, even Zeus of the nether world and dread
Persephone. Then I took counsel to slay him with
the sharp sword, but some one of the immortals
stayed mine anger, bringing to my mind the voice
of the people and the many revilings of men, to the
end that I should not be called a father-slayer amid
the Achaeans. Then might the heart in my breast
in no wise be any more stayed to linger in the halls
of my angered father. My fellows verily and my
kinsfolk beset me about with many prayers and
sought to stay me there in the halls, and many
πολλὰ δὲ ὑφα μῆλα καὶ εἰλίποδας ἐλικας βοῦς ἔσφαξον, πολλοὶ δὲ σὺς θαλέθοντες ἀλοιφῆ εὐόμενοι τανύστυ διὰ φλογὸς Ἡφαῖστοιο, πολλὸν δὲ ἐκ κεράμων μὲν χῦν πόνετο τοῖο γέροντος. εἰνάνυχες δὲ μοι ἀμφ’ αὐτῷ παρὰ νύκτας ἵανον· οἱ μὲν ἀμειβόμενοι φυλακᾶς ἔχον, οὔ δέ ποτ’ ἐσθη πῦρ, ἐτερον μὲν ὑπ’ αἰθουσῆ εὐερκέος αὐλῆς, ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη μοι ἐπῆλθυε νὺξ ἐρεβευνή, καὶ τὸτ’ ἐγώ ἑθαλάμω θύρας πυκνῶς ἀραριας ρήξας ἐξῆλθον, καὶ ὑπέρθορον ἐρκίων αὐλῆς βεία, λαθὼν φυλακᾶς τ’ ἀνδρας δημώς τε γυναικάς. φεῦγον ἐπειτ’ ἀπάνευθε δ’ Ἐλλάδος εὐρυχόροιο, Φθίην δ’ ἐξικόμην ἐριβωλάκα, μητέρα μήλων, ἐς Πηλῆα ἄναξθ’· δ’ δὲ με πρόφρων ὑπέδεκτο, καὶ μ’ ἐφίλησι’ ὡς εἶ τε πατήρ διν παῖδα φιλήσῃ μοῦν τηλύγετον πολλοῖσιν ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι, καὶ μ’ ἀφειεῖν ἐθηκε, πολὺν δὲ μοι ὡπασε λαόν vcXv KOV ojctwv 8OONTO, θεοὶς ἐπείκελ’ ’Ἀχιλλεῦ, ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλέων, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκες ἀμ’ ἄλλω οὕτ’ ἐς δαίτ’ ἴεναι οὕτ’ ἐν μεγάροις πάσασθαι, πρὶν γ’ ὅτε δὴ σ’ ἐπ’ ἐμοῖσιν ἐγὼ γούνεσσι καθίσσας ὥσιν τ’ ἄσαιμ προταμῶν καὶ οἶνον ἐπισχῶν. πολλάκι μοι κατέδευσας ἐπὶ στήθεσσι χιτώνα οἴνου ἀποβλύζων ἐν νηπιείς ἄλεγευνή. ὦς ἐπὶ σοι μάλα πόλλ’ ἐπαθον καὶ πόλλ’ ἐμόγησα, τὰ φρονέων, ὅ μοι ὅτι θεοὶ γόνον ἐξετέλειον ἔξ ἐμεῦ. ἀλλά σὲ παίδα, θεοὶς ἐπείκελ’ ’Ἀχιλλεῦ, ποιεύμην, ἵνα μοι ποτ’ ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύνης.
goodly sheep did they slaughter, and sleek kine of shambling gait, and many swine, rich with fat, were stretched to singe over the flame of Hephaestus, and wine in plenty was drunk from the jars of that old man. For nine nights’ space about mine own body did they watch the night through; in turn kept they watch, neither were the fires quenched, one beneath the portico of the well-fenced court, and one in the porch before the door of my chamber. Howbeit when the tenth dark night was come upon me, then verily I burst the cunningly fitted doors of my chamber and leapt the fence of the court full easily, unseen of the watchmen and the slave women. Thereafter I fled afar through spacious Hellas, and came to deep-soiled Phthia, mother of flocks, unto king Peleus; and he received me with a ready heart, and cherished me as a father cherisheth his only son and well-beloved, that is heir to great possessions; and he made me rich and gave much people to me, and I dwelt on the furthermost border of Phthia, ruling over the Dolopian. And I reared thee to be such as thou art, O godlike Achilles, loving thee from my heart; for with none other wouldest thou go to the feast neither take meat in the hall, till I had set thee on my knees and given thee thy fill of the savoury morsel cut first for thee, and had put the wine cup to thy lips. Full often hast thou wetted the tunic upon my breast, sputtering forth the wine in thy sorry helplessness. So have I suffered much for thee and toiled much, ever mindful of this that the gods would in no wise vouchsafe me a son born of mine own body. Nay, it was thou that I sought to make my son, O godlike Achilles, to the end that thou mayest hereafter save
'Αχιλεύ, δάμασον θυμὸν μέγαν· οὐδὲ τί σε χρή νηλεῖς ἢτορ ἔχειν· στρεφτοί δὲ τε καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοὶ, τῶν περ καὶ μεῖζων ἀρετῆ τιμῆ τε βίη τε. καὶ μὲν τοὺς θυέσσοι καὶ εὐχωλῆς ἀγανήσιο λοιβῆ τε κνίση τε παρατρωπᾶσ' ἀνθρώποι λισσόμενοι, ὅτε κέν τις ὑπερβήῃ καὶ ἀμάρτῃ. καὶ γὰρ τε Δυταί εἰσι Δίὸς κοῦραι μεγάλοιο, χωλαὶ τε ῥυσαί τε παραβλώπεσ τ' ὀφθαλμῷ, αἰ ἰα τε καὶ μετόπισθ' Ἄτης ἀλέγουσι κιοῦσαί. ἡ δ' Ἄτη οθεναρῇ τε καὶ ἄρτιπος, οὕνεκα πάσας ἁπλῶν ὑπεκτροβεῖ, φθάνει δὲ τε πᾶσαι ἐπ' αἰαν ἀνθρώπου' ἀνθρώπους· αἰ δ' ἐξακέονται ὁπίσω. ὅσ μὲν τ' αἰδέσεται κοῦρας Δίὸς ἀσσον ιούσας, τὸν δὲ μέγ' ἄνησαν καὶ τ' ἐκλυνευχομένου· ὅσ δὲ κ' ἄνησαν καὶ τε στερεῶς ἀποεῖπη, λίσσονται δ' ἀρα ταὶ γε Δία Κρονίωνα κιοῦσατ τῷ Ἄτηνι ἀμ' ἔπεσθαί, ἦν ἐλαβθεῖς ἀποτίση. ἅλλ', Ἀχιλεύ, πόρε καὶ σὺ Δίὸς κοὐρησφέρετε ἐπεσθαὶ τιμῆν, ἥ τ' ἀλλων περ ἐπιγνάμπτει νόον ἐσθλῶν. εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ δῶρα φέροι, τὰ δ' ὀπίσθ' ὀνομαζοῦν Ἁτρείδης, ἅλλ' αἱ ἐπιζαφελῶς χαλεπαίνου, οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ γε σε μῆνιν ἀπορρίμαντα κελοίμην Ἀργείουσιν ἀμυνεῖτε χατέουσι περ ἐμπῆς. νῦν δ' ἀμα τ' αὐτίκα πολλὰ διδοῦ, τὰ δ' ὀπίσθεν ὑπέστη, ἄνδρας δὲ λίσσεσθαι ἐπιπροέχεικεν ἀρίστους κρινάμενοι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαῖκόν, οἱ τε σοι αὐτῷ

1 Because the offender dares not look in the face of the one he has wronged.
2 The meanings of Ἄτη range all the way from moral blindness to the sin resulting therefrom, and even to the ruin that ultimately ensues. That the abstract idea becomes
me from shameful ruin. Wherefore Achilles, do thou master thy proud spirit; it beseemeth thee not to have a pitiless heart. Nay, even the very gods can bend, and theirs withal is more excellent worth and honour and might. Their hearts by incense and reverent vows and libations and the savour of sacrifice do men turn from wrath with supplication, whenso any man transgresseth and doeth sin. For Prayers are the daughters of great Zeus, halting and wrinkled and of eyes askance, and they are ever mindful to follow in the steps of Sin. Howbeit Sin is strong and fleet of foot, wherefore she far out-runneth them all, and goeth before them over the face of all the earth making men to fall, and Prayers follow after, seeking to heal the hurt. Now whoso revereth the daughters of Zeus when they draw nigh, him they greatly bless, and hear him, when he prayeth; but if a man denieth them and stubbornly refuseth, then they go their way and make prayer to Zeus, son of Cronos, that Ate may follow after such a one to the end that he may fall and pay full atonement. Nay, Achilles, see thou too that reverence attend upon the daughters of Zeus, even such as bendeth the hearts of all men that are upright. For if the son of Atreus were not offering thee gifts and telling of yet others hereafter, but were ever furiously wroth, I of a surety should not bid thee cast aside thine anger and bear aid to the Argives even in their sore need. But now he offereth thee many gifts forthwith, and promiseth thee more hereafter, and hath sent forth warriors to beseech thee, choosing them that are best throughout the

personified in the present passage is in harmony with the methods of Homeric thought.
filta tois 'Argeiois tōn μή σὺ γε μόθον ἐλέγξης μηδὲ πόδας: πρὶν δ' οὐ τι νεμεσσητον κεχολώσθαι. ούτω καὶ τῶν πρόσθεν ἐπευθόμεθα κλέα ἄνδρῶν ἡρώων, ὅτε κὲν τιν' ἐπιζάφελος χόλος ἰκοι· δωρητοί τε πέλοντο παράρρητοι τ' ἐπέεσσι. μέμνημαι τὸδε ἐργον ἐγὼ πάλαι, οὐ τι νέον γε, ὥς ἦν· ἐν δ' ὑμῖν ἐρέω πάντεσσι φίλουσι. Κουρητές τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Λίτωλοι μενεχάρμαι ἀμφὶ πόλιν Καλυδῶνα καὶ ἄλληλους ἑνάριζον, Λίτωλοι μὲν ἀμυνόμενοι Καλυδῶνος ἑρανής, Κουρητές δὲ διαπραθείσες μεμώτης "Ἀρη. καὶ γὰρ τοῖς κακῶν χρυσόθρονοι Ἄρτεμις ὄρσε, χωσαμένη ὅ οἱ οὐ τι θαλύσια γονὺ̂ ἀλωής Οίνευς ἔρξ'· ἄλλοι δὲ θεοὶ δαίμων' ἐκατόμμας, οὐ̂ δ' οὐκ ἔρρεξε Δίος κούρη μεγάλου· ἦ γάθη· ἦ οὐκ ἐνόησεν· ἀάσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ· ἦ δὲ χολωσαμένη δίὸν γένος ἱσχείρα ὄρσεν ἐπὶ χλούνην σὺν ἀγριον ἀργιόδοντα, ὅς κακὰ πόλλῃ ἔρδεσκεν ἔθων Οίνηος ἀλωήν. πολλα δ' ὅ γε προβέλυμα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα μακρὰ· αὐτὴν πίξησι καὶ αὐτοὶς ἄνθεσι μῆλων· τὸν δ' νῦὸς Οίνηος ἀπέκτεινεν Μελέαγρος, πολλέων εκ πολὺν θηρήτορας ἀνδρας ἀγείρας καὶ κύνας: οὐ μὲν γὰρ κε δάμη παύροις βροτοῖς· τόσσος ἦν, πολλοὺς δὲ πυρῆς ἐπέβησ' ἀλεγευνῆς. ἦ δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ ἠκέκκε πολὺν κέλαδον καὶ αὐτῆ, ἀμφὶ σὺὸς κεφαλῇ καὶ δέρματι λαχνῆντε,
host of the Achaeans, and that to thine own self are dearest of the Argives; have not thou scorn of their words, neither of their coming hither; though till then no man could blame thee that thou wast wroth. Even in this manner have we heard the fame of men of old that were warriors, whenso furious wrath came upon any; won might they be by gifts, and turned aside by pleadings. Myself I bear in mind this deed of old days and not of yesterday, how it was; and I will tell it among you that are all my friends. The Curetes on a time were fighting and the Aetolians staunch in battle around the city of Calydon, and were slaying one another, the Aetolians defending lovely Calydon and the Curetes fain to waste it utterly in war. For upon their folk had Artemis of the golden throne sent a plague in wrath that Oeneus offered not to her the first-fruits of the harvest in his rich orchard land; whereas the other gods feasted on hecatombs, and it was to the daughter of great Zeus alone that he offered not, whether haply he forgot, or marked it not; and he was greatly blinded in heart. Thereat the Archer-goddess, the child of Zeus, waxed wroth and sent against him a fierce wild boar, white of tusk, that wrought much evil, wasting the orchard land of Oeneus; many a tall tree did he uproot and cast upon the ground, aye, root and apple blossom therewith. But the boar did Meleager, son of Oeneus, slay, when he had gathered out of many cities huntsmen and hounds; for not of few men could the boar have been slain, so huge was he; and many a man set he upon the grievous pyre. But about his body the goddess brought to pass much clamour and shouting concerning his head and shaggy
Meleager was son of Oeneus, king of the Aetolians, and Althaea, daughter of Thestius, king of the Curetes. After the slaying of the wild boar that wasted Calydon, strife arose between Meleager and the brethren of his mother, because they had taken from Atalanta the spoils of the boar which Meleager had given to her; and Meleager slew them. For this he was cursed by his mother.

Idas had carried away Marpessa from her father Evenus, but Apollo sought to take her from Idas, whereupon...
hide, between the Curetes and the great-souled Aetolians. Now so long as Meleager, dear to Ares, warred, so long went it ill with the Curetes, nor might they abide without their wall, for all they were very many. But when wrath entered into Meleager, wrath that maketh the heart to swell in the breasts also of others, even though they be wise, he then, wroth at heart against his dear mother Althæa, abode beside his wedded wife, the fair Cleopatra, daughter of Marpessa of the fair ankles, child of Evenus, and of Idas that was mightiest of men that were then upon the face of earth; who also took his bow to face the king Phoebus Apollo for the sake of the fair-ankled maid. Her of old in their halls had her father and honoured mother called Halcyone by name, for that the mother herself in a plight even as that of the halcyon-bird of many sorrows, wept because Apollo that worketh afar had snatched her child away. By her side lay Meleager nursing his bitter anger, wroth because of his mother's curses; for she prayed instantly to the gods, being grieved for her brother's slaying; and furthermore instantly beat with her hands upon the all-nurturing earth, calling upon Hades and dread Persephone, the while she knelt and made the folds of her bosom wet with tears, that they should bring death upon her son; and the Erinys that walketh in darkness heard her from Erebus, the mortal dared to face the god in strife. But Zeus bade Marpessa choose between the two, and she chose Idas.

3 The mother, stricken with grief at the loss of her daughter, is likened to the kingfisher (ἄλκυων), whose plaintive note seemed to the ancients the expression of desolate sadness. Hence the name Halcyone was given to the daughter.
ἐκλυεν ἐξ Ἐρέβεσφιν, ἀμείλιχον ἦτορ ἐχοῦσα.
τῶν δὲ τάχ’ ἀμφὶ πῦλας ὄμαδος καὶ δοῦτος ὄρῳρει
πῦργων βαλλομένων· τὸν δὲ λίσσοντο γέροντες
Αἴτωλῶν, πέμπον δὲ θεῶν ἱερὰς ἀρίστους,
ἐξελθεῖν καὶ ἀμφίε, ὑποσχόμενοι μέγα δῶρον·
ὀππόθι πιότατον πεδίον Καλυδώνος ἔρανης,
ἐνθα μὲν ἥμων τέμενος περικάλλες ἐλέσθαι
πεντηκοντόγυνον, τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ οἰνοπέδου,
ἥμισυ δὲ ψιλὴν ἄροσιν πεδίοιο ταμέσθαι.

πολλά δὲ μὲν λιτάνευε γέρων ἱππηλάτα Ὀἰνεὺς
οὐδοῦ ἐπεμβεβαίως ὑψηρεφέος θαλάμου,
σεῖων κολλητάς σανίδας, γονοῦμενος νίόν·
πολλά δὲ τὸν γε κασίγνηται καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
ἐλλάσσονθ’ · ὅ δ’ ἄλλοι ἀναίνετο· πολλαὶ δ’ ἐταύροι,
οἱ οἱ κεδνότατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἃναυ ἀπάντων·

καὶ ἐνέπρηθον μέγα ἄστυ.
καὶ τότε δὴ Μελέαγρον ἐνυώνος παράκοιτι
λύσετ’ ὀδυρομένη, καὶ οἱ κατέλεξεν ἄπαντα
κήδε’, ὅσ’ ἀνθρώποι πέλει τῶν ἄστυ ἀλώη.
ἀνδρας μὲν κτείνουσι, πόλιν δὲ τε πῦρ ἀμαθύνει,
τέκνα δὲ τ’ ἄλλοι’ ἁγοῦσι βαθυζώνους τε γυναῖκας.

τοῦ δ’ ωρίνετο θυμὸς ἀκούοντος κακὰ ἔργα,
βῇ δ’ ἰέναι, χροὶ δ’ ἔντε’ ἐδύσετο παμφανώντα.

ὡς ὁ μὲν Αἴτωλοίσιν ἀπήμινεν κακῶν ἦμαρ
εἰξας ὃ θυμῶ τῷ δ’ οὔκετι δῶρ’ ἐτέλεσθαν
πολλά τε καὶ χαρίεντα, κακῶν δ’ ἦμινε καὶ αὐτῶς.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὴ μοι τάθη νόει φρεσί, μηδὲ σε δαίμων
ἐνταῦθα τρέψειε, φίλος· κάκιον δὲ κεν εἰη

1 τ’ ἄλλοι: δῆδοι Zenodotus.
even she of the ungentle heart. Now anon was the din of the foemen risen about their gates, and the noise of the battering of walls, and to Meleager the elders of the Aetolians made prayer, sending to him the best of the priests of the gods, that he should come forth and succour them, and they promised him a mighty gift; they bade him, where the plain of lovely Calydon was fattest, there choose him out a fair tract of fifty acres, the half of it vine-land, and the half clear plough-land, to be cut from out the plain. And earnestly the old horseman Oeneus besought him, standing upon the threshold of his high-roofed chamber, and shaking the jointed doors, in prayer to his son, and earnestly too did his sisters and his honoured mother beseech him—but he denied them yet more—and earnestly his companions that were truest and dearest to him of all; yet not even so could they persuade the heart in his breast, until at the last his chamber was being hotly battered, and the Curetes were mounting upon the walls and firing the great city. Then verily his fair-girdled wife besought Meleager with wailing, and told him all the woes that come on men whose city is taken; the men are slain and the city is wasted by fire, and their children and low-girdled women are led captive of strangers. Then was his spirit stirred, as he heard the evil tale, and he went his way and did on his body his gleaming armour. Thus did he ward from the Aetolians the day of evil, yielding to his own spirit; and to him thereafter they paid not the gifts, many and gracious; yet even so did he ward from them evil. But, friend, let me not see thee thus minded in heart, neither let heaven turn thee into this path; it were a harder task
νησίν καιομένησιν ἀμυνόμεν· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ δῶρων ἔρχεο· ἱσον γάρ σε θεῷ τίσουσιν Ἀχαιοῖ.
εἰ δὲ κ' ἄτερ δῶρων πόλεμον φθισήνορα δύνης, οὐκέθ' ὁμός τιμῆς ἔσεαι πόλεμόν περ ἀλαλκών."  
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὁκύς Ἀχιλλεὺς.

"Φοίνιξ, ἀττα γεραιέ, διοτρεφές, οὐ τί με ταύτης χρεώ τιμῆς· φρονεώ δὲ τετμήσθαι Διὸς αἰσχ., ἦ μ' ἔξει παρὰ νησί κορωνίσων, εἰς ὃ κ' αὐτή ἐν στήθεσιν μένη καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὅρῳρη. ἀλλο δὲ τοι ἔρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σήσι· μή μοι σύγχει θυμὸν ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἄχευων, Ἄτρειδη ἦρωι φέρων χάριν· οὐδέ τί σε χρῆ τὸν φιλέειν, ἵνα μή μοι ἀπέχθαι φιλέοντι. καλὸν τοι σὺν ἐμοί τὸν κήδεν ὃς κ' ἐμὲ κήδη. ἵσον ἐμοὶ βασίλευε καὶ ἦμισο μείρεο τιμῆς. οὕτοι δ' ἀγγελέουσι, σὺ δ' αὐτόθι λέξει μύμων εὖν ἐνι μαλακῆ· ἀμα δ' ἥοι φαινομένηφι φρασσόμεθ' ἦ κε νεώμεθ' ἐφ' ἠμέτερ' ἦ κε μένωμεν."

"Ἡ, καὶ Πατρόκλῳ ὃ γ' ἐπ' ὀφρῦσι νεῦσε σιωπή. Ὁ Φοίνικι στορέσαι πυκνῶν λέχων, ὄφρα τάχιστα ἐκ κλωσίας νόστου μεδοίατο. τοῖοι δ' ἀρ' Λἰας ἀντίθεος Τελαμωνιάδης μετὰ μῦθον ἔσπε. ὁ ἀδικεῖται Ἀρετιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσεῖ, ἵσομεν οὐ γάρ μοι δοκεῖ μῦθοι τελευτή τῇδε γ' ὀδῷ κρανέσθαι· ἀπαγγείλαι δε τάχιστα χρῆ μῦθον Δαναοῖς καὶ οὐκ ἁγαθόν περ ἐόντα,

1 ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἄχευων· ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἄχευων Aristarchus; ὀδυρόμενος κινηρίζων Zenodotus.

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to save the ships already burning. Nay, come while yet gifts may be had; the Achaeans shall honour thee even as a god. But if without gifts thou enter into the battle, the bane of men, thou shalt not then be in like honour, for all thou mayest ward off the battle.”

Then in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot: “Phoenix, old sire, my father, nurtured of Zeus, in no wise have I need of this honour: honoured have I been, I deem, by the apportionment of Zeus, which shall be mine amid the beaked ships so long as the breath abideth in my breast and my knees are quick. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart; seek not to confound my spirit by weeping and sorrowing, to do the pleasure of the warrior, son of Atreus; it beseemeth thee not to cherish him, lest thou be hated of me that cherish thee. Well were it that with me thou shouldest vex him whosoever vexeth me. Be thou king even as I am, and share the half of my honour. Howbeit these shall bear my message, but abide thou here and lay thee down on a soft couch, and at break of day we will take counsel whether to return to our own or to tarry here.”

He spake and to Patroclus nodded his brow in silence that he should spread for Phoenix a thick couch, that the others might forthwith bethink them to depart from the hut. But among them Aias, the godlike son of Telamon, spake, saying: “Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, let us go our way, for the fulfilment of the charge laid on us will not methinks be brought to pass by our coming hither; and it behoveth us with speed to declare the message, though it be no wise good, to the Danaans,
οἱ ποιοὶ νῦν ἐσται ποτιδέγμενοι. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς ἄγριον ἐν στήθεσι βέτο μεγαλήτορα θυμόν, σχέτλιος, οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότητος ἑταίρων τῆς ὥς μὲν παρὰ νησιών ἐτίομεν ἔξοχον ἄλλων, νηλής· καὶ μέν τις τε κασιγνήτου ἄροιος¹ ποινήν ὡς οὐ παιδὸς ἐδέξατο τεθυνώτος· καὶ ῥ’ ὃ μὲν ἐν δῆμῳ μένει αὐτοῦ πόλλ’ ἀποτίσας, τοῦ δὲ τ’ ἐρητύται κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ ποινὴν δεξαμένως· σοὶ δ’ ἄλληκτόν τε κακῶν τε θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσι θεοὶ θέσαν εἴνεκα κούρης οὗς· νῦν δὲ τοῖς ἐπτά παρίσχομεν ἔξοχ’ ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῇσι· σὺ δ’ ἰλαον ἐνθεο θυμόν, αἴδεσαι δὲ μέλαθροιν ὑπωρόφιοι δε τοῦ εἰμεν πληθύνοι ἐκ Δαναῶν, μέμαμεν δὲ τοι ἔξοχον ἄλλων κήδιστοι τ’ ἐμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὅσοι ‘Ἄχαιοι.’

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς·

"Αἰαὶ διογενὲς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαών, πάντα τί μοι κατὰ θυμὸν ἐείσαι μυθήσασθαι· ἄλλα μοι οἰδάνεται κραδίη χόλω, ὅππότε κείνων μνήσομαι, ὡς μ’ ἀσύφηλον ἐν Ἀργείους ἔρεξεν Ἀτρείδης, ὡς εἰ τῶν· ἄτιμητον μετανάστην. ἄλλ’ ὑμεῖς ἔρχεσθε καὶ ἀγγελίην ἀπόφασθε· οὐ γὰρ πρὶν πολέμου μεθήσομαι αἰματόεντος, πρὶν γ’ νῦν Πριάμοιο δαθρόνοις, "Ἐκτόρα δίον, Μυρμιδόνων ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἴκεσθαι κτείνοντ’ Ἀργείους, κατὰ τε σμῖξαν πυρὶ νῆας. ἀμφὶ δὲ τοι τῇ ἐμῇ κλισίῃ καὶ νῇ μελαίνῃ "Ἐκτόρα καὶ μεμαώτα μάχης σχῆσεσθαι οἴων." ¹ φοιῆς: φόνω. 428
that, I ween, now sit waiting therefor. But Achilles hath wrought to fury the proud heart within him, cruel man! neither recketh he of the love of his comrades wherewith we ever honoured him amid the ships above all others—piteless one! Lo, a man accepteth recompense from the slayer of his brother, or for his dead son; and the slayer abideth in his own land for the paying of a great price, and the kinsman's heart and proud spirit are restrained by the taking of recompense. But as for thee, the gods have put in thy breast a heart that is obdurate and evil by reason of one only girl; whereas we now offer thee seven, far the best that there be, and many other gifts besides; nay then, take to thee a heart of grace, and have respect unto thine hall; for under thy roof are we come from the host of the Danaans, and we would fain be nearest to thee and dearest beyond all other Achaeans as many as there be."

Then in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot: "Aias, sprung from Zeus, thou son of Telamon, captain of the host, all this thou seemest to speak almost after mine own mind; but my heart swelleth with wrath whenso I think of this, how the son of Atreus hath wrought indignity upon me amid the Argives, as though I were some alien that had no rights. Howbeit do ye go and declare my message, for I will not sooner bethink me of bloody war until wise-hearted Priam's son, even goodly Hector, be come to the huts and ships of the Myrmidons, as he slays the Argives, and have smirched the ships with fire. But about my hut and my black ship I deem that Hector will be stayed, eager though he be for battle."
'Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ ἐκαστὸς ἐλῶν δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον
οπεῖσαντες παρὰ νήας ὦσαν πάλιν. ἢρχε δ' Ὤδυσσεύς.

Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτάροις ίδε δμωήσε κέλευσε
Φούνκικι στορέσαι πυκνόν λέχος ὅττι τάχιστα.
αἱ δ' ἐπιπειθόμεναι στορέσαν λέχος ὡς ἐκέλευσε,
κώεά τε ρήγος τε λύνοι τε λεπτὸν ἅωτον.

ἐνθ' ὁ γέρων κατέλεκτο καὶ Ἡώ διὰν ἐμμενεν.
aὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς εὔδε μυχῷ κλισίης εὐπήκτον.
τῷ δ' ἁρα παρκατέλεκτο γυνῇ, τῇ2 Δεσβόθεν ἤγε,
Φόρβαντος θυγάτηρ, Διομήδη καλιπάρης.

Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐλέξατο: πὰρ δ' ἁρα καὶ τῷ
Ἰφίς ἐὔξωνος, τὴν οἱ πόρε δίος Ἀχιλλεύς
Σκύρον ἐλῶν αἰτεῖαν, Ἔνυνης πτολέθρον.

Οἱ δ' οὔτε δὴ κλισίησιν ἐν Ἀτρείδαυ γένοντο,
tους μὲν ἁρα χρυσέοιοι κυπέλλοιοι ὑλὲς Ἀχαιῶν
δειδέχατ' ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος ἀνασταδόν, ἐκ τ' ἐρέοντο:
πρώτος δ' ἐξερεέιεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων:
'eίπ' ἀγε μ', ὃ πολύαιν Ὤδυσσεύ, μέγα κύδος
Ἀχαιῶν,

ἡ δ' ἐθέλει νήεσον ἀλεξέμεναι δηίον πῦρ,
ἡ ἀπέειπε, χόλος δ' ἐτ' ἐχει μεγαλήτορα θυμόν;

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπε πολυτλας δῖος Ὤδυσσεύς:
'Ἀτρείδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
κείνος γ' οὐκ ἐθέλει σβέσαι χόλον, ἀλλ' ἐτι μᾶλλον
πιμπλάνεται μένεοι, σε δ' ἀναίνεται ἴδε σα δῶρα.

αὐτῶν σε φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείουσιν ἄνωγεν
ὅπως κεν νηάς τε σαῦς καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.

1 ὡς ἐκέλευσε: ἐγκονέουσαι Zenodotus.
2 τῷ δ' ἁρα παρκατέλεκτο γυνῇ, τῇ: τῷ ἐγ γυνῇ παρέλεκτο
Καίερ ἤν Zenodotus.

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So spake he, but they took each man a two-handled cup, and when they had made libation went their way along the lines of ships, and Odysseus led. But Patroclus bade his comrades and the handmaids spread forthwith a thick couch for Phoenix; and they obeyed, and spread the couch, as he bade, fleeces and a rug and soft fabric of linen. There the old man laid him down and waited for bright Dawn. But Achilles slept in the innermost part of the well-builted hut, and by his side lay a woman that he had brought from Lesbos, even the daughter of Phorbas, fair-cheeked Diomede. And Patroclus laid him down on the opposite side, and by him in like manner lay fair-girdled Iphis, whom goodly Achilles had given him when he took steep Seyrus, the city of Enyeus.

But when the others were now come to the huts of the son of Atreus, the sons of the Achaeans stood up on this side and that and pledged them in cups of gold, and questioned them, and the king of men, Agamemnon, was the first to ask: "Come, tell me now, Odysseus, greatly to be praised, thou great glory of the Achaeans, is he minded to ward off consuming fire from the ships, or said he nay, and doth wrath still possess his proud spirit?"

Then much-enduring goodly Odysseus answered him: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, he verily is not minded to quench his wrath but is filled yet more with fury, and will have none of thee, or of thy gifts. For thine own self he biddeth thee to take counsel amid the Argives how thou mayest save the ships and the host of the
αὐτὸς δ' ἦπείλησεν ἃμ' ἥοι φαινομένηφι
νήσας ἐὔσεσίμους ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφικλίσσας.
καὶ δ' ἄν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἔφη παραμυθήσασθαι
οἰκαδ' ἀποπλείειν, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δήστε τέκμωρ
'Ἡλίου αὐτευνῆς· μάλα γάρ ἐθεν εὐρύστα Ζεὺς
χείρα ἐγν ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρσθήκασι δὲ λαοί.
ὡς ἐφατ' εἰσὶ καὶ οὐδὲ τάδ' εἴπεμεν, οἳ μοι
ἔποντο; 1

Αἰας καὶ κήρυκε δύω, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω.
Φοῖνιξ δ' αὐθ' ὁ γέρων κατελέξατο, ὡς γάρ ἀνώγει, 6
ὀφρα οἱ ἐν νήσοις φίλην ἐς πατρίδ' ἐπηται
ἀὑριον, ἦν ἑθέλησιν· ἀνάγκη δ' οὐ τί μιν ἄξει.
"Ως ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγενόντο σωπῆ
μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀγόρευσε. 3
δὴν δ' ἀνεὼ ἤσαν τετινότες υἱὲς 'Αχαιῶν·
ὑπὲ δὲ δὴ μετείπε μηθ' ἀγάθος Διομήδης·
"Ἀτρέιδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἄνδρων Ἀγάμεμνον,
μὴ ὀφελεσ λίσσεσθαι ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα,
μυρία δῶρα διδοὺς· δ' ἀγήνωρ ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλως·
νῦν αὐτὸ γάρ μᾶλλον ἀγηνορίσιον ἐνήκας. 7
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι κείνον μὲν ἐάσομεν, ἦ κεν ἵσσων,
ἡ κε μὲνη· τότε δ' αὐτὲ μαχῆσται, ὀππότε κεν

θυμός ἐνι στήθεσις ἀνώγη καὶ θεὸς ὀρσή.
ἀλλ' ἀγεθ', ὡς ἄν ἐγὼ εἰπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
νῦν μὲν κομψάσατε τεταρπόμενοι φίλον ἤτορ
σίτου καὶ οἶνοιο· τὸ γὰρ μένος ἔστι καὶ ἄλκη·
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φανῇ καλὴ ῥοδοδάκτυλος 'Ηώς,

1 Lines 688-692 were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 692 was rejected by Zenodotus.
3 Line 694 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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Achaeans. But himself he threateneth that at break of day he will launch upon the sea his well-benched curved ships. Aye and he said that he would counsel the others also to sail back to their homes, seeing there is no more hope that ye shall win the goal of steep Ilios; for mightily doth Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, hold forth his hand above her, and her people are filled with courage. So spake he, and these be here also to tell thee this, even they that followed with me, Aias and the heralds twain, men of prudence both. But the old man Phoenix laid him down there to rest, for so Achilles bade, that he may follow with him on his ships to his dear native land on the morrow, if he will, but perforce will he not take him."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marvelling at his words; for full masterfully did he address their gathering. Long time were they silent in their grief, the sons of the Achaeans, but at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, would thou hadst never besought the peerless son of Peleus, nor offered countless gifts; haughty is he even of himself, and now hast thou yet far more set him amid haughtinesses. But verily we will let him be; he may depart or he may tarry; hereafter will he fight when the heart in his breast shall bid him, and a god arouse him. But come, even as I shall bid, let us all obey. For this present go ye to your rest, when ye have satisfied your hearts with meat and wine, for therein is courage and strength; but so soon as fair, rosy-fingered Dawn appeareth,
καρπαλίμως πρὸ νεῶν ἔχεμεν λαὸν τε καὶ ἵππους ὀτρύνων, καὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρῶτοισι μάχεσθαι.

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπήνησαν βασιλῆς, τιμήθησαν Διομήδεος ἵππον τοῦμο. καὶ τότε δὴ σπείσαντες ἔβαν κλισίν χιδοκτος, ἐνθα δὲ κομήσαντο καὶ ὑπνοῦ δῶρον ἐλοντο.
forthwith do thou array before the ships thy folk and thy chariots, and urge them on; and fight thou thyself amid the foremost."

So spake he, and all the kings assented thereto, marvelling at the words of Diomede, tamer of horses. Then they made libation, and went every man to his hut, and there laid them down and took the gift of sleep.
"Αλλοι μὲν παρὰ νηψίν ἄριστῆς Παναχαϊῶν εἶδον παννύχιοι, μαλακῷ δεδημένοι ὑπνω· ἀλλ’ οὐκ Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν, ὑπνὸς ἔχε γιλκερὸς πολλὰ φρεσίν ὀρμαίνοντα. ὥσ δ’ ὅτ’ ἀν ἀστράπτη πόσις Ἡρῆς ἥγκομοι, τεῦχων ἢ πολὺν ὄμβρον ἀθέσφατον ἢ χάλαζαν ἢ νυφέτων, ὅτε πέρ τε χιῶν ἐπάλυεν ἄρουρας, ἢ ποθι πτολέμου μέγα στόμα πευκεδανοῦ, ὥσ πυκν’ ἐν στήθεσσιν ἀνεστενάξω Αγαμέμνων νείοθεν ἐκ κραδῆς, τρομένοντο δὲ οἱ φρένες ἐντὸς. Ἡ τοι ὅτ’ ἐς πεδίον τὸ Τρώϊκον ἅθρήσκει, θαύμαζεν πυρὰ πολλὰ, τὰ καίετο Ἡλώθι πρὸ, αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ’ ἐνοπῆν ὀμιάδον τ’ ἀνθρώπων· ἀυτὰρ ὅτ’ ἐς νῆάς τε ἦδοι καὶ λαῶν Ἀχαιῶν, πολλὰς ἐκ κεφαλῆς προθελύμνους ἐλκετο χαίτας ὕψόθ’ ἔοιτι Διό, μέγα δ’ ἐστενε κυδάλιμον κήρ. Ἦδε δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἄριστη φαίνετο βουλή, Νέστορ’ ἐπὶ πρῶτον Νηλῆζον ἔλθεμεν ἀνδρῶν, εἰ τινὰ οἱ σὺν μητίν ἀμύμονα τεκτήναιτο, ἢ τις ἀλεξίκακος πᾶσιν Δαναοῖς γένοιτο. ὀρθωθεῖς δ’ ἐνδυνὲ περὶ στήθεσιν χιτῶνα,

1 The connexion is obscure, but the underlying thought seems to be that lightning, unaccompanied by rain or hail or snow, must be in a special sense a portent—assumed
BOOK X

Now beside their ships all the other chieftains of the host of the Achaeans were slumbering the whole night through, overcome of soft sleep, but Agamemnon, son of Atreus, shepherd of the host, was not holden of sweet sleep, so many things debated he in mind. Even as when the lord of fair-haired Hera lighteneth, what time he maketh ready either a mighty rain unspeakable or hail or snow, when the snow-flakes sprinkle the fields, or haply the wide mouth of bitter war; even so often did Agamemnon groan from the deep of his breast, and his heart trembled within him. So often as he gazed toward the Trojan plain, he marvelled at the many fires that burned before the face of Ilios, and at the sound of flutes and pipes, and the din of men; but whencesoever he looked toward the ships and the host of the Achaeans, then many were the hairs that he pulled from his head by the very roots in appeal to Zeus that is above, and in his noble heart he groaned mightily. And this plan seemed to his mind the best, to go first of all to Nestor, son of Neleus, if so be he might contrive with him some goodly device that should be for the warding off of evil from the Danaan host. So he sate him up and did on his tunic naturally to be a sign portending war. The phrase πολέμου στόμα recurs in xix. 313, and xx. 359.

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ποσι δ' ύπο λιπαροῖς ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδυλα,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἔπειτα δαφωνὸν ἔεσσατο δέρμα λέοντος
αἴθωνος μεγάλου ποδηνεκές, εἶλετο δ' ἔγχος.
"Ως δ' αὖτως Μενέλαον ἔχε τρόμος—οὐδὲ γὰρ
αὐτῷ
ὔπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροις ἐφιξανε—μῆ τι πάθοιεν
'Αργείων, τοι δὴ ἔθεν εἰνεκα πουλὼν ἐφ' ὕγρην
ηλυθον ἐς Τροίην πόλεμον θρασύν ὅρμαίνοντες.
παρδαλέῃ μὲν πρῶτα μετάφρενον εὐρὺ κάλυψε
πουκίλη, αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ στεφάνῃ κεφαλῆς ἀείρας
θήκατο χαλκείη, δόρυ δ' εἶλετο χειρὶ παχείῃ.
βῆ δ' ὑμεν ἀνοσίων ὄν ἄδελφεον, ὅς μέγα πάντων
'Αργείων ἣνασσε, θεὸς δ' ὃς τίτεο δήμω.
τὸν δ' εὐρ' ἀμφ' ώμοις τιθήμενον ἐντεα καλὰ
νηὶ πάρα πρυμνή· τῷ δ' ἀσπάσιος γένετ' ἐλθὼν.
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
"τίφθ' οὖτως, ἥθείε, κορύσσεαι; ἥ τιν' ἐταιρῶν
ὄτρυνείς Τρώεσσων ἐπίσκοπον; ἀλλὰ μᾶλ' αἰνῶς
δεῖδω μῆ οὗ τὸς τοῦ ὑπόσχεται τὸδε ἔργον,
ἀνδρας δυσμενέας σκοπιαζόμεν οἶος ἐπελθῶν
νῦκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην· μᾶλα τις θρασυκάρδιος ἔσται·"
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἄγα-
μέμνων·
"χρεῖω βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ, διοτρεφές· ὢ Μενέλαε,
κερδαλέῃς, ἢ τίς κεν ἐρύσσεται ἢδὲ σαώσει
'Αργείους καὶ νῆας, ἐπεῖ Διὸς ἐτράπετο φρήν.
'Εκτορέους ἀρα μᾶλλον ἐπὶ φρένα θῆ' ἱεροῖν.
οὐ γὰρ πω ἰδόμην, οὐδ' ἐκλυνον αὐθήσαντος,
ἀνδρ' ἐνα τοσσάδε μέρμερ' ἐπ' ἠματι μητίσασθαι,
ὅσο' Ἐκτωρ ἐρρέει δύφιλος νῖας Ἀχαιῶν,
about his breast, and beneath his shining feet bound
his fair sandals, and thereafter clad him in the
tawny skin of a lion, fiery and great, a skin that
reached his feet; and he grasped his spear.

And even in like manner was Menelaus holden
of trembling fear—for on his eyelids too sleep
settled not down—lest aught should befall the
Argives who for his sake had come to Troy over the
wide waters of the sea, pondering in their hearts
fierce war. With a leopard's skin first he covered
his broad shoulders, a dappled fell, and lifted up
and set upon his head a helmet of bronze, and grasped
a spear in his stout hand. Then he went his way to
rouse his brother, that ruled mightily over all the
Argives, and was honoured of the folk even as a god.
Him he found putting about his shoulders his fair
armour by the stern of his ship, and welcome was
he to him as he came. To him first spake Menelaus,
good at the war-cry: "Wherefore, my brother, art
thou thus arming? Wilt thou be rousing some
man of thy comrades to spy upon the Trojans?
Nay, sorely am I afraid lest none should undertake
for thee this task, to go forth alone and spy upon
the foemen, through the immortal night; right
hardy of heart must that man be."

Then in answer to him spake lord Agamemnon:
"Need have we, both thou and I, O Menelaus,
fostered of Zeus, of shrewd counsel that shall save
and deliver the Argives and their ships, seeing the
mind of Zeus is turned. To the sacrifices of Hector,
it seemeth, his heart inclineth rather than to ours.
For never have I seen neither heard by the telling
of another that one man devised in one day so many
terrible deeds, as Hector, dear to Zeus, hath wrought
HOMER

αὕτως, οὗτε θεάς νίς φίλος οὗτε θεοί. 50
έργα δ' ἐρεξ' ὁσα φημὶ μελησέμεν 'Ἀργείουι
δηθά τε καὶ δολιχόν· τόσα γάρ κακά μῆσατ' 'Αχαίοις.
ἀλλ' ἵδι νῦν Αίαντα καὶ Ἰδομενή κάλεσον
ῥύμφα θέων παρὰ νῆας· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ Νέστορα δίον
ἐἴμι, καὶ ὀτρυνέω ἁνυστήμεναι, αἶ κ' θῆλησον
ἐλθείν εἰς φυλάκων ἱερὸν τέλος ἦδ' ἐπιτείλαι.
κεῖνῳ γάρ κε μάλιστα πιθοίατο· τοῖο γάρ νίδος
σημαίνει φυλάκεσσι, καὶ Ἰδομενής ὅπαν
μηρίόνης· τοῖσιν γάρ ἐπετράπομέν γε μάλιστα."

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπειτα βοην ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος· 60
"πῶς γάρ μοι μύθῳ ἐπιτέλλεισι ήδὲ κελεύεις;
ἀὕθι μένῳ μετὰ τοῖσιν, δεδεγμένος εἰς ὧ κεν έλθης,
ἡθεω μετὰ σ' αὕτῳ, ἐτῆν ἐὗ τοῖς ἐπιτείλῳ;

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων.
"ἀὕθι μένεις, μη πως ἀβροτάξομεν ἀλλήλους
ἐρχομένωι· πολλαὶ γάρ ἀνὰ στρατόν εἰσι κέλευθοι.
φθέγγει δ' ἢ κεν ἴησθα, καὶ ἐγρήγορθαι ἄνωξθι,
πατρόθεν εκ γενεῆς ὄνομάξων ἀνδρα ἐκαστον,
πάντας κυδαίνων· μηδὲ μεγαλίζεο θυμῷ,
ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ περ πονεώμεθα· ὡδέ που ἁμμὶ
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ γιγνομένοις ἵει κακότητα βαρεῖαν."

"Ὤς εἰπὼν ἀπέπεμπεν ἀδελφεόν εὗ ἐπιτείλας·
αὐτὰρ ὦ βῆ ῃ ἵναι μετὰ Νέστορα, ποιμένα λαῶν·
tοὺν δ' εὗρεν παρὰ τε κλισίη καὶ νηθ' μελαίνη
ἐνῷ ἐνι μαλακῆ· παρὰ δ' ἐντεα ποἰκίλ' ἐκείτο, 75

1 Lines 51 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

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upon the sons of the Achaeans, by himself alone, he that is not the dear son of goddess or of god. Deeds hath he wrought that methinks will be a sorrow to the Argives for ever and aye, so many evils hath he devised against the Achaeans. But go now, run swiftly along the lines of ships and call hither Aias and Idomeneus, and I will go to goodly Nestor and bid him arise, if so be he will be minded to go to the sacred company of the sentinels and give them charge. To him would they hearken as to no other, for his son is captain over the guard, he and Meriones, comrade of Idomeneus; for to them above all we entrusted this charge."

Then made answer to him Menelaus, good at the war-cry: "With what meaning doth thy word thus charge and command me? Shall I abide there with them, waiting until thou shalt come, or run back to thee again, when I have duly laid on them thy command?"

And to him did the king of men, Agamemnon, make answer, saying: "Abide there, lest haply we miss each other as we go, for many are the paths throughout the camp. But lift up thy voice wheresoever thou goest, and bid men be awake, calling each man by his lineage and his father's name, giving due honour to each, and be not thou proud of heart but rather let us ourselves be busy; even thus I ween hath Zeus laid upon us even at our birth the heaviness of woe."

So spake he, and sent forth his brother when he had duly given him commandment. But he went his way after Nestor, shepherd of the host, and found him by his hut and his black ship on his soft bed, and beside him lay his armour richly dight, his
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1 Line 84 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἦδε καὶ: ἦδει Zenodotus.
shield and two spears and gleaming helmet. And by his side lay the flashing girdle, wherewith the old man was wont to gird himself, whenso he arrayed him for battle, the bane of men, and led forth his people, for he yielded not to grievous old age. He rose upon his elbow, lifting up his head, and spake to the son of Atreus, and questioned him, saying: “Who art thou that art faring alone by the ships throughout the camp in the darkness of night, when other mortals are sleeping? Seekest thou one of thy mules, or of thy comrades? Speak, and come not silently upon me. Of what hast thou need?”

Then made answer the king of men, Agamemnon: “Nestor, son of Neleus, great glory of the Achaeans, thou shalt know Agamemnon, son of Atreus, whom beyond all others Zeus hath set amid toils continually, so long as the breath abideth in my breast and my knees are quick. I wander thus, because sweet sleep settleth not upon mine eyes, but war is a trouble to me and the woes of the Achaeans. Wondrously do I fear for the Danaans, nor is my mind firm, but I am tossed to and fro, and my heart leapeth forth from out my breast, and my glorious limbs tremble beneath me. But if thou wouldest do aught, seeing on thee too sleep cometh not, come, let us go to the sentinels, that we may look to them, lest fordone with toil and drowsiness they be slumbering, and have wholly forgot their watch. The foemen bivouac hard by, nor know we at all whether haply they may not be fain to do battle even in the night.”

Then made answer to him the horseman Nestor of Gerenia: “Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, of a surety not all his purposes
οὐ θν Ἔκτορι πάντα νοήματα μητίετα Ζεὺς ἐκτελεῖ, ὅσα πού νῦν ἐέλπτει. ἀλλὰ μν ὦν κήδεσι μοχθήσεως καὶ πλείοσον, εἴ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐκ χόλου ἀργαλέοιο μεταστρέψῃ φίλον ἥτορ. σοὶ δὲ μάλ’ ἐφομ’ ἐγώ’ ποτὶ δ’ αὐ καὶ ἐγείρομεν ἂλλους,

ἡμὲν Τυδείδην δουρικλυτὸν ἤδ’ Ὀδυσσὴ ἤδ’ Αἴαντα ταχὺν καὶ Φυλέος ἄλκημον νιόν.

ἀλλ’ εἰ τις καὶ τούσδε μετοιχόμενος καλέσειν, ἀντίθεον τ’ Αἴαντα καὶ Ἰδομενὴ ἄνακτα·

τῶν γὰρ νῆες ἐαυτὸν ἐκαστάτων, οὔδὲ μάλ’ ἐγγύς. ἀλλὰ φίλον ἐποτά καὶ ἀίδουν Μενέλαον

νεικέσω, εἰ πέρ μοι νεμέσησαι, οὔδ’ ἐπικεύσω, ὃς εὑδει, σοὶ δ’ οὐ’ ἐπέτρεψεν πονεέσθαι.


That is, Meges; see ii. 627.
shall Zeus the counsellor fulfil for Hector, even all that now he thinketh; nay methinks he shall labour amid troubles yet more than ours, if so be Achilles shall turn his heart from grievous anger. Howbeit with thee will I gladly follow, but let us moreover arouse others also, both the son of Tydeus, famed for his spear, and Odysseus, and the swift Aias, and the valiant son of Phyleus. And I would that one should go and summon these also, the godlike Aias and lord Idomeneus, for their ships are furthest of all and nowise nigh at hand. But Menelaus will I chide, dear though he be and honoured, aye, though thou shouldest be angry with me, nor will I hide my thought, for that he sleepeth thus, and hath suffered thee to toil alone. Now had it been meet that he laboured among all the chieftains, beseeching them, for need has come upon them that may no longer be borne."

And to him did the king of men, Agamemnon, make answer, saying: "Old sir, at another time shalt thou chide him even at mine own bidding, seeing he is often slack and not minded to labour, neither yielding to sloth nor to heedlessness of mind, but ever looking to me and awaiting my leading. But now he awoke even before myself, and came to me, and myself I sent him forth to summon those of whom thou inqurest. But let us go; we shall find them before the gates amid the sentinels, for there I bade them gather."

Then made answer to him the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "So will no man be wroth at him or disobey him of all the Argives, whenso he urgeth any man or giveth commands."

So saying he did on his tunic about his breast,
ποσι δ’ υπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα, ἀμφὶ δ’ ἀρα χλαίναν περονήσατο φουνικόεσσαν διπλὴν ἐκταδίνην, οὕλη δ’ ἐπενήμοθε λάχνη.
εἴλετο δ’ ἄλκιμον ἕγχος, ἀκαχμένον ὄξεῖ χαλκῷ, βῆ δ’ ἴέαι κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτάνων. πρῶτον ἔπειτ’ ὁδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτὶν ἀτάλαντον, ἐξ ὑπνοῦ ἀνέγειρε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ φθεγξάμενος· τὸν δ’ αἰώνα περὶ φρένας ἦλθ’ ἰώη, ἐκ δ’ ἤλθε κλισίς καὶ σφεας πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε· "τίφθ’ οὕτω κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἶοι ἀλάσθε νύκτα δι’ ἀμβροσίαν, ὦ τι δὴ χρεῖω τόσον ἰκεῖ;"
Τὸν δ’ ἠμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ· "διογενεὶς Λαερτίαδῆ, πολυμήχαν’ ὁδυσσεί, μὴ νεμέσα· τοῦν γὰρ ἄχος βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιῶν. ἀλλ’ ἐπε’, ὅφρα καὶ ἄλλον ἐγείρομεν, ὅν τ’ ἐπέοικε βουλὰς βουλεύειν, ἦ φευγέμεν ἥ μάχεσθαι."
"Ως φάθ’, ὦ δὲ κλισίηνδε κιὼν πολύμητις ὁδυσσεύς
ποικίλον ἀμφ’ ὁμοιοὶ σάκος θέτο, βῆ δὲ μετ’ αὐτοὺς. βὰν δ’ ἐπὶ Τυδείδην Διομήδεα· τὸν δ’ ἐκίχανον ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ κλισίας σὺν τεῦχεσιν. ἀμφὶ δ’ ἐταῖροι εἴδον, ὑπὸ κρασὶν δ’ ἔχον ἀσπίδας· ἕγχεα δὲ σφιν ὀρθ’ ἐπὶ σαυρωτήρος ἐλήλατο, τῇλε δὲ χαλκὸς λάμφ’ ὃς τε στεροτὴ πατρὸς Δίος. αὐτάρ ὦ γ’ ἤρως
εἴδ’, ὑπὸ δ’ ἐστρωτο ρίμον ψόδο ἄγραύλου, αὐτάρ ὑπὸ κράτεσφι τάπης τετάνυστο φαευνός. τὸν παροςτὰς ἀνέγειρε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ, λὰξ πολὴ κινησάς, ὀτρυνέ τε νείκεσέ τ’ ἀντην. "ἐγρεο, Τυδεός υἱέ· τί πάννυχον ὑπνον ἀωτεῖς;"
and beneath his shining feet bound his fair sandals and around him buckled a purple cloak of double fold and wide, whereon the down was thick. And he grasped a mighty spear, tipped with sharp bronze, and went his way among the ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans. Then Odysseus first, the peer of Zeus in counsel, did the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, awaken out of sleep with his voice, and forthwith the call rang all about his mind and he came forth from the hut and spake to them, saying: ‘How is it that ye fare thus alone by the ships throughout the camp in the immortal night? What need so great hath come upon you?’

Then made answer to him the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: ‘Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, be not thou wroth, for great sorrow hath overmastered the Achaeans. Nay, follow, that we may arouse another also, whomsoever it behoveth to take counsel, whether to flee or to fight.’

So spake he, and Odysseus of many wiles went to the hut and cast about his shoulders a shield richly dight, and followed after them. And they came to Tydeus’ son, Diomedes, and him they found outside his hut with his arms; and around him his comrades were sleeping with their shields beneath their heads, but their spears were driven into the ground erect on their spikes, and afar shone the bronze like the lightning of father Zeus. But the warrior was sleeping, and beneath him was spread the hide of an ox of the field, and beneath his head was stretched a bright carpet. To his side came the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, and woke him, stirring him with a touch of his heel, and aroused him, and chid him to his face: ‘Awake, son of Tydeus, why slumberest
οὐκ ἀνεισ ὡς Τρῶες ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίου ἦταν ἀγχύ νεὼν, ὀλίγος δὲ ἔτι χῶρος ἔρυκεῖ;"

"Ὡς φάθ', ὁ δὲ ἐξ ύπνοι μάλα κραυπνὼς ἀνόρουσε, καὶ μν ἰωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα: "σχέτλιος ἔσσι, γεραιέ: σὺ μὲν πόνου οὐ ποτὲ λήγεις. οὐ νῦ καὶ ἄλλοι ἐασι νεώτεροι νῖες Ἀχαϊῶν, οἱ κεν ἔπειτα ἐκαστὸν ἐγείρειαν βασιλῆων πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι; σὺ δ' ἀμῆχανός ἔσσι, γεραιέ."

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπε Γερήνιος ἰππότα Νέστωρ: "ναὶ δὴ ταῦτα γε πάντα, ϕίλος, κατὰ μοῦραν ἔειπες. εἰσὶν μὲν μοι παῖδες ἀμύμονες, εἰσὶ δὲ λαοὶ καὶ πολέες, τῶν κὲν τις ἐποιχόμενος καλέσεις. ἀλλὰ μάλα μεγάλῃ χρείῳ βεβίκηκεν Ἀχαιῶς. νῦν γὰρ δὴ πάντεσσιν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἱσταται ἀκμῆς ἡ μάλα λυγρὸς ὕλεθρος Ἀχαιῶς ἥ βιώναι. ἀλλ' ἔθι νῦν Λείνα ταχῦν καὶ Φυλέος νῦν ἀνοσθησον, σὺ γὰρ ἔσσι νεώτερος—εἶ μ' ἑλεάρεις."

"Ὡς φάθ', ὁ δ' ἀμφ' ύμοιος ἔσσατο δέρμα λέοντος αἴθωνος μεγάλου ποδηνεκές, εἴετο δ' ἐγχος. βῆ δ' ἵενα, τοὺς δ' ἐνθὲν ἀναστήσας ἄγεν ἡρως.

Οἱ δ' ὁτε δὴ φυλάκεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἐμι-χθεν,\(^1\)
οὐδὲ μὲν εὐδοντας φυλάκων ἡγήτορας εὖρον, ἀλλ' ἐγρηγορτὶ σὺν τεύχεσιν ἤτο πάντες. ὃς δὲ κύνες περὶ μῆλα δυσωρήσωνται ἐν αὐλῇ θηρὸς ἀκούσαντες κρατερόφρονος, ὃς τε καθ' ἅλην ἔρχηται δι' ὀρεσφί· πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

\(^1\) ἐμιχθεν : γένοντο.
thou the whole night through in sleep? Knowest thou not that the Trojans on the rising ground of the plain are camped hard by the ships, and but scant space still holdeth them off?"

So said he, but the other right swiftly sprang up out of sleep, and he spake and addressed him with winged words: "Hardy art thou, old sir, and from toil thou never ceasest. Are there not other sons of the Achaeans that be younger, who might then rouse each one of the kings, going everywhere throughout the host? But with thee, old sir, may no man deal."

Then the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, answered him: "Nay verily, friend, all this hast thou spoken according to right. Peerless sons have I, and folk there be full many, of whom any one might go and call others. But in good sooth great need hath overmastered the Achaeans, for now to all it standeth on a razor's edge, either woeful ruin for the Achaeans, or to live. But go now and rouse swift Aias and the son of Phyleus, for thou art younger—if so be thou pitiest me."

So spake he, and Diomede clad about his shoulders the skin of a lion, fiery and great, a skin that reached his feet, and grasped his spear; and he went his way, and roused those warriors from where they were, and brought them.

Now when they had joined the company of the sentinels as they were gathered together, they found not the leaders of the sentinels asleep, but all were sitting awake with their arms. And even as dogs keep painful watch about sheep in a fold, when they hear the wild beast, stout of heart, that cometh through the wood among the hills, and a great
όντος ἀνδρῶν ἦδε κυνῶν, ἀπό τε σφισόν ὑπνος ὀλωλεν\\nὡς τῶν νήδυμος ὑπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάρουν ὦλωλεν\\nvύκτα πυλασσομένους κακήν' πεδίουνε γὰρ αἰεὶ\\ntετράφαθ', ὀππὸτ' ἐπὶ Τρώων ἄτοιεν ὑότων.\\ntοὺς δ' ὦ γέρων γῆθεσεν ἱδὼν θάρσουν τε μῦθω\\nκαὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηῦδα.\\n"οὔτω νῦν, φίλα τέκνα, πυλασσετε· μηδὲ τιν' ὑπνος\\naἱρεῖτω, μὴ χάρμα γενώμεθα δυσμενέσσων.\\n"Ως εἴπων τάφρου διέστοι· τοι δ' ἀμι' ἔποντο\\nἈργείων βασιλῆς, ὄσοι κεκλήματο βουλὴν.\\ntοὺς δ' ἀμα Μηριώνης καὶ Νέστορος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς ἤς\\nἡσαν' αὐτοὶ γὰρ κάλεσαν συμμητιάσαθαι.\\ntάφρον δ' ἐκδιαβάντες ὀρυκτὴν ἐδριώντο\\nev καθαρῳ, ὥθη δὴ νεκών διεφαίνετο χώρος\\npυπτόντων· οθεν αὐτίς ἀπετράπη ὀβρυμος Ἐκτωρ 2\\nὅλλος Ἀργείους, ὅτε δὴ περὶ νυξ ἐκάλυψεν.\\nἐνθα καθεξόμενοι ἐπε' ἄλληλους πίφαυσκον·\\ntοίσι δὲ μῦθων ἤρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·\\n"δ' φίλοι, οὐκ ἄν δὴ τις ἀνήρ πεπίθουθ' ἐφ' αὐτοὶ\\nθυμῷ τολμήσατε μετὰ Τρώως μεγαθύμους\\nἐλθείν, εἰ τινὰ ποὺ δηνῶν έλοι ἐσχατόωντα,\\nἡ τινά ποὺ καὶ φήμων ἐνὶ Τρώεσσι πῦθοιτο,\\nἀσσα τε μητιώσωι μετὰ σφίσωι, ἡ μεμάσωι\\nἀδιὶ μένεις παρὰ νησαίον ἀπόπροθεν, ἥτε πόλυνδε\\nἀψ ἀναχωρήσουσιν, ἐπεὶ δαμάσαντο γ' Ἀχαιός; 2\\ntαῦτά κε πάντα πῦθοιτο, καὶ ἄψ εἰς ἡμέας ἔλθοι\\νοσθήσας· μέγα κὲν οἱ ὑπουράνιοι κλέος εὖ\\npάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, καὶ οἱ δόσις ἔσσεται ἐσθλή·\\νὸσσοι γὰρ νῆσσων ἐπικρατέουσιν ἄριστοι,
din ariseth about him of men and dogs, and from them sleep perisheth; even so from their eyelids did sweet sleep perish, as they kept watch through the evil night; for toward the plain were they ever turning if haply they might hear the Trojans coming on. At sight of them the old man waxed glad and heartened them, and spake and addressed them with winged words: "Even so now, dear children, keep your watch, neither let sleep seize any man, lest we become a cause of rejoicing to our foes."

So saying he hasted through the trench, and there followed with him the kings of the Argives, even all that had been called to the council. But with them went Meriones and the glorious son of Nestor; for of themselves they bade these share in their counsel. So they went through and out from the digged ditch and sate them down in an open space, where the ground shewed clear of dead men fallen, even where mighty Hector had turned back again from destroying the Argives, when night enfolded him. There they sate them down and spake one to the other, and among them the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, was first to speak: "My friends, is there then no man who would trust his own venturous spirit to go among the great-souled Trojans, if so be he might slay some straggler of the foemen, or haply hear some rumour among the Trojans, and what counsel they devise among themselves, whether to abide where they be by the ships afar, or to withdraw again to the city, seeing they have worsted the Achaeans? All this might he learn, and come back to us unscathed: great would his fame be under heaven among all men, and a goodly gift shall be his. For of all the princes that
τῶν πάντων οἱ ἐκαστος οὗν δώσουι μέλαιναν
θῆλυν ὑπόρρηνον· τῇ μὲν κτέρας οὐδὲν ὁμοίον·
ἀιεί δ’ ἐν δαίτησι καὶ εἰλαπίνησι παρέσται·"

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἀρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο
σιωπῆ.

tοισὶ δὲ καὶ μετεειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

"Νέστορ, ἐμ’ ὃτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
ἀνδρῶν δυσμενέων δύναι στρατὸν ἐγγὺς ἐόντων,
Τρώων· ἀλλ’ εἰ τίς μοι ἄνηρ ἀμ’ ἐποίητο καὶ ἄλλος,
μᾶλλον θαλπωρῆ καὶ θαρσαλεώτερον ἔσται.

σὺν τε δ’ ἐρχομένω, καὶ τε πρὸ δ’ τοῦ ἐνόησεν

ὕππως κέρδος ἔη μοῦνος δ’ εἰ πέρ τε νοῆση,

αλλὰ τε οἱ βράσσων τε νόσος, λεπτῆ δὲ τε μῆτις.”

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἐθελον Διομήδει πολλοὶ ἐπεσθαί.

ἡθελέτην Ἀιαντε δύω, θεράποντες “Ἀρης,

ἡθελε Μηριώνης, μάλα δ’ ἡθελε Νέστορος νίος,

ἡθελε δ’ Ἄτρείδης δουρικλεῖτος Μενέλαος,

ἡθελε δ’ ὁ τλήμων ὁδυσεύς καταδύναι ὀμιλον

Τρώων· αἰεὶ γάρ οἱ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἐτόλμα.

τοισὶ δὲ καὶ μετεειπεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.

"Τυδείδη Δίομηδε, ἐμ’ κεχαρισμένε θυμῶ,

τὸν μὲν δὴ ἐταρόν γ’ αἰρήσει, ὃν κ’ ἐθέλησθα,

φανομένων τὸν ἀριστον, ἐπεὶ μεμάασι γε πολλοί.

μηδὲ σύ γ’ αἰδόμενος σήςιο φρεσὶ τὸν μὲν ἄρείω

καλλείτειν, σὺ δὲ χείρον’ ὀπάσσεαι αἰδοί εἰκὼν,

ἐς γενεὴν ὅρων, μηδ’ εἰ βασιλεύτερος ἐστιν.”

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, ἐδείεσεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ.1

τοῖς δ’ αὐτὶς μετεειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

"εἰ μὲν δὴ ἐταρόν γε κελευστε μ’ αὐτὸν ἐλέσθαι,

1 Line 240 was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
hold sway over the ships, of all these shall every man give him a black ewe with a lamb at the teat—therewith may no possession compare;—and ever shall he be with us at feasts and drinking-bouts.”

So said he, and they all became hushed in silence. Then spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry: “Nestor, my heart and proud spirit urge me to enter the camp of the foemen that are near, even of the Trojans; howbeit if some other man were to follow with me, greater comfort would there be, and greater confidence. When two go together, one discerneth before the other how profit may be had; whereas if one alone perceive aught, yet is his wit the shorter, and but slender his device.”

So spake he, and many there were that were fain to follow Diomedes. Fain were the two Aiantes, squires of Ares, fain was Meriones, and right fain the son of Nestor, fain was the son of Atreus, Menelaus, famed for his spear, and fain too was the steadfast Odysseus to steal into the throng of the Trojans, for ever daring was the spirit in his breast. Then among them spake the king of men, Agamemnon: “Diomedes, son of Tydeus, dear to my heart, that man shalt thou choose as thy comrade, whomsoever thou wilt, the best of them that offer themselves, for many are eager. And do not thou out of reverent heart leave the better man behind, and take as thy comrade one that is worse, yielding to reverence, and looking to birth, nay, not though one be more kingly.”

So said he, since he feared for the sake of fair-haired Menelaus. But among them spake again Diomedes, good at the war-cry: “If of a truth ye bid me of myself choose me a comrade, how
πῶς ἀν ἔπειτ᾽ Ὄδυσσης ἔγι ἦν θείῳ λαθοῖμην,
οὐ πέρι μὲν πρόφρων κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι, φιλεὶ δὲ ἐ Παλλὰς Ἀθηνῆ.
253
tοῦτον γε σπομένου καὶ έκ πυρὸς αἰθομένου
ἀμφω νοστήσαμεν, ἐπεὶ περίοδε νοήσαι.

Τὸν δ᾽ αὐτὸ προσέειπεν πολύτλας δῖος Ὄδυσσεύς.
"Τυδείδη, μήτ᾽ ἂρ με μάλ᾽ αὔνε μήτε τι νείκειν
eἰδόσι γάρ τοι ταῦτα μετ᾽ Ἀργείων ἄγορεύεις.

254
tὸλομεν ὑμᾶς μάλα γὰρ νῦς ἄνεται, ἐγγύθι δ᾽ ἢ ὅσ,
ἀστρα δὲ δὴ προβέβηκε, παροίχωκεν δὲ πλέων

νῦς
tῶν δύο μοιράων, τριτάτη δ᾽ ἐτι μοῦρα λέλειπται." 1

"Ως εἰπόνθ᾽ ὀπλοὺς ὑπὶ δεινοῖς ἐδύτην.
Τυδείδη μὲν δῶκε μενεπτόλεμος Ὄρασμυήδης

255
φάσγανον ἀμφῆκες—τὸ δ᾽ ἐδὼ παρὰ νη ἐλείπτοτο—
καὶ σάκος· ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κυνὲς κεφαλῆς ἠθηκε
ταυρεῖν, ἄφαλὸν τε καὶ ἀλλοφον, ἡ τε καταίτυξ
κέκληται, ρύεται δὲ κάρη θαλερῶν αἰζῆνω.

Μηρώνης δ᾽ Ὄδυσσῇ δίδου βιῶν ἢ ἔδε φαρέτρην
καὶ ξίφος, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κυνὲς κεφαλῆς ἠθηκε

260
ῥυνὸν ποιητῆν· πολέσω δ᾽ ἔντοσθεν ἵμασίων
ἐντέτατο στερεῶς· ἐκτοσθε δὲ λευκοὶ ὅδοιστες
ἀργυρόδουντος ὅσες θαμεῖς ἐχον ἐνθὰ καὶ ἐνθὰ
eῦ καὶ ἐπισταμένως· μέσση δ᾽ ἐνὶ πῖλος ἄρηρει.

265
τὴν ρά ποτ᾽ ἐξ Ἐλεώνων Ἀμύντορος Ὀρμενίδαο
ἐξέλετ’ Ἀὐτόλυκος πυκνῶν δόμων ἀντιτορῆσας,
Σκάνδειαν δ᾽ ἄρα δῶκε Κυθηρὼν Ἀμφιδάμαντι,
Ἀμφιδάμας δὲ Μόλω δῶκε ξευνῆιν εἶναι,
ἀντὰρ δ᾽ Μηρώνῃ δῶκεν δ᾽ παιδὶ φορῆναι·

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dὴ τότ᾽ Ὄδυσσῆς πῦκασεν κάρη ἀμφιτεθεῖσα.

1 Line 253 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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should I then forget godlike Odysseus, whose heart and proud spirit are beyond all others eager in all manner of toils; and Pallas Athene loveth him. If he but follow with me, even out of blazing fire might we both return, for wise above all is he in understanding."

Then spake unto him much enduring goodly Odysseus: "Son of Tydeus, praise me not overmuch, neither blame me in aught: this thou sayest among the Argives that themselves know all. Nay, let us go, for verily the night is waning and dawn draweth near; lo, the stars have moved onward, and of the night more than two watches have past, and the third alone is left us."

So saying the twain clothed them in their dread armour. To Tydeus' son Thrasymedes, staunch in fight, gave a two-edged sword—for his own was left by his ship—and a shield, and about his head he set a helm of bull's hide without horn and without crest, a helm that is called a skull-cap, and that guards the heads of lusty youths. And Meriones gave to Odysseus a bow and a quiver and a sword, and about his head he set a helm wrought of hide, and with many a tight-stretched thong was it made stiff within, while without the white teeth of a boar of gleaming tusks were set thick on this side and that, well and cunningly, and within was fixed a lining of felt. This cap Autolycus on a time stole out of Eleon when he had broken into the stout-built house of Amyntor, son of Ormenus; and he gave it to Amphidamas of Cythera to take to Scandeia, and Amphidamas gave it to Molus as a guest-gift, but he gave it to his own son Meriones to wear; and now, being set thereon, it covered the head of Odysseus.
Τώ δ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν ὀπλοῦσιν ἐνὶ δεινοῖσιν ἐδύτην, βάν ρ’ ἵναι, λυπήτην δὲ κατ’ αὐτὸθι πάντας ἀρίστους. τοῖσι δὲ δεξιῶν ἦκεν ἐρωτῶν ἐγγὺς ὀδὸν Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη· τοι δ’ οὐκ ἤδον ὀφθαλμοῖσι νύκτα δι’ ὀρφναίην, ἀλλὰ κλάγεξαντο ἄκουσαν. χαίρε δὲ τῷ ὁρνυθ’ Ὀδυσσεύς, ἦρατο δ’ Ἀθηνή· "κλῆθι μεν, αὐγιόχουο Δίος τέκος, ἡ τέ μοι αἰεὶ ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι παρίστασαι, οὐδὲ σε λῆθω κινόμενος: νῦν αὕτε μάλιστα με φίλαι, Ἀθηνή, δὸς δὲ πάλιν ἐπὶ νῆας εὐκλείας ἀφικέσθαι, ῥέξαντας μέγα ἐργον, ὁ κε Τρώεσσι μελήσῃ."

Δεύτερος αὐτ’ ἦρατο βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· "κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἔμειν, Δίος τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη· σπείο μοι ὡς ὅτε πατρὶ ἀμ’ ἔσπεο Τυδεὶ διώ ἐς Θῆβας, ὅτε τε πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἀγγελὸς ἦει. τοὺς δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπ' Ἀσωπῷ λίπε χαλκοχίτωνας Ἀχαιοὺς, αὐτὰρ δ’ ἔμελξιόν μοῦθον φέρε Καδμείοισι κεῖσ’. ἀτὰρ ἄψ ἀπιῶν μάλα μέρμερα μήσατο ἔργα σὺν σοί, διὰ θεά, ὅτε οἱ πρόφρασσα παρέστης. ὲς νῦν μοι ἐθέλουσα παρίστατο καὶ με φύλασσε.1 σοι δ’ αὖ ἐγὼ ἐνέξι βοῶν ἥνων εὐρυμέτωπον, ἀδμήτην, ἥν οὔ πω ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἥγαγεν ἀνὴρ· τὴν τοί ἐγὼ ἐνέξῳ χρυσῶν κέρασιν περιγεύσας."

"Ὡς ἐφαν εὐχόμενοι, τῶν δ’ ἐκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθηνή. οἱ δ’ ἐπεὶ ἦρήσαντο Δίος κούρη μεγάλῳο, 1 καὶ με φύλασσε: καὶ πόρε κύδος Ζενοδότουs.

1 That is, the slaying of the ambush, as narrated in iv. 392-397.

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So when the twain had clothed them in their dread armour, they went their way and left there all the chieftains. And for them Pallas Athene sent forth on their right a heron, hard by the way, and though they saw it not through the darkness of night, yet they heard its cry. And Odysseus was glad at the omen, and made prayer to Athene: "Hear me, child of Zeus, that beareth the aegis, thou that dost ever stand by my side in all manner of toils, nor am I unseen of thee where'er I move; now again be thou my friend, Athene, as ne'er thou wast before, and grant that with goodly renown we come back to the ships, having wrought a great work that shall be a sorrow to the Trojans."

And after him again prayed Diomedes, good at the war-cry: "Hearken thou now also to me, child of Zeus, unwearied one. Follow now with me even as thou didst follow with my father, goodly Tydeus, into Thebes, what time he went forth as a messenger of the Achaeans. Them he left by the Asopus, the brazen-coated Achaeans, and he bare a gentle word thither to the Cadmeians; but as he journeyed back he devised deeds right terrible with thee, fair goddess, for with a ready heart thou stoodest by his side. Even so now of thine own will stand thou by my side, and guard me. And to thee in return will I sacrifice a sleek heifer, broad of brow, unbroken, which no man hath yet led beneath the yoke. Her will I sacrifice to thee and will overlay her horns with gold."

So they spake in prayer and Pallas Athene heard them. But when they had prayed to the daughter of great Zeus, they went their way like
βάν ὁ ἤμεν ὡς τε λέοντε δύω διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν, ἀμ φόνον, ἀν νέκυας, διὰ τ' ἐντεα καὶ μέλαιν αἶμα. Οὐδὲ μὲν οὔδε Τρῶς ἀγήνωρας εἶασεν ὁ Ἐκτωρ εὐδείων, ἀλλ' ἀμυδίς κικλήσκετο πάντας ἀρίστους, ὡςοι ἔσαν Τρῶων ἱγήτορες ὢδε μέδοντες· θοῦ γε συγκαλέσας πυκνήν ἀρτύνετο βουλήν· "τῖς κεν μοι τὸδε ἔργον ὑποσχόμενος τελέσειν δώρῳ ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ; μισθὸς δὲ οἱ ἄρκιος ἔσται. δῶσω γὰρ δίφρον τε δῶ τ' ἐριαύχεια ἵππους, οἱ κεν ἀριστοὶ ἐωσι θοὺς ἐπὶ νησίων Ἡχαίων, τοὺς τὲς κε πλαίς, οἱ τ' αὐτῷ κύδως ἄροις, ηῆς ὠκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέπε. εκ τε πυθέσθαι ἡ ἠδή χείρεσιν υφ' ἠμετέρῃσι δαμέντες φύζων βουλεύουσι μετὰ σφίσυν, οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι νύκτα φυλασσέμεναι, καμάτω ἀδηκότες αἰνῷ." Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένεσθε σωπῆ. ἦν δὲ τις ἐν Τρῳσσὶ Δόλων, Εὔμηδεος υἱὸς κήρυκος θείοιο, πολύχρυσος πολύχαλκος, ὡς δὴ τοι εἴδος μὲν ἔην κακὸς, ἀλλὰ ποδώκης· αὐτὰρ ὁ μοῦνος ἔην μετὰ πέντε κασιγνήτησιν. ὡς βα θοτε Τρῳσύν τε καὶ ὁ Ἐκτωρ μῦθον ἔστυθεν. "Εκτόρ, ἐμ' ὀστύνει κραδία καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ νηῆς ὠκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν ἐκ τε πυθέσθαι. ἀλλ' ἀγε μοι τὸ σκήπτρον ἀνάσχεο, καὶ μοὶ ῥμοσσον ἢ μὲν τοὺς ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ δωσέμεν, οἱ φορέουσιν ἀμύμωνα Πηλείωνα, σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ὀὐχ ἄλιος σκοπὸς ἐςσομαι οὐδ' ἀπὸ δόξης.

1 Line 306 was given by Zenodotus in the form
2 κασιγνήτησιν: κασιγνήτουσιν Zenodotus.
two lions through the black night, amid the slaughter, amid the corpses, through the arms and the black blood.

Nay, nor did Hector suffer the lordly Trojans to sleep, but he called together all the noblest, as many as were leaders and rulers of the Trojans; and when he had called them together he contrived a cunning plan, and said: "Who is there now that would promise me this deed and bring it to pass for a great gift? Verily his reward shall be sure. For I will give him a chariot and two horses with high arched necks, even those that be the best at the swift ships of the Achaeans, to the man whosoever will dare—and for himself win glory withal—to go close to the swift-faring ships, and spy out whether the swift ships be guarded as of old, or whether by now our foes, subdued beneath our hands, are planning flight among themselves and have no mind to watch the night through, being fordone with dread weariness."

So spake he and they all became hushed in silence. Now there was among the Trojans one Dolon, the son of Eumedes the godlike herald, a man rich in gold, rich in bronze, that was ill-favoured to look upon, but withal swift of foot; and he was the only brother among five sisters. He then spake a word to the Trojans and to Hector: "Hector, my heart and proud spirit urge me to go close to the swift-faring ships and spy out all. But come, I pray thee, lift up thy staff and swear to me that verily thou wilt give me the horses and the chariot, richly dight with bronze, even them that bear the peerless son of Peleus. And to thee shall I prove no vain scout, neither one to deceive thy hopes.
τόφρα γὰρ έσ στρατόν εἴμι διαμπερές, ὃφρ’ ἂν ήκωμαι νὴ Ἡγαμεμνονένην, οθὶ ποὺ μέλλουσιν ἄριστοι θυσίαις θυσίαις, ἥ φευγέμεν ἥ μᾶχεσθαίν.

"Ὡς φάθ’, ὁ δ’ ἐν χεροῖ σκῆπτρον λάβε καὶ οἱ ὀμοσσεν·

"ἲστῳ νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτός, ἐρίγδουπος τόσις Ἡρῆς, μὴ μὲν τοῖς ὑποίσεσαν ἀνήρ ἐποχήσεται ἄλλος ἰρώτων, ἀλλὰ σὲ φημὶ διαμπερές ἀγλαίεσθαι.

"Ὡς φάτο καὶ ρ’ ἐπίκορκον ἐπώμοσε, τὸν δ’ ὀρόθυνεν. αὐτίκα δ’ ἀμφ’ ὄμοισιν ἐβάλλετο καμπύλα τόξα, ἐσσατο δ’ ἐκτοσθεν ῥωνὸν πολυιο λύκοιο, κρατὶ δ’ ἐπὶ κτιδέν κυνέν, ἐλε δ’ ὠξιν ἁκοντα, ἐβη δ’ ἴεναι προτὶ νήας ἀπὸ στρατοῦ. οὐδ’ ἄρ’ ἐμελλεν ἐλθὼν ἐκ νηῶν ἅψ Ἐκτορι μῦθον ἀποίσεων. ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ ρ’ ἐπιῴων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν κάλλιφ’ ὀμίλων, ἐβη ρ’ ἄν ὄδον μεμαώς. τὸν δὲ φράσατο προσίοντα διαγενὴς Ὄδυσεὺς, Διομήδεα δὲ προσείπεν·

"οὐτὸς τίς, Διομήδε, ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἐρχεται ἄνηρ, οὐκ οἶδ’ ἥ νήεσον ἐπίσκοπος ἃμετέρησον, ἥ τινα συλῆσιν νεκύων κατατεθνήσων. ἀλλ’ ἐὼμεν μὲν πρὸτα παρεξελθείν πεδίῳ τυτθόν. ἐπειτα δὲ κ’ αὐτὸν ἐπαξιάντες ἐλοιμεν καρπαλίμως. εἰ δ’ ἀμμε παραφθαίησοι πόδεσσοι, αἰεὶ μὲν ἐπὶ νήας ἀπὸ στρατόφι προτειελείν, ἐγχει ἐπαξιάσον, μὴ πως προτὶ ἄστιν ἀλύζῃ.

"Ὡς ἀρὰ φωνήσαντε παρέξ ὀδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι

1 In place of line 349 Aristophanes gave, ὃς ἐφαγ’ οὐδ’ ἀπλοθείν θηών ἁγαθός Διομήδης, ἐλθόντες δ’ ἐκάτερθε παρέξ ὀδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι
For I will go straight on to the camp, even until I come to the ship of Agamemnon, where, I ween, the chieftains will be holding council, whether to flee or to fight."

So spake he, and Hector took the staff in his hands, and sware to him, saying: "Now be my witness Zeus himself, the loud-thundering lord of Hera, that on those horses no other man of the Trojans shall mount, but it is thou, I declare, that shalt have glory in them continually."

So spake he, and swore thereto an idle oath, and stirred the heart of Dolon. Forthwith then he cast about his shoulders his curved bow, and thereover clad him in the skin of a grey wolf, and on his head he set a cap of ferret skin, and grasped a sharp javelin, and went his way toward the ships from the host; howbeit he was not to return again from the ships, and bear tidings to Hector. But when he had left the throng of horses and of men, he went forth eagerly on the way, and Odysseus, sprung from Zeus, was ware of him as he drew nigh, and spake to Diomedes: "Yonder, Diomedes, cometh some man from the camp, I know not whether as a spy upon our ships, or with intent to strip one or another of the corpses of the dead. But let us suffer him at the first to pass by us on the plain a little way, and thereafter let us rush forth upon him and seize him speedily; and if so be he outrun us twain by speed of foot ever do thou hem him in toward the ships away from the host, darting after him with thy spear, lest in any wise he escape toward the city."

So saying the twain laid them down among the
The word probably denotes the length of the furrow cut before a turn was made; cf. Od. viii. 124, and "furlong" = "furrow-long."
dead apart from the path, but he ran quickly past them in his witlessness. But when he was as far off as is the range of mules in ploughing—for they are better than oxen to draw through deep fallow land the jointed plough—then the two ran after him, and he stood still when he heard the sound, for in his heart he supposed that they were friends coming from amid the Trojans to turn him back, and that Hector was withdrawing the host. But when they were a spear-cast off or even less, he knew them for foemen and plied his limbs swiftly in flight, and they speedily set out in pursuit. And as when two sharp-fanged hounds, skilled in the hunt, press hard on a doe or a hare in a wooded place, and it ever runneth screaming before them; even so did the son of Tydeus, and Odysseus, sacker of cities, cut Dolon off from the host and ever pursue hard after him. But when he was now about to come among the sentinels, as he fled towards the ships, then verily Athene put strength into Tydeus' son, that no man among the brazen-coated Achaeans might before him boast to have dealt the blow, and he come too late. And mighty Diomedes rushed upon him with his spear, and called: "Stand, or I shall reach thee with the spear, and I deem thou shalt not long escape sheer destruction at my hand."

He spake, and hurled his spear, but of purpose he missed the man, and over his right shoulder passed the point of the polished spear, and fixed itself in the ground; and Dolon stood still, seized with terror, stammering and pale with fear; and the teeth clattered in his mouth; and the twain panting for breath came upon him, and seized his hands; and he with a burst of tears spake to them, saying:
"ζωγρεῖτ', αὐτάρ ἐγὼν ἐμὲ λύσομαι. ἔστι γὰρ ἐνδον χαλκὸς τε χρυσὸς τε πολύκμητος τε σίδηρος, τῶν κ' ὕμων χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι' ἀποινα, κ' εἰ κεν ἐμὲ ζώων πεπύθοιτ' ἐπὶ νηνοῖν Ἀχαιῶν."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις 'Ὀδυσσεύς:

"θάρσει, μηδὲ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιοι ἐστώ. ἀλλ' ἀγε μοι τόδε εἰπέ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον: πῆ δὴ οὕτως ἐπὶ νῆας ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἐρχείσι οἶδα νῦκτα δι' ὀρφναίην, ὅτε θ' εὐδοιοι βροτοὶ ἄλλοι; ἡ των συλήσων νεκύων κατατεθνηώτων; ἡ σ' "Εκτωρ προέηκε διασκοπᾶσθαι ἐκαστα νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρᾶς; ἡ σ' αὐτὸν θυμὸς ἀνήκε;"

Τὸν δ' ἢμείβετ' ἐπείτα Δόλων, ὑπὸ δ' ἐτρεμε γυῖα. ἂν "πολλῆσιν μ' ἄτησι παρέκ νῶν ἠγαγεν" Ἐκτωρ, δ' μοι Πηλεώνως ἀγανοῦ μώνυχας ὑποὺς δωσέμεναι κατένευσε καὶ ἀρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ, ἦνῳγει δὲ μ' ἴοντα θοὴν διὰ νῦκτα μέλαινον ἀνδρῶν δυσμενῶν σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἐκ τε πῦθεσθαι ἢ ἀνέστησαν νῇς θοαὶ ὡς τὸ πάρος περ, ἡ ἡδ' χείρεσιν ὑφ' ἡμετέρησι δαμέντες φύξιν βουλεύσοι μετὰ σφίσιν, οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι νῦκτα φυλασσέμεναι, καμάτω ἀδηκότες αἰὼν."

Τὸν δ' ἑπιμειδήσας προσέφη πολύμητις 'Ὀδυσ-

σεύς:

"ἡ ρά νῦ τοι μεγάλων δώρων ἐπεμαίετο θυμός, ἢππων Αἰακίδαο δαίφρονος· οἱ δ' ἀλέγενοι ἀνδράσι γε θυητοῖς δαμήμεναι ἡδ' ὀχέσθαι,

1 Lines 387 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
2 ἠγαγεν: ἠπαφεν Aristophanes.
"Take me alive, and I will ransom myself; for at home have I store of bronze and gold and iron, wrought with toil; thereof would my father grant you ransom past counting, should he hear that I am alive at the ships of the Achaean.

Then in answer to him spake Odysseus of many wiles: "Be of good cheer, and let not death be in thy thoughts. But come, tell me this, and declare it truly. Whither dost thou fare thus alone to the ships from the host in the darkness of night, when other mortals are sleeping? Is it with intent to strip one or another of the corpses of the dead? Did Hector send thee forth to the hollow ships to spy out all, or did thine own heart bid thee?"

To him then Dolon made answer, and his limbs trembled beneath him: "With many infatuate hopes did Hector lead my wits astray, who pledged him to give me the single-hooved horses of the lordly son of Peleus, and his chariot richly dight with bronze; and he bade me go through the swift, black night close to the foemen, and spy out whether the swift ships be guarded as of old, or whether by now our foes, subdued beneath our hands, are planning flight among themselves, and have no mind to watch the night through, being fordone with dread weariness."

Then smiling upon him Odysseus of many wiles made answer: "Verily now on great rewards was thy heart set, even the horses of the wise-hearted son of Aeacus, but hard are they for mortal men to

\[3\] Lines 397-399 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
HOMER

άλλω γ' ἣ Ἀχιλῆ, τὸν ἀθανάτη τέκε μήτηρ.
άλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον
ποῦ νῦν δέωρ κιὼν λίπες Ἑκτόρα, πομένα λαῶν;
ποῦ δὲ οἱ έντεα κεῖται ἀρήα, ποῦ δὲ οἱ ἱπποι;
πῶς δ' αἱ τῶν ἄλλων Τρώων φυλακαί τε καὶ εὐναί;
άσσα τε μητιώσῳ μετὰ σφόσιν, ἥ μεμάσσων
αὕτι μένειν παρὰ νησίων ἀπόπροθεν, ἥε πόλινδε
ἄψ ἀναχωρήσουσιν, ἑπεὶ δαμάσαντο γ' Ἀχαίους.'

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπε Δόλων, Ἑυμηδεσ υῖός:
"τοιγάρ ἐγὼ τοι ταύτα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.
"Ἑκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τοῖς, ὅσοι βουληφόροι εἰσί, 
βουλᾶς βουλεύει θείου παρὰ σήματι Ἰλου,
νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβοι· φυλακάς δ' ἃς εἴρεαι, ἥρως,
οὐ τις κεκριμένη ρύεται στρατὸν ὑδῆ φυλάσσει.
ὅσσα μὲν Τρώων πυρὸς ἐσχάραι, ὅσον ἀνάγκη,
οἱ δ' ἐγηγορθασι φυλασσέμεναι τε κέλονται
ἀλλήλους· ἀτάρ αὕτε πολύκλητοι ἐπίκουροι
ἐϋδούσι· Τρώων γὰρ ἐπιτραπέζους φυλάσσεων
οὐ γὰρ σφὼ παῖδες σχεδὸν ἥσατι ὑδῆ γυναῖκες.'

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς:
"πῶς γὰρ νῦν, Τρώεσσι μεμιγμένοι ἵπποδάμουσιν
ἐὕδουσ', ἥ ἀπάνευθε; δίειπὲ μοι, ὃφρα δαεῖω." 42

Τὸν δ' ἡμεῖβετ' ἐπείτα Δόλων, Ἑυμηδεσ υῖός:
"τοιγάρ ἐγὼ καὶ ταύτα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξῳ,
πρὸς μὲν ἄλος Κάρες καὶ Παίωνες ἀγκυλότοξοι
καὶ Λέλεγες καὶ Καύκωνες δίοι τε Πελασγοί,
πρὸς Ὀμίβρης δ' ἐλαχὸν Λύκιοι Μυσοὶ τ' ἀγέρωχοι
1 Lines 409-411 (= 208-210) were rejected by Aristarchus.
master or to drive, save only for Achilles whom an immortal mother bare. But come tell me this, and declare it truly: where now, as thou camest hither, didst thou leave Hector, shepherd of the host? Where lies his battle-gear, and where his horses? And how are disposed the watches and the sleeping-places of the other Trojans? And what counsel devise they among themselves—to abide where they be by the ships afar, or to withdraw again to the city, seeing they have worsted the Achaeans?"

Then made answer to him Dolon, son of Eumedes: "Therefore of a truth will I frankly tell thee all. Hector with all them that are counsellors is holding council by the tomb of godlike Ilus, away from the turmoil; but as touching the guards whereof thou askest, O warrior, no special guard keepeth or watcheth the host. By all the watch-fires1 of the Trojans verily, they that needs must, lie awake and bid one another keep watch, but the allies, summoned from many lands, are sleeping; for to the Trojans they leave it to keep watch, seeing their own children abide not nigh, neither their wives."

Then in answer to him spake Odysseus of many wiles: "How is it now, do they sleep mingled with the horse-taming Trojans, or apart? tell me at large that I may know."

Then made answer to him Dolon, son of Eumedes: "Therefore of a truth this likewise will I frankly tell thee. Towards the sea lie the Carians and the Paeonians, with curved bows, and the Leleges and Caucones, and the goodly Pelasgi. And towards Thymbre fell the lot of the Lycians and the lordly

1 The word ἐσχάραι should mean "hearths," or by a natural transfer, "families," but it is difficult so to render it in this context.
καὶ Φρύγες ἵππόμαχοι· καὶ Μῆονες ἵπποκορυσταῖ. ἀλλὰ τῇ ἦ ἔμε ταῦτα διεξερέσθε ἔκαστα; εἰ γὰρ δὴ μέματον Τρώων καταδύναι ὄμιλον, Ὁρήκες οὐδ’ ἀπάνευθε νεήλυδες, ἐσχατοὶ ἀλλων· ἐν δὲ σφιν Ὁβίος βασιλεύς, πάϊς Ἡμνῆος. τοῦ δὴ καλλίστοις ἵππους ἱδον ἴδε μεγίστους· λευκότεροι χιόνος, θείειν δ’ ἀνέμοισιν ὄμοιοι. ἀρμα δὲ οἱ χρυσῶ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ εὐ ἰθκηται· τεῦχεα δὲ χρύσεια πελάρμα, θαῦμα ὑδέσθαι, ἡλθ’ ἔχων. τὰ μὲν οὐ τι καταθνητοῖσιν ἐοικεν ἀνδρεσσιν φορεειν, ἀλλ’ ἀθανάτωσιν θεοίσιν. ἀλλ’ ἐμὲ μὲν νῦν νησιὶ πελάσσετον ἀκυπόροισιν, ἥμε μὲ δήσαντες λιπετ’ αὐτῷ νηλεὶ δεσµῷ, ὅφη κεν ἐλθητον καὶ πειρηθητον ἐμείσθο, ἥμε κατ’ ἀίσαν ἐειπον εν ὕμιν, ἥκε καὶ οὐκί.

Τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπόδρα ἱδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-

"μὴ δὴ μοι φύξιν γε, Δόλων, ἐμβάλλειν θημῷ, ἐσθλὰ περ ἄγγειλας, ἐπεὶ ἴκεο χείρας ἐς ἀμάς. εἰ μὲν γὰρ κε σε νῦν ἀπολύσουμεν ἥ μεθώμεν, ἥ τε καὶ ὑπερον ἐσθα θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαϊῶν, ἥ διοπτεύσωσιν ἥ ἐναντίβιον πολεμίξων· εἰ δὲ κ’ ἐμῆσ ὑπὸ χεροί δαμείς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσης, οὐκέτ’ ἐπείτα σου πῆμα ποτ’ ἐσσαει Ἀργείουσιν."

"Η, καὶ ὁ μὲν μιν ἐμελλε γενεῖον χειρὶ παχεὶν ἀφάμενος λίσσεσθαι, ὁ δ’ αὐχένα μέσσον ἐλασσὲν φασγάνῳ ἀτξας, ἀπὸ δ’ ἀμφον κέρσε τένοντε· φθεγγομένου δ’ ἄρα τοῦ γε κάρῃ κονίσσων ἐμίχθη. τοῦ δ’ ἀπὸ μὲν κτίδεν κυνείν κεφαληφιν ἔλοντο

1 ἵππομάχοι: ἰππόδαμοι.
Mysians, and the Phrygians that fight from chariots and the Maconians, lords of chariots. But why is it that ye question me closely regarding all these things? For if ye are fain to enter the throng of the Trojans, lo, here apart be the Thracians, new comers, the outermost of all, and among them their king Rhesus, son of Eioneus. His be verily the fairest horses that ever I saw, and the greatest, whiter than snow, and in speed like the winds. And his chariot is cunningly wrought with gold and silver, and armour of gold brought he with him, huge of size, a wonder to behold. Such armour it beseemeth not that mortal men should wear, but immortal gods. But bring ye me now to the swift-faring ships, or bind me with a cruel bond and leave me here, that ye may go and make trial of me, whether or no I have spoken to you according to right."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows, spake to him mighty Diomedes: "Nay, I bid thee, Dolon, put no thought of escape in thy heart, even though thou hast brought good tidings, seeing thou hast come into our hands. For if so be we release thee now or let thee go, yet even hereafter wilt thou come to the swift ships of the Achaeans, either to spy upon us, or to fight in open combat; but if, subdued beneath my hands, thou lose thy life, never again wilt thou prove a bane to the Argives."

He spake, and the other was at point to touch his chin with his stout hand and make entreaty, but Diomedes sprang upon him with his sword and smote him full upon the neck, and shore off both the sinews, and even while he was yet speaking his head was mingled with the dust. Then from him they stripped the cap of ferret skin from off his head,
καὶ λυκένην καὶ τόξα παλίντονα καὶ δόρυ μακρόν· καὶ τά γ' Ἀθηναίη λητιδι δίος Ὀδυσσεύς ὕψός ἀνέσχεθε χειρὶ καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ἡὕδα· "χαῖρε, θεά, τοίσδεσι· σὲ γὰρ πρώτην ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ πάντων ἀθανάτων ἐπιβοσόμεθ'. ἅλλα καὶ αὕτης πέμψον ἐπὶ Θρηκὼν ἄνδρῶν ἱπποὺς τε καὶ εὖνάς." Ὡς ἄρ' ἐφώνησεν, καὶ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ὕψός· ἀείρας θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρίκην· δέελον δ' ἐπὶ σήμα τ' ἔθηκε, συμμάρφας δόνακας μυρίκης τ' ἑριθηλέας οὖσαν, μὴ λάθοι αὕτης ἵοντες θοὴν διὰ νῦκτα μέλαναν. τῷ δὲ βάτην προτέρῳ διὰ τ' ἑντεα καὶ μέλαιν αἶμα, αἰφα δ' ἐπὶ Θρηκῶν ἄνδρῶν τέλος ἱξοι ἵοντες. οὶ δ' εὖδον καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες, ἑντεα δὲ σφιν καλὰ παρ' αὐτοῖσι χθοῦν κέκλιτο εὖ κατὰ κόσμον τριστοιχί. παρὰ δὲ σφιν ἐκάστῳ δίζυγες ἱπποί. Ῥήσος δ' ἐν μέσῳ εὖδε, παρ' αὐτῷ δ' ὑκέες ἱπποὶ εξ ἐπιδιφραῖδος πυμάτης ἵμασι δεδεντο. τὸν δ' Ὀδυσσεύς προπάροικον ὅδων Διομήδει δεῖξεν· "οὖτος τοι, Διόμηδεσ, ἀνήρ, οὕτου δὲ τοι ἱπποί, οὐς νώϊν πίφαυσκε Δόλων, ὄν ἐπεφνομεν ἡμεῖς. ἅλλ' ἀγε δὴ πρόφερε κρατερὸν μένος· οὔδε τί σε χρή ἐστάμεναι μέλεον σὺν τεὐχεσίν, ἅλλα λύ' ἱπποὺς. η' σύ γ' ἄνδρας ἔναιρε, μελήσουσιν δ' ἔμοι ἱπποί." Ὡς φάτο, τῷ δ' ἐμπνευσε μένος γλαυκώπις Ἀθηνή, κτεινε δ' ἐπιστροφάδην· τῶν δὲ στόνος ὀρνυτ' ἀεικῆς

1 ἐπιβοσόμεθ': ἐπιδοὺμεθ' Aristarchus.
and the wolf's hide, and the back-bent bow and the long spear, and these things did goodly Odysseus hold aloft in his hand to Athene, the driver of the spoil, and he made prayer, and spake, saying: "Rejoice, goddess, in these, for on thee, first of all the immortals in Olympus, will we call; but send thou us on against the horses and the sleeping-places of the Thracian warriors."

So spake he, and lifted from him the spoils on high, and set them on a tamarisk bush, and set thereby a mark plain to see, gathering handfuls of reeds and luxuriant branches of tamarisk, lest they two might miss the place as they came back through the swift, black night. But the twain went forward through the arms and the black blood, and swiftly came in their course to the company of the Thracian warriors. Now these were slumbering, foredone with weariness, and their goodly battle-gear lay by them on the ground, all in due order, in three rows, and hard by each man was his yoke of horses. But Rhesus slept in the midst, and hard by him his swift horses were tethered by the reins to the topmost rim of the chariot. Him Odysseus was first to espy, and shewed him to Diomedes: "Lo, here, Diomedes, is the man, and here are the horses whereof Dolon, that we slew, told us. But come now, put forth mighty strength; it beseemeth thee not at all to stand idle with thy weapons; nay, loose the horses; or do thou slay the men, and I will look to the horses."

So spake he, and into the other's heart flashing-eyed Athene breathed might, and he fell to slaying on this side and on that, and from them uprose hideous groaning as they were smitten with the
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αορι θεινομένων, ἐρυθαίνετο δ᾿ αἵματι γαία.

ώς δὲ λέων μήλοισιν ἀσημάντοισιν ἐπελθὼν,

ἀγεσιν ἦ δίεσσι, κακὰ φρονέων ἐνορούσῃ,

ώς μὲν Θρῆκας ἄνδρας ἐπάθετο Τυδέος νίσ, οὕτα δυσδεκ’ ἐπεφνέν· ἀτάρ πολύμητις 'Οδυσσεύς,

ὅν τινα Τυδείδης ἄορι πλῆξει παραστάς,

τὸν δ᾿ 'Οδυσσεὺς μετόπισθε λαβὼν ποδὸς ἐξερύσασκε, 490

τὰ φρονέων κατὰ θυμὸν, ὅπως καλλίτριχες ἅπποι

ῥεῖα διέλθονεν μηδὲ προμεοίατο θυμῷ

νεκροῖς ἐμβαίνοντες· ἀθέσσουν γάρ ἐτ᾿ ἀυτῶν.

ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ βασιλῆα κιχήσατο Τυδέος νίσ,

τὸν τρισκαιδεκατον μελιηδέα θυμὸν ἀπηύρα

ἀσθμαίνοντα· κακὸν γὰρ ὅναρ κεφαλῆιν ἐπέστη

τὴν νῦκτ’, Οἰνείδαο παίσ, διὰ μῆτων 'Ἀθήνης.'

tóφρα δ᾿ ἀρ’ ὃ τλήμων ὦ 'Οδυσσεὺς λύε μάνυχας ἅπποις,

σὺν δ᾿ ἤερεν ἵμασι καὶ ἐξήλαυνεν ὀμίλου

τόξῳ ἐπιπλήσσον, ἐπεὶ οὐ μάστιγα φαενὴν

ποικίλου ἐκ δίφρου νοῆσατο χερσὶν ἐλέοθαι·

ῥοίζησεν δ᾿ ἀρὰ πιφαύσκων Διομήδεϊ δίῳ.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μερμήριζε μένων ὃ τι κύντατον ἔρδοι,

ἡ δὲ δίφρον ἐλῶν, ὅδι ποικίλα τεῦχε’ ἐκεῖτο,

ῥυμοὺ ἐξεροῦ τῇ ἐκφέροι υψό’ ἀείρας,

ἡ ἐτὶ τῶν πλεόνων Θρῆκῶν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

ἡσὸ δ’ ταῦθ’ ὄρμανε κατὰ φρένα, τόφρα δ’ Ἀθήνη

ἐγγύθεν ἱσταμένῃ προσέφη Διομήδεα δίον.

"νόστου δὴ μνήσαι, μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νίς,

νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς, μὴ καὶ πεφοβημένος ἐλθῇς, 510

μὴ που τίς καὶ Τρώας ἐγείρησον θεὸς ἄλλος."

1 Line 497 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
sword, and the earth grew red with blood. And even as a lion cometh on flocks unshepherded, on goats or on sheep, and leapeth upon them with fell intent, so up and down amid the Thracian warriors went the son of Tydeus until he had slain twelve. But whomsoever the son of Tydeus drew nigh and smote with the sword, him would Odysseus of the many wiles seize by the foot from behind and drag aside, with this thought in mind, that the fair-maned horses might easily pass through and not be affrighted at heart as they trod over dead men; for they were as yet unused thereto. But when the son of Tydeus came to the king, him the thirteenth he robbed of honey-sweet life, as he breathed hard, for like to an evil dream there stood above his head that night the son of Oeneus' son, by the device of Athene. Meanwhile steadfast Odysseus loosed the single-hooved horses and bound them together with the reins, and drave them forth from the throng, smiting them with his bow, for he had not thought to take in his hands the bright whip from the richly dight car; and he whistled to give a sign to goodly Diomedes.

But he tarried and pondered what most reckless deed he might do, whether to take the chariot, where lay the war-gear richly dight, and draw it out by the pole, or lift it on high and so bear it forth, or whether he should rather take the lives of yet more Thracians. The while he was pondering this in heart, even then Athene drew nigh and spake to goodly Diomedes: "Bethink thee now of returning, son of great-souled Tydeus, to the hollow ships, lest thou go thither in full flight, and haply some other god rouse up the Trojans."
"Ως φάλ", ό δὲ εὐνέκει θεᾶς ὅπα φωνησάσης, καρπαλίμως δ᾽ ἵππων ἐπεβήσετο· κόψε δ᾽ ὸδυσσεύς
tόξω· τοὶ δ᾽ ἐπέτοντο θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας 'Αχαιῶν,
Οὐδ᾽ ἀλαοσκοπήν εἰς ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
ὡς ἦδ᾽ Ἀθηναίην μετὰ Τυδέος ὕδων ἐπούσαν·
tῇ κοτέων Τρώων κατεδύσετο πουλῶν ὀμιλυν,
ἀρσεν δὲ Θηρκῶν βουληφόρον Ἰπποκόωντα,
Ῥήσου ἀνεφιὸν ἐσθλόν. ό δ᾽ εξ ὕπνου ἀνορούσας,
ὡς ἢδ᾽ χώρον ἐρῆμον, ὦθ᾽ ἐστασαν ὠκέες ὕπνοι,
ἄνδρας τ᾽ ἀσπαίροντας ἐν ἀργαλέησι φονῆσιν,
ὠμωξέν τ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἐπειτα φίλον τ᾽ ὄνομηνεν ἑταῖρον.¹
Τρώων δὲ κλαγγῇ τε καὶ ἀσπετος ὦρτο κυδομὸς
θυνότων ἁμυδίς· θήνεντο δὲ μέρμερα ἑργά,
όσοὶ ἄνδρες ἰέλαντες ἔβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.
Οἱ δ᾽ ὅτε δὴ ἰανόν ὃθὶ σκοτοῦν Ἑκτορὸς
ἔκταν,
ἐνθ᾽ ὸδυσσεύς μὲν ἐρυγεῖ διάφιλος ὠκέας ἵππους,
Τυδείδης δὲ χαμάζῃ σθορῶν ἐναρα βροτούντα
ἐν χείρεσα' ὸδυσσῆ ὑδεῖ, ἐπεβήσετο δ᾽ ἵππων·
μάστιξεν δ᾽ ἵππους,² τὸ δ᾽ ὦκ ἄεκοντε πετέσθην ὧ
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρᾶς· τῇ γὰρ φίλον ἐπλετό θυμῶ.³
Νέστωρ δὲ πρῶτος κτύπων ἀεὶ φώνησέν τε·
"ὡ φίλοι, Ἀργεῖῶν ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
ψεύσομαι, ἢ ἐτυμον ἑρέω; κέλεται δὲ με θυμός.⁴
ἵππων μ᾽ ὠκυπόδων ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὐσα βᾶλλει. ⁵
αἱ γὰρ δὴ ὸδυσσεύς τε καὶ ὁ κρατερὸς Διομήδης

¹ Line 522 was placed by Zenodotus before 520.
² ἵπποι; ὸδυσσεύς.
³ Line 531 is omitted in the best mss.
⁴ Line 534 was omitted by Zenodotus.
So spake she, and he knew the voice of the goddess as she spoke, and swiftly mounted the horses; and Odysseus smote them with his bow, and they sped toward the swift ships of the Achaeans.

But no blind watch did Apollo of the silver bow keep, when he saw Athene attending the son of Tydeus; in wrath against her he entered the great throng of the Trojans, and aroused a counsellor of the Thracians, Hippocoön, the noble kinsman of Rhesus. And he leapt up out of sleep, and when he saw the place empty where the swift horses had stood, and the men gasping amid gruesome streams of blood, then he uttered a groan, and called by name upon his dear comrade. And from the Trojans arose a clamour and confusion unspeakable as they hasted together; and they gazed upon the terrible deeds, even all that the warriors had wrought and thereafter gone to the hollow ships.

But when these were now come to the place where they had slain the spy of Hector, then Odysseus, dear to Zeus, stayed the swift horses, and the son of Tydeus leaping to the ground placed the bloody spoils in the hands of Odysseus, and again mounted; and he touched the horses with the lash, and nothing loath the pair sped on to the hollow ships, for there were they fain to be. And Nestor was first to hear the sound, and he spake, saying: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, shall I be wrong, or speak the truth? Nay, my heart bids me speak. The sound of swift-footed horses strikes upon mine ears. I would that Odysseus and the valiant Diomedes may even thus

1 The line appears to be an interpolation from xi. 520. Why should Thracian horses be eager to reach the Greek camp?
δδ’ ἀφαρ ἐκ Τρώων ἐλασαίατο μόνυχας ὑποσύνεις.

ἀλλ’ αἴνως δείδουκα κατὰ φρένα μή τι πάθωσιν Ἄργεῖων οἱ ἀριστοί ὑπὸ Τρώων ὀρυμαγδοῦ.

Οὐ̄ πω̄ πᾶ̄ ν εἶ̄ρητο ἔπο̄ς, ὅτ’ ἄρ’ ἦλθον αὐτοὶ. ὑ̄ καὶ ρ’ οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα, τὸλ δὲ χαρέ̄ντες δεξὶ ἡ σπάζοντο ἐπεσοί τε μειλιχίοισι.

πρῶτος δ’ ἐξερεύνει Γερήνιος ὑπότα Νέστωρ·

“ἑἲπ’ ἀγε μ’, ὦ πολύαυ Οὐδοσεῦ, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν, ὑ̄̄ πω̄̄σ τού̄σ’ ὑ̄̄ πούς λάβετον. καταδύ̄̄ντες ὁμιλοῦν Τρώων; ἦ̄ τίς σφωε πό̄ρεν θεὸς ἀντιβολή̄ςα; αἴνως ἀκτίνεσσον εὐκότεις ἡ̄λίοιο.

αἰ̄ ἐν̄ Τρώ̄εσο’ ἐπιμύσγομαί, οὐ̄̄ δέ τι φημι μο̄μαύ̄ζεῑν παρὰ νησί γέ̄ρων περ ἐ̄̄ων πολεμιστῆς.

ἀλλ’ οὐ̄ πω̄ τοῖ̄σον ὑ̄̄ πούς ὑ̄̄ δον οὐ̄δ’ ἐνό̄̄ςα.

ἀλλά τῷ’ ύμι’ ὦ̄̄ δόμεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα.

ἀρο̄̄τερω γάρ σφωί̄ φιλεὶ̄ νεφεληγερετά Ζεὺς κούρη τ’ αἰ̄̄γιό̄χοιο Διὸ̄ς γλαυκῶτις Ἀθή̄́̄νη.”

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβό̄μενος προσέ̄φη̄ πολύμητις Ὀδυσσέας:

“ὦ Νέστορ Νηλητιάδή, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν, βεία θεός γ’ ἑθέλων καὶ ἀμείνονας ἥ̄̄ περ οἴ̄δε ὑ̄̄ πούς δωρήσατ’, ἐπεὶ ἦ̄̄ πολὺ̄ φέ̄ρτεροι εἶσων. ὑ̄̄ πούς δ’ οἴ̄δε̄, γεραίε̄, νεψῑ̄, οὐ̄̄ς ἐ̄̄ρεεί̄εις, Θρη̄̄κιοι τὸν δὲ̄̄ σφῖν̄ ἀνακτ’ ἀγαθὸς ΔιομήĎ̄̄ς ἐκτανε, πἀρ δ’ ἐτάρους δυοκαίδεκα πάντας ἀρίστους. ἐ̄̄ τὸν τρῡ̄ςκαύδεκατον σκοπὸ̄ν εἰλομεν ἐ̄̄γγύ̄θι νησίν, τὸν ρὰ̄ διοπτήρα στρατοῦ̄ ἐ̄̄μεναι ἠ̄̄μετέρουν ὑ̄̄ ἐ κτωρ̄̄ τε̄̄ προέ̄̄κε καὶ ἀλλο Τρῶ̄̄ς ἀγαυοὶ.” Ὑ̄̄ οἰ̄̄ πῶ̄̄ν τά̄φροῑ διή̄λασε μῶνυξας ὑ̄̄ πούς
speedily have driven forth from among the Trojans single-hooved horses; but wondrously do I fear at heart lest those bravest of the Argives have suffered some ill through the battle din of the Trojans.”

Not yet was the word fully uttered, when they came themselves. Down they leapt to earth, and the others were seized with joy and welcomed them with hand-clasps and with gentle words. And the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, was first to question them: “Come tell me now, Odysseus, greatly to be praised, great glory of the Achaeans, how ye twain took these horses. Was it by entering the throng of the Trojans? Or did some god that met you give you them? Wondrous like are they to rays of the sun. Ever do I mingle in battle with the Trojans and nowise methinks do I tarry by the ships, old warrior though I be; howbeit never yet saw I such horses neither thought of such. Nay, methinks some god hath met you and given you them; for both of you twain doth Zeus the cloud-gatherer love and the daughter of Zeus that beareth the aegis, even flashing-eyed Athene.”

Then in answer spake unto him Odysseus of many wiles: “Nestor, son of Neleus, great glory of the Achaeans, easily might a god that willed it bestow even better horses than these, for the gods are mightier far. But these horses, old sir, whereof thou askest, are newly come from Thrace, and their lord did brave Diomedes slay, and beside him twelve of his comrades, all them that were the best. And for the thirteenth we slew a scout near the ships, one that Hector and the other lordly Trojans had sent forth to spy upon our camp.”

So spake he, and drave the single-hooved horses
καγχαλώνη ἂμα δ' ἄλλοι ἵσαν χαίροντες 'Αχαιοί. 5
οἱ δ' ὀτε Τυδείδεω κλησίην ἑυτυκτον ἵκοντο,
ἵππους μὲν κατέδησαν ἑυτμήτουσιν ἴμασι
φάτνῃ ἐφ' ἵππεις, οὕτω περὶ Διομήδεος ὑποῖοι
ἔστασαν ωκύποδες μελιθέα πυρὸν ἔδοντες·
νη φ' ἐνὶ πρυμνῇ ἑνάρα βροτόεντα Δόλωνος
θηκ' 'Οδυσσεύς, ὁφ' ἤρον ἑτοιμασσαίατ' Ἀθήνη.
αὐτοὶ δ' ἦδρῳ πολλὸν ἀπενίζοντο θαλάσσῃ
ἔσβαντες κνήμας τε ἴδε λόφον ἀμφὶ τε μηροὺς.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεῖ σφιν κύμα θαλάσσης ἦδρῳ πολλὸν
νύμφῃ ἀπὸ χρυσῶς καὶ ἀνέψυχθεν φίλον ἦτορ,
ἐς ῥ' ἀσαμώνθους βάντες ἐὖξεστασ λούσαντο.
τὸ δὲ λοεσσαμένω καὶ ἀλευφαμένω λίπ' ἐλαϊῷ
δεῖπνῳ ἐφιζανέτην, ἀπὸ δὲ κρητήρος Ἀθήνη
πλείου ἀφυσομένου λεῖβον μελιθέα ὄινον.
through the trench, exultingly, and with him went joyously the rest of the Achaeans. But when they were come to the well-builted hut of the son of Tydeus, the horses they bound with shapely thongs at the manger where stood the swift-footed horses of Diomedes, eating honey-sweet corn. And on the stern of his ship did Odysseus place the bloody spoils of Dolon until they should make ready a sacred offering to Athene. But for themselves they entered the sea and washed away the abundant sweat from shins and necks and thighs. And when the wave of the sea had washed the abundant sweat from their skin, and their hearts were refreshed, they went into polished baths and bathed. But when the twain had bathed and anointed them richly with oil, they sate them down at supper, and from the full mixing-bowl they drew off honey-sweet wine and made libation to Athene.
'Ἡώς δ' ἐκ λεχέων παρ' ἄγανοι Τιθωνοῦ ὀρνυθ', ἵν' ἀθανάτοιοι φῶς φέροι ἤδε βροτοῖς. Ζεὺς δ' Ἔριδα προῄλλε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἀργαλέγην, πολέμιοι τέρας μετὰ χερῶν ἔχουσαν. στῇ δ' ἐπ' Ὄδυσσης μεγακῆτεῖ νητί μελαίνη, ἳ' ρ' ἐν μεσσάτω ἔσκε γεγωνόμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε, ἤμεν ἐπ' Αἰαντὸς κλυσίας Τελαμωνιάδαο ἦδ' ἐπ' Ἀχιλλῆος, τοὶ ρ' ἔσχατα νῆας ἔδοσ εἰρυσαν, ἦν οτί πίσυνοι καὶ κάρτει χειρῶν. ἔνθα στάτος ἡὔσε θεὰ μέγα τε δεινόν τε ὅρθι', Ἀχαιοῖν δὲ μέγα σθένος ἐμβαλ' ἐκάστω καρδίᾳ, ἀλλήκτον πολεμίζειν ἤδε μάχεσθαι. τοῖς δ' ἀφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ' ἢ νέεσθαι1 ἐν νησὶ γλαφυρῆι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν. Ἄπρείδης δ' ἐβόησεν ἵδε ζώννυσθαι ἄνωγεν Ἀργείους. ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσετο νύροπα χαλκῶν. κυνηγίςας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κυνήγησιν ἔθηκε καλάς, ἀργυρίωσιν ἐπισφυρίωσ ἀραρίας. δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσιν ἔδυνε, τὸν ποτὲ οἱ Κυνὴς δώκε ξεινὴν εἶναι. πεύθετο γὰρ Κύπροις μέγα κλέος, οὖνεκ' Ἀχαιοὶ ἐς Τροίην νῆσον ἀναπλεύσεσθαι ἐμελλον'.

1 Lines 13 f. (=ii. 453 f.) were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
BOOK XI

Now Dawn rose from her couch from beside lordly Tithonus, to bring light to immortals and to mortal men; and Zeus sent forth Strife unto the swift ships of the Achaeans, dread Strife, bearing in her hands a portent of war. And she took her stand by Odysseus' black ship, huge of hull, that was in the midst so that a shout could reach to either end, both to the huts of Aias, son of Telamon, and to those of Achilles; for these had drawn up their shapely ships at the furthermost ends, trusting in their valour and the strength of their hands. There stood the goddess and uttered a great and terrible shout, a shrill cry of war, and in the heart of each man of the Achaeans she put great strength to war and to fight unceasingly. And to them forthwith war became sweeter than to return in their hollow ships to their dear native land.

But the son of Atreus shouted aloud, and bade the Argives array them for battle, and himself amid them did on the gleaming bronze. The greaves first he set about his legs; beautiful they were, and fitted with silver ankle-pieces; next he did on about his chest the corselet that on a time Cinyras had given him for a guest-gift. For he heard afar in Cyprus the great rumour that the Achaeans were about to sail forth to Troy in their ships, wherefore
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τοῦνεκά οἱ τὸν δῶκε χαριζόμενος βασιλῆι.

τοῦ δ' ἢ τοι δέκα οἴμοι ἔσαν μέλανος κυάνοιο, δῶδεκα δὲ χρυσοῖο καὶ εἰκοσὶ κασσιτέροιο.

κυάνεοι δὲ δράκοντες ὄρωρέχατο1 προτὶ δειρῆν τρεῖς ἐκάτερθ', ἵρισσον2 εἰκότες, ὡς τε Κρονίων ἐν νέφεὶ στήριξε, τέρας μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὁμοιοὺν βάλετο ξίφος· ἐν δὲ οἱ ἡλι χρύσειοι πάμφαινον, ἀτὰρ περὶ κούλεων ἦν ἄργυρεον, χρυσέουσι ἀορτήρεσσι ἄρηρος.

ἀν δ' ἐλετ' ἀμφιμβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θούριν, καλὴν, ἢν περὶ μὲν κύκλοι δέκα χάλκεοι ἦσαν, ἐν δὲ οἱ ὄμφαλοι ἦσαν ἑείκοσι κασσιτέροιο λευκοί, ἐν δὲ μέσοισιν ἔνν μέλανος κυάνοιο.

τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργῶς βλοσυρώπης ἐστεφάνωτο δεινὸν δερκομένη, περὶ δὲ Δείμος τε Φόβος τε.

τῆς δ' ἐξ ἄργυρεος τελαμῶν ἦν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτοὶ κυάνεος ἑλελικτο δράκων, κεφαλαί δὲ οἱ ἔσαν τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφέες, ἔνθ' αὐχενός ἐκπεφυιαίαν.

κρατὶ δ' ἔπ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον ἱππουρών· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν.

ἐλετο δ' ἀλκιμα δοῦρε δόθω, κεκορυθμένα χαλκώ, ὀξέα· τῆς δὲ χαλκός ἀπ' αὐτοφιν ὑπανόν εὔσω λάμπ'· ἐπὶ δ' ἐγγούτησαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη.

τιμῶσαι βασιλῆα πολυχρύσου Μυκῆνης.

'Ἡνόχω μὲν ἐπείτα εὖ ἐπέτελλεν ἐκαστὸς ἱπποὺς εὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἐρυκέμεν αὖθ' ἐπὶ τάφρῳ,

1 κυάνεοι . . . ὄρωρέχατο: σμερδαλέιο . . . ἑλειχμώντο Aristophanes.
2 ἵρισσον: ἐρίδεσσιν Zenodotus.

1 A blue enamel, or glass paste, imitating lapis lazuli; cf. Od. vii. 87.
2 This is one of the very few passages in which the poet seems not to seek to give a clear picture, but to be content
he gave him the breastplate to do pleasure to the king. Thereon verily were ten bands of dark cyanus, and twelve of gold, and twenty of tin; and serpents of cyanus writhed up toward the neck, three on either side, like rainbows that the son of Cronos hath set in the clouds, a portent for mortal men. And about his shoulders he flung his sword, whereon gleamed studs of gold, while the scabbard about it was of silver, fitted with golden chains. And he took up his richly dight, valorous shield, that sheltered a man on both sides, a fair shield, and round about it were ten circles of bronze, and upon it twenty bosses of tin, gleaming white, and in the midst of them was one of dark cyanus. And thereon was set as a crown the Gorgon, grim of aspect, glaring terribly, and about her were Terror and Rout. From the shield was hung a baldric of silver, and thereon writhed a serpent of cyanus, that had three heads turned this way and that, growing forth from one neck. And upon his head he set his helmet with two horns and with bosses four, with horsehair crest, and terribly did the plume nod from above. And he took two mighty spears, tipped with bronze; keen they were, and far from him into heaven shone the bronze; and thereat Athene and Hera thundered, doing honour to the king of Mycenae, rich in gold.

Then on his own charioteer each man laid command to hold in his horses well and orderly there at with the suggestion of something mysterious and awe-inspiring, the details of which are left to the imagination; cf. the description of Athena's aegis and helm in v. 738-744. Note further the vagueness of the mysterious "portent of war" which Eris bears in her hands (line 4). Cf. also the note on v. 592.
αὐτὸι δὲ πρυλεῖς σὺν τεῦχεσι θωρηκθέντες ῥῶντ’· ἁσβεστος δὲ βοὴ γένετ’ ἥωθι πρὸ. 

φθὰν δὲ μέγ’ ἵππην ἐπὶ τάφρων κοσμηθέντες, ἵππης δ’ ὀλύγον μετεκίαθον. ἐν δὲ κυδομὸν ἠρσε κακὸν Κρονίδης, κατὰ δ’ ύψόθεν ἦκεν ἔρσας αἶματι μυδαλέας ἐξ αἰθέρος, οὐνεκ’ ἐμελλέ 

πολλὰς ἴθῆμοις κεφαλὰς Ἀἰδὶ προιάμεν. 

Τρώες δ’ αὐθ’ ἐπέρωθεν ἐπὶ θρωμιᾷ πεδίοιο, "Εκτορά τ’ ἀμφι μέγαν καὶ ἀμύμονα Πολυδά-

μαντα 

Αἴνειαν θ’, ὅσ Τρωὶς θεὸς ὦς τίτο δήμῳ, 

τρεῖς τ’ Ἀντηνορίδας, Πόλυβον καὶ Ἀγήνορα δίον 

ὁθεόν τ’ Ἀκάμαντ’, εἰπείκελον ἀθανάτουσιν. 

"Εκτυρ δ’ ἐν πρώτουι φέρ’ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ’ έίσην. 

οίος δ’ ἐκ νεφέων ἀναφαινεται οὐλίος ἀστήρ 

παμφαινὼν, τοτε δ’ αὐτῖς ἔδυ νέφεα σκιὸντα, 

ὡς "Εκτυρ ὅτε μέν τε μετὰ πρώτουι φάνεσκεν, 

ἄλλοτε δ’ ἐν πυμάτουι κελεύων· πᾶς δ’ ἄρα χαλκῷ θ 

λάμφ’ ὦς τε στεροπή πατρὸς Δίως αἰγιόχοιο. 

Οἱ δ’, ὡς τ’ ἀμητῆρες ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλουσιν 

όγμον ἐλαύνωσιν ἀνδρὸς μάκαρος κατ’ ἀρουραν 

πυρῶν ἦ κριθῶν· τὰ δὲ δράγματα ταρφέα πίπτει· 

ὡς Τρώες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλουσι θορόντες 

δήσουν, οὐδ’ ἐτεροι μνώντ’ ὀλοοὶο φόβοιο. 

ίσας δ’ ύσμινη κεφαλὰς ἐχεν, οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὦς 

θύνον. "Ερις δ’ ἄρα χαίρε πολύστονοι εἰσορόωσα. 

1 μέγ’ Aristarchus: μεθ’. 

1 The only possible way of reconciling μέγα and ὀλύγον is to follow the scholiast in taking the former of time and the latter of space. 

2 This strange phrase probably means no more than that
the trench, but themselves on foot, arrayed in their armour, ranged swiftly forward, and a cry unquenchable rose up before the face of Dawn. Long in advance of the charioteers were they arrayed at the trench, but after them a little space followed the charioteers. And among them the son of Cronos roused an evil din, and down from on high from out of heaven he sent dew-drops dank with blood, for that he was about to send forth to Hades many a valiant head.

And the Trojans over against them on the rising ground of the plain mustered about great Hector and peerless Polydamas and Aeneas that was honoured of the folk of the Trojans even as a god, and the three sons of Antenor, Polybus and goodly Agenor and young Acamas, like to the immortals. And Hector amid the foremost bare his shield that was well balanced upon every side. Even as from amid the clouds there gleameth a baneful star, all glittering, and again it sinketh behind the shadowy clouds, even so Hector would now appear amid the foremost and now amid the hindmost giving them commands; and all in bronze he flashed like the lightning of father Zeus that beareth the aegis.

And as reapers over against each other drive their swathes in a rich man’s field of wheat or barley, and the sheaves fall thick and fast; even so the Trojans and Achaeans leapt upon one another and made havoc, nor would either side take thought of ruinous flight; and equal heads had the battle, and they raged like wolves. And Strife, that is fraught with many groanings, was glad as she looked both the contesting lines remained erect, neither going down before the other.
οὐ̂ ὑάρ ρά θεῶν παρετύχχανε μαρναμένουσιν, οἱ δὲ ἀλλοι οὐ σφιν πάρεσαν θεοί, ἀλλὰ ἐκήλην τόσων ἐνὶ μεγάροις καθήατο, ἥξι ἐκάστῳ δώματα καλὰ τέτυκτο κατὰ πτύχας Οὐλύμπου. πάντες δὲ ἦτίωντο κελανεφέα Κρονίωνα, νοτερκ' ἀρα Τρώουσαν ἐβούλετο κύδος ὅρεξαν. τῶν μὲν ἄρ' οὐκ ἀλέγιζε πατήρ· ὁ δὲ νόσφι λιασθεὶς τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάνευθε καθέζετο κύδει γαῖων, εἰσορόων Τρώων τε πόλιν καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοῦ τε στεροπῆν, ὀλλυάτας τ' ὀλλυμένους τε. Ἐφαρ μὲν ἦν καὶ ἀέξετο ἱερὸν ἡμαρ, τόφρα μάλ' ἀμφωτέρων κελε' ἦπτετο, πιπτε δὲ λαός· δὴ ἡμος δὲ δρυτόμος περ ἀνήρ ὑπλίσσατο δείπνον οὐρέος εν βήσσημον, ἐπεῖ τ' ἐκορέσσατο χεῖρας τάμων δένδρα μάκρα, ἄδος τε μὲν ἰκετο θυμόν, σίτου τε γλυκερότερο περὶ φρένας ἰμερος αἴρει, τῆμος σφή ἀρετῆ Δαναι' ῥήξαυτο φάλαγγας, κεκλόμενοι ἑτάρωσε κατὰ στίχας. ἐν δ' Ἀγαμέμονων πρῶτοι ὅρουσ', ἐλε δ' ἄνδρα Βιήνορα, πομένα λαῶν, αὐτῶν, ἐπειτα δ' ἔταριν Ὥιλήα πλήξθησαν. ἣ τοι δ' γ' εξ ἐπιων κατεπάλμενοι ἀντίος ἐστή· τῶν δ' ιθὺς μεμαώτα μετώποιν ὅζει δουρὶ νύς', οὐδὲ στεφάνη δόρυ οἱ σχέδε χαλκοβάρεια, ἀλλὰ δὶ αὐτῆς ἤλθε καὶ ὅστεον, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ ἐνδόν ἀπας πεπάλακτο· δάμασσε δὲ μὲν μεμαώτα. καὶ τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὕθι αναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμων στήθει παμφαίνοντας, ἐπεὶ περίδυσε χιτώνας. αὐτὰρ δ' ἤ π' Ἰσόν τε καὶ Ἀντιφον ἐξεναρίξων,

1 Lines 78-83 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
2 περίδυσε χιτώνας: κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἀπηύρα.
thereon; for alone of the gods she was with them in their fighting; whereas the other gods were not among them, but abode in peace in their own halls, where for each one a fair palace was builded amid the folds of Olympus. And all were blaming the son of Cronos, lord of the dark clouds, for that he willed to give glory to the Trojans. Howbeit of them the father recked not; but aloof from the others he sat apart exulting in his glory, looking upon the city of the Trojans, and the ships of the Achaeans, on the flashing of the bronze, and on the slayers and the slain.

Now as long as it was morn and the sacred day was waxing, so long the missiles of either side struck home, and the folk kept falling; but at the hour when a woodman maketh ready his meal in the glades of a mountain, when his arms are grown tired with felling tall trees, and weariness cometh upon his soul, and desire of sweet food seizeth his heart, even then the Danaans by their valour brake the battalions, calling to their fellows through the lines. And among them Agamemnon rushed forth the first and slew a warrior, Bienor, shepherd of the host,—himself and after him his comrade, Oileus, driver of horses. Oileus verily leapt down from his chariot and stood and faced him, but even as he rushed straight upon him the king smote him on the forehead with his sharp spear, nor was the spear stayed by his helm, heavy with bronze, but passed through it and through the bone, and all his brain was spattered about within; so stayed he him in his fury. These then did Agamemnon, king of men, leave there, gleaming with their naked breasts, when he had stripped off their tunics, and went on to slay Isus and Antiphus,
'Ιδής ἐν κνημοίσι δίδη μόσχοισι λύγοισι, 1
ποιμαίνοντ' ἐπ' οἴεσσι λαβὼν, καὶ ἐλυσεν ἀποίνων.
δή τότε γ' Ἀτρείδης εὐρί κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνων
tὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαξοῦ κατὰ στῆθος βάλε δουρί,
"Ἀντιφόν αὐτὶ παρὰ ὦσ ἐλασε ἔξιφει, ἐκ δ' ἐβαλ᾽ ἔπτευν.

οπερχόμενος δ' ἀπὸ τοῖν ἐσύλα τεῦχεα καλά,
γιγνώσκων καὶ γάρ σφε πάρος παρὰ νησαὶ θησιν
eἴδεν, ὅτ' ἔξ 'Ιδής ἅγαγεν πόδας ὠκὺς Ἀχιλλεὺς.
ὡς δὲ λέων ἐλάφου ταχεῖς νῆπτια τέκνα
ῥηϊδίως συνέαξε, λαβὼν κρατερόισιν ὀδοὺσιν,
ἐλθὼν εἰς εὐνήν, ἀπαλὸν τε σφ' ἠτορ ἀπηρα.
ἡ δ' εἰ πέρ τε τύχησι μάλα σχεδόν, οὐ δύναται σφι
χραισμεῖν· αὐτὴν γάρ μων ὑπὸ τρόμοις ἀϊνὸς ἴκανει·
kαρπαλίμως δ' ἥξει διὰ δρυμᾶ πυκνᾶ καὶ ὡλην
στείδουσι ἱδρώουσα κραταιοῦ θηρὸς ὑφ' ὀμῆι,
ὡς ἅρα τοῖς οὐ τις δύνατο χραισμῆσαι ὀλέθρουν
Τρώων, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοῖ ύπ᾽ Ἀργείουσι φέβοντο.

Αὔτὰρ ὁ Πείσανδρόν τε καὶ Ἰππόλοχον μενε-
χάρμην,
νιέας Ἀντιμάχοιο δαῖφρονος, 1 ὅσ ὑμα μάλιστα
χρυσοῦν Ἀλεξάνδροιο δεδεγμένοις, ἀγλαὰ δῶρα,
οὐκ εἴασχ' Ἐλένην δόμεναι ξανθῇ Μενελάω,
τοῦ περ δὴ δύο παίδε λάβε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἐν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἐόντας, ὀμοῦ δ' ἔχον ὦκεάς ἔπτευν·

1 δαῖφρονος: κακόφρωνος Zenodotus (cf. 138).
two sons of Priam, one a bastard and one born in wedlock, the twain being in one car: the bastard held the reins, but glorious Antiphus stood by his side to fight. These twain had Achilles on a time bound with fresh withes amid the spurs of Ida, taking them as they were herding their sheep, and had set them free for a ransom. But now the son of Atreus, wide-ruling Agamemnon, struck Isus on the breast above the nipple with a cast of his spear, and Antiphus he smote hard by the ear with his sword, and cast him from the chariot. Then he made haste to strip from the twain their goodly battle-gear, knowing them full well, for he had seen them before by the swift ships, when Achilles, fleet of foot, brought them from Ida. And as a lion easily crusheth the little ones of a swift hind, when he hath seized them with his strong teeth, and hath come to their lair, and taketh from them their tender life,—and the mother, though she chance to be very near, cannot succour them, for on herself too cometh dread trembling, and swiftly she darteth through the thick brush and the woodland, hasting and sweating before the onset of the mighty beast; even so was no one of the Trojans able to ward off destruction from these twain, but themselves were driven in flight before the Argives.

Then took he Peisander and Hippolochus, staunch in fight. Sons were they of wise-hearted Antimachus, who above all others in hope to receive gold from Alexander, goodly gifts, would not suffer that Helen be given back to fair-haired Menelaus. His two sons lord Agamemnon took, the twain being in one car, and together were they seeking to drive the swift horses, for the shining reins had
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ἐκ γὰρ σφεας χειρῶν φύγων ἡνία σιγαλόεντα, τῷ δὲ κυκηθήτην. ὁ δ' ἐναντίον ὤρτο λέων ὡς Ἀτρείδης. τῷ δ' αὐτ' ἐκ δίφρου γοναζέσθην. "ξώγρει, Ἀτρέος νιέ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα: πολλὰ δ' ἐν Ἀντιμάχου δόμοις1 κειμὴλα κεῖται, χαλκὸς τε χρυσὸς τε πολύκμητος τε σίδηρος, τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσατο πατήρ ἀπερείσι' ἄποινα, εἰ νωὶ ζωοὺς πεπύθοιτ' ἐπὶ νυσίν Ἀχαιῶν."

"Ως τῷ γε κλαίοντε προσαυδήτην βασιλῆα μειλιχίους ἐπέεσον: ἀμείλικτον δ' ὅπ' ἀκουσάν. "εἰ μὲν δὴ Ἀντιμάχου δαίφρονος2 νιέες ἐστόν, ὡς τοτ' ἐν Τρώων ἀγορῇ Μενέλαον ἄνωγεν, ἀγγελίην ἐλθόντα σὺν ἀντιθέω Ὀδυσσῆ, αὕτη κατακτεῖναι μηδ' ἐξέμεν ἄψ εἰς Ἀχαιός, νῦν μὲν δὴ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀεικέα τίσετε λύβην.

"Ἡ, καὶ Πείσανδρον μὲν ἄφ' ἵππων ὅτε χαμαξὲ δουρὶ βαλὼν πρὸς στῆθος. ὁ δ' ἵππιος οὔδει ἐρείσθη.3 Ἐπιπόλοχος δ' ἀπόροουσε, τὸν αὖ χαμαλ ἑξενάριζε, χεῖρας ἀπὸ ξύφει τυμῆσας ἀπὸ τ' αὐχένα κόψας, οἷμον δ' ὡς ἔσσευε κυλίνδεσθαι δι' ὀμίλου. τοὺς μὲν ἔσοτ. ὁ δ' ὅθι πλείσται κλονέοντο φάλαγ- γες, τῇ ρ' ἐνόρους, ἀμα δ' ἄλλου ἐβυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ, πεζοὶ μὲν πεζοὺς ὀλεκον φεύγοντας ἀνάγκη, ἵππεῖς δ' ἱππησας, ὑπὸ δὲ σφισῶν ὤρτο κονίὴ ἐκ πεδίου, τὴν ὤρσαν ἐρίγδουποι πόδε ἵππων, χαλκῷ δηιῶντες. ἀτὰρ κρείσιν Ἀγαμέμνων αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων ἐπετ' Ἀργείους κελεύων.

1 δόμοις: πατρὸς Ζενοδοτός.
2 δαίφρονος: κακόφρονος Ζενοδοτός (cf. 123).
3 οὔδει ἐρείσθη: οὔδες ἐρείσθεν Ἀρισταρχός (cf. xii. 192).

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slipped from their hands, and the two horses were running wild; but he rushed against them like a lion, the son of Atreus, and the twain made entreaty to him from the car: "Take us alive, thou son of Atreus, and accept a worthy ransom; treasures full many lie stored in the palace of Antimachus, bronze and gold and iron, wrought with toil; thereof would our father grant thee ransom past counting, should he hear that we are alive at the ships of the Achaeans."

So with weeping the twain spake unto the king with gentle words, but all ungentle was the voice they heard: "If ye are verily the sons of wise-hearted Antimachus, who on a time in the gathering of the Trojans, when Menelaus had come on an embassage with godlike Odysseus, bade slay him then and there, neither suffer him to return to the Achaeans, now of a surety shall ye pay the price of your father's foul outrage."

He spake, and thrust Peisander from his chariot to the ground, smiting him with his spear upon the breast, and backward was he hurled upon the earth. But Hippolochus leapt down, and him he slew upon the ground, and shearing off his arms with the sword, and striking off his head, sent him rolling, like a round stone, amid the throng. These then he let be, but where chiefly the battalions were being driven in rout, there leapt he in, and with him other well-greaved Achaeans. Footmen were ever slaying footmen as they fled perforce, and horsemen horsemen—and from beneath them uprose from the plain the dust which the thundering hooves of horses stirred up—and they wrought havoc with the bronze. And lord Agamemnon, ever slaying, followed after,
κόσμος ἐμπέπειθη ὑλή,
黠πὲν τοὐχεν ἀνέμος φέρει, οἳ δὲ τε θάμνοι πρόρρηζοι πρόπτωσιν ἐπειγόμενοι πυρὸς ὑμη." ὡς ἀρ' ὑπ' Ἀτρεΐδη Ἀγαμέμνων πὑπτε κάρνα.

Τρώων φευγόντων, πολλοί δ' ἐριαύχενε ὑπποι κέιν' ὄχεα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμιο γεφύρας, ἤνικόν ποθέοντες ἀμύμονας· οἳ δ' ἐπὶ γαῖῃ κείατο, γύπτεσον πολὺ φίλτεροι ᾗ ἀλόχοισιν.

"Εκτορά δ' ἐκ βελέων ὑπαγε Ζεὺς ἐκ τε κονίς ἐκ τ' ἀνδροκτασίας ἐκ θ' αἴματος ἐκ τε κυδομοῦ Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐπετο σφεδανὸν Δαναοῦ κελεύων.

οἳ δἐ παρ' ἰλου σῆμα παλαιὸν Δαρδανίδαο μέσσον καὶ πεδίον παρ' ἐριενδὸν ἐσσεύντο ἵμενοι πόλιοι· οἱ δὲ κεκληγῶς ἐπετ' αἰεὶ Ἀτρεΐδης, λυθρῷ δὲ παλάσσετο χείρας ἀάπτουσι.

ἀλλ' ὅτε ἡ Σκαῖας τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἱκοντο, ἐνθ' ἀρα ἡ ἰσταντο καὶ ἄλληλοις ἀνέμμυνον.

οἳ δ' ἐτὶ καὶ μέσσον πεδίον φοβέοντο βόες ὃς, ἄς τε λέων ἐφόβησε μολὼν ἐν νυκτὸς ἁμολγῷ πάσας· τῇ δὲ τ' ἤ ἀναφαίνεται αἰτὶς ὅλεθρος· τῆς δ' ἐξ αὐχέν' ἐαξε λαβὼν κρατερῶν ὀδὸν πρῶτον, ἐπειτα δὲ θ' αἴμα καὶ ἕγκατα πάντα λαφύσσει.

ὡς τοὺς Ἀτρεΐδης ἐφεπε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

ἀιὲν ἀποκτεῖνων τοῦ ὀπίστατον· οἳ δ' ἐφέβοντο. πολλοὶ δὲ πρηνεῖς τε καὶ ὑπποὶ ἐκπεσον ὑππών ὁ Ἀτρεΐδεω ὑπὸ χερσὶν περιπρὸ γὰρ ἐγχεὶ θύειν.

ἀλλ' ὅτε ἡ τάχ' ἐμέλλεν ὑπὸ πτόλων αἰτὶ τε τεῖχος

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1 Lines 179 f. were rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus. Line 180 was rejected by Aristophanes.
calling to the Argives. And as when consuming fire falls upon thick woodland, and the whirling wind beareth it everywhither, and the thickets fall utterly as they are assailed by the onrush of the fire; even so beneath Agamemnon, son of Atreus, fell the heads of the Trojans as they fled, and many horses with high-arched necks rattled empty cars along the dykes of battle, lacking their peerless charioteers, who were lying upon the ground dearer far to the vultures than to their wives.

But Hector did Zeus draw forth from the missiles and the dust, from the man-slaying and the blood and the din; but the son of Atreus followed after, calling fiercely to the Danaans. And past the tomb of ancient Ilos, son of Dardanus, over the midst of the plain, past the wild fig-tree they sped, striving to win to the city, and ever did the son of Atreus follow shouting, and with gore were his invincible hands bespattered. But when they were come to the Scaean gates and the oak-tree, there then the two hosts halted and awaited each the other. Howbeit some were still being driven in rout over the midst of the plain like kine that a lion hath scattered, coming upon them in the dead of night; all hath he scattered, but to one appeareth sheer destruction; her neck he seizeth first in his strong teeth and breaketh it, and thereafter devoureth the blood and all the inward parts: even in like manner did lord Agamemnon, son of Atreus, follow hard upon the Trojans, ever slaying the hindmost, and they were driven in rout. And many fell from their chariots upon their faces or upon their backs beneath the hands of Atreus’ son, for around and before him he raged with his spear. But when he was now about
ιξεσθαι, τότε δή ἐρα πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε Ἰδῆς ἐν κορυφῇ καθέξετο πιθηκόσας,
ουρανόθεν καταβάς· ἔχε δ' ἀστερόπην μετὰ χερσίν.
'Ἰριν δ' ὄτρυνε χρυσόπτερον ἀγγελέουσαν·
'* βάσκ' ὦθι, Ἐκτόρι μύθον ἐνίστε·
ὁφρ' ἄν μὲν κεν ὧρᾶ Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
θύνοντ' ἐν προμάχουσιν, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἄνδρῶν,
tόφρ' ἀναχωρεῖτω, τόν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχω
μάρνασθαι δητοῦσι κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμῖνην.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ' ἢ δουρὶ τυπεις ἢ βλήμενος ὶδ' εἰς ἵππους ἀλεται, τότε οἱ κράτος ἐγγυαλίξω
κτείνειν, εἰς ὃ κε νῆας ἐὔσσελμους ἀφίκηται
dὺγ τ' ἥλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἑλθη.
'Ως ἔφατ', οὖδ' ἀπίθησε ποδήνεμος ὦκεά Ἰρις,
* βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαιῶν ὀρέων ἐς Ἰλιων ἠρήν.
eὐρ' νῦν Πριάμων δαύφρονος, Ἐκτόρα διον,
ἐσταοτ' ἐν θ' ἵπποις καὶ ἁρμασὶ κολλητοῖσιν·
ἀγχαὐ δ' ἱσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὦκεά Ἰρις.
* Ἐκτόρ, νυὲ Πριάμωιο, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντε,
Ζεὺς με πατήρ προεῆκε τεῖν τάδε μυθήσασθαι.
ὁφρ' ἃν μὲν κεν ὧρᾶς Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
θύνοντ' ἐν προμάχουσιν, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἄνδρῶν,
tόφρ' ὑπόεικε μάχης, τόν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχθι
μάρνασθαι δητοῦσι κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμῖνην.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ' ἢ δουρὶ τυπεις ἢ βλήμενος ὶδ' εἰς ἵππους ἀλεται, τότε τοι κράτος ἐγγυαλίξει
κτείνειν, εἰς ὃ κε νῆας ἐὔσσελμους ἀφίκηται
dὺγ τ' ἥλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἑλθη.
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to come beneath the city and the steep wall, then, verily, the father of men and gods came down from heaven, and sate him down on the peaks of many-fountained Ida; and in his hands he held the thunderbolt. And he sent forth golden-winged Iris to bear his message: “Up go, swift Iris, and declare this word unto Hector: So long as he shall see Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long let him hold back, and bid the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when, either wounded by a spear-thrust or smitten by an arrow, Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will I vouchsafe strength to Hector to slay and slay until he come to the well-benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on.”

So spake he, and wind-footed swift Iris failed not to hearken, but went down from the hills of Ida to sacred Ilios. She found the son of wise-hearted Priam, goodly Hector, standing by his horses and jointed car; and swift-footed Iris drew nigh him and spake unto him, saying: “Hector, son of Priam, peer of Zeus in counsel, Zeus the father hath sent me forth to declare to thee this message. So long as thou shalt see Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long do thou give place from battle, but bid the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when either wounded by a spear-thrust or smitten with an arrow Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will Zeus vouchsafe strength to thee to slay and slay until thou come to the well-benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on.”
'Η μὲν ἂρ ὡς εἰποῦσ' ἀπεβή πόδας ὥκεα 'Ἰρις, 21
"Εκτωρ δ' εὖ ὅχεων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμαρζε, πάλλων δ' ὅξεε δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ὁχετο πάντη, ὦτρύνων μαχεσασθαί, ἐγείρε ὄε φύλοπιν αὐὴν. οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν, Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας. ἀρτύνθη δὲ μάχη, στὰν δ' ἀντίοι. ἐν δ' Ἀγαμέμνων πρῶτος ὀροῦσ', ἔθελεν δὲ πολὺ προμᾶχεσθαι ἀπάντων.

'Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, 'Ολύμπια δῶματ' ἔχουσαι,
ός τις δὴ πρῶτος Ἀγαμέμνονον ἄντίον ἠλθεν ἡ αὐτῶν Τρώων ἦ ἐκλειτῶν ἐπικούρων.
'Ιφιδάμας Ἀντηνορίδης, ἦς τε μέγας τε, οὐ τράφῃ ἐν Ὄρηκῃ ἔριβωλακι, μητέρι μήλων. Κυσσεὺς τὸν γ' ἐθρεψε δόμοι εἰν τυθὸν ἐόντα μητροπάτωρ, ὦς τίκτε Θεανω καλλιπάρρην. αὐτάρ ἐπεί τ' ἡβης ἐρικυδεὸς ἤκετο μέτρον, αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ' ὡς γε θυγατέρα ἦν. γῆμας δ' ἐκ θαλάμου μετὰ κλέος ἤκετ' Ἀχαιῶν σὺν δυσκαίδεκα νησί κορωνίσιν, αἱ οἱ ἐποντο. τὰς μὲν ἐπείτ' ἐν Περκώτῃ λίπε νῆσις εἰσας, αὐτάρ ὁ πεζὸς ἐὼν ἐσ 'Ἰλιον εἰληλούθει. οὐ ὅτι 'Ατρέδεω 'Ἀγαμέμνονος ἄντίον ἠλθεν. οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἄλληλουσ οἴντες, 'Ατρέδης μὲν ἄμαρτε, παραὶ δὲ οἱ ἐκτάπετ' ἔγχως, 'Ιφιδάμας δὲ κατὰ ξώνην θώρηκος ἐνερεθε νὺς', ἐπὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἔρεισε, βαρεῖη χειρὶ πιθῆσασ. 25

1 μήλων: θηρῶν Zenodotus.
When she had thus spoken swift-footed Iris departed; and Hector leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging them to fight, and roused the dread din of battle. So they rallied, and took their stand with their faces toward the Achaeans, and the Argives over against them made strong their battalions. And the battle was set in array, and they stood over against each other, and among them Agamemnon rushed forth the first, and was minded to fight far in advance of all.

Tell me now, ye Muses, that have dwellings on Olympus, who it was that first came to face Agamemnon, either of the Trojans themselves or of their famed allies. It was Iphidamas, son of Antenor, a valiant man and tall, that was nurtured in deep-soiled Thrace, mother of flocks, and Cisseus reared him in his house while he was yet but a little child, even his mother's father, that begat fair-cheeked Theano. But when he came to the measure of glorious youth he sought to keep him there, and offered him his own daughter; howbeit, a bridegroom newly wed, forth from his bridal chamber he went after the rumour of the coming of the Achaeans, with twelve beaked ships that followed him. Now these he had left at Percote, the shapely ships, but himself had come by land to Ilios; he it was that now came to face Agamemnon, son of Atreus. And when they were come near as they advanced one against the other, the son of Atreus missed, and his spear was turned aside, but Iphidamas stabbed him on the girdle beneath the corselet, and put his weight into the thrust, trusting in his heavy hand;
The sleep of death binds men as it were with bonds of brass; cf. Virgil, *Aen.* x. 745 *ferreus somnus.*

The grain of the wood was thought to be toughened by the buffeting of the winds; cf. xvii. 55, and Tennyson’s “a spear of grain storm-strengthened on a windy site” (Leaf).
howbeit he pierced not the flashing girdle, for long ere that the spear-point struck the silver, and was bent like lead. Then wide-ruling Agamemnon seized the spear in his hand and drew it toward him furiously like a lion, and pulled it from the hand of Iphidamas, and smote him on the neck with his sword and loosed his limbs. So there he fell, and slept a sleep of bronze, unhappy youth, far from his wedded wife, bearing aid to his townsfolk—far from the bride of whom he had known no joy, yet much had he given for her; first he gave an hundred kine, and thereafter promised a thousand, goats and sheep together, which were herded for him in flocks past counting. Then did Agamemnon, son of Atreus, strip him, and went through the throng of the Achaeans bearing his goodly armour.

But when Coön, pre-eminent among warriors, eldest son of Antenor, marked him, strong grief enfolded his eyes for his brother’s fall, and he took his stand on one side with his spear, unseen of goodly Agamemnon, and stabbed him full upon the arm below the elbow, and clean through went the point of the shining spear. Thereat shuddered Agamemnon, king of men, yet even so he ceased not from battle and war, but, wind-nurtured spear in hand, leapt upon Coön. Now he was eagerly drawing by the foot Iphidamas, his own brother, begotten of the one father, and was calling upon all the bravest, but even as he dragged him through the throng Agamemnon smote him with a thrust of his bronze-shod spear beneath his bossed shield, and loosed his limbs; and he drew near and struck off his head over Iphidamas. There then the sons of
ένθ' Ἀντήνορος υἱὲς ὑπ' Ἀτρείδη βασιλῆι πότμον ἀναπλῆσαντες ἔδων δόμον Ἀἴδος εἰσώ.

Αὐτάρ ὁ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν ἔγχει τ' ἀορὶ τε μεγάλουσι τε χερμαδίουσιν, ὃφρα οἱ αἱμ' ἐτὶ θερμὸν ἀνήνοθεν εἰς ὀτειλῆς. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ τὸ μὲν ἐλκος ἐτέρσετο, παύσατο δ' αἴμα,

οἴειαί δ' ὀδύναι δῦνον μένος Ἀτρείδαο. ὡς δ' ὧτ' ἄν ὡδίνουσαν ἔχη βέλος ὄξυ γυναῖκα, ὀρμῦ, τὸ τε προϊέσι μογοστόκοι Εἰλείθναι,

"Ηρῆς θυγατέρες πικρᾶς ὡδίνας ἔχουσαι, ὡς οἴει' ὀδύναι δῦνον μένος Ἀτρείδαο.

ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἦνιόχῳ ἐπέτελλε νησιν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆς ἐλαυνέμεν· ἡχέτο γὰρ κήρ. ἡὔσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖς γεγονός· "ὁ φίλοι, Ἠργείων ἡγητόρες ἦδὲ μέδοντες, ὑμεῖς μὲν νῦν νησιν ἀμύνετε ποντοπόρους φύλοπιν ἀργαλένην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐμε μητίτεα Ζεὺς εἴασε Τρώας πανημέριον πολεμίζειν."

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', ἦνιόχος δ' ὠμασεν καλλύτριχας ὑπποὺς νήσας ἐπὶ γλαφυρᾶς· τῶ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην. ἀφρεον δὲ στήθεα, ράϊνοτο δὲ νέρθε κονίῃ, τειρόμενον βασιλῆα μάχης ἀπάνευθε φέροντες.

"Εκτωρ δ' ὡς ἄνοησ' Ἠγαμέμνονα νόσφι κιόντα, Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Λυκίοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄσως ταῖς τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί, ἀνέρες ἐστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούρδος ἀλκῆς. οἴχετ' ἀνήρ ὥριστος, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ' εὐχὸς ἐδωκε 500
Antenor beneath the hands of the king, the son of Atreus, fulfilled the measure of their fate, and went down to the house of Hades.

But Agamemnon ranged along the ranks of the other warriors with spear and sword and great stones, so long as the blood welled yet warm from his wound. But when the wound waxed dry, and the blood ceased to flow, then sharp pains came upon the mighty son of Atreus. And even as when the sharp dart striketh a woman in travail, the piercing dart that the Eilithyiae, the goddesses of childbirth, send—even the daughters of Hera that have in their keeping bitter pangs; even so sharp pains came upon the mighty son of Atreus. Then he leapt upon his chariot and bade his charioteer drive to the hollow ships, for he was sore pained at heart. And he uttered a piercing shout, and called to the Danaans: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, do ye now ward from the seafaring ships the grievous din of battle, for Zeus the counsellor suffereth me not to war the whole day through against the Trojans."

So spake he, and the charioteer lashed the fair-maned horses towards the hollow ships, and nothing loath the pair sped onward. With foam were their breasts flecked, and with dust their bellies stained beneath them as they bore the wounded king forth from the battle.

But when Hector saw Agamemnon departing, to Trojans and Lycians he called with a loud shout: "Ye Trojans and Lycians and Dardanians that fight in close combat, be men, my friends, and bethink you of furious valour. Gone is the best of the men, and to me hath Zeus, son of Cronos,
Zeús Κρονίδης· ἀλλ' ἰθὺς ἐλαύνετε μῶνυχας ὑπ' ὅλων ἱφθίμων Δαναῶν, ἵν' ὑπέρτερον εὕχος ἀργηθε.'" 29

'Ως εἰπὼν ὁτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.

ὡς δ' ὅτε ποῦ τις θηρητήρ κύνας ἀργυρὸντας

σεῦν ἐπ' ἀγροτέρῳ σὺν καπρὶ ἣ λέωντι,

ὡς ἐπ' Ἀχαιοίσιν σεῦν Τρώας μεγαθύνους

"Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, βροτολογώ ἵσος Ἀρηί.

αὐτὸς δ' ἐν πρώτοισι μέγα φρονέων ἐβεβήκει,

ἐν δ' ἔπεσ' ύσμίνῃ ὑπεραῆ ἵσος ἀέλλη,

ἡ τε καθαλλομένη ἵσειδέα πόντον ὄρνει.

"Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὅστατον ἔξενάριξεν

"Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Ζεὺς κύδους ἐδωκεν;

'Ασάιον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ Αὐτόνοον καὶ 'Οπίτην,

καὶ Δόλοπα Κλυτίδην καὶ 'Οφέλτων ἢδ' Ἀγέλαιον,

Αἰσιμνόν τ' 'Ωρόν τε καὶ 'Ιππόνοον μενεχάρμην.

τοὺς ἅρ' ὅ γ' ἤγεμόνας Δαναῶν ἔλεν, αὐτάρ ἐπειτὰ

πληθύν, ὡς ὅποτε νέφεα Ζέφυρος στυφελίξῃ

ἀργεστάο Νότοιο, βαθείη λαίλαπι τῦττων

πολλῶν δὲ τρόφι κύμα κυλίνδεται, υψόσε δ' ἀχνὴ

σκίδναται ἐξ ἀνέμων πολυπλάγκτου ἰωῆς·

ὡς ἄρα πυκνὰ καρῆθα' ύφ' "Εκτορὶ δάμνατο λαῶν.

"Ενθα κε λοιγὸς ἔην καὶ ἀμήχανα ἔργα γένοντο, 310

καὶ νῦ κεν ἐν νῆσος πέσουν φεύγοντες Ἀχαιοὶ,

εἰ μὴ Τυδείδη Διομήδεϊ κέκλετ' 'Οδυσσεύς·

"Τυδείδη, τί παθόντες λελάσμεθα θούριδος ἀλκης;

ἀλλ' ἄγε δεῦρο, πέπον, παρ' ἐμ' ἵσταο· δὴ γὰρ ἐλεγχὸς

ἔσσεται εἰ κεν νῆς ἐλη κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ." 315
granted great glory. Nay, drive your single-hooved horses straight towards the valiant Danaans, that ye may win the glory of victory."

So saying he aroused the strength and spirit of every man. And even as when a huntsman sets his white-toothed hounds upon a wild boar or a lion, so upon the Achaeans did Hector, son of Priam, peer of Ares, the bane of mortals, set the great-souled Trojans. Himself with high heart he strode among the foremost, and fell upon the conflict like a blustering tempest, that leapeth down and lasheth to fury the violet-hued deep.

Who then was first to be slain, and who last by Hector, Priam's son, when Zeus vouchsafed him glory? Asaeus first, and Autonous, and Opites and Dolops, son of Clytius, and Opheltius, and Agelaus, and Aesymnus, and Orus, and Hipponous, staunch in fight. These leaders of the Danaans he slew and thereafter fell upon the multitude, and even as when the West Wind driveth the clouds of the white South Wind, smiting them with a violent squall, and many a swollen wave rolleth onward, and on high the spray is scattered beneath the blast of the wandering wind; even so many heads of the host were laid low by Hector.

Then had ruin come, and deeds beyond remedy been wrought, and now would the Achaeans in flight have flung themselves upon their ships, had not Odysseus called to Diomedes, son of Tydeus: "Tydeus' son, what has come over us that we have forgotten our furious valour? Nay, come thou hither, good friend, and take thy stand by my side, for verily shame will it be if Hector of the flashing helm shall take the ships."
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-
μήδης:
"ἡ τοι ἐγώ μενέω καὶ τλῆσομαι· ἀλλὰ μίν ἔννυθα
ἡμέων ἔσσεται ἡδος, ἐπεὶ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
Τρωσίν δὴ βόλεται δοῦναι κράτος ἵνα περ ἡμῖν."
'Ἡ, καὶ Θυμβραῖον μὲν ἄφ' ἵππων ὅσε χαμᾶζε, 320
dουρὶ βαλὼν κατὰ μαζὸν ἀριστερὸν· αὐτὰρ Ὑδυ-
σεὺς ἀντίθεοι θεράποντα Μολίονα τοῖο ἀνακτος.
τοὺς μὲν ἐπευτ' εἰασαν, ἐπεὶ πολέμου ἀπέπαυσαν
τῷ δ' ἀν' ὀμιλον ἵοντε κυδοίμεον, ὡς ὅτε κάπρῳ
ἐν κυσὶ θηρευτῇσι μέγα φρονέοντε πέσητον· 325
ὡς ὀλεκον Τρώας πάλιν ὀρμέων· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαῖοι
ἀσπασίως φεύγοντες ἀνέπνεον Ἐκτορα δίον.
"Ἐνθ' ἐλέτην δίφρον τε καὶ ἀνέρε δήμῳ ἀρίστω,
μὴ δύω Μέροπος Περκωσίου, δω περὶ πάντων
γιδε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὕς παιδάς ἐάσκε
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στείχεως ἐς πόλεμον φθισήμορα· τῷ δὲ οὗ τι
πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἁγον μέλανος θανάτοιο.
τοὺς μὲν Τυδεῖδης δουρικλεῖτος Διομήδης
θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδῶν κλυτὰ τεύχε· ἀπηύρα·
Ὑπόδαμον δ' Ὑδυσσεὺς καὶ Ὑπεῖροχον ἐξενάριζεν. 335
"Ἐνθα σφιν κατὰ ίσα μάχην ἐτάνυσσε Κρονίων
ἐξ Ἰδῆς καθορῶν· τοῖ δ' ἄλληλους ἐνάριζον.
ἡ τοι Τυδέος νῦς Ἀγάστρωφον οὔτασε δουρὶ
Παιονίδην ἡρωα κατ' ἱσχίον· οῦ δὲ οὗ ἵπποι
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ἐγγύς ἔσαν προφυγεῖν, ἀσάτο δὲ μέγα θυμὸ·
toὺς μὲν γὰρ θεράπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχεν, αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς
θύετε διὰ προμάχων, ἦς φίλον ὠλεσε θυμόν.
Then in answer to him spake mighty Diomedes:

"Of a surety will I abide and endure, howbeit but for scant space shall be our profit, for Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, plainly willeth to give victory to the Trojans rather than to us."

He spake, and thrust Thymbraeus from his chariot to the ground, smiting him with his spear on the left breast, and Odysseus smote Molion, the godlike squire of that prince. These then they let be, when they had made them cease from war; but the twain ranged throughout the throng, making havoc of it, as when two boars with high hearts fall upon hunting hounds; even so they turned again upon the Trojans and slew them, and the Achaeans gladly had respite in their flight before goodly Hector.

Then took they a chariot and two men, the best of their people, sons twain of Merops of Percote, that was above all men skilled in prophesying, and would not suffer his sons to go into war, the bane of men; but the twain would in no wise hearken to him, for the fates of black death were leading them on. These did the son of Tydeus, Diomedes, famed for his spear, rob of spirit and of life, and took from them their goodly battle-gear. And Odysseus slew Hippodamus and Hypeirochus.

Then the son of Cronos stretched evenly for them the line of battle, as he looked down from Ida, and they kept slaying one another. Tydeus' son wounded the warrior Agastrophus, son of Paeon, on the hip with a thrust of his spear; nor were his horses near at hand for him to flee, but he was greatly blinded at heart, for his squire held the horses withdrawn apart, and he on foot was raging amid the foremost fighters until he lost his life.
"Εκτωρ δ' ἐξὶ νόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὥρτο δ' ἐπ' αὑτὸς κεκλήγων· ἂμα δὲ Τρώων εἴποντο φάλαγγες. τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν βίγησε1 βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης, αὕσα δ' Ὅδυσσῆα προσεφώνεεν ἐγγὺς ἐόντα: "νῦν δὴ τόδε πῆμα κυλινδεῖται, ὀβρυμος Ἔκτωρ· ἄλλ' ἀγε δὴ στέωμεν καὶ ἄλεξώμεσθα μένοντες." Ηρά, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτεὶ δολιχόσκιον ἐγχός, καὶ βαλὲν, οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτε, τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλήφων, ἄκρην καὶ κόρυθα· πλάγχθη δ' ἀπὸ χαλκόφι χαλκός, οὐδ' ἵκετο χρόα καλῶν· ἐρύκακε γὰρ τρυφάλεια τρίπτυχοι αὐλῶπις, τὴν οἵ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων. Ἔκτωρ δ' ὥκ' ἀπελεθρὼν ἀνέδραμε, μίκτο δ' ὅμιλω, στῇ δὲ γνυξ ἐρπῶν καὶ ἐρείσατο χερὶ παχείη γαῖης· ἀμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελαινὴ νυξ ἐκάλυψεν.2 ὁφρα δὲ Τυθείδης μετὰ δούρατος χεκτ' ἐρωήν τῆλε διὰ προμάχων, θι οἵ καταισατο γαῖης, τόφρ' Ἔκτωρ ἐμπυνυτό, καὶ ἅψ' ἐς δίφρον ὅροῦσας ἐξέλασ' ἐς πληθνυ, καὶ ἄλευτατ κῆρα μέλαιναν. δουρί δ' ἐπαισοὺς προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης· "ἐξ αὐ νῦν ἐφυγες θάνατον, κύνω· ἤ τε τοι ἅγχι ἥλθε κακὸν· νῦν αὐτὲ σ' ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, ὦ μέλλεις εὐχεσθαι ἰὼν ἐς δοῦτον ἀκόντων. ἢ θήν σ' ἐξανύω γε καὶ ὑστερον ἀντιβολῆςας, εἴ ποῦ τις καὶ ἐμοιγε θεῶν ἐπιτάρροθός ἐστι. νῦν αὐ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπιείσομαι, ὃν κε κιχείω."  

1 βίγησε: ἐνήησε.  
2 Line 356 (=v. 310) was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.  
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But Hector was quick to mark them across the ranks, and rushed upon them, shouting, and with him followed the battalions of the Trojans. At sight of him Diomede, good at the war-cry, shuddered, and forthwith spake to Odysseus that was near: "On us twain is this ruin rolling, even mighty Hector; but come, let us stand, and ward off his onset abiding where we are."

He spake, and poised his far-shadowing spear, and hurled it, nor missed he the mark at which he aimed, but smote him on the head, on the top of the helmet, but the bronze was turned aside by bronze, and reached not his fair flesh, for it was stayed by the threefold crested helm, which Phoebus Apollo had bestowed upon him. But Hector sprang back a wondrous way, and mingled with the throng, and he fell upon his knees and thus abode, and with his stout hand leaned upon the earth, and dark night enfolded his eyes. But while the son of Tydeus was following after the cast of his spear far through the foremost fighters, where he had seen it fix itself in the earth, meanwhile Hector revived again, and leaping back into his chariot drave forth into the throng, and escaped black fate. And rushing after him with his spear mighty Diomede spake to him: "Now again, thou dog, art thou escaped from death, though verily thy bane came nigh thee; but once more hath Phoebus Apollo saved thee, to whom of a surety thou must make prayer whenso thou goest amid the hurtling of spears. Verily I will yet make an end of thee when I meet thee hereafter, if so be any god is helper to me likewise. But now will I make after the rest, whomsoever I may light upon."
"Η, καὶ Παιονίδην δουρικλυτὸν ἐξενάριζεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἥκόμου, Τυδείδη ἐπὶ τὸξα τιταίνετο, ποιμέν λαῶν, στήλη κεκλιμένος ἀνδροκρήτης ἐπὶ τὺμβῳ Ἕλων Δαρδανίδαο, παλαιὸν δημογέροντος. ἦ τοι ὁ μὲν θώρηκα Ἀγαστρόφου ἱθίμου ἀνυτ' ἀπὸ στήθεσφι παναίολον ἀσπίδα τ' ὁμον καὶ κόρυθα βριαρῆν· ὦ δὲ τόξου πῆχυν ἀνελκε καὶ βάλεν, οὐδ' ἄρα μιν ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρός, ταρσον δεξιεροίο ποδὸς· διὰ δ' ἀμπερέσ ἠδ' ἐν γαίῃ κατέπηκτο· ὦ δὲ μᾶλα ἥδι γελάσας ἐκ λόχου ἀμπῦδησε καὶ εὐχόμενος ἐπος ἡ'δα. "βέβληαι, οὖδ' ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγεν· ὥς ὄφελόν τοι νείστον ἐς κενεώνα βαλῶν ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι. οὔτω κεν καὶ Τρώες ἀνέπνευσαν κακότητος, οἳ τέ σε πεφρίκασι λέονθ' ὡς μηκάδες αἶγες." Τὸν δ' οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης: "τοξότα, λωβητήρ, κέρα ἀγλαέ, παρθενοπίπα, εἰ μὲν δὴ ἀντίβιον σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθεῖς, οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμησι βιῶς καὶ ταρφέες ιοί· τοι νῦν δὲ μ' ἐπιγράψας ταρσον ποδὸς εὔχεαι αὐτῶς. οὐκ ἄλεγω, ὡς εἰ μὲ γυνῇ βάλοι ἡ παῖς ἀφρων· κωφὸν γὰρ βέλος ἀνδρὸς ἀνάλκιδος οὐτίδανοι. ἢ τ' ἀλώς ὑπ' ἐμεῖο, καὶ εἰ κ' ὀλίγου περ ἐπαύρη, ὥσι βέλος πέλεται, καὶ ἀκήριον αἴσθα ἔθησι. τοῦ δὲ γυναικὸς μὲν τ' ἀμφύδρυφοι εἶσι παρειαί.

1 That κέρα ἀγλαέ refers to a method of dressing the hair, and not to a bow of horn, is now the generally accepted view. See Helbig, IIom. Epos, p. 241; and cf. iii. 55; and (of Euphorbus) xvii. 52.

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So spake he, and went on to strip of his armour the son of Paeon, famed for his spear. But Alexander, lord of fair-haired Helen, aimed an arrow at Tydeus' son, shepherd of the host, leaning the while against a pillar on the barrow that men's hands reared for Ilus, son of Dardanus, an elder of the people in days of old. Now Diomedes was stripping the gleaming corselet of valiant Agastrophus from about his breast, and the shield from off his shoulder, and his heavy helm, when Paris drew the centre-piece of the bow and smote him—for not in vain did the shaft speed from his hand—upon the flat of the right foot, and the arrow passed clean through and fixed itself in the ground; and with a right merry laugh Paris leapt up from his lair and spake vauntingly: "Thou art smitten, not in vain hath my shaft sped; would that I had smitten thee in the nethermost belly, and taken away thy life. So would the Trojans have had respite from their woe, who now tremble before thee as bleating goats before a lion."

But with no touch of fear mighty Diomedes spake to him: "Bowman, reviler, proud of thy curling locks, thou ogler of girls! O that thou wouldst make trial of me man to man in armour, then would thy bow and thy swift-falling arrows help thee not; whereas now having but grazed the flat of my foot thou boastest vainly. I reck not thereof, any more than if a woman had struck me or a witless child, for blunt is the dart of one that is a weakling and a man of naught. Verily in other wise when sped by my hand, even though it do but touch, does the spear prove its edge, and forthwith layeth low its man; torn then with wailing are the two
παίδες δ’ ὅρφανικοι· ο δέ θ’ αἰματι γαῖαν ἐρεύθων πύθεται, οἶνων δὲ περὶ πλεῖς ἥ’ γυναῖκες.”

“Ὡς φάτο, τοῦ δ’ Ὀδυσσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν

ἐστὶ πρόσθ’· ο δ’ ὁπισθε καθεξόμενος βέλος ὡκύ ἐκ ποδὸς ἐλκ’, ὀδύνη δὲ διὰ χροὸς ἥλθ’ ἀλεγεῖνή’.

ἐς δίφρον δ’ ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἤνιοχῶ ἐπέτελλε νησίων ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· ἥθετο γὰρ κῆρ.

Οἰώθη δ’ Ὀδυσσεύς δουρικλυτός, οὐδὲ τις αὐτῷ Ἀργείων παρέμεινεν, ἔτει φόβος ἐλλαβε πάντας.

ὀχθήσας δ’ ἀρα εἰπε πρὸς ὅν ἐνεγαλήτορα θυμόν· “ὁ μοὶ ἐγώ, τί πάθω; μέγα μὲν κακὸν α’ κε φέβωμαι

πληθὺν ταρβήσας· τὸ δὲ ρίγιον α’ κεν ἀλῶν μοῦνοι· τοὺς δ’ ἀλλοὺς Δαναοὺς ἐφόβησε Κρονίων.

ἀλλὰ τι ἢ μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμόσ; οἶδα γὰρ ὅτι κακοὶ μὲν ἀποίχονται πολέμου,

ὅς δὲ κ’ ἀριστεύσῃ μάχῃ ἐν, τὸν δὲ μάλα χρεὼ ἐστάμεναι κρατερῶς, ἢ τ’ ἐβλητ’ ἢ τ’ ἐβαλ’ ἀλλον’.

“Ἡς ο ταῦθ’ ὡρμαίει κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,

τόφρα δ’ ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἡλυθον ἀσπιστάσων,

ἔλισαν δ’ ἐν μέσσοισι, μετὰ σφίσι πῆμα τιθέντες.1 ὥς δ’ ὅτε κάπριον ἀμφὶ κύνες θαλεροὶ τ’ αἰζηοὶ σεύωνται, ὁ δὲ τ’ εἰσὶ βαθείς ἐκ ξυλόχοιο

θήγων λευκὸν ὀδόντα μετὰ γναμπτήσι γένυσοιν, ἀμφὶ δὲ τ’ ἀισσονταί, ὅπαι δὲ τε κόμπος ὀδόντων γίγνεται, οἱ δὲ μένουσιν ἄφαρ δεινὸν περ ἐόντα.

1 πῆμα τιθέντες: πῆμα δὲ ἔλισαν Zenodotus.
cheeks of his wife, and his children fatherless, while he, reddening the earth with his blood, rotteth away, more birds than women around him.”

So spake he, and to him did Odysseus, famed for his spear, draw nigh, and take his stand before him, and Diomedes sat down behind him, and drew forth the sharp arrow from his foot, and a sore pang shot through his flesh. Then leapt he upon his chariot and bade his charioteer drive to the hollow ships, for he was sore pained at heart.

Now Odysseus, famed for his spear, was left alone, nor did anyone of the Argives abide by him, for that fear had laid hold of them all. Then mightily moved he spake unto his own great-hearted spirit: “Woe is me; what is to befall me? Great evil were it if I flee, seized with fear of the throng; yet this were a worse thing, if I be taken all alone, for the rest of the Danaans hath the son of Cronos scattered in flight. But why doth my heart thus hold converse with me? For I know that they are cowards that depart from battle, whereas whoso is pre-eminent in fight, him verily it behoveth to hold his ground boldly, whether he be smitten, or smite another.”

While he pondered thus in mind and heart, meanwhile the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans came on and hemmed him in the midst, setting among them their own bane. And even as hounds and lusty youths press upon a boar on this side and on that, and he cometh forth from the deep thicket, whetting his white tusks in his curving jaws, and they charge upon him on either side, and thereat ariseth the sound of the gnashing of tusks; but forthwith they abide his onset, how dread soever he be; even
ὁς ρα τότ' ἀμφ' Ὄδυσση Δίφιλον ἔσσευοντο Τρώες· ὁ δὲ πρώτον μὲν ἄμμονα Δηὑρίτην οὖτασεν ὄμον ὑπερθεν ἐπάλμενος ὄξεῖ δουρὶ, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Θόωνα καὶ Ἐννομον ἐξενάρξε. 
Χερσίδάμαντα δ' ἔπειτα, καθ' ἵππων αἴξαντα, 
δουρὶ κατὰ πρότμησιν ὑπ' ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοἐσσης 
νύξεν· ὁ δ' ἐν κοινῆς πεσὼν ἔλε γαίαν ἀγωστῷ. 
τοὺς μὲν ἐσο', ὁ δ' ἂρ' Ἰππασίδην Χάρων' οὖτασε 

δουρὶ,
aὐτοκασίγνητον εὐηφενεὸς¹ 

Σώκοιοι.

tῷ δ' ἐπαλεξήσων Σώκος κίεν, ἵσθεος φῶς, 
στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ἰὼν καὶ μὲν πρὸς μύθον ἐειπεν· 
"ὁ Ὅδυσσευ πολύαινε, δόλων ἄτ' ἦδε πόνοιο, 
σήμερον ἕ δοιοίνῳ ἐπεύξει αὐτῇ Ἰππασίδησι, 
τοιῶδ' ἁνδρε κατακτείνας καὶ τεύχε' ἀπούρας, 
ἦ κεν ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὅλεσσης."

"Ὡς εἰπὼν οὖτησε κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντου' ἔτσιν. 

diὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε φαεωῆς ὀβρυμον ἐγχος, 
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδὰλον ἥρηρειστο, 
πάντα δ' ἀπὸ πλευρῶν χρόα ἑργαθεν, οὐδ' ἐπ' ἐασε 

Παλλὰς Ἄθηναι' μιχθήμεναι ἐγκασι φωτός. 

γνῶ δ' Ὅδυσεως ὁ οἷον τι βέλος² κατακαίροιν ἦλθεν, 

ἀψ δ' ἀναχωρήσας Σώκον πρὸς μύθον ἐειπεν· 

"ἀ δείλ', ἕ μάλα δὴ σε κιχάνεται αἰτῶς ὀλεθρος. 

ἡ τοι μὲν ὅ ἔμ' ἐπαυσας ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· 

σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κήρα μέλαιναν 

ἡματι τῶδ' ἐσσεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα 

ἐυχος ἐμοὶ δώσειν, ψυχὴν δ' Ἀἰδὶ κλυτοπώλω."

*Η, καὶ ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' αὐτὺς ὕποστρέψας ἐβεβήκει,

¹ εὐηφενεὸς: εὐηγενεὸς mss.
² βέλος Ζενοδότος: τέλος Aristarchus.
so then around Odysseus, dear to Zeus, did the Trojans press. But first he smote peerless Deiopites from above in the shoulder, leaping upon him with sharp spear; and thereafter he slew Thoön and Eunomus, and then Chersidamas as he leapt down from his car he stabbed with his spear upon the navel beneath his bossed shield; and he fell in the dust and clutched the ground with his palm. These then he let be, but smote Charops, son of Hippasus, with a thrust of his spear, even the own brother of wealthy Soecus. And to bear him aid came Socus, a godlike man; close to Odysseus he came, and took his stand, and he spake, saying: "Odysseus, greatly to be praised, insatiate in wiles and in toil, this day shalt thou either boast over both the sons of Hippasus, for that thou hast slain two such warriors and stripped them of their armour, or else smitten by my spear shalt thou lose thy life."

So saying, he smote upon his shield that was well balanced upon every side. Through the bright shield went the mighty spear, and through the corselet, richly dight, did it force its way, and all the flesh it tore from his side; but Pallas Athene suffered it not to pierce the bowels of the warrior. And Odysseus knew that the dart had in no wise lighted on a fatal spot, and he drew back and spake to Socus, saying: "Ah wretch, of a surety is sheer destruction come upon thee. Verily hast thou made me to cease from warring against the Trojans; but upon thee I deem that here this day death and black fate shall come, and that vanquished beneath my spear thou shalt yield glory to me, and thy soul to Hades of the goodly steeds."

He spake, and the other turned back and started
τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταφρένω ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν ὦμων μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στῆθεσφιν ἔλασσε. 
δουπήσεν δὲ πεσὼν, ὃ δ’ ἐπενύσατο δίος Ὑδυσσεύς, ὁ Σῶξ, Ἦππασον ὑπὲρ δαίφρονος ἐπιποδάμου, φθῆ σε τέλος1 θανάτοιο κιηκύμενον, οὐδ’ ὑπάλυξας. ἀ δείλ’, οὐ μὲν σοί γε πατήρ καὶ πότνια μητῆρ ὄσσε καθαιρήσουι θανόντι περ, ἀλλ’ οἰνωνί ὁμησται ἔρυνοι, περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες. 
αὐτάρ ἐμ’, εἶ κε θάνω, κτεριοῦσί γε δίοι Ἀχαῖοι.”

“Ὡς εἰπὼν Σάκοιο δαίφρονος ὄβρυμον ἔγχος ἔξω τε χροὸς ἐλκε καὶ ἀστίδος ὠμφαλοέσος· 
ἀίμα δὲ οἱ σπασθέντος ἀνέσσουτο, κῆδε δὲ θυμὼν. 
Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἴδον αἰμὶ Ὑδυσσῆος, κεκλόμενοι καθ’ ὄμιλον ἔπ’ αὐτῷ πάντες ἔβησαν. 
αὐτάρ ὃ γ’ ἔξοπίσω ἀνεχάζετο, αὐὲ δ’ ἐταῖρους, 
τρὶς μὲν ἐπεὶ’ ἑὔσεν ὅσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φωτὸς, 
τρὶς δ’ αἰεὶν ἱάχοντος ἀρηφιλὸς Μενέλαος. 
ἀῤῥα δ’ ἄρ’ Ἀἰάντα προσεφώνεεν ἔγγυς ἐόντα. 
“Αἰαν διογενῆς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λάὼν, 
ἀμφὶ μ’ Ὑδυσσῆος ταλασίφρονος ἵκετ’ αὐτή, 
τῷ ἰκέλη ὡς εἰ’ ε βιωσάτο μοῦνον ἐόντα 
Τρῶες ἀποτμῆξαντες εἰνι κρατηρὶ ὑσμίνη. 
ἀλλ’ ἵομεν καθ’ ὄμιλον. ἀλεξέμεναι γὰρ ἄμεινον. 
δείδω μὴ τι πάθησον εἰν Τρώεσσι μονωθεῖς, 
ἐσθλὸς ἔων, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Δαναοῖς γένηται.”

“Ὡς εἰπὼν δ’ μὲν ἥρξ’, δ’ ἀμ’ ἐσπετο ἱσόθεος 
φῶς. 
εὖρων ἐπείτ’ Ὑδυσῆα δῖφιλον ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ αὐτὸν

1 τέλος: βέλος Zenodotus.

1 Literally, “as big (a shout) as his head could hold.”
Cf. the French crier à pleine tête.

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to flee, but even as he turned Odysseus fixed the spear in his back between the shoulders, and drive it through his breast. And he fell with a thud, and goodly Odysseus exulted over him: "Ah Socus, son of wise-hearted Hippasus, tamer of horses, the end of death has been too quick in coming upon thee; thou hast not escaped it. Ah, poor wretch, thy father and queenly mother shall not close thine eyes in death, but the birds that eat raw flesh shall rend thee, beating their wings thick and fast about thee; whereas to me, if I die, the goodly Achaeans shall give burial."

So saying he drew the mighty spear of wise-hearted Socus forth from his flesh and from his bossed shield, and when it was drawn out the blood gushed forth and distressed his spirit. But the great-souled Trojans, when they beheld the blood of Odysseus, called one to another through the throng and made at him all together. But he gave ground, and shouted to his comrades; thrice shouted he then loud as a man's head can shout, and thrice did Menelaus, dear to Ares, hear his call, and forthwith he spake to Aias that was nigh at hand: "Aias, sprung from Zeus, thou son of Telamon, captain of the host, in mine ears rang the cry of Odysseus, of the steadfast heart, like as though the Trojans had cut him off in the fierce conflict and were overpowering him alone as he is. Nay, come, let us make our way through the throng; to bear him aid is the better course. I fear lest some evil befall him, alone mid the Trojans, valiant though he be, and great longing for him come upon the Danaans."

So saying he led the way, and Aias followed, a godlike man. Then found they Odysseus, dear to
Τρώες ἐπονθ' ὃς εἰ τε δαφονοὶ θῶες ὄρεσφιν ἀμφ' ἐλαφοῦ κεραδὸν βεβλημένον, ὅν τ' ἐβαλ' ἁνήρ ἕω ἀπὸ νεφρῆς· τὸν μὲν τ' ἡλυξε πόδεσι φεύγων, ὄφρ' αἶμα λιαρὸν καὶ γούνατ' ὀρώρῃ· αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τὸν γε δαμάσσεται ὅκυς διστάς, ὡμοφάγοι μν θῶες ἐν οὐρεὶ δαρδάπτουσιν ἐν νέμει σκιερῷ ἕπτ' τε λῆν ἡγαγε δαίμων σιντην· θῶες μὲν τε διέτρεσαν, αὐτὰρ ὃ δάπτει· ὃς ἔν τὸ τ' ἀμφ' Ὄνυσιὰ δαίφρωνα ποικίλομήτην Τρώες ἐπον πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἄλκυμοι, αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ἡρως αἵσσων ὃ ἐγχει ἀμύνετο νηλεῖς ἦμαρ. 

Ἄιας δ' ἐγγύθεν ἄλθε φέρων σάκος ἶπτε πύργον, στῇ δὲ παρέξ. Τρώες δὲ διέτρεσαν ἀλλυδὸς ἀλλος. ἦ τοι τὸν Μενέλαος ἄρηίος ἔξαγ' ὀμίλου χειρὸς ἔχων, ἧς θεράτων σχεδόν ἥλασεν ὑπον. 

Ἄιας δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐπάλμενος εἶλε Δόρυκλον Πριμώδην, νόθον νιόν, ἐπειτα δὲ Πάνδοκον οὔτα, οὔτα δὲ Λύσανδρον καὶ Πύρασον ὢδ' Πυλάρτην. ὄς δ' ὅποτε πλήθων ποταμὸς πεδίωνδε κάτεισιν χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφιν, ὁπαξόμενος Διὸς ὀμβρώ, πολλᾶς δὲ δρῦς ἀζαλέας, πολλᾶς δὲ τε πεύκας ἐσφέρεται, πολλὸν δὲ τ' ἀφουσιντόν εἰς ἀλα βάλλει, ὃς ἐφεπε κλονέων πεδίων τότε φαιδίμως Ἀἰας, δαίζων ὑπον τε καὶ ἀνέρας. οὐδὲ πιὸ Ἐκτωρ πεῦθετ', ἔπει δ' ὅποτα μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ μάρνατο πάσης, ὀχθας πάρ ποταμοῦ Σκαμάνδρου, τῇ ὅ ὅ πόλιστα ἄνδρῶν πίπτε κάρηνα, ἄν' ὃ ἀσβεστος ὄρωρει 1 σκιερῷ. ἀμβροτα. 

1 σκιερῷ: γλαφρῷ Zenodotus. 
2 κάτεισι: οἴηται Zenodotus. 

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Zeus, and round about the Trojans beset him, as tawny jackals in the mountains about a horned stag that hath been wounded, that a man hath smitten with an arrow from the string; from him the stag hath escaped and fleeth swiftly so long as the blood flows warm and his knees are quick, but when at length the swift arrow overpowereth him, then ravening jackals rend him amid the mountains in a shadowy grove; but lo, God bringeth against them a murderous lion, and the jackals scatter in flight, and he rendeth the prey: even so then did the Trojans, many and valiant, beset Odysseus round about, the wise and crafty-minded; but the warrior darting forth with his spear warded off the pitiless day of doom. Then Aias drew near, bearing his shield that was like a city wall, and stood forth beside him, and the Trojans scattered in flight, one here, one there. And warlike Menelaus led Odysseus forth from the throng, holding him by the hand, till his squire drove up the horses and car.

Then Aias leapt upon the Trojans and slew Doryclus, bastard son of Priam, and after him smote Pandocus with a thrust, and likewise Lysander and Pyrasus and Pylartes. And as when a river in flood cometh down upon a plain, a winter torrent from the mountains, swollen by the rain of Zeus, and many a dry oak and many a pine it beareth in its course, and much drift it casteth into the sea; even so glorious Aias charged tumultuously over the plain on that day, slaying horses and men. Nor did Hector as yet know aught thereof, for he was fighting on the left of all the battle by the banks of the river Scamander, where chiefly the heads of warriors were falling, and a cry unquenchable arose,
Néstorá τ’ ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἄρηίον Ἡθομένη. "Εκτὸς μὲν μετὰ τοῖς ὁμίλει μέρμερα βέλων ἔγχει θ’ ἡποσύνη τε, νέων δ’ ἀλάπαζε φάλαγγας. οὔδ’ ἂν πω χάζωντο κελεύθοι δῖοι Ἀχαιοί, εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλέους πόσις ἡϊκόμοιο, παῦσεν ἄριστεύοντα Μαχάωνα, ποιμένα λαῶν, ἵπτρυγλώχυν βαλῶν κατὰ δεξίον ὄμοιον.

τῷ βα περίδεισιν μένεα πνεύμονες Ἀχαιοί, μὴ πῶς μὲν πολέμιοι μετακλυθέντος ἐλοιεν. αὐτίκα δ’ Ἡθομενοὺς προσεφώνεε Νέστορα δῖον. "ὡ Νέστορ Νηληέάδη, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν, ἁγρεί, σῶν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσεο, πάρ δὲ Μαχάων βαυετώ, ἐς νῆας δὲ τάχιστ’ ἔχε μῶνυχας ἱπποὺς· ἵπτρος γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων ἰοὺς τ’ ἐκτάμενεν ἐπὶ τ’ ἡμια χάρμακα πάσσειν." 1

"Ὡς ἐφατ’, οὔδ’ ἀπίθησε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ. αὐτίκα δ’ ὅν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσετο, πάρ δὲ Μαχάων βαϊ‘, Ἀσκληπιοῦ νίος ἀμύμονος ἱτήρος· μάστιξεν δ’ ἱπποὺς, τῶ δ’ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς· τῇ γὰρ φίλοι ἐπλέτο θυμῷ.

Κεβριόης δὲ Τρῶας ὀρινομένους ἐνόησεν "Εκτορι παρβεβαύς, καὶ μὲν πρὸς μῶθον ἐπιεν· "Εκτορ, νῶι μὲν ἐνθάδ’ ὀμλέομεν Δαναοῖσιν ἐσχατῇ πολέμιοι δυσηχέος, οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ὀρίνονται ἐπιμίξ’ ἱπποὶ τε καὶ αὐτοί. Αἶας δὲ κλονεῖ Τελαμώνιος· εὖ δὲ μὲν ἐγνων‘.

1 Line 515 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

1 Such oxymora are common, and serve to enhance the grimness of pictures of combat.
round about great Nestor and warlike Idomeneus. With these had Hector dalliance,¹ and terrible deeds he wrought with the spear and in horsemanship, and he laid waste the battalions of the young men. Yet would the goodly Achaeans in no wise have given ground from their course, had not Alexander, the lord of fair-haired Helen, stayed Machaon, shepherd of the host, in the midst of his valorous deeds, and smitten him on the right shoulder with a three-barbed arrow. Then sorely did the Achaeans breathing might fear for him, lest haply men should slay him in the turning of the fight. And forthwith Idomeneus spake to goodly Nestor: "Nestor, son of Neleus, great glory of the Achaeans, come, get thee upon thy chariot, and let Machaon mount beside thee, and swiftly do thou drive to the ships thy single-hooved horses. For a leech is of the worth of many other men for the cutting out of arrows and the spreading of soothing simples."

So spake he, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, failed not to hearken. Forthwith he got him upon his chariot, and beside him mounted Machaon, the son of Asclepius the peerless leech; and he touched the horses with the lash, and nothing loath the pair sped on to the hollow ships, for there were they fain to be.

But Cebriones beheld the Trojans being driven in rout, as he stood by Hector's side in his chariot, and he spake to him, saying: "Hector, we twain have dalliance with the Danaans here, on the skirts of dolorous war, whereas the other Trojans are driven in rout confusedly, both horses and men. And it is Aias, son of Telamon, that driveth them; well do I know him, for wide is the shield he hath

¹The number one is used to denote a reference or footnote.
εὐρύ γάρ ἀμφ' ὦμοιον ἔχει σάκος· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἥμεις κείσ' ἰπποὺς τε καὶ ἀρμ' ἴθυνομεν, ἐνθα μάλιστα ἰππῆς πεζοὶ τε κακὴν ἐρίδα προβαλόντες ἀλλήλους ὀλέκουσι, βοη δ' ἄσβεστος ὀρώρεν.”

“Ὡς ἀρα φωνήσας ἤμασεν καλλίτριχας ἰπποὺς μάστιγι λυγυρῇ· τοι δὲ πληγῆς ἄιντες Ρίμφ' ἐφερον θοῦν ἄρμα μετὰ Τρώας καὶ Ἀχαιός, στείβοντες νέκνας τε καὶ ἀστίδας· αἰματι δ' ἄξων νέρθεν ἀπας πεπάλακτο καὶ ἀντυγες αἰ περὶ δίφρον, ἀς ἀρ' ἄφ' ἰππεῖων ὀπλέων βαθάμμγγες ἐβαλλον αἰ τ' ἀπ' ἐπισσότρων. ὦ δὲ ἰετο δὖναι ὄμιλον ἀνδρόμεου ῥήξαι τε μετάλμενος· ἐν δὲ κυδοῦμον ἦκε κακὸν Δαναοῦς, μύνωθα δὲ χάζητο δουρός. αὐτὰρ ὁ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπεπωλείτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν ἐγχεῖ τ' ἀορί τε μεγάλοισι τε χερμαδίοισιν, Ἀιάντος δ' ἀλέεινε μάχην Τελαμωνιάδαο.¹

Πες δὲ πατὴρ Αἰανθ' ψίζυγος εν φόβον ὄρσε· στῇ δὲ ταφῶν, ὀπίθεν δὲ σάκος βάλεν ἐπταβείοιν, τρέσσε δὲ παπτήνας ἐφ' ὄμιλον, θηρὶ έουκως, ἐντροπαλίζόμενος, ὀλίγον γόνυ γούνος ἀμεῖβων. ὑς δ' ἀθώνα λέοντα βοῶν ἀπὸ μεσσαύλου² ἐσσεύαντο κūνες τε καὶ ἄνερες ἀγροῖται, οἳ τε μῦν οὐκ εἰὼσι βοῶν ἐκ πίαρ ἐλέσθαι πάνυχοι ἐγρήσσουτες· ὦ δὲ κρειῶν ἐρατίζων ἰθείς, ἀλλ' οὔ τι πρῆσσει· θαμεῖς γάρ ἀκοντες ἀν ἰόν ἀύσσουσι θρασείαν ἀπὸ χειρῶν, καὶ ἤμεναι τε δεταί, τὰς τε τρεῖ ἐσσύμενος περ·

¹ After line 542 Aristotle and Plutarch give a line not found in the mss. of the Iliad,

Zeus γάρ οἱ νεμέασαχ' ὄρι ἀμείνων φωτὶ μάχαυτο.

² Lines 548-557 were rejected by Zenodotus.
about his shoulders. Nay, let us too drive thither our horses and car, where most of all horsemen and footmen, vying in evil rivalry, are slaying one another, and the cry goes up unquenchable."

So saying he smote the fair-maned horses with the shrill-sounding lash, and they, feeling the blow, fleetly bare the swift car amid the Trojans and Achaeans, trampling on the dead and on the shields, and with blood was all the axle sprinkled beneath, and the rims round about the car, with the drops that smote upon them from the horses' hooves and from the tires. And Hector was eager to enter the throng of men, to leap in and shatter it, and an evil din of war he sent among the Danaans, and scant rest did he give his spear. Nay, he ranged along the ranks of the other warriors with spear and sword and with great stones; only he avoided battle with Aias, son of Telamon.

Now father Zeus, throned on high, roused Aias to flight, and he stood in a daze, and on his back he cast his sevenfold shield of bull's-hide, and with an anxious glance toward the throng he gave way, like a wild beast, ever turning him about and retreating slowly step by step. And even as a tawny lion is driven from the fold of the kine by dogs and country folk, that suffer him not to seize the fattest of the herd, watching the whole night through, but he in his lust for flesh goeth straight on, yet accomplisheth naught thereby, for thick the darts fly to meet him, hurled by bold hands, and blazing brands withal, before which he quailleth, how eager

1 The phrase is of doubtful meaning; possibly we should render, "for but scant space did he hold back from the spear (of the foe)."
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Ηώθεν δ’ ἀπονόσφων ἐβή τετιηότι θυμῶ·

ὡς Αἰας τὸν ἀπὸ Τρώων τετιημένος ἦτορ

ἡει πόλλα ἀέκων. περὶ γὰρ διε νηυον Ἅχαιῶν.

ὡς δ’ ὅτ’ ὄνος παρ’ ἀρουραν ἰὼν ἐβηήσατο παιδας

νωθῆς, ὥ δὴ πολλὰ περὶ ρόπαλ’ ἀμφὶς ἐάγη,

κείρει τ’ εἰσελθὼν βαθὺ λήιον· οἱ δὲ τε παῖδες

τῦπτουσιν ροπάλουσι· βιὴ δὲ τε νηπίῃ αὐτῶν·

σπουδὴ τ’ ἐξήλασσαν, ἐπεί τ’ ἐκορέσσατο φορβής·

ὡς τὸτ’ ἐπειτ’ Ἀἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμάνιον νίὸν,

Τρώες ὑπέρθυμοι πολυγερέες τ’ ἐπίκουροι

νύσσοντες ἔστοισι μέσον σάκος αἰὲν ἐποντο.

Αἴας δ’ ἀλλοτε μὲν μνησάσκετο θούριδος ἀλκῆς

αὐτὺς ὑποστρεφθεῖς, καὶ ἑρητύσασκε φάλαγγας

Τρώων ἵπποδάμων, ὅτε δὲ τρωπάσκετο φεῦγειν.

πάντας δὲ προέρχε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας ὦδευεν,

αὐτὸς δὲ Τρώων καὶ Ἅχαιῶν θῶε μεσηγνά

ιστάμενος. τὰ δὲ δοῦρα θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν

ἀλλα μὲν ἐν σάκει μεγάλω πάγεν ὀρμενα πρόσσων,

πολλά δὲ καὶ μεσηγνά, πάρος χρόα λευκὸν ἐπαυρείν,

ἐν γαῖῃ ἰστάντο, λιλαιόμενα χρὸδις ἄσαι.

Τὸν δ’ ὅσ’ οὖν ἐνόησ’ Εὐάιμονος ἄγλαος νῖὸς

Εὐρύπτυλος πυκνοῖσι βιαζόμενον βελέεσσι,

οτῇ βα παρ’ αὐτὸν ἰὼν, καὶ άκόντισε δοῦρι φαεινῶ,

καὶ βάλε Φαυνιάδῆν Ἀπισάονα, ποιμέα λαῶν,

ἡπαρ ὑπὸ πραπίδων, εἶθαρ δ’ ὑπὸ γοῦνατ’ ἔλυσεν·

Εὐρύπτυλος δ’ ἐπόρουσα καὶ αὖντο τεύχε’ ἀπ’ ὦμων. 522

τὸν δ’ ὅσ’ οὖν ἐνόησ’ Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς

τεύχε’ ἀπασώμενον Ἀπισάονας, αὐτίκα τὸξον

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soever he be, and at dawn he departeth with sullen heart; so Aias then gave way before the Trojans sullen at heart, and sorely against his will, for exceedingly did he fear for the ships of the Achaeans. And as when an ass that passeth by a cornfield getteth the better of boys—a lazy ass about whose ribs many a cudgel is broken, and he goeth in and wasteth the deep grain, and the boys beat him with cudgels, though their might is but puny, and hardly do they drive him forth when he hath had his fill of fodder; even so then did the Trojans, high of heart, and their allies, gathered from many lands, smite great Aias, son of Telamon, with spears full upon his shield, and ever press upon him. And Aias would now be mindful of his furious valour, and wheeling upon them would hold back the battalions of the horse-taming Trojans, and now again he would turn him to flee. But he barred them all from making way to the swift ships, and himself stood between Trojans and Achaeans, battling furiously. And the spears hurled by bold hands were some of them lodged in his great shield, as they sped onward, and many, ere ever they reached his white body, stood fixed midway in the earth, fain to glut themselves with flesh.

But when Euaemon's glorious son, Eurypylus, saw him oppressed by thick-flying darts, he came and stood by his side and hurled with his shining spear, and smote Apisaon, son of Phausius, shepherd of the host, in the liver below the midriff, and straightway loosed his knees; and Eurypylus leapt upon him and set him to strip the harness from his shoulders. But when godlike Alexander marked him stripping the harness from Apisaon, forthwith
ἔλκετ' ἐπ' Ἑυρυπύλῳ, καὶ μν ἐλα μηρὸν ὀιστῷ δεξιῶν· ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ, ἐβάρυνε δὲ μηρόν.
ἂψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἕχαζετο κήρ' ἀλεείνων, ἥπεσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖς γεγωνός·
"ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργεῖων ἦγητορες ὑδὲ μέδοντες, στήτ' ἐλεηθέντες καὶ ἀμύνετε νηλεῖς ἧμαρ
Αἴανθ', ὅς βελέσσι βιάζεται· οὐδὲ ἐ φήμι
φεῦξεσθ' ἐκ πολέμου δυσηχέος· ἀλλὰ μάλ' ἀντὶν ἱστασθ' ἀμφ' Ἀἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον ὑίον."
"Ὡς ἐφατ' Ἑυρύτυλος βεβλημένος· οἱ δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν
πλησίοι ἐστησαν, σάκε' ὠμοιοι κλίναντες,
δούρατ' ἀνασχόμενοι· τῶν δ' ἀντίοι ἡλθεν Αἰας.
στῇ δὲ μεταστρέφθεις, ἐπεὶ ἱκετο ἔθνος ἑταίρων.
"Ὡς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοι·
Νέστορα δ' ἐκ πολέμου φέρον Νηλήθαι ὑπ' ὅιοι
ιδρόσαν, ἤγον δὲ Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
τὸν δὲ ἒδὼν ἐνόησε ποδάρκης δίος 'Αχιλλεύς·
ἔστήκει γὰρ ἐπὶ πρυμνὴ μεγακήτει νη',
eἰσορῶν πόνον αἰτῶν ἱδίκα τε δακρυόσσαν.
ἀίψα δ' ἑταίρων ἔδων Πατροκλῆα προσέειπε,
φθεγξάμενος παρὰ νηὸς· ὅ δὲ κλησίθεν ἂκούσας
ἐκμολευ ὦς Ἀρη, κακοῦ δ' ἄρα οἱ πέλεν ἄρχη.
tὸν πρῶτος προσέειπε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος νιὸς·
"τίπτε με κικλήσκεις, 'Αχιλλεύ; τί δὲ σε χρεών ἐμεῖο;"
tὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς 'Αχιλ-
λεύς.
"δὲ Μενοιτιάδη, τῷ ἑμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
νῦν δὲ περὶ γούνατ' ἐμὰ στήσεσθαι 'Αχαιός.
he drew his bow against Eurypylus, and smote him with an arrow on the right thigh; and the reed of the arrow brake, yet was his thigh made heavy. Then back he shrank into the throng of his comrades, avoiding fate, and he uttered a piercing shout, and called to the Danaans: “My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, turn ye and stand, and ward off the pitiless day of doom from Aias who is oppressed with darts; nor do I deem that he will escape from dolorous war. Nay, verily, stand ye and face the foe about great Aias, son of Telamon.”

So spake the wounded Eurypylus, and they came and stood close beside him, leaning their shields against their shoulders and holding their spears on high; and toward them came Aias, and turned and stood when he had reached the throng of his comrades.

So fought they like unto blazing fire; but the mares of Neleus, all bathed in sweat, bare Nestor forth from the battle, and bare also Machaon, shepherd of the host. And swift-footed goodly Achilles beheld and marked him, for Achilles was standing by the stern of his ship, huge of hull, gazing upon the utter toil of battle and the tearful rout. And forthwith he spake to his comrade Patroclus, calling to him from beside the ship; and he heard, and came forth from the hut like unto Ares; and this to him was the beginning of evil. Then the valiant son of Menoetius spake the first: “Wherefore dost thou call me, Achilles? What need hast thou of me?” And in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot: “Goodly son of Menoetius, dear to this heart of mine, now methinks will the Achaeans be standing about my knees in
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λυσσομένους: χρειστὶς γὰρ ἰκάνεται οὐκὲτ’ ἀνεκτός.
ἀλλ’ ἰδι νῦν, Πάτροκλε διήφιλε, Νέστορ’ ἐρειο
ὅν τινα τοῦτον ἠγεὶ βεβλημένον ἐκ πολέμωι.
ἤ τοι μὲν τὰ γ’ ὀπισθε Μαχάωι πάντα ἐνοικ
τῷ Ἀσκληπιάδῃ, ἀτὰρ ὁυκ ἵδον ὅμματα φωτός.
ἵπποι γάρ με παρηίξαν πρόσσω μεμαιναί.”

“Ὡς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἐταῖρῳ,
βῆ δὲ θείων παρὰ τε κλυσίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
Οἱ δ’ ὀτε δὴ κλυσίην Νηληχίδεω ἀφίκουτο,
αὐτοὶ μὲν β’ ἀπέβησαν ἐπὶ χόνα πουλυβότειραν,
ἵππους δ’ Ἐυρυμέδων θεράπτων λύε τοῖς γέροντος
ἐξ ὀχέων: τοῦ δ’ ὅρω ἀπεβύχυσεν χιτώνων,
οτάντε ποτὶ πνοῆν παρὰ θῶν’ ἀλός: αὐτὰρ ἐπείτα
ἐσ κλυσίην ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ κλυσαμὲν καθίζον.
τοίι δὲ τεῦχε κυκείῳ ἐὐπλόκαμος Ἐκαμῆδη,
τὴν ἀρετ’ ἐκ Τενέδου γέρων, ὀτε πέρσεν Ἀχιλ-
λεύσ,
θυγατέρ’ Ἀρσωνοῦ μεγαλήτορος, ἢν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐξελοῦν, οὐνεκα βουλῆ ἀριστευέσκεν ἀπάντων.
ἡ σφωῖν πρῶτον μὲν ἐπιπροῆλε τράπεζαν
καλῇν κυανόπεζαν ἐὔξουν, αὐτὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτῆς
χάλκειν κάνεν, ἐπὶ δὲ κρόμουν ποτῷ ὄμοιν,
ἡδὲ μέλι χλωρόν, παρὰ δ’ ἀλφίτου ἱεροῦ ἀκτήν,
πάρ δὲ δέπας περικαλλές, δ’ οἰκοθεν ἥγ’ ὁ γεραιός,
χρυσείος ἦλουι πεπαρμένον: οὐτα δ’ αὐτοῦ
τέσσαρ’ ἐσαν, δοιαὶ δὲ πελείάδες ἀμφὶς ἔκαστον
χρυσείαι νεμέθοντο, δύω δ’ ὑπὸ πυθμένες ἦσαν.

1 A gold cup, very nearly answering to this description,
but with two handles instead of four, was found by
Schliemann at Mycenae (see Schuchhardt, Schliemann’s
Excavations, p. 271). A dove with outspread wings stands
on the top of either handle, and from the lower part of
the handles strips of gold extend to the outer rim of the base of
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prayer, for need has come upon them that may no longer be borne. Yet go now, Patroclus, dear to Zeus, and ask Nestor who it is that he bringeth wounded from out the war. Of a truth from behind he seemeth in all things like Machaon, son of Asclepius, but I saw not the eyes of the man, for the horses darted by me, speeding eagerly onward."

So spake he, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear comrade, and went running along the huts and the ships of the Achaeans.

But when those others were come to the hut of the son of Neleus, they stepped forth upon the bounteous earth, and Eurymedon the squire loosed old Nestor's horses from the car, and the twain dried the sweat from their tunics standing in the breeze by the shore of the sea; and thereafter they went into the hut and sate them down on chairs. And for them fair-tressed Hecamede mixed a potion, she that old Nestor had taken from out of Tenedos, when Achilles sacked it, the daughter of great-hearted Arsinous; for the Achaeans had chosen her out for him, for that in counsel he was ever best of all. She first drew before the twain a table, fair, with feet of cyanus, and well-polished, and set thereon a basket of bronze, and therewith an onion, a relish for their drink, and pale honey, and ground meal of sacred barley; and beside them a beauteous cup, that the old man had brought from home, studded with bosses of gold; four were the handles thereof, and about each twain doves were feeding, while below were two supports. Another man the cup. These correspond well to the πυθμένες mentioned in the text. The bosses may be merely ornamental, or else they are the heads of the rivets holding the several parts together.
όλος μὲν μογέων ἀποκινήσασκε τραπέζης
πλείων ἑόν, Νέστωρ δ' ο γέρων ἀμογητι ἀειρεν.
ἐν τῷ ρά σφι κύκησε γυνῆ ἐϊκών θείσων
οὐν Πραμνείω, ἕπι δ' αὐγειον κνῆ τυρὸν
κνῆστι χαλκείη, ἕπι δ' ἀλφίτα λευκά πάλυνε,
πινέμεναὶ δὲ κέλευσεν, ἔπει β' ὄπλισε κυκείῳ.
τῷ δ' ἔπει οὖν πίνουτ' ἀφέτην πολυκαγκέα δύων,
μύθουσι τέρποντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐνέποντες,
Πάτροκλος δὲ θύρησον ἐφίστατο, ἱσόθεος φῶς.
τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ο γεραιὸς ἀπὸ θρόνου ὄρτο φαενοῦ,
ἐς δ' ἀγε χειρὸς ἐλῶν, κατὰ δ' ἐδριάσσαθαι ἀνώγε.
Πάτροκλος δ' ἑτέρωθεν ἀναίνετο εἰπέ τε μύθον·
"οὐχ ἔδοσ ἐστί, γεραιὲ διοτρέφες, οὐδὲ με πεἶσεις.
αὐτὸς νεμεστὸς ὁ με προέρχε πυθέσθαι
ὸν τῶν τοῦτον ἄγεις βεβλημένον. ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς
gυγώσκω, ὅρων δὲ Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
νῦν δὲ ἔπος ἐρέων πάλιν ἄγγελος εἰμ' Ὁχιλῇ.
εὔ δὲ σὺ οἴσθα, γεραιὲ διοτρέφες, οἶος ἐκεῖνος
dεινὸς ἀνήρ· τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναίτιον αἰτίώτωτον."

Τὸν δ' ἰμεῖβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἁπτότα Νέστωρ:
"τίπτε τ' ἄρ' ὅδ' Ὁχιλεός ὀλοφύρεται νίᾶς Ὁχαιῶν,
ὅσσοι δὲ βέλεσιν βεβλήσαται; οὐδὲ τι οἴδε
πένθεος, οἶσσον ὅρωρε κατὰ στρατόν· οἱ γὰρ ἄριστοι
ἐν νησίων κέασαι βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοι τε.
βεβλητεί μὲν ὁ Τυδείδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
οὔτασται δ' Ὁδυσεός δουρικλύτος ἥδ' Ὁγαμέμνων."
could scarce have availed to lift that cup from the table, when it was full, but old Nestor would raise it right easily. Therein the woman, like to the goddesses, mixed a potion for them with Pramnian wine, and on this she grated cheese of goat’s milk with a brazen grater, and sprinkled thereover white barley meal; and she bade them drink, when she had made ready the potion. Then when the twain had drunk, and sent from them parching thirst, they took delight in tales, speaking each to the other; and lo, Patroclus stood at the doors, a godlike man. At sight of him the old man sprang from his bright chair, and took him by the hand and led him in, and bade him be seated. But Patroclus from over against him refused, and spoke, saying: “I may not sit, old sir, fostered of Zeus, nor wilt thou persuade me. Revered and to be dreaded is he who sent me forth to learn who it is that thou bringest home wounded. But even of myself I know, and behold Machaon, shepherd of the host. And now will I go back again a messenger, to bear word to Achilles. Well knowest thou, old sir, fostered of Zeus, of what sort is he, dread man; lightly would he blame even one in whom was no blame.”

Then made answer the horseman Nestor of Gerenia: “Wherefore now doth Achilles thus have pity for the sons of the Achaeans, as many as have been smitten with darts? Nor knoweth he at all what grief hath arisen throughout the camp; for the best men lie among the ships smitten by darts or wounded with spear-thrusts. Smitten is the son of Tydeus, mighty Diomedes, wounded with spear-thrust is Odysseus, famed for his spear, and Aga-
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βέβληται δὲ καὶ Εὐρύπυλος κατὰ μηρὸν ὀιστῶ. τοῦτον δ’ ἀλλ’ ἐγώ νέον ἦγαγον ἐκ πολέμου ἢ ἀπὸ νευρῆς βεβλημένον. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν Δαναῶν οὐ κηδεῖαι οὐδ’ ἑλείρει. ἦ μένει εἰς ὦ κε δὴ νησὶ θοαὶ ἄγχι θαλάσσης Ἀργείων ἀέκητι πυρὸς δηίου θέρωνται, αὐτοὶ τε κτεινόμεθ’ ἐπισχέρω; οὐ γὰρ ἐμὴ ἢς ἐσθ’ οὐκ πάρος ἐσκεν ἐν γναμπτοῖς μέλεσων. εἰ’θ’ ὡς ἦβωμείν βίγι δὲ μοι ἐμπεδος εἰ’θ’, ὡς ὅποτ’ Ἡλείοις καὶ ἦμῖν νεῖκος ἑτύχη ἀμφὶ βοηλασίῃ, ὅ’ ἐγὼ κτάνων Ἰτυμονῆα, ἐσθλὸν Ἰπεροχίδην, δς ἐν Ἡλίδι ναιετάσικε, βύσι’ ἐλαυνόμενος’ δ’ ἀμύνων ἴσι βόεσσον ἐβλητ’ ἐν πρώτοις ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀκοντι, κάδ δ’ ἐπεσεν, λαοὶ δὲ περίτρεσαν ἀγροῦται. λητὶα δ’ ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσσαμεν ἥλθα πολλὴν, πεντήκοντα βοῶν ἀγέλας, τόσα πώεα οἰῶν, τόσα συών συβόσια, τόσ’ αἰπόλια πλατε’ αἴγῶν, ὕππους δὲ ξανθὰς ἐκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα, πάσας θηλείας, πολλῆσι δὲ πῶλοι ὑπῆσαν. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἥλασάμεσθα Πῦλον Νηλῆιον εἰσὼ ἐννύχιοι προτὶ ἀστυν γεγῆθει δὲ φρένα Νηλεύς, οὕνεκα μοι τῦχε πολλὰ νέω πολέμονδε κιόντι. κήρυκες δὲ λίγανων ἀμ’ ἣνι φαινομένηθι τοὺς ἴμεν οἰοὶ χρείος ὀφείλετ’ εἰν Ἡλίδι δὴν’ οἰ δὲ συναγρόμενοι Πυλίων ἡγήτορες ἄνδρες δαίτρεων’ πολέσων γὰρ Ἐπειοὶ χρείος ὀφειλον, ὤς ἴμειν παύροι κεκακωμένοι εἰν Πῦλῳ ἴμεν. ἐλθὼν γὰρ ρ’ ἐκάκωσε βίη Ἡρακληεῖι

1 Line 662 is omitted in the best mss.
memnon, and smitten is Eurypylus too with an arrow in the thigh, and this man beside have I but now borne forth from the war smitten with an arrow from the string. Yet Achilles, valiant though he be, careth not for the Danaans, neither hath pity. Doth he wait until the swift ships hard by the sea, in despite of the Argives, shall blaze with consuming fire, and ourselves be slain man after man? For my strength is not such as of old it was in my supple limbs. Would that I were young and my strength were firm as when strife was set afoot between the Eleans and our folk about the lifting of kine, what time I slew Itymoneus, the valiant son of Hypeirochus, a man that dwelt in Elis, when I was driving off what we had seized in reprisal; and he while fighting for the kine was smitten amid the foremost by a spear from my hand; and he fell, and the country folk about him fled in terror. And booty exceeding great did we drive together from out the plain, fifty herds of kine, as many flocks of sheep, as many droves of swine, as many roving herds of goats, and chestnut horses an hundred and fifty, all mares, and many of them had foals at the teat. These then we drave into Neleian Pylos by night into the citadel, and Neleus was glad at heart for that much spoil had fallen to me when going as a stripling into war. And heralds made loud proclamation at break of dawn that all men should come to whomsoever a debt was owing in goodly Elis; and they that were leaders of the Pylians gathered together and made division, for to many did the Epeians owe a debt, seeing that we in Pylos were few and oppressed. For mighty Heracles had come and oppressed us in the years that were before,
τῶν προτέρων ἐτέων, κατὰ δὲ ἐκταθεὶν ὦσοι ἄριστοι.

dώδεκα γὰρ Νηλῆς ἀμύμονος νιέες ἰμεν·
tῶν οἶος λιπόμην, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι πάντες ὀλοντό·
tαῦθ' ὑπερηφανεόντες Ἐπειοὶ χαλκοχίτωνες,
ἡμέας υβρίζοντες, ἀτάσθαλα μηχανώντο.

ἐκ δ' ὁ γέρων ἄγέλην τε βοῶν καὶ πῶς μεγ' οἶων
ἐιλετο, κρινάμενος τριηκόσι ἡδὲ νομής.

καὶ γὰρ τῷ χρείος μέγ' οφείλετ' εὖ "Ηλιδι δὴ,
tέσσαρες ἀθλοφόροι ὕπποι αὐτοίσων ὁχεσφών, 1
ἐλθόντες μετ' ἁθλία· περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἐμελλὼν
θεύσεσθαι· τοὺς δ' αὐθὶ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Αὐγείας
κάσχεθε, τὸν δ' ἐλατήρ' ἁφίει ἀκαχήμενον ὕππων.
tῶν ὁ γέρων ἑπέων κεχολωμένοι ἰδὲ καὶ ἐργὼν
ἑξέλετ' ἁσπετα πολλά· τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐς δήμων ἐδώκε
δαυτρεύειν, μὴ τίς οἱ ἀτεμβόμενος κίοι ἱσης. 2

ἡμεῖς μὲν τὰ ἐκαστα διείπομεν, ἀμφί τε ἄστυ
ἔρδομεν ἵπα θεοῖς· οἱ δὲ τρίτῳ ἥμιστα πάντες
ἡλθον ὃμῶς αὐτοί τε πολείς καὶ μώνυχες ὕπποι
πανσύδη: μετὰ δέ σφι Μολίονε θωρήσωντο
παύδ' ἐτ' ἐόντ', οὐ πω μάλα εἰδότε θούριδος ἀλκῆς. 7

ἐστὶ δέ τις Θρυόσσα σόλις, αἰπεία κολώνη,
τηλοῦ ἐπ' Ἀλφειῷ, νεάτη Πύλου ἡμαθέντος·
τὴν ἀμφεστρατῶντο διαρραίωσι μεμαώτες.

ἀλλ' ὅτε πᾶν πεδίον μετεκίαθον, ἀμμὶ δ' Ἀθήνη
ἀγγελος ἡλθε θέουσ' ἀπ' ἘΟλύμπου θωρήσεσθαι 7
ἐννυχοσ, οὐδ' ἀέκοντα Πύλον κατὰ λαὸν ἀγείρεν,
ἀλλ' μαλ' ἐσσυμένους πολεμίζειν. οὔδ' εἰ Ἡλιεν
εἶα θωρῆσεσθαι, ἀπέκρυψεν δὲ μοι ὕππους·

1 Line 699 was suspected in antiquity.
2 Line 705 (= Odyssey ix. 42) was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
and all that were our bravest had been slain. Twelve were we that were sons of peerless Neleus, and of these I alone was left, and all the rest had perished; wherefore the brazen-coated Epeans, proud of heart thereat, in wantonness devised mischief against us. And from out the spoil old Neleus chose him a herd of kine and a great flock of sheep, choosing three hundred and their herdsman with them. For to him a great debt was owing in goodly Elis, even four horses, winners of prizes, with their car, that had gone to the games, for they were to race for a tripod; but Augeias, king of men, kept them there, and sent back their driver, sorrowing for his horses. By reason of these things, both deeds and words, was the old man wroth, and chose him recompense past telling; and the rest he gave to the people to divide, that so far as in him lay no man might go defrauded of an equal share. So we were disposing of all that there was, and round about the city were offering sacrifice to the gods; and on the third day the Epeians came all together, many men and single-hooved horses, with all speed, and among them the two Moliones did on their battle-gear, though they were as yet but striplings unskilled in furious valour. Now there is a city Thryoessa, a steep hill, far off on the Alpheius, the nethermost of sandy Pylos; about this they set their camp, fain to raze it utterly. But when they had coursed over the whole plain, to us came Athene, speeding down from Olympus by night with the message that we should array us for battle, and nowise loath were the folk she gathered in Pylos, but right eager for war. Now Neleus would not suffer me to arm myself, but hid away my horses, for he deemed that as yet
οὐ γὰρ πώ τί μ' ἐφη ἵδμεν πολεμῆτα ἔργα. 

ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς ἐπεύθει μετέπρεπον ἐμετέρωσε
καὶ πεζός περ ἐών, ἐπεὶ ὃς ἂγε νεῖκος Ἀθήνη.

ἐστὶ δὲ τις ποταμὸς Μυσῆιος εἰς ἀλα βάλλων
ἐγγύθεν Ἀρήνης, ὁδὲ μείναμεν Ἡώ διὰν
ἵππης Πυλίων, τα δ' ἐπέρρεον ἔθνεα πεζῶν.

ἐνθὲν πανοῦδη σὺν τεῦχεσι θωρηχθέντες
ἐνδιοι ικόμεσθ' ἵερον ὅσον Ἀλφειώο. 

ἐνθὰ Διὸ ῥέχαντες ὑπερμενεῖ ἱερὰ καλά,

ταῦρον δ' Ἀλφειῶ, ταῦρον δὲ Ποσειδᾶωνι,

αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη γλαυκώπιδι βοῦν ἀγελαίην,

δόρπον ἑπειθ' ἐλομεσθα κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τελέεσιν, 

καὶ κατεκομηθήμεν εἰ ἐντεσώ οἶσιν ἐκαστὸς
ἀμφι ῥοὰς ποταμοῖο. 

ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμοι Ἐπειοὶ

ἀμφίσταντο δὴ ἄστυ διαρρᾶσαι1 

Μουλιον ἀχμητῆν γαμβρὸς δ' ἦν Ἀύγειασ,

πρεσβυτάτην δὲ θύγατρ' εἰξα ἡσαρῆν Ἄγαμήδην, 

ἡ τόσα φάρμακα ἥδη ὡσα τρέφει εὐρεία χθών.

τὸν μὲν ἑγὼ προσιόντα βάλον χαλκῆρεί δουρί,

ἡρπε δ' ἐν κονίσσω. ἑγὼ δ' ἐσ δίφρον ὅρούσας

στὴν ῥα μετὰ προμάχουσιν. 

 MaterialApp: diapradeeiv.
I knew naught of deeds of war. Howbeit even so I was pre-eminent among our horsemen, on foot though I was, for so did Athene order the fight. There is a river Minyeius that empties into the sea hard by Arene, where we waited for bright Dawn, we the horsemen of the Pylians, and the throngs of footmen flowed ever after. Thence with all speed, arrayed in our armour, we came at midday to the sacred stream of Alpheius. There we sacrificed goodly victims to Zeus, supreme in might, and a bull to Alpheius, and a bull to Poseidon, but to flashing-eyed Athene a heifer of the herd; and thereafter we took supper throughout the host by companies, and laid us down to sleep, each man in his battle-gear, about the streams of the river. But the great-souled Epeians were marshalled about the city, fain to raze it utterly; but ere that might be there appeared unto them a mighty deed of war; for when the bright sun stood above the earth we made prayer to Zeus and Athene, and joined battle. But when the strife of the Pylians and Epeians began, I was first to slay my man, and to get me his single-hooved horses—even the spearman Mulius; son by marriage was he of Augeias, and had to wife his eldest daughter, fair-haired Agamede, who knew all simples that the wide earth nourisheth. Him as he came against me I smote with my bronze-tipped spear, and he fell in the dust; but I leapt upon his chariot and took my stand amid the foremost fighters. But the great-souled Epeians fled one here, one there, when they saw the man fallen, even him that was leader of the horsemen and pre-eminent in fight. But I sprang upon them like a
πεντήκοντα δ' ἔλον δίφρους, δὖο δ' ἀμφίς ἐκαστον φῶτες ὀδάξ ἔλον οὕδας ἐμῶ ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντες. καὶ νῦ κεν Ἀκτορίωνε Μολίονε παῖδ' ἀλάπαξα, 7 ἐι μή σφωε πατήρ εὗρυ κρείων ἐνοσίχθων ἐκ πολέμου ἐσάωσε, καλύφας ἥρι πολλῇ. ἔνθα Ζεὺς Πυλίοις μέγα κράτος ἐγγυαλίζη· τόφρα γὰρ οὖν ἐπόμεσθα διὰ σπιδέος πεδίου, κτείνοντες τ' αὐτοὺς ἀνὰ τ' ἐντεα καλὰ λέγοντες, 7 ὃφρ' ἐπὶ Βουπρασίον πολυτύρῳ βήσαμεν ἦπτους πέτρης τ' Ὀλενίης, καὶ Ἀλησίου ἔνθα κολώνη κέκληται. οθεν αὕτις ἀπέτραπε λαόν Ἀδήνη. ἔνθ' ἀνδρα κτείνας πῦματον λίπον' αὐτὰρ Ἀχαίοι ἂψ ἀπὸ Βουπρασίου Πύλονδ' ἔχων ὁκέας ἦπτους, 7 πάντες δ' εὐχετόωντο θεῶν Δ払い Νέστορι τ' ἀνδρῶν. "Ὡς ἐον, εἰ ποτ' ἐον γε, μετ' ἀνδράσων. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς

οῖος τῆς ἄρετης ἀπονήσεται· ἢ τέ μιν οἶον πολλὰ μετακλαύσεσθαι, ἐπεῖ κ' ἀπὸ λαὸς ὄληται. ὃ πέπον, ἢ μὲν σοί γε Μενοίτιος ὄδ' ἐπέτελλεν ἦματι τῷ ὅτε σ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονον πέμπε. νοῖ δὲ ἐνδοὺ ἐοντες, ἐγὼ καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,⁠ ¹ πάντα μάλ' ἐν μεγάροις ἥκουμεν ὡς ἐπέτελλε. Πηλῆς δ' ἱκόμεσθα δόμους εὖ ναιετάντας λαὸν ἀγείροντες κατ' Ἀχαιίδα πουλυβότειραν. 7 ἔνθα δ' ἐπειθ' ἦρωα Μενοίτιον εὑρομεν ἐνδον ἦδε σε, παρ δ' Ἀχιλῆς γέρων δ' ἦππηλάτα Πηλέως πίονα μηρία καὶ βοῦς Δ払い τερπικεραίνων αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτω· ἔχε δὲ χρύσειον ἀλεισον, σπένδων αὖθισα οἶνον ἐπ' αἰθομένους ἱεροσὺ.

¹ Lines 767-785 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
black tempest and fifty chariots I took, and about each one two warriors bit the ground, quelled by my spear. And now had I slain the two Moliones, of the blood of Actor, but that their father, the wide-ruling Shaker of Earth, saved them from war, and shrouded them in thick mist. Then Zeus vouchsafed great might to the men of Pylos, for so long did we follow through the wide plain, slaying the men, and gathering their goodly battle-gear, even till we drave our horses to Buprasium, rich in wheat, and the rock of Olen and the place where is the hill called the hill of Alesium, whence Athene again turned back the host. Then I slew the last man, and left him; but the Achaeans drave back their swift horses from Buprasium to Pylos, and all gave glory among the gods to Zeus, and to Nestor among men.

Of such sort was I among warriors, as sure as ever I was. But Achilles would alone have profit of his valour. Nay, verily, methinks he will bitterly lament hereafter, when the folk perisheth. Ah, friend, of a surety Menoetius thus laid charge upon thee on the day when he sent thee forth from Phthia to Agamemnon. And we twain were within, I and goodly Odysseus, and in the halls we heard all things, even as he gave thee charge. For we had come to the well-builded house of Peleus, gathering the host throughout the bounteous land of Achaia. There then we found in the house the warrior Menoetius and thee, and with you Achilles; and the old man Peleus, driver of chariots, was burning the fat thighs of a bull to Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt, in the enclosure of the court, and he held in his hand a golden cup, pouring forth the flaming wine to accompany the burning offerings.
σφώι μὲν ἀμφὶ βοῶς ἔπετον κρέα, νῶϊ δ’ ἐπεὶτα
στῆμεν ἐνὶ προθύρουι· ταφῶν δ’ ἀνόρουσεν
'Αχιλλεὺς,
ἐς δ’ ἄγε χειρὸς ἐλῶν, κατὰ δ’ ἐδριάσασθαὶ ἀνωγε,
ξεινᾶ τ’ εὖ παρέθηκεν, ἀ τε ξείνως θέμις ἐστὶν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάρτημεν ἐδητύος ἥδε ποτήτος,
ήρχον ἐγὼ μύθου, κελεύων ὑμί’ ἀμ’ ἐπεσθαί.
σφῶ δὲ μᾶλ’ ἥθελετον, τῷ δ’ ἀμφω πόλλ’ ἐπ-
έτελλον.
Πηλεὺς μὲν ὃ παιδὶ γέρων ἐπέτελλ’ 'Αχιλῆι
αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ υπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων.
σοὶ δ’ αὐθ’ ὧδ’ ἐπέτελλε Μενοίτιος, 'Ακτόρος νῦς· 718
'τέκνον ἐμὸν, γενεὶ μὲν υπέρτερος ἐστιν 'Αχιλλεὺς,
πρεσβύτερος δὲ σὺ ἐσσι· βὴγ δ’ ὁ γε πολλὸν
ἀμείνων.
ἀλλ’ ἐν οἱ φάσθαι πυκνὸν ἔπος ἥδ’ ὑποθέσθαι
καὶ οἱ σημαίνειν· ὁ δὲ πείσεται εἰς ἄγαθὸν περ.’
ὡς ἐπέτελλ’ ὁ γέρων, οὐ δὲ λήθεαι· ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν ἃς
ταῦτ’ εἴποις 'Αχιλῆι δαίμονι, α’ ἰς πίθηται.
τὶς δ’ οἴδ’ εἰ κέν οἱ σύν δαίμονι θυμὸν ὁρίναις
παρεπτῶν; ἁγαθὴ δὲ παραίφασις ἐστιν ἐταίρου.
εἰ δὲ των φρεσίν ἦσι θεοπροτρήην ἀλεείνει
καὶ τυά οἱ πάρ Ζηνὸς ἐπέφραδε πότνια μήτηρ,
ἀλλὰ σὲ περ προέτω, ἀμα δ’ ἄλλος λαὸς ἐπέσθω
Μυρμιδόνων, α’ κέν τι φῶς Δαναοῖς γένηαι.
καὶ τοι τεύχεα καλὰ δότω πόλεμόνδε φέρεσθαι,
α’ κέ σε τῷ ὕσκοντες ἀπόσχυνται πολέμιοι
Troâes, ἀναπνεύσωσι δ’ ἀρήτοι νίθε 'Αχαιῶν
τειφόμενοι· ὀλίγη δε τ’ ἀνάπνευσις πολέμιοι.

1 Lines 794 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
Ye twain were busied about the flesh of the bull, and lo, we stood in the doorway; and Achilles, seized with wonder, sprang up, and took us by the hand and led us in, and bade us be seated, and he set before us abundant entertainment, all that is the due of strangers. But when we had had our fill of food and drink, I was first to speak, and bade you follow with us; and ye were both right eager, and those twain laid on you many commands. Old Peleus bade his son Achilles ever be bravest, and pre-eminent above all, but to thee did Menoeceus, son of Actor, thus give command: 'My child, in birth is Achilles nobler than thou, but thou art the elder, though in might he is the better far. Yet do thou speak to him well a word of wisdom and give him counsel, and direct him; and he will obey thee to his profit.' Thus did the old man charge thee, but thou forgettest. Yet even now at the last do thou speak thus to wise-hearted Achilles, if so be he may hearken. Who knows but that heaven helping thou mightest rouse his spirit with thy persuading? A good thing is the persuasion of a friend. But if in his heart he is shunning some oracle and his queenly mother hath declared to him aught from Zeus, yet let him send thee forth, and with thee let the rest of the host of the Myrmidons follow, if so be thou mayest prove a light of deliverance to the Danaans; and let him give thee his fair armour to bear into the war, in hope that the Trojans may take thee for him, and so hold aloof from battle, and the warlike sons of the Achaians may take breath, wearied though they be; for scant is the breathing-space in battle. And lightly might
ρεία δὲ κ’ ἀκμῆτες κεκμηνότας ἀνδράς αὐτῇ γ’ ὕσαυσθε προτὶ ἄστυ νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλυσίαις.

"Ὡς φάτο, τῷ δ’ ἀρα θυμόν ἐνι στήθεσσων ὄρνε, βῆ δὲ θέειν παρὰ νήας ἐπ’ Ἀλακίδην Ἀχυλῆ. ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ κατὰ νήας Ἄδυσσῆς θείου ἴξε θέων Πάτροκλος, ἵνα σφ’ ἄγορή τε θέμις τε ἥμι, τῇ δὴ καὶ σφ’ θεών ἐτετεύχατο βωμοῖ, ἐνθα ὁι Εὐρυπύλοις βεβλημένοι ἀντεβόλησε διογενῆς Εὐαμφονίδης κατὰ μηρὸν οἴστῳ, σκάζων ἐκ πολέμου. κατὰ δὲ νότιος ἐκεῖν ὄδρως ὀμων καὶ κεφαλῆς, ἀπὸ δ’ ἐλκεος ἀργαλέου αἵμα μέλαν κελάρυζε· νόος γε μὲν ἐμπεδὸς ἤεν. τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ὕκτειρε Μενοιτίου ἀλκίμος νίδος, καὶ ρ’ ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα. "ἀ δειλοί, Δαναών ἡγήτορες ἢδὲ μέδοντες, ὅς ἄρ’ ἐμέλλετε τίλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἴνης ἁσεὶν ἐν Τροίη ταχέας κύνας ἀργέτι δημῶ. αλλ’ ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπέ, διοτρεφῆς Εὐρύπυλ’ ἡρως, ἦ ρ’ ἐτί που σχῆσουσι πελώριον "Εκτὸρ’ Ἀχαιοί, ἦ ἰδή φθίσονται ὡπ’ αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμέντες;"

Τὸν δ’ αὐτ’ Εὐρύπυλος βεβλημένοι2 ἀντίον ηὕδα· "οὐκέτι, διογενῆς Πατρόκλεες, ἀλκαρ Ἀχαιών ἔσσεται, ἀλλ’ ἐν νησί μελαῖνησιν πεσένται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ δὴ πάντες, ὅσοι πάρος ἦσαν ἀριστοι, ἐν νησιοὶ κέαται βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοι τε χερσῖν ὑπὸ Τρώων· τῶν δὲ σθένος ὄρνυται αἰέν. ἀλλ’ ἐμὲ μὲν σὺ σάωσον ἄγων ἐπὶ νήα μέλαιναν, μηροῦ δ’ ἐκταμ’ οἴστον, ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ δ’ αἵμα κελαῖνὸν

1 Lines 802 f. (=xvi. 44 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 βεβλημένοι : πεπνυμένοι.
ye that are unwearied drive men that are wearied with battle back toward the city from the ships and the huts."

So spake he, and roused the heart in the breast of Patroclus, and he set out to run along the line of the ships to Achilles, son of Aeacus. But when in his running Patroclus was come to the ships of godlike Odysseus, where was their place of gathering and of the giving of dooms, whereby also were builded their altars of the gods, there Eurypylus met him, the Zeus-born son of Euaemon, smitten in the thigh with an arrow, limping from out the battle. And in streams down from his head and shoulders flowed the sweat, and from his grievous wound the black blood was gushing, yet was his spirit unshaken. At sight of him the valiant son of Menoetius had pity on him, and with wailing spake to him winged words: "Ah ye wretched men, leaders and lords of the Danaans, thus then were ye destined, far from your friends and your native land, to glut with your white fat the swift dogs in Troy. But come, tell me this, Eurypylus, warrior fostered of Zeus, will the Achaeans haply still hold back mighty Hector, or will they now perish, slain beneath his spear?"

And to him again made answer the wounded Eurypylus: "No longer, Zeus-born Patroclus, will there be any defence of the Achaeans, but they will fling themselves upon the black ships. For verily all they that aforetime were bravest, lie among the ships smitten by darts or wounded with spear-thrusts at the hands of the Trojans, whose strength ever waxeth. But me do thou succour, and lead me to my black ship, and cut the arrow from my thigh, and wash the black blood from it with warm water,
νίς' ύδατι λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δ' ἡπὶα φάρμακα πάσσε, ἔσθλά, τά σε προτι φασιν 'Αχιλλής δεδιάχθαι, ὑν Χείρων ἐδίδαξε, δικαιότατος Κενταύρων. ἢπροι μὲν γὰρ Ποδαλείριος ἥδε Μαχάων, τὸν μὲν ἔνι κλισίησων οἴομαι ἐλκος ἐχοντα, χρηὶζοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμύμονος ἤπτήρος, κείσθαι· ὅ δ' ἐν πεδίῳ Τρώων μὲνει οξὺν "Ἀρηα."
Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειτε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος νιός· "πῶς τ' ἀρ' ἐοι τάδε ἔργα; τί ῥέξομεν, Εὐρυπυλὴ ἦρως; ἔρχομαι, ὅφερ' 'Αχιλῆς δαίφρονε μῦθον ἐνίσσω, ὅν Νέστωρ ἑπέτελλε Γερήνιος, οὗτος 'Αχαϊῶν· ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὡς περ σείο μεθήσω τειρομένου." Ὁ, καὶ ὑπὸ στέρνου λαβὼν ἂγε ποιμένα λαών ἐς κλισίην· θεράπων δὲ ἦδὼν ὑπέχευε βοεῖας. ἔνθα μιν ἐκτανύσας ἐκ μηροῦ τάμινε μαχαίρῃ οξὺ βέλος περιπευκές, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δ' αἴμα κελαίνον νις' ύδατι λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δὲ ρίζαν βάλε πικρὴν χερσὶ διατρύψας, ὀδυνήφατον, ἡ οἱ ἀπάσας ἔσχ' ὀδύνας· τὸ μὲν ἐλκος ἐτέρσετο, παῦσατο δ' αἴμα.
and sprinkle thereon kindly simples of healing power, whereof men say that thou hast learned from Achilles, whom Cheiron taught, the most righteous of the Centaurs. For the leeches, Podaleirius and Machaon, the one methinks lieth wounded amid the huts, having need himself of a goodly leech, and the other in the plain abideth the sharp battle of the Trojans."

And to him again spake the valiant son of Menoetius: "How may these things be? What shall we do, warrior Eurypylus? I am on my way to declare to wise-hearted Achilles a message wherewith Nestor of Gerenia, warder of the Achaeans, charged me. Nay, but even so will I not neglect thee that art in grievous plight."

He spake and clasped the shepherd of the host beneath the breast, and led him to his hut, and his squire when he saw them strewed upon the ground hides of oxen. There Patroclus made him lie at length, and with a knife cut from his thigh the sharp-piercing arrow, and from the wound washed the black blood with warm water, and upon it cast a bitter root, when he had rubbed it between his hands, a root that slayeth pain, which stayed all his pangs; and the wound waxed dry, and the blood ceased.
"Ως δὲ μὲν ἐν κλυσίησι Μενοιτίου ἀλκιμος νίος
ιάτ' Εὐρύπυλον βεβλημένον· οἱ δ' ἐμάχοντο
῾Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Τρῶες ὀμλαδόν· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐμελλε
tάφρος ἔτι σχήσειν Δαναῶν καὶ τεῖχος ὑπερθεν
εὐρύ, τὸ ποιήσαντο νεών ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον
ήλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοίσι δόσαν κλειτᾶς ἐκατόμβας,
ὄφρα σφόν νήᾶς τε θοᾶς καὶ ληῖδα πολλὴν
ἐντὸς ἔχον ρύουτο. θεῶν δ' ἀκάκητι τέτυκτο
ἄθανάτων· τὸ καὶ οὐ τὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἔμπεδον ἦν.
ὄφρα μὲν ῞Εκτωρ ζωὸς ἐγν καὶ μήνι ᾿Αχιλλεὺς
καὶ Πριάμου ἄνακτος ἀπόρθητος πόλις ἐπλεν,
tόφρα δὲ καὶ μέγα τεῖχος ᾿Αχαίων ἔμπεδον ἦν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεῖ κατὰ μὲν Τρῶων θάνων ὀσσοὶ ἄριστοι,
πολλοὶ δ' ᾿Αργεῖων οἱ μὲν δάμεν, οἱ δὲ λύποντο,
πέρθετο δὲ Πριάμου πόλις δεκάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ,
῾Αργεῖοι δ' ἐν νησὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδ' ἐβήσαν,
δὴ τὸτε μητιώντο Ποσειδάων καὶ ᾿Απόλλων
τεῖχος ἀμαλδύναι, ποταμῶν μένος εἰσαγαγόντες,
ὀσσοὶ ἀπ' ᾿Ιδαίων ὀρέων ἀλαδε προρέουσιν,
Ῥῆσος θ' ᾿Επτάπορος τε Κάρησός τε ᾿Ροδίος τε ᾿Ελλη
Γρήγουκός τε καὶ ᾿Αἴσηπτος δίος τε Σκάμανδρος
καὶ Σιμώεις, δὴ πολλὰ βοάγρια καὶ τρυφάλεια
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BOOK XII

So then amid the huts the valiant son of Menoetius was tending the wounded Eurypylus, but the others, Argives and Trojans, fought on in throngs, nor were the ditch of the Danaans and their wide wall above long to protect them, the wall that they had builded as a defence for their ships and had drawn a trench about it—yet they gave not glorious hecatombs to the gods—that it might hold within its bounds their swift ships and abundant spoil, and keep all safe. Howbeit against the will of the immortal gods was it builded; wherefore for no long time did it abide unbroken. As long as Hector yet lived, and Achilles yet cherished his wrath, and the city of king Priam was unsacked, even so long the great wall of the Achaeans likewise abode unbroken. But when all the bravest of the Trojans had died and many of the Argives—some were slain and some were left—and the city of Priam was sacked in the tenth year, and the Argives had gone back in their ships to their dear native land, then verily did Poseidon and Apollo take counsel to sweep away the wall, bringing against it the might of all the rivers that flow forth from the mountains of Ida to the sea—Rhesus and Heptaporus and Caresus and Rhodius, and Granicus and Aesepus, and goodly Scamander, and Simois, by the banks whereof many

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κάππεσον ἐν κονίησι καὶ ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν·
τῶν πάντων ὁμόσε στόματ· ἐπραπε Φοῖβος 'Απόλλων,
ἐννήμαρ δ' ἐς τεῖχος ἦς ρόου· ὅς δ' ἁρα Ζεὺς
συνεχές, ὃφρα κε θάσσον ἀλίπλοα τεῖχεα θείῃ.
 αὐτὸς δ' ἐννοούγαιοι ἔχων χειρεσι τρίαιν
ήγειτ', ἐκ δ' ἁρα πάντα θεμελία κύμασι πέμπτε
φυτῆς καὶ λάων, τα θέσαν μογέοντες 'Αχαίοι,
 λεία δ' ἐποίησαν παρ' ἀγάρρου 'Ελλησποντον,
 αὐτὸς δ' ἦτονα μεγάλην ψαμάθουσι πάλυσε,
τεῖχος ἀμαλδύνας· ποταμοὺς δ' ἐπετεῖ νέεσθαι
καὶ ῥόου, ἦ περ πρόοθεν ἰεν καλλύρρουν ὕδωρ.
"Ως ἀρ' ἐμελλὼν ὀπισθε Ποσειδάων καὶ 'Απόλλων
θησέμεναι· τότε δ' ἀμφι μάχη ἐνοπῇ τε δεδήξε
tεῖχος ἐνδιμητον, κανάχιζε δὲ δούρατα πύργων
βαλλόμεν". 'Αργεῖοι δὲ Δίως μάστιγι δαμέντες
νηπίων ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἔελμενοι ἱσχανῶντο,
"Εκτορα δειδιότει, κρατερὸν μῆστῳρα φόβουν·
αὐτὰρ δ' γ' ὥς τὸ πρόσθεν ἐμάρνατο ἰσος ἀέλλη
waukee δ' ὅτ' ἂν ἐν τε κύνεσι καὶ ἀνδράσι θηρευτὴσι
κάπριοι ἥ λέων στρέφεται σθενεὶ βλεμεᾶινων·
oi δὲ τε πυργοῦν σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες
ἀντίοι ἴστανται καὶ ἀκοντίζουσι θαμείας
ἀναμίας ἐκ χειρῶν του δ' οὐ ποτε κυδάλμον κήρ
ταρβεῖ οὐδὲ φοβεῖται, ἀγννορή δὲ μω ἐκτα·
tαρφέα τε στρέφεται στίχας ἀνδρῶν πειρητίζων·
ὄππη τ' ἱθύη, τῇ τ' εἰκουσι στίχες ἀνδρῶν·
ὡς "Εκτωρ ἂν ὃμιλον ἰὼν ἐλίσσεθ' ἐταῖροὺς
τάφρου ἐποτρύνων διαβαινέμεν· οὐδὲ οἱ ἱπποί
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shields of bull’s-hide and many helms fell in the dust, and the race of men half-divine—of all these did Phoebus Apollo turn the mouths together, and for nine days’ space he drave their flood against the wall; and Zeus rained ever continually, that the sooner he might whelm the wall in the salt sea. And the Shaker of Earth, bearing his trident in his hands, was himself the leader, and swept forth upon the waves all the foundations of beams and stones, that the Achaeans had laid with toil, and made all smooth along the strong stream of the Hellespont, and again covered the great beach with sand, when he had swept away the wall; and the rivers he turned back to flow in the channel, where aforetime they had been wont to pour their fair streams of water.

Thus were Poseidon and Apollo to do in the after-time; but then war and the din of war blazed about the well-builted wall, and the beams of the towers rang, as they were smitten; and the Argives, conquered by the scourge of Zeus, were penned by their hollow ships, and held in check in terror of Hector, the mighty deviser of rout, while he as aforetime fought like unto a whirlwind. And as when, among hounds and huntsmen, a wild boar or a lion wheeleth about, exulting in his strength, and these array them in ranks in fashion like a wall, and stand against him, and hurl from their hands javelins thick and fast; yet his valiant heart feareth not nor anywise quaieth, though his valour is his bane; and often he wheeleth him about and maketh trial of the ranks of men, and wheresoever he chargeth, there the ranks of men give way: even on this wise Hector went ever through the throng and besought his comrades, urging them to cross the trench. Howbeit
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tόλμων ὑκύποδες, μάλα δὲ χρεμέτιζον ἐπ' ἀκρῳ χείλει ἐφεσταότες· ἀπὸ γὰρ δειδίσσετο τάφρος εὐρεῖ’, οὕτ’ ἀρ’ ὑπερθορέει μχεδόν οὐτε περῆσαι ῥηίδη. κρημνοι γὰρ ἐπηρεφέες περὶ πᾶσαν ἐστασαν ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ὑπερθεν δὲ σκολότεσσων ὀξέσων ὁρῆρει, τους ἵστασαν υῖες ’Αχαιῶν πυκνοὺς καὶ μεγάλους, δηδων ἀνδρῶν ἀλευρῆν. ἐνθ’ οὗ κεν ἰππὸς ἐὑτροχον ἁρμα τιταίνων ἐςβαίη, πεζοὶ δὲ μενοίνεον εἰ τελέουσι. δὴ τὸτε Πουλυδάμας θρασύν “Ἐκτορα εἰπε παραστάς·

"’Εκτορ τ’ ἥδ’ ἄλλοι Τρῶν ἁγοὶ ἥδ’ ἐπικούρων, ἀφραδέως διὰ τάφρον ἐλαυνομεν ὠκεάς ἰππουσ. η’ δε μαλ’ ἀργαλέη περάον· σκολοπες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ ὀξέες ἐςτάσων, ποτὶ δ’ αὐτοὺς τεῖχος ’Αχαιῶν. ἐνθ’ οὗ πως ἐςτιν καταβήμεναι οὔδε μάχεσθαι ἰππεύοι· στεῖνος γάρ, οθ’ τράωσεσθαι οἴω.

ei μὲν γὰρ τοὺς πάγχυ κακὰ φρονέων ἀλαπάζει Ζεὺς ψυβρεμέτης, Τρώεσσο δὲ ἰετ’ ἀρήγευν, ἦ’ τ’ ἀν ἐγὼ γ’ ἑθελομι καὶ αὐτίκα τοῦτο γενέσθαι, νωνύμνους ἀπολέσθαι ἀτ’ ’Αργεος ἐνθάδ’ ’Αχαιοὺς. εἰ δὲ χ’ ὑποστρέψωσι, παλίωξις δὲ γεννηται ἐκ νηῶν καὶ τάφρῳ ἐνυπήξωμεν ὀρυκτῇ, οὐκέτ’ ἔπειτ’ οὕω οὐδ’ ἀγγελον ἀπονέεσθαι ἀμορρον προτὶ ἀστυ ἐλιχθέντων ὑπ’ ’Αχαιῶν. ἀλ’ ἄγεθ’, ὡς ἀν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες. ἱππους μὲν θεράπονες ἐρυκόντων ἐπὶ τάφρῳ, αὐτοὶ δὲ πρυλέες σὺν τεύχει θωρηχθέντες

1 ἐὑτροχον: ἐὑξον.
2 ἰετ’ Aristarchus: βούλετ’.
his swift-footed horses dared not, but loudly they neighed, standing on the sheer brink, for the trench affrighted them, so wide was it, easy neither to o'erleap at a bound nor to drive across; for over-hanging banks stood all about its circuit on this side and on that, and at the top it was set with sharp stakes that the sons of the Achaeans had planted, close together and great, a defence against foemen. Not lightly might a horse, tugging at the wheeled car, get within that circuit; but the footmen were eager, if they might achieve it. Then verily Polydamas drew nigh to Hector, and spake, saying: "Hector, and ye other leaders of the Trojans and allies, it is but folly that we seek to drive across the trench our swift horses; hard in sooth is it to cross, for sharp stakes are set in it, and close anigh them is the wall of the Achaeans. There is it no wise possible for charioteers to descend and fight; for the space is narrow, and then methinks shall we suffer hurt. For if Zeus, that thunderereth on high, is utterly to crush our foes in his wrath, and is minded to give aid unto the Trojans, there verily were I too fain that this might forthwith come to pass, that the Achaeans should perish here far from Argos, and have no name; but if they turn upon us and we be driven back from the ships and become entangled in the digged ditch, then methinks shall not one man of us return back to the city from before the Achaeans when they rally, even to bear the tidings. But come, even as I shall bid, let us all obey. As for the horses, let the squires hold them back by the trench, but let us on foot, arrayed in our armour,
"Εκτορι πάντες ἐπώμεθ᾽ ἀολλέες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ οὐ μενέουσ᾽, εἰ δὴ σφιν ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφήπται."

"Ως φάτο Πουλυδάμας, ἀδε δ᾽ Ἐκτορὶ μῦθος ἀπήμων,"

αὐτίκα δ᾽ εἰ ὄχεων σὺν τεῦχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμάζε. οὐδὲ μὲν ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἐφ᾽ ὕππων ἡγερέθοντο, ἄλλ᾽ ἀπὸ πάντες ὄρουσαν, ἐπεὶ ἦδον Ἐκτορὰ δίον. ἠμίχῳ μὲν ἐπειτὰ ἐὼ ἐπέτελλεν ἐκαστὸς ὕππους εὗ κατὰ κόσμον ἐρυκέμεν αὖθ᾽ ἐπὶ τάφρῳ. οἱ δὲ διαστάντες, σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύνατες, πένταχα κοσμηθέντες ἁμ᾽ ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἔποντο.

Οἱ μὲν ἁμ᾽ Ἐκτόρ᾽ ἱσαν καὶ ἀμύμοι Πουλυδάμαντι,

οἱ πλείστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ ἱσαν, μέμασαν δὲ μάλιστα τεῖχος ῥηξάμενοι κοίλης ἐπὶ νησὶ πάχεσθαι. ἀκαὶ σφιν Κεβρίονης τρίτος εἰπετο· πὰρ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ὄχεσφων ἄλλον Κεβριόναο χερείονα κάλλιτεν Ἐκτωρ.

τῶν δ᾽ ἐτέρων Πάρις ἦρχε καὶ Ἀλκάθοος καὶ Ἀγήνωρ,

τῶν δὲ τρίτων Ἔλενος καὶ Δηνθοβος θεοειδῆς, τις δὲ Πριάμου· τρίτος δ᾽ ἦν Ἀσίος ἤρως, Ἀσίος Ἡρακλείδης, ὑπὲρ Ἀρίσβηθεν φέρον ἐπήκουν αἴθωνες μεγάλου, ποταμὸν ἀπὸ Σελλήνειτος. τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἦρχεν εὔς πάϊς Ἀγχίσαο, Αἰνείας, ἀμα τῷ γε δὺς Ἀντήνορος ὑπε, Ἀρχέλοχος τ᾽ Ἀκάμας τε, μάχης εὗ εἴδοτε πάσης. Σαρπηδῶν δ᾽ ἡγήσατ' ἀγακλείτων ἐπικούρων, πρὸς δ᾽ ἐλετο Γλαῦκον καὶ ἄρητον Ἀστεροπαῖον· οί γάρ οἱ εἰσαντο διακριθέν εἰναι ἀριστοῖ τῶν ἄλλων μετὰ γ᾽ αὐτὸν· δ᾽ ἐπρεπε καὶ διὰ πάντων.

οἱ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἄλληλους ἄραρον τυκτῆσι βόεσσι,
follow all in one throng after Hector; and the
Achaean's will not withstand us, if so be the bonds
of destruction are made fast upon them.”

So spake Polydamas, and his prudent counsel
was well pleasing unto Hector, and forthwith he
leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground.
Nor did the other Trojans remain gathered together
upon their chariots, but they all leapt forth when
they beheld goodly Hector afoot. Then on his own
charioteer each man laid command to hold in his
horses well and orderly there at the trench, but the
men divided and arrayed themselves, and marshalled
in five companies they followed after the leaders.

Some went with Hector and peerless Polydamas,
even they that were most in number and bravest,
and that were most fain to break through the wall
and fight by the hollow ships, and with them followed
Cebriones as the third; for by his chariot had Hector
left another man, weaker than Cebriones. The
second company was led by Paris and Alcatous
and Agenor, and the third by Helenus and godlike
Deiphobus—sons twain of Priam; and a third was
with them, the warrior Asius,—Asius son of Hyrtacus,
whom his horses tawny and great had borne from
Arisbe, from the river Selleïs. And of the fourth
company the valiant son of Anchises was leader,
even Aeneas, and with him were Antenor’s two
sons, Archelochus and Acamas, well skilled in all
manner of fighting. And Sarpedon led the glorious
allies, and he chose as his comrades Glaucus and
warlike Asteropaeus, for these seemed to him to be
the bravest beyond all others after his own self, but
he was pre-eminent even amid all. These then
when they had fenced one another with their well-
βάν ῥ’ ἰθὺς Δαναῶν λελιμένου, οὔτ’ ἐτ’ ἐφαντο σχήσεσθ’, ἀλλ’ ἐν νησί μελαίνησον πεσέεσθαι.

"Ενθ’ ἀλλοι Τρῶες τηλεκλειτοῖ τ’ ἐπίκουροι βουλή Πολυδάμαντος ἀμωμήτου πίθοντο· ἀλλ’ οὐχ Ἰρτακίδης ἔθελ’ Ἀσιος, ὀρχαμος ἀνδρῶν, αὕθι λυπεῖν ἦπτους τε καὶ ἴνιοχὸν θεράποντα, ἀλλὰ σὺν αὐτοῖς πέλασεν νήσσι θοῆςι, νήπιος, οὐδ’ ἄρ’ ἐμέλλε κακᾶς ὑπὸ κηρᾶς ἀλύξας, ἦπτους καὶ ὁχεσφιν ἀγαλλόμενος παρὰ νηών ἦφ αὐτονοστῆσευν προτὶ Ἰλιον ἴνεμόσεσαν.

πρόσθεν γὰρ μιν μοῖρα δυσώνυμος ἀμφιεκάλυψεν ἐγχεὶ Ἡδομενής, ἀγαυὸν Δευκαλίδαο.

εἴσατο γὰρ νηών ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ, τῇ περ Ἀχαιὸ ἐκ πεδίου νίσοντο σὺν ἦπτους καὶ ὁχεσφὶ· τῇ ῥ’ ἦπτους τε καὶ ἄρμα διήλασεν, οὐδὲ πῦλησιν εὔρ’ ἐπικεκλυμένας σανίδας καὶ μακρὸν ὀχῆα, ἀλλ’ ἀναπεπταμένας ἔχου ἀνέρες, εἰ τιν’ ἐταῖρων ἐκ πολέμου φεύγοντα σαώσειαν μετὰ νῆας.

τῇ ῥ’ ἰθὺς φρονεόν ἦπτους ἐχε, τοῖ δ’ ἀμ’ ἦποντο ὑξέα κεκλήγοντες· ἐφαντο γὰρ οὐκέτ’ Ἀχαυὸς σχήσεσθ’, ἀλλ’ ἐν νησί μελαίνησον πεσέεσθαι· νήπιοι, ἐν δὲ πῦλησι δῦ’ ἀνέρε εὕρον ἄριστως, νυὲ ὑπερβύμω Λαπτάων αἰχμητάων,

τὸν μὲν Πειρήδου νῖα, κρατερὸν Πολυποίτην, τὸν δὲ Δεοντῆα, βροτολογῷ ἴσον Ἀρηὶ. τῷ μὲν ἀρα προπάρουθε πυλάων ύψηλάων ἐστασαν ὡς ὅτε τε δρῦς οὐρειὰν ύψικάρηνοι, αἰ τ’ ἀνεμον μίμουσον καὶ ὑετὸν ἂματα πάντα, βίζησον μεγάλησι διηνεκέεσσ’ ἀραρυται.

1 The dual in this and the following line is given by Zenodotus and Aristophanes; the mss. have the plural
wrought shields of bull's-hide, made straight for the Danaans, full eagerly, nor deemed they that they would any more be stayed, but would fall upon the black ships.

Then the rest of the Trojans and their far-famed allies obeyed the counsel of blameless Polydamas, but Asius, son of Hyrtacus, leader of men, was not minded to leave there his horses and his squire the charioteer, but chariot and all he drew nigh to the swift ships, fool that he was! for he was not to escape the evil fates, and return, glorying in horses and chariot, back from the ships to windy Ilios. Nay, ere that might be, fate, of evil name, enfolded him, by the spear of Idomeneus, the lordly son of Deucalion. For he made for the left wing of the ships, even where the Achaeans were wont to return from the plain with horses and chariots: there drive he through his horses and car, and at the gate he found not the doors shut nor the long bar drawn, but men were holding them flung wide open, if so be they might save any of their comrades fleeing from out the battle toward the ships. Thither drive he his horses in unswerving course, and after him followed his men with shrill cries, for they deemed that they would no more be stayed of the Achaeans, but would fall upon the black ships—fools that they were! for at the gate they found two warriors most valiant, high-hearted sons of Lapith spearmen, the one stalwart Polypoetes, son of Peirithous, and the other Leonteus, peer of Ares the bane of men. These twain before the high gate stood firm even as oaks of lofty crest among the mountains, that ever abide the wind and rain day by day, firm fixed with roots great and long; even so these twain,
HOMER

ὡς ἄρα τῷ χείρεσσι πεποιθότες ἦδὲ βίηφι μέμνον ἐπερχόμενον μέγαν Ἀσιον οὖδ’ ἐφέβοντο. οἱ δ’ ἠδύς πρὸς τεῖχος εὐδημητὸν βόας αὖς υψός’ ἀνασχόμενοι ἐκιν ἐμέγαλω ἀλαλητῷ Ἀσιον ἀμφὶ ἀνακτὰ καὶ Ἰαμενὸν καὶ Ὀρέστην Ἀσιάδην τ’ Ἀδάμαντα Ὀώνα τε Ὄινόμαν τε. οἱ δ’ ἦ τοι ἦσο μὲν ἐὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαίοις ὀρινον ἐνδὸν ἐόντες ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ νηρων· αὐτὰρ ἔπει δὴ τεῖχος ἐπεσομένους ἐνόησαν Τρώας, ἀτὰρ Δαναῶν γένετο ιαχὴ τε φόβος τε, ἐκ δὲ τῷ αἶξαντε πυλάων πρόσθε μαχέσθην, ἀγροτέρουσι σύσσων οὐκότε, τὼ τ’ ἐν ὀρεσσῳ ἀνδρῶν ἦδὲ κυνῶν δέχαται κολοσυρτὸν ἱόντα, δοχμῳ τ’ ἀίσσοντε περὶ σφίσιν ἄγνυτον ὤλην πρυμνὴν ἐκτάμνοντες, ὑπαὶ δὲ τὲ κόμποις ὀδόντων γίγνεται, εἰς δ’ κέ τὶς τε βαλῶν ἐκ θυμὸν ἐληταὶ· ὡς τῶν κόμπει χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσι φαεινὸς ἄντην βαλλομένων· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἐμάχοντο, λαοῖς καθ’υπερθε πεποιθότες ἦδὲ βίηφιν. οἱ δ’ ἄρα χερμαδίουσιν εὐδημήτων ἀπὸ πῦργων βάλλουν, ἀμυνόμενοι σφών τ’ αὐτῶν καὶ κλισιάων νηῶν τ’ ὑκυπόρων. νυφάδες δ’ ὡς πίπτον ἔραζε, ἂς τ’ ἄνεμος ζαής, νέφεα σκιότα δονήσας, ταρφεῖας κατέχευν ἐπὶ χθοὺ πουλυβοτείρη. ὡς τῶν ἐκ χειρῶν βέλεα ῥέον, ἡμὲν Ἀχαίων ἦδὲ καὶ ἐκ Τρώων· κόρυθες δ’ ἀμφ’ αὐν ἀὔτευν βαλλόμεναι 1 μυλάκεσσι καὶ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι. δὴ ρὰ τὸ τ’ ὄμωξέν τε καὶ ὦ πεπλήγητο μηρὼ Ἀσιος ᾿Υρτακίδης, καὶ ἀλαστήσας ἐπος ἡδα.

1 βαλλόμεναι Zenodotus: βαλλομένων Aristarchus.

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trusting in the might of their arms, abode the oncoming of great Asius, and fled not. But their foes came straight against the well-built wall, lifting on high their shields of dry bull’s-hide with loud shouting, round about king Asius, and Iamenes, and Orestes, and Adamas, son of Asius, and Thoön and Oenomaus. And the Lapiths for a time from within the wall had been rousing the well-greaved Achaean to fight in defence of the ships; but when they saw the Trojans rushing upon the wall, while the Danaans with loud cries turned in flight, forth rushed the twain and fought in front of the gate like wild boars that amid the mountains abide the tumultuous throng of men and dogs that cometh against them, and charging from either side they crush the trees about them, cutting them at the root, and therefrom ariseth a clatter of tusks, till one smite them and take their life away: even so clattered the bright bronze about the breasts of the twain, as they were smitten with faces toward the foe; for right hardly they fought, trusting in the host above them and in their own might. For the men above kept hurling stones from the well-built towers, in defence of their own lives and of the huts and of the swift-faring ships. And like snow-flakes the stones fell ever earthward, like flakes that a blustering wind, as it driveth the shadowy clouds, sheddeth thick and fast upon the bounteous earth; even so flowed the missiles from the hands of these, of Achaean alike and Trojans; and helms rang harshly and bossed shields, as they were smitten with great stones. Then verily Asius, son of Hyrtacus, uttered a groan, and smote both his thighs, and in sore indignation he spake, saying:
"Zeô pátér, ἢ βά νυ καὶ σὺ φιλοψευδῆς ἐτέτυξον πάγχυ μάλι. οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ γ' ἐφάμην ἤρως Ἀχαῖοις σχήσειν ἡμέτερον γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἀάπτονυς. οἱ δ', ὡς τε σφῆκες μέσον αἰώλοι ἦ ἡ μέλισσαι οἰκία ποιησονται ὁδῷ ἐπὶ παπαλοέσσῃ, οὐδ' ἀπολείπουσιν κοῖλον δόμον, ἀλλὰ μένοντες ἀνδρὰς θηρητῆρας ἀμύνονται περὶ τέκνων, ὡς οἱ γ' ὡν καθέλουσι πυλάων καὶ δυ' ἐόντες χάσσασθαι πρὶν γ' ἢ κατακτάμεν ἢ ἀλώναι.

"Ως ἔφατ', οὖδ' Δίος πείθε φρένα ταὐτ' ἄγορεύων. Ἔκτορι γὰρ οἱ θυμὸς ἐβούλετο κύδος ὀρέξαι.

"Ἀλλοι δ' ἀμφ' ἄλλησι μάχην ἐμάχοντο πῦλησον. ἀργαλέων δὲ με ταῦτα θεοῦ ὡς πάντ' ἄγορεύσαι. πάντη γὰρ περὶ τεῖχος ὀρώτει θεσπιδαῖς πῦρ λαῖνον. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοι περὶ ἀνάγκῃ νηὼν ἡμύνοντο. θεοὶ δ' ἀκακχῆτο θυμὸν πάντες, ὥσοι Δαναοῖς μάχης ἐπιτάρροθοι ἤσαν. σὺν δ' ἐβαλον Δαπίθαι πόλεμον καὶ δηιοτήτα.

"Ενθ' αὐ̂ Πειριθόου νίος, κρατερὸς Πολυποίτης, δουρὶ βάλεν Δάμασον κυνέης διὰ χαλκοπαρήγην οὖν ἅρα χαλκεῖν κόρυς ἐσχέθεν, ἀλλὰ διαπρὸ αἴχυν χαλκεῖι κῆς ὁστέων, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ ἐνδοὶ ἄπασ πεπάλακτο. δάμασα δὲ μιν μεμαώτα. αὐτὰρ ἐπείτα Πύλωνα καὶ Ὀρμενὸν ἐξενάριξεν. νιὸν δ' Ἀντιμάχου Λεοντεύς, ὦς Ὀρνης, Ἰππόμαχον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ ξωστῆρα τυχῆςας. αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ κολεοῦ ἐρυσσάμενος ἤφος ὀξὺ

1 Lines 175-181 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

1 The adjective αἰώλος, which so often has reference to colour (cf. κορυθαλωσ), appears in this context to denote rather the flexible nature of the slender waist of the wasp;
"Father Zeus, of a surety thou too then art utterly a lover of lies! for I deemed not that the Achacan warriors would stay our might and our invincible hands. But they like wasps of nimble\(^1\) waist, or bees that have made their nest in a rugged path, and leave not their hollow home, but abide, and in defence of their young ward off hunter folk; even so these men, though they be but two, are not minded to give ground from the gate, till they either slay or be slain."

So spake he, but with these words he moved not the mind of Zeus, for it was to Hector that Zeus willed to vouchsafe glory.

But others were fighting in battle about the other gates, and hard were it for me, as though I were a god, to tell the tale of all these things, for everywhere about the wall of stone rose the wondrous-blazing fire; for the Argives, albeit in sore distress, defended their ships perforce; and the gods were grieved at heart, all that were helpers of the Danaans in battle. And the Lapiths clashed in war and strife.

Then the son of Peirithous, mighty Polypoetes, cast with his spear and smote Damasus through the helmet with cheek pieces of bronze; and the bronze helm stayed not the spear, but the point of bronze brake clean through the bone, and all the brain was spattered about within; so stayed he him in his fury. And thereafter he slew Pylon and Ormenus. And Leonteus, scion of Ares, smote Hippomachus, son of Antimachus, with a cast of his spear, striking him upon the girdle. And again he drew from its sheath

\(^{1}\) cf. xix. 404 πόδας αἰώλος ἱππός; xxii. 509 αἰώλαι εἰλαλ. So in 208 αἰώλος, used of the serpent, seems to mean "writhing," rather than "with glancing scales."
'Αντιφάτην μὲν πρῶτον, ἔπαιξας δ' ὀμίλου, πλῆξ' αὐτοσχεδίην· ὥς δ' ἄρ' ὑππιος οὐδεὶ ἐρείσθη· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Μένωνα καὶ Ἰαμενόν καὶ Ὀρέστην πάντας ἐπασσυντέρους πέλασε χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη.

"Ὁφρ' οἱ τοὺς ἐνάριζον ἀπ' ἐντεα μαρμαίροντα, τόφρ' οἱ Πουλυδάμαντι καὶ Ἐκτόρι κοῦροι ἔποντο, οἱ πλείστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ ἐσαν, μέμισαν δὲ μάλιστα τεῖχος τε ρήξεων καὶ ἐνυπρήσεων πυρὶ νήσας, οἱ ρ' ἔτι μερμήριζον ἐφεσταότες παρὰ τάφρων. ὄρνις γὰρ σφιν ἐπηλθείς περισσέμεναι μεμαώσας, αἰετὸς ὑψιτέτης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ λαῶν ἑργῶν, φοινήντα δράκοντα φέρων ὀνύχεσοι πέλωρον ζωὸν ἐτ' ἀσπαίροντα· καὶ οὐ πω λήθετο χάρμης· κόψε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔχοντα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ δειρήν ἰδνῳδεις ὀπίσω· ὡς δ' ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἤκε χαμάζε ἄλγήσας ὀδύνησι, μέσω δ' ἐνί κάββαλ' ὀμίλῳ, αὐτὸς δὲ κλάγξας πέτετο πνοῆς ἀνέμου. Τρωεὶς δ' ἔρριγησαν ὀπίσω ἰδὸν αἰώλον ὅφιν κείμενον ἐν μέσσοις, Δίος τέρας αἰγιόχου. δὴ τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν Ἐκτόρα ἐπὶ παραστάς.

"Ἔκτορ, ἄει μὲν πώς μοι ἐπιπλησσεῖς ἀγορῆσων ἐσθλὰ φραζομένῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ ἐοικε δήμον ἐόντα παρέξ ἀγορευμένων, οὔτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμω, σὸν δὲ κράτος αἰὲν ἀέξεων· νῦν αὖτ' ἐξερέω ὅσ μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀριστα. μὴ ἴσοςὶ Δαναοῖς μαχησόμενοι περὶ νηών. ὥδε γὰρ ἐκτελεσθαι τὸίμαι, εἰ ἔτεον γε

1 οὐδεὶ ἐρείσθη· οὔδας ἐρείσεσιν Aristarchus (cf. xi. 144).
his sharp sword and darting upon him through the throng smote Antiphates first in close fight, so that he was hurled backward upon the ground; and thereafter Menon, and Iamens, and Orestes, all of these one after the other he brought down to the bounteous earth.

While they were stripping from these their shining arms, meanwhile the youths that followed with Polydamas and Hector, even they that were most in number and bravest, and that most were fain to break through the wall and burn the ships with fire, these still tarried in doubt, as they stood by the trench. For a bird had come upon them, as they were eager to cross over, an eagle of lofty flight, skirting the host on the left, and in its talons it bore a blood-red, monstrous snake, still alive and struggling, nor was it yet forgetful of combat; for it writhed backward, and smote him that held it on the breast beside the neck, till the eagle, stung with pain, cast it from him to the ground, and let it fall in the midst of the throng, and himself with a loud cry sped away down the blasts of the wind. And the Trojans shuddered when they saw the writhing snake lying in the midst of them, a portent of Zeus that beareth the aegis. Then verily Polydamas drew near, and spake to bold Hector: "Hector, ever dost thou rebuke me in the gatherings of the folk, though I give good counsel, since it were indeed unseemly that a man of the people should speak contrariwise to thee, be it in council or in war, but he should ever increase thy might; yet now will I speak even as seemeth to me to be best. Let us not go forward to fight with the Danaans for the ships. For thus, methinks, will
Τρωσίν ὃδ’ ὀρνις ἧλθε περισκέμεναι μεμαωσιν, αιετὸς υψιπέτης ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ λαὸν ἐέργυν,1 φοινῆντα δράκοντα φέρων ὁνύχεσι πέλωρον ζώον· ἀφαρ δ’ ἀφέηκε πάρος φίλα οἰκί’ ἱκέσθαι, οὐδ’ ἐτέλεσσε φέρων δόμεναι τεκέσσον ἔσσω— ὡς ήμεὶς, εἰ πέρ τε πύλας καὶ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν ῥηξόμεθα σθενεὶ μεγάλω, εἰξωσι δ’ Ἀχαιοὶ, οὐ κόσμῳ παρὰ ναῦφιν ἐλευσόμεθ’ αὐτὰ κέλευθα· πολλοὺς γὰρ Τρώων καταλείψομεν, οὐς κεν Ἀχαιοὶ χαλκὸ δημόσιον ἀμινόμενοι περὶ νηῶν. ὡδὲ χ’ ὑποκρίνατο θεοπρόπος, οὐ σάφα θυμῶν εἴδεις τεράων καὶ οἱ πειθοίατο λαοὶ.”

Τὸν δ’ ἀρ’ ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη2 κορυθαίολος ἢκτωρ·

“Πουλυδάμα, σοὶ μὲν οὐκέτ’ ἔμοι φίλα ταῦτ’ ἄγορευεις· ὅσθα καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοησαί. εἰ δ’ ἔτεοι δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἄγορευεις, ἐξ ἀρα δὴ τοῦ ἕπετα θεοὶ φρένας ὠλέσαν αὐτοῖ, ὡς κέλεαι Ζηνός μὲν ἐρυγδούποιο λαθέσθαι βουλέων, ὡς τέ μοι αὐτὸς ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσε. τὸν δ’ οἰνώνοις ταυτπερίγεσσι κελεύεις πείθεσθαι, τῶν οὐ τὶ μετατρέπομ’ οὐδ’ ἀλεγύζω, εἰτ’ ἔπι δεξί’ ἵσοι πρὸς ἥ’ τ’ ἱέλιον τε, εἰτ’ ἔπι ἀριστερὰ τοί γε ποτὶ ζόφον ἑρόεντα. ἡμείς δὲ μεγάλοι Δίως πειθώμεθα βουλῆ, ὡς πάσι θυντοῖς καὶ ἀθανάτοις ἀνάσσει. εἰς οἰνῶνος ἀριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης. τίπτε σοὶ δεῖδουκας πόλεμον καὶ δηιστήτα; εἰ πέρ γάρ τ’ ἄλλου γε περὶ κτενώμεθα πάντες

1 Line 219 is omitted in the best mss.
2 τὸν . . . προσέφη: τὸν δ’ ἡμείς ἐπείτα μέγας Zenodotus.
the issue be, seeing that in sooth this bird has come upon the Trojans, as they were eager to cross over, an eagle of lofty flight, skirting the host on the left, bearing in his talons a blood-red, monstrous snake, still living, yet straightway let it fall before he reached his own nest, neither finished he his course, to bring and give it to his little ones—even so shall we, though we break the gates and the wall of the Achaeans by our great might, and the Achaeans give way, come back over the selfsame road from the ships in disarray; for many of the Trojans shall we leave behind, whom the Achaeans shall slay with the bronze in defence of the ships. On this wise would a soothsayer interpret, one that in his mind had clear knowledge of omens, and to whom the folk gave ear.”

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him Hector of the flashing helm: “Polydamas, this that thou sayest is no longer to my pleasure; yea, thou knowest how to devise better words than these. But if thou verily speakest thus in earnest, then of a surety have the gods themselves destroyed thy wits, seeing thou biddest me forget the counsels of loud-thundering Zeus, that himself promised me and bowed his head thereto. But thou biddest us be obedient to birds long of wing, that I regard not, nor take thought thereof, whether they fare to the right, toward the Dawn and the sun, or to the left toward the murky darkness. Nay, for us, let us be obedient to the counsel of great Zeus, that is king over all mortals and immortals. One omen is best, to fight for one’s country. Wherefore dost thou fear war and battle? For if the rest of us be slain one and all at the ships
νησοίν ἐπ’ Ἀργείων, σοὶ δ’ οὗ δεός ἐστ’ ἀπολέσθαι.
οὐ γάρ τοι κραδίη μενεδήιος οὐδὲ μαχήμων.
εἰ δὲ σοὶ δηιστής ἄφεσαι, ἧν των ἄλλων
παρφάμενος ἐπέέσσων ἀποτρέψεις πολέμου,
αὐτίκ’ ἐμὼ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσεις.”

"Ὡς ἀρὰ φωνήσας ἡγήσατο, τοῖ δ’ ἀμ’ ἔποντο
ἡχῇ θεσπεσίῃ. ἐπὶ δε Ζεὺς τερπικέραυνος
ὡρσεν ἀπ’ Ἰδαίων ὄρεων ἀνέμου θύελλαν,
ἡ β’ ἰδὺς νησῶν κοινῆν φέρεν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιῶν
θέλγε νόουν, Τρωσίν δὲ καὶ Ἑκτορι κύδος ὀπαξε.
τοῦ περ ὅτ’ Ὠτάεσσι πεποιθότες ἢδὲ βίηφι
ῥήγνυσθαι μέγα τείχος Ἀχαιῶν πειρήτιζον.
κρόσσας μὲν πύργων ἔρμων, καὶ ἔρειπον ἐπάλξεις,
στήλας τε προβλήτας ἐμόκλεον, ὅς ἀρ’ Ἀχαιοὶ
πρώτας ἐν γαῖῃ θέσαν ἐμμεναι ἔχματα πῦργων.
τὰς οὐ γ’ ἀνέρμων, ἔλποτο δὲ τείχος Ἀχαιῶν
ῥήξειν. οὐδὲ νῦ πω Δαναοὶ χάζοντο κελεύθου,
ἀλλ’ οὐ γε ἱνοίσι βοῶν φράξαντες ἐπάλξεις
βάλλον ἀπ’ αὐτάων δηῖσις ὕπὸ τείχος ἱόντασ.

’Αμφοτέρω δ’ Ἀιάντε κελευτίωντ’ ἐπὶ πῦργων
πάντοσε φοιτήτην, μένος ὀτρύνοντες Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλον μειλιχίοις, ἀλλον στερεοίς ἐπέεσσι
νεῖκεον, ὅν τοια πάγχυ μάχης μεθιέντα ἱδοεν·
"ὡ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ὃς τ’ ἔξοχος ὃς τε μεσήεις
ὃς τε χερειότερος, ἐπεὶ οὗ πὼ πάντες ὁμοίοι

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1 It is impossible to fix with certainty the meaning of the word κρόσσα, which recurs in 444. In xiv. 35 we have the adjective προκρόσσας, which apparently means “row behind row” (of the Greek ships drawn up upon the beach), and Herodotus once (ii. 125) uses κρόσσας of the steps of the pyramids. We can do no more than accept the word as denoting some part of the fortification, which we are unable to define with precision. In 444 the Trojans mount upon
of the Argives, yet is there no fear that thou shouldest perish, for thy heart is not staunch in fight nor warlike. Howbeit, if thou shalt hold aloof from battle, or shalt beguile with thy words any other, and turn him from war, forthwith smitten by my spear shalt thou lose thy life."

So spake he and led the way; and they followed after with a wondrous din; and thereat Zeus, that hurleth the thunderbolt, roused from the mountains of Ida a blast of wind, that bare the dust straight against the ships; and he bewildered the mind of the Achaeans, but vouchsafed glory to the Trojans and to Hector. Trusting therefore in his portents and in their might they sought to break the great wall of the Achaeans. The pinnets of the fortifications they dragged down and overthrew the battlements, and pried out the supporting beams that the Achaeans had set first in the earth as buttresses for the wall. These they sought to drag out, and hoped to break the wall of the Achaeans. Howbeit not even now did the Danaans give ground from the path, but closed up the battlements with bull's-hides, and therefrom cast at the foemen, as they came up against the wall.

And the two Aiantes ranged everywhere along the walls urging men on, and arousing the might of the Achaeans. One man with gentle words, another with harsh would they chide, whomsoever they saw giving ground utterly from the fight: "Friends, whoso is pre-eminent among the Danaans, whoso holds a middle place, or whoso is lesser, for in nowise

the κρόσσαι, but these are distinct from the ἐπαλξεῖς, or battlement, which appears to have been a wooden rampart, breaks in which could be closed up with hides (263).
HOMER

άνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν ἐπλετο ἔργον ἀπασι. καὶ δ' αὐτὸι τόδε ποιῆσαι γιγνώσκετε. μὴ τις ὀπίσω τετράφθω ποτὶ νήσας ὁμοκλητήρος ἀκούσας, ἀλλὰ πρόσω ἱεσθε καὶ ἀλλήλουι κέλεσθε, αἱ κε Ζεὺς δώῃσιν 'Ολυμπίοις ἀστεροπητῆς νεῖκος ἀπωσαμένους δηῖους προτὶ ἀστὶ διεσθαὶ.

"Ως τῷ γε προβοῶντε μάχην ὑτρυνον 'Αχαϊῶν. τῶν δ', ὃς τε νυφάδες χίόνοις πίπτωσι θαμειά ἧματι χειμερίων, ὅτε τ' ὄρετο μητέτα Ζεὺς νυφέμεν, ἀνθρώποις πιθαυσκόμενος τὰ ἅ κήλα· κομιήσας δ' ἀνέμους χεῖ ἐμπεδοῦ, ὀφρα καλύψῃ υψηλῶν ὀρέων κορυφάς καὶ πρῶονας ἄκρους καὶ πεδία λωτοῦντα καὶ ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα· καὶ τ' ἐφ' ἄλος πολὺς κέχυτα λιμένων τε καὶ ἀκταῖς, κῦμα δὲ μων προσπλάξον ἐρύκεται· ἀλλα τὰ πάντα ἐλυται καθύπερθ', ὅτ' ἐπιβρίσης Διὸς ὄμβρος· ὡς τῶν ἀμφοτέρωσε λίθοι πωτῶντο θαμειά, ἀι μὲν ἄρ' ἐς Τρῶας, ἀι δ' ἐκ Τρώων ἐς 'Αχαιούς, βαλλομένων· τὸ δὲ τείχος ὑπὲρ πᾶν δούπος ὄρφει.

Οὐδ' ἂν πω τότε γε Τρῶας καὶ φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ τείχεος ἐρρηξαντο πῦλας καὶ μακρὸν όχή, εἰ μη ἄρ' νῦν ἐδὼν Σαρπηδόνα μητέτα Ζεὺς ὅρσεν ἐπ' Ἀργείοις, λέονθ' ὡς βουσίν ἐλίξων. αὐτίκα δ' ἀστίδα μὲν πρόσθ' ἐσχετο πάντοσ' ἐίσην, καλὴν χαλκεῖνα εξῆλατον, ἂν ἄρα χαλκεὸς ἔλασεν, ἐντοσθεν δὲ βοείας ῥάβδοις χρυσείς ῥάβδοις διηνεκέσιν περὶ κύκλον. τὴν ἄρ' δ' ὀ γε πρόσθε σχόμενος, δύο δούρε τυάσσων,

1 ἔξηλατον Zenodotus: ἔξηλατον Aristarchus.

Possibly, “because he hath heard the shouts of the foe.”

In interpreting ράβδοις as meaning “stitches” (of gold wire), I follow Reichel and Leaf.
are all men equal in war, now is there a work for all, and this, I ween, ye know even of yourselves. Let no man turn him back to the ships now that he has heard one that cheers him on; nay, press ye forward, and urge ye one the other, in hope that Olympian Zeus, lord of the lightning, may grant us to thrust back the assault and drive our foes to the city."

So shouted forth the twain, and aroused the battle of the Achaeans. And as flakes of snow fall thick on a winter's day, when Zeus, the counsellor, bestirreth him to snow, shewing forth to men these arrows of his, and he lulleth the winds and sheddeth the flakes continually, until he hath covered the peaks of the lofty mountains and the high headlands, and the grassy plains, and the rich tillage of men; aye, and over the harbours and shores of the grey sea is the snow strewn, albeit the wave as it beateth against it keepeth it off, but all things beside are wrapped therein, when the storm of Zeus driveth it on: even so from both sides their stones flew thick, some upon the Trojans, and some from the Trojans upon the Achaeans, as they cast at one another; and over all the wall the din arose.

Yet not even then would the Trojans and glorious Hector have broken the gates of the wall and the long bar, had not Zeus the counsellor roused his own son, Sarpedon, against the Argives, as a lion against sleek kine. Forthwith he held before him his shield that was well balanced upon every side, a fair shield of hammered bronze, that the bronze-smith had hammered out, and had stitched the many bull's-hides within with stitches of gold that ran all about its circuit. This he held before him, and
βη ρ' ἤμεν ως τε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, οὐς τ' ἐπιδευής δηρῶν ἐπὶ κρειών, κέλεται δὲ ἐ μυμὸς ἀγήνωρ μήλων πειρήσοντα καὶ ἐς πυκνὸν δόμον ἐλθεὶν’ εἰ περ γὰρ χ’ εὑρησιν παρ’ αὐτόφι βῶτορας ἀνδρας σὺν κυσὶ καὶ δούρεσσι φυλάσσοντας περὶ μῆλα, οὐ βάρ’ ἀπείρητος μέμονε σταθμὸν δίεσθαι, ἀλλ’ ὁ γ’ ἄρ’ ἢ ἥρπαξε μετάλμενος, ἥ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐβλητ’ εν πρώτους θοῖς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἄκοντι’ ὃς ῥα τότ’ ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα θυμὸς ἀνήκε τεῖχος ἐπαύξαι διὰ τε ῥῆξασθαι ἐπάλξεις.

αὐτίκα δὲ Γλαῦκον προσέφη, παῖδ’ Ἰππολόχοιο. "Γλαῦκε, τί ἢ δὴ νοὶ τετμῆμεσθα μάλιστα ἔδρῃ τε κρέασιν τε ὑδε πλείοις δεπάεσσων ἐν Λυκίᾳ, πάντες δὲ θεοὺς ὡς εἰσορόσωσι; καὶ τέμενός νεμόμεσθα μέγα Ξάνθων παρ’ ὀχθασ, καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἀροῦρης πυροφόροιο.

τῶ νῦν χρῆ Λυκίοιςι μέτα πρώτους ἐόντας ἐστάμεν ἢδ’ μάχης καυστείρης ἀντιβολήσαι, ὀφρα τις ὅδ’ εἵπη Λυκίων πῦκα θωρηκτῶν’ ὦ μὰν ἀκλεέες Λυκίην κάτα κουρανέουσιν ἡμέτεροι βασιλῆς, ἔδουσι τε πίονα μῆλα ὀνὸν τ’ ἐξαίτων μελιθέα· ἀλλ’ ἄρα καὶ ἵς ἐσθλή, ἐπεὶ Λυκίοιςι μέτα πρώτους μάχονται.’ ὦ πέπον, εἰ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε αἰεὶ δὴ μέλλομεν ἀγήρῳ τ’ ἀθανάτῳ τε ἐσσεθ’ ὡς κεν αὐτὸς ἐν’ πρώτοις μαχοίμην ὡς κε φε σε στέλλομι μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν’ νῦν δ’ ἐμπὶς γὰρ κῆρες ἐφεστάσιν θανάτωι μυρίαι, ἃς οὐκ ἔστι φυγεῖν βροτὸν οὐδ’ ὑπαλύξαι, ἵομεν, ἢ τῷ εὐχὸς ὑρέξομεν, ἢ τὶς ἡμῖν.’"
brandished two spears, and so went his way like a mountain-nurtured lion that hath long lacked meat, and his proud spirit biddeth him go even into the close-built fold to make an attack upon the flocks. For even though he find thereby the herdsmen with dogs and spears keeping watch over the sheep, yet is he not minded to be driven from the stead ing ere he maketh essay; but either he leapeth amid the flock and seizeth one, or is himself smitten as a foremost champion by a javelin from a swift hand: even so did his spirit then urge godlike Sarpedon to rush upon the wall, and break down the battle ments. Straightway then he spake to Glaucus, son of Hippolochus: "Glaucus, wherefore is it that we twain are held in honour above all with seats, and messes, and full cups in Lycia, and all men gaze upon us as on gods? Aye, and we possess a great demesne by the banks of Xanthus, a fair tract of orchard and of wheat-bearing plough-land. Therefore now it behoveth us to take our stand amid the foremost Lycians, and confront the blazing battle, that many a one of the mail-clad Lycians may say: "Verily no inglorious men be these that rule in Lycia, even our kings, they that eat fat sheep and drink choice wine, honey-sweet: nay, but their might too is goodly, seeing they fight amid the foremost Lycians. Ah friend, if once escaped from this battle we were for ever to be ageless and immortal, neither should I fight myself amid the foremost, nor should I send thee into battle where men win glory; but now—for in any case fates of death beset us, fates past counting, which no mortal may escape or avoid—now let us go forward, whether we shall give glory to another, or another to us."
"Ως ἐφατ', οὔδε Γλαῦκος ἀπετράπετ' οὔδ' ἀπίθησεν.

τὼ δ' ἱθὺς βῆτην Δυκίων μέγα ἑθνὸς ἄγοντε. 33

τοὺς δὲ ἱδὼν ρίγηο' νῦς Πετεῶ Μενεσθεὺς.

τὸν γαρ δὴ πρὸς πῦργον ἵσαν κακότητα φέροντες·

πάπτησεν δ' ἀνὰ πῦργον 'Αχαίων, εἰ τ' ἵδειτο

ηγεμόνων, ὡς τίς οἱ ἀρχήν ἐτάρσους ἀμώναι·

ἐς δ' ἐνόησ' Αἰαντε δύω, πολέμου ἄκορήτω,

ἐσταότας, Τεῦκρον τε νέον κλυσίθεν ἵοντα,

ἐγγύθεν· ἀλλ' οὔ πῶς οἱ ἐν βῶσαντι γεγωνεῖν·

τόσος γὰρ κτύπος ἤεν, αὐτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἑκε,

βαλλομένων σακέων τε καὶ ἰπποκόμων τρυ-

φαλείων

καὶ πυλέων· πᾶσαι γὰρ ἐπώάκατο, τοι δὲ κατ' αὐτὰς

ιστάμενοι πειρώντο βίη ρήξαντες ἐσελθεῖν.

αἴστα δ' ἐπ' Αἰαντε προτεί κήρυκα Θοώτην·

"έρχεο, δι' Ἐοώτα, θέων Αἰαντε κάλεσον, ἀμφοτέροι μὲν μᾶλλον· δ' ἡγερ κ' ὀχ' ἀριστον

ἀπάντων

εἰς, ἐπει χάρα τῇδε τετευχηται αἴτως ὀλεθρος. 34

 кудε γὰρ ἐβρίων Δυκίων ἁγοί, οἱ τὸ πάρος περ

ζαχρηῖς τελέθουσα κατὰ κρατερᾶς ὑσμίνας.

εἶ δ' σφω καὶ κεῖθι πόνος καὶ νείκος ὅρωρεν,

ἀλλὰ περ οἷος ῥτω Τελαμώνιος ἀλκίμος Λίας,

καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἀμα σπέσθω τοξων εὖ εἰδώς." 35

"Ως ἐφατ', οὔδ' ἄρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας,

βή δὲ θεῖων παρὰ τεῖχος 'Αχαίων χαλκοχιτῶνων,

οτῇ δὲ παρ' Αἰαντεσσι κιῶν, εἴθαρ δὲ προσηύδα: "Αἰαντ', 'Αργείων ἑγήτορε χαλκοχιτῶνων,

1 Line 350 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

1 In taking ὅδε in a local sense, and in reading κεῖσε in
So spake he, and Glaucus turned not aside, neither disobeyed him, but the twain went straight forward, leading the great host of the Lycians. At sight of them, Menestheus, son of Peteos, shuddered, for it was to his part of the wall that they came, bearing with them ruin; and he looked in fear along the wall of the Achaeans, in hope that he might see one of the leaders who would ward off bane from his comrades; and he marked the Aiantes twain, insatiate in war, standing there, and Teucer that was newly come from his hut, close at hand; howbeit it was no wise possible for him to shout so as to be heard of them, so great a din was there, and the noise went up to heaven of smitten shields and helms with crests of horse-hair, and of the gates, for all had been closed, and before them stood the foe, and sought to break them by force, and enter in. Forthwith then to Aias he sent the herald Thoötes: "Go, goodly Thoötes, run thou, and call Aias, or rather the twain, for that were far best of all, seeing that here will utter ruin soon be wrought. Hard upon us here press the leaders of the Lycians, who of old have ever been fierce in mighty conflicts. But if with them too yonder the toil of war and strife have arisen, yet at least let valiant Aias, son of Telamon, come alone, and let Teucer, that is well skilled with the bow, follow with him."

So spake he, and the herald failed not to hearken as he heard, but set him to run beside the wall of the brazen-coated Achaeans, and he came and stood by the Aiantes, and straightway said: "Ye Aiantes twain, leaders of the brazen-coated Achaeans, the

359, I follow Zenodotus. Most editors read ἀδὲ in both lines, giving it its common Homeric sense of "thus."
ἡνώγει Πετεώ διοτρεφέος φίλος υἱὸς
κεῖσα ὑμεν, ὥφρα πόνοιο μῦνυθά περ ἀντιαστην, ἀμφοτέρω μὲν μᾶλλον· ὁ γὰρ κ ὦχ ἀριστον ἀπάντων
eῖ, ἐπεὶ τάχα κεῖθι τετεύξεται αὐτὸς ὀλεθρὸς·
κεῖσε1 γὰρ ἐβρίσαν Λυκίων ἁγοί, οἱ τὸ πάροισ περ
ζαχρητίς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς υσμίνας,
eἴ δὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε περ πόλεμοι καὶ νεῖκος ὅρωμεν,
ἀλλὰ περ ὦιος ὑτῷ Τελαμώνιος ἅλκιμος Αἰας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἀμα σπέσθω τόξων ἐὗ εἴδος.2

"Ὅς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε μεγάς Τελαμώνιος Αἰας,
αὐτίκ' Ὄιλιάδην ἐπεα πτερεύτα προσήνυπα·
"Αἰαν, σφαὶ μὲν αὕθι, σὺ καὶ κρατερός Λυκομήδης,
ἐστασῖς Δαναοὺς ὁτρύνετον ἕτο μάχεσθαι·
αὐτάρ ἐγὼ κεῖσ' εἰμι καὶ ἀντιόω πολέμωι·
ἀλφα δ' ἔλευσομαι αὐτις, ἐπήν ἐὗ τοῖς ἐπαμίνω."3

"Ὡς ἁρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη Τελαμώνιος Αἰας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἀμ' ἢ κασίγνητος καὶ ὅπατρος·3
τοῖς δ' ἀμα Πανδίων Τεῦκρον φέρε καμπύλα τόξα.
ἐδεῖ Μενεσθῆς μεγαθύμου πῦργον ἰκοντο
τείχεοι ἐντὸς ἱόντες—ἐπειγομένοισι δ' ἰκοντο—
οἱ δ' ἐπ' ἐπάλξεις βαίνον ἐρεμὴν λαίλαπι ἵσοι
ἐφθιμοι Λυκίων ἕγγότοις ἢδὲ μέδοντες·
σὺν δ' ἐβάλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίον, ὄρτο δ' ἀὐτή.
Αἰας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος ἄνδρα κατέκτα,
Σαρπίδοντος ἑταίρον, Ἰπικλῆα μεγάθυμον,
μαρμάρῳ ὀκρύσει βαλὼν, ὁ ὅτα τείχεος ἐντὸς
κεῖτο μέγας παρ' ἐπαλξεν ὑπέρτατος. οὐδὲ κέ μιν ρέα
χείρεσο' ἀμφοτέρης ἔχοι ἀνήρ οὐδὲ μαλ' ἠβων,

1 κεῖσε Zenodotus: ὡδὲ mss.
2 Line 303 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Lines 371 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
son of Peteos, nurtured of Zeus, biddeth you go thither, that, though it be but for a little space, ye may confront the toil of war—both of you, if so may be, for that were far best of all, seeing that yonder will utter ruin soon be wrought. Hard upon them there press the leaders of the Lycians, who of old have ever been fierce in mighty conflicts. But if here too war and strife have arisen, yet at least let valiant Aias, son of Telamon, go alone, and let Teucer, that is well skilled with the bow, follow with him."

So spake he, and great Telamonian Aias failed not to hearken. Forthwith he spake winged words to the son of Oileus: "Aias, do ye twain, thou and strong Lycomedes, stand fast here and urge on the Danaans to fight amain, but I will go thither, and confront the war, and quickly will I come again, when to the full I have borne them aid."

So saying Telamonian Aias departed, and with him went Teucer, his own brother, begotten of one father, and with them Pandion bare the curved bow of Teucer. Now when, as they passed along within the wall, they reached the post of great-souled Menestheus—and to men hard pressed they came—the foe were mounting upon the battlements like a dark whirlwind, even the mighty leaders and rulers of the Lycians; and they clashed together in fight, and the battle-cry arose.

Then Aias, son of Telamon, was first to slay his man, even great-souled Epicles, comrade of Sarpedon, for he smote him with a huge jagged rock, that lay the topmost of all within the wall by the battlements. Not easily with both hands could a man, such as mortals now are, hold it, were he never so
όιοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ’· ὃ δ’ ἄρ’ υψώθεν ἐμβαλ’ ἀείρας, θλάσσε θετράφαλον κυνήγην, σὺν δ’ ὀστε’ ἄραξε πάντ’ ἀμυνὸς κεφαλῆς· ὃ δ’ ἄρ’ ἄρνευτήρι ἐοικὼς κάππεσ’ ἄφ’ υψηλοῦ πύργου, λίπε δ’ ὀστέα θυμός. Τεῦκρος δ’ Γλαῦκον, κρατερὸν παῖδ’ Ἐπιπολόχοιο, ἵω ἐπεσόμενον βάλε τείχεος υψηλοῖο, ἧ’ ὑδε γυμνωθέντα βραχίονα, παῦσε δ’ χάρμης· ἄμφ’ δ’ ἀπὸ τείχεος ἀλτὸ λαθὼν, ἵνα μὴ τις ’Ἀχαιῶν βλήμενον ἀθρήσειε καὶ εὐχετῶστ’ ἐπέεσσι. Σαρπήδοντι δ’ ἄχος γένετο Γλαῦκου ἀπιώντος, αὐτίκ’ ἐπεί τ’ ἐνόησεν· ὦμοι δ’ οὗ λήθετο χάρμης, ἀλλ’ ὁ γε Θεστορίδην Ἀλκμάονα δουρὶ τυχήσας νῦς’, ἐκ δ’ ἐσπασεν ἐγχος· ὃ δ’ ἐσπόμενος πέσε δουρὶ πρηνῆς, ἀμφὶ δε οἱ βράχε τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ. Σαρπηδῶν δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπαλξὶν ἐλῶν χερσὶ στηράρϑσῃν ἐλχ’, ἥ’ δ’ ἐσπετο πᾶσα διαμπερές, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε τείχους ἐγνυμνώθη, πολέεσσι δ’ θήκε κέλευθον. Τὸν δ’ Ἀίας καὶ Τεῦκρος ὀμαρτήσανθ’ ὃ μὲν ἰώ βεβλήκει τελαμώνα περὶ στηθεσθη φαινον ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης· ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς κήρας ἀμυνε παιδὸς έοὐ, μὴ νησιὸν ἐπὶ πρυμνῆσι δαμείη. Ἀίας δ’ ἀσπίδα νῦξεν ἐπάλμενος, οὐδὲ διαπρὸ ἐλθθεν ἐγχεῖε, στυφέλιζε δὲ μὴν μεμαώτα. χώρησεν δ’ ἀρα τυτθὸν ἐπάλξιος· οὐδ’ ὁ γε πάμπαν χάζετ’ ἐπεὶ οἱ θυμός ἐέλπεπτο1 κύδος ἀρέσθαι. κέκλετο δ’ ἀντιθεόισιν ἐλιξάμενος Λυκίοισιν· “ὦ Λύκιοι, τί τ’ ἄρ’ ὑδε μεθίσε θεούριδος ἀλκῆς; ἀργαλέον δ’ μοι ἐστὶ καὶ ἱθῆμι περ ἔόντι 41

1 ἐέλπεπτο Aristarchus: ἐέλδετο.
young and strong, but Aias lifted it on high and hurled it, and he shattered the four-horned helmet, and crushed together all the bones of the head of Epicles; and he fell like a diver from the high wall, and his spirit left his bones. And Teucer smote Glaucus, the stalwart son of Hippolochus, as he rushed upon them, with an arrow from the high wall, where he saw his arm uncovered; and he stayed him from fighting. Back from the wall he leapt secretly, that no man of the Achaæans might mark that he had been smitten, and vaunt over him boastfully. But over Sarpedon came grief at Glaucus' departing, so soon as he was ware thereof, yet even so forgat he not to fight, but smote with a thrust of his spear Alcmaon, son of Thestor, with sure aim, and again drew forth the spear. And Alcmaon, following the spear, fell headlong, and about him rang his armour, dight with bronze. But Sarpedon with strong hands caught hold of the battlement and tugged, and the whole length of it gave way, and the wall above was laid bare, and he made a path for many;

But against him came Aias and Teucer at the one moment: Teucer smote him with an arrow on the gleaming baldric of his sheltering shield about his breast, but Zeus warded off the fates from his own son that he should not be laid low at the ships' sterns; and Aias leapt upon him and thrust against his shield, but the spear-point passed not through, howbeit he made him reel in his onset. So he gave ground a little space from the battlement, yet withdrew not wholly, for his spirit hoped to win him glory. And he wheeled about, and called to the godlike Lycians: "Ye Lycians, wherefore are ye thus slack in furious valour? Hard is it for me,
μούνιο πηξαμένω θέσθαι παρὰ νηνοὶ κέλευθον. ἀλλ’ ἐφωμαρτείτε· πλεόνων δὲ τε ἔργον ἀμενον’.

"Ως ἐφαθ’, οἱ δὲ ἄνακτος ὑποδείσαντες ὅμοιον μᾶλλον ἐπέβρισαν βουληφόρον ἀμφί ἄνακτα, Ἀργεῖοι δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας τείχεος ἐντοσθεν, μέγα δὲ σφισὶ φαῖνετο ἔργον. οὕτε γὰρ ἰφθιμοί Λύκιοι Δαναῶν ἐδύναντο τείχος ῥηξάμενοι θέσθαι παρὰ νηνοὶ κέλευθον, οὕτε ποτ’ αἰχμηταὶ Δαναοὶ Λυκίους ἐδύναντο τείχος ἀψ ᾑσασθαι, ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθεν. ἀλλ’ ὃς τ’ ἀμφ’ οὔροις δῦ’ ἀνέρε δηριάσθον, μέτρ’ ἐν χερῶν ἐχοιντε, ἐπιζύων ἐν ἀροῦρῃ, ὦ τ’ ὀλίγῳ ἐνι χύρῳ ἔρίζητον περὶ ἱσῆς, ὃς ἀρα τοὺς διέεργον ἐπάλξεις· οἱ δ’ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν δήουν ἀλλήλων ἀμφί στήθεσθι βοεῖας ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισῆια τε πτερῶν. πολλοὶ δ’ οὐτάζουν κατὰ χρόα νηλεί χαλκῷ, ἴμεν οτεὶ στρεφθέντι μετάφρενα γυμνωθεῖ γυμνωμένων, πολλοὶ δὲ διαμπερὲς ἀσπίδος αὐτῆς. πάντη δὴ πύργοι καὶ ἐπάλξεις αἴματι φωτῶν ἐρράδατ’ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπὸ Τρῶων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν. ἀλλ’ οὗτ’ ὃς ἐδύναντο φόβοιν πούσια Ἀχαιῶν, ἀλλ’ ἔχον ὃς τε τάλαντα γυνὴ χερνῆτις ἀληθῆς, ὦ τε σταθμὸν ἐχουσα καὶ εἰριων ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει ἵσάζουσ’, ἵνα παιδῶν ἀεικέα μισθὸν ἀργηταί· ὃς μὲν τῶν ἐπὶ ἵσα μάχη τέτατο πτόλεμὸς τε, πρῶν γ’ ὅτε δὴ Ζεὺς κόδος ὑπέρτερον Ἕκτορι δύκε Πριαμίδῃ, ὁς πρῶτος ἐσήλατο τείχος Ἀχαιῶν.
how mighty so ever I be, alone to breach the wall, and make a path to the ships. Nay, have at them with me; the more men the better work."

So spake he; and they, seized with fear of the rebuke of their king, pressed on the more around about their counsellor and king, and the Argives over against them made strong their battalions within the wall; and before them was set a mighty work. For neither could the mighty Lycians break the wall of the Danaans, and make a path to the ships, nor ever could the Danaan spearmen thrust back the Lycians from the wall, when once they had drawn nigh thereto. But as two men with measuring-rods in hand strive about the landmark-stones in a common field, and in a narrow space contend each for his equal share; even so did the battlements hold these apart, and over them they smote the bull’s-hide bucklers about one another’s breasts, the round shields and fluttering targets. And many were wounded in the flesh by thrusts of the pitiless bronze, both whensoever any turned and his back was left bare, as they fought, and many clean through the very shield. Yea, everywhere the walls and battlements were spattered with blood of men from both sides, from Trojans and Achaeans alike. Howbeit even so they could not put the Achaeans to rout, but they held their ground, as a careful woman that laboureth with her hands at spinning, holdeth the balance and raiseth the weight and the wool in either scale, making them equal, that she may win a meagre wage for her children; so evenly was strained their war and battle, until Zeus vouchsafed the glory of victory to Hector, son of Priam, that was first to leap within the wall of the Achaeans.
ηὗσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Τρώεσσι γεγονός·
"ὄρνυσθ', ἵπποδαιμον Τρώες, ῥήγνυσθε δὲ τείχος
Ἀργείων καὶ νησίων ἐνίετε θεσπίδας πῦρ."

"Ὡς φάτ' ἐποτρύνων, οἱ δ' ὦσσι πάντες ἄκουον,
ἰθὺςαν δ' ἐπὶ τείχοις ἀολλέες· οἱ μὲν ἐπειτα
κροσσάων ἐπεβαινον ἀκαχμένα δούρατ' ἔχοντες,1
"Εκτωρ δ' ἀρπάζας λάαν φέρεν, ὦς ὅτα πυλάων
ἐστήκει πρόσθε, πρυμνὸς παχύς, αὐτὰρ ὑπέρθεν
ὀξὺς ἔην· τὸν δ' οὐ κε δῦ' ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω
ῥηϊδίως ἐπ' ἀμαξαν ἀπ' οὔδεος ὀχλίσσειαν,
οἷοι νῦν βρετοί εἰσ'. ὃ δὲ μιν ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἴος
τὸν οἱ ἐλαφρὸν ἑθηκε Κρόνον παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω.2

ὡς δ' ὅτε ποιμὴν βεῖα φέρει πόκον ἁρσενος οἶδος
χειρὶ λαβόν ἑτέρῃ, ὀλίγον τέ μιν ἄχθος ἐπεῖγει,
ὡς "Εκτωρ ἠθὸς σανίδων φέρε λάαν ἀείρας,
αἰ ὅτα πυλας εἴρυντο πῦκα στιβαρῶς ἀραρίας,
δικλίδας ψηλάς· δοιοὶ δ' ἕντοσθεν όχιες
ἐίχον ἐπημοιβοί, μία δὲ κληῖς ἐπαρήρει.

στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγύς ιῶν, καὶ ἐρεισάμενος βάλε
μέσσασ,
εὖ διαβάς, ἵνα μῆ οἱ ἀφανρότερον βέλος εἴῃ,
ῥήξε δ' ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρους θαυροὺς· πέσε δὲ λῖθος εἰσῷ
βριθοσύνη, μέγα δ' ἁμφὶ πῦλαι μῦκον, οὐδ' ἀρ'
ὀχιες
ἐσχεθέτην, σανίδες δὲ διέτιμαγεν ἀλλυνδις ἀλλη
λάος ὑπὸ ριπῆς· ὁ δ' ἀρ' ἐσθορε φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ
νυκτὶ θοῇ ἀτάλαντος ὑπώπια· λάμπε δὲ χαλκῷ
σμερδαλέω, τὸν ἐστο σερὶ χροὶ, δοιὰ δὲ χερὶ
δουρ' ἐχεν. οὐ κέν τίς μιν ἐρύκακεν ἀντιβολήσας

1 ἀκαχμένα ... ἔχοντες: ἐπεὶ θεοῦ ἐκλυν αὐθήν Zenodotus.
2 Line 450 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and
Aristarchus.
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He uttered a piercing shout, calling aloud to the Trojans: "Rouse you, horse-taming Trojans, break the wall of the Argives, and fling among the ships wondrous-blazing fire."

So spake he, urging them on, and they all heard with their ears, and rushed straight upon the wall in one mass, and with sharp spears in their hands mounted upon the pinnets. And Hector grasped and bore a stone that lay before the gate, thick at the base, but sharp at the point; not easily might two men, the mightiest of the folk, have upheaved it from the ground upon a wain—men, such as mortals now are—yet lightly did he wield it even alone; and the son of crooked-counselling Cronos made it light for him. And as when a shepherd easily beareth the fleece of a ram, taking it in one hand, and but little doth the weight thereof burden him; even so Hector lifted up the stone and bare it straight against the doors that guarded the close and strongly fitted gates—double gates they were, and high, and two cross bars held them within, and a single bolt fastened them. He came and stood hard by, and planting himself smote them full in the midst, setting his feet well apart that his cast might lack no strength; and he brake off both the hinges, and the stone fell within by its own weight, and loudly groaned the gates on either side, nor did the bars hold fast, but the doors were dashed apart this way and that beneath the onrush of the stone. And glorious Hector leapt within, his face like sudden night; and he shone in terrible bronze wherewith his body was clothed about, and in his hands he held two spears. None that met him could have held
νόσφι θεών, ὃτ' ἐσάλτο πύλας· πυρὶ δ' ὅσσε δεδήμι.
κέκλετο δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐλιξάμενος καθ' ὁμιλον
τεῖχος ὑπέρβαίνειν· τοί δ' ὁτρύνοντι πίθοντο.
αὐτικα δ' οἱ μὲν τεῖχος ὑπέρβασαν, οἱ δὲ κατ'
αὐτὰς
ποητάς ἐσέχυντο πύλας· Δαναοὶ δὲ φόβηθεν
νῆας ἀνὰ γλαφυρὰς, ὀμαδὸς δ' ἀλιαστός ἐτύχθη.
him back, none save the gods, when once he leapt within the gates; and his two eyes blazed with fire. And he wheeled him about in the throng, and called to the Trojans to climb over the wall; and they hearkened to his urging. Forthwith some clomb over the wall, and others poured in by the strong-built gate, and the Danaans were driven in rout among the hollow ships, and a ceaseless din arose.
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