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HOMER
THE ILIAD
I.
Doch Homeride zu sein, auch nur als leßter, ist schön. — Goethe.
TO

MY CHILDREN
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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 σύλλογεζη μῆνις 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 Briseis 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 πᾶντων 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 unbiased 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
INTRODUCTION

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 1928.
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PAP.—Numerous Papyrus fragments ranging in date from the third century B.C. to the fifth century A.D.

SYR.—A Syrian Palimpsest of the sixth or seventh century in the British Museum, containing 3873 lines.

AMBR. PICTUS.—A ms. of the fifth or sixth century in the Ambrosian Library at Milan, containing illustrations of the Iliad with portions of the text, about 800 lines in all.

Venetus A (Codex Marcianus 454).—A ms. of the tenth century in the library of San Marco at Venice, containing the entire Iliad, with introduction and scholia.

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.

Laur. C (Codex Laurentianus xxxii. 3).—A ms. of the eleventh century in the Medicean Library at Florence, containing the entire Iliad.

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Books on the Alexandrian Critics


Lexicographical and Grammatical Works


THE ILIAD OF HOMER
ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Α

Μήνων άειδε, θεά, Πηληήδεω 'Αχιλής
ουλομένην, ή μυρί' 'Αχαιόις ἀλγε' ἔθηκε,
πολλάς δ' ἱθίμους ψυχὰς "Αἰδί προϊσπεν ἡρώων,
αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσων" οἰωνοίσι τε πᾶσι, 3 Διὸς δὲ ἐτελεῖτο βουλή,
εἴς οὖ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἑρίσαντε
'Ατρέδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δίος 'Αχιλλεύς.
Τίς τ' ἀρ σφε θεῶν ἔριδι ἤνεγκε μάχεσθαι;
Λητοὺς καὶ Δίως νύσ': ο̣ γὰρ βασιλῆι χολωθεὶς
νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὄρσε κακῆν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί, 10
οὖνεκα τὸν Χρύσην ἡτίμασεν ἄρητηρα
'Ατρέδης: ο̣ γὰρ ἠλθε θεὸς ἐπὶ νῆας 'Αχαιῶν
λυσόμενός τε τὴν γατρα φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι ἄποινα,
στέμματ' ἔχων ἐν χερσίν ἐκηβόλου 'Απόλλωνος

1 In the edition of Apellicon the opening line of the poem was given in the form Μοῦσας ἁείῳ καὶ 'Απόλλωνα κλυτὸτοξον, and in the place of lines 1-9 some ancient texts gave,

'Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, 'Ολύμπια δῶματ' ἔχουσαι,
ὅπως δὴ μὴ χαῖς τε χόλος θ' ἐλε Πηλεύνα,
Λητοὺς τ' ἄγλαδν νῦν: ο̣ γὰρ βασιλῆι χολωθεὶς

2 Lines 4 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

3 πᾶσι: δαίτα Zenodotus.
THE I LIAD  

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 ἔξω directly with ἐπέλειευο, “was being brought to fulfilment from the time when.”

2 The epithets ἐκηβόλος (ἐκατηβόλος) and ἐκάργος, with the shortened form ἐκατος, seem prevailingly to refer to Apollo as the Archer god, the sender of pestilence; but the words may at 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.
χρυσέω ανά σκῆπτρω, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας 'Αχαῖοι, 15
— Ἀτρείδαι δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμήτωρε λαῶν.
" ὁ Ὀλύμπω νόμωμαι ὁ πάντας ἄνα 'Αχαίοι,
— ἐνσκέφτηκα τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκυνήμεις 'Αχαῖοι,
ὑπὸ μὲν θεοί δοεῖν 'Ολύμπω δώματ' ἔχουντες
ἐκπέρσεις Πριάμοιο πόλιν, ἐν δ' οἴκαδ' ἵκεσθαι
παιδα δ' ἐμαύ λύσαιτε φίλην, τὰ δ' ἀποικία δέχεσθαι, 20
ἀξόμενοι Δίος νῦν ἐκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα."

"Ενθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν 'Αχαῖοι
ἀδείοσθαί θ' Ιερή καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἀποικία
ἀλλ' οὖν Ἀτρείδῇ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἤμιθαν θυμῷ,
ἀλλ' κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε. 25
"μὴ σε, γέρων, κοίλησαι ἐγὼ παρά νυσσι κιχεῖώ
ἡ νῦν δηθύνοντ' ἡ υστερον αὕτης ἵοντα,
μὴ νῦ τοι οὐ χραίσμη σκῆπτρων καὶ οὐκέμα
θεότο."

τὴν δ' ἐγὼ οὖ λύσω· πρὸς μν καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισών
ἡμετέρω ἐνι οἴκω, ἐν "Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης,
ιστών ἐποιχομένην καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντισώσαν
ἀλλ' ἰδι, μή μ' ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὦς κε νέηαι."

"Ως ἐφατ', ἐδδεισεν δ' ὁ γέρων καὶ ἐπείθετο
μῦθων.

βῆ δ' ἄκεων2 παρὰ θύνα πολυφλοίσβου θαλάσσης-
πολλὰ δ' ἐπειτ' ἀπάνευθε κως ἢραθ' ὁ γεραιός 35
— Ἀπόλλωνι ἀνακτί, τὸν ἧκομος τέκε Δητώ.
"κλοθι μεν, ἀργυρότος", ὡς Χρύσην ἀμφιβεβηκας
Κίλλαν τε ζαθένη Τενέδου τε ἢ ἢν ἀνάσσεις,
Σμυιθεῦ, εἰ ποτὲ τοι χαρίεντ' ἐπὶ νηον ἐρεβά,
ἡ εἰ δή ποτὲ τοι κατὰ πίονα μηρ' ἐκη

1 Lines 29–31 were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἄκεων: ἄχεων Zenodotus.

Lit. "Mouse-god," a title given to Apollo as the god
he made prayer to all the Achaens, but most of all to the two sons of Atreus, the marshallers of the host: "Ye sons of Atreus, and ye other well-greaved Achaens, 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 ransom out of awe for the son of Zeus, Apollo, that smiteth afar."

Then all the rest of the Achaens 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: "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.
ταῦρων ἕδ' αὐγῶν, τόδε μοι κρῆτην ἐέλαθης·
tίσειν Δαναὸι ἐμὲ δάκρυα σοῦσι βέλεσιν."
"Ως ἔφιλε' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος
'Απόλλων,
βῆ δὲ κατ' Ουλύμπου καρήνων χωρόμενος κήρ,
tοξ' ὥμοιοιν ἔχων ἀμφηρέφεα τε φαρέτην.
ἐκλαγέων δ' ἀρ' ὦστοι εἴπ' ὦμων χωρόμενοι, 45
αὐτὸς κινηθέντος. ὁ δ' ἔτει νυκτί ἐνικώς. 2
ἐξέτ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευσθε νεών, μετὰ δ' ίδον ἐηκε·
δευὴ δὲ κλαγή γένετ' ἀργυρέων βιωὸν.
οὐρῆς μὲν πρώτων ἐποξετο καὶ κόνις ἀργοῦς,
αὐτάρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἐχεπευκῆς ἐφεῖς
βάλλ'. "αἰεὶ δὲ πυρὰι νεκῶν καίντο ταμειαί.
'Εννήμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὕψετο κήλα θεοῖο,
τῇ δικατῇ δ' ἀγορήνει διάλογατο λάδον 'Αχιλλεὺς· 50
τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θήκε θεά λευκώλενος "Ἡρης·
κηδετο γὰρ Δανάων, ὦτι βαθύσκοτας ὀράτῳ.
οἶ δ' ἔπει οὐν ἡγερθεν ὁμηγερέες τ' ἐγένοντο,
tοῖσι δ' ἀνυστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὡκύς 'Αχιλλεὺς·
"'Ἀτρείδη, νῦν ἀμμε παλμπλαγχέντας ὅτω
ἀψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἰ κεν θάνατον γε φύγομεν,
εἰ δὴ ὄμοι πολέμοι τε δαμά καὶ λοιμὸς 'Αχαιῶς.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ τινα μάντων ἑρείομεν ἡ ἱερήα,
ἡ καὶ ὅνευστολον, καὶ γὰρ τ' ὁναρ ἐκ Διός ἐστιν, 60
ὁς κ' εἴποι ὃ τι τόσσον ἐχώσατο Φοῖβος 'Απόλλων,
εἴτ' ἀν' ὅ γ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται εἰθ' ἐκατόμβης,
αἰ' κεν πῶς ἀρνῶν κνίσης αὐγῶν τε τελείων
βουλεῖται αὐτιάσας ἥμων ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμύναι."

1 Lines 46 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 ἐνικώς: εἶνος εἰς Ζενοδοτοῦ.
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."

* Line 63 was rejected by Zenodotus.
"Η τοι ὃ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἐξετο· τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη
Κάλυς ᾿Ωστορίδης, οἰωνοπόλων ὅχ' ἄριστος,
ὁς ἄδη τά τ' ἔοντα τά τ' ἐσσόμενα πρὸ τ' ἔοντα, 70
καὶ νήσσα' ἤγησατ' Ἀχαίων ᾿Ιλιον εἰσώ
ην διὰ μαντοσύνη, τὴν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος ᾿Απόλλων.
ὁ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
"ὡς ᾿Αχιλέ, κέλεαί με, Διήφλε, μυθήσασθαι
μὴν ᾿Απόλλωνος ἐκατηβελέται ἀνακτός·
tογὰρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μοι ὕμοισον
ἡ μὲν μοι πρόφρων ἔπεισαν καὶ χεραῖ ἀρίζειν·
ὁ γὰρ ὀτόμαι ἀνήρ χολωσέμεν, ὡς μεγά πάντων
Ἀργείων κρατείς καὶ οἱ πείθονται ᾿Ἀχαῖοι.
κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεύς, ὅτε χώσεται ἀνήρ χέρηι. 80
ei περ γὰρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτήμαρ καταπέψη,
ἀλλὰ τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον, ὀφρα τελέσῃ
ἐν στήθεσιν ἐσοί. σὺ δὲ φράσαι εἰ με σαώσεις·
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέβη πόδας ὅκυς
᾿Αχιλλεύς·
"θαρσήσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόσιον ὃ τι οἶδα·
οὐ μὰ γὰρ ᾿Απόλλωνα διήφλον, ὥ τε σύ, Κάλ-
χαν,
eὐχόμενος Δαναοῖς θεοπροσίας ἀναφάνεις,
οὐ τις ἐμεῖ ξύντος καὶ ἐπὶ χονὶ δερκομένου
σοι κούλης παρὰ νησι βαρείας χείρας ἐποίεις
συμπάντων Δαναῶν, οὐδ' ἦν ᾿Αγαμέμνονα εἴπης, 90
ὡς νῦν πολλὸν ἄριστος ᾿Αχαίων εὐχεταί εἶναι."
Καὶ τότε δῆ θάρσησε καὶ ηὔδα μάντις ἀμύμων·
"οὔτ' ἄρ' ὃ γ' εὐχωλής ἐπιμέμφεται οὐθ' ἐκατόμβης,

1 Κάλυς: μάντις Ζενοδοτός.
2 Line 73 was given by Ζενοδοτός in the form,
6ς μν ἀμειβόμενος ἐπεα πτερόντα προσηδά.
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 Achaeansto 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 Achaeanse obeye. 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 Achaeanse."

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

3 Line 80 was rejected by Zenodotus.
4 Ἀχαῖων: ἐν στρατῷ.
HOMER

ἀλλ’ ἕνεκ’ ἀρητήρος, διν ἡτίμησε Αγαμέμνων
οὐδ’ ἄπελυσε βύγατρα καί οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ’ ἄποινα, 95
tούνεκ’ ἄρ’ ἄλγε εἶδωκεν ἐκθήλος ἦδ’ ἔτι δώσει,
οὐδ’ δ’ γε πρὶν Δαναοῖς ἀεικέα λογον ἀπώσει,
πρὶν γ’ ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλω δόμεναι ἐλικώπιδα κούρην
ἀπριάτην ἀνάπωνοι, ἁγεῖν θ’ ἵερην ἐκατομβῆν
ἐς Χρῦσην· τότε κέν μιν Ἑλλασσάμενοι πεπίθομεν.” 100

"Η τοι ο’ γ’ ὄς εἰτῶν κατ’ ἄρ’ ἔξετο· τοισι δ’
ἀνέστη

ἡρως Ἀτρείδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀρνύμενος· μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφί μέλαιναι
πισπλαντ’, ὅσοι δὲ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπτέωντι ἐκτην.
Κάλχαντα πρώτιστα κάκ’ ὀσοῦμενος προσέειπε· 105
"μάντι κακῶν, οὐ πώ ποτὲ μοι τὸ κρήγυνον εἴπας·
αἰεὶ τοι τὰ κάκ’ ἐστὶ φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι,
ἐσθλὸν δ’ οὔτε τί πω εἰπας ἐπος οὔτ’ ἐτέλεσας.
καί νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖς θεοπροτέων ἀγορεύεις
ὡς δὴ τοῦτ’ ἑνεκά σφιν ἐκηβόλος ἄλγεα τεύχει, 110
οὔτε ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηθίδος ἄγλα’ ἄπωνα
οὐκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι· ἐπει πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν.
οἴκοι ἐχειν. καὶ γάρ ὅ ἂν Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέ-
βουλα
κουριδίης ἀλόχου, ἐπεὶ οὐ ἐθέν ἐστι χερεῖν,
οὐ δέμας οὔτε φυνήν, οὔτ’ ἄρ φρένας οὔτε τί ἔργα. 115
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς ἔθελω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τὸ γ’
ἀμενον·
βούλομ’ ἐγὼ λαὸν σὸν ἐμμεναι ἡ ἀπολέσθαι.
ἀυτάρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ’ ἐτομάσαστ’, ὅφρα μὴ οἶος
Ἀργείων ἀγέραστος ἕω, ἑπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔοικε.

1 Lines 95 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 110 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Line 117 was rejected by Zenodotus.
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, unbought, 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, δ' μοι γέρας ἔχεται ἄλλης." 120

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπειτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
"Ἀτρείδη κύδιστε, φιλοκτενώτατε πάντων,
πῶς γὰρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
οὐδὲ τί ποι ἦδεν ξυνήγα κείμενα πολλά,
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἐξεπράθομεν, τὰ δὲδασταί,
λαοῦσ δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλίλλογα ταύτ' ἐπαγείρεν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τίνδε θεῶ πρὸς· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοῖ
τριπλὴ τετραπλῆ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἰ κέ ποθί Ζεὺς
δώσῃ πόλιν Τροϊν ἐυτείχεον ἐξαλατάζαι."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφή κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμνων·
"μὴ δ' οὕτως, ἀγαθός περ ἓων, θεοεῖκελ' Ἀχιλλεύ,
κλέπτε νῶς, ἐπει οὐ παρελεύισαι οὐδὲ με πείσεις.
ἡ ἐθέλεις, ὁφ' αὐτός ἔχης γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἐμ' αὐτῶσ'
ήσθαι δεὐμον, κέλει δὲ με τίνδ' ἀποδοῦναι;
ἀλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί,
ἀρσαντες κἀτα θυμόν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἔσται·
εἴ δὲ κε μὴ δώσωσι, ἐγώ δὲ κεν αὐτός ἐλώμαι
ἡ τεύν Ἡ Αἰαντός ἴων γέρας, ἡ 'Οδυσσος
ἀξω ἐλων· δ' δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, ὅν κεν ἱκωμαι.
ἀλλ' ἡ τοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὐτός, 140
νῦν δ' ἀγε νὴ μελαιαν ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἀλα δῖαν,
ἐν δ' ἑρέτας ἐπιτηδέσ ἄγεϊρομεν, εἰς δ' ἐκατομβη
θείομεν, ἀν δ' αὐτὴν Χρυσείδα καλλιπάρην
βήομεν· εἰς δὲ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος
ἔστω,
ἡ Αἰας ἡ Ἰδομενεύς ἡ δῖος Ὁδυσσεύς 145

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, suiting 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.”
Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἱδὼν προσέφη πόδας ὁκὺς Ἄχιλλεύς·

"Ὁ μοι, ἀναίδευτον ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
pῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἔτεσιν πείθηται Ἄχιλλος
ἡ ὄδον ἐλθέμεναι ἡ ἄνδρας ἢ μάχεσθαι;
οὐ γάρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἥλυθον αἰχμητάων
dευρὸ μαχησόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ τί μοι αἰτιοὶ εἰσών·
οὐ γάρ πώ ποτ' ἐμας βοῦς ἠλασαν οὐδὲ μὲν ἰπποὺς,
οὐδὲ ποτ' ἐν Φθίη ἐρμύβωλακι βωτιανείρῃ
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ', ἐπεὶ ἡ μάλα πολλὰ μεταξὺ
ουρεά τε σκιώντα θάλασσα τῇ ἄρησσα·
ἀλλὰ σοι, ὡ μὲν ἀναίδες, ἀμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὅφρα σὺ
χαίρης,
τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάωσ σοι τε, κυνώπα,
πρὸς Τρώων· τῶν οὖ τι μετατρέπῃ οὐδ' ἀλεγί-ζεις·

καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,
ὁ ἐπὶ πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δὲ μοι νῖες Ἄχιλλον.
οὐ μὲν σοι ποτὲ ἵον ἔχω γέρας, ὅπποτ' Ἄχιλλος
Τρώων ἐκπέρσωσ' εὖ ναιόμενον πτολύθθρον·
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυάικον πολέμου
χεῖρες ἐμαί διέπουσ' ἀτὰρ ἦν ποτὲ δασμὸς ἅκη-
tαι,

σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μείζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
ἐρχομ' ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπεὶ κε κάμω πολέμιζων.

νῦν δ' εἶμι Φθίηνδ', ἐπεὶ ἡ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν
οὐκαδ' ἡμεν σὺν νησί κορωνίσωσιν, οὐδὲ σ' ὅτι
ἐνθαῦτὰ ἄτιμος ἐὼν ἄφενος καὶ πλούτου ἀφύξειν."

Τὸν δ' ἥμειβετ' ἐπειτα ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἄγα-
μέμενων.
men most dread, that thou mayest offer sacrifice and appease him that worketh afar."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him Achilles, swift of foot: "Ah me, thou clothed 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 are no whit at fault toward me. Never harried they in any wise my kine or my horses, nor ever in deep-soiled Phthia, nurse of men, did they lay waste the grain, 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 sack a well-peopled citadel of the Trojans; nay, the brunt of tumultuous war do my hands bear, but if ever an apportionment cometh, thy prize is greater far, while I go to my ships with some small thing, yet mine own, when I am grown weary with fighting. Now 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 goods and wealth."

Then made answer the king of men, Agamemnon:

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1 Line 160 was rejected by Zenodotus.
"φεῦγε μάλ", εἰ τοι θυμός ἔπεσονται, οὐδὲ σὲ ἐγὼ γε λίσσομαι εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο μένεν' πάρ' ἐμοὶ γε καὶ ἄλλοι οἳ κέ με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίετα Ζεὺς. ἔχθιστος δὲ μοι ἐσσὶ διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων' αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε. εἰ μάλα καρτέρος ἐσσὶ, θεὸς που σοι τὸ γ' ἐδωκεν. οὐκ' Ἰὼν σὺν νηναὶ τε σῆς καὶ σοὺς ἐτάρουσι Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἄνασσε, σέθεν δ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζων οὐδ' ἄθομαι κοτέντος. ἀπειλήσω δέ τοι ὅδε· ὥς εἰ' ἀφαίρεσαι Χρυσῆδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σὺν νῆτ' ἐμή καὶ ἐμοῖς ἐτάρουσι πέμψω, ἐγὼ δὲ κ' ἄγω Βρισήδα καλλιπάρην αὐτὸς Ἰὼν κλισίνηδε, τὸ σὸν γέρας, ὁφρ' εὐ εἰδῆς ὁσσον φέρτερος εἰμι σέθεν, στυγήδε δὲ καὶ ἄλλος Ἰον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι καὶ ὀμοιοθήμεναι ἀντὶς."

"Ως φάτο· Πηλείωνι δ' ἄχος γένετ', ἐν δέ οἱ ἥτορ στήθεσσιν λασίοισι διάνδικα μερμηρίζειν, ἢ δ' γε φάσγανον οὕτω ἐρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηρὶ τους μὲν ἀναστήσειν, δ' δ' Ἀτρέδην ἐναρίζοι, ὡς χόλον παύσειεν ἐρητύσει τε θυμοῦν. ἡς οὖ δε ἀρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, ἐλκετο δ' εἰς κολοῦσι μέγα ξόφος, ἰδθε δ' 'Ἀθήνη οὐρανόθεν' πρὸ γὰρ ἦκε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη, ἁμφὸς ομῶς θυμῷ φιλέοντα τε κηδομένη τε. στῇ δ' ὑπιθεν, ἔανθης δὲ κόμης ἔλεε Πηλείωνα οὐφ φαινομένη τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὐ τις ὅρατο. θάμβησεν δ' 'Ἀχιλεύς, μετὰ δ' ἐτράπητ', αὐτίκα δὲ ἐγὼ Παλλᾶδ' 'Αθηναίην' δεινῶ δὲ οἶ ὀσσε 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 Briseis, 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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3 Lines 195 f. (=208 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.
καὶ μὲν φανήσας ἔπεα πτερόντα προσηῦδα:
"τίπτ' αὖτ', αἰγιόκοιο Δίος τέκος, εἰλήλουθας;
ἡ ἄνα ὤρμων ὅδης 'Ἀγαμέμνονος 'Ατρείδαο;
ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελεόσθαι δῶ.
ἡς ὑπερπλήσσε τὰ γὰρ ποτὲ θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ.
"Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσάειτε θεὰ γλαυκώπης 'Αθήνη·
"ἡδον ἔγω παύνουσα τεον μένος, αἳ κε πίθηκαι,
οὑρανόθεν πρὸ δὲ μ' ἴκε σκέας λευκόλευνος "Ηρή,
ἀμφω ὄμως θυμῶ φιλέουσα τε κηδομένη τε.
ἀλλ' ἄγε λήγη ἔριδος, μῆδε ξίφος ἐλκεο χειρί·
ἀλλ' ἢ τοι ἐπεσὺν μὲν οὐνείδησσαν ὡς ἐσείαν περ.
ἀδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐσται.
καὶ ποτὲ τοι τρίς τόσσα παρέσσεται ἀγλαὰ δώρα
ἄβριος εἶνεκα τῆςδός: οὐ δ' ἴσχεο, πείθεο δ' ἤμων.
"Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὅκυς
'Αχιλλεύς.
"χρὴ μὲν σφωτερὸν γε, θεὰ, ἔπος εἰρύσοσάσθαι
καὶ μία περ θυμῶ κεχολωμένον· ὡς γὰρ ἁμείνων.
ὁς κε θεοίς ἐπιπείθηται, μίαλα τ' ἐκλυν ἀὑτοῦ." 215
"Ἡ καὶ ἔπ' ἀργυρή κόσμῃ σχέδε χειρὰ βαρεῖαν,
ἀφ δ' ἐς κοιλιν εἰς μέγα ξίφος, οὖδ' ἀπίθησε 220
μόδω 'Αθηναίης· ἡ δ' Ὀὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει
δώματ' ἐς αἰγιόγοιο Δίος μετὰ δαίμονας ἄλλους.
Πηλείδης δ' ἐξαύτως ἀπαρτηροῖς ἐπέσεσσο
'Ατρείδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὔ πω λήγε χόλοιο:
"οἰνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὀμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφω.

1 In the place of lines 219 f. Zenodotus gave,
ὡς εἰπών τάλιν ὡς ἐς μέγα ξίφος οὐδ' ἀπίθησε
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 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’ ἐσ πόλεμον ἀμα λαῷς θωρηκήναι
οὔτε λόγον’ ἵναι σὺν ἀριστήσεσθαι Ἀχαιῶν
tέτληκας θυμῶν· τὸ δὲ τοι κήρ εἴδεται εἶναι.
ἡ πολύ λωΐόν ἐστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὑρών Ἀχαιῶν
dῶρ’ ἀποαρείσθαι ὃς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴη·
δημοβόρος βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις·
ἡ γὰρ ἂν, Ἀτρείδη, νῦν ὑστατὰ λαβῆσαιο.
αλλ’ ἐκ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὀμοίμαι·
ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὐ ποτὲ φύλλα καὶ
ὀξοὺς
φύσει, ἐπει δὴ πρώτα τοµὴν ἐν ὀρεσίν λέλοιπεν,
οὐδ’ ἀναθηλήσει· περὶ γὰρ ὃ δὲ ἐχαλκός ἔλεε
φύλλα τε καὶ φλοῖον, νῦν αὐτὲ μὲν υἷς Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν παλάμῃς φορέουσι δικαστὸλοι, ὦ τε θέμιστας
πρὸς Δίος εὑρύσθαι· ὦ δὲ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὄρκος·
ἡ ποτ’ Ἀχιλλῆς ποθή ἦξεται νῖς Ἀχαιῶν
σύμπαντας· τότε δ’ οὐ τι δυνήσεαι ἀχνύμενός περ
χραιομεῖν, εὖτ’ ἂν πολλοὶ ύφ’ Εκτόρος ἀνδρο-
φόνοιο
θυμίζοντες πιπτωσί· οὐ δ’ ἐνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμφεῖς
χωρόμενος ὅ τ’ ἀριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἐτίσας·
"Ως φάτο Πηλείδης, ποτ’ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαῖῃ
χρυσείους ἦλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἔξετο δ’ αὐτός·
Ἀτρείδης δ’ ἐτέρῳθεν ἐμήνε· τοῦτο δὲ Νέστωρ
ηδυνῆς ἀνόρουσε, λυγὺς Πυλῶν ἀγορητῆς,
τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ῥέεν αὐὴ.
τῷ δ’ ἦδη δύο μὲν γενεῖς μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
εἴθηαθ’, 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 ἰγαθή, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτους ἄνασσεν. ὁ σφιν ἐν φρονεῖν ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν· "ἀ τόποι, ἢ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῶν γαῖαν ἴκανεν· ἢ κεν γηθησαί Πρίαμος Πράμοις τε παῖδες ἀλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροῖατο θυμῷ, εἰ σφωῖν τάδε πάντα πυθοῖατο μαρναμένωιν, οἶ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περὶ δ’ ἐστὲ μάχεσθαι.

ἀλλὰ πίθεος· ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρῳ ἑστόν ἐμείοι. ἣδη γὰρ ποτ’ ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείοις ἦν περ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσων ὁμίλησα, καὶ οὗ ποτέ μ’ οί γ’ ἀδερφοί, οὐ γὰρ ποι τοῖσιν ἱδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἰδώμαι, οἰον Πειρίθουν τε Δράττα τε, πομένα λαὶν, Καίνεα τ’ Ἑξάδνον τε καὶ ἀντίθεεν Πολύφης, Θησέα τ’ Αλεξίδην, ἐπιείκελον ἠθανάτους. 200
καρτιστοὶ δὴ κεῖνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἀνδρὼν· καρτιστοί μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτιστοῖς ἐμάχοντο, φηροὺ ὀρεσκῆσαι, καὶ ἐκτάγλως ἀπόλεσαν. καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον ἐκ Πύλου ἔλθών, τηλόθεν εἡ ἄπιθης γαιῆς· καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοῖ. 205
καὶ μαχόμην κατ’ ἐμ’ αὐτὸν ἐγὼ· κείνοισι δ’ ἐν οὐ τῖς τῶν οἰ νῦν βροτοί ἐσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι μαχόμητο· καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ἐνιεν πειθοῦντο τε μύθῳ. ἀλλὰ πίθεος τε καὶ ὑμείς, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἀμείνων. μήτε σο πόνδε αγαθός περ ἐὼν ἀποιρεό κούρῃ, 210
ἀλλ’ ἔα, ὡς οἱ πρώτα δόσαν γέρας ὑλες Ἀχαιῶν· μήτε σο, Πηλείδη, ἔθελ’ ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆι

1 ὑμῖν ᾧ Aristarchus.
2 Line 265 (=Hesiod, Oult. 189) is omitted in most mss.

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 Achaea. 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 chiepest of all the Danaans in counsel and chiepest 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 Achaeans 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 πρόμαχος, or individual combatant.
HOMER

αὐτήν, ἔπει οὐ ποθ' ὁμοἰς ἔμμορε τιμὴς
σκηπτοῦχος βασιλεύς, ὥς τε Ζεὺς κύδος ἔδωκεν.
εἰ δὲ σύ καρτερός ἐσοι, θεὰ δὲ σε γείνατο μήτηρ, 280
ἀλλ' ὡδε φέρτερος ἐστιν, ἔπει πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.
'Ατρείδη, σὺ δὲ παῦε τεν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ γε
λίσσομ' Ἀχιλλῆι μεθέμεν χόλον, ὅσ μέγα πᾶσιν
ἐρκος Ἀχαιοίων πέλεται πολέμου κακοῖον."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβομένον προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμων·

"ναὶ δὴ ταῦτά γε πάντα, γέρων, κατὰ μοῦραν ἔειπες,
ἀλλ' ὡδ' ἄνὴρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἐμιμεναι ἄλλων,
pάντων μὲν κρατεέων ἐθέλει, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν
πάσι δὲ σημαίνειν, ἃ τιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι δῶ.
εἰ δὲ μιν ἀἰχμητὴν ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἱ ἐόντες,
tούνεκα οἱ προθέουσιν ονείδεα μυθήσασθαι;

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήθην ἡμιεἴβετο διὸσ Ἀχιλλεώς·

"ἡ γάρ κεν δειλὸς τε καὶ οὔτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,
eἰ δὴ σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπεξομαί ὅτι κεν εἰπῆς.
ἀλλοισιν δὴ ταὐτ' ἐπιτέλλεο, μὴ γάρ ἐμοὶ γε
σήμαιν'. οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ γ' ἔτι σοι πείσεσθαι δῶ. 295
ἀλλ' δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σοὶ δὲ, ἐνι ψεὶς βάλλει σήμει.
χερσὶ μὲν οὖ τοι ἐγὼ γε μαχήσομαι εἰνεκα κούρης
οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῳ ἄλλῳ, ἔπει μ' ἀφελεσθὲ γε δόντες:
τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἃ μοι ἐστὶ θητ' παρὰ νητ' μελαίνη,
290
τῶν οὐκ ἂν τι φέροις ἀνέλων ἀκόντων ἐμείο.
eἰ δ' ἄγε μὴν πείρησαι, ἵνα γνώσωσι καὶ οἴδε·
ἀλλὰ τοι αἴμα κελαίων ἐρωθησει περὶ δουρί."

"Ος τῶ γ' ἀντιβίοις μαχέσασαμένω ἐπέεσσιν

1 Line 296 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφελεσθὲ γε δόντες: ἐπεὶ π' ἐθέλεις ἀφελεσθαι
Zenodotus.

1 The form προθέουσιν is anomalous, if connexion with
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 1 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, howsoe' er thou bid. On others lay thou these commands, but give no orders to me, for me- thinks 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

1 θηνα be assumed. Aristarchus took ἀνδρεά as subject (so Amels and Monro), in which case we must render, "Do his revellings dash forward for utterance?"
άνοιήτην, λύσαι δ' ἀγορῇ παρὰ νήματι 'Αχαίων. 305
Πηλείδης μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆμα ἔσασ
ηὲ σὺν τε Μενοτιάδῃ καὶ οἷς ἐτάρσουσι,
’Ατρείδης δ' ἀρα νῆα θοῦν ἀλαδε προερυσσεν,
ἐν δ' ἐρέτας ἐκρινεν ἑκίκοσι, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην
βῆσε θεῖ, ἀνά δὲ Χρυσηθίδα καλλιπάρην
εἶσεν ἄγων. ἐν δ' ἀρχὸς ἐβη πολύμητις ὶΔυσσεύς.
Οἱ μὲν ἑπειτ' ἀναβάντες ἐπέπλεον υγρὰ κέλευθα,
λαοῦς δ' Ἀτρείδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἀνωγεν
οἱ δ' ἄπελυμαίνοντο καὶ εἰς ἄλα λύματα βάλλον,
ἐρδον δ' 'Ἀπόλλων τελήσσας ἐκατόμβας
ταύρῳν ἴδ' αίγών παρὰ θῖν' ἄλος ἀτρυγέτων
κνίσῃ δ' οὐρανὸν ἱκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῷ.
"Ὡς οἱ μὲν τὰ πένωντο κατὰ στρατῶν' οὐδ' Ἁγα-
μέμινον
λῆν' ἔριδος, τὴν πρώτον ἐπηπείλησ' Ἀχιλῆ, ἀλλ' ὁ γε Ταλθύβιον τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτην προσέειπε, 320
τὼ οἱ ἐσαν κήρυκε καὶ ὅτρηρθ' θεράποντε,
"ἐρχεσθον κλισίην Πηλείάδεω Ἀχιλῆος,
χειρὸς ἑλὼν' ἀγέμεν Βρισθίδα καλλιπάρρην
εἰ δὲ κε μὴ δώρων, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαι
ἐλθὼν σὺν πλεόνεσι' τό οἱ καὶ ῥίγιον ἔσται.
"Ως εἰπὼν προεἰ, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.
τὼ δ' ἀέκοντε βάτην παρὰ θῖν' ἄλος ἀτρυγέτων,
Μυριμδώνων δ' ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἕκεσθην.
τὼ δ' εὐρον παρὰ τε κλισία καὶ νη' μελανη
ήμενον: οὐδ' ἄρα τὼ γε ἰδὼν γῆθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
330
τὼ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένω βασιλῆα

1 Others render "unvintaged" or "unharvested" (τρυγάω), but it seems better to connect the word with the root τρύ-, "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 Briseïs, 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, οὐδὲ τί μιν προσεφώνεον οὔτε ἐρέοντο·
αὐτάρ ὃ ἔγνω ἣν τίν ἠφεὶ φρεσκάνεσιν τε·
"χαίρετε, κήρυκε, Δίως ἄγγελοι ἦδε καί ἄνδρῶν
ἄσσον ἢ τι· οὐ τί μοι ὑμεῖς ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγα-
μέμνων,

335

δ σφῶν προτεί Βρισηδὸς εἶνεκα κούρης.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, διωγενές Πάτροκλεας, ἔβαγε κούρην
καὶ σφῶν δὸς ἄγε· τῶ δ' αὐτῶ μάρτυροι ἐστών
πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θνητῶν ἀνδρῶν,
καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆεως ἀπνεόσι, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὐτὲ
χρείω ἐμείῳ γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγόν ἀμύναι
τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἢ γὰρ ὁ γ' ὀλοιχθεί φρεσκὶ θύει,
οὐδὲ τι οἴδα νοήσαι ἁμα πρόσωπο καὶ ὅπισώ,
ὅπως οἱ παρὰ νησὶ σοι καὶ μαχέωντο Ἀχαιοί." 340

"Ὡς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ' ἐταίρῳ
ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε κλισίς Βρισηδία καλλιπάρρην,
δῶκέ δ' ἄγε· τῶ δ' αὖτις ἐκεῖ παρὰ νησὶ Ἀχαιῶν.
ἡ δ' ἀέκουσ' ἁμα τοῖς γυνῆ κλειν. αὐτάρ Ἀχιλ-
λεῦς

δακρύσας ἐτάρων ἄφαρ ἐξετο νόσφι λιασθείς,
θῶν ἐφ' ἅλδος πολυῆς, ὅρον ἐπὶ οἴνωπα' πόντον·
350
πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἠρήσατο χείρας ὀργενὺς.
"μήτερ, ἐπεί μ' ἐτεκές γε μενυνθαίδον περ ἐόντα,
τιμήν πέρ μοι ὧφιλεν Ὁλυμπίου ἐγγυαλίξαι
Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδὲ με τυθοῦν ἐτίσεσιν.
ἡ γὰρ μ' Ἀτρείδης εὐφρό κρέλων Ἀγαμέμνων
355

ἤτιμησεν· ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας."

1 ἐπὶ οἴνωπα: ἐπ' ἀπείρων Aristarchus.
2 ὀργενὺς: ἀναπτάς 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, Briseis. 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 Achaeans 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 Briseis, and gave her to them to lead away. So the twain went back beside the ships of the Achaeans, 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, τοῦ δ’ ἐκλυε πότινα
μήτηρ
ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσιν ἄλος παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι
καρπαλίμως δ’ ἀνέδυ πολυίς ἄλος ἡμῆς ὀμίχλη,
καὶ βα πάροιθ’ αὐτοῖο καθέζετο δάκρυ χέοντος,
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρευεν, ἔπος τ’ ἐφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὀνόμαζεν;
’τεκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δὲ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;
ἐξαύδα, μη κεῦθε νῶ, ἵνα εἴδομεν ἄμφῳ
Τήν δὲ βάρυ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὥκυς
’Αχιλλεὺς;

"οἶσθα. τί ἡ τοι ταύτα ἱδώρα πάντ’ ἀγορεύων;
ὦ χόμεθ’ ἐσ Θήβην, ἱερὴν πόλιν ’Ηετίωνος,
τήν δὲ διεπράθιομεν τε και ἤγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα.
καὶ τὰ μὲν εἰ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υλεῖ ’Αχιλλον,
ἐκ δ’ ἔλοιν ’Ατρείδη Χρυσήδα καλλιπάρην.
Χρύσης δ’ αὖθ’ ἱερεὺς ἐκατηβόλοιο ’Απόλλωνος
境外 θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας ’Αχαίων χαλκοχιτῶνων
λυσόμενος τε θύγατρα φέρων τ’ ἀπερείσι’ ἀποινα,
στέμματ’ ἔχων ἐν χειρὶν ἐκηβόλου ’Απόλλωνος
χρυσέω ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας ’Αχαιοὺς,
’Ατρείδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμητορε λαῶν.

ἐνθ’ ἄλλου μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν ’Αχαιοὶ
αιδεῖσθαι θ’ ἱερὴ καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἀποινα—
ἀλλ’ οὐκ Ἀτρείδ’ Ἀγαμέμνον θυμᾶνε θυμῶ,
ἀλλὰ κακὸς ἄφιε, κρατερὸν δ’ ἐπὶ μῦθον ἐστέλλε.
χωμενοι δ’ ὡ γέρων πάλιν ὄχετο· τοιὸ δ’ Ἀπόλλων

εὐξαμένου ἦκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ φίλοι ἤεν,
ἡκε δ’ ἐπ’ ’Αργείους 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 weepest 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 Achaeans 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 Achaeans, 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 Achaeans, but most of all to the two sons of Atreus, the marshallers of the host. Then all the rest of the Achaeans 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 shaft. Then the folk began to die thick and fast, and the
θυήσκον ἐπασσύτεροι, τὰ δ’ ἐπίχειτο κῆλα θεῶν
πάντη ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὗρὼν Ἀχαϊῶν. ἀμμὶ δὲ
μάντις
eὖ εἰδὼς ἀγόρευε θεοπροπίας ἐκάτοιο.
αὐτίκ’ ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἰλάσκεσθαι·
Ἀτρείωνα δ’ ἔπειτα χόλος λάβειν, αἰφα δ’ ἀναστὰς
ἡπείλησεν μῶθον, δ’ ἰῇ τετελεσμένος ἐστὶν·
tὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν νηῷ θοῇ ἔλεικωπε Ἀχαιοῖ
ἐς Χρύσην πέμπτωσιν, ἄγουσι δὲ δῷρα ἀνάκτη
τὴν δὲ νέον κλισίθην ἔβαν κήρυκες ἄγουν
cούρην Βρισῆς, τὴν μοι δώσαν ὕδε Ἀχαϊῶν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γε, περίσχεο παιδὸς ἐοἰο
ἐλθοῦσ’ Οὐλυμπόνδε Δία λίσαι, εἰ ποτε δὴ τὶ
ἡ ἐπεὶ ὡνήσας κραδίνθη Δίος ἢ καὶ ἔργῳ.
pολλάκι γὰρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάρους ἄκουσα
eὐχομένης, δ’ ἐφησθα κελανεφεῖ Κρονίων
οἰη ἐν θανάτοισιν ἀεικεά λοιγὸν ἀμίνα,
ὅπποτε μιν ἵππησαι Ὀλυμπίωι ἰθελὸν ἄλλοι,
"Ἡρη τ’ ἦδὲ Ποσειδάων καὶ Παλλάς Ἀθηνῆς.
ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ’ ἐλθοῦσα, θεά, ὑπελύσαο δεσμῶν,
ὡς’ ἐκατόγχειρον καλέσαο’ ἐς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπὸν,
ἀν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεῖ, ἀνδρεὶς δ’ ἔτε πάντες
Ἀγαίων’ ὁ γὰρ αὕτε βίῃ ὄδι πατρὸς ἀμείνων
ὡς δα παρὰ Κρονίων καθέξετο κυδεὶ γαῖων·
tὸν καὶ ὑπέδεισαν μάκαρες θεοὶ οὐδὲ τ’ ἐδησαν.
τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέξειο καὶ λαβὲ γοῦν,
αἰ κέν πως ἐβελησὼν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἄρηξαι,

1 ἐοἰο: ἐηος.
2 Lines 396–406 were rejected by Zenodotus.
3 Παλλάς Ἀθηνῆ: Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλω 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 camest, 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. 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.
τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρῦμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ἀλὰ ἔλοσι
‘Αχαιοὺς
kteiνομένους, ὲνα πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆσος,
γνῶ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρείδης εὐρὸ κρέων ‘Αγαμέμνων
ἡν ἀτὴν, ὀ τ' ἀριστον ‘Αχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν.’
Τὸν δ' ἡμεῖσθε' ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ
χέουσα:
"ἄι μοι τέκνων ἐμὸν, τι νῦ σ' ἐτρεφον αὐτὰ τεκοῦσα;
ἀἱ ὠφελες παρὰ νησιῶν ἄδακρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων
ἡσθαι, ἔπει νῦ τοι αἴσα μινυνθά περ, οὐ τι μάλα δὴν
νῦν δ' ἀμα τ' ὦκυμορος καὶ ὀξυρός περὶ πάντων
ἐπλεο' τῶ σε κακῇ αἰσθή τέκνον ἐν μεγάροις.
τούτο δὲ τοι ἔρεοσα ἐπὸς Δι' τερπικεραύνῳ
ἐμ' αὐτή πρὸς 'Ολυμπον ἀγάπηνθον, α' κε πιθήκαι.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νησιὶ παρῆμενος ὅκυροροιο
μὴν 'Αχαιοῖσι, πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύει πάμπαν.
Ζεὺς γὰρ ἐς 'Οκεανὸν μετ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆς
χθιὸς ἐβη κατὰ δαίτα, θεοὶ δ' ἀμα πάντες ἐποντο·
δωδεκάτη δὲ τοι αὕτης ἐλεύσεται Οὐλυμπώνε, καὶ
tότ' ἐπειτα τοι εἴμι Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατές δ'ω.
καὶ μὲν γονάσομαι καὶ μὲν πείσεσθαι δ'ω.'
"Ως άρα φωνήσασ' ἀπεβήσετο, τόν δὲ λίπ' αὐτοῦ
χώμενον κατὰ θυμὸν ἔυξωνοι γυναικός,
τὴν ρὰ βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπτηρῶν' αὐτὰρ 'Οδυσσεὺς
ἐς Χρύσην ἰκανεν ἄγων ἱερὴν ἐκατομβὴν.
οἱ δ' ὁτὲ δὴ λιμένοι πολυβενθέος ἐντός ἰκόντο,
ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νη' μελαίνῃ.
ἰστὸν δ' ἱστοδοκῇ πέλασαν προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες

1 ἐποντο: ἐπονται Aristarchus.
2 ἐντός: ἐγγὺ Aristarchus.

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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 forecastays and brought it to the
καρπαλίμως, τήν δ' εἷς ὄρμον προέρεσαν ἐρέμωσ. 435 ἐκ δ' εὐνας ἐβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι' ἐδησαν: ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βαίνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖν χαλάσσως, ἐκ δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσαν ἐκηβόλω Ἀπόλλωνι. ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆις υἱὸς βῆ ποντοπόροι. τήν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ βωμόν ἁγῶν πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεὺς 440

πατρὶ φίλων ἐν χεροὶ τίθει, καὶ μν ἀποσειπεν· ᾣ Ἡρώς, πρὸ μ' ἐπεμψεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμεμνόν

παῖδα τε σοι ἁγέμεν, Φοῖβῳ θ' ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην ἑξει ὑπὲρ Δαναών, ὀφρ' ἰλασόμεσθα ἀνακτα; ὦς νῦν Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κῆδε' ἐφῆκεν." 445

"Ως εἰπὼν ἐν χεροῖς τίθει, δ' ἐδεξατο χαίρων παίδα φίλην· τοι δ' ὥκα θεῶν ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην ἐξεῖνος ἐστησαν ἑόδημον περὶ βωμόν, χερνύσαντο δ' ἐπειτα καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο. τοῖσιν δὲ Χρύσης μεγάλ' εὐχετο χεῖρας ἀνασχών 450 "κληθί μεγ, ἀργιρότος· ὄς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας Κιλλαν τε ζαθέν τε Ἁρείῳ τε Χρύσης ἀνάσσεις· ήδη μὲν ποτ' ἐμει πάρος ἐκλυες εὐξαμένω, τίμησας μὲν ἐμε, μέγα δ' ὢμοι λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν· ήδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τὸδ' ἐπικρήνυν ἐκδωρ· ήδη νῦν Δαναοῖσιν ἄεικέα λοιγὸν ἁμνὸν." 455

"Ως ἐφαι' εὐχόμενοι, τοῦ δ' ἐκλυε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ρ' εὔξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο, αὐδέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔειραν,

1 Line 444 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 For lines 446 f. Zenodotus read, ὡς εἰπών (εἴπεν;) τοῖ δ' ὥκα θεῶν ἱερὴν ἐκατόμβην
3 ἱερὴν· κλείτην.
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 aforctime 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 pestil-
ence."

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
μηροὺς τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν
dίπτυχα ποησάντες, ἔπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὁμοθέτησαν.
καὶ εἰ ἐπὶ σχίζης ὁ γέρων, ἔπ' δ' αἰθοπα οἶνον
λείβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπτόβολα χερσίν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μὴρ ἑκάστῃ καὶ σπλάγχνῳ ἑπάσαντο,
μύστυλλον τ' ἀρα τάλλα καὶ ἄμφ' ὀβελοῦσιν ἐπειραν, 465
ἀπητεύσαν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντο τε πάντα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνον τετύκοντό τε δαίτα,
δαίνων', οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἰσὶς.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιον καὶ ἐδητύσος εἴ ἐρον ἐντό,
κούροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέφαντο ποτοιοῦ,
νάμησαν δ' ἁρα πάσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσών-
οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολπῆθ' θεὸν ὅλακνον,
καλὸν ἀείδοντες ποηῶνα, κοῦροι 'Αχαιῶν,
μελποντες ἐκάεργον· ο δὲ φρένα τέρπετ' ἀκούών.1

1 Ἦμος δ' ἡλίος κατέδυ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἠλθεί, 475
dὴ τότε κομψάντο παρὰ πρυμνῆσσα νηὸς·
Ἤμος δ' ἤριγενεία φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς,
καὶ τὸτ' ἐπεύτ' ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατοῦν εὐρὺν
'Αχαιῶν·
tοῖς δ' ἰκμενον οὐρον ἰει ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
oi δ' ιστὸν στήσαντ' ἀνὰ θ' ἴστια λευκά πέτασαν, 480
ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἱστίου, ἄμφι δὲ κῦμα
στείρῃ πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἵαχε νηὸς λύσεις·
ἡ δ' ἐθεεν κατὰ κύμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ β' ἰκοντό κατὰ στρατοῦν εὐρύν Ἀχαιῶν,
νὴ μὲν οἶ γε μέλαιναν ἐπὶ ἡπείρου ἔρυσαν 485
ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ ψαμάθοις, ύπὸ δ' ἡμρατα μακρὰ τάνυσαν,
αὐτοὶ δὲ σκίδυντο 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 Achaians, 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 Achaians. 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 Achaians, 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.
HOMER

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μὴν εὐς παρῆμενος ὠκυπόροις 1 διωγενὴς Πηλῆς νεός, πόδας ὡκὺς 'Αχιλλεύς· οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν 490 οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον, ἀλλὰ φθινόθεσκε φίλον κήρ αὐθί μένων, ποθέσκει δ' αὐτὴν τε πτῶλεμον τε.

' Ἀλλ' οὔτε δὴ β' ἐκ τοιο δυσδεκάτῃ γένετ' ἦώς, καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς "Οὐλυμπὸν ἵσαν θεοὶ αἱ ἐόντες πάντες ἀμα, Ζεὺς δ' ἥρχε. Θέτις δ' οὖ λήθετ' ἐφετείρων

παῖδος ἔοι, ἀλλ' ἕ γ' ἀνεδύσετο κύμα χαλάσσης, ἥριν δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπόν τε. εὖρεν δ' εὐρύσπα Κρονίδην ἄτερ ἤμενον ἄλλων ἀκροτάτη κορυφή πολυδειράδος Οὐλυμπόνοι. καὶ ῥα πάροιθι αὐτῷ καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γοῦν 500 σκαῖρη, δεξιερὴ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεών έλοῦσα λυσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα· "Ζεὺς πάτερ, εἰ ποτε δὴ σε μετ' ἄθανάτουσιν ὄνησα ἦ ἔπει ἤ ἔργῳ, τόδε μοι κρήνην ἐέλθωρ· τίμησον μοι νῦν, ὅσ ὠκυμορώτατος ἄλλων 505 ἐπλετ'· αὐτάρ μιν νῦν γε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγα-

μέμονον

ήτιμησεν· ἔλαν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας. ἀλλ' συ πέρ μιν τίνων, 'Ολυμπίες μητίες Ζεὺς· τούφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι πίθει κράτος, ὁφ' ἀν 'Αχαιοὶ νῦν ἐμοῦ τίσωσιν ὀφέλλωσιν τέ ἐ τιμῆ." 510

"Ὡς φάτο· τήν δ' οὖ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα

Ζεὺς,

ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἰσοτ. Θέτις δ' ὡς ἦματο γούνων, ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυνία, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὐτις·

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 Achaeans 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
"νημερτεῖς μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον, ἡ ἀπόδειπ’, ἔπει οὗ τοι ἐπὶ δέος, ὥρρ’ ἐν εἰδέω 515 ὅσον ἑγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτμοματάς θεοὶ εἶμι."

Τὴν δὲ μέγ’ ὅχθησας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεῦς:

"ἣ δὴ λοίμα ἑργ’ ὁ τε μ’ ἕχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις Ἡρη, ὅτ’ ἂν μ’ ἐρέθησαν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέέσσον. ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ’ αἰεί ἐν ἀθανάτοις θεοῖς 520 νεικεῖ, καὶ τε μὲ φησὶ μάχῃ Τρῶεσσών ἀρίθμεν. ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὕτης ἀπόστιχε, μή τι νοήσῃ Ἡρη· ἔμοι δὲ κε ταῦτα μελήσεις, ὡφρα τελέσσω. εἰ δ’ ἄγε τοι κεφαλῆς κατανεύσομαι, ὡφρα πεποίθης· τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ’ ἀθανάτοις μέγιστον 525 τέκμαρ. οὗ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον οὐδ’ ἀπαθηλὸν οὐδ’ ἀτελεύτητον, δ’ τί κεν κεφαλῆς κατανεύσω."

"Ἡ καὶ κυναγήσων ἐπ’ ὁφρύσι νεόθες Κρονίων· ἀμβρόσιαι δ’ ἄρα χαύται ἐπερρώσαντο ἀνακτός κρατὸς ἀπ’ ἀθανάτου· μέγαν δ’ ἐλέλιξεν Ὀλυμπον. 530

Τὸ γ’ ὡς βουλεύσαντε διέτμαγεν· ἡ μὲν ἐπειτὰ εἰς ἀλα ἀλτὸ βαθείαν ἀπ’ αὐγήςεντο Ὀλυμπον, Ζεὺς δὲ ἐν πρὸς δῶμα· θεοὶ δ’ ἄμα πάντες ἀνέσταν ἐξ ἐδεών σφοῦ πατρός ἐναντίον· οὐδὲ τις ἐτήθη μείναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ’ ἀντὶς ἐστάν ἀπαντεῖ. 535 ὡς ο μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετ’ ἐπὶ βρόνον· οὐδὲ μιν Ἡρη ἡγούσθην ἱδοῦθ’ ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλᾶς ἀργυρόπεζα Θέες, θυγάτηρ ἄλλου γερόντος. αὐτίκα κερτομίοις Δία Κρονίωνα προσηύδα·

1 τι Aristarchus: σε mss.
THE ILIAD, I. 514–539

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
"τίς δὴ αὖ τοι, δολομῆτα, θεῶν συμφράσσατο βουλάς;
aiei τοι φίλον ἐστὶν ἐμεῦ ἀπονόσφιν ἑόντα
κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν: οὐδὲ τι πώ μοι
πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἔπος ὅτι νοῆσης:"
Τὴν δ' ἤμείβετ' ἐπειτὰ πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε:
"Ἡρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μύθους
εὐδῆσειν: χαλεποὶ τοι ἐσοντ' ἀλὸχῳ περ ἐοῦνη:
ἀλλ' ἐν μὲν κ' ἐπιεικὲς ἀκούεμεν, οὐ τις ἐπειτὰ
οὕτε θεῶν πρότερος τὸν γ' εἴσεται οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων
ἀλλ' ντὲ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλωμι νοῆσαι,
μὴ τι συ ταῦτα ἑκάστα διείρεο μηδὲ μετάλλα:"
Τὸν δ' ἤμείβετ' ἐπειτὰ βοῶπις πότνια Ἡρη:
"αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποιον τὸν μῦθον ἐειπὲς;
καὶ λὴν σε πάρος γ' οὔτ' εἴρομαι οὕτε μεταλλῷ,
ἀλλ' μάλ' εὐκηλὸς τὰ φράζεσαι ἄσσα θέλησα.
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα μὴ σε παρεῖτη
ἀργυρόπεζα Θετίς, θυγάτηρ ἀλίου γέροντος:
ηρῆς γὰρ σοὶ γε παρέξετο καὶ λάβε γοῦνων
τῆς σ' ὤν κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον ὡς 'Αχιλλῆς
τμῆσις, ὀλέσθη δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νησίων 'Αχαιῶν:"
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεὺς:
"δαμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν οὖν ὀνει, οὐδὲ σε λῆθω:
πρῆξαι δ' ἐμπῆς οὐ τί δυνῆσαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
μάλλον ἐμοὶ ἐσεῖ: τὸ δὲ τοι καὶ ρίγιον ἐσται:
ei δ' οὔτω τοῦτ' ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.

1 The word δαμανίων properly means "under the influence of a δαμωρ." 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
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ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθει μῦθῳ,
μή νῦ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν 'Ολύμπῳ
ἀσσον ἱῶθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἄπτους χεῖρας ἐφείων.'

"Ὡς ἐφατ', ἔδδεισεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη,
καὶ ρ' ἀκέουσα καθήστο, ἐπιγνάμφασα φίλον κήρ'
ὀχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δώμα Δίος θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες·
τοίσων δ' "Ηφαιστος κλυτοτέχνης ἦρχ' ἀγορεύειν,
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρων, λευκωλένω "Ηρη·
"ἡ δὴ λογία ἐργα τάδ' ἐσσεται οὖδ' ἐτ' ἀνεκτά,
εἰ δὴ σφῶ ἐνεκα θυητῶν ἐριδαίνετο ὁδε, ἐν
dὲ θεοὶς κολχῶν ἐλαύνετο· οὔδε τι δαίτος
ἐσθλῆς ἐσσεται ἡδος, ἐπεὶ τὰ χερελονα νικᾷ.
μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούση,
pατρὶ φιλῷ ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν Δί', ὅφρα μὴ αὐτὲ
νεικεῖσιν πατήρ, σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαίτα ταράξῃ.

εἰ περ γὰρ κ' ἔθελσαν 'Ολύμπιος ἀστεροπητὴς
ἐξ ἐδεών στυφελίξαι· ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἐστιν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοὺς'
αὐτίκ' ἐπεῳθ' Ἰασός 'Ολύμπιος ἐσσεται ἡμῖν."

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἐφῆ, καὶ ἀνάξιας δέπασ ἀμφικύππελλον
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσεύπε·
"τέτλαθι, μήτερ ἐμῇ, καὶ ἀνάσχει φίλημεν περ,
μὴ σε φίλην περ ἐσοῦσαν ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖς ὅδωμαι
θευμένην, τότε δ' οὐ τι δυνῆσομαι ἀχνύμενός περ
χραίσμεων ἄργαλεος γὰρ 'Ολύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.
ἡδῆ γὰρ μὲ καὶ ἄλλοτ' ἀλεξάμεναι μεμαῦτα
ῥύσε ποδὸς τεταγών ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίου,
πᾶν δ' ἡμῖν φερόμην, ἀμα δ' ἡλίῳ καταδύντι.
in silence, and hearken to my word, lest all the gods that are in Olympus avail thee not against my drawing near, whens 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 Δήμω, ὀλίγος δ’ ἔτι θυμὸς ἔνηεν· ἐνθα με Σίντικης ἄνδρες ἀφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.”

“Ὡς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκόλενος Ἡρη, 595 μειδήσασα δὲ παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοις θεοῖς ἐνδέξα πάσων οὐνοχεὶ γλυκὺ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων. ἀσβεστος δ’ ἐπὶ ἐνώρτῳ γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν, ὡς ἴδον ὉΦαιστών διὰ δώματα ποιπνύντα. 600 Ὡς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἢμαρ ἦς ἦλιον καταδύντα δαίνυντ’, οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐύσης, οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἦν ἔχ’ Ἀπόλλων, Μουσάων θ’, αἱ ἀειδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὅτι καλῆ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδυ λαμπρὸν φάος ἦλιοιῳ, 605 οἱ μὲν κακκεῖντες ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἐκαστός, ἢχι ἐκάστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυχεῖς ὉΦαιστός ποιήσειν ἰδιήγοι πραπίδεσσι. Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὅν λέχος ἦτ’ Ὁλύμπιος ἀστεροπητής, ἐνθα πάρος κοιμᾶθ’ ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὑπνος ἰκάνοι. 610 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 Ῥα θεοὶ τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἤπποκορυσταὶ εἴδον παννύχιοι, Δία δ’ οὐκ ἔχε νῆδυμος ὑπνος, ἀλλ’ ὦ γε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα ὡς Ἀχιλῆς Τμῆση, ὀλέσθ ἔτε πολέας ἐπὶ νησῶν Ἀχαιῶν. ἦδε δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμοῦν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή, πέμψει ἐπ’ Ἀτρέίδη Ἀγαμέμνον οὖλου ὄνειρον· καὶ μὴν φανήσει ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσήδα. "βάςκ’ ἢδε, οὐλε ὄνειρε, θῶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν· ἐλθὼν ἐς κλησίην Ἀγαμέμνων Ἀτρέίδαι πάντα μᾶλ’ ἀτρεκέως ἀγορεύεμεν ὡς ἐπιτέλλω· θωρήζαί ἐκέλευς κάρη κομῶντας Ἀχαιῶν πανσυνίην νῦν γὰρ κεῖ ἐλοὶ πόλιν εὐρυγυιναν Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἐτ’ ἀμφὶς Ὀλυμπία δώματ’ ἔχοντες ἀβάνατοι φράονται· ἐπέγναμεν γὰρ ἀπαντᾷς. "Ἡρη λυπομένη, Τρώεσσε δὲ κῆδε’ ἐφῆτταί.” 15 Ὡς φάτο, βῆ δ’ ἄρ’ ὄνειρος, ἐπεὶ τὸν μῦθον ἄκουσε· καρπαλίμως δ’ ἴκανε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν, βῆ δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπ’ Ἀτρέίδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δὲ κίχανεν εὐδοντ’ ἐν κλοίῃ, περὶ δ’ ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ’ ὑπνος. στῇ δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς Νηλητῶν ὑπ’ ἐοικῶς, 20 Νέστορι, τὸν Ῥα μάλιστα γερόντων τι’ Ἀγαμέμνων.

1 For νῆδυμος = ἱδύς see the note on Odyssey iv. 793.
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 ἔεισάμενος προσεφώνει θείος ὁνειρος εὐδείς, Ἀτρέως γὰρ δαιφρονος ἴπποδάμιοι οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εὐδείω βουληφόρον ἄνδρα, ἢ λαοὶ τῷ ἐπιτετράφαται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε. 25
νῦν δ’ ἐμέθεν ἐξίνες ὁκα. Διὸς δὲ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι, ὡς σὲ ἀνευθεὺν ἐών μέγα κηδεται ἦδ’ ἐλεαίρει. 2 θωρηξαὶ σε κέλεущε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιόν πανουδήν νῦν γὰρ κεῖν Ἠλιος πόλων εὐρύάγμιαν Τρώων ὑπ’ γὰρ ἔτ’ ἄμφις Ὀλυμπία δώματ’ ἔχουντες 30 ἀθάνατοι φράζονται ἐπέγναμβεν γὰρ ἀπαντᾶς Ἡρὴ λυσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε’ ἐφηπταὶ ἐκ Διὸς ἀλλὰ οὐ σὴν ἔχε φρεσί, μηδὲ σε λήθη αἰρείτω, εὐτ’ ἄν σε μελίφρων ὑπὸς αἴνῃ.”

"Ως ἀρὰ φωνήσας ἀπεβήσετο, τὸν δ’ ἐλιπ’ αὐτοῦ 35 τὰ φρονέων’ ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἀ β’ οὐ τελεέσθαι ἐμελλον. φη γὰρ ὅ γ’ αἱρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν ἡματι κεῖνω, νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἴδη ἅ ῥα Ζεὺς μήδετο ἔργα: θήσειν γὰρ ἐτ’ ἐμελλεν ἐπ’ ἀλγεα τε στοναχάς τε Τρώος τε καὶ Δαναοῦν διὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας. 40 ἐγρετο δ’ ἐξ ὑπνοι, θείη δε μιν ἀμφέχτη ὃμφη. ἐξετο δ’ ὀρθωθείς, μαλακὼν δ’ ἐνδυν χυτίνα, καλὸν νηγάτευν, περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φάρος· ποσσὶ δ’ υπὸ λιπαρόον ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα, ἄμφι δ’ ἄρ’ ἄμοισι βάλλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόθλον· εἶλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρώιον, ἀφθινον αἰεί· σὺν τῷ ἐβη κατὰ νῆς Ἀχαίων χαλκοχυτώνων.

1 θείος : οὖνος.
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, 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.
HOMER

Ἡώς μὲν ῥα θεὰ προσεβῆσετο μακρὸν ὦλυμπον, Ζηνὶ φῶς ἑρέουσα καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτουσιν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ κηρύκεσσι λυγυφθόγγοιοι κέλευσε κηρύσσειν ἀγορήν ἐκάρη κομῶντας Ἀχαιός·
οί μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοῖ δ’ ἦγείροντο μᾶλ’ ὁκα.

Βουλὴν δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ἤε γερόντων
Νειστορέῃ παρὰ νητ Πυλοιγνέος βασιλῆς·
τοὺς δ’ γε συγκαλέσας πυκνὴν ἀρτύνετο βουλήν·
κλῦτε, φίλοι, θεῖος μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν ὄνειρος ἀμβροσίην διὰ νύκτα· μάλιστα δὲ Νέστορι δίω
εἴδος τε μέγεθος τε φυήν τ’ ἀγχίστα ἐἀκεί.

οὐν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς καί με πρόπο δύον ἐειπεν·
‘εὐδεις, Ἀτρέος νυε δαίφρονος ὑποδάμου.’

οὐ χρή παννύχιον εὐθεῖαν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
.getExternal_text()
THE ILIAD, II. 48–73

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 φένυεν σὺν νησιὶ πολυκλήιοι κελεύσω·
ubyteμεὶς δ᾿ ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος ἔρητεν ἐπέεσσω." 75
"Η τοι ὦ γε ὡς εἰπὼν κατ᾿ ἀρ’ ἐξετο, τοῖς δ᾿ ἀνέστη.
Νέστωρ, ὄς ἦν Πύλοιο ἄναξ ἦν ἠμαθόεντος·
δ᾿ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἄγορῆσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
"ὡς φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτουρες ἢδὲ μέδοντες,
εἰ μὲν τὸν ὄνειρον Ἁχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐνυπε, 80
ψεῦδος κεν φαιμὲν καὶ νοσφικίζομεθα μᾶλλον.
νῦν δ᾿ ἰδεῖν ὃς μὲν ἄριστος Ἁχαιῶν εὐχεται εἶναι.
ἀλλ᾿ ἀγετʹ, αἳ κὲν πως θωρίζομεν υἷς Ἁχαιῶν."
"Ὡς ἀρὰ φωνῆσας βουλῆς ἐξ ἥρχε νέεσθαι,
οἳ δ᾿ ἐπανέστησαν πεῖθοντο τε ποιμένι λαῶν
σκηπτοῦχοι βασιλῆς· ἐπεσευόντο δὲ λαοῖ.
ἥτις ἐθνεα εἰσὶ μελισσάων ἄδινάων,
πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰεὶ νέον ἐρχομενῶν.
βοτρυδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ᾿ ἄνθεσιν εἰαρνοῖσιν·
αἳ μὲν τ᾿ ἐνθὰ ἀλὸς πεποτήσαται, αἳ δὲ τε ἐνθὰ· 90
ὡς τῶν ἐθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἀπο καὶ κλησιῶν
ἥιόνος προπάροιε βαθείας ἐστιχώντο
Ἀλαδὸν εἰς ἄγορην· μετὰ δὲ σφιὼν "Οσσα δεδῆει
ὄτρυνον" ἑναί, Διὸς ἄγγελος· οἳ δ᾿ ἀγέροντο.
τετρήχει δ᾿ ἄγορη, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γαῖα
λαῶν ἰζόντων, ὀμαδὸς δ᾿ ἦν, ἐνεὰ δὲ σφεας
κήρυκες βοῶντες ἐρήτουν, εἰ ποτ’ αὐτῆς
σχολατ᾿, ἀκούσειν δὲ διοτρέψειν βασιλῆων.
σπουδὴ δ᾿ ἐξετο λαὸς, ἐρήτυβεν δὲ καθ᾿ ἐδρας
παυσάμενοι κλαγγῆς· ἀνὰ δὲ κρείων Ἅγαμέμνων 100
ἔστη σκῆπτρον ἑχών, τὸ μὲν Ἱππολίτος κάμε
τεῦχων.

1 Lines 76-83 were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Ἅχαιῶν: ἐνὶ 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
"Ηφαιστός μὲν δώκε Δίω Κρονίων ἀνακτή, αὐτὰρ ἄρα Ζεὺς δώκε διακτόρῳ ἀργεύφοντίς. Ἕρμηνειας δὲ ἀναξ δώκεν Πέλοπι πληξίππω, αὐτὰρ ὁ αὐτὲ Πέλοπι δῶκ' Ἀτρεί, ποιμένι λαῶν. 105 Ἀτρεὺς δὲ θυνήσκων ἐλυπεν πολύαριν Θυέστη, αὐτὰρ ὁ αὐτὲ Θυέστ' Ἀγαμέμνονι λείπε φορῆναι, πολλῆσον νῆσουσι καὶ Ἀργεί' παντὶ ἀνάσσειν. τῷ ὁ γ' ἐρεισάμενος ἔπε' Ἀργείοις μετηδέα: ἓ ὁ φίλοι, ἡρώες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἀρησ, 110 Ζεὺς με μέγας Ἀρισταρχύς ἀτη ἐνέδηκε βαρειῇ, σχέτλος, ὥς πρῶν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν Ἰλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' ἐυτείχεον ἀπονέσθαι, νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει δυσκλέα Ἀργος ἰκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ύλεσα λαῶν. 115 οὖτω ποιν Δίι μέλλει ὑπερμενεῖ φιλον εἶναι, ὥς δὴ πολλάοις πολύν κατέλυε κάρηνα ἄπτε καὶ λύσει· τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μεγιστόν. αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσομένους πυθέσθαι,

μὰς οὖτω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαῶν Ἀχαϊῶν ἀπρηκτον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ὡς ἑκάσθαι ἀνδράσι παυροτέρουσι, τελός δ' οὐ πώ τι πέφανται. εἰ περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλουμεν Ἀχαίοι τε Τρώεσ τε, ὀρκία πιστὰ ταμόντες, ἀριθμηθηκαίναι ἀμφώ, ἐὰν τεργούς ἔφεσον ὑποτελεῖν ὑπόπτοι ἐσαίν, ἢμεῖς δ' ἐς δεκάδας διακοσμηθεῖμεν Ἀχαίοι, Ἰτών δ' ἀνδρὰ ἐκαστοὶ ἐλοίμεθα ὀίνοχεύειν, πολλαὶ κεν δεκάδες δεσδίατο ὀίνοχοιο.

1 μέγα Aristarchus: μέγα Zenodotus, mss.
2 Lines 111-118 were rejected by Zenodotus.
3 αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ': λάβῃ γὰρ τάδε γ' Zenodotus.
4 Line 124 was rejected by Aristarchus.
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 Achaean 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 Achaean 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 Achaean 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-
τόσον ἐγὼ φημὶ πλέας ἐμμεναι νῖας Ἀχαιῶν Ἱπποδομίων, οἱ ναίοντες κατὰ πτόλων· ἄλλῳ ἐπέκουροι πολλὲν ἐκ πολίων ἐγχέσατο αὐτοὶ ἔσω, οἱ μὲ μέγα πλάξουσι καὶ οὐκ εἰῶσ᾽ ἐθέλωντα Ἰλίων ἐκπέρσαι εὖ ναιόμενον πτολεμήθρον.

ἐνέα δὴ βεβάσσα Διὸς μεγάλου ἔναιτοι, καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σέσητε νεών καὶ σπάρτα λένυνται· αἱ δὲ ποὺ ἡμέτεραι τ᾽ ἀλοχοὶ καὶ νηπία τέκνα ἦστ᾽ ἐνι μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι· ἄμμῳ δὲ ἔργον ἀυτώς ἀκράνατον, οὓς ἐπένδη δεδρ᾽ ἱκόμεσθα. ἀλλ᾽ ἀγεθ᾽, ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἰπὼ, πειθῶμεθα πάντεσ· φεύγωμεν σὺν νησὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν· οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἰρήσομεν ἐυφυράγιοι."  

"Ὡς φάτο, τοῖς δὲ θυμῶν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουληθῆς ἐπάκουσαν.  
κινήθη δ᾽ ἀγορὴ φηκ᾽ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης, πόντον Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μὲν τ᾽ Ἑὔρους τε Νότος τε ἄρορ᾽ ἐπαίξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελῶν. 
ὡς δ᾽ ὁτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήγων ἐλθὼν, λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἔπι τ᾽ ἡμῖν ἀσταχύσασιν, ὡς τῶν πάσ᾽ ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοι δ᾽ ἀλαλητῷ νῆας ἐπ᾽ ἐσσεύοντο, ποδῶν δ᾽ ὑπένερθε κοινή ἑστατ᾽ ἀειρομένη· τοϊ δ᾽ ἀλλήλοις κέλευον ἀπτεσθαι νηῶν ἦδ᾽ ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἥλα δῆν, οὐροὺς τ᾽ ἐξεκάθαρον· αὐτῇ δ᾽ οὐρανὸν ἱκεν οἰκάδε ἱεμένων· ὑπὸ δ᾽ ἱρεουν ἑρματα νηῶν.

"Ενθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη, 155

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: ὃς 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 "Ηρη πρὸς μύθον έείπεν:" "ω πόποι, αὐγόχοιο Δίος τέκος, 'Ατρυτώνη, οὔτω δὴ οἰκόνοι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν 'Αργείοι φεύξονται ἐπ᾽ εὐρέα νάτα θαλάσσης; καθ ὑπὲρ εὐχωλῆν Πριάμων καὶ Τρωὸι λίποιν. 160
'Αργείην Ἐλένην, ἂς εἶνεκα πολλοί 'Αχαιῶν ἐν Τρούη ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴτης. ἀλλ' θνὸν κατὰ λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων· σοὶς ἄγανοις ἐπέεσαι ἐρήτουε φῶτα ἐκαστον, 3
μηδὲ ἐὰ νῆς ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσασ." 165
"Ὤς φαθ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεᾶ γλαυκώπης 'Αθήνη, βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμπουκο καρήνων αἴτασα· καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆς 'Αχαιῶν. 170
εὕρεν ἐπειτ' Οὐνόμη, Διὶ μῆτοιν ἀτάλαντον, ἐσταότ· οὔδ' ὁ γε νήσοι εὐσέβεροι μελαίνης ἀπτετ', ἐπεὶ μιν ἄchos κραδίνην καὶ θυμὸν ἴκανεν· ἄγχου δ' ἵσταμεν προσέφη γλαυκῶπης 'Αθήνη· διογενὲς Λαερτίάδη, πολυμήχαν' 'Οδυσσεῦ, οὔτω δὴ οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν 175
φεύξεσθ' ἐν νῆς ὑποτι πουκληίσσι πεσόντες; καθ ὑπὲρ εὐχωλῆν Πριάμων καὶ Τρωὸι λύποιτε 'Αργείην Ἐλένην, ἂς εἶνεκα πολλοί 'Αχαιῶν ἐν Τρούη ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴτης; ἀλλ' θνὸν κατὰ λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν, μηδ' ἐτ' ἐρώτει, σοὶς δ' ἄγανοις ἐπέεσαι ἐρήτουε φῶτα ἐκαστον, 180
μηδὲ ἐὰ νῆς ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσασ." "Ὤς φαθ', ὁ δὲ ἰσωνείεθε θεᾶς ὑπα φωιτείας,

1 For line 156 Zenodotus read, el μη 'Αθηναίην λαοσθοῦ ἕλθ' ἂπ' 'Ολύμπου, 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
βή δὲ θεέων, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαίναιν βάλε· τὴν δὲ κόμισσε κηρύξ Ἐνυρβάτης Ἱθακήσιος, ὦς οἱ ὀπῆδει.

αὐτὸς δ’ Ἀτρείδεως Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἐλθὼν δέξατο οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρῶιν, ἀφθινὸν αἰεὶ·

σὺν τῷ ἐβή κατὰ νῆς Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶννων.

"Οὐ τινὰ μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κιχεῖν,

τὸν δ’ ἀγανοίς ἐπέεσσον ἐρητύσασκε παραστάσ·

"δαιμόνι", ὦς σὲ ἐοικε κακὸν ὡς δειδίσσεσθαι,

ἀλλ’ αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἱδρυε λαοὺς.

οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἶσθ’ οἶος νόος Ἀτρείκαινος·

νῦν μὲν πειράται, τάχα δ’ ἔσχεται ὑπὸ Αχαιῶν·

ἐν βουλῇ δ’ οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἶον ἔετε;

μὴ τι χολωσάμενος ἡπίη κακὸν ὑπὸ Αχαιῶν·

θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων,

τιμῇ δ’ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστιν, φιλεῖ δὲ ἐς μπτίησα Ζεύς.”

“Οὐ δ’ αὖ δήμου τ’ ἄνδρα ἵδοι βοώντα τ’ ἐφεύροι,

τὸν σκῆπτρον ἐλάσασκεν ὁμοκλήσασκε τε μύθῳ.

"δαιμόνι", ἀτρέμας ἦσο καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἄκουε, 200

οὐ τέσα φέρτερο εἰς, οὐ δ’ ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀνάλκις,

οὔτε ποτ’ ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμος οὔτ’ ἐν βουλῇ.

οὐ μὲν πως πάντες βασιλεύσουμεν ἐνθάδ’ Ἀχαιοί

οὐκ ἁγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,

εἰς βασιλεύαν, ὥ δὲ Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομῆτεω 205

σκῆπτρον τ’ ἔδει δημιουστα, ἵνα σφίξῃ βουλεύσῃ.”

"Ὡς δ’ γε κοίρανέων διηπε στρατάν· οἱ δ’ ἀγορήνδε

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 βουλεύοντα (Dio Chrysostomus) the mss. give the unmetrical βασιλεύον.
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 Achaeans.

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 Achaeans. Did we not all hear what he spake in the council? Beware lest waxing wroth he work mischief to the sons of the Achaeans. 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 Achaeans 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,
HOMER

αὐτὸς ἐπεσεῦντο νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλεισάων ἦχῇ, ὡς ὅτε κύμα πολυφλοίβου θαλάσσης αἰγιαλῶ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται, σμαραγεῖ δὲ τε πόντοσ. 210 Ἀλλοι μὲν ρ' ἔξοντο, ἐρήμωθεν δὲ καθ' ἔδρας: Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μοῦνος ἀμετροεπής ἐκολὼ, ὁς ἔπεα φρεσὶ ἦσσων ἁκοςμά τε πολλά τε ἰδὴ, μάλι, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεὺσων, ἀλλ' ὁ τί οἱ εἰσαίτο γελοῖον Ἀργείσιον ἐμμεναι. αἰσχυστὸς δὲ ἀνήρ ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἡλθε: φολκὸς ἦν, χωλὸς δ' ἔτερον πόδα: τῷ δὲ οἱ ὁμοιω κυρτῶ, ἐπὶ στήθος συνοχωκότε: αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε φοξὸς ἦν κεφαλῆν, φεδυὴ δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχυν. ἔχθιστος δ' Ἀχιλῆι μάλιστ' ἦν ἦδ' ὁδυσση. 215 τῷ γὰρ νεικείσκε: τότ' αὐτ' Ἀγαμέμνονοι δίω δέξα κεκλήγην λέγ' ὁνείδεα. τῷ δ' ἄρ' Ἀχαιοι ἐκπάγλωσ κοτέοντο νεμέοσθεν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ. αὐτάρ ὁ μακρὰ βοῶν Ἀγαμέμνονα νείκειε μῦθῳ: "Ἀτρέδη, τέο δὴ αὐτ' ἐπιμέμφει ἒδε χατίζεις; 220 πλείαν τοι χαλκοῦ κλισίαν, πολλαὶ δὲ γυναῖκες εἰσίν ἐνι κλούσῃς ἐξαιρεῖτο, ὡς τοι Ἀχαιοί πρωτίστω δίδομεν, εὐτ' ἀν πτολείθρων ἐλωμεν. ἦ ἐτὶ καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδεῦει, ὅν κε τις οἴσει Τρώων ὑποδάμων ἐξ Ἰλιον νίσο ἀποινα, ὅν κεν ἐγὼ δῆσας ἄγαγω ἤ ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν, 230 ἔγε γυναίκα νέην, ἕνα μύσγεα ἐν ψιλότητι, ἢν τ' αὐτὸς ἀπονόσφι κατόθεαι; οὐ μὲν ἔσικεν ἀρχὸν ἐόντα κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν.

1 Lines 220-223 were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 πολλαὶ δὲ γυναῖκες: πλεία δὲ γυναῖκῶν Zenodotus, who rejected lines 227 f.
3 Lines 231-234 were rejected by Zénodotus.
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’, Ὅχαιδες, οὐκέτ’ Ὅχαιοι, 235
οὐκαδὲ περ σὺν νησὶ νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ’ ἐὼμεν
αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ γέρα πεσομένει, ὃφρα ἰδηται
ἡ βά τί οἱ χήμεισ δροσαμύνομεν, ἥε καὶ οὐκι
ὀς καὶ νῦν Ὅχιλῆ, ἐξο μέγ’ ἁμείνονα φῶτα,
ἡτίμησεν· ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρασ, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας. 240
ἀλλὰ μάλ’ οὐκ Ὅχιλῆι χόλος φρεσίν, ἀλλὰ μεθῆμων.
ἡ γὰρ ἂν, Ὅτρείδη, νῦν ὑστατα λωβήσαιο."

"Ὡς φάτο νεικεῖων Ὅγαμέμνονα, πουμένα λαῶν,
Θερσίτης· τῷ δ’ ὧκα παρίστατο δῖος Ὅδυσσεύς,
καί μιν ὑπόδρα ἵδων χαλεπῷ Ἰνάπαπε μύθη.
"Θερσίτ’ ἀκριτομυθε, λυγός περ ἔων ἀγορητῆς,
ἐσχε, μηδ’ ἔθηλ’ οἰς ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεύσων.
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ σεό φημὶ χερειότερον βροτὸν ἄλλον ἐμεναι, δοσοι оμ’ Ὅτρείδης ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἢλθον.
τῷ οὐκ ἂν βασιλῆας ἀνα στοι’ ἔχων ἀγορεύουσι, 250
καὶ σφιν οὐνείδεα τε προφέρουσι, νόστόν τε φυλάσσουσι.
οὐδὲ τί πω σάφα ἱδμεν ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,¹
ἡ εῦ ἢ κακῶς νοστήσομεν ὑνε Ὅχαιῶν.
τῷ νῦν Ὅτρείδη Ὅγαμέμνονα, πομένα λαῶν,
ἡςαι οὐνειδίζων, ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν 255
ἐρωσες Δαναιοί· οῦ δὲ κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις.
ἀλλ’ ἐκ τοι ἐρέων, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται
eί’ κ’ ἐπὶ σ’ ἀφραίωντα κιχήσομαι ὡς νῦ περ ὀδε,
of the Achaians. 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 protest, 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 Achaians 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 protest 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' Ὄδυσσης κάρη ὁμοίων ἐπείη,
μεδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχου πατήρ κεκλημένος ἔθην,
εἰ μὴ ἦγοι σε λαβῶν ἀπὸ μὲν φιλα ἐματα δύσω,
χλαίναν τ' ἑδ' χιτώνα, τά τ' αἰθῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει,
αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοῦς ἐπὶ νῆς ἀφῆς πενλήγων ἀγορῆθεν ἀεικέσσι πληγῆσιν."

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἐφη, σκῆπτρω δὲ μετάφρενον ἣδ' καὶ
ὡμων πληξεν'. ὃ δ' ἰδνώθη, θαλερον δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε δάκρυ
σμώδεις δ' αἰματόεσσα μεταφρένου ἐξυπανέστη
σκῆπτρων ὑπο χρυσού. ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἐξετο τάρβησεν τε,
ἀλγῆσας δ', ἄχρειον ἴδων, ἀπομόρφατο δάκρυ.
οὶ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοι περ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἥδ' γέλασαν. 270
ὁδὲ δὲ τις εὐπεσχεν ἴδων ὡς πλησίον ἄλλον•
"ὡ πόποι, ἢ δὴ μυρί' Ὄδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὰ ἔργη
βουλᾶς τ' ἐξάρχων ἀγαθὰς πόλεμον τε κορύσσων
νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἀριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἐρέξεν,
ὅς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπεσθόλου ἐσχ' ἀγοράνων. 275
οὐ δὴ μνί πάλιν αὕτης ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγῆνωρ
νεικείν βασιλῆας ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσω."

"Ὡς φάσαν ἡ πληθύς· ἀνα δ' ὁ πτολίπορθος
Ὅδυσσεὺς
ἔστη σκῆπτρων ἔχων' παρὰ δὲ γλαυκῶτις Ἀθήνη
εἰδομένη κήρυκι σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνώγει,
ὡς ἄμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοι τε καὶ ὅστατοι ὑλεὶς Ἀχαιῶν
μῦθον ἀκούσειαν καὶ ἐπιφρασσαίατο βουλήν.
ὅ σφιν εὖ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν•
"Ἀτρείδη, νῦν δὴ σε, ἀναξ, ἔθελον Ἀχαιῶν
πᾶσιν ἐλέγχωσθον θέμεναι μερόπεσσι βροτοῖσιν, 285
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 cowerèd 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
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οὐδὲ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὕποσχεσιν ἦν περ ὑπέσταν ἐνθάδ’ ἐτί στείχοντες ἀπ’ Ἀργεός ἱπποβότοιο, Ἡλιον ἐκπέρσαντ’ εὐτείχοι άπονέεσθαι. 290

ὡς τε γὰρ ἦν παίδες νεαροὶ χήραι τε γυναῖκες ἀλλήλους ὀδύρονται οἴκόνδε νέεσθαι. ἦ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνιθέντα νέεσθαι. καὶ γὰρ τὸς θ’ ἐνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἡς ἄλοχοι ἀσχαλάς σὺν νητὶ πολυζύγῳ, ὦν περ ἄελλαι χειμέριαι εἰλέωσιν ὄριομένη τε θάλασσα: 295

ἡμῶν δ’ ἐνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐναντός ἐνθάδε μμονόντεσσι· τῶν ὡν νεμεσίζουμ’ Ἀχαίων ἀσχαλάς παρὰ νησὶ κορωνίσων ἅλλα καὶ ἐμπις αἰσχρὸν τοι δηρόν τε μένειν κενεόν τε νέεσθαι. τλῆτε, φίλοι, καὶ μείνατ’ ἐπὶ χρόνον, ὅφρα δαώμεν ἡ ἐτεοῦ Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἦ καὶ οὐκί. 300

ἐν γὰρ δὴ τοῖχοι οἱμεν ἐνι φρεσίν, ἐστὲ δὲ πάντες μάρτυροι, οὑς μὴ κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτου ἱπερουσα· χθῆσα τε καὶ πρωίζ’, ὅτ’ ἐς Αὐλίδα νῆες Ἀχαίων ἵππες ἤγερθοντο κακὰ Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωῶν ἱπερουσα· ἡμεῖς δ’ ἀμφὶ περὶ κρῆτης ἔφεσον κατὰ βωμοῦ 305 ἐρδομεν ἄθανάτου πτελήσοσαι ἐκατόμβας, καλῇ ὑπὸ πλατάνιστῳ, θεῖν ρέειν ἄγλαον ὕδωρ· ἐνθ’ ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα· ἑράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφνίνος, σμερδάλεος, τὸν ὃν ἄντος Ὀλύμπιος ἥκε φῶςδε, βωμοῦ ὑπαίξας πρὸς ρα πλατάνιστου ὄρουσεν. 310 ἐνθα δ’ ἐσαν ορυϑὸι νεοσσοὶ, νῆσια τέκνα, ὁξὶ ἐπὶ ἀκροτάτῳ, πτεῖαυς ὑποπεπτήσετε, ὁκτὼ, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἡ τέκε τέκνα.

1 ἀσχαλάς... κορωνίσων: ἀσχαλάς μμονόντεσσι (μμονοντ’ ἐπὶ νήσος?) Zenodotus.

1 Others prefer to render, “When the ships had been gathering but one day or two in Aulis.”

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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
ἐνθ' ὃ γε τοὺς ἐλεεωνά κατῆσθιν τετρυγώτας.  
μὴτηρ δ' ἀμφιποτάτο ὀδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα·  
τὴν δ' ἐλελυξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχυίαν.  
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν,  
τὸν μὲν ἄξηλον ὁθ' ἤκειν θεός, ὃς περ ἔφηνε·  
λάαν γάρ μιν ἔθηκε Κρόνου πάις ἀγκυλομήτεω·  
ἡμεῖς δ' ἐσταότες θαυμάζομεν οἷον ἐτύχθη.  
ὡς οὖν δεινὰ πέλαρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἐκατόμβας,  
Κάλχας δ' αὐτίκ' ἐπειτὰ θεοπροπεῖν ἀγόρευε·  
τιττ' ἄνεψ ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοὶ;  
ἡμῖν μὲν τὸδ' ἔφηνε τέρας μέγα μητίεσα Ζεύς,  
ὀψακον, ὀψιτέλεστον, ἵνα κλέος ὦ ποτ' διείηται.  
ὡς οὖν ὁδὸς κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν,  
ὅκτω, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἀνάτη ἤν, ἡ τέκνη τέκνα,  
ὡς ἡμεῖς τοσσαῦτ' ἔτειν πτολεμίζομεν αὐθί,  
τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἱρήσομεν εὐρυάγυιαν.'  
κείνος τὼν ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.  
ἀλλ' ἄγε, μίμνετε πάντες, ἐυκυνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,  
αὐτοῦ, εἰς δ' κεν ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐλώμεν."  
"Ὡς ἐφάτ', Ἀργείοι δὲ μέγ' ἵαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆς  
σμερδαλέων κονάβησαν αὐσάντων ὕπ' Ἀχαίων,  
μῦθον ἑπανήσαντες Ὀδυσσῆος θείου.  
τούτῳ δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήμος ὑπότα Νέστωρ·  
"ὦ πόποι, ἡ δὴ παισὶν εὐκότες ἀγοράσασθε  
νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὔ τι μέλει πολεμήκα ἔργα.  
πὴ δὴ συνθεσίαι τε καὶ ὅρκια βῆσεται ἠμῖν;  
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλάι τε γενοίσατε μὴ ἐὰν ἄνδρῶν,  

1 τετρυγώτας: τετνιζόντας Zenodotus.  
2 ἄξηλον: ἄξηλον, ἄριθμον 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,
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σπονδαὶ τ’ ἀκρητοί καὶ δεξιαί, ἂς ἐπέπιθημεν·
αὐτῶς γὰρ ἐπέεσσ’ ἐριδαίνομεν, οὐδὲ τ’ ἡμῖνος
εὐρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ’ ἔοντες.
’Ατρειδῆς, οὐ δ’ ἔθ’ ὃς πρὶν ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλὴν
ἀρχευ’ Ἀργείοις κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσινάς,
τοῦτο θ’ ἐὰ φθινόθεν, ἕνα καὶ δύο, τοῖς κεῖν Ἀχαιῶν
νόσφιν βουλεύσο’—ἀνυσίς δ’ οὐκ ἔσσεται αὐτῶν—
πρὶν Ἀργοῦδ’ λέναι, πρὶν καὶ Διὸς αἰγίδωρο
γνώμεναι εἴ τε ψεῦδος ὑπόσχεσις, εἴ τε καὶ οὐκὶ.

φημὶ γὰρ οὗν κατανεόοι ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα

ηματι τῷ ὅτε νησιν ἐν ῥαγύποροιον ἔβαινον
’Αργείοι Τρώησσι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες·
ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι’, ἐναίσμα σήματα φαίνων.

τῷ μῆς τοῖς πρὶν ἐπεγέζωσ’ οἰκόνδε νέσσθαι,
πρὶν τοῖς πάρ Τρώων ἀλόχω κατακομμήθηναι,

τίσασθαι δ’ Ἔλενης ὀρμήματα τε στοναχας τε.

ei δέ τις ἐκτάγλως ἐθέλει οἰκονδε νέσσθαι,
ἀπτέσθω ἄς νηος ἐσόσελμοι μελαῖνης,
ὀφρα πρόσθ’ ἄλλων θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἑπίστη,

ἀλλά, ἀναξ, αὐτῶς τ’ εὐ μήδεο πείθεό τ’ ἄλλῳ.

οὗ τοῖς ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσσεται, ὅτι κεῖν εἰπω·

κρῶν’ ἄνδρας κατὰ φῦλα, κατὰ φήτρης, Ἀγά-
μέμνον,

ὡς φήτρη φήτρησιν ἀρήγη, φῦλα δὲ φῦλοις.

ei δέ κεῖν ὃς ἔρξης καὶ τοῖς πείθονται Ἀχαιοὶ,

γνώσῃ ἐπείδ’ ὃς τ’ ἡγεμόνων κακὸς ὃς τε νυ λαών, 365

ηδ’ ὃς κ’ ἑσπθός ἐγιοι’ κατὰ σφέας γὰρ μαχέονται.

1 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.

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the drink-offerings of unmixed wine, and the hand-clasps 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 Achaean, 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-benching 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 Achaean 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.² So shalt thou

² 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.
γνώσεαι δ' εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίη πόλιν οὐκ ἀλαπάξεις, ἢ ἄνδρῶν κακότητι καὶ ἀφραδίᾳ πολέμου·
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων·
"ἡ μᾶν αὐτ ἀγορῇ νικᾶς, γέρων, υλᾶς Ἀχαιῶν·
αἰ γὰρ Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων
tοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδιμονς εἰεν Ἀχαιῶν·
τῷ κε τάχ', ἠμύσει πόλις Πριάμου ἀνακτος
χερσῶν ύφι ἑμετέρησων ἁλουσά τε πετομένη τε.
ἀλλὰ μοι αἰγίοχοι Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγε ἔδωκεν,
ὅς με μετ' ἀπρηκτοὺς ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχεσάμεθ' εἶνεκα
cούρης
ἀντίβλοις ἐπέεσσω, ἐγώ δ' ἦρχον χαλεπαῖνων·
ei δέ ποτ' ἐς γε μίαν βουλεύσομεν, οὐκέτ' ἐπειτα
Τρωῶν ἀνάβλητον κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ' ἡβαιόν.
νῦν δ' ἐρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἕνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἀρη.ευ
μὲν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὖ δ' ἀσπίδα θέσθω,
eu δε τις ἱπποσιν δεῖπνον δὸτω ὠκυπόδεσσω,
eu δε τις ἄρματος ἀμφίς ἰδών πολέμου μεδέσθω,
ὡς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρανώμεθ' Ἀρη.ευ
οὐ γὰρ παυσωλῆ γε μετέσσεται, οὐδ' ἡβαιόν,
ei μὴ νυξ ἐλθοῦσα διακρινεῖ μένοι ἄνδρῶν.
ἰδρώσει μὲν τεν τελαμῶν ἀμφί στῆδεσφιν
ἀσπίδοις ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δ' ἐγχεῖ χείρα καμεῖται·
ἰδρώσει δε τεν ἱππον ἐδίον ἁρμα τυταινων.
δι' δὲ κ' ἐγών ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
μμνάξειν παρὰ νησὶ κορωνίσου, οὐ οἱ ἐπειτα
ἄρκιον ἔσσεῖται φυγεῖν κύνας ἥδ' 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, Agamem-
non: "Aye verily once more, old sir, art thou pre-
eminent in speech above the sons of the Achaeans.
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 ἔφατ’, Ἀργειοὶ δὲ μέγ’ ἴαχον ὡς ὅτε κύμα ἀκτῆς ἔφ’ ὑψηλῇ, ὅτε κινήσῃ Νότος ἐλθὼν, προβλήτῳ σκοπέλῳ τόν δ’ οὗ ποτε κύματα λείπει παντοῦν ἀνέμων, ὁτ’ ἂν ἐνθ’ ἤ ἐνθά γένωνται. ἀντάντες δ’ ὀρέωντο κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆας, κάτωσαν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δεῖπνου ἐλούτο. ἄλλος δ’ ἄλλῳ ἐρείζε θεῶν αἰειγενετάνων, εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μᾶλλον Ἀρης. αὐτὰρ ὁ βοῦν ἱέρευσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων πίονα πενταέτηρον ὑπερμενεῖ Κρονίων, κίκλησκεν δὲ γέροντας ἀριστῆς Παναχαίων, Νέστορα μὲν πρῶτοστα καὶ Ἰδομενή άνακτα, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτ’ Ἀαντε δῦω καὶ Τυδέως ύιόν, ἐκτον δ’ αὐτ’ Ὅδυσσηα, Διὶ μήτην ἀτάλαντον. αὐτόματος δὲ οἱ ἦλθε βοῦν ἁγαθὸς Μενέλαιος· ἥδεε γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀδελφεῖς ὡς ἐπονεώτο. βοῦν δὲ περιστῆσαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο· τοῖσιν δ’ εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείσσων Ἀγαμέμνων· "Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, κελαυνεῖς, αἰδέρι ναιῶν, μὴ πρὶν ἐπ’ ἤλιον δύναι καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἐλθείν, πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνεῖς βαλέων Πράμου μελαθρον αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι1 δὲ πυρὸς δητοῦθεν θύρετα, Ἐκτόρεον δὲ χυτῶνα περὶ στήθεσιν δαίξαι χαλκῷ ῥωγαλέων· πολέες δ’ ἄμφ’ αὐτῶν ἐταῖροι πρηνεῖς ἐν κοινίσαιν ὄδαξ λαξόλατο γαῖαν."

"Ως ἔφατ’ οὐδ’ ἄρα πώ οἱ ἐπεκράσανε Κρονίων, ἀλλ’ ὁ γε δέκτο μὲν ἴρα, πόνον δ’ ἀμέγαρτον2 ὀφελλέν. 420

1 πρῆσαι: πλήσσω Aristarchus (cf. ix. 242).
2 ἀμέγαρτον: ἀλλιαστον Aristarchus.

1 boyn agathos, here and elsewhere, may mean merely “a good shouter,” or one “quick at need,” “quick to answer a call for help.”
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,¹ 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.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ ὥε ἐξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο, αὐδέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἐδειραν, μηροῦς τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπὶ αὐτῶν δ' ὁμοθέτησαν. καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄρ σχίζων ἄφυλλους κατέκαιον, ἄρ' ἀμπείραντες ὑπείρεχον Ἡφαίστουο. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ οπλάγχυ ἐπάσαντο, μίστυλλον τ' ἀρα τᾶλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῦσιν ἐπειράν, ὁπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρῦσαντο πε τάντα. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντο τε δαίτα, δαίνυντ', οὐδὲ τι θυμός ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔώς. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύς εἷς ἐρόν ἐντο, τὸς ἄρα μύθων ἥρχε Γερήνιος ὑπότα Νέστωρ: "Ἀτρέτησα κύδιστε, ἀνάξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον, μηκέτι νῦν δῆθ' αὐθή' λεγόμεθα, μηδ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἄμβαλλώμεθα ἐργον, ὅ δ' θεὸς ἐγγυαλίζει. ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆς, ἥμεις δ' ἀθρόοι ὅδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρύν Ἀχαιῶν ᾿Ιομεν, ὁφρὰ κε θάσσον ἐγείρομεν ὅξυν Ἀρηα." Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἀνάξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-μέμνων. αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λυγυφθόγγουσι κέλευσε κηρύσσεως πολέμονδε κάρη κομώντας Ἀχαιῶς, οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοι δ' ἡγείροντο μᾶλ' ὅικα. οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρέτων διοτρεφέες βασιλῆς θύνον κρίνοντες, μετὰ δὲ γλαυκώτις Ἀθήνη, αἰγίδ' ἔχουσ' ἐρήτιμον ἀγήραον ἀθανάτην τε,
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
τῆς ἐκατὸν θύσαιν παγχρύσει ήρεθονται,
πάντες ἔυπλεκέες, ἐκατομβοῖος δὲ ἐκαστος.
σὺν τῇ παιφάσσουσα διέσσυτο λαὸν 'Ἀχαιῶν
ὀτρύνου' ἔναν. ἐν δὲ σθένος ὅρσεν ἐκάστῳ
καρδιή ἀλλήκτων πολεμίζεω ἤδε μάχεσθαι.
τούτο δὲ ἄφαρ πόλεμος γυλκίων γένετ' ἥρε
νέσσαι ἐν νησι ἀλαφίρῃσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

'Ἡτε πῦρ ἄνδηλον ἐπιφλέγει ἀσπετον ὕλην
οὐρεος ἐν κορυφῆς, ἐκαθεν δέ τε φαίνεται αὐγή,
ὡς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσσαλιοῦ
αὔγη παμφανὼσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἤκε.

Τῶν δὲ, ὡς τ᾽ ὀρνίθων πτερηνῶν ἑθνεα πολλά,
χηρῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων,
'Ασίων ἐν λειμῶν, Καὐστρίου ἄμφι ἐκθρα,
ἐνθα καὶ ἑνθα ποτῶνται ἄγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσιν,
κλαγγηθὼν προκαθιζόντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμῶν,
ὡς τῶν ἑθνεα πολλὰ νείων ἀπὸ καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριων· αὐτὰρ ὕπὸ χθῶν
σμερδαλέων κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἱππῶν.
ἔσταν δὲ ἐν λειμῶν Σκαμάνδριῳ ἀνθεμέντο
μυρίοι, ὡς τοίον καὶ αὐθεα γλυνεται ὑρη.

'Ἡτε μυιών ἀδινάων ἑθνεα πολλά,
αἱ τε κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνήσῃν ἠλάκουσιν
ὑρη ἐν εἰαρνη, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεῖει,
τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι κάρη κομώντες 'Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐν πεδίῳ ἵσταντο διαρραίασι μεμαώτες.

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.

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Τούς δ', ὡς τ' αἰτόλια πλατέ' αἰγών αἰτόλων ἄνδρες
ἵεια διακρίνωσι, ἐπεὶ κε νομῷ μιγέωσιν,
ὡς τοὺς ἤγεμόνες διεκόσμευεν ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα
ὑσμήνηδ' ἱέναι, μετὰ δὲ κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνοιν,
ἄμματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἱκελὸς Δῶ τερπικεραύνω,
"Ἀρεῖ δὲ ζώνην, στέρνον δὲ Ποσειδᾶνι.
ηὑτε βοῦς ἀγέληφι μὲγ’ ἔξοχος ἐπλετο πάντων
ταῦρος· ὁ γάρ τε βόεσι μεταπρέπει αγρομένησις,
τοῖον ἄρ’ Ἀτρέδου θηκε Ζεὺς ἦματι κείνῳ,
ἐκπρεπέ τ’ ε’ν πολλοίσι καὶ ἐξοχὸν ἠμέσωσιν.
"Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μόουσα 'Ολυμπία δῶματ’
ἐχουσαί—
ὑμεῖς γάρ θεά ἐστε, πάρεστέ τε, ὑστε τε πάντα, 488
ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἴον ἀκούομεν οὔδε τι ὑδεμν—
οἱ τῶν ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν
πληθύν δ’ οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὔδ’ ὅναμήν,
οὔδ’ ε’ν μοι δέκα μὲν γλώσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ’ εἶνεν,
φωνῆ δ’ ἀρρηκτος, χάλκεον δέ μοι ἦτορ ἐνείη,
ἔι μὴ 'Ολυμπιάδες Μοῦσα, Δίως αἰγόχοι
θυγατέρες, μνησαίαθ’ όσοι ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἠλθον’
ἀρχούσ αὐ νηών ἐρέω νηάς τε προπάσας.
Βοωτῶν μὲν Πηνέλεως καὶ Λήιτος ἠρχουν

1 'Ολυμπία . . . ἔχουσαι: 'Ολυμπιάδες βαθύκολποι 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 Calydrae; and (3) those from Northern
Greece, i.e. from the region extending from Thermopylae
to Mt. Olympus.
THE ILIAD, II. 474-494

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 chiefest 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 chiefest 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).
"Ἀρκεσίλαος τε Προθονῷῷ τε Κλωνίς τε
οὗ θ᾽ Ἡρίν ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αὐλίδα πετρήσασαν
Σχωῖνον τε Σκώλον τε πολύκνημον τ᾽ Ἐτεών,
Θεσπειαν Γραίαν τε καὶ εὐρύχορον Μυκαλησάιον,
οὗ τ᾽ ἀμφ᾽ Ἀρμ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Εἰλέσιον καὶ
Ἐρυθρᾶς,
οὗ τ᾽ Ἐλεών εἶχον ἦδ᾽ "Τλῆν καὶ Πετεώνα,
Ὡκαλένῃ Μεδεώνά τ᾽, εὐκτίμενον πτολεόθρον,
Κώπος Εὐτρησών τε πολυτρήρων τε Θρίπην,
οὗ τε Κορώνειαν καὶ ποιήσανθ᾽ Ἀλάρντων,
oὗ τε Πλάταιαν ἔχον ἦδ᾽ οὗ Γλυσάντ᾽ ἐνέμοντο,
οὗ θ᾽ Ὑποθῆβας εἴχον, εὐκτίμενον πτολέθρον,
Ὀγχηστόν θ᾽ ἱερόν, Ποσιδήνων ἄγλαδον ἄλσος,
oὗ τε πολυστάφυλον "Ἀρνήν" ἔχον, οὗ τε Μίδειαν
Νισάν τε ζαβέθην Ἀνθηδόνα τ᾽ ἐσχατώσαιν.
τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίον, ἐν δὲ ἑκάστη
cοῖροι Βουωτῶν ἐκατόν καὶ εὗκοσι βαίνων.
Οἱ δ᾽ Ἀστηδόνα ναίον ὅδ᾽ Ὀρχωμενὸν Μινύειον,
tῶν ἥρχ᾽ Ἀσκάλαφος καὶ Ἰάλμενος, ὕες Ἐρνη,
oὖς τέκεν Ἀστυχών δόμω Ἀκτόρος Ἀκείδαο,
παρθένοις αἰδοῖς, ὑπερών οἰσαναβάσα,
"Ἀρηὶ κρατερῷ ὅ δε οἱ παρελέξατο λάβρη.
tοίς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφύραι νέες ἐστιχώντο.
Ἀντὰρ Φωκήνων Σχεδίος καὶ Ἐπιστροφὸς ἥρχον,
تخاذ Ἰφίτοι μεγαθῦμον Ναυβολίδαο,
oὗ Κυπάρισσον ἔχον Πυθώνα τε πετρήσασαν
Κρύσαν τε ζαβέθην καὶ Δαυλίδα καὶ Πανοπῆα,
oὗ τ᾽ Ἀμεμάρειαν καὶ Γάμπολον ἀμφινεύμοντο,
oὗ τ᾽ ἀρα πάρ ποταμὸν Κηφισόν δῖον ἔναιον,
oὗ τε Δίλαιαν ἔχον πηγῆς ἕπι Κηφισοῦο.
τοῖς δ᾽ ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῖτες ἐποντο."

1 Θρίπην: Μέσσην Zenodotus.
captains, and Arcesilaus and Prothoënor and Clonius; these were they that dwelt in Hyria and rocky Aulis and Schoenus and Scolus and Eteonus 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-buit 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 'Mideia and sacred Nisa and Anthedon on the seaboard. Of these there came fifty ships, and on board of each went young men of the Bocotians an hundred and twenty.

And they that dwelt in Aspledon and Orchomenus of the Minyae were led by Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, 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 Hyamopolis, and that lived beside the goodly river Cephisus, and that held Lilaea by the springs of Cephisus. With these followed forty black ships.

* "Ἄρνην : Ἄσκρην Ζενοδότος.
οἱ μὲν Φωκῆνος στίχας ἱστασαν ἀμφιέποντες,
Βοιωτῶν δὲ ἐμπλην ἐπὶ ἀριστερὰ θωρῆσοντο.

Δοκρῶν δὲ ἤγεμόνευεν ὁ Οἰλῆος ταχὺς Αἰας,
μείων, οὐ τὸ τόσος γε ὁσὸς Τελαμώνιος Αἰας,1
ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείων. ὅλγος μὲν ἐν, λινοθώρης,
ἐγχεῖν δὲ ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς·
οἱ Κῦνων τ' ἐνέμοντ' ὁπόεντά τε Καλλιαρόν
Βῆσαν τε Σκάρφην τε καὶ Αὐγειὰς ἔρατενας
Τάρφην τε Θρώνον τε Βοαγρίου ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα.

τῷ δὲ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο
Δοκρῶν, οἱ ναίοντι πέρην ἱερῆς Εὐβοίας.

Οἱ δὲ Εὐβοιαῖς ἔχον μένεα πνείοντες Ἀβαντες,
Χαλκίδα τ' Εἰρέτριάν τε πολυστάφυλον θ' Ἰστίαν
Κήρυθον τ' ἐφαλὸν Δίου τ' αἰτὶ πτολεῖθρον,
οὶ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ἥδ' οἱ Στύρα ναιετασκον,
τῶν αὐθ' ἤγεμόνευ Ελεφήνωρ, ὄζος Ἀρηος,
Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων.

τῷ δ' ἀμ' 'Ἀβαντες ἐποντο θοολ. ὀπιθεν κομώντες,
ἀιχμαται μεμαώτες ὀρεκτησι πελήσι
θώρηκας ῥῆξειν δητῶν ἀμφὶ στῆθεσι.

τῷ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναῖος ἐκχον, έυκτίμενον πτολεῖθρον,
δήμον Ἐρεχθῆς μεγαλήτορος, ὅν ποτ' Ἀθηνή
θρέψει Διὸς θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ξείδωρος ἀρουρα·
κὰδ δ' ἐν Ἀθηνῆς εἴσεν, ἐφ' ἐν πίοι νηφ.
ἐνθα δὲ μιν τάρρουσι καὶ ἀρνειοῖς ἰλάονται
κούροι Ἀθηναίων περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν·
τῶν αὐθ' ἤγεμόνευν υἱὸς Πετεώ Μενεθεύς.

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 Calliarius and Bessa and Scarphe and lovely Augeiac 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 Erectria 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 πώ τις ὁμοῖος ἐπιχθόνιος γένετ’ ἀνήρ ¹ κοσμήσαι ὑπονοσ τε καὶ ἄνερας ἀσπιδώτας. Νέστωρ οὖς ἔρυξεν· ὁ γὰρ προγενέστερος ἦν. 555 ὁ δ’ ἀμα πεντήκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο. 

Ἀλλὰς δ’ ἐκ Σαλαμῶν ἄγεν δυοκαίδεκα νῆς, στῆσε δ’ ἄγων ὑ’ Ἀθηναίων ἱσταντο φάλαγγες. ²

Οἱ δ’ Ἀργὸς τ’ ἔχουν Τιρννήδα τετευμόροσαν, Ἐρμιώνη Ἀσίνην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἔχουσαν, 560 Τροιζῆν Ἁἰώνας τε καὶ ἀμπελὸν Εὔπηδαυρον, οἱ τ’ ἔχουν Λύγιναν Μάσητα τε καὶ θυροῦ Ἀχιλλόν, τῶν αὖθ’ ἤγεμόνευε βοήν ἀγαθὸν Διομήδης καὶ Σέβενλος, Καπανῆς ἀγακλειτοῦ φιλοὶ νίος. τοῖσι δ’ ἀμ’ Εὔρυσκος τρίτατος κίεν, ἱσόθεος φῶς, 565 Μηκιστέος νίος Ταλαϊνόδαο ἀνακτος· συμπάντων δ’ ἤγειτο βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης. τοῖσι δ’ ἀμ’ ἀγδόκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο.

Οἱ δὲ Μυκήνας ἐλξον, ἐυκτίμενον πτολίθρον, ἄφνειον τε Κόριθον ἐυκτίμενας τε Κλεωνᾶς, 570 Ὀρνείας τ’ ἐνέμοντο Ἀραθυρέην τ’ ἐρατενήν καὶ Σικυών’, ὅθ’ ἄρ’ Ἀδρηκτός πρῶτ’ ἐμβασίλευεν, οἱ θ’ Ἰππερηνίαν τε καὶ αὐτεινήν Γονόνσιαν Πελλήνην τ’ ἔλξον ἦδ’ Ἀγψιν ἀμφιεύμενοι Αὐγαλον τ’ ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἀμβ’ Ἕλλην εὐρείας, 575 τῶν ἑκατὸν νῆων ἤρχε κρεῖων Ἀγαμήμων Ἀτρείδης. ἀμα τῶ γε πολὺ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἀριστοι λαοὶ ἐποντ’· ἐν δ’ αὐτῶς ἐδύσετο νόροπα χαλκὸν κυδών, πάσων δὲ μετέτρεπεν ἄρωσις, ³ οὖνεκ αἱ ἀριστος ἐγν, πολὺ δὲ πλεῖστοις ἁγε λαοὺς. 580

Οἱ δ’ ἔλξον κοίλην Λακεδαίμονα κητῶσαν,

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, Troizen 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, Eurýalus, 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, wherein 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 πολυτρήρωνα τε Μέσην,
Βρυσειάς τ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀγγειάς ἑρατενάς,
oι τ’ ἄρ’ Ἀμύκλας εἶχον Ἁθος τ’, ἔφαλον πτω-
λίθρον,
oι τε Λάαν εἶχον ἡδ’ Οἰκύλου ἄμψενόμοντο,
tῶν οἱ ἀδελφεὸς ἡρχε, βοῦν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
ἐξῆκοντα νεὼν· ἀπάτερθε δὲ θυρήσοντο.
ἐν δ’ αὐτὸς κίεν ἦσον προβαμήσις πεποιθώς,
ὀτρύνων πόλεμόδει· μάλιστα δὲ ἵετο θυμῷ
tίσασθαι Ἑλένης ὀρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε.
Οἱ δὲ Πύλων τ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀρῆνην ἑρατενήν
καὶ Θρύον, Ἀλφειόο πόρον, καὶ ἑάκτιτον Αἰτώ,
καὶ Κυπαρισσήντα καὶ Ἀμφιγένειαν ἑναίον,
καὶ Πτελεόν καὶ Ἑθὸς καὶ Δόρων, ἑνθα τε
Μοῦσαι
ἀντόμεναι Θάμυρῳ τῶν Ἐρημίκα παύσαν ἀοἰδῆς,
Οἰκαλῆθεν ίόντα παρ’ Εὐρύτον Οἰκαλῆθος·
στεφό γὰρ εὐχόμενος νικησέμεν, εἰ περ ἄν αὐταῖ
Μοῦσαι ἀείδοιεν, κοῦραο Δίος ἀγιόχοιο
αἱ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηροῦν θέσαν, αὐτάρ ἀοίδην
θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντο καὶ ἐκλέαθον κυβαριστῶν·
tῶν αὖθ’ ἦγεμόνευε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ
τῷ δ’ ἐνενήκοντα γλαφυραί νέες ἐστιχώντο.
Οἱ δ’ ἔχον Ἀρκαδίην ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὀροὺς ἀἰτὺ,
Αἰτύτιον παρὰ τύμβου, ἣν ἀνέρας ἄγχιμαχηταὶ,
oi Φενεὸν τ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὀρχομενὸν πολύμηλου 605
Ῥίπτῃ τε Στρατήν τε καὶ ἡμιόεσσαν Ἐνίσπην,
καὶ Τεγέην εἶχον καὶ Μαντινήν ἑρατενήν,
Στύμφηλον τ’ εἶχον καὶ Παρρασίην ἑνέμοντο,
tῶν ἡρχ’ Ἀγκαίοιο πάις, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ,
THE ILIAD, II. 582-609

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 Cyparisseis and Amphigencia 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 hollow 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 Rhipe and Stratia and wind-swept Enispe; and that held Tegea and lovely Mantinea; and that held Stymphalus and dwelt in Parrhasia,—all these were led by the son of Ancaeus, lord
εξήκοντα νεῶν πολέες δ' ἐν νηὶ ἐκάστῃ
Ἀρκάδες ἄνδρες ἐβαινον, ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν.
αὐτὸς γὰρ σφίν δῶκεν ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
νῆς εὔσσελμοις περάαν ἐπὶ οὖνοπα πόντον
Ἀτρείδης, ἐπεὶ οὔ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμῆλει.
Οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουτράσιον τε καὶ Ἡλίδα δίαν ἔναιον, ὁσσον ἐφ' Ὑμίνη καὶ Μύρσιων ἐσχατῶσα
πέτρη τῷ Ὀλενίᾳ καὶ Ἀλήσιον ἐντὸς ἑέργει,
τῶν αὐ τέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἔσαι, δέκα δ' ἄνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ
νῆς ἔποντο θοαί, πολέες δ' ἐμβαινον Ἐπενεί.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἡγησάθην, ὁ
νεοὶ μὲν Κτεατῶ, ὁ δ' ἄρ' Εὐρύτου, Ἀκτιρίωνε
τῶν δ' Ἀμαργυκείδης ἠρχε κρατερὸς Διώρης
τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἠρχε Πολύζεινος θεοείδης,
νῦς Ἀγασθένεος Αὐγηνίαδαο ἀνακτος.
Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίου Ἐχυνάων θ' ἱεράν
νῆσων, αἰ ναίους πέρην ἄλος Ἡλίδος ἄντα,
τῶν αὖθ' ἤγεμόνευε Μέγης ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηῖ
Φυλείδης, ὃν τίκτε διάφιλος ἐπότο Φυλεύς,
ὃς ποτε Δουλιχίονδ' ἀπενάσσατο πατρὶ χολοθεῖς.
τῷ δ' ἁμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἔποντο. 630
Αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεύς ἦγε Κεφαλλῆνας μεγαθύμους,
οὐ δ' Ἰθάκην εἶχον καὶ Νῆριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον,
καὶ Κροκύλει ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀγιλίτα τρηχείαν,
οὐ τὲ Ζάκυνθον ἔχον ἦδ' οὐ Σάμου ἀμφενέμοντο,
οὐ τ' ἠπειρον ἔχον ἦδ' ἀντιπέρα ἐνέμοντο·
tῶν μὲν Ὀδυσσεύς ἠρχε Διὸ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντος.
τῷ δ' ἁμα νῆς ἔποντο δυώδεκα μιλτοπάρηι.

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 Hyrmene 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 Amaryncean captain, even mighty Diores; and of the fourth company godlike Polyxenus 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

Δίωτωλῶν δ’ ἡγεῖτο Θόας Ἀνδραίμονος νῦς,
οἱ Πλευρῶν ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὀλευθὺς Πυλήνη
Χαλκίδα τ’ ἀγχίαλον Καλυδώνα τε πετρήσασαν,
οὐ γὰρ ἔτ’ Οἰνής μεγαλήτωρος νῦες ἤσαν,
οὐδ’ ἄρ’ ἔτ’ αὐτὸς ἔην, θάνε δὲ ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος.
τῶ δ’ ἐπὶ πάντ’ ἐτέταλτο ἀνασσέμεν Δίωτωλῶι.
τῶ δ’ ἃμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο.

Κρητῶν δ’ Ἰδομενεύς δουρικλυτός ἴγεμόνευεν,
οἱ Κυνοῦν τ’ εἴχον Γόρτυνα τε τευχόσσαν,
Αὐκτον Μίλητόν τε καὶ ἀργυρώντα Δάκαστον
Φαιστόν τε Ἐρῦτον τε, πόλεις εὖ ναιετούσας,
ἄλλοι δ’ οἱ Κρήτης ἐκατομμύρων ἀμφενέμοντο.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἰδομενεύς δουρικλυτός ἴγεμόνευε
Μηριόνης τ’ ἀτάλαντος Ἐναλίῳ ἀνδρευφόντη.
τοῖς δ’ ἃμ’ ὕδωρκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἐποντο.

Τηλπόλεμος δ’ Ἡρακλείδης ἄνδρας τε μέγας τε ἐκ Ἐρύτου ἐνεύρε ἴγεν Ἐρυθων ἀγερῶν,
oἱ Ἐρύτου ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες,
Λίδουν Ἡλιοῦν τε καὶ ἁργυρέωντα Κάμειρον.
τῶν μὲν Τηλπόλεμος δουρικλυτός ἴγεμόνευεν,
ὅν τεκεν Ἀστυχεία Βίγ’ Ἡρακληνίη,
τὴν ἔγεν’ ἐξ Ἐφύρης ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σέλβηντος,
πέρας ἀστεά πολλὰ διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν.

Τηλπόλεμος δ’ ἐπελ ὦν τράφ’ ἐνι μεγάρῳ ἐὐπηκτῷ,
αὐτίκα πατρός ἐοῦ φίλον μήτρωα κατέκτα
ἡδὴ γνάσκοντα Δικύμιον, ἀξίου Ἀρης.
αἰσχύντα δὲ νῆς ἐπηξε, πολύν δ’ δ’ ἠ λαὸν ἀγείρας

1 Lines 641 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
THE ILLIAD, II. 638-664

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 Lycaestus, 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
βη φεύγων ἕπτο πόντον· ἀπείλησαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι νύες νῦνοι τε βίης Ἡρακληείης.
αὐτὰρ ἦ γ' ἐσὶ Ρόδον ἰξεμ ἀλώμενος, ἅλγεα πάσχων:
τριχὰ δὲ ὡκηθὲν καταφυλακὸν, ἦδ' ἐφίληθεν ἐκ Διός, ὡς τε θεοὶ καὶ ἀνθρώποις ἀνάσσει,
καί σφιν θεσπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχευε Κρονίων.

Νυρεὺς αὖ Σύμηθεν ἄγε τρεῖς νῆσος ἔσθα, Νυρεὺς Ἦλιος ξαρόποιο τ' ἀνάκτος, Νυρεὺς, ὡς κάλλιστος ἄνηρ ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἤλθε τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα.
ἀλλ' ἀλαπαθνὸς ἦν, παύρος δὲ οἱ ἐπετο λαός.

Ὁ δ' ἅρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον Κράπαθόν τε Κά-σσον τε
καὶ Κὼν Εὐρυπόλοιο πόλιν νῆσος τε Καλύδνας,
τῶν αὖ Φείδιππος εἰς καὶ Ἀντιφός ἡγησάσθην, Θεσσαλοῦ νεὶ δῶν Ἡρακλείδαο ἀνάκτος.
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχώντο.

Νῦν αὖ τοὺς ὅσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν Ἀργος ἔναισιν,
οἳ τ' Ἄλον οἱ τ' Ἀλόπην οἱ τε Τρηχῶν ἐνέμοντο, οἱ τ' εἶχον Φθίην ἦδ' Ἐλλάδα καλλιγύναια, Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεύντο καὶ Ἐλλῆνες καὶ Ἀχαιοί, τῶν αὖ πεντήκοντα νεὼν ἦν ἄρχος Ἀχιλλεὺς.

ἀλλ' οἳ γ' οὐ πολέμου ἰσχύσεως ἐμνώντο,
οὐ γὰρ ἦν ὡς τίς σφιν ἐπὶ στίχας ἡγησαίτο.
κεῖτο γὰρ ἐν νῆσσι ποδάρκης δίος Ἀχιλλεὺς,
κούρης χωόμενος Βριστιδος ἥμκομοιο,
τὴν ἐκ Δυνησσοῦ ἐξείλετο πολλὰ μογήσας, 690

1 αὐτὰρ: αἰσχα Zenodotus.
2 Line 669 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Lines 678-675 were rejected by Zenodotus.
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 Aglaia and Charops the king, Nireus the comeliest man that came beneath Illos 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 Nisyros and Crathathus 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 Briseis, whom he had taken out of Lyrnessus after sore toil,

\[4 \text{ Line 681 was altered by Zenodotus, who gave,}
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\[\delta' \text{ Άργος εἴχον τὸ Πελάσγων, ὀδορόης,}
\]
\[5 \text{ Lines 686-694 were rejected by Zenodotus.}\]
Λυρνησσόν διαπορθήσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης,
κάδ δὲ Μύνητ ἐβαλεν καὶ Ἐπίστροφον ἐγχεσιμῶρον,
νυὲας Εὐηρῶι Σεληνίαδαν ἀνακτός.
τῆς δ’ γε κεῖτ’ ἀχέων, τάχα δ’ ἀντήσσεθαι ἐμελλέν.
Οἶ δ’ εἶχον Φυλάκην καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόεντα, 695
Δήμητρος τέμενος, Ἰτωνά τε μητέρα μῆλων,
ἀγχιάλον τ’ Ἀντρώνα ἰδὲ Πτελεὺν λεχεποίην,
τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρχίος ἦγεμόνευε
ξώδε εὖν τότε δ’ ἤδη ἔχειν κατὰ γαία μέλανα.
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἀλοχὸς Φυλάκη ἔλειπεντο 700
καὶ δόμοις ἡμιτελής· τὸν δ’ ἔκτανε Δάρδανος ἀνὴρ
νηὸς ἀποθρόσκοντα πολὺ πρώτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐδὲ μὲν οὖν οἱ ἀναρχοὶ ἔσαν, πόθεν γε μὲν
ἀρχὸν.
ἀλλὰ σφεας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, οἶχος Ἄρης,
Ἰφίκλου νῖός πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο,
αὐτοκασίγγητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσιλάου
ὀπλότερος γενεῆ· δ’ ἡμα πρότεροι καὶ ἀρείων
ἡρως Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρχίος· οὐδὲ τι λαοὶ
δεύονθ’ ἠγεμόνος, πόθεν γε μὲν ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα.
τῶ δ’ ἁμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆς ἐποντο. 710
Οἶ δὲ Φερὰς ἐνέμοντο παραὶ Βοιβηίδα λίμνην,
Βοίβην καὶ Γαλάρας καὶ ἐνκτιμένην Ἰαωλκόν,
τῶν ἦρξ’ Ἀδμήτου φίλος παῖς ἐνδεκά νηῶν
Εὐμήλος, τὸν ὑπ’ Ἀδμήτων τέκε δία γυναικῶν
Ἀλκηστις, Πελίαο θυγατρῶν εἴδος ἄριστη.
Οἶ δ’ ἂρα Μηθώνην καὶ Θαυμακῆν ἐνέμοντο
καὶ Μελίβοιαν ἔχον καὶ Ὀλιζώνα τρηχείαν,

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 Achacans. 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 Φιλοκτήτης ἦρχεν τὸξων ἐὰν εἰδὼς ἐπὶ ταννυτέα ἐρέται δ' ἐν ἐκάστῃ πεντήκοντα ἐμβέβασαν, τὸξων ἐὰν εἰδότες ἐφί μάχεσθαι. 720
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήσῳ κεῖτο κρατέρ' ἀλγεα πάσχον, Ἀμινων ἐν ἡγαθέγ', ὀθι μιν λίπον ὑλα 'Ἀχαιῶν ἐλκεί μοχθίζοντα κακῷ ὀλοόφρονος ὑδρου. ἐνθ' ὦ γε κεῖτ' ἄχεων· τάχα δὲ μνήσεσθαι ἐμελλον' Ἀργεῖοι παρὰ νησίς Φιλοκτήταο ἀνακτας. 725
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἀναρχοὶ έσαν, πόθεν γε μὲν ἀρχόν:
ἀλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν 'Οἰλῆος νόθοι νῦσ, τόν ρ' ἔτεκεν Ρήμη ὑπ' 'Οἰλῆι πτολυπόρθων.
Οἱ δ' εἶχον Τρίκκην καὶ 'Ιθώμην κλωμακόεσσαν,
οἳ τ' ἔχον Οἰχαλήν, πόλων Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλῆος, 730
τῶν αὐθ' ἡγείσθην 'Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παΐδε, ἱητήρ' ἄγαθω, Ποδαλείριος ἕδε Μαχάων.
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχώντο.
Οἱ δ' ἔχον 'Ορμένιον, οἳ τ' ἐκ τρήνην Ἰπέρειαν,
οἳ τ' ἔχον 'Αστέριον Τυτάνοιο τε λευκὰ κάρηνα, 735
τῶν ἤρξι Εὐρύπυλος Εὔναμον ἀγλαδος νῦσ.
τῷ δ' ἀμα πεσαράκοντα μέλαιαι νῆς ἐποντο.
Οϊ δ' Ἀργυσάν ἔχον καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο,
'Ορβὴν 'Ηλώνην τε πόλων τ' 'Ολοοσσόνα λευκήν, 740
τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποτής, νῦσ Πειριδόου, τόν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεὺς·
tόν ρ' ὑπὸ Πειριδῶν τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἰπποδάμεια ἦματι τῷ ὧτε φῆρας ἐτύσατο λαγνήνται,
tους δ' ἐκ Πηλίου ὅσε καὶ Αἰδήκεσί πελασενν' οὐκ οἷος, ἀμα τῷ γε Δειντεύς, ὥς ὁ Ἀρῆς. 745

1 Line 718 was given by Zenodotus in the form, τῶν αὐτ ἡγεμόνευε Φιλοκτήτης ἀγός ἀνδρῶν
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 Achaians 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 Meeson 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 Oechalia, 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 Olosson, these again had as leader Polypoetes, 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 drive them to the Aethices. Not alone was he, but with him was Leonteus, scion of Ares,

\[2\] Lines 724 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
νίσος ὑπερθύμιοι Κορώνου Καυνείδαο.
τοῖς δ′ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μελαναι νῆες ἐποντο.
Γουνείς δ᾽ ἐκ Κύφου ἤγε δύω καὶ εἶκοσι νῆας
tῷ δ᾽ Ἐνηῆνες ἐποντο μενεπτόλεμοι τε Περαιβοῖ,
οἳ περὶ Δωδάνην δυσχείμερον οἰκὶ ἔθεντο,
οἳ τ᾽ ἀμφὶ ἴμερτον Τιταρησοῦν ἔργ᾽ ἐνέμοντο,
ὅς ῥ᾽ ἐς Πηνείων προεὶ καλλίρροον ὕδωρ,
οὐδ᾽ ὦ γε Πηνείῳ συμμύσχεται ἀργυρόδων,
αλλὰ τέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιρρῆει ἦτ᾽ ἐλαιον·
ὁρκον γὰρ δενοῦ Στυγός ὤδατός εὕτων ἀπορρῶς. 755
Μαντήτων δ᾽ ἠρχε Πρόδοος Τενθρηδόνοις νῖος,
οἳ περὶ Πηνείων καὶ Πήλιων εἰνανθύλλων
ναίσκον. τῶν μὲν Πρόδοος θὸς ἤγεμόνευε,
tῷ δ᾽ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μελαναι νῆες ἐποντο.
Οὐτοὶ ἄρ᾽ ἤγεμόνες Δανάον καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν.700
tῖς τ᾽ ἄρ τῶν ὄχ᾽ ἀριστος ἤεν, σὺ μοι ἐννεπε,
Μοῦσα,
αὐτῶν ἦδ᾽ ὑππων, οἳ ἄμ᾽ Ἀτρεΐδησιν ἐποντο.
"Ἰπποὶ μὲν μέγ᾽ ἀρισται ἔσαν Φηρητιάδαο,
tὰς Ἑψηῆς ἔλαινε ποδώκες ὀρνίθας ὡς,
ὄτριχας οἰέτεας, σταφῦλῃ ἐπὶ νῶτον ἔσας·
τὰς ἐν Πηρείῃ1 θρέψ᾽ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
ἄμφω θηλείας, φοῖβον Ἀρησ φορεοῦσα.
ἀνδρῶν αὖ μέγ᾽ ἀριστος ἦν Τελαμώνιος Ἀίας,
ὁφρ᾽ Ἀχιλεὺς μὴνεν ὦ γὰρ πολυ φέρτατος ἦεν,
ἵπποι θ᾽, οἳ φορέσκον ἀμώμονα Πηλεώνα.
ἀλλ᾽ ὦ μὲν ἐν νῆεσι κορωνίι ποντοπόρους
κεῖτ᾽ ἀπομηνίας Ἀγαμέμνονοι πομένῳ λαῶν
Ἀτρεΐδῆ. λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ῥηγμῶν όθάλασθης
dίσκουσιν τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέχασιν ἑντες

1 Πηρείη : Πιερη.
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' ἀρμασιν οἷς ἦκαστος 775
λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι ἐλεόθρεπτόν τε σέλινων
ἐστασαν· ἀρμάτα δ' εὗ πεπυκασμένα κεῖτο ἀνάκτων
ἐν κλισίης. οἱ δ' ἄρχον ἀρηφιλον ποθέοντες
φοίτων ἕνθα καὶ ἕνθα κατὰ στρατόν οὐδὲ μάχοντο.
Οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἵσαν ὡς εἰ τε πυρὶ χθὼν πᾶσα νέμουτο. 780
γαῖα δ' ὑπεστενάχθη Διὸ ὡς τερπυκεραύνῳ
χωμένῳ, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφωὲι γαῖαν ἰμάσφη
ἐὰν Ἀρίμους, δὴ ταῖς Τυφωέοις ἐξεμενει εὐνάς·
ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὦτο ποσοὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαῖα
ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ' ὅκα διέπρεσαν πεδίου. 785
Τρωών δ' ἀγγελος ἥλθε ποδήμενος ὥκεα Ἰρις
πάρ Διὸς ἀλγόχου οὖν ἀγγελίη ἀλεγευὴ.
οἱ δ' ἀγορὰς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμου θύρηοι
πάντες ὀμηγερέες, ἦμεν νέοι ἢδὲ γέροντες.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὥκεα Ἰρις. 790
εἰσατο δὲ φθογγὴν ὑπὶ Πριάμου Πολίτη,1
ὅς Τρῶων σκοτὸς ἣς, ποδωκείησαν πεποίθοις,
τύμβῳ ἐπὶ ἀκροτάτῳ, Ἀλσυήταο γέροντος,
δέγκενος ὀππότε ναύφιν ἀφορμῆθειν Ἀχαιόι.
τῷ μὲν ἐευσαμένη προσέφη πόδας ὥκεα Ἰρις. 795
"Ὗ γέρον, αἱ ὑμῖν φίλοι ἄκρυτοι εἰσιν,
ὡς ποτ' ἐπὶ εἰρήνης· πόλεμοι δ' ἀλάστος ὁρωσεν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ μάχας εἰσῆλθον ἄνδρῶν,
ἀλλ' οὐ πω τούώδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν ὀπώτα·
ἵνα γὰρ φύλλοισιν εὐκότες ἡ ψαμάθοισιν
ἐρχονται πεδίοιο μαχησόμενοι προκλὰ ἀστν. 800
"Εκτορ, σοι δὲ μάλιστ' ἐπετέλλομαι, οὕδε δὲ ἰέσαι·

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, longing 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 Typhocus. 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 Achaean
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
HOMER

πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἀστὶ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι, ἀλλὴ δ᾽ ἄλλων γλῶσσα πολυστρέφων ἀνθρώπων-τοῖς ἐκαστὸς ἀνήρ σημαινέτως οἷοι περ ἄρχει, τῶν δὲ ἐξηγείοσθω κοσμηματίμους πολυτάς.'

"Ως ἔφασ', "Εκτωρ δ᾽ οὗ τι βεας ἔπος ἤγνοιςεν, αὕσα δὲ λῦσ' ἀγορῆν ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ᾽ ἐσσεύοντο-πάσαι δ᾽ ὠδύγωντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ᾽ ἐσσυντο λαὸς, πεζοὶ θ᾽ ἐπηθῆσε τε πολὺς δ᾽ ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀρωρεῖ. 810

"Εστι δὲ τις προπάροισε πόλιος αἵπεια κολώνη, ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περίδρομος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, τὴν ὅ τοι άνδρες Βατίειαν κυκλήσκουσιν, ἀθάνατοι δὲ τε σῆμα πολυσκάρβιῳ Μυρίνης. ἐνθα τότε Τρῶες τε διέκριθεν ἦδ' ἐπίκουροι. 815

Τρωοὶ μὲν ἤγεμόνευε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης· ἡμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ λαοὶ θωρήσοντο μεμακότς ἐγχείησι.

Δαρδανίων αὖτ᾽ ἤρχεν ἐνς παῖς 'Αγχίσαιο, Αὐνέιας, τὸν ώπ' 'Αγχίσῃ τέκε δι' 'Αφροδίτη, Ἰδῆς ἐν κηφισωθεὶ θεὰ βροτῷ εὐνηθείσα, οὐκ οἷος, ἡμα τῷ γε δύω 'Ἀντήνορος γε, 'Ἀρχελοχός τ ᾲ 'Ακάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.

Ωὶ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔναιον ὑπαὶ πόδα νειατον Ἰδῆς, ἀφνειοὶ, πίνοντες ὑδρωρ μέλαν Αἰόρηποι, Τρῶες, τῶν αὖτ ἤρχε Λυκάνονος ἀγλαὸς νίος, Πάνδαρος, ὃ καὶ τὸξον Ἀπόλλων αὐτὸς ἐδωκεν.
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 Batiela,
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.
Οἱ δ’ Ἀδρήστειάν τ’ ἔχον καὶ δῆμον Ἀπαισοῦ, καὶ Πιτύειαν ἔχον καὶ Τηρείης ὄρος αἰτῦ, τῶν ἥρχ’ Ἀδρηστός τε καὶ Ἀμφιος λυνοθώρηξ 830 ὑπὲ δύω Μέροπος Περκωσίου, ὅσ περὶ πάντων ἦδεε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὐς παίδας ἐανεκε στείχευν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνωρα. τῶ δὲ οἱ οὗ τι πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτοιο.

Οἱ δ’ ἀρα Περκώτην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο, 835 καὶ Σηστόν καὶ Ἀβυδὸν ἔχον καὶ διὰν Ἀρίσβην, τῶν αὖθ’ ὦτακιδῆς ἥρχ’ Ἀσίος, ὄρχαμοι ἄνδρῶν, Ἀσίος ὦτακιδῆς, ὦν Ἀρίσβηθεν φέρον ὑποι αἰθωνες μεγάλοι, ποταμόν ἀπὸ Σελλήνωτος.

Ἱππόθοος δ’ ἄγε φύλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχεσιμώρων, 840 τῶν οἱ Λάρισαν ἐριβωλακα ναιετάσκον, τῶν ἥρχ’ Ἰππόθοος τε Πυλαιώς τ’, ὦς Ἀρης, ὑπὲ δύω Λήθοι Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Ὀρήκικας ἧγ’ Ἀκάμας καὶ Πείρως ἡρως, ὅσοις Ἑλλήποντος ἀγάρρους ἐντὸς εἰργεί. 845 Ἐὐφημος δ’ ἄρχος Κικόνων ἦν αἰχμητῶν νίος Τροιζήνου διοτρεφέωσ Κεώδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Πυραίχυς ἄγε Παίωνας ἀγκυλοτόξους, τηλόθεν εἶ Ἄμυδῶνος, ἀπ’ Ἀξίων εὐρύ ῥέοντος, Ἀξίων, οὐ κάλλιστον ύδωρ ἐπικιδναται αἰαν. 850 Παφλαγόνων δ’ ἡγεῖτο Πυλαμέενεος λάσιον κῆρ ἐξ Ἐνετῶν, οἶκον ἦμιόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων, οἰρα Κύτωρον ἔχον καὶ Σῆσαμον ἀμφενέμοντο

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1 The use of the periphrasis, so common in Homer, made it necessary that the epithet λάσιον, indicative of manly vigour (cf. i. 189), should here go directly with κῆρ. The 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 Praxtius, 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 Selleis.

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 Pylaenus, 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.
άμφι τε Παρθένιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματα ναίον
Κρώμναν τ’ Αἰγιαλὸν τε καὶ ύψηλον Ἐρυθίνουσ. 855
Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιξώνων Ὄδιος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἦρχον
τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀλύβης, θεῖν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη.
Μυσῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἦρχε καὶ Ἕννομος οἰωνιστής.
ἀλλ’ οὐκ οἰωνοίσαν ἐρύσατο κήρα μέλαναν,
ἀλλ’ εδάμη ὑπὸ χεροὶ ποδώκεος Αλικάδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, θὺ περ Τρῶας κεραύξε καὶ ἄλλους.
Φόρκυς αὐ Φρύγας ἤγε καὶ Ἀσκάνιος θεοεύθης
τῇ ἐξ Ἀσκανίης· μέμασαν δ’ ὑμῖν μάχεσθαι.
Μήσων αὐ Μέσθης τε καὶ Ἀντιφος ἡγησάθην,
ὑπὸ Ταλαιμένων, τῶν Γυναίκα τεκέ λίμνη,
οί καὶ Μήσων ἤγον ὑπὸ Τμώλων γεγαώτας.
Νάστης αὐ Καρών ἡγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,
οἵ Μίλητον ἔχον Φθιρῶν τ’ ὁρὸς ἄκριτοφυλλον
Μαιάνδρου τε ῥοὰς Μυκάλης τ’ αἰπεινά κάρηνα.
τῶν μὲν ἀρ’ Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάστης ἡγησάθην, 870
Νάστης Ἀμφίμαχος τε, Νομίσων ἀγλαά τέκνα,
δέ καὶ χρυσόν ἔχουν πόλεμον ἦν ἦπτε κούρη,
νήπιος, οὔτε τί οἱ τὸ γ’ ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν ὀλέθρον,
ἀλλ’ εδάμη ὑπὸ χεροὶ ποδώκεος Αιλακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσόν δ’ Ἀχιλεύς ἐκόμισε δαίφρων. 875
Σαρπηδῶν δ’ ἦρχεν Λυκίων καὶ Γλαῦκος ἄμψαν
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ξάνθου ἄπε δυνήντος.

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

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ᾧ’ ἠγεμόνεσσων ἕκαστοι, Τρῶες μὲν κλαγηγὴ τ’ ἐνοπὴ τ’ ἵσαν, ὅρνηθε ὡς, ἦστε περ κλαγηγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθη πρό, αἰ τ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὧμβρον, κλαγή ταί γε πέτονται ἐπ’ Ἤκεανοῖο ῥόαν, ἅνδρασι Πυγμαίοιο φόνον καὶ κήρα φέρουσατ’ ἥρια δ’ ἀρα ταί γε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται. οἱ δ’ ἀρ’ ἵσαν συγῆ μένεα πνεύοντες Ἀχαιοί, ἐν θυμῷ μεμαώτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλους.

Εὐτ’ ὀρεος κορυφῆς Νότος κατέχευεν ὀμίχλην, ποιμέσω οὐ τι φίλην, κλέπτη δὲ τε νυκτὸς ἀμείνων, τόσσον τις τ’ ἐπιλεύσαει ὅσον τ’ ἐπὶ λάθαι ἦσαν’ ὡς ἀρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσαλος ὄρυντ’ ἀελλής ἐρχομένων’ μᾶλα δ’ ὧκα διέπησαν πεδίου.

Οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδόν ἦσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἱόντες, Τρωσίν μὲν προμάχεζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς, παρδαλῇν ὑμοὺς ἔχων καὶ καμπύλα τόξα καὶ χίφος; αὐτὰρ δ’ δοῦρε δῦω κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ πάλλων Ἀργεῖων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αὐτῇ δηιοτητί.

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.
HOMER

Τὸν δ’, ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηήφιλος Μενέλαος ἐρχόμενον προπάροιθεν ὅμιλου μακρὰ βιβάντα, ὡς τε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύριος, εὐρών ἡ ἔλαφον κεραίν ἡ ἄγριον αἰγά πεινῶν· μάλα γὰρ τε κατεσθίει, ἐὰν τὴν αὐτὸν 25 σέβονται ταχὲς τε κυνὲς θαλεροὶ τ’ αἱξηοὶ· ὡς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος Ἄλεξανδρον θεοειδεὰ ὀφθαλμοῖς ἰδὼν· φάτο γὰρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην. αὐτίκα δ’, ἔξ ὁχέων σὺν τεῦχεσιν ἁλτο χαμάζε. Τὸν δ’, ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἄλεξανδρος θεοειδὴς 30 ἐν προμάχοις φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἥττων, ἂμ δ’, ἐτάρων εἰς ἐθνός ἐχάζῳ κηρ’ ἀλειπών. ὡς δ’ ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἰδὼν παλίνορος ἀπέστη ὀφρεὸς ἐν βήσισις, ὕπο τε τρόμος ἐλλαβε γυνα, ἂμ δ’ ἀνεκώρησεν, ὥρχος τέ μιν ἐπι. παρειάς, 35 ὡς αὐτῆς καθ’ ὂμιλον ἔδω Τρώων ἀγερώχων δείσας Ἄτρεός υἱὸν Ἄλεξανδρος θεοειδῆς.

Τὸν δ’, Ἔκτωρ νεῖκεσσεν ἰδὼν αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσον. "Δύσπαρι, εἴδος ἁριστε, γυναιμανέ, ἥπεροπευτά, ἂνθ’ ὀφελεῖς ἀγνόσ τ’ ἔμεναι ἀγαμός τ’ ἀπολέσθαι. 40 καὶ κε τὸ βουλοίμην, καὶ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἥν ἡ οὐτω λάβῃν τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ ἕποψιν ἄλλων. ἡ ποῦ καγχαλώσω κάρῃ κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί, φάντες ἁριστη ἐρμόν ἄμεναι, οὐνεκα καλὸν εἴδος ἐπ’, ἄλλ’ οὐκ ἔστι βίῃ φρεσίν οὐδὲ τίς ἀλκή. 45

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1 In this line the future τίσασθαι is commonly read, “thought he should get him vengeance.” The aorist seems, however, more vigorous; cf. Odyssey xx. 191.

2 The epithet ἀγνόσ 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.
Η τοιόσοδε ἔων ἐν ποντοπόροις νέεσσι
πόντον ἐπιπλώσασ, ἑτάρους ἔρημας ἀγείρας,
μιχθεῖς ἀλλοδαποῦσι γυναῖκες ἐυειδὲ ἄνγγες
ἐξ ἀπίθης γαϊσις, νυῶν ἄνδρῶν αἰχμητάων,
πατρί τε σῷ μέγα πῆμα πόλητε παντί τε δήμῳ, 50
δυσμενέσιν μὲν χάρμα, κατηφεῖ ἅ ὁ σοὶ αὐτῷ;
οὐκ ἃν δὴ μείνειας ἀρηήθιλοι Μενέλαοι;
γνοίης Χ’ οἴου φωτὸς ἔχεις θαλερῆν παράκοιτων
οὐκ ἂν τοις χραίσμης κόθαρις τά τε δῶρ’ Ἀφροδίτης,
ἡ τε κόμη τό τε εἶδος, ὅτ’ ἐν κοῦνται μυγεῖσις. 55
ἀλλὰ μάλα Τρῶες δειδήμονες. ἢ τ’ κεν ἡδη
λαϊνὸν ἐσσο χυτώνα κακῶν ἐνεκ’ ὅσσα ἔφραγας.”
Τοῦ δ’ αὐτὲ προσείπεσαν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς.
"Εκτερ, ἔπει με κατ’ αἰσάν ἐνεῖκεσας οὐδ’ ὑπὲρ
ἀίσαν,—
aiei τοι κραδίη πέλεκυς ὡς ἐστιν ἄτειρής,
ὡς τ’ ἔσων διὰ δουρὸς ὑπ’ ἂνερός, ὡς ἰα τε τέχνη
νόιον ἐκτάμνησιν, ὄφελει δ’ ἄνδρος ἔρωθιν—
ὡς σοὶ ἐνι στήθεσσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστὶ—
μὴ μοι δῶρ’ ἔρατα πρόφερε χρυσές Ἀφροδίτης’
οὐ τοι ἀποβλήτ’ ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρίκυδεα δῶρα, 65
ὅσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσων, ἐκὼν δ’ οὐκ ἂν τις ἔλοιπο.
νῦν αὐτ’ εἰ μ’ ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν ἵδ’ μάχεσθαι,
ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς,
αὐτάρ ἐμ’ ἐν μέσῳ καὶ ἀρηήθιλοι Μενέλαοι
συμβάλλετ’ ἀμφ’ Ἐλένη καὶ κτῆμασι πᾶσι μά-
χεσθαι.

1 δειδήμονες: δειλήμονες, ἐλεήμονες Zenodotus.
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 wouldst 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 Achacans, but set ye me in the midst and Menelaus, dear to Ares, to do battle for Helen and all her possessions. And whichever

as a euphemism for death by stoning; cf. χθονὸς χλαίνα, Aesch. Ag. 872.
HOMER

διπότερος δὲ κε νυκήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
κτήμαθ' ἐλών ἑδὶ πάντα γυναικά τε οἶκαδ' ἀγέσθων·
oi δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμώντε
ναύοιτε Τροϊῆν ἔριβῳλακα, τοι δὲ νεόθων
"Αργος ἐς ἵππόθοτον καὶ 'Αχαίδα καλλιγύναια." 75
"Ὡς ἔφαθ", "Εκτωρ δ' αὐτὲ χάρῃ μέγα μύθον
ἀκούσας,
καὶ β' ἐς μέσσον ἰδὼν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας,
μέσσον δουρός ἐλών· τοι δ' ἱδρύνθησαν ἀπαντὲς.1
τῷ δ' ἑπετοξάζοντο κάρη κομόωντες 'Αχαιοὶ
ἰούν τε τυποσκόμενοι λάεσσι τ' ἔβαλλον. 80
αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὸν ἀὔσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων·
"ἀχεσθ", 'Ἀργείωι, μὴ βάλλετε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν·
στεῦται γάρ τι ἔτος ἐρέειν κορυθαίλος "Εκτωρ."
"Ὡς ἔφαθ", οἱ δ' ἐσχόντο μάχης ἀνεύ τ' ἐγένοντο
ἐσσυμένως. "Εκτωρ δὲ μετ' ἀμφότεροισιν ἔειπε· 85
"κέκλυτε μεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἕικημίδες Ἀχαιοί,2
μύθον Ἀλεξάνδρου, τοῦ εἶνεκα νεῖκος ὄρωτεν.
ἄλλος μὲν κέλεται Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαίοις
teύχεα καλ' ἀποθέοθαι ἔτι χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
ἀυτὸν δ' ἐν μέσσῳ καὶ ἀρηφίλου Μενέλαον
οἶνοισ ἀμφ' Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πάσι μάχεσθαι;
ὀππότερος δὲ κε νυκήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
κτήμαθ' ἐλών ἑδὶ πάντα γυναικά τε οἶκαδ' ἀγέσθων·
oi δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν."
"Ὡς ἔφαθ", οἱ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἀκῆν ἐγένοντο
σιωπῆ.

τοις δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοήν ἄγαθὸς Μενέλαος· 90

1 Line 78 is omitted in some mss.
2 After line 86 many mss. add,

δῷ ποιεῖ τά μὲ θυμός εἰν τηθεσσι κελεθεί.
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 ἄλγος ἰκάνει θυμὸν ἐμὸν, φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμενα ἦδη Ἠρωεύσεσαι καὶ Ἐρώτας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέπασθε εὐνεκ’ ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ’ ἀρχῆς." 1 ἦμεν δ’ ὀπποτέρῳ θάνατος καὶ μοĩὰ τέτυκται, τεθναίῃ ἄλλω δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα. ὦστε ἁρ’ ἐτερον λευκόν, ἐτέρην δὲ μελαιναν, Γῆ τε καὶ Ἡλίῳ. Δι’ δ’ ἦμεις οἴσαμεν ἄλλων ἀξεῖτε δὲ Πριάμωι βίην, ὀφρ’ ὀρκία τάμην αὐτοῦ, ἐπεὶ οἱ παιδεῖς ὑπερφλάλοι καὶ ἀπίστου, μὴ τις ὑπερβαίη Διὸς ὀρκία δηλήσηται. αἰεὶ δ’ ὀπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἥρεθονται. 2 οἰς δ’ ὁ γέρων μετέτημι, ἀμα πρόσωποι καὶ ὀπίσως λεύσει, ὅπως ὁχ’ ἀρίστα μετ’ ἀμφοτέρουι γένηται.”

“Ὡς ἥφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἑχάρησαν Ἀχαίοι τε Τρῶες τε ἐλπόμενοι παύσασθαι διὰροφο πολέμου. καὶ ρ’ ἱπποὺς μὲν ἔρυξαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δ’ ἔβαν αὐτοῖ, τεῦχεα τ’ ἐξεδύνοντο· τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ’ ἐπὶ γαῖῃ πλησίον ἀλλήλων, ὀλγῇ δ’ ὦν ἀμφὶς ἄρουρα. Ἐκτωρ δὲ προτὶ ἀστὶ δῶς κήρυκας ἐπεμπε κάρπαλίμως ἄρνας τε φέρειν Πρίαμον τε καλέσσαι. αὐτάρ ὁ Ταλθύβιον προῖς κριλὼν Ἀγαμέμνων νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς λέναι, ἢδ’ ἁρ’ ἐκέλευν οἰσέμενα· ὁ δ’ ἁρ’ οὐκ ἀπίθησο’ Ἀγαμέμνον δίω. 120 Ἡρῆ δ’ αὐθ’ Ἑλένη λευκωλέως ἄγγελος ἤλθεν, εἴδομένη γαλῶν, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι, τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἰχε κριλὼν Ἑλικάων,

1 ἀρχῆς: ἄρης 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 Achaians 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’ εὐρ’ ἐν μεγάρῳ ἢ δὲ μέγαν ἱστοῦ υφαίνε, 125 
δίπλακα πορφυρέν,¹ πολέας δ’ ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους 
Τρῶν θ’ ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων, 
οὓς ἔθεν ἑινεκ’ ἐπασχον ὑπ’ Ἀρης παλαμάων. 
ἀγχοῦ δ’ ἱσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὦκεα Ἰρις: 
“δεὶρ’ ἵθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἢν θέσκελα ἔργα ἰδηί 130 
Τρῶν θ’ ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων, 
οἷς πρὶν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλουσι φέρον πολυδακρήν “Ἀρη 
ἐν πεδίω, ὁλοιῶτο λιαιόμενοι πολέμου, 
ὁλ’ νῦν ἐστι συγῆ, πόλεμος δὲ πέπαυται, 
ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δ’ ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέτηγεν. 135 
αὐτάρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρητύλλος Μενέλαος 
μακρῆς ἐγχείσῃ μαχήσονται περὶ σείος ὑπ’ 
τῷ δὲ κε νικήσαντι φίλῃ κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις.” 
“Ὡς εἰπόεισα θεὰ γλυκὺν ἤμερον ἐμβαλὲ θυμῷ 
ἄνδρός τε προτέρου καὶ ἄστεος ἢδε τοκῆς 
αὐτίκα δ’ ἀργενθήσι καλυψαμένη θόνησιν 
ὄρματ’ ἐκ θαλάμου τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα, 
οὐκ οὗτ’ ἀμα τῇ γε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δ’ ἔποντο, 
Ἀθηρῆ, Πιθήκος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοώπις ² 
ἀιμα δ’ ἐπεθ᾽ ἴκανον ὅθ’ Σκαιαὶ πύλαι ἴσαν. 145 
Οἱ δ’ ἄμφι Πρίμοι καὶ Πάνθοιν ήδὲ Θυμοίτην 
Δάμπουν τε Κλυτίον θ’ Ἰκετάνα τ’, οἶξαν Ἀρήνα, 
Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήμωρ, πεπυμένῳ ἀμφῷ, 
ἐπὶ δημογέροντες ἐπὶ Σκανῆσι πύλησι, 
γῆρᾳ δὴ πολέμῳ πεπαμένου, ἀλλ’ ἀγορηταί 
ἑσθλοῖ, τεττίγεσσι ἐοὐκότε, οἷς τε καθ’ ὑλήν 150

¹ πορφυρέν : μαρμαρέν.
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 Achaians, 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 Achaians. 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 round 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
δενδρέω εφεζόμενοι ὅπα λεινόδεσσαν ἱεῖσιν
tοῖς ἄρα Ὀρὼν ἡγήτορες ἢνἐ ἐπὶ πῦργῳ.
οἷς ὡς οὖν εἰδοθή 'Ἐλένην ἐπὶ πῦργου ἱοῦσαν,
ἡκα πρὸς ἂλληλοισ ἐπεα πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον:
"οὐ νέμεσις Ὀρῶν καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
tοιὴν ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν
ἀινῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆς εἰς ὧπα ἔοικεν
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς τοίῃ περ ἑοῦδ᾽ ἐν νυσσὶ νεόσθω,
μηδὲ ἡμῶν τεκέσσι τ᾽ ὀπίσω σήμα λίποτο."

"Ὡς ἄρ᾽ ἐφαν, Πρίαμος δ᾽ 'Ελένην ἐκαλέσσατο

φωνῇ:
"δεύρο πάροιθ ἠλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ἵζεν ἐμείῳ,
ὁφρα ὑδῆς πρότερόν τε πόσιν θηνύς τε φίλους

τε-
οὐ τὶ μοι αἰτή ἑσσί, θεοὶ νῦ μοι αὐτοὶ εἰσών,
οἷς μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρων 'Ἀχαιῶν—
ὡς μοι καὶ τόυδ᾽ ἄνδρα πελώρουν ἐξονυμήσεσι,
ὁς τις ὀδ᾽ ἐστίν 'Ἀχαιός ἄνηρ ἥσι τε μέγας τε.
ἡ τοι μὲν κεφαλῇ καὶ μεῖζονες ἄλλοι ἔασιν,
καλὸν δ᾽ οὕτω ἐγὼν οὐ πιὰ ὀδὸν ὀφθαλμοὺς,
οὐδ᾽ οὕτω γεραρόν. βασιλῆι γὰρ ἄνδρι ἐσκε."  

Τὸν δ᾽ 'Ἐλένην μύθουσιν ἀμέλβετο, δία γυναικῶν.
"αἴδοιός τε μοὶ ἱσω, φίλε ἐκυρέ, δεινὸς τε.
ὡς ὀφελεν βάνατός μοι ἁδὲν κακὸς ὅππότε δεύρο
νιεῖ σῷ ἐπόμην, θάλαμον γνωτός τε λυποῦσα
παῖδα τε τηλυγέτην καὶ ὀμηλικήν ἐρατενήν.

ἀλλὰ τὰ γ᾽ οὖκ ἐγένοντο. τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.
τὸτο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, ὦ μ᾽ ἀνείρεαι ἣδε μεταλλάς.

1 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.
οὗτὸς γ’ Ἀτρείδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων, ἀμφότερον βασιλεύς τ’ ἀγαθὸς κρατερός τ’ αἰ-χμητής.

daὴρ αὖτ’ ἐμὸς ἐσκε κυνώπιδος, εἰ ποτ’ ἐμʼ γε.” 180

“ὤσ φάτο, τὸν δ’ ὁ γέρων ἡγάσσατο φώνησεν τε··
“ἀνήνταρ Ἀτρείδη, μοιρηγενεῖς, ὀλβιόδαμον, ··
ἡ βάτη τοῦ πολλοῦ δεδήματο κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν.
ἡ δὲ καὶ Φρενίγινη οἰσίλυθυν ἀμπελάσθησαν,
ἐνθα ἵδον πλείστους Φρύγας ἀνέρας αἰολοπόλους, 185
λαοὺς Ὀτρῆος καὶ Μυγδόνος ἀντιθέοι,
οἳ βάτη τῶν ἑσπράτωντο παρ’ ὁχθας Σαγγαρίοιο.·
καὶ γὰρ ἔγων ἐπίκουροι ἔων μετὰ τοῖς ἐλέξθην·
ἡματι τῷ ὁτε τ’ ἦλθοι Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιανειραι·
ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ οἳ τόσοι ἤσαν ὁσοί ἐλίκωπτε Ἀχαιοί.” 190

Δεύτερον αὖτ’ Ὄδυσση ἱδὼν ἐρείειν ὁ γεραιός·
“ἐὰν” ἀγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὦς τις ὅδ’ ἑστι’·

μείων μὲν κεφάλῆς Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο,
εὐρύτερος δ’ ὁμοιων ἵδε στέρνουσιν ἰδέοικαι.

τεύχεα μὲν οἳ κείται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὸς δὲ κτίλος ὦσ ἐπιπυλείται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνείῳ μὲν ἐγὼγε ἐύσκω πηγεσμάλλῳ,
ὁτ’ οἵων μέγα πω’ διέρχεται ἀργενάων.”

Τὸν δ’ ἡμεῖς ἐπειθ’ Ἑλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγανία:·
“οὐτος δ’ αὖ Ἀλερτιάδης πολύμμητρς Ὀδυσσεὺς, 200
ὅς τράφη ἐν δήμῳ Ἀθάκης κρανάης περ ἐνύθῃς·
εἰδὼς παντοίους τε δόλους καὶ μήδεα πυκνά.”

Τὴν δ’ αὖτ’ Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἤνδα··
“ὁ γύναι, ἡ μάλα τοῦτο ἐπος νημερτές ἐκεῖτε·

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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
Ηδη γαρ και δευρό ποτ’ ἦλυθε δίος ’Οδυσσεύς σευ ἐνεκ’ ἀγγελίης σὺν ἀρηφίλω Μενελάω τούς δ’ ἐγὼ ἐξείνησα καὶ ἐν μεγάρουι φίλησα, ἀμφοτέρων δὲ φυὴν ἔδαχι καὶ μῆδεα πυκνά. ἄλλ’ ὥστε δὴ Τρώσσων ἐν ἀγρομένωσιν ἐμιχθεν, στάντων μὲν Μενέλαος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὃμους, ἄμφω δ’ ἐξομένω γεραρώτερος ἦσεν ’Οδυσσεύς. ἄλλ’ ὥστε δὴ μύθους καὶ μηδεα πᾶσιν ὑφαίνω, ἢ τοι μὲν Μενέλαος ἐπιτροχάθην ἀγόρευε, παῦρα μέν, ἄλλα μάλα λυγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολύμυθος οὐδ’ ἀϕαμαρτοετῆς, εἰ καὶ γένει ὕστερος ἦσεν. ἄλλ’ ὥστε δὴ πολύμητος ἀναζειεν ’Οδυσσεύς, στάσκεν, ὅποι δὲ ἰδεσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα πῆξας, σκῆπτρον δ’ οὕτ’ ὀπίσω οὕτε προπρηνές ἐνώμα, ἄλλ’ ἀστεμφὲς ἔχεσκεν, ἀδρείῳ φωτὶ ἐοικώς. φαίης κε ζάκοτον τέ τω’ ἔμμεναι ἄφρονα τ’ αὐτῶς. ἄλλ’ ὥστε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεσι εἰς καὶ ἐπεα νιφάδεσσαν έοικότα χειμερίσθην, οὔκ ἄν ἐπείτ’ ’Οδυσητ’ γ’ ἐρίστειε βροτὸς ἄλλος. οὐ τότε γ’ ὄδ’ ’Οδυσητος ἁγασσάμεθ’ εἴδος ἱδόντες.”

Τὸ τρίτον αὐτ’ Ἀιαντα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν’ ὁ γεραιός. “τίς τ’ ἄρ’ ὅδ’ ἄλλος Ἀχαιὸς ἀνήρ ἦς τε μέγας τε, ἐξοχος Ἀργείων κεφαλήν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὁμοὺς;”

Τὸν δ’ Ἐλένη ταυτύπεπλος ἀμείβετο, διὰ γυναικῶν.

“οὕτος δ’ Αἰας ἐστὶ πελώριος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν. Ἰδομενεύς δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐνὶ. Κρήτεσσι θεὸς ὡς 230

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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, when they stood Menelaus overtopped him 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
HOMER

ἔστηκ', ἀμφὶ δὲ μὲν Κρητῶν ἄγοι ἤγερέθονται. πολλάκι μὲν ξείνισσεν ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος ὦκω ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, ὅποτε Κρήτηθεν ἰκουτο.

νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὀρῷ εἶκωτας Ἀχαιῶς, οὐς κεν ἐν γνοῖν καὶ τ' οὖνομα μυθησάμην. 235 δοιῶ δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδέεων κοσμήτορε λαῶν, Κάστορά τ' ἵπποδαμον καὶ πῦξ ἄγαθὸν Πολυ-

deύκεα,

αὐτοκακωγήτω, τῷ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.

ἡ οὐχ ἐσπέσθην Ἀκεδαίμονος ἐξ ἔρατενής, ἡ δεύρῳ μὲν ἐποντο νέεσσ' ἐκι ποντοπόρους, 240

νῦν αὐτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν, αἰσχεα δειδιότες καὶ ὄνειδεα πόλλ' ἃ μοι ἔστων."  "Ὄς φάτο, τοὺς δ' ἤδη κάτεχεν φυσίζος αἷν ἐκ Λακεδαίμονι αὖθι, φίλη ἐν πατρίδι γαῖῃ.

Κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ θεῶν φέρον ὀρκία πιστά, 245 ἄρνε δύω καὶ οἰνον ἐὔφρονα, καρπὸν ἄρούρης, ἄσκῳ ἐν αὐγειώ: φέρε δὲ κρητῆρα φαεινὸν κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος ἢδὲ χρύσεια κύπελλα: ὄτρυνεν δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσων: ἃ όρσεο, Λαμαμεδοντιάδη, καλέουσιν ἀριστοὶ 250 Ἰππόων τ' ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν ἐσ πεδίον καταβήναι, ἐν' ὀρκία πιστὰ τάμιητε. αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηίφιλος Μενέλαος μακρῆς εὐχεισὴς μαχήσοντ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ: τῷ δὲ κε νυκῆσαντι γυνῇ καὶ κτήμαθ' ἐποιοτ' 255 οἰ δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὀρκία πιστὰ ταμόντες 134
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 Τρόιην ἐρμιφώλακα, τοί δὲ νέοται
"Ἀργος ἐσ ἵπποβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῶνα καλλιγύναικα." "Ωκ φάτο, ἤγησεν δ᾽ ὁ γέρων, ἐκέλευσε δ᾽ ἐταίρους ἱπποὺς ζευγνύμεναι τοῖς δ᾽ ὀσταλέω ρ ἐπίθοντο. ἂν δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἔβη Πρίαμος, κατὰ δ᾽ ἤνια τεῖνεν ὁπίσσων πάρ δὲ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον· τῶ δὲ διὰ Σκαίων πεδίον δ᾽ ἔχον ὁκέας ἱπποὺς.
"Ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ ὃ ἱκοντο μετὰ Τρώας καὶ Ἀχαιῶν, ἔξ ἱππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χόνα πουλυβότειραν ἔσ μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχώντων ὁρνυτο δ᾽ αὐτίκ᾽ ἐπείτα ἃναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἁγαμέμνων, ἄν δ᾽ Ὁδυσσεὺς πολύμητις· ἀτὰρ κήρυκες ἄγανοι ὅρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύγαγο, κρητηρίδι δὲ ὤνων μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλεύσων ὑδωρ ἐπὶ χείρας ἔχεναν. ὅτε ἔστι Τρώας καὶ Ἀχαιῶν νείμαν ἄριστοις τοῖς δ᾽ Ἀτρείδησ μεγάλ᾽ εὐχετο χείρας ἀνασχών. "Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἰδῆθεν μεδέων, κῦδιστε, μέγιστε, Ἡλίων ᾧ, ὃς πάντ᾽ ἐφόρος καὶ πάντ᾽ ἐπακούεις, καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπενερθεὶς καμώντας ἄνδρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ᾽ ἐπίροικον ὁμόσση, ὤμεῖς μάρτυροι ἐστε, φυλάσσετε δ᾽ ὅρκια πιστά· Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφη, αὐτός ἐπείθ᾽ Ἐλένην ἐχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα, ἤμεῖς δ᾽ ἐν νήσοι νεώμιθα ποντικόρουσιν. Ἐπείδ᾽ Ἐλένην καὶ κτήματα πάντ᾽ ἀποδοῦναι.
but they will depart to Argos, pastureland of horses, and Achaea, 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.
τιμήν δ' Ἀργείως ἀποτινέμευν ἦν τιν’ ἐοικεν, ἣ τε καὶ ἑσσομένουι μετ’ ἀνθρώπουι πέληται. εἰ δ' ἂν ἔμοι τιμήν Πρίαμος Πριάμιοι τε παῖδες τίνες οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδρου πεσόντος, αὐτάρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἐπειτα μαχήσομαι εἰνεκα ποινῆς 290 αὖθι μένων, ἢς κε τέλος πολέμου κινείω.”

“Ἡ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἄρνων τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῷ καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας, θυμοῦ δευομένους ἀπὸ γὰρ μένον εἰλετο χαλκός. οἶνων δ' ἐκ κρητήρας ἀφυσόμενοι δεπάεσσιν 295 ἔκχεσον, ἣδ' εὐχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτους. ὥδε δὲ τις εἶπεσκεν Ἀχαῖῳν τε Τρώων τε.

“Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἄθανατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι, ὀππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὀρκία πημήνειαν, ὥδε σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ρέωι ὡς ὅδε οἴνως, 300 αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἁλοχοὶ δ' ἄλλοις δαμεῖεν.”

“Ὡς ἔφαν, οὖθ' ἀρα πῦ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων. τοὺσ δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μόθον ἐειπε' "κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ ἐυκνήμιδης Ἀχαῖοι.

ἡ τοι ἐγών εἰμί προτὶ "Ἰλιον ἠνεμόεσσαν 305 ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὗ πυ τλῆσομ' ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσ' ὀράται μαρνάμενον φίλον υἱὸν ἄρηφίλῳ Μενελάῳ. Ζεῶν μὲν που τῷ γε οἴδε καὶ ἄθανατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι, ὀππότεροι θανάτου τέλος πεπρωμένον ἐστίν.”

“Ἡ δ' ἔσται, καὶ ἐσ δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἱσόθεος φῶς, 310 ἃν δ' ἄρ' ἔβαυν αὐτός, κατὰ δ' ἥνια τεῖνεν ὁπίσω:

1 δαμεῖεν: 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 Achaecans 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 Achaecans. 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
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πάρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον. τῷ μὲν ἂρ' ἄμφορροι προτὶ "Ηλιον ἀπονέοντο· Ἐκτωρ δὲ Πριάμου παῖς καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς χώρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεον, αὐτὰρ ἔπευτα κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρει πάλλου ἐλόντες, ὀππότερος δὴ πρόσθεν ἀφεὶς χάλκεον ἠγγος. λαοὶ δ' ἡρῆσαντο, θεοὶ δὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχοι, ὥσδε δὲ τίς εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαϊῶν τε Τρώων τε· "Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἰδῆθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε, ὀππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ' ἀμφοτέρουσιν ἔθηκε, τὸν δὲς ἀποθύμενον δῦναι δόμον "Αἰδος εἰσῴ, ἥμιν δ' αὐθ' φιλότητα καὶ ἠρκία πιστὰ γενέσθαι."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφαν, πάλλει δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος· Ἐκτωρ ἄνθροπος· Πάριος δὲ θώσε ἑκ κλήρος ὀρούσεν. οἱ μὲν ἔπειθ' ἔσοντο κατὰ στίχας, ἧς ἕκαστη ἵπποι ἀεροπόδες καὶ ποικίλα τεύχεα κεῖτο. αὐτὰρ δ' ἵπποι ἁμοῦσιν ἔθυσετο τεύχεα καλὰ δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡκόμοιο. κηρύκοις μὲν πρώτα περὶ κηρύκων ἔθηκε καλὰς, ἀργυρέοις ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραβίας· δεύτερον αὖτ' ἄρχεται περὶ στίβεσσιν ἐδυνεν οἰο καταγινητού Λυκάονος· ἕρμοσε δ' αὐτῷ. ἁμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἁμοῦσιν βάλετο ἔφος ἀργυρόπλου χάλκεον, αὐτὰρ ἔπευτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρὸν τε· κρατὶ δ' ἐπὶ ἰθύμων κυνέῃ εὐστυκτον ἔθηκεν ἰππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθαύπεφεῖν ἑνευεν· εἶλετο δ' ἀλκιμον ἠγγος, δ' οἱ παλάμηρας ἀρήτει. ὥσ δ' αὐτως Μενελαος ἀρήτος ἐντε ἐδυνεν. οἳ δ' ἔπει οὖν ἐκάτερθεν ὀμίλου θωρήχθησαν, 340

1 Lines 334 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 After 338 Zenodotus added a line,

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ἁμοῦσιν βάλετ' ἀσπίδα τερσανδεσσαν.

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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, whosoever 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
ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχώντο
dεινὸν δερκόμενοι. θάμβος δὲ ἔχειν εἰσορώντας
Τρώας θ' ἵππον καὶ ἐὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιῶν·
καὶ ρ' ἔγγυς στήτην διαμετρήτω ἐνὶ χώρῳ
σείοντ' ἐγχείας ἀλλήλους κοτέοντε.

πρόσθε δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προτείς δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρείδαιο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔσσην,
οὔτ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφηθ' δὲ οἱ αἰχμῇ
ἀσπίδ' ἐνὶ κρατηρᾷ. δὲ δεύτερον ὄρνυτο χαλκῷ
Ἀτρείδης Μενέλαος ἐπευξάμενος Δι' πατρὶ·

"Ζεῦ ἀνα, δὸς τίσασθαι ὑμᾶς πρότερος κἀ' ἔργην,
δίον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασον,
ὁφρα τις ἔρρηγησι καὶ ὕψον ἄνθρωπων
ξενοδόκου κακὰ ἰέξαι, ο̊ κεν φιλότητα παράσχῃ.

"Ἡ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτείς δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, 355
καὶ βάλεν Πριμάμιδα κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔσσην.
διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἠλθε φαενῆς ὀβρυμον ἔγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαίδαλον ἡρήειστο
ἀντικρὺ δὲ παραὶ λαπάρην διάμισε χιτώνα
ἔγχος· ὁ δ' ἐκλίνῃ καὶ ἀλεύστο κῆρα μέλαιναν. 360
Ἀτρείδης δὲ ἐρυσάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόθλην
πλῆξεν ἀνασχόμειοι κόρυθος φάλον· ἀμφὶ δ' ἀρ'
ἀυτῷ
τριχά τε καὶ τετραχά διατρυφέν ἐκπεσε χειρός.
Ἀτρείδης δ' ὄμωξεν ἰδὼν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν,

"Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὗ τις σεῖο θεῶν ὀλούτερος ἄλλος· 365
ἡ τ' ἐφάμην τίσασθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος·

1 Line 352 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 We must render πάντοσ' ἔσσην in some such way as this,
as the reference is presumably to the huge Mycenaean shield
which was not "equal in all directions," i.e. circular.
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 baleful. Verily I deemed that I had got me vengeance upon Alexander for his wickedness, but
νῦν δέ μοι ἐν χείρεσσιν ἂγη ξίφος, ἐκ δέ μοι ἐγχος ἥξιθη παλάμηθων ἐτώσιον, οὐδ’ ἐβαλὼν μιν.1"

"Η, καὶ ἐπαίξασ κόρυθος λάβεν ἱπποδασείς, ἐλκε δ’ ἐπιστρέψας μετ’ ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαίοις. 370
ἀγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἢμᾶς ἀπαλῆν ὑπὸ δειρὴν, ὡς οἱ ὑπ’ ἀνθρεών οὐκ ἡγεῖτο τέτατο τρυφάλεις. καί νῦ κεν εἰρυσσέν τε καὶ ἄστετον ἦρατο κοῦδος, εἰ μὴ ἄρ’ ἀξὶ νόσησε Δίὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη, η’ οἱ ῥήξεν ἰμάντα βοῦς ἵπι κταμένοιο. 375
κενή δὲ τρυφάλεια ἄμ’ ἔσπετο χειρὶ παχείῃ. τὴν μὲν ἐπεθ’ ἠρως μετ’ ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαίοις
ῥῆμ’ ἐπιδυνήσας, κόμισαν δ’ ἐρήμες ἑταίροι: αὐτὰρ δ’ ἀψ ἐπόροσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίων ἐγχεῖ χαλκείω: τὸν δ’ ἐξήρπαξ Ἀφροδίτη 380
ῥεία μάλ’ ὥσ τε θεός, ἐκάλυψε δ’ ἄρ’ ἑρί πολλή, καὶ δ’ εἰσ’ ἐν ταλάμῳ εὐώδει κηρώντι.
αὐτὴ δ’ ἄθ’ Ἐλένην καλέουσ’ ἐς τὴν δ’ ἐκίχανε πῦργῳ ἐφ’ ὑψηλῷ, περὶ δὲ Τρωᾶι ἅλις ἥσαν.
χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέου ἔανοῦ ἔτιναξε λαβοῦσα, 385
γρη’ δὲ μιν ἐκιεα παλαγενεῖ προσεειπεν εἰροκόμω, ἢ οἱ Δακεδαίμονι ναιεταώῃ ἡ’ σκευων ἔιρια καλά, μάλιστα δὲ μιν φιλέσσει
τῇ μιν ἐισαμένῃ προσεφώνει δι’ Ἀφροδίτη.
"δεῦρ’ ἴθ’ Ἀλέξανδρός σε καλεῖ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι. 390
κεῖνος δ’ γ’ ἐν ταλάμῳ καὶ δινωτοὺς λέχεσθι, κάλλετε τε στιλβῶν καὶ εἰμασιν: ουδὲ κε φαίησ

1 οὗτος ἐβαλὼν μιν: οὗτος ἐδάμασσα Aristarchus.

1 This meaning suits all passages in Homer in which κηδεῖσ occurs (cf. oanus); in vi. 488, however, κηδεῖσ must mean "fragrant."
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 Achacans; 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 Achacans, 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 ἑρχεσθ’, ἢ̈ χοροῦν νέον λήγοντα καθίζεων.

"Ὅς φάτο, τῇ δ’ ἄρᾳ θυμόν ἐνι στῆθεσσιν ὄρμε· 305 καὶ β’ ὡς οὖν ἑνόησε θεᾶς περικαλλέα δειρὴν στῆθεα θ’ ἰμερέσσαι καὶ ὄμματα μαρμαρουντα, θάμβησεν τ’ ἄρ’ ἐπειτα ἐπος τ’ ἐφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὀνομαζε·

"δαμονιή, τι με τάυτα λιλαεια ἴππετεύειν; 400 ἡ πῆ με προτέρῳ πολῖν εὑ ναιομενάων ἄξεις, ἡ Φρυγίης ἡ Μηνύης ἐρατευῆς, εἰ τίς τοι καὶ κεῖθι φιλος μερότσων ἀνθρώπων· οὐνεκα δὴ νῦν δίον Ἀλέξανδρου Μενέλαου νυκήσας ἔθελες στυγερήν ἐμὲ οὐκάδ’ ἄγεσθαι. τούνεκα δὴ νῦν δεύρο δολοφρονεύοσα παρέστης. 405 ἧςο παρ’ αὐτῶν ιοῦσα, θεῶν δ’ ἀπάεικε κελεύθου,1 μηδ’ ἔτι σοιοι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέφειας Ὀλυμπον, ἀλλ’ αἰεὶ περὶ κείων ὀξὺν καὶ ὀ φύλασσε, εἰς δ’ κεί σ’ ἢ ἀλοχον πονήσεται, ἢ δ’ γε δούλην. κεῖσε δ’ ἑγὼν οὐκ εἰμι—νεμεσσητὸν δὲ κεῖν εἴη— 410 κείων ποροσανεύοσα λέχος. Τρωάι δὲ μ’ ὀπίσων πάσαι μωμῆσονται ἐχω δ’ ἄχε ἅκριτα θυμώ." Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνεε δι’ Ἀφροδιτῆ· "μὴ μ’ ἔρεθε, σχετλή, μὴ χωσαμένη σε μεθείν, τὼς δὲ σ’ ἀπεχθήρῳ ὡς νῦν ἔκπαγλα φίλησα, 415 μέσσω δ’ ἀμφότερῳ μπτίσομαι ἐχθεά λυγρά, Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν, σὺ δὲ κεῖν κακὸν οἴτον οὐλήσῃ." "Ὡς ἐφατ’, ἐδδεισεν δ’ Ἐλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγανία,

1 απεικε κελεύθου Aristarchus: ἀπεικετε κελεύθους mss.
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 Maconia, 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
κατασχομένη έανὼ ἄργητι φαεινῷ
συγᾷ, πάσας δὲ Τρώας λάθεν· ἤρχε δὲ δαίμων.

Αἱ δὲ ὅτ᾽ Ἀλεξάνδρου δόμον περικάλλε ικόνοτο,
ἀμβίτολοι μὲν ἐπευτα θοῶς ἐπὶ ἔργα τράποντο,
ἡ δ᾽ εἰς θυσωροφον θάλαμον κεί δὲ γινακίων. 1
τῇ δ᾽ ἄρα δίφθον ἔλούσα ψυλλιμεῖθη Ἀφροδίτη
ἀντ᾽ Ἀλεξάνδρου θεὰ κατέθηκε φέρουσα.
ἐνθα κάθις Ἔλενη, κοὐρή Διὸς αἰγιοχοῖο,
ὁσε πάλιν κλίνασα, πόσω δ᾽ ἦντπαι μύθω.
"ἡλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ως ὡφελες αὐτόθι ἄλεσθαι,
ἀνδρὶ δαμείς κρατερῷ, δς ἐμὸς πρότερος πόσις ἦν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὶν γ᾽ εὖχε ἀρηψφίλου Μενελάου
σῆ τε βῆ καὶ χεροὶ καὶ ἐγχεῖ φέρτερος εἶναι.
ἀλλ᾽ ἢν νῦν προκάλεσαι ἀρηψφίλον Μενελαίου?
ἐξαύτες μαχέσασθαι ἐναντίον· ἀλλὰ σ᾽ ἐγὼ γε
παύεσθαι κέλομαι, μηδὲ ξανθῶ Μενελάω
ἀντίβιον πολέμου πολεμίζειν ἦδε μάχεσθαι
ἀφραδεός, μή πως τὰχ᾽ ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμήης."

Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθοισιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπε:
"μὴ με, γύναι, χαλεποίσαν οὐείδεσιν θυμὸν ἕνιπτε.
νῦν μὲν γὰρ Μενέλαος ἐνίκησεν σὺν Ἀθήνη,
κεῖνον δ᾽ αὕτη εὖγ᾽ πάρα γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσὶ καὶ ἦμῖν. 440
ἀλλ᾽ ἀγε δὴ φιλότητι τραπεῖομεν εὐνηθέντε·
οὐ γὰρ πώ ποτὲ μ᾽ ὠδὲ γ᾽ ἔρως φρένας ἀμφε-

καλυπεν,

οὐδ᾽ ὅτε σε πρῶτον Δακδαίμονος εξ ἐρατεύνης
ἐπλευν ἄρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροις νέεσσιι,
νήσῳ δ᾽ ἐν Κραναῇ ἐμίγγῃν φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῆ,

ὁς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἵμερος αἰρέι." 2

1 In place of lines 423-426 Zenodotus gave,
αὐτῇ δ᾽ ἀντίον ἥν Ἀλεξάνδρου ἀνακτο.
2 Lines 432-436 were rejected by Aristarchus.
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 Cranaë had dalliance with thee on the couch of love—as now I love thee, and sweet desire layeth hold of me."
"Η ρα, καὶ ἀρχε λέχοοσθε κυόν· ἅμα δ’ εἴπετ’ ἀκοίτης.
Τῷ μὲν ἄρ’ ἐν τρητοῖς κατεύνασθεν λεχέεσσων,
Ατρείδης δ’ ἄν’ ὄμιλον ἔφοιτα θηρὶ ἐοικώς,
εἰ ποῦ ἐσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδεά.

450 ἄλλ’ οὐ τις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ’ ἐπικουρῶν
dεῖξαι Ἀλέξανδρον τότ’ ἀρηφίλῳ Μενελάῳ.
οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότητι γ’ ἐκεύθανον, εἰ τις ἰδοῖτο.
ἰσον γάρ σφιν πάσων ἀπήχθητο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ.
τοῖς δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.
455 "κέκλυτε μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἃδ’ ἐπικουρι-
νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνετ’ ἀρηφίλῳ Μενελάου,
ὅμεις δ’ Ἀργείην Ἰλένην καὶ κτῆμαθ’ ἀμ’ αὐτῇ
ἐκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν ἂν τω’ ἐοικεν,
ἡ τε καὶ ἐσομένοισι μετ’ ἀνθρώποισι πέληται."
460 "Ὡς ἔφατ’ Ἀτρείδης, ἐπὶ δ’ ὑμεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοὶ.

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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.
ΙΔΙΑΔΟΣ Δ

Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πάρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἣγορόντο χρυσέως ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δὲ σφισὶ πότνιαι "Ἡβη νέκταρ ἐμοχόει· τοῖ δὲ χρυσέως δεπάσσοι δειδέχατ' ἄλληλους, Τρῶν πόλων εἰσορόωντες. αὐτίκα ἐπειράτο Κρονίδης ἐρεβιζέμεν ὡς Ἡρην κερτομίως ἐπέεσσι, παραβλήθην ἄγορεύων· "δει οἰ δὲ Μενελάως ἄρηγόνες εἰς θεάων, "Ἡρη τ' Ἀργείη καὶ Ἀλακομενηῆς Ἀθηνη. ἀλλ' ἦ τοῖ ταῖ νόσφι καθήμεναι εἰσορόωσαι τέρπεσθον· τῷ δ' αὐτὲ φιλομμενη Ἀφροδίτη αἰεὶ παριεμβλώκε καὶ αὐτοῦ κῆρας ἄμυνεν· καὶ νῦν ἔξεσάωσεν οἰδίμενον δανέοσθαι.

ἀλλ' ἦ τοῖ γίκη μὲν ἄρηξίλου Μενελάου· ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζόμεθ' ὅπως ἐσται τάδε ἔργα, ἦ' ῥ' αὐτις πόλεμον τε κακὸν καὶ φύλον πάντων ἄνθρωποι ὄροσε πρός, ἂν φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέρους βάλωμεν. εὶ δ' αὖ πως τόδε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἦν γένοιτο, ἦ τοῖ μὲν ὀικέστοι πόλεις Πριάμου ἀνακτος, αὐτεῖ δ' Ἀργείης Ἐλένην Μενέλαος ἄγοιτο."

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', αὖ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναῖη τε καὶ Ὁμη. 20

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

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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
πλησίασι αἰ γ’ ἰσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην. ἥ τοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν οὐδὲ τι εἶπε,
σκυζομένη Δὲ πατρὶ, χόλος δὲ μων ἄγριος ἤρει·
"Ηρη δ’ οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα·
"αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῦν τὸν μύθον ἔειπες·
pῶς ἔθελες ἄλιον θείναι πόνον ἦδ’ ἀτέλεστον,
ἰδρῷ θ’ ὃν ἦδρωσα μόγω, καμέτην δὲ μοι ἵπποι
λαὸν ἀγειρούση, Πριάμῳ κακὰ τοίο τε παισὺν.
ἐρδ’· ἀτάρ οὐ τοι πάντες ἐπαινέσμεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι."
Τὴν δὲ μέγ’ ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεὺς·
"δαμονίη, τί νῦ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοιο τε παῖδες
tόσσα κακὰ ἰέξουσων, ὥ τ’ ἀσπερχές μενεάινες
Ἰλίου ἐξαλαπάξαι ἐὑκτίμενον πτολίθρον;
eἰ δὲ σὺ γ’ εἰσελθόσα σῶλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ
ἀμόν βεβράθοις Πρίαμον Πριάμοιο τε παῖδας
ἀλλοὺς τε Τρώας, τὸτε κεν χόλον ἐξακέσαιο.
ἐρξὼν ὅπως ἔθελες· μὴ τοῦτό γε νεῖκος ὀπίσω
σοι καὶ ἐμοὶ μέγ’ ἔρισμα μετ’ ἀμφοτέρους γένηται.
ἀλλο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνί φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσαι
ὅπποτε κεν καὶ ἔγω μεμαυς πῶλον ἐξαλαπάξαι
τὴν ἔθελω ὅθε τοι φίλοι ἀνέρες ἐγγεγάσιο,
μὴ τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον, ἀλλὰ μ’ ἔδαος
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοι δῶτα ἐκὼν ἀέκοντι γε θυμῷ.
αἰ γὰρ ὃν’ ἥλιον τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι
ναιετάουσι πόλης ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων,
τάων μοι περὶ κήρι τιέσκετο Ἰλιος ἱρή
cαι Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς εὐμμελῖω 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,
HOMER

οὐ γὰρ μοι ποτε βωμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔσις,
λουβῆς τε κνύσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἦμεις·”

Τὸν δ’ ἡμεῖτε’ ἐπειτα βοῶπις πότιναι “Ηρη· 50
“ἡ τοι εμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολὺ φίλταται εἰς πόλιν,
"Ἀργὸς τε Σπάρτῃ τε καὶ εὐρύγυμαι Μυκήνη·
tὰς διαπέρσαι, ὅτ’ ἂν τοι ἀπέχθωνται περὶ κῆρις
tῶν οὐ τοι ἐγὼ πρόςθ’ ἰσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαίρω.
εἰ περ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰδω διαπέρσαι,1 55
οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσ’ ἐπει ἡ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐσοι.
ἀλλὰ χρῆ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνων οὐκ ἀτέλεστον·
kai γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, γένος δὲ μοι ἐνθεν οθεν σοί,
καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομήτης,
ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὐνεκα σῇ παράκοιτος 60
κέκλημαι, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ’ θανάτους ανάσσεσις.
ἀλλ’ ἡ τοι μὲν ταύθ’ ὑποεἰξομεν ἀλλήλουια,
σοι μὲν ἐγὼ, σὺ δ’ ἐμοὶ· ἐπὶ δ’ ἐφονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι
ἀθάνατοι· σὺ δὲ θάσσον Ἀθηναίη ἐπιτείλαι
ἐλθεῖν ἐς Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαϊῶν φύλοιν αἰνήν, 65
πειρὰν δ’ ὦς κε Τρώες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιός,
ἀξίωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσασθαι."

“Ὡς ἐφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν

αὐτίκ’ Ἀθηναίην ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηώδα·
“αἰφα μάλ’ ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθὲ μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ
’Ἀχαιόις, 70
πειρὰν δ’ ὦς κε Τρώες ὑπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιός
ἀξίωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσασθαι.”

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."
"Ὡς ἐπὶ δὲ κατ' Ὀὐλᾶμποι καρῆνων ἄγκυλομήτων, 75
ἡ ναύτησι τέρας ἡ στρατῷ εύρεῖ λαών,
λαμπρός τού δὲ τε τοις ἀπὸ σπωθήρες ἀντατό
τῷ εἰκούς ἤξεθε ἐπὶ ἱεράν Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη,
καὶ δ' ἔδροι ἐσι μέσουν. θάμβος δὲ ἔχει εἰσορόωντα,
Τρώας θ' ἵπποδάμως καὶ ἐικονήμιδας Ἀχαίος. 80
ὡς δὲ τις εἴπερκεν Ἰδών ἐς πλησίον ἀλλον:
"ἡ δ' αὕτης πόλεμος τε κακὸς καὶ φύλατος αἰνή
ἐσσεται, ἡ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφότεροι τίθησι
Ζεύς, ὦς τ' ἀνθρώπων ταίμης πολέμου τέτυκται."

"Ὡς ἄρα τις εἴπερκεν Ἀχαίοι τε Τρώων τε. 85
ἡ δ' ἀνδρὶ ἱκέλη Τρώων κατεδύσεθ' ὀμλον,
Λαοδόκου Ἀντηνορίδη, κρατερῷ αἰχμητῇ;
Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζημενή, εἰ που ἐφεύροι.1
ἐδρεῖ Δυκάνοις υἱὸν ἀμύμονα τε κρατερὸν τε
ἐστατῷ· ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστῶν 90
λαῶν, οἳ οἱ ἐποντο ἀπ' Αἰσθήσιο βοῶν.
ἀγχοὶ δ' ἱσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόζεντα προσηύδα:
"ἡ δ' ἐν μοὶ τι πῖθοι, Δυκάνοις υἱὲ δαἵφρον;
πλαίης κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ἰὸν,
πάσι δὲ κε Τρώεσσι χάριν καὶ κόδος ἄροιο,
ἐκ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ μαυσηλῇ. 95
τού κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα παρ' ἀγλαὰ δῶρα φέροιο,
αἰ κεν ἰδή Μενέλαιον ἄρηίον Ἀτρέως υἱὸν
σὺ βέλει δυνηδέντα πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ᾽ ἀλεγενῆς.
ἀλλ' ἀγ' ὀἰστευσον Μενέλαοι κυδαλίμοιο,

1 εἰ ποι ἐφεύροι: εδρεὶ δὲ τοῦ Ζενόδωτος, who omitted 89.
THE ILIAD, IV. 73-100

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 god-like 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
eὐχεο δ’ Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ
ἄρνῳν πρωτογόνων ῥέξεω κλειτήν ἐκατομβήν
οὐκαδε νοστῆσας ἑρῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης."

"Ως φάτ’ Ἀθηναίη, τῷ δὲ φράνας ἀφροῦν πείθεν.
αὐτίκ’ ἐσύλα τόξον ἐὔξοον ἰξάλου αἰγὸς
ἀγρίου, οἷν ρά ποτ’ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέρνου τυχήσας
πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκήσοι
βεβλήκει πρὸς στῆθος· ὅ δ’ ὑπτνος ἐμπεσε πέτρῃ.
τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαίδεκάῳρα πεφύκει.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄσκησας κεραοξὸς ἑραρε τέκτων,
πάν δ’ εὖ λείνας χρυσῆν ἐπέθηκε κορώνην.
καὶ τὸ μὲν εὖ κατέθηκε ταυνοσάμενος ποτῖ γαίῃ
ἀγκλίνας· πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέδων ἐσθλοὶ ἔταιροι,
μὴ πρὸν ἀναίξεων ἀρήιοι υλεῖ Ἀχαίων,
πρὸν βλήσθαι Μενέλαον ἄρηιον Ἀτρέος υἱῶν.

αὐτάρ ὃ σύλα πῶμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ’ ἐλετ’ ἰὸν
ἀβλῆτα πτερόεντα, μελανέων ἐρμ’ ὀδυνάων.
ἀλῷα δ’ ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατεκόσμει πικρῶν ὀἰστῶν,
εὐχετο δ’ Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ
ἄρνῳν πρωτογόνων ῥέξεων κλειτήν ἐκατομβήν
οὐκαδε νοστῆσας ἑρῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης.

ἔλκε δ’ ὁμοῦ γυλυφίδας τε λαβῶν καὶ νεῦρα βόεια
νευρῆν μὲν μαξῷ πέλασεν, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί δὴ κυκλοτερὲς μέγα τόξον ἔτεινε,

1 Ἀτρέος υἱῶν: ἄρχων Ἀχαίῶν (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-begeting," 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 \(^1\) god, famed for his bow, that thou wilt sacrifice a glorious hecätomb 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 \(^2\) 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 hecätomb 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.
κήδε βιός, νευρὴ δὲ μέγ' ἱαχεν, ἀλτὸ δ' ὅτος ἐξυβελής, καθ' ὁμλον ἐπιπτέσθαι μενεαίνων.  
Οὐδὲ σέθεν, Μενέλαε, θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθωντο ἀθάνατοι, πρότη δὲ Δίως θυγάτηρ ἀγελείη,  
ἡ τοι πρόσθε στάσα βέλος ἐχεπευκές ἁμυνεν.  
ἡ δὲ τόσον μὲν ἐργθεν ἀπὸ χροος, ὡς οτε μήτηρ 130  
παιδὸς ἐργη ἡμίαν, οθ' ἣδει λέγεται ὑπνω,  
αὐτὴ δ' αὐτ' ἵθυνεν οθ' ζωστήρος ὀχης  
χρύσειοι σύνεχον καὶ διπλόσ ὑντετο θώρηξ.  
ἐν δ' ἔπεσε ζωστήρι ἄρηρτο πικρός ὀδυτός·  
διὰ μὲν ἄρ ζωστήρος ἐλήλατο δαιδαλέως,  
καὶ διὰ θύρηκος πολυδαίδαλου ἱρήρευστο  
μήτηρς θ', ἥν ἐφόρει ἐρμια 1 χροος, ἐρκος ἁκόντων,  
ἡ οἵ πλειστον ἐρυτο· διαπρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ τῆς.  
ἀκρότατον δ' ἄρ' ὅτος ἐπέγραφε χρόα φωτός·  
αὐτίκα δ' ἐρρεεν αἰμα κελαινεφῆς ἐξ ὀὔτελης.  
'Ως δ' οτε τὶς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φούνικα μήνῃ  
Μηνις ἣ Ἱανίρα, παρῆδον ἐμμεναι ἕππων·  
κεῖται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολλές τε μιν ἡρήσαντο  
ἵππῃς φορείων· βασιλεῖ δὲ κεῖται ἀγαλμα,  
ἀμφότερον κόσμος θ' ἕππω ελατηρί τε κύδος·  
τοι τοι, Μενέλαε, μιάθην αἰματε μηροι  
ἐφυκες κυημα τε ἴδε σφυρὰ καλ' ὑπένερθε.  
Ῥίγησεν δ' ἄρ' ἐπείτα ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν 'Αγα-  
μέμων,  
ὡς εἴδεν μέλαν αἰμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὀὔτελής.  

1 ἐρμια: ἐλυμα Zenodotus, Aristophanes.  
2 Line 140 was rejected by Aristarchus.  
3 Line 149 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 The μήτηρ 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 of the epithets αἰολομήτηρ (v. 707) and ἀμιτροχίτων (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 sweet slumber; and of herself she guided it where the golden clasps of the belt were fastened and the corselet overlapped. On the claspèd 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 Maconia 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,

For a full discussion of the problem see Helbig, Das homerische Epos\(^2\), 290 ff.; Reichel, Homerische Waffen\(^2\), 74 ff., 91 ff., and Leaf, Iliad\(^2\) i. 579 ff.
ρίγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀρηήφιλος Μενέλαος. 150
ὡς δὲ ὅδε νεῦρον τε καὶ ὄγκους ἐκτὸς ἐόντας,
ἀμορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσσιν ἀγέρηθ.
τοῖς δὲ βαρῦ στενάχων μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
χειρὸς ἔχων Μενέλαον, ἐπεστενάξουτο δ' ἐταῖροι:
"φίλε κασίγυντε, θάνατον νῦ τοι ὀρκὶ ἔταμνον,
οἷον προστήσασ πρὸ Ἀχαίων Τρωῆι μάχεσθαι,
ὡς σ' ἔβαλον Τρῶες, κατὰ δ' ὀρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν.
οὐ μὲν πως ἄλοιν τελεί ὀρκιον αἱμά τε ἄρνῶν
σπονδαῖ τ' ἀκρητοὶ καὶ δεξιαί, ἂς ἐπέπιθομεν.
εἰ περ γὰρ τὸ καὶ αὐτίκ' Ὀλυμπίοιος οὐκ ἔτελεσσεν, 160
ἐκ τε καὶ ὅπερ τελεῖ, σὺν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν,
σὺν σφῆνιν κεφαλῆι γυναῖξι τε καὶ τεκέσσων.
εὖ γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν·
ἐσσεται ἦμαρ ὅτ' ἂν ποτ' ὀλώλη Ἰλιὸς ἤρη
cαι Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐὕμμελίῳ Πριάμου,
Zeus δὲ σφι Κρονίδης ψύξινος, αἰθέρι ναίων,
αὐτὸς ἐπισσεῖγησον ἐρεμηνὴ αἰγίδα πάοι
tῆος' ἀπάτης κοτέων' τὰ μὲν ἔσσεται οὐκ ἀτέλεοτα·
ἀλλὰ μοι αἰών ἄχος σέθεν ἔσσεται, ὁ Μενέλαε,
αἰ κε θάνης καὶ πότμοι' ἀναπλήσσος βιότοιο.
καὶ κεν ἐλέγχοιτος πολυδύσιον Ἀργος ἰκοίμην· 170
αὐτίκα γὰρ μνῄσονται Ἀχαῖοι πατρίδοις αἴης·
cαὶ δὲ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμως καὶ Τρωῆι λίποιμεν
Ἀργείην Ἔλενην· σέο δ' ὀστέα πύσει ἄρουρα
κειμένου ἐν Τροίῃ ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ·

1 πότμοι Aristarchus: μοῖραι μss.

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\(^1\) 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 κεὶ τις ὅδ’ ἔρεει Τρῶν ὑπερηνορεόντων τύμβῳ ἐπιβρύσκων Μενελάου κυδαλίμου·
‘αἰθ’ οὕτως ἔπι πάσι χόλον τελέσει Ἀγαμέμνων, ὡς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατόν ἤγαγεν ἐνθάδ’ Ἀχαιῶν, καὶ δὴ ἐβη οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν σὺν κενῆσιν νυσί, λυπῶν ἀγαθὸν Μενελάον.’ ὀς ποτὲ τίς ἔρεει· τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεία χθῶν.’

Τὸν δ’ ἐπιθαρσύνην προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενελάος·
‘θάρσει, μηδὲ τί πω δειδίσσεο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν· οὐκ ἐν καρίῳ δἐ γὰρ πάγι βέλος, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν εἰρύσατο ξωστήρ τε παναῖόλος ἢδ’ ὑπένερθε ζωμά τε καὶ μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.’

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-

μέμων·

‘αἰ γὰρ δὴ οὕτως εἴη, φίλος ὃς Μενελάε· ἐλκος δ’ ἤτηρ ἐπιμάσσεται ἢδ’ ἐπιθήσει φάρμαχ’, ἀ κεν παύσῃ μελαινάων ὀδυνάων.’

ἢ, καὶ Ταλθυβιον, θείον κήρυκα, προσηύδα·
‘Ταλθύβι’, ὅτι τάχιστα Μαχάονα δεῦρο κάλεσσον, φῶτ’ Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱόν, ἀμύμωνος ἤτήρος, ὁφρα ὑδὴ Μενελαον ἄρηίον Ἀτρέος υἱόν, 1

ὁν τις οἰκτεύσας ἔβαλεν, τοξῶν εὗ εἰδώς, Τρώων ἡ Δυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἀμμι δὲ πένθος.’

‘Ως ἐβατ’, οὐδ’ ἄρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας, βῆ δ’ ἵναι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν παπταίνων ἢρων Μαχάονα· τὸν δ’ ἐνόησεν 200 ἐσταότ’· ἀμφὶ δὲ μιν κρατερὰς στίχες ἀσπιστάων λαῶν, οἱ οἱ ἐποντο Τρίκης ἐξ ἱπποβότου.

1 Lines 195-197 (=205-207) were rejected by Aristarchus. Ἀτρέος υἱόν: ἄρχον 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 shaft 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' ἵσταμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"ὄρο", Ἀσκληπιάδη, καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,

όφρα ὅς Μενέλαον ἀρήιον ἄρχον Ἀχαιῶν, 205

όν τις ὑστεύσας ἐβαλεν, τόξων εὗ εἰδὼς,

Τρώων ἢ Δυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἀμμὶ δὲ πένθος."

"Ως φάτο, τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμόν εἷνι στήθεσσιν ὀρνε-

βαν δ' ἵναι καθ' ὁμιλον ἀνὰ στρατόν εὕρων Ἀχαιῶν.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἤκανον οἴει ξανθὸς Μενέλαος

βλημένος ἦν, περὶ δ' αὐτὸν ἀγηγέραθ' ὅσσοι

ἀριστοι κυκλὸσ', δ' δ' ἐν μέσσουσι παρίστατο ἴσοθεος

φῶς,

αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ ζωστήρος ἀρηρότοσ ἐλκεν ὑστον-

τοῦ δ' ἐξελκομένου πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξείς ὄγκοι.

λύσε δὲ οἱ ζωστήρα παναῖολον ἦδ' ὑπένερθε 215

ζωμά τε καὶ μύτην, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.

αὐτᾶρ ἐπεὶ ἑδὲν ἔλκος, ὁθ' ἐμπέσε πυκρὸς δύστος,

αἰμ' ἐκμυχήσας ἐπ' ἄρ' ἔπια φάρμακα εἴδῶς

πάσσε, τὰ οὗ ποτε πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε

Χείρων.

"Οφρα τοι ἀμφεπένοντο βοὴν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον, 220

τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ήλυθον ἀσπιστάων·

οἱ δ' αὐτὸς κατὰ τεύχε' ἔδον, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.

"Ἐνθ' οὐκ ἂν βρίζοντα ἰδοις Ἀγαμεμνόνα δίον,

οὔδε καταπτώσσοντ', οὖδ' οὐκ ἔθελοντα μάχεσθαι,

ἀλλὰ μᾶλα σπεύδοντα μάχην ἐσ κυδιάνειραν.

ὦπους μὲν γὰρ ἔασε καὶ ἀρματα ποικίλα χαλκῶ-

καὶ τοὺς μὲν βεράπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχε ψυσώντας

Εὐρυμέδων, νῖος Πτολεμαίου Πειραιᾶδον. 225

1 ἄρχον Ἀχαιῶν: 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
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τῷ μάλα πόλλ’ ἐπέτελλε παρισχέμεν, ὁππότε κέν μιν
γυία λάβῃ κάματος, πολέας διὰ κοιρανέοντα· 230
αὐτὰρ ὃ πεζὸς ἔως ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἄνδρῶν.
καὶ ὅς μὲν σπεύδοντας ἵδοι Δαναῶν ταχυ-
πῶλων,
τοὺς μάλα θαρσύνεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσων·
"Ἀργεῖου, μὴ πώ τι μεθίετε θούριδος ἄλκης·
οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψεύδεσσι πατήρ Ζεὺς ἔσσετ’ ἀρωγὸς· 235
ἀλλ’ οὐ περ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὀρκία δηλήσαντο,
τῶν ἢ τοι αὐτῶν τέρενα χρόα γύπτε ἐδονταί,
ἡμεῖς αὐτ’ ἀλόχους τε φιλάς καὶ νήπια τέκνα
ἀξίσωμεν ἐν νήσεσσιν, ἐπὴν πτολίεθρον ἔλωμεν."

Οὐς τινας αὐτι μεθεύνας ἵδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμου, 240
τοὺς μάλα νεκείσεσκε χολωτοίῳ ἐπέεσσαν·
"Ἀργεῖου ἱμώρωρι, ἐλεγχεῖς, οὐ νυ σέβεσθε;
τίθ’ οὐτὼς ἑστήτε τεθηπότες ἥτε νεβροῖ,
αἰ τ’ ἐπεὶ οὐν ἔκαμον πολέος πεδίοιο θέουσαι,
ἔσται’, οὐδ’ ἀρα τίς σφι μετὰ φρεσί γίγνεται ἄλκη· 245
ὡς ἡμεῖς ἑστήτε τεθηπότες, οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.
ἡ μένετε Τρῶας σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἐνθα τε νῆς
eἰρύστα ἐὑπρυμνοῦ, πολιᾶς ἔπι θων θαλάσσος,
ὄφρα ἄδητ’ αἱ κ’ ὑμῖν ὑπέρσχη χεῖρα Κρονίων;
"Ως ο’ γε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἄνδρῶν· 250
ἐλθε δ’ ἐπὶ Κρήτησι κιών ἀνὰ οὐλαμόν ἄνδρῶν.
οὶ δ’ ἀμφ’ Ἰδομενή δαίφρονα θωρήσοντο·
Ἰδομενεύς μὲν ἐν προμάχοις, σὺτ’ εἰκέλος ἄλκην,
Μηρίνης δ’ ἁρα οἱ πυμάτας ὄτρυνε φαλαγγας.

1 I render the text in its traditional form, as given above, but we should almost certainly read the contemptuous neuter, ἐλέγχεα, "things of shame," as in ii. 235, v. 787, viii. 228, xxiv. 260.
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 ἰδὼν γῆθησεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἑγαμέμνων, 255
αὐτικά δ' Ἰδομενή ἐποστήδα μελιχόιουν:
"Ἰδομενεῦ, περὶ μὲν σε τίω Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων
ἡμὲν ἐνὶ πτολέμῳ ἦδ' ἀλλοιῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ
ηδ' ἐν δαίθ', ὅτε πέρ τε γερούσιον αἴθοπα οἶον
Ἀργείων οἳ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῇρι κέρωνται.

εἰ περ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε κάρῃ κομώντες Ἀχαιοὶ
δαιτρὸν πίνωσιν, σούν δὲ πλείον δέποσι αἰεὶ
ἔστηχ', ὡς περ ἐμοί, πιέειν ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι.
ἀλλ' ὀρσεύν πόλεμόνδ', οἶος πάροι εὐχεια εἶναι."

Τὸν δ' αὐτ' Ἰδομενεῦς Κρητῶν ἁγός ἀντίων ηῦδα. 265
"Ἀτρείδη, μᾶλα μὲν τοι ἔγων ἐρήμος ἐταῖρος
ἔσσομαι, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα:
ἀλλ' ἄλλους ὀτρυνὲ κάρη κομώντας Ἀχαίων,
ὄρφα τάχιστα μαχώμεθ', ἐπεὶ σὺν γ' ὀρκί' ἔχεναι
Τρώες: τοῖσιν δ' αὐθ' θάνατος καὶ κῆδε' ὅπισω

"Ως ἐφατ', Ἀτρείδης δὲ παρώχετο γηθόνυνος
κήρ'.

ἔλθε δ' ἐν' Αἰαντέσσι κινῷ ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν·
tῶ δὲ κορυσσέσθην, ἀμα δὲ νέφος εἰπτοτο πεζῶν.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἀπὸ σκοπῆς εἶδον νέφος αὐτόλος ἀνὴρ
ἐρχόμενον κατὰ πόντον ὑπὸ Ζεφύρου ἱωῆς·
tῶ δὲ τ' ἀνευθεὶ εὖντ'1 μελαντέρον ἥττε πίσσα

φαίνετ' ίδον κατὰ πόντον, ἀγεί δὲ τε λαίλαπα

πολλήν·

ῥίγησεν τε ἰδῶν, ὑπὸ τὸ σπέος ἡλασε μῆλα·
tοία ια' Αἰαντεσσι διοτρεφέων αἰληῖων

dήιον εἰς πόλεμον πυκνωὶ κάιντο φάλαγγες

1 ἐντε: ἐντε 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 whensoever 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.
κυάνει,1 σάκεσιν τε καὶ ἐγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν γῆθεσεν ἱδῶν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόντα προσῆδα·
"Αἰαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτῶν,
σφῶι μὲν—οὐ γὰρ ἔοικ' ὀτρυνέμεν—οὐ τι κελεύω·
αὐτῷ γὰρ μᾶλα λαὸν ἀνάγετον ἢπὶ μάχεσθαι.
αὐ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλων,
toῖς πάσιν θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσοι γένοιτο·
tῶ κε τάξ' ἑμύσευε πόλις Πριάμωι ἀνακτὸς,
χερσῆς ἕρξ' ἑμετέρρησιν ἀλοῦσα τε περιθομενῇ τε·"·
"Ὡς εἰπὼν τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτού, βῆ δὲ μετ'
ἀλλοιον·
ἐνθ' ὦ γε Νεστορ' ἔτετμε, λυγνὸν Πυλίων ἀγορητήν,
od etáraus στέλλοντα καὶ ὀτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγουτα Ἀλαστορά τε Ἑρμύον τε
Ἀμοῦνα τε κρείοντα Βλάντα τε, ποιμένα λαῶν.
ἵππειας μὲν πρώτα σὺν ἱπποιοὺς καὶ ὀχεσφή,
πεζοὺς δ' ἐξόπιθε στήσετε πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλοὺς,
ἐρκὸς ἐμεν πολέμιοι. κακοῦς δ' ἐσ μέσον ἔλασσεν,
ὁφρα καὶ οὐκ ἔθελων τοῖς ἀναγκαίης πολεμιζοι. 300
ἱππεύσι υμεῖν πρῶτ' ἐπετέλλετο τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει
σφοὺς ἱπποὺς ἑκέμεν μηδὲ κλονέσθαι ὄμιλω.
"μηδέ τις ἱπποσύνη τε καὶ ἰνορέτης πεποιθῶς
οἰος πρόςθ' ἄλλων μεμάτῳ Ἰππώνοις μάχεσθαι,
μηδ' ἀναγκηρεῖς ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἐσσεθε. 305
ὁς δὲ κ' ἄνηρ ἀπὸ δων ὀχέων ἔτερ' ἀρμαθ' ἰκηται,
ἐγχει ὀρεξάσθω, ἐπεὶ ἢ πολὺ φέρτερον οὐτω.
ὁδε καὶ οἱ πρότεροι πόλεας καὶ τείχη ἐπόρθεον,
tόνδε νῦν καὶ θυμὸν ἐνι στήθεσοι ἐχοντες."
"Ὡς ὦ γέρων ὀτρυμε πάλαι πολέμων ἐν εἰδώς· 310

1 κυάνει: ἥρως 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 seeble. 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-
HOMER

καὶ τὸν μὲν γῆθησεν ἵδιόν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνουν, καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα: ἢ γέρον, εἴθ', ὡς θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσι φίλοισιν, ὡς τοι γούναθ' ἐποτο, βῆ τε τοι ἐμπεδός εἴη. ἀλλὰ σε γῆρας τείρει ὁμοίων· ὡς ὄφελέν τις ἄνδρῶν ἄλλος ἔχεω, σοὶ δὲ κουροτέρουι μετεῖναι.

Τὸν δ' ἡμεῖς ἐπειτὰ Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ:

"Ἀτρεΐδη, μάλα μὲν τοι ἐγών ἐθέλομη καὶ αὐτὸς ὡς ἔμεν ὡς ὄτε δίων Ἐρευναλίωνα κατέκταν. ἀλλ' ὦ τοις ἀμα πάντα θεοὶ δόσαν ἀνθρώποισιν· εἶ τότε κοῦρος ἐὰ, νῦν αὐτέ με γῆρας ὀπάξει. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἱππεύσι μετέσσομαι ἱδὲ κελεύσω βουλή καὶ μύθοις· τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἑστὶ γερόντων. αἰχμᾶς δ' αἰχμάσσουσι νεώτεροι, οἳ περ ἐμείο ὀπλότεροι γεγάσαι πεποίθασι τε βιήφων."

"Ὡς ἑφατ', Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ παρώχετο γηθόσυνος κῆρ.

εὐρ' νιῶν Πετεώ Μενεσθῆ πληξίππον ἐστασότ' ἀμφὶ δ' Ἀθηναῖοι, μήστορες αὐτῆς, αὐτὰρ ὁ πλησίον ἐστήκει πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς, πάρ δὲ Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχες οὐκ ἀλαπωδήν ἐστασαν· οὐ γάρ πού σφιν ἄκουετο λαὸς αὐτῆς, ἀλλὰ νέον συνορνόμενα κίνυντο φάλαγγες Τρώων ἱπποδάμιν καὶ Ἀξαίων· οἱ δὲ μένοντες ἐστασαν, ὅπποτε πύργος Ἀξαίων ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν Τρώων ὀρμήσει καὶ ἀρέσας πολέμωσον.

1 ὀπάξει: ικάνει (cf. viii. 102).

1 The adjective ὄμοιος is certainly to be distinguished from ὁμοίος, and the traditional rendering, "common to all," is not particularly apt as applied to γῆρας, and is quite inappropriate in connexion with πάλεμος, etc. The word occurs in Homer only as an epithet of war, strife, old age, and death. It seems best to follow the ancient 176
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 Cephalenians, 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 ἀκακοῦ, although we need not go so far as to read ἀπολλόος, with Nauck.

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τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν νείκεσσειν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόντα προσημίδα: "δ' ὑιὲ Πετεώδιοι διοτρέφεσ βασιλῆς, καὶ σὺ, κακοίσι δόλουι κεκασμένε, κερδαλεόφρον, τίπτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε, μίμετε δ' ἄλλους;

σφῶν μὲν τ' ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρωτοῦν ἐόντας ἐστάμεν ἦδὲ μάχης καυστείρης ἀντιβολήσαι πρῶτω γὰρ καὶ δαίτω ἀκουάξεθον ἐμεῖο, ὅπποτε δαίτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζομεν Ἀχαιοῖ. ἐνθα φίλ' ὀπταλέα κρέα ἐδμεναι ἦδε κύπελλα οἴνου πινέμεναι μελιηδέος, ὦφρ' ἐθέλητον νῦν δὲ φίλως χ' ὀρώτε καὶ εἴ δέκα πῦργοι Ἀχαίων ὦμείων προπάροιθε μαχοῖατο νηλεί χαλκῷ.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεύς.

"Ἀπείδη, ποίον σε ἐποσ φύγειν ἔρικος ὦθόντων; πῶς δὴ φης πολέμου μεθείμεν, ὅπποτ' Ἀχαιοὶ Τρώων ἐφ' ἑποδάμωσιν ἐγείρομεν δὲν Ἀρη; ὁμέα, ἦν ἐθέλησα καὶ αἱ κέν τοι τὰ μεμήλη, Τηλεμάχου φιλον πατέρα προμάχουσι μιγνέντα Τρώων ἑποδάμων' σὺ δὲ ταῦτ' ἀνεμώλια βάζεις.'

Τὸν δ' ἐπιμεθῆσεις-προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων, ἡς γνω χωμεμένοι πάλιν δ' ὦ γε λάξετο μὲθον "διογενέσ Λαερτιάδη, πολυμῆχαν Ὁδυσσεύ, οὔτε σε νεκείων περίκοιν οὔτε κελεύς. οἶδα γὰρ ὡς τοι θυμὸς εἰνὶ στήθεσι φιλουσιν ἦπια δὴνεα οἴδε: τὰ γὰρ φρονεῖς ἀ τ' ἐγὼ περ. ἀλλ' ἰθὶ, ταῦτα δ' ὀπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', εἰ τι κακὸν νῦν εἴρηται, τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμώνια θείεν.'

1 κερδαλεόφρον: φαίδιμ Ὁδυσσεύ 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, whensoe 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, whensoe 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."
"Ως εἰπὼν τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ’ ἄλλους. εὗρε δὲ Τυδέος νίον, ὑπέρθυμον Δωμῆδα, ἐσταὸς' εἶν θ’ ὑπογοι καὶ ἀρμασι κολλητοῖσιν: πάρ δὲ οἱ ἐστήκει Σθένελος, Καπανήδος νίος. καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσσεν ἱδὼν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων, καὶ μὲν φωνῆσας ἔσεα πτερόεντα προσήθα: "ὡ μοι, Τυδέος νιεί δαίφροισ ὑποδάμωι, τί πτώσεσιν, τί δ’ ὕπιπευεις πολέμου γεφύρας; οὐ μὲν Τυδεῖ γ’ ὧδε φίλοι πτωσκαζέμεν ἦν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὸ φίλων ἐτάρων δηθοῦσι μάχεσθαι, ὡς φάσαν οἱ μὲν ἱδόντο πονεύμενον οὐ γὰρ ἔγωγε ήμητο οὐδὲ ἱδόν περὶ δ’ ἄλλων φαις γενέσθαι. τοι μὲν γὰρ ἄτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μυκῆνας ξείνοις ἀμ’ ἀντιβέβη Πολυνείκεί, λαὸν ἀγείρων, οἱ δὲ τότ’ ἐστρατῶν’ ἱερὰ πρὸς τείχεα Θήβης, καὶ βα μᾶλα λίποντο δόμεν κλείοντο ἐπίκουρος: οἱ δ’ ἐθελον δόμεναι καὶ ἐπήνευον ὡς ἐκέλευον, ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς ἔτρεψε παράσιμα σήματα φαίνων. οἱ δ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν ὑχοντο ἱδὲ πρὸ ὁδοῦ ἐγένωντο, Ἀσωπὸν δ’ ἱκοντο βαθύσχοιον λεχετοῦν, ἐνθ’ αὐτ’ ἀγγελῆν ἐπὶ Τυδῆ στείλαν Ἀχαιοι. αὐτὰρ ο’ βῆ, πολέας δὲ κυκήσατο Καδμεῖωνς δαιμύνενος κατὰ δῶμα βῆς Ἐπεοκληεῖς. ἐνθ’ οὐδὲ ξεῖνος περ ἐω ἵππηλάτα Τυδεὺς τάρβει, μοῦνος ἐων πολέσων μετὰ Καδμεῖους, ἀλλ’ ο’ γ’ αἰσθεὺει προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ’ ἐνίκα μηδίως: τοιῃ οἱ ἑπιρροθοὶ ἔστε Ἀθήνη. οἱ δὲ χαλωσάμενοι Καδμεῖοι, κέντορες ὑπον, ἄψ ἂρ’ ἀνερχομένω πυκνῶν λόχον εἶσαν ἄγοντες,

1 The phrase denotes the lanes between the opposing armies, the ranks on either side being likened to causeways or dykes. γέφυρα does not mean “bridge” in Homer.
So saying he left them there and went to others. Then found he the son of Tydeus, Diomedes high of heart, as he stood in his 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· δόω δ' ἡγήτορες ἦσαν
Μαίων Αἰμονίδης, ἐπιείκελος ἀθανάτοις,
υῖος τ' Ἀὐτοφόνοιο, μενεπτόλεμος Πολυφόντης. 395
Τυδεύς μὲν καὶ τοῖς άιεκέα πότμον ἐφήκε·
πάντας ἐπεφυ', ἕνα δ' οἶον ἵει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι·
Μαίων' ἁρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πυθήσας.
τοῖς ἐν Τυδεύς Ἀιτώλιοι· ἀλλὰ τὸν ύιόν
γείνατο εἶδο χέρεια μάχη, ἀγορῇ δὲ τ' ἀμείων." 400
"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὖ τι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-
μύδης,
αἰδεσθεὶς βασιλῆς ἐνπῆθεν αἰδοῖοι·
τὸν δ' υῖος Καπανῆς ἀμείβατο κυδαλίμουι·
"Ἀτρείδη, μὴ ψεῦδε· ἐπιστάμενοι σάφα εἴπειν.
ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνων εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι· 405
ἡμεῖς καὶ Θήρης ἔδος εἰλομεν ἐπταύλου,
παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τεῖχος ἄρειον,
πειθόμενοι τεράεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἄρωγη,
κείνοι δὲ σφητέρησιν ἀτασθαλίσου ὄλοντο·
tῶ μὴ μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὁμοίῃ ἐνθεο τιμή·." 410
Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ὕδων προσέφη κρατερὸς
Διομύδης·
"τέττα, σωπῆ ἁπο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθω·
οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ νεμεσῶ Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ότρυντι μάχεσθαι ἑυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιόις·
τοῦτω μὲν γὰρ κύδος ἄμ' ἔμεται, εἴ κεν Ἀχαιοὶ 415
Τρῶας δημώσωσιν ἐλωσὶ τε "Ἰλιν οἴρην,
tοῦτῳ δ' αὖ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιῶν δημοθέντων.
αλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῶτι μεδόμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς."
"Ἡ ρα, καὶ εἷς ὄχεων σὺν τεῦχεσιν ἄλτο χαμάζε·

1 Lines 407-409 were rejected by Aristarchus.
even fifty youths, and two there were as leaders, Maecos, son of Haemon, peer of the immortals, and Autophonos' 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; Maecos 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’ ἔβραξε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στῆθεσιν ἀνακτὸς ὁρνυμένου· ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονα περ δέος εἴλεν. Ὡς δ’ ὃτ’ ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχεῖ κύμα θαλάσσης ὁρνυτ’ ἐπασσύτερον Ζεφύρου ὑπὸ κώμηστας· πόντῳ μὲν τε πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτὰ χέρσῳ ῥηγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δὲ τ’ ἀκρας κυρτὸν εὖν κορυφώτατι, ἀποτυφεῖ δ’ ἄλος ἄχυρν· ὡς τὸτ’ ἐπασσύτερα Δαναῶν κύνντο φάλαγγες νωλεμέως πόλεμονδε· κέλευε δὲ οἶσων ἐκαστὸς ἤγεμόνων· οἱ δ’ ἄλλοι ἄκην ἵσαν, οὐδὲ κε φαῖς τόσσον λαὸν ἐπεσθαί ἔχοντ’ ἐν στῆθεσιν αὐδῆν, 430 συγὴ δειδιότες σημάντορας· ἀμφὶ δὲ πάσι τεῦχεα ποικίλ’ ἐλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχώντο. Τρώες δ’, ὡς τ’ ὅιες πολυπάμονος ἄνδρος ἐν αὐλῇ μυρίας ἐστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκὸν, ἀξηχὲς μεμακυῖα ἀκούουσαι ὅπα ἄρνῳν, 435 ὡς Τρώων ἀλαλητός ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ὅρῳρει· οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἥν ὁμὸς θρόος οὐδ’ ἵα γῆρος, ἀλλὰ γλῶσσα ἐμέμκτο, πολύκλητοι δ’ ἔσαν ἄνδρες. ὥσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν “Ἀρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἄθηνι·

Δείμος τ’ ἥδε Φόβος καὶ Ὅρις ἀμοτον μεμανία, 440 Ἀρεος ἄνδροφόνου κασιγνητή ἔτάρη τε, ἦ τ’ ὅλγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτὰ οὐρανῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαῖνει· ἦ σφιν καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοίων ἔμβαλε μέσσῳ ἐρχομένη καθ’ ὀμιλοῦν, ὀφέλλουσα στόνον ἄνδρῶν. 445

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to the ground, and terribly rang the bronze upon the breast of the prince as he moved; thereat 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’ ὤτε δὴ ρ’ ἐσχῶρον ἕνα ἐγνώντες ἱκοντο, σὺν ρ’ ἔβαλον ῥινοῦσ, σὺν δ’ ἔγχεα καὶ μένε’ ἀνδρῶν χαλκεοθωρήκων· ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες διμφαλόεσσαι ἐπληντ’ ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ’ ὀρυμαγδὸς ὀράρει. ἐνθα δ’ ἀμ’ οἰμωγὴ τε καὶ εὔχωλη πέλεν ἄνδρῶν 450 ὀλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλλυμένων, χεὶ δ’ αἴματι γαῖα. ὡς δ’ ὤτε χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ’ ὅρεσφι ρέοντες ἐσ μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὀβριμὸν ὀδῷρ κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων κοίλης ἐντοσθε χαράδρης, τῶν δέ τε τηλόσε δούπον ἐν οὐρεσιν ἐκλυσε ποιμήν· 455 ὡς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο ἱαχὴ τε πόνος1 τε.

Πρῶτος δ’ Ἀντίλοχος Ἰρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστῆν ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ προμάχουσι, Θαλυσίαθι ἑκέπωλον· τόν ρ’ ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἰπποδασεῖς, ἐν δὲ μετόπω πῆξε, πέρησε δ’ ἀρ’ ὀστέον εἴσω 400 αἰχμῆ χαλκεῖς τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν, ἥρπε δ’, ὡς ὤτε πύργος, ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ύσμίνῃ. τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἔλαβε κρείων Ἑλεφήνωρ Χαλκωδοντιάθης, μεγαθύμων ἄρχος Ἀσάντων, ἐλκε δ’ ὑπέκ Βελέων, λειψιμένος ὄφρα τάχιστα 405 τεύχεα συλῆσεις· μύννυθα δέ οἱ γένεθ’ ὄρμη. νεκρόν γὰρ ἔρωντα ιδὼν μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ πλευρά, τὰ οἱ κύμαντι παρ’ ἀσπίδος ἐξεφανήθη, οὔτης ἐξουσὶ χαλκήρει, λύσε δὲ γνώια. ὡς τὸν μὲν λίπε θυμός, ἐπ’ αὐτῷ δ’ ἔργον ἐτύχθη 470 ἀργαλέον Τρώων καὶ ‘Αχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς ἀλλήλοις ἐπόρουσαν, ἀνήρ δ’ ἄνδρ’ ἐδυνοπάλιζεν.

1 πόνος Aristarchus: φόβοι.
THE ILIAD, IV. 446-472

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 drove 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 missiles, 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' Ἀνθεμίδος νῦν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας, ἦθελον θαλερὸν Σιμωείσιον, ὅν ποτε μῆτηρ Ἰδηθὲν κατιούσα παρ' οὐκὴν Σιμωείσιος 475
γείνατ', ἐπεὶ ρα τοκεῦσιν ἀμὴ ἔσπετο μῆλα ἰδέαθαι τούνεκά μιν κάλεσον Σιμωείσιον· οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι
θρέπτρα φίλους ἀπέδωκε, μιμουθάδος δέ οἱ αἰῶν ἐμπλῆν ὅπ' Αἰαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.
πρῶτον γάρ μιν ἴοντα βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζὸν 480
deziōν· ἀντικρὺ δὲ δ' ὁμοῦ καλκευν ἔγχος ἤλθεν· ο' δ' ἐν κονίησι χαμαί πέσεν αὐγείρος ὡς,
η' ρά τ' ἐν εἰςαμενὴ ἔλεος μεγάλου περίκει τειλη, ἀτάρ τ' οἱ ὄζοι ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῃ πεφύσι
την μὲν θ' ἀρματοπηγὸς ἀνήρ αἰθωνισ διήρω ἐξέταιμ', ὁφρα ἵπταν κάμψη περικαλλῆς διφρω.
η' μὲν τ' αἰζομένη κεῖται ποταμοῖο παρ' ὀχθας.
τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμωείσιον ἐξενάριξεν 485
Αἴας διογενῆς· τοῦ δ' Ἁντιφος αἰολοθωρὴς
Πριμίδης καθ' ὀμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὡξεὶ δουρὶ.
τοῦ μὲν ἄμαρθ', ο' δ' Ἀδείκον, Ὅδυσσεος ἑσθλὸν
ἐταῖρον,
βεβλῆκει βουβῶνα, νέκουν ἐτέρωσ' ἐρύννα;
ηριτε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε χειρὸς.
τοῦ δ' Ὅδυσσεος μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένου χο-
λώθη,
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένοι αἴθοπι χαλκῷ, 495
στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ἰδὼν καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ ἀμφὶ ε παπτῆνας· ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῆσες κεκάδοντο
ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσσαντος. ο' δ' οὐχ ἄλων βέλος ἦκεν,
ἀλλ' νῦν Πριάμῳ νόθον βάλε Δημοκόωντα,
ὅς οἱ Ἀβιῳδόθεν ἠλθε', παρ' ἵππων ὁκειάων. 500

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Then Telamonian Aias smote Anthemion's son, the lusty youth Simoeisius, whom on a time his mother had born beside the banks of Simoïs, 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
HOMER

tόν τ' ὶδυσευς ἑτάρου χολωσάμενος βάλε δουρὶ κόροιν· ἢ δ' ἐτέρου διὰ κροτάφου πέρησεν αἰχμή χαλκεῖα· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὠσὲ κάλυψε, δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε· ἐπ' αὐτῷ. χώρησαν δ' ὑπὸ τε πρόμαχοι καὶ φαίδιμοι Ἐκτωρ. 505 Ἀργείοι δὲ μέγα ἰαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκροὺς, ἵππους δὲ πολὺ προτέρω· νεμέοντος δ' Ἀπόλλων Περγάμου ἐκκατιδών, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ' αὐγας· "ὄρνυθος", ἵπποδαμοι Τρώες, μηδ' εἰκετε χάρμης Ἀργείως, ἐπεῖ οὐ σφι λίθος χρῶς οὐδὲ σίθηρος χαλικὸν ἀνασχέσθαι ταμεοίχρα βαλλομένιοι· οὐ μὰν οὐδ' Ἀχιλεύς, Θέτιδος πάϊς ἥκκόμου, μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νησοὶ χόλον θυμαλγεύῃ πέσσει." Ὡς φάτ' ἀπὸ στόλιος δεινὸς θεὸς· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς ὄρσε Δίως θυγάτηρ κυδίστη Τριτογένεια, 515 ἐρχομένη καθ' ὀμιλοῦ, δὴ μεθίοντας ἰδιοῦτο. "Ενθ' Ἀμαρνυκείδην Διώρεα μοῖρ' ἐπέδηκε· χερμαδίω γὰρ βλήτῳ παρὰ σφυρὸν ὀκρόεντι κνήμην δεξιοτην· βάλε δὲ Θρηκῶν ἄγος ἀνδρῶν, Πείρως Ἰμβρασίδης, ὃς ἄρ' Ἀινόθεν εὐπλωΰθει. 520 ἀμφιτέρω δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὅστεα λᾶς ἀναιδῆς ἀχρις ἀπηλοίησεν· ὃ δ' ὕπτιον ἐν κοπίησι κάππεσεν, ἀμφω χεῖρε φίλοις ἑτάροις πετάσσας, θυμὸν ἀποπνεύουν· ὃ δ' ἐπέδραμεν ὃς ρ' ἐβαλέν περ. Πείρως, οὗτα δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὀμφαλόν· ἐκ δ' ἄρα .πάσαι

χύνον χαμαὶ χολάδες, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὠσὲ κάλυψε. Τὸν δὲ Θόας· Αἰτωλὸς ἀπεσούμενον βάλε δουρὶ 190
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 Achacans were urged on by the daughter of Zeus, most glorious Tritogeneia, who fareth throughout the throng wheresoever she saw them giving ground.

Then was Amarynceus' son, Diros, 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 Actolia
HOMER

στέρνου ὑπὲρ μαζώοιο, πάγη δὲ ἐν πνεύμονι χάλκος· ἀγχύμολον δὲ οἳ ἦλθε Ὁδας, ἐκ δὲ ὀβριμον ἐγχος ἐστάσατο στέρνου, ἐρύσατο δὲ ξίφος ὀξυ, τῷ δὲ γε γαστέρα τύψε μέσην, ἐκ δ' αἴνυτο θυμόν. τεῦχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστησαν γὰρ ἑταῖροι Ὁρῆκες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἐγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες, οἳ ἐ μέγαν περ ἐόντα καὶ ἱφθιμον καὶ ἄγαυον ὀδαν ἀπὸ σφείων· δ' ἐδέ χασσάμενοσ τελεμίχην. ὅτι τῷ γ' ἐν κονίποι παρ' ἀλλήλοις τετάσθην, ἄ τοι δ' μὲν Θρηκῶν, ὃ δ' Ἰπειών χαλκοχυτῶν, ἠγεμόνες· πολλοὶ δὲ περὶ κτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι. "Ενθα κεν οὐκέτι ἐργον ἀνὴρ ὅνσαστο μετελθὼν, ὅς τις ἐτ' ἀβλητος καὶ ἀνοῦτατο ὀξεὶ χαλκῷ δινεύου κατὰ μέσον, ἄγοι δὲ ἐ Παλλᾶς 'Αθήνη χειρὸς ἑλοῦσ', αὐτὰρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἔρωτ' πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ 'Αχαϊῶν ἢματι κεῖνης πρηνεῖς ἐν κονίπιο παρ' ἀλλήλοις 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 un-wounded 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 missiles: for multitudes of Trojans and Achaeans alike were that day stretched one by the other’s side with faces in the dust.
ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ε

"Ενθ' αὖ Τυδείδη Διομήδεϊ Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη
dῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ὑ' ἐκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν
'Ἀργείοισι γένουτο ἵδε κλέος ἔσθλον ἄριστο.
δαῖε οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδως ἀκάματον πῦρ,
ἀστέρ' ὀπωρινῷ ἐναλίγκιον, ὡς τε μάλιστα
λαμπρὸν παμφαιάνησι λελουμένος 'Ωκεανόιο-
τοίν ὀι πῦρ δαίεν ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὁμοντ,
ἐφε ὑμν κατὰ μέσσον, ὡθε πλείστοι κλονέοντο.

Ἡν δὲ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἄφνειος ἀμύμων,
ἔρευς Ἡφαιστοῖο. δῦω δὲ οἱ νίεές ἢστην,
Φηγευσ 'Ιδαῖος τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
τῷ οἴ ἀποκριθέντε ἐναντίῳ ὀρμηθήτην-
tῷ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππουν, δ保驾 ἁπὸ χθονὸς ὄρνυτο πεζός.
οἳ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαι ἐπὶ ἀλλήλους ἱόντες,
Φηγευσ ὑπα τρότορ προτείλ δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος.
Τυδείδων δ' ἐπὶ ὁμον ἀριστερον ἥλυθ' ἀκωκῇ
ἐγχεος, οὐδ' ἐβαλ' αὐτὸν· δ' ὑς τερος ὄρνυτο χαλκοῖ
Τυδείδης· τοῦ δ' οὐχ ἅλιον βέλος ἐκφυγε χειρός,
ἀλλ' ἐβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζον, ὡς δ' ἀφ' ἵππων.
'Ιδαῖος δ' ἀπόροουσι 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’ ἐτή περιβήναι ἀδελφεῖσθι κταμένουι· ὁδίς γὰρ ὁδίς κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κηρα μέλαιναν, ἀλλ’ ὑπόσιος ἔρυτος, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύμας, ὡς δὴ οἱ μὴ πάγια χέρων ἀκακίμενοι εὑρήσασας, Ἰπποῦς δ’ ἐξελάσας μεγαθύμου Τυδεός νῦς δῶκεν ἐπάρῃσι κατάγειν κοῖλας ἐπὶ νῆσας. Τρώες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἔπει ἱδον ὑλὲ Δάρητος τὸν μὲν ἀλενάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ’ ὀχεσφι, πᾶσιν ὅρμῃ θυμός· ἀτὰρ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθηνῆς χειρὸς ἔλοιπ’ ἐπέεσσι προσηύδα θοῦρον Ἀρηα. Ἀρες Ἀρες βροτολογεῖ, μιαφόνε, τειχεσπλήτα, οὐκ ἡ δὴ Τρώας μὲν ἐάσαμεν καί Ἀχαιός μάρνασθ’, ὀπποτέρους πατὴρ Ζεὺς κύδος ὄρεξσε, νωὑ δὲ χαζόμεσα, Διὸς δ’ ἀλεώμεθα μῆνιν; Ὡς εἰποῦσα μάχης ἐςήγαγε θοῦρον Ἀρηα. τὸν μὲν ἐπείτα καθεῖς ἐπὶ ἱδεντὶ Σκαμάνδρῳ, Τρώας δ’ ἐκλινὼν Δαναοῖ. ἔλθε δ’ ἀνδρα ἐκαστὸς ἡγεμόνων, πρῶτος δὲ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων ἀρχόν Ἀλιξώνων Ὀδίου μέγαν ἐκβαλε διέφρου, πρῶτῳ γὰρ στρεφθέντι μεταφρένω ἐν δόρου πῆξεν 40 ὁμών μεσσηνός, διὰ δὲ στήθησιν ἐλασσε, δούπησεν δὲ πεσῶν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε ἐπ’ αὐτῷ. Ἱδομενεὺς δ’ ἄρα Φαϊστον ἐνήρατο Μήδονος νῦὸν Βώρου, δς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐρυσῶλακος εἶπηλοῦθε. τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἱδομενεὺς δουρικλητὸς ἐγχειμακρῷ 45 νὺς οἰπων ἐπιβεβαίμενον κατὰ δεξιῶν ὅμοιον ἄροπες δ’ ἐξ ὄχεων, στυγερὸς δ’ ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶλε. Τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἱδομενής ἐσύλευνον θεράπωντες.

1 τειχεσπλήτα: τειχεσβλήτα Zenedotus.
2 Line 42 is omitted in the best ms.
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 Achaeeans 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 Odious, for as he turned first of all to flee he fixed his spear in his back between the shoulders and drive 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
υίδον δὲ Στροφίου Σκαμάνδριον, αἴμονα θήρης, Ἄτρείδης Μενέλαος ἐλ' ἐγχεῖ δεξιότητι, ἐσθόλων θηρητήρα. δίδαξε γὰρ Ἀρτέμις αὐτὴ βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα, τὰ τε τρέφει οὐρέσσων ὕλη. ἀλλ' οὐ οἱ τότε γε χραίσμ', Ἀρτέμις ἱοχέαιρα, οὐδὲ ἐκηβολιά, ἥσσω τὸ πρῶ γ' ἑκέκαστο. ἀλλὰ μὲν Ἄτρείδης δουρικλεῖτος Μενέλαος πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα μετάφρενον οὐτασε δουρὶ ὦμων μεσογής, διὰ δὲ στῆθεσφι ἐλασσεν. ἥρπε τὸ δὲ πρηνῆς, ἀράβησε δὲ τεῦχε ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 

Μηρίδνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, Τέκτωνος υίον Ἀρμονίδεως, ὁς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα τεῦχεν· ἐξοχα γὰρ μὲν ἐφίλατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη· ὡς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρω τεκτῆνατο νῆσι εἶσας ἀρχέκακους, αἰ πᾶσι κακὸν Τρώεσσι γένοντο οἳ τ' αὐτῷ, ἐπεί οὐ τι θεῶν ἐκ θέσφατα ἦδη. τὸν μὲν Μηρίδνης, ὅτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων, βεβλήκει γλουτόν κατὰ δεξίόν· ἤ δὲ διαπρὸ ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπ' ὄστεον ἡλυθ' ἄκωκη· γνῦξ' δ' ἐριπ' οἰμώξας, θάνατος δὲ μὲν ἄμφικαλυψε. 

Πῆδαιον δ' ἀρ' ἐπεφυε Μέγης, Ἀντήνορος υίον, ὁς ρὰ νόθος μὲν ἔην, πῦκα δ' ἐτρεφε διὰ Θεανὸ ἱσα ψήλοισιν τέκεσσι, χαριζομένη πόσει ὑ. 

τὸν μὲν Φυλείδος δουρικλυτὸς ἐγνύθεν ἔθων 

βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ υἱὸν ὀξεῖ δουρὶ 

ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀν' ὀδόντας ὑπὸ γλύσσαν τάμε χαλκὸς· 

ἡρπε δ' ἐν κοινῆ, ψυχρὸν δ' ἐλε χαλκῶν ὀδούσιν. 

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1 χραίσμ' Ἀρτέμις ἱοχέαιρα : χραίσμεν τιώτου πέλωρα Ζενοδοτος.
2 Line 64 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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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' Ἐναμονίδης 'Ὑψώρα δίων,
νιὸν ὑπερθύμου Δολοπίνονος, ὡς ἐκ Σκαμάνδρου
ἀρητήρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεός δ' ὡς πίετο δήμω,
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εὐρύπυλος, Ἐναίμονος ἄγλαδος νῖός,
πρόσθεν ἐθεὶν φεύγοντα μεταδρομάδην ἔλαο' ὁμοὺν 80
φασγάνως ἄξιας, ἀπὸ δ' ἐξεσε χείρα βαρείαν.
ἀιματάεοσα δὲ χείρ πεδίω πέσει τὸν δὲ κατ'
ὄσες
ἐλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταίη.
'Ὡς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην·
Τυδεϊδὴν δ' οὐκ ἐν γνοιήσ ποτέρωσι μετείη,
ἡ μετὰ Τρώεσσων ὁμιλέωι ἢ μετ' Ἀχαιώις.
θύνε γὰρ ἀμε πεδίον ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἐνυκώς
χειμάρρῳ, ὡς τῷ ὁκα ῥέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·
τὸν δ' οὔτ' ἀρ' τε γέφυραν ἑργαμέναι ἱσχανόωςιν,
οὔτ' ἀρκα ἔρκεαι ἱοχεὶ ἀλωᾶν ἐρυθηλέων
ἐλθόντ' ἔξαπτιν, ὡτ' ἐπιβριῶν Διὸς ὁμβρος·
πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοὺ ἔργα κατήριπτε κάλ' αἰξηνων.
ὡς ἀπὸ Τυδεϊδῆ πυκνώει κλονέοντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων, οὐδ' ἀρα μω μίμον πολέες περ ἐόντες.
Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε Δυκάνονος ἄγλαδος νῖος
θύνοντ' ἀμε πεδίον πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φαλαγγας,
αἰρ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδη ἐτυταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,
καὶ βάλ' ἑπαίσσοντα τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιόν ὁμον,
θώρηκος γύαλον: διὰ δ' ἐπτατο πικρὸς ὀὐστός,
ἀντικρυ δὲ διέσχε, πολάσσευτο δ' αἰματὶ θώρηξ.
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄψε Δυκάνονος ἄγλαδος νῖος·
"ὁμνοοθε, Τρώες μεγάθυμοι, κέντρος ὑππων·
βέβληται γὰρ ἀριστος Ἀχαιῶν, οὐδὲ ἐ φημι
200
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; thus 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
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δὴν ἀναχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἐτεόν με ὄρσεν ἄναξ Διὸς ὕδως ἀπορνύμενον Λυκίηθεν." 105

"Ως ἐφατ' εὐχόμενος· τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὡκὺ
dάμασσεν,
ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας πρὸσθ' ἵππων καὶ ὃχεσφῶν
ἔστη, καὶ Σθένελον προσέφη, Καπανήθ' οὐν·
"όρος, πέτον Καπανηάδη, καταβήσεο δίφρου,
ὅφρα μοι ἕξ ὀμοίο ἔρυσης πυκρὸν διστόν." 110

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφη, Σθένελος δὲ καθ' ἱππῶν ἄλτο
χαμάζει,
pάρ δὲ στὰς βέλος ὡκὺ διαμπερές ἔξερυσ' ὕμου·
ἀίμα δ' ἄνηκόντιζε διὰ στρεπτοῦ χιτῶνος.
δὴ τὸτ' ἔπειτ' ἔρατο βοὴν ἄγαθος Διομήδης·
"κλύθ' μεν, αἰγών οὐκ οῖος τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,
εἰ ποτὲ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης
δηδὼ ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὖτ' ἐμὲ φίλαι, Ἀθήνη·
δὸς δὲ τέ μ' ἄνδρα ἐλεῖν καὶ ἐσ ὀρμὴν ἐγχεος
ἐλθεῖν,
ὁς μ' ἐβαλε φθάμενος καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὐδὲ μέ
φησι
δηρὸν ἔτ' ὄψεσθαι λαμπρὸν φάος ἡλίουо." 120

"Ως ἐφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἐκλευς Παλλᾶς
Ἀθήνη,
γνῶτα δ' ἐθηκεν ἐλαφρά, πόδας καὶ χείρας ὑπερθεν·
ἀγγοῦ δ' ἱσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόντα προσηῦδα·
"θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώωσι μάχεσθαι·
ἐν γάρ τοι στῆθεςε μένος πατρῶιον ἥμα
Ἀτρομον, 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 1 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,

1 Others render "woven," or "woven of twisted yarn." Aristarchus took the στρεμπτός χιτών to mean a coat of mail.
άχλυν δ' αὖ τοι ἂπ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἡ πρὶν ἐπήνευ, ἀφ' εὖ γυγνώσκης ἡμὲν θεόν ἤδε καὶ ἄνδρα. τῷ νῦν, αἰ θεὸς πειράμενος ἐνθάδ' ἔκηται, μὴ τι σύ γ' ἀθανάτουι θεῶι ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι τοὺς ἄλλους· ἀτὰρ εἰ κε Δίως θυγάτηρ 'Αφροδίτη ἐλθῃ· ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ' οὐτάμεν οξεί χαλκῷ.

'Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὁς εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπτις Αθηνή, Τυδείδθης δ' ἐξαὐτὶς λών προμάχουσιν ἐμίχθη, καὶ πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμάως Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· δὴ τότε μιν τρίσ τόσσον ἔλευ μένος, ὡς τε λέοντα, ὅν βα τε πομην ἄγρῳ ἐπ' εἰροποκοις ὄλεσιν χραύοι μέν τ' αὐλῆς ὑπερἀλμενον οὐδὲ δαμάσσῃ τοῦ μέν τε σθένος ὄρσεν, ἐπείτα δὲ τ' οὐ προσ-

ἀλλὰ κατὰ σταθμοὺς δύεται, τὰ δ' ἐρήμα φοβεῖται· αἱ μὲν τ' ἀγχιστῶν ἐπ' ἀλλήλησι κέχυται, αὐτάρ δ' ἐμμεμᾶς βαθέης ἐξάλλεται αὐλῆς· ὡς μεμᾶς Τρώεσσι μίγη κρατερὸς Διομήδης. ὡς ἔλευ Αστύνοον καὶ Ἰπείρονα, πομένα λαῶν, τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαξιόδων χαλκῆρει δουρί, τὸν δ' ἐπερον ξίφεὶ μεγάλῳ κληίδα παρ' ὦμον πλῆξ', ἀπὸ δ' αὐχενὸς ὦμον ἑργαθεν ἥδ' ἀπὸ νύτου. τοὺς μὲν ἔαζ', δ' ὡς 'Αβαντα μετάχετο καὶ Πολυ-

ίδων, νίεας Εὐρυδάμαντος, ὁνειρεπόλου γέροντος· τοῖς οὐκ ἐρχομένοις ὁ γέρων ἐκρήνατ' ὄνειροις, 150

1 ἦδε καὶ ἄνδρα: ἦδ' 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
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ἀλλὰ σφεας κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἔξενάριξε· ἢ δὲ μετὰ Σάνθων τε Θόωνα τε, Φαώνας ὑλε, ἀμφώ τηλυγέτω· ὁ δὲ τείρετο γῆραί λυγρῷ, νῦν δ’ οὗ τέκετ’ ἄλλον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λυτέσθαι. ἐνθ’ ἦ γε τοὺς ἐνάριξε, φίλον δ’ ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόνων καὶ κήδεα λυγρὰ λεῖπ’, ἔπει οὖ ἥωνυτε μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντε δέξατο· χηρωσταί δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο.

"Ἐνθ’ ἦλας Πριάμωι δύω λάβε Δαρδανίδας εἰν ἐνι δίφρων ἐόντας, Ἐχέμυνα τε Χρομίου τε. ὅς δὲ λέων ἐν δοὺς θερῶν εἰς αὐχένα αἶγη πόρτιος η’ βοός, ζύλου κατὰ βοσκομενάων, ὅσ τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ὑππῶν Τυδεός υὸς βῆσε κακῶς ἄεκοντας, ἔπειτα δὲ τεύχες ἐσύλα. ἱππόν δ’ οἴς ἐτάρους δίδου μετὰ νήμας ἑλαύνειν. ὅς ᾿Οδον Ἀλνείας ἀλαπάζοντα στίγας ἀνδρῶν, βῆ δ’ ἢμεν ἂν τε μάχην καί ἀνὰ κλόνων ἐγχειάων Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεου διζήμενος, εἰ ποὺ ἐφεύροι· εὔρη Λυκάννος νῦν ἀμύμνονα τε κρατερὸν τε, στῇ δὲ πρόσθ’ αὐτοῦ ἔπος τε μὴν ἀντίον ἡμᾶ· "Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον ἢδ’ πτερόεντες ὠστοι καὶ κλέος; ὦ νῦ τις τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ’ ἀνήρ, οὐδέ τις ἐν Λυκίη σεό γ’ εὔχεται εἶναι ἀμείνων. ἀλλ’ ἀγε τῷ δ’ ἐφες ἀνδρὶ βέλος, Δι’ χεῖρας ἀνα- ἱκών, ὃς τις ἦδε κρατεῖ καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε Τρώας, ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ’ ἐλυσεν·

1 πόρτιος: βουκόλον Zenodotus.

1 The Greek may equally well mean, “howbeit the old man interpreted no dreams for them as they went forth.” 206
man to interpret dreams for them,\(^1\) 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 hurling 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
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ei μή τις θεός ἐστι κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσων ἱρών μηνίσας: χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μήνις."

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε Αὐκάνονος ἀγλαὸς νῦς:
"Ἄινεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτῶν, 180
Τυδείδη μιν ἔγωγε δαίφροι πάντα ἔσκω,
ἀσπίδα γυνώσκων αὐλώπιδι τε τρυφαλεῖῃ,
ἵππους τ' εἰσορῶν: σάφα δ' οὐκ οὐδ' εἰ θεός ἑστών.1
εἰ δ' ἃ γ' ἁνήρ ὄν φημι, δαίφροιν Τυδέος νῦς,
οὐχ ὃ γ' ἀνευθεὶς θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλὰ τις ἄγχοι 185
ἑστηκ' ἀθανάτων, νεβέλη εἰλμένος ὄμοιος,
ὅς τούτων βέλος ὕκυ κιχήμενον ἐτραπεὺν ἄλλη.2
ηδῇ γάρ οἱ ἐφήκα βέλος, καὶ μιν βάλον ὄμοιν
dεξιόν ἀντικρύ διὰ θώρηκος γυάλιοι·
καὶ μιν ἑγώμ' ἐφάμην Ἀἰδωνηῇ προϊάπειν,
ἐμπῆς δ' οὐκ ἐδάμασσα· θεὸς νῦ τις ἑστὶ κοτῆς. 190
ἵππου δ' οὐ παρέασ καὶ ἁρματα, τῶν κ' ἐπιβαῖν·
ἀλλὰ που ἐν μεγάροις Αὐκάνων ἐνδεκα δίφροι
caloi πρωτοπαγεῖς νεοτευχεῖς· ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι
πέπτανται· παρὰ δὲ σφῶν ἐκάστω δίζυγες ἵπποι 195
ἑστάσι κρῖ λευκῶν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας.
ἡ μὲν μοι μάλα πολλὰ γέρον αἰχμητὰ Αὐκάων
ἐρχομένων ἐπέτελλε δόμοις ἐνι ποιητοῖσιν.
ἵπποισίν μ' ἐκέλευε καὶ ἁρμασὶν ἐμβεβαῖτα
ἀρχεύειν Τρώεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς υψώσις. 200
ἀλλ' ἐγὼ οὐ πυθόμην—ἡ τ' ἄν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦν—
ἵππων φειδόμενος, μή μοι δευοίλατο φόρβῆς
ἀνδρῶν εἰλομένων, εἰσιθότες ἐδημενί αἳν.
ὡς λίπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς ἐς Ἰλιον εἰλήλουθα

1 Line 183 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 187 was rejected by Zenodotus.

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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." 1

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,
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 AIdoneus, 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."
τόξοισιν πίσυνος· τα δέ μ’ οὐκ ἄρ’ ἐμέλλον ὁνήσειν. 205
ηδὴ γὰρ δοιοῖς ἀριστήσεσσι ἐφήκα,
Τυδεῖδη τε καὶ Ἀτρείδη, ἐκ δ’ ἀμφοτέρων
ἀτρέκες αἶμ’ ἐσσενα βαλῶν, ἦγειρα δὲ μᾶλλον.
τῷ ρα κακῇ αἰσθῇ ἀπὸ πασσάλου ἀγκύλα τόξα
ἠματὶ τῷ ἐλόμην ὁτε Ἰλιὸν εἰς ἔρατευνην
ἡγεόμην Ὀμέλεσσα, φέρων χάριν Ἑκτορὶ διώ.
εἰ δὲ κε νοστήσω καὶ ἐσόψομαι ὀφθαλμοῖνι
πατρίδ’ ἐμὴν ἁλοχὸν τε καὶ ὑφερεβὰς μέγα δῶμα,
ἀυτίς’ ἐπειπ’ ἀπ’ ἐμείο κάρη τάμοι ἀλλότριος φῶς,
εἰ μὴ ἐγώ τάδε τόξα φαενῷ ἐν πυρὶ θείαν
χεροὶ διακλάσασας· ἀνεμώλια γάρ μοι ὀπτηδεῖ.

Τὸν δ’ αὖτ’ Αἰνείας Τρώων ἁγὸς ἀντίον ἡμὰς·
"μη δὴ οὕτως ἀγόρευε· πάρος δ’ οὐκ ἔσσεται ἄλλως,
πρὶν γ’ ἐπὶ νῦ τῶδ’, ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἱπποισὶ καὶ ὕχεσφω
ἀντιβήν ἐλθόντε σὺν ἑντεσὶ πειρηθήμαι.

ἀλλ’ ἄγ’ ἑμῶν ὁχέων ἐπιβήσεο, ὥφρα ἰδηι
ὅι Τρώου ἱπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίόν
κραυνα μᾶλ’ ἐνθα καὶ ἑνθα διωκέμεν ἡδ’ φέβεσθαι
τῶ καὶ νῦι πόλυνε σαύσετον, εἰ περ ἀν αὐτὲ
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδεῖδη Διομήδει κύδος ὅρεξῃ.

ἀλλ’ ἄγε νῦι μᾶστυγα καὶ ἧνα σιγαλάντα
dεξαί, ἐγώ δ’ ἱππῶν ἀποβῆσομαι, ὥφρα μάχωμαι
ἡ’ συ τόνδε δεδεξο, μελησόμενω δ’ ἐμοὶ ἱππο.”

Τὸν δ’ αὐτὲ προσέειπε Δυκάνονος ἁγιαὸς νῖος·
"Αἰνεία, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχ’ ἡνία καὶ τεῦ ἱππων· 230
μᾶλλον ύφ’ ἡνίχοις εἰδοθότι καμπύλον ἄρμα
οιστεν, εἰ περ ἀν αὐτὲ φεβώμεθα Τυδέος νῖον·
μή τῶ μὲν δείσαντες ματήσετον, οὐδ’ ἐθέλητον

1 ἀποβῆσομαι: 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; things shall in no wise be any better 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
ἐκφερέμεν πολέμουν, τεῦν φθόγγον ποθέοντε,
ναῦ ὁ ἐπαίζας μεγαθύμου Τυθεός υἱὸς
αὐτῷ τε κτείνῃ καὶ ἐλάσσῃ μόνυμας ἢππους.
ἀλλὰ σὺ γ’ αὐτὸς ἐλαυνὲ τε ἅρματα καὶ τεῦ ἢππω,
τόνδε δ’ ἐγὼν ἐπιόντα διδέξομαι ὡξεῖ δουρὶ.’

‘Ὡς ἄρα φωνῆσαντες, ἐς ἅρματα ποικίλα βάντες,
ἐμμεμαυτ’ ἐπὶ Τυθείδῃ ἔχουν ὡκέας ἢππους.
τοὺς δὲ ἰδε Σθένελος, Καπανηῖος ἀγλάδος υἱός,
αἴμα δὲ Τυθείδην ἐπεα πτερόντα προσηύδα:
‘Τυθείδη Διόμηδε, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
ἀνδρ’ ὅρων κρατερᾶ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμαωτὲ μάχεσθαι,
ἵν’ ἀπέλθουν ἔχοντας: ὃ μὲν τόξων ἐν εἰδώς,
Πάνδαρος, υἱός δ’ αὐτὲ Δυκάνονος εὐχεταὶ εἰναι:
Αἰνείας δ’ υἱὸς μὲν ἀμύμωνον1 Ἀγχίσαο
εὐχεται εὐγεγάμεν, μῆτηρ δὲ οὗ ἔστ’ Ἄφροδίτη.
ἀλ’ ἄγε δὴ χαζώμεθ’ ἔφ’ ἢππων, μηδέ μοι ὁτῶν2
θύνε διὰ προμάχων, μῆ πως φίλον ἱτορ ὀλέσσης.’

Τὸν δ’ ἀρ’ ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς
Διομήδης:
‘μὴ τι φόβονδ’ ἀγόρευ’, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σε πεισέμεν οὐχ.
οὐ γάρ μοι γενναίον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι
οὐδὲ καταπτώσειν. ἔτι μοι μένος ἐμπεδόν ἔστων
ὅκνειν δ’ ἢππων ἐπιβανείμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῶς
ἀντίον εἰμ’ αὐτῶν τρεῖν μ’ οὐκ ἐξ’ Παλλάς Ἀθήνη.
τούτω δ’ οὐ πάλιν αὐτὸς ἀποίσετον ὠκέες ἢπποι
ἀμφοὶ ἀφ’ ἥμειν, ε’ γ’ οὖν ἐτέρος γε φύγησον.
ἀλλ’ δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνι φρεσὶ βάλλει σῆμων.
αὐ κέν μοι πολύβουλος Ἀθήνη κύδος ὅρεξῃ
ἀμφοτέρω κτείναι, σὺ δ’ τούσδε μὲν ὡκέας ἢππους
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακείω ε’ ἀντυγος ἤνια τείνας.

1 μὲν ἀμύμωνον: 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’ ἐπαίξαι μεμνημένοι ἵππων,
ἐκ δ’ ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ’ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιός.
τῆς γὰρ τοι γενεῆς, ἢς Τροί πέρ εὐρύτατα Ζεὺς ὁ ἰδίων
δῶξ’ ὕλος ποιήνει Γαυριῆδεος, οὐνεκ’ ἀριστοῦ ἵππων,
ὅσοι ἔασον ὑπ’ ἥω τ’ ἰδίων τε.
τῆς γενεῆς ἐκλείσειν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀχιλλῆς,
λάθρη Δαομέδοντος ὑποσχών θήλεα ἵππους.
τῶν οἱ έξ’ ἐγένοντο ἐνι μεγάρουσι γενεάθη.
τους μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτῶς ἔχων ἀτίταλλ’ ἐπὶ χάρων
τῷ δὲ δι’ Αἰνεία δώκειν, μῆλτερφε θόβου.
εἰ τούτω κε λάβομεν, ἀροίμεθα κε κλέος ἐσθλὸν.”

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν τοιαύτα πρὸς ἄλληλους ἀγόρευον,
τῷ δ’ τάχ’ ἐγγύθειν ἤλθον ἐλαύνοντ’ ὁκέας ἵππους.
τὸν πρῶτον προσέειπε Λυκάωνος ἄγλαος νόεις·
"καρπετόθυμε, δαῖφρον, ἀγανοῦ Τυδέας υἱόν,
ἡ μᾶλα σ’ οὐ βέλος ὡκι δαμάσσατο, πικρὸς διστός,
νῦν αὐτ’ ἐγχείῃ περήσομαι, αἱ κε τόχωμι.”

"Ἡ ρά, καὶ ἀμπεταλὼν προτεί δολιχόσκοιν ἤχος καὶ
βάλε Τυδείδαο κατ’ ἀσπίδα· τῆς δὲ διαπρό
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ πταμένη θώρηκα πελάσθη·
tῷ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄισσε Λυκάωνος ἄγλαος νόεις·
"βέβλημι κενεώνα διαμπερές, οὐδὲ σ’ ὅων
δηρόν ἐς ἀνοχήσεσαι· ἐμοὶ δὲ μεγ’ εὐχος ἐδωκα.”

Τῶν δ’ οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερός Διομήδης·
"ἡμβροτες οὐδ’ ἔτυχες· αὐτάρ οὐ μὲν σφωτ’ γ’ ὅων

1 μῆλτερφε : μήλτερφε.

1 This phrase is everywhere else (except in the parallel passage, viii. 108, where the mss. are divided) applied only to warriors; hence many favour the easy change of the

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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’ ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρὶν γ’ ἡ ἔτερον γε πεσόντα αἵματος ἄσαι "Ἄρηα, ταλαύρων πολεμιστήν."

"Ὡς φάμενος προεήκε βέλος δ’ ἢθυνε Ἀθήνη 290
ῥίνα παρ’ ὀφθαλμόν, λευκοῦς δ’ ἔπερησεν οἴδοντας.
τοῦ δ’ ἀπὸ μὲν γλώσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκὸς
ἀτείρης,
αἰχμὴ δ’ ἐξελύθη παρὰ νείατον ἀνθήρεων: ἦρπε δ’ ἐξ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεῦχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ
ἀόλα παμφανώντα, παρέτρεπσαν δὲ οἱ ἱπποί 295
ὡκύποδες: τοῦ δ’ αὖθι λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.

Αἰνειας δ’ ἀπόρουσε σὺν ἀσπίδι δουρὶ τε μακρῷ,
δεῖσας μὴ πῶς οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοῖ.
ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ αὐτῷ βαίνε λέων ὡς ἀλκὶ πεποιθὼς,
πρόσθε δὲ οἱ δόρυ τ’ ἐσχε καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντως'
ἐίσην,
τὸν κτάμενα μεμάως ὅς τις τοῦ γ’ ἄντλος ἐλθοῖ,
σμερδαλέα ἱάχων: ὅ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε κειρὶ
Τυδείδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὤ δ’ δύο γ’ ἄνδρε φέροιεν,
οἱ νῦν βροτοί εἰσ’. ὁ δὲ μὲν βέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος.
τῷ βάλεν Αἰνεῖαο κατ’ ἱσχίον, ἕνθα τε μηρὸς 305
ἱσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δὲ τέ μιν καλέουσι:
θλάσσε δὲ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ’ ἀμφω ῥήξε τένοστε
ὡς δ’ ἀπὸ ρινοῦ τρῆχος λίθος. αὐτὰρ ὁ γ’ ἦρως
ἐστὶ γνὺς ἐρίπων καὶ ἑρείσατο χειρὶ παχείη
γαίης: ἀμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελαινὴ νῦς ἐκάλυψε.

Καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ’ ἀπόλουτο ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Αἰνειας,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ’ ὅξυ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
μήτηρ, ὥ μιν ὑπ’ Ἀχιλλῆς τέκε βουκολέουντι:

1 ἐξελύθη Aristarchus: ἐξεσθῆ 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' εἶν φίλον υίόν ἔχευατο πῆχεε λευκώ, πρόσθε δὲ οἱ πέπλου φαινοῦ πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν, ἔρκος ἔμεν βελέων, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυτύλων χαλκὸν ἐνι στήθεσοι βαλών ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλούτο.

'Ἡ μὲν εἶν φίλον υίόν ὑπεξέφερεν πολέμωι· οὖθ' υίός Καπανής ἐλήθετο συνθεσιάων τάων ἃς ἐπέτελλε βοήν ἁγαθὸς Διομήδης, ἀλλ' ὁ γε τοὺς μὲν έοὺς ἠρύκακε μῶνυχας ἤππους νόσφων ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, ἔξ ἀντυγος ἡνία τεῖνας, Αἰνέαο δ' ἐπατέξας καλλιτριχας ἤππους ἐξέλασε Τρῶων μετ' ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιῶν, δῶκε δὲ Δηϊπτύλων, ἔτάρω φίλω, ὁν περὶ πάσης τίνιν ὀμηλίκης, ὅτι οἱ φρεσκὶν ἄρτια ζήδη, νησίον ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἠλαυνέμεν. αὐτὰρ δ' ὅ ἦρως ὅν ἤππων ἐπιβὰς ἔλαβ' ἡνία συγαλόεντα, αἴμα δὲ Τυδείδην μεθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἤππους ἐμμεμαόως. δ' δὲ Κύπρον ἔποξκετο νηλεὶ χαλκῷ, γυγνώσκων δ' τ' ἀναλκις ἔην θεός, οὔδ' θεάων τάων αἳ τ' ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κάτα κοιρανέουσιν, οὔτ' ἀρ' Ἀθηναίῃ οὔτε πτολίπορθος 'Ενυό. ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅ ἐκίχανε πολυν καθ' ὀμηλον ὁπάζων, ἐνς ἐπορεχάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδεός υίος ἀκρην οὐτασε χεῖρα μετάλμενος ἤξει δουρὶ ἀβληχρήν· εἴθαρ δὲ δόρῳ χρῶς ἀντετόρησεν ἀμβροσίον διὰ πέπλου, ὃν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αὐταὶ, πρυμνὸν ὑπερ θέναρος· ῥεε δ' ἀμβροτον αἷμα θεοῖο, ἰχώρ, οἶδος πέρ τε ἰδεῖ μακάρεσσι θεοίσιν· οὔ γὰρ σίτον ἔδοου', οὔ πίνουσ' αἴθωσα 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 Caphaneus 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 Achaecans, and gave them to Deipylus 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 εἰσὶ καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται. ἢ δὲ μέγα ἱάχουσα ἀπὸ ἐο κάββαλεν υἱόν· καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσὶν ἔρυσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων κυναγή νεφέλη, μὴ τις Δαναῶν ταχυτάλων χαλκὸν ἐνι στήθεσσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλουτο· τῇ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἀυσε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· "εἰκε, Δίας θύγατερ, πολέμου καὶ δηιστήτος· ἢ οὐχ ἄλις ὅτι γυναῖκας ἀνάλκιδας ἐπερπεύεις· εἰ δὲ σὺ γ’ ἐσ πόλεμον πωλήσεαι, ἢ τέ σ’ ὧν 350 ῥυγήσειν πόλεμόν γε καὶ εἰ χ’ ἐτέρωθι πύθαι." "Ὡς ἐφαθ’, ἢ δ’ ἀλύουσ’ ἀπεβησετο, τεῖρετο δ’ αἰῶνς·

τὴν μὲν ἅρ’ Ἰρις ἐλούσα ποδήνεμος ἔγαγ’ ὁμίλου ἀχθομένην ὅδυνοι, μελαίνετο δὲ χρόα καλόν. εὔρεν ἐπείτα μάχης ἐπ’ ἄριστερὰ θοῦρον "Ἀρηα 355 ἦμενον, ἥρι δ’ ἐγχος ἐκέκλυτο καὶ ταχε’ ῥπω. ἢ δὲ γνώς ἐριποῦσα κασιγνήτου φίλου πολλὰ λισσομένην χρυσάμπυκας ἦτεν ῥπους· "φιλε κασιγνητε, κόμισαι τέ με δὸς δέ μοι ῥπους,

ὁφ’ ἔσ "Ολυμπον ἱκωμαι, ἢν’ ἀθανάτων ἐδος ἐστι. 360 λίθν ἀχθομαι ἐλκος, δ’ με βροτὸς οὐτασεν αὖρ, Τυδείδης, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Δι’ πατρὶ μάχουτο."

"Ὡς φάτο, τῇ δ’ ἅρ’ "Ἀρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας ῥπους·

ἡ δ’ ἔσ διφρον ἐβαμεν ἀκηχεμενη φίλον ἦτορ, παρ δ’ οί Ἰρις ἐβαυε καὶ ἤνα λάξετο χερσί, 305 μάστιξεν δ’ ἐλάαν, τὼ δ’ οὐκ ἄικοντε πετέσθην. αἱμα δ’ ἐπειθ’ ἱκοντο θεων ἔδος, αἰτὼν "Ολυμπόν· ἐνθ’ ῥποὺ ἕστησε ποδήνεμος ωκέα Ἰρις".
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 aloud Diomedes good at the war-cry: "Keep thee away, daughter of Zeus, from war and fighting. Sufficeth it not that thou beguilest weakling 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' ἐξ ὀχέων, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἴδαρη. ἡ δ' ἐν γούναις πίπτε Διώνης δι' Ἀφροδίτη, μητρὸς ἐὴσ' ἡ δ' ἄγκας ἔλαζετο θυγατέρα ἦν, χειρὶ τέ μων κατέρεξεν ἐποὺς τ' ἕφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν τ' τις νῦ σε τοιάδ' ἔρεξε, φίλον τέκος, Ὀὐρανίων μαυτικώς, ὡς· εἰ τι κακὸν ῥέξουσαν ἐνωπῆ;”

Τὴν δ' ἡμεῖς ἐπειτὰ φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη. 375 ὅποτ' με Τυδέοσ νύος, ὑπέρθυμος Διομήδης, ύψικ' ἐγὼ φίλον νύον ὑπεξέφερον πολέμου, Αἰνείαν, δ' ἐμοὶ πάντων πολὺ φίλτατός ἐστών. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπος αἰνή, ἀλλ' ἡδὴ Δαναοί γε καὶ ἄθανάτων μάχονται.” 380

Τὴν δ' ἡμεῖς ἐπειτὰ Διώνη, δῖα θεάων· τέτλαθι, τέκνον ἐμόν, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περιπολλον γὰρ δὴ τλῆμεν Ὁλύμπια δόματ' ἔχοντες ἐξ ἀνδρῶν, χαλέπ' ἄλγε' ἐπ' ἀλλήλους τιθέντες. τλὴ μὲν Ἄρης, οτὲ μων Ὀτόσ κρατερός τ' ἔφιαλτης,

παιδεῖς Ἀλοής, δῆσαν κρατερῷ ἐνὶ δεσμῷ, χαλκέω δ' ἐν κεράμῳ δέδετο τρισκαίδεκα μήνας· καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ' ἀπόλοιτο Ἀρης ἄτοσ πολέμου, εἰ μη μητρινή, περικαλλὴς Ἡρίβοια, Ἐρμέα ἐξήγγευεν· δ' δ' ἐξέκλεψεν Ἀρη

ηδὴ τειρόμενον, χαλεπὸς δὲ ἐς δεσμὸς ἔδάμνα. τλὴ δ' Ἡρη, ὀτὲ μω μακρεποῦς πάις Ἀμφιτρύώνος δεξιτερὸν κατὰ μαζὸν ὀνὶστῷ τριγλώχαν

βεβλήκεν· τότε καὶ μω ἄνήκεσσον λάβεν ἄλγος. τλὴ δ' Ἀιδης ἐν τοῖς πελώριοις ώκυν ὀϊςτόν, 395 ἐστέ μω μωτῶς ἄνηρ, νῖος Διὸς αὐγόχουο, 292
and loosed them from the car, 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 Eëriboea, 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 βαλῶν ὀδύνησιν ἐδωκεν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ πρὸς δῶμα Δίως καὶ μακρὸν Ἀθήνης
κήρ ἄχεων, ὀδύνησι πεπαρμένος· αὐτὰρ διότι 
ἀμφὶ ἐνι στυβαρῷ ἥλιλατο, κηδεῖ δὲ θυμὸν.

τῶ δ’ ἐπὶ Παινῶν ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων
ηκέσατ’· οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι καταθνητός γε τέτυκτο.
σχέτλιος, ὁ βρισκοφόρος, ὅ όυκ ὃθετ’ αἰσυλα ρέζων,
ὅ ταξισμεν ἐκιδήθει θεοὺς, οἱ Ὀλυμπον ξέχουσι.

σοι δ’ ἐπὶ τούτον ἀνήκε θεά γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη.

νῆπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οἴδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδέος νῦός,
ὅτι μᾶλ’ οὐ δηναιός ὃς ἄθανάτους μάχηται,
οὐδὲ τί μιν παίδες ποτε γούνασι παππάζουσιν 
ἐλθόντ’ ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αἰνῆς δηίστητος.

τῶ νῦν Τυδεῖδης, εἰ καὶ μᾶλα καρτερὸς ἐστὶ,
φραζέσθω μὴ τίς οἱ ἀμέιὼν σεῖο μάχηται,
μὴ δὴν Ἁγιάλεια, περίφρων Ἀδρηστίνη,
ἐξ ὑπνοι γούναισι φίλους οὐκήμεν ἐγείρῃ,
κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσων, τὸν ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν,
ἰσθίμη ἀλοχος Διομήδεος ἔποδάμου.”

“Ἡ βα, καὶ ἀμφοτέρησιν ἀπ’ ἰχώ χείρος ὁμόργυν·
ἄλθετο χείρ, ὀδύναι δὲ κατηπιώντο βαρεῖαι.

αἱ δ’ αὐτ’ εἰσορῶσαι Ἀθηνάιᾳ τε καὶ Ἡρῆ
κερτομίους ἐπέεσσι Δία Κρονίδην ἐρέθιζον.

τοὺς δὲ μύθων ἥρχε θεά γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη.

“Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ρά τί μοι κεχολώσει, ὅτι κεν εἰπὼ;

ἡ μάλα δὴ τυα Κύπριος Ἀχαϊάδων ἀνίεισα
Τρωσὶν ἁμα σπέσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἐκπαγλα φίλησε,

1 ὁ βρισκοφόρος: αἰσυλα ρέζων Aristarchus.
2 χείρος: χερσὶν 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 Paeon 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 καρπέζουσα Ἀχαιάδων ἐὕπεπλων πρὸς χρυσῆ περόνη καταμύξατο χεῖρα ἀραίην.” 425

"Ὡς φάτο, μεῖδησεν δὲ πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, καὶ βα καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσῆν Ἀφροδίτην. "οὐ τοι, τέκνων ἐμῶν, δέδοται πολεμῆα ἔργα, ἄλλα σὺ γ’ ἵμερόντα μετέρχει ἔργα γάμμοιο, τάυτα δ’ "Ἀρηί θοῦ καὶ Ἀθηνή πάντα μελήσει.” 430

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον, Αἰνεία δ’ ἐπόρουσε βοὴν ἄγαθος Διομήδης, γυνώσκων δ’ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων. ἄλλ’ δ’ γ’ ἄρ’ οὐδὲ θεῶν μέγαν ἄζετο, ἵπτο δ’ αἰεὶ Αἰνείαν κτείναι καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεῦχεα δῦσαι. 435 τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ’ ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων, τρὶς δὲ οἱ ἐστυφελίξει φαενὴν ἄσπίδ’ Ἀπόλλων. ἄλλ’ οτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσυντο δαίμονι ἰσος, δεινὰ δ’ ὀμοκλήσας προσέφη ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων: "φράζεο, Τυδείδη, καὶ χάζεο, μηδὲ θεοῖσιν ἱσ’ ἑθελε φρονεῖν, ἔπει οὐ ποτε φύλον ὀμοίων ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν χαμαὶ ἐρχομένων τ’ ἀνθρώπων.” 440

"Ὡς φάτο, Τυδείδης δ’ ἀνεχάζετο τυτθὸν ὑπόσω, μῆνιν ἀλευάμενος ἐκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος. Αἰνείαν δ’ ἀπάταρθεν ὄμιλου θῆκεν Ἀπόλλων 445 Περγάμῳ εἰν ἱερή, ὅθεν οἱ νησὶς γ’ ἐτέτυκτο. ἥ τοι τὸν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἀρτεμίς ἱοχέαρα ἐν μεγάλῳ άδύτῳ ἀκέοντο τε κύδαινον τε αὐτάρ’ ἐκδικών τεῦξ’ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων αὐτῷ. τ’ Αἰνεία ἵκελον καὶ τεύχεσι τοῖον, ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ εἰδῶλω 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
δήσων ἀλλήλων ἄμφι στήθεσον βοεῖας
ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαιομήν τε πτερόεντα.
δὴ τότε θοῦρον "Ἀρη τροποῦνὸν Φοβὸς Ἀπόλλων.
" Ἀρες Ἀρες βροτολογεῖ, μιαφόνε, τειχεισπήλητα, 455
οὐκ ἂν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθῶν,
Τυδείδην, ὅς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Δὶν πατρί μάχοιτο;
Κύριῳ μὲν πρῶτα σχεδὸν οὐτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσουσι δαίμονι ἱςος."
"Ὡς εἰπὼν αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέξετο Περγάμῳ ἄκρη, 460
Τρωὰς δὲ στίχας οὖσο "Ἀρης ὄτρυνε μετελθῶν,
eἰδόμενος Ἀκάμαντι θεῷ ἡγήτορι Θρηκῶν
νιάσι δὲ Πριάμῳ διστριφέσσοι κέλευεν·
" ὃ νεῖς Πριάμῳ, διστριφέος βασιλῆς,
ἐσ τὲ πεῖ κτείνεσθαι εάσετε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶς;
ἣ εἶς ὃ κεν ἄμφι πύλης ἐὰν ποιητής μάχωνται;
κεῖται ἀνὴρ δὲν ἵςον ἐτίόμεν "Ἐκτορὶ δίω,
Αἰνεώς, νῦδ' μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσαος
ἀλλ' ἄγετ' ἐκ φλοίοισιν σαώσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἔταῖρον."
"Ὡς εἰπὼν ὄτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου. 470
ἐνθ' αὐτὶ Σαρπηδῶν μάλα νεῖκεσθεν Ἐκτορα δίων.
"Ἐκτορ, πῇ δὴ τοι μένος οἶχαί ταῖ πρὸν ἔχεσκες;
φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλων ἔξεμεν ἥδ' ἐπικωῦρων
οῖος, σὺν γαμβροῖς κασυγνήτουσι τε σοὶ.
τῶν νῦν οὖ τιν' ἐγὼ ἱδέειν δύναμι' οὔδε νοῆσαι,
ἀλλ' καταπτώσωσοι κύνες ὃς ἄμφι λέοντα.

1 The λαιομήν 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.
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
ΧΟΡΗΓΟΣ &c ὃς πέρ τ' ἐπίκουροι ἐνεμεν. καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἐδὼ μᾶλα τηλοθεν ἦκω·
τῆλον γὰρ Λυκίη, Εάνθω ἐπὶ δινήντι, ἐνθ' ἄλοχον τε φίλην ἔλπον καὶ ἥπιον ὠν, 480 ἱνδὲ κτήματα πολλά, τὰ ἐλδεται ὡς κ' ἐπιδενής.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς Λυκίουσ ὁτρύνω καὶ μέμον' αὐτὸς ἄνδρι μαχήσασθαι· ἄταρ οὐ τί μοι ἐνθάδε τοίων
ὁλὸν κ' ἥε φέροιεν 'Αχαιοὶ ἦ κεν ἄγοιεν·
tύνη δ' ἔστηκας, ἄταρ οὔδ' ἄλλοισι κελεύεις 485 λαοῖς μενέμεν καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὁρέσσει.
μὴ πως, ὡς ἅψισι λίνωι' ἀλόντε πανάγρου,
ἄνδραί δυσμενέσσεσιν ἐλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένησθε· ὥσ
de τάχ' ἐκπέρσου' εὕ ναυομένην πόλιν ὑμὴν.
οἱ δὲ χρῆ τάδε πάντα μέλεω νύκτας τε καὶ ἡμαρ, 490 ἄρχουσ λισσομένῳ τηλεκλειτῶν ἐπικούρων
νυλεμέως ἔχεμεν, κρατερὴν δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνυπῆν."
"Ὡς φάτο Σαρπηδών, δάκεδὲ φρένας Ἐκτορι μύθος·
αὐτίκα δ' εἶ ὅχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμάζε,
πάλλων δ' ὄξεε δούρε κατὰ στρατὸν ὦχετο πάντη, 495 ὠτρύνων μαχέσασθαι· ἔγερε δὲ φιλοπον αἰνήν.
οἱ δ' ἑλελίθησαν καὶ ἐναντῖοι ἔσταν 'Αχαιῶν·
'Αργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες οὐδ' ἐφόβηθεν.
ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἰερᾶς κατ' ἀλωδς ἄνδρῶν λικμώνων, ὅτε τα ξανθῆ Δημήτηρ
κρίνη ἐπευγομένων ἄνεμων καρπὸν τε καὶ ἄχνας, 500 κρίνη ἐπευγομένων ἄνεμων καρπὸν τε καὶ ἄχνας,
αἰ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἄχυρμαι· ὡς τότ' 'Αχαιοὶ
λευκοὶ ὑπερθε γένοντο κοινοίλων, ὃν ὡς δ' αὐτῶν
οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκον ἐπέπληγον πόδες ἕττων,
ἄψ ἐπιμισγομένων ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἰνιχῆς. 505

1 κρατερὴν : χαλεπήν.
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 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 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
οι δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἢδες φέρον· ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα
θοῦρος Ἀρης ἐκάλυψε μάχης Τρώους ἄρηγών,
pάντοσ' ἐποιχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἐκράαϊεν ἐφετμᾶς
Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὦς μν ἀνώγει
Τρώων θυμὸν ἔγειραι, ἐπεὶ ᾳδε Παλλάδ' Ἀθήνην
οἰχομένην· ἥ γάρ ἦ τε πέλεν Δαναοῦν ἄρηγών.
αὐτὸς δ' Ἀινείαν μᾶλα πίνονος ἐξ ἄδυτοιο
ἡκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσι μένος βάλε ποιμένι λαῶν.
Ἀινείας δ' ἐτάροιμοι μεθίστατο· τοῖ δ' ἐχάρησαν,
ὡς εἰδον ζωόν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσύντα
καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἐχοντα. μετάλλησαν γε μὲν ὦῦ τι
οῦ γάρ ἦα πόνος ἄλλος, ὅν ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν
Ἀρης τε βροτολογὸς Ἐρις τ' ἀμοτον μεμαυία.
Τοὺς δ' Ἀϊαντε δῦω καὶ Ὅδυσσεας καὶ Διομήδης
ὄστρυνον Δαναοῦς πολεμίζεμεν· ὦὶ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
οὔτε βίας Τρώων ὑπεδείδισαν οὔτε ἲωκάς,
ἀλλ' ἐμενον νεφέλησαν ἐοικότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων
νημείης ἑστησεν ἐπ' ἀκρόπολισιν ὁρέσσων
ἀτρέμας, ὁφ' εὐθατο μένος Βορέαο καὶ ἄλλων
ζαχρεών ἀνέμων, οἱ τε νέφεα σκίσεντα
πνοήσων λυγυρῆσι διασκίδνασιν ἄεντες.
ὡς Δαναοὶ Τρώας μένον ἐμπεδὸν οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο.
Ἀτρέΐδης δ' αὖ ὀμιλον ἐφοίτα πολλὰ κελεύων·
"ὡ φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἐστε καὶ ἄλκιμον ὣτορ ἔλεσθε,
ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδεύσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
αἰδομένων ἄνδρῶν πλέονες σοοὶ ἥ πέφανται
φευγόντων δ' οὔτ' ἀρ 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 sleeppeth 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.'
Ἡ, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θῶς, βάλε δὲ πρόμον ἄνδρα,
Αἰνεῖος ἑταρον μεγαθύμου, Δηήκωντα
Περγασίθην, ὃν ὶρως ὅμως Πριάμοιο τέκεσσι 535
tίον, ἐπεὶ θοὺς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτουσι μάχεσθαι.
tὸν ὑπὸ κατ’ ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρείσσων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἡ δ’ οὐκ ἔρχος ἔριτο, διαπρὸ δὲ εἰσατο ὄλος,
νεκρή δ’ ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ξωστήρος ἔλασσε:
δούπησεν δὲ πεσόν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ. 540
"Ἐνθ’ αὐτ’ Ἀἰνείας Δαναῶν ἐλευ ἄνδρας ἀρίστους,
ὑλε Διοκλῆος, Κρῆθωνά τε Ὁρσίλοχόν τε,
τῶν ὡς πατήρ μὲν ἔναος εὔκτιμον ἤν Ἡρῆ, 545
ἀρχεῖος βιότου, γένος δ’ ἣν ἐκ ποταμοὶ
Ἀλφειοῦ, ὃς τ’ εὐρὶ ῥέει Πυλῶν διὰ γαῖς,
ὅς τέκετ Ὁρσίλοχον πολέεσσ’ ἄνδρεσσον ἀνακτα:
"Ὅρσίλοχος δ’ ἀρ’ ἐτυκτε Διοκλῆα μεγάθυμον,
ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆος διδυμὰνε ταῖς γενέσθην,
Κρῆθων Ὁρσίλοχός τε, μάχης εὖ εἶδότε πᾶσας.
τῷ μὲν ἅρ’ ἠφθασαντε μελανών ἐπὶ νηῶν 550
"Ἰλιον εἰς εὐπυλοῦν ἃμ’ Ἀργείοισιν ἔπεσθην,
τιμὴν Ἀτρείδης, Ἀγαμέμνοι καὶ Μενελάω,
ἀρνυμένοι. τῷ δ’ αὐθ’ τελος θανάτου κάλυψεν.
οὐχ τῷ γε λέεντε δόλῳ ἄρεσ κορυφήσαν
ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μήτρι βαθεῖς τάρφεσιν υλῆς,
τῷ μὲν ἅρ’ ἀρπάξαντε βόας καὶ ἱφια μῆλα
σταθμῷς ἄνθρωπον κεραιζον, ὥφρα καὶ αὐτῷ
ἀνδρῶν εὖ παλάμης κατέκταθεν ὅξεὶ χαλκώ.
τοῖς τῷ χείρεσιν ὑπ’ Ἀἰνείαο δαμέντε
καππεσέτι, ἐλάτησε τοικότες ψυχῆς. 555
Τῷ δὲ πεσόντ’ ἔλεψεν ἀρηφίλος Μενελαος,

1 Ὁρσίλοχον: Ὁρσίλοχον Ζενοδοτος, who also gave Ὁρσίλοχος in the following line; cf. Odyssey iii. 489.
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He spake, and hurled his spear swiftly and smote a foremost warrior, a comrade of great-souled Aeneas, Deīcoön, 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 drave 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 Dioecles, 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 Dioecles, and of Dioecles 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 Ilios 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 κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ, σείων ἐγχεῖν· τοῦ δὲ ὁτρυνεὶ μένος "Ἀρης, τὰ φρονέων, ᾿Η να χερσῖν ὑπ’ ᾿Αἰνείαι δαμείη.
τοῦ δὲ ᾿Ιδεν ᾿Αντίλοχος, μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱός, 565 βη δὲ διὰ προμάχων. περὶ γὰρ δὲ ποιμένι λαῶν,
μὴ τι πάθοι, μέγα δὲ σφας ἀποσφήλεε πόνοιο. 
τῷ μὲν δὴ χείρας τε καὶ ἐγχεῖα ἡξυόντα
ἀντίον ἀλλήλων ἐχέτην μεμαώτε μάχεσθαι· ᾿Αντίλοχος δὲ μᾶλ’ ἀγχὶ παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν. 570
Αἰνείας δ’ οὔ μεῖνε, θοῦς περ ἐὼν πολεμοστής,
ὡς εἶδεν δύο φῶτε παρ’ ἀλλήλουσι μένοντε’
οἱ δ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἔρυσαν μετὰ λαῶν ᾿Αχαιῶν,
τῷ μὲν ἀρὰ δειλὸν βαλέτην ᾿Εν χερσῖν ἔταιρων,
αὐτῷ δὲ στρεφθέντε μετὰ πρῶτοις μαχέσθην. 575
”Ἐνθα Πυλαμένεα ἐλέτην ἀτάλαυτον ᾿Αρη’,
ἀρχὸν Παθλαγόνων μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστάων.
τόν μὲν ἀρ’ ᾿Ατρείδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος
ἐσταῖτ’ ἐγχεῖ νῦξε κατὰ κληίδα τυχῆςα.
’ ᾿Αντίλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βάλ’, ἤμιοχον θεράντοντα, 580
ἐσθλὸν ᾿Ατυμνιάδην, δ’ ὑπὲστρεφε μῶνυχας ἵππους,
χερμαδίῳ ἀγκώνα τυχών μέσον’ ἐκ δ’ ἀρὰ χειρῶν
ήνια λεύκ’ ἐλέφαντι χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κοινήσιν.
’ ᾿Αντίλοχος δ’ ἀρ’ ἐπαίξας ξίφει ἤλασε κόρον’
αὐτὰρ δ’ ᾿Εσθλὸν θεράντον ἐνεργεῖος ἐκπέσει δίφρου
κύμβαχον ἐν κοινήσιν ἐπὶ βρεχιμών τε καὶ ὅμοιοι. 585
δὴ μᾶλ’ ἑστήκει—τύχε γὰρ ᾿Ρ’ ἀμάθαιο φαθείης—
ὄφρ’ ἵππω πλῆξαντε χαμαὶ βάλον ἐν κοινήσιον
tοὺς ἤμασ’ ᾿Αντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἤλασ’
’ ᾿Αχαιῶν.

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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.
Τοὺς δ" Ἐκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὅρτο δ εἴπ’ αὐτοὺς
κεκλήγων· ἀμα δὲ Τρώων εἶποντο φάλαγγες
καρτεραί· ἦρξε δ’ ἁρα σφίν “Ἀρης καὶ πότιν’ “Ἐνυόω,
هة μὲν ἔχουσα Κυδωμόν ἀναιδέα δηϊοτητος,
“Ἀρης δ’ ἐν παλάμησι πελώριον ἕγχος ἐνώμα,
φοίτα δ’ ἄλλοτε μὲν πρόσθ’ “Ἐκτορος, ἄλλοτ’
ὁπισθε.
Τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ῥίγησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
ὡς δ’ ὅτ’ ἀνήρ ἀπάλαμνος, ἢν πολέος πεδίοιο,
στήκ’ ἐπ’ ὕκυρων ποταμῷ ἀλάδε προρέων,
ἄφρῳ μορμύροντα ἰδὼν, ἀνὰ τ’ ἐδερμ’ ὀπίσθω,
ὡς τὸτε Τυδείδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἰπέ τε λαῷ.
“ὦ φίλοι, οἶνον δὴ θαυμάζομεν Ἐκτορα δῖον
 αἰχμητὴν τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστὴν·
tῷ δ’ αἰεὶ πάρα εἰς γε θεῶν, δὲ λογῶν ἀμύνει,
καὶ νῦν οἱ πάρα κεῖνος “Ἀρης, βροτῷ ἄνδρι ἐοικώς.
ἀλλὰ πρὸς Τρώας τετραμμένοι αἰεὺν ὀπίσσω
εἶκετε, μὴ δὲ θεοὶς μενεανέμευν ἢφι μάχεσθαι.”
“Ὡς ἄρ’ ἐφῆ, Τρώες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἠλθον
αὐτών.
ἐνθ’ Ἐκτωρ δύο φῶτε κατέκτανεν εἰδότε χάρμης,
eὼ ἐνὶ δίφρωι ἐόντε, Μενέσθην Ἀχιλλόν τε.
τῶ δὲ πεσόντ’ ἐλέησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας.
στῇ δὲ μάλ’ ἐγγὺς ἰὼν, καὶ ἄκοντισε δουρὶ φαευῷ,
καὶ βάλεν “Ἀμφιον, Σελάγου νύόν, ὦς β’ ἐνὶ Παισῷ
ναὶ θεοὶς πολυκτήμοις πολυλήγος· ἀλλὰ ἐ μοῦρα
ή’ ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πριάμον τε καὶ υἱάς.
τὸν ρα κατὰ ζωστήρα βάλεν Τελαμώνιος Αἰας, 615

1 Κυδωμός appears here to be personified, as in xviii. 535. In the light of xi. 4, however, it is at least possible that
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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, Menesthes 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

\( \xi\chi\omega\upsilon\alpha \) means "bearing in her hands," rather than "bringing in her train," and that by \( \kappa\nu\delta\omicron\mu\upsilon\varsigma \) we are to understand some symbolic attribute of Enyo.
νειαίρη δ’ ἐν γαστρὶ πάγη δολυχόσκιον ἔχχος, δούπησεν δὲ πεσόν· ὃ δ’ ἐπέδραμε φαίδιμος Αἴας
tεῦχεα συλήσων· Τρῶες δ’ ἐπὶ δούρατ’ ἔχειν
οξέα παμφανώντα· σάκος δ’ ἀνεδέξατο πολλά.
αὐτὰρ ὃ λὰς προσβάς ἐκ νεκροῦ χάλκεου ἔχχος
ἐσπάσατ’· οὔδ’ ἄρ’ ἐτ’ ἄλλα δυνήσατο τεῦχεα καλὰ
ώμου ἀφελέσθαι· ἐπείγετο γὰρ βελέσσι.

dεῖσε δ’ ὃ γ’ ἀμφίβασον κρατεῖν Τρῶων ἀγερώχων,
oὶ πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχε’ ἔχοντες,
oὶ ἐ μέγαν περ ἐόντα καὶ ἱθύμοι καὶ ἄγαυν
ὁσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὃ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.

"Ως οἱ μὲν πονεόντο κατὰ κρατεῖν ὅσμίνην.
Τληπόλεμοι δ’ Ἡρακλείδη, ἥν τι μέγαν τε,
ἀρσεν ἐπ’ ἀντιδέω Σαρπηδόνι μοῦρα κραταῖτ.’
oὶ δ’ ὦτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἔσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἱόντες,
uὸς θ’ νιὼν τε Διὸς νεφεληγερέται,
tὸν καὶ Τληπόλεμος πρότερος πρὸς μὸῦθι ἔσεπε.
‘Σαρπηδόν, Δυκίων βουληφόρε, τὸι τοῦ ἄναγκη
πτωόσεων ἐνθάδ’ ἐόντε μάχης ἀδαίμονα φωτί;
φευδόμενοι δὲ σὲ φασὶ Διὸς γόνον αἰγύχοι
εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλοὺ κείσων ἐπιδεύεια ἀνδρῶν
οἱ Διὸς ἐξεγένοντο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων.
ἀλλοίον τινά φασὶ βὴν Ἡρακληιά
εἶναι, ἐμὸν πατέρα θρασυμέμονα θυμολέοντα·
ὁς ποτὲ δεῦρ’ ἐλθὼν ἔνεχ’ ὑπ’ τὸν Λαομέδοντος
ἐξ οὐς σὺν νησί καὶ ἀνδράς παυρότεροις
Ἰλιὸν ἐξαλάπαξε πόλιν, χήρωσε δ’ ἁγιάζ.
σοι δὲ κακὸς μὲν θυμός, ἀποφθινθοῦνι δὲ λαοῖ.
οὔδε τί σε Τρώεσσιν οὖμαι ἀλκαρ ἐσεσθαι

1 ἀλλοίον: ἀλλ’ οἶδ’.
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 Δυκίς, οὔδ' εἰ μάλα καρτερός ἔσσι, 645 ἀλλ' ὡς ἐμοὶ δημητέντα πύλας 'Αἴδαο περήσεων.'

Τὸν δ' ἀεί Σαρπτηδῶν Δυκίων ἀγὸς ἀντίον ἦδα: 'Ταληπόλεμον, ὡ τοι κείνου ἀπώλεσεν 'Ἰλιον ἰρὴν ἀνέρος ἀφραδήσαν ἀγανοῦ Δαομέδοτος, ὦς ρά μιν εὖ ἐρξαντα κακῷ ἱνίπατε μύθῳ, 650 οὔδ' ἀπέδωξ' ἱπποὺς, ὧν εἶνεα τηλθεν ἤλθε. σοι δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κήρα μέλαναν εὗ ἐμέθεν τεῦξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ύπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα εὗχος ἐμοὶ δώσεων, ψυχῇ δ' Ἐμί κλυτοπώλω,'

'Ὡς φάτο Σαρπτηδῶν', δ' ἀνέσχετο μείλινον ἐγχος 655 Ταληπόλεμος· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀμαρτή δοῦρατα μακρὰ ἐκ χειρῶν ἦξαν· δ' μὲν βάλεν αὐχένα μέζον 
Σαρπτηδῶν, αἰχμῆ δὲ διαμπερές θλῆ ἀλεγεινή·
τὸν δὲ κατ' ὀφθαλμῶν ἑρεβενή νυὲ ἐκάλυψε.
Ταληπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερὸν ἐγχεῖ μακρῶ 660 
βεβλήκεν, αἰχμῇ δὲ διέσωτο μαμύωσα,
οὐσέω ἐγχριμφθείσα, πατὴρ δ' ἔτι λογὸν ἀμνεν.

Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπτηδόνα διὸι ἔταιροι
ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο· βάρνυε δὲ μιν δόρυ μακρὸν
ἐλκόμενον· τὸ μὲν οὗ τις ἐπεφράσατ' οὔδ' ἐνόησε, 665 
μηροῦ ἐξερύσαε δόρυ μείλινον, ὀφρ' ἐπιβαίη,
σπευδοτῶν· τοῖον γὰρ ἔχον πόνον ἀμφιέποντες.

Ταληπόλεμον δ' ἔτέρωθεν ἑυκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο· νόησε δὲ δίος Ὄδυσσεος
τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμησε δὲ οἱ φίλοι ἦτορ· 670 
μερισῆριξε δ' ἐπείπτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν

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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 van-
quished 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
ἡ προτέρω Δίος υἱὸν ἐργυδούποιο διώκοι,
ἡ δ' γε τῶν πλεόνων Δυκίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
οὖν ἀρ' Ἡδυσσηὴ μεγαλήτωρ μόρσιμον ἦν
ὑβθιμὸν Δίος υἱὸν ἀποκτάμεν δεξὶ χαλκῷ.
τῶ ρά κατὰ πληθὺν Δυκίων τράπε θυμὸν Ἀθηνὴ.
ἐνθ' ὦ γε Κοῖρανον εἴλεν Ἀλάστορα τε Χρομίων τε
Ἀλκανδρόν θ' Ἀλιὸν τε Νοήμονα τε Πρύτανίων τε.
καὶ νῦ κ' ἐτι πλέονας Δυκίων κτάνε δίος Ὁδυσσεὺς,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ἰξὺ νόησε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ.
βῇ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένοι αἰθοπει χαλκῷ,
δείμα φέρων Δαναοῖν. χάρη δ' ἀρα οἱ προσημένι
Σαρπηδῶν Δίος υἱός, ἔπος δ' ὀλοφυρόν ἔσπει.
"Πριμαίδῃ, μὴ δὴ με ἐλωρ Δαναοίς ἐάσης
κείσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμεινον ἐπειτή με καὶ λίποι αἰῶν ἐν
πόλει ύμετέρη, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἁρ' ἐμέλλον ἐγὼ γε
νοστήσας οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν
εὐφρανεέων ἀλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον υἱόν."
"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὔ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολος
Ἕκτωρ,
ἀλλὰ παρηξήεν, λελημένος ὡρὰ τάχιστα
ὕσαιτ' Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δίοι ἐταῖροι
ἐῖσαν ὑπ' αἰγιόχου χαλκόθε θυραῖ
ἐκ δ' ἀρα οἱ μηροὶ δόρυ μείλινων ὡς ἄρα οἱ
ὑβθιμὸς Πελάγων, ὡς οἱ φίλοι ἦν ἐταῖρος.
τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχή, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλὺς.
αὕτες δ' ἀμπνύθη, περὶ δὲ πνοή Βορέαο
ζώγρει ἐπιπενεύουσα κακῶς κεκαφήσα τιμῶν.
'Ἀργείοι δ' υπ' Ἀρηῆ καὶ Ἕκτωρι χαλκοκορυστῇ
οὔτε ποτε προτρέποντο μελαιάων ἐπὶ νηῶν
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 Aleandrus and Halius and Noëmon 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' αἰὲν ὀπίσω χάζονθ', ὡς ἐπίθοντο μετὰ Τρώεσσών "Αρηα. "Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὑστατον ἔξεναρίξαν "Εκτωρ τε Πριάμου παῖς καὶ χάλκεος "Αρης; ἀντίθεον Τεῦθραν', ἐπὶ δὲ πλήξιππον 'Ορέστῃν, 705 Τρῆχον τ' αἰχμητὴν Αιτώλιον Οἰνόμαον τε, Οἰνοπίδην θ' "Ελευν καὶ 'Ορέσβιον αἰολομίτρην, ὡς ῥ' ἐν "Τὴν ναίεσκε μέγα πλοῦτοι μεμηλῶς, λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι' πὰρ δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ναίον Βοιωτοῖ μᾶλα πίονα δήμου ἔχοντες. 710

Τοὺς δ' ὡς σὺν ἐνύησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη 'Αργεῖοις ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ύσμίῳ, αὐτίκ' 'Αθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα: "ὦ πόποι, αὐγίχωοι Δίως τέκοι, 'Ατρυτώνη, ἡ ῥ' ἄλιον τὸν μύθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάος, 715 "Ἰλιον ἐκπέρασαν' εὐτείχεαν ἀπονέεσθαι, εἰ οὐτω μαίνεσθαι ἐάσομεν οὐλον "Αρηα. ἀλλ' ἀγε δὴ καὶ ναὶ μεδῶμεθα θυρίδοσ ἄλκης." "Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκώπις 'Αθήνη. ἡ μὲν ἐποιχμένη χρυσάμπυκας ἐντυνε ὑποῦς 720 "Ηρη, πρέσβα θεά, θυγάτηρ μεγάλου Κρόνου. "Ηβη δ' ἀμφ' ὀχέεσσι θοώς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα, χάλκεα ὀκτάκνημα, σιδηρέως ἄξονι ἀμφίς. τῶν ἡ τοι χρυσή ἠτο σφίτως, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε χάλκε' ἐπίσσωτρα προσαρηρότα, θαύμα ἰδέοσθαι. 725 πλῆμμαι δ' ἀργύρου εἰσὶ περίδρομοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν. δίφρος δὲ χρυσάειοι καὶ ἀργυρείους ἴμασίν ἐντέταται, δοιαὶ δὲ περίδρομοι ἀντυγές εἰσί. τὸν δ' ἐκ ἄργυρος ῥυμὸς 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 Teuthras, and thereafter Orestes, driver of horses, Trechus, spearman of Aetolia, and Oenomaus, and Helenus, son of Oenops, and Oresbius with flashing tassel, 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
δὴσε χρύσειον καλὸν ζυγόν, ἐν δὲ λέπαδνα καλ' ἐβαλε χρύσει· ὑπὸ δὲ ζυγόν ἦγαγεν "Ἡρη ἵππους ώκύποδας, μεμαυ' ἔριδος καὶ αὐτής.

Αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχου, πέπλων μὲν κατέχευε τέντον πατρός ἐπ' οὕδει,1 ποικίλων, ὃν τοῦτος οὐκ ἔστειλεν καὶ κάμε χερσὶν 735 ἤ δὲ χιτῶν' ἐνδύσα Διὸς νεφεληγερέτα τεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσεστο δακρυόντα. ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὁμοιος βάλετ' αἰγίδα θυσανόεσσαι δεώνην, ἦν περὶ μὲν πάντη Φόβος ἐκτεθάναι, ἐν δ' Ἐρυς, ἐν δ' Ἀλκή, ἐν δὲ κρυόδεσσα Ἰωκή, 740 ἐν δὲ τε Γοργείη κεφαλῇ δεώνῃ τελόρου, δεώνῃ τε σεμερήν τε, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχου.

κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφιφάλον κυνὲν θέτο τετραφάληρον χρυσεῖν, ἐκατὸν πολῶν πρυλέεσσ' ἄραριαν. ἐσ δ' ὀχεα φλόγεα ποιεί βήσετο, λάζετο δ' ἐγχος 745 βριθὺ μέγα συβαρών, τῷ δάμησι στίχαις ἀνδρῶν ἦρων, οἷς ὁ τε κοτέσσεται οὔρμοπάτρῃ. "Ἡρη δὲ μάστυνθι θῶς ἐπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἵπποις· αὐτόματα δὲ πύλαι μύκον οὐρανοῦ, ὡς ἔχον "Ωραι, τῆς ἐπιπέτραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς Οὐλυμπός τε, 750 ἦμὲν ἀνακλίνα τικών νέφος ἡδ' ἐπιθεῖναι. τῇ ρα δ' αὐτάνων κεντηρνεκέας ἔχον ἵπποις· εῦρον δὲ Κρονίωνα θεῶν ἀτερ ἦμενον ἀλλῶν ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλυμποῦ. ἐνθ' ἵππως στήσασα θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ἡρη 755 Ζῆν' ὑπατον Κρονίδην ἐξείρετο καὶ προσέειπε·

1 Lines 734 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

1 The φάλαι 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 φάλαιρα metal bosses.
thereof she bound the fair golden yoke, and cast thereon the fair golden breast-strap; 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 tunic 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,\(^1\) 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 too. 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
Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χάλκεοφώνως, ὃς τόσον αὐθήσασχ ὃσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα. 

"αἰδώς, Ἄργεῖοι, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, εἴδος ἁγητοῖ. ὅφρα μὲν ἐς πόλεμον πωλέσκετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς, οὐδὲ ποτὲ Τρῶες πρὸ πυλῶν Δαρδανίων οὔχνεσκον. κείνου γὰρ ἐδείδισαν ὁβριμον ἐγχος. νῦν δὲ ἐκάς πόλιος κοιλῆς ἐπὶ νησὶ μάχονται." 

"Ως εἰπόθ' ὤτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ὑκάστον. 

Τυδείδη δ' ἐπόρουσε θεά γλαυκώπη Λήθην. εἴρε δὲ τόν γε ἀνακτα παρ' ἵππουσιν καὶ ὄχεσιν ἐλκος ἀναφύχοντα, τό μω βάλε Πάνδαρος ἵππ. 

795 ήδ' ὕμως γὰρ μων ἔτειρεν ὑπὸ πλατέος τελαμώνος ἀσπίδος εὐκύκλου τῷ τείρετο, κάμιν χειρά, ἀν δ' ἵσχων τελαμώνα κελανεθές αἰμ' ἀπομόργυν. ἵππειον δὲ θεᾶ ζυγοῦ ἣματο φώνησεν τε. 

"ἡ ὀλίγον οἷ παῖδα έουκότα γείνατο Τυδέύς. 

Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἐν δέμας, ἄλλα μαχητῆς καὶ ρ' ὅτε πέρ μων ἐγώ πολεμίζεων ὁυκ εἴασκον οὐδ' ἐκπαυφάσεων, ὅτε τ' ἥλυθε νόσφιν Ἀχαϊῶν ἀγγελος ἡς Θήβας πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας. 

800 δαινοθαὶ μων ἀνωγον ἐνι μεγάρουιν ἐκηλον. αὐτάρ ὁ θυμὸν ἔχων δὲν καρτερόν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ, κοῦρον Καδμείων προκαλ蠡το, πάντα δ' ἐνίκα ῥηδίως. τούτ' οἷ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἦ. 

805 σοι δ' ἢ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ παρὰ θ' ἵσταμαι ἥδε φυλάσσω, καὶ σε προφρονεὼς κέλομαι Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι. 

810 ἀλλα σεν ἢ κάματος πολυαῖς γυνία δέδυκεν,

1 Line 786 was rejected by some ancient critics. 
2 τείρετο : τριβητο. 
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.
Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατέρος Διομήδης·
"γνωσκώ σε, θεά, θύγατερ Διὸς αἰγόχοιο·
tῷ τοι προφρονέως ἐρέω ἔποι όὐδ' ἐπικεύσω.
oὔτε τί με δέος ἴσχει ἀκήριον οὔτε τις ὄκνος,
ἀλλ' ἐτὶ σέων μέμνημαι ἐφετείρως, ἃς ἐπέτειλας·
oὔ μ' ἔιας μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἀντικρύ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἰ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη
ἐλθη' ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὄξεὶ χαλκῷ.
tούνεκα νῦν αὐτὸς τ' ἀναχάζομαι ἥδε καὶ ἄλλοις
Ἀργείους ἐκελεύσα ἀλήμεναι ἐνθάδε πάντας·
γνωσκὼ γὰρ "Ἀρη λάχνη ἀνὰ κοιρανεύοντα."
Τὸν δ' ἡμείμετ' ἐπείπτα θεᾶ γλαυκώπος Ἀθηνῆ; 825
"Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε φυμῷ,
μήτε σύ γ' "Ἀρη τό γε δείδη μήτε τιν' ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων· τοῖς τοι ἐγών ἔπταρροθός εἰμι·
ἀλλ' ἄγ' ἐπ' "ἈρηΠ πρῶτῳ ἔχε μῶνυχα ἵππους,
tύφον δὲ σχεδίην μηδ' ἄξεος θοῦρον "Ἀρη,
tοῦτον μανόμενον, τυκτὸν κακῶν, ἀλλοπρόσαλλον,
δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἐμοὶ τε καὶ "Ἡρη στεὔτ' ἀγορεύων
Τρωηλ' μαχήσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ 'Ἀργείουσιν ἄριστοι,
νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρώους ὀμιλεῖ, τῶν δὲ λέλασται."
"Ως φαμένη Σθένελον μὲν ἄφ' ἵππον ὄσε χαμάζε, 835
χειρὶ πάλιν ἔρυσά Visitors', δ' δ' ἄρ' ἐμπατέως ἀπόρουσέν,
η δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβας παραὶ Διομήδεα δίον
ἐμμεμαυτὰ θεά· μέγα δ' ἑβρακε φήγωνος ἄξων1
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 car to earth, and he speedily leapt down; and she stepped upon the car beside goodly Diomedes, a goddess eager for battle. Loudly did the oaken axle creak beneath its burden,
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βρυθοσύνης δενήν γὰρ ἀγεν θεὸν ἀνδρὰ τ’ ἀριστον. λάξετο δὲ μάστιγα καὶ ἤνια Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνης, αὐτίκ’ ἔπ’ Ἀρηὶ πρώτῳ ἐχε μῶνυχας ἦππους. ἡ τοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον ἐξενάριζεν, Αἰτωλῶν ὥς ἀριστον, ὥσπερ χλιδαὶ ὕλην τὸν μὲν Ἀρης ἐνάριζε μιαφόνος· αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη δὴν Ἅιδως κυνεῖν, μῆ μὴ μὴ νὶδοι ὀβρυμος Ἀρής. 845 Ὡς δὲ ἕδε βροτολογοῦσ Ἀρης Διομήδεα δῶν, ἡ τοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον αὐτὸθ’ ἐξε ἐκεῖθεν, ὃθ’ πρῶτον κτεῖνων ἐξαινυτο ὑμῶν, αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ὃ ἦν διὸς Διομήδεου ἔπποδαμοι. οὐ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλους ἑντές, 850 πρόσθεν Ἀρης ὥρέζεαθ’ ὑπὲρ ξυμῆν ἤνια θ’ ἦππουν ἐγχεὶ χαλκεῖς, μεμαυσ ἀπ’ ὑμῶν ἐλέσθαν. καὶ τὸ γε χειρὶ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη ὅσον ὑπ’ἐκ δίφρου ἐτῶσοι ἀίκθηναι. δεύτερος αὐθ’ ὁρμᾶτο βοὴν ἄγαθός Διομήδης ἐγχεὶ χαλκεῖς· ἐπέρεισε δὲ Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη νείσαν ἐς κενεῶνα, ὃθ’ ξωνύσκετο μήτρης· τῇ ρά μὲν ὀντα τυχῶν, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἔδαψεν, ἐκ δὲ δόρυ σπάσεν αὐτὶς· ὁ δ’ ἐβραχε χάλκεος Ἀρής, ὃς σον τ’ ἐνεάχιλοι ἐπίασαν ἢ δεκάχιλοι ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ έριδα ἐυνάγοντε Ἀρῆς. τοὺς δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπὸ τρόμος εἶλεν Ἀχαιοὺς τε Τρῶας τε δεισαντας· τόσον ἐβραχ’ Ὀρης ἄτοσ πολέμου. Οὐὴ δ’ ἐκ νεφεῶν ἐρεβενὴν φαίνεται ἀὴρ καύματος ἐξ ἀνέμου δυσαεός ὀρνυμένοιο, τοῖος Τυδείδη Διομήδει χάλκεος Ὀρης 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 got 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
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φαίνεθ' ὅμω νεφέεσσοι ἐδεν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν.
καρπαλίμωσ δ' ἵκανε θεῶν ἐδοσ, αἰτήν Ἀλυσάπον,
pὸρ δὲ Διὸ Κρονίων καθέζετο θυμὸν ἀχεύων,
αἰτείν δ' ἄμβροτον αἶμα καταρρέον ἐκ ὠτελῆς, 870
καὶ ρ' ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπεα πτερόντα προσηύδα:
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὖ νεμεσίζῃ ὅρῶν τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα;
αἰεὶ τοί βίγματα θεοὶ τετλῆσες εἰμὲν ἀλλήλων ἴοτητι, χάριν δ' ἀνδρεσσὶ φέροντες.
σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα: σοῦ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα κοῦρην, 875
ουλομένην, ἥ τ' αἰὲν ἄψυλα ἔργα μέμηλεν.
ἀλλοι μὲν γὰρ πάντες, ὠσοί θεοὶ εἰδ' ἐν Ἀλυσάπον,
σοὶ τ' ἐπιπείδωντα καὶ δεδμήμεσθα ἐκαστος:
ταῦτην δ' οὔτ' ἐπεὶ προτείβάλλειν οὔτε τι ἔργων,
ἀλλ' ἀνεῖσ', ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἐγείναι παιδ' ἄδηλον· 880
ἡ νῦν Τυδέοσ νίκον, ὑπερφίαλον Διομήδεα,
μαργαρίνεις ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτους θεοῖς.
Κύπριδα μὲν πρώτοι σχεδὸν οὔτασε χειρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
αὐτὰρ ἐπείτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἔπέσωμον δαίμον Iςος·
ἀλλ' ὑπήρεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἥ τε κε δηρὸν 885
αὐτῶν πήματ' ἐπάσχον ἐν αἰώνιοι νεκάδεσσιν,
ἡ κε ἔσεις ἀκαταλλήλω ἐκ χαλκοῦ τυπήσαι."
Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεὺς·
"μὴ τι μοι, ἀλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεξόμενος μινύριζε.
ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἔσσοι θεοὶ οὗ Ἀλυσάπον ἔχουσιν· 890
ἀἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε.
μητρὸς τοι μένος ἠστίν ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπεικτὸν,
"Ἡρης. τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδὴ δάμνημ' ἐπέεσσι τῶ
τοῦ δ' ὅτι κείνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐνεσίθην.
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, whereas 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 smittings 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’ ἔχοντα. 895 ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῖ γένος ἐσσί, ἐμοὶ δὲ σε γείνατο μήτηρ·
εἰ δὲ τεν ἐξ άλλου γε θεών γένευ ὁδ’ ἀτίθηλος,
καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἦσθα ἐνέρτερος1 Οὐρανώνων.

"Ὡς φάτο, καὶ Παῖνην’ ἀνώγεω ἦσσαοθαί·
τῶ δ’ ἐπὶ Παῖνων ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων2
ἡκέσατ’· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθνητός γ’ ἐτέτυκτο.
ὡς δ’ ὅτ’ ὅπος γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηξεν
ὑγρὸν ἐόν, μάλα δ’ ὧκα περιτρέφεται κυκόωντι,
ὡς ἄρα καρπαλίμως ἦσσατο θῷρον Ἀρη.
τὸν δ’ "Ἡβη λούσεν, χαρίεντα δὲ εἴματα ἔσσε·
πάρ δὲ Διῶν Κρονίων καθέξετο κύδει γαῖων.3

Λἰ δ’ αὐτίς πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μεγάλου νέοντο,
"Ἡρη τ’ Ἀργεῖη καὶ Ἀλακομενητ’ Ἀθήνη,
παύσασι βροτολογοῦν Ἀρη’ ἀνδροκτασιάων.

1 ἐνέρτερος: ἐνέρτατος Zenodotus.
2 πάσσων: πάσσων 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."

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’ οἰόθη καὶ 'Αχαιῶν φύλοποι αἱνή·
pollά δ’ ἄρ’ ἑνθα καὶ ἠνθ’ ἰθυσε μάχῃ πεδίοιο
ἀλλήλων ἰθυναμένων χαλκήρεα δούρα,
μεσσηγύς Σιμόεντος οἶδ’ Ξάνθοιο ῥοάων.¹

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος, ἑρκός 'Αχαιῶν, δ’
Τρώων ρήξε φάλαγγα, φῶς δ’ ἐτάρουσιν ἔθηκεν,
ἀνδρα βαλὼν ὃς ἀριστὸς ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσι τέτυκτο,
ὑὸν 'Εὐσιώρου, 'Ακάμαντ’ ἤν τε μέγαν τε.
τὸν β’ ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδαιείς,
ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πήξε, πέρησε δ’ ἄρ’ ὀστέων εἰσώ 10
ἀχμῇ χαλκείᾳ· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψεν.

'Αξυλον δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπεφνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
Τευθρανίδην, ὃς ἐναυεν ἐνεκτιμένη ἐν 'Αρίσβη
ἀφιεῖς βιότοιο, φῖλος δ’ ἢν ἀνθρώπους·
pάντας γὰρ φιλέειςκεν ὁδῷ ἐπὶ οἰκία ναὶων.

ἀλλὰ οἱ οὖ τις τῶν γε τὸ τ’ ἤρκετε λυγρὸν ὀλέθρον
πρόσθεν ὑπαντάσας, ἀλλ’ ἀμφω θυμὸν ἀπήρα,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλήσιον, ὃς ὑοῖ τὸθ’ ἵππων
ἐσκεν ψηφίνχος· τὸ δ’ ἀμφω γαίαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ’ Ἐυρύαλος καὶ 'Οφελτιον ἐξενάριξε' 20

¹ Aristarchus at first gave this line in the form,
μεσσηγύς ποταμοῦ Σκαμάνδρου καὶ στομαλκῆς.
Chaeris gave,
ποταμοῦ Σκαμάνδρου καὶ Σιμόεντος.
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 Eussorus’ 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
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βη δὲ μετ’ Αἰσθηπον καὶ Πήδασον οὐς ποτε νύμφη νηῆς Ἀβαρβαρέᾳ τέκ’ ἀμύμου διοικέων. 
Βουκολίων δ’ ἦν υἱὸς ἀγανότας Λαομέδεων 
προσβύτατος γενέθη, σκότων δὲ ἐ γείνατο μήτηρ. 
ποιμανῶν δ’ ἐπ’ ὅσσι μήγη φιλότητι καὶ εὐνή, 25 
ἡ δ’ ὑποκυσαμένη διδυμάον γείνατο παῖδε. 
καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδμα γυνὸι 
Μηκυστηρίδης καὶ άπ’ ὁμίων τεῦχε’ ἐσύλα. 
‘Αστύαλον δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπεφνε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυ- 
ποιτής:
Πιδύτην δ’ Ὀδυσσέας Περκώσιον ἐξενάρξεν 30 
ἐγχεῖ χαλκείω, Τεῦκρος δ’ Ἀρετάονα δὴν. 
’Αντίλοχος δ’ Ἀθρητοῦν ἐνήρατο δουρὶ 
φαινοὶ 
Νευτορίδης, Ἐλατοῦν δὲ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέ- 

ναὶ δὲ Σατναίαντος εὔρρεατο παρ’ ὁχθα 
Πήδασον αἰσθητῆν. 
Φυλακὸν δ’ ἔλε Ἄητος ἦρως 35 
φεύγοντ’ Ἐνρύπυλος δὲ Μελάνθιον ἐξενάρξεν.
’Αδρηστοῦν δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπειτὰ βοῦν ἀγάθος 
Μενελαος 
ζωὸν ἔλ’ ἵππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυχομένῳ πεδίῳ, 
ὄξω εἵνε βλαφθέντε μυρικίω, ἀγκύλων ἂρμα 
αξαντ’ ἐν πρώτῳ ῥυμῷ αὐτῷ μὲν ἐρήμῃ 
πρὸς πόλιν, ἡν περ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυχομενοι φοβεόντο, 
αὐτὸς δ’ ἐκ δίφρου παρὰ τροχῶν ἐξεκυλιόθη 
πρηνῆς ἐν κοινίσιν ἐπὶ στόμα. 
πάρ δὲ οἱ ἑστη 
’Ατρέιδης Μενελαος, ἐχων 
δολιχοσκοιν ἐγχος.
’Αδρηστος δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπειτα λαβὼν ἐλίσσετο γοῦνων 45 
ζώγρει, Ἀτρέος νυὲ, σὺ δ’ ἄξια δέξαι ἄπονα- 
πολλά δ’ ἐν ἀφνειοθ πατρὸς κεμήλα λεῖται, 
χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκμητος τε σιδήρος, 
τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιτο πατήρ ἀπερεῖο’ ἄπονα, 
ε’ κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν μετάθοιτ’ ἐπὶ νησίων Ἀχαιῶν.’ 50 
264.
went on after Aeseus and Pedasus, whom on a
time the fountain-nymph Abarbarea bare to peerless
Bucolion. Now Bucolion was son of lordly Laoo-
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 Arctaon.
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 Leitus
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 be-
sought 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.”

265
"Ως φάτο, τῶν δὲ ἀραθυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἔπειθεν καὶ δὴ μην τὰς ἔμελλε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆσος Ἀχαίων διόσεν ὃς θέραπτον καταζέμεν· ἀλλ’ Ἀγαμέμνονον ἀντίος ἦλθε θέων, καὶ ὀμοκλήσας ἔπος ήνδα· "ὡς πέπον, ὡς Μενέλαε, τὶ ἢ δὲ σὺ κήδεως οὖτος ἀνδρῶν; ἡ σοὶ ἀριστα πεποίηται κατὰ οἶκον πρὸς Τρώων· τῶν μῆς ὑπεκφύγοι αὐτῶν ὠλέθρων χειρᾶς θ’ ἡμετέρας, μηδ’ ὡν τινα γαστέρι μήτηρ κούρην ἐόντα φέρου, μηδ’ ὃς φύγοι, ἀλλ’ ἀμα πάντες Ἰλίων ἔξαπολοιαί ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἀφαντοί." 80
"Ως εἰπών ἔτρεψεν ἀδελφεῖου φρένας ἦρως, αἰσθανα παρεπιπών· ὃ δ’ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἄσατο χειρὶ ἦρων Ἀδρηστόν· τὸν δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνονον ὡς κατὰ λατάρην· ὃ δ’ ἀνετράπετ’ Ἀτρείδης δὲ λαξ ἐν στήθεσι βᾶς ἐξεσπασε μελινὸν ἐγχος. 65
Νέστωρ δ’ Ἀργείοισιν ἔκεκλετο μακρὸν ἀέσας· "ὡς φίλοι ἢρωις Δαναιοὶ, θεράπωντες Ἀρης, μῆς τοῦ ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος μετόπισθε μυμνέτω, ὡς κε πλείστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆσος ὑκηταί, ἀλλ’ ἀνδρὰς κτείνωμεν· ἐπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἐκηλοὶ 70 νεκροὺς ἀμ̄ πεδίον συλῆσετε τεθηνῶτας."
"Ως εἰπὼν ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστον. ἔνθα κεν αὐτὲ Τρῶες ἀρηφίλων ὑπ’ Ἀχαίων Ἰλίων εἰςανέβησαν ἀναλκείησι δαμέντες, εἰ μή ἂρ’ Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἐκτόρι εἴπε παραστὰς Ἐλευσος, οἰωνοπόλων ὅχ’ ἀριστος· "Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος ὑμῖι μάλιστα Τρῶων καὶ Λυκίων ἐγκέκλιται, οὐκεκ’ ἀριστοι
1 ἔπειθε: δρινε.
2 Zenodotus gave this line in the form, "Τρώον δὲ πεδίον συλήσομεν ἐνετα νεκροῖς."
THE ILIAD, VI. 51–78

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 Hector, seeing that upon you above all others rests the war-toil of Trojans and Lycians, for that
πᾶσαν ἐπ’ ἓθιν ἐστε μάχεσθαι τε φρονεῖν τε, οὕτ’ αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαῶν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλάων πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὐτ’ ἐν χεροῖ γυναικῶν θεύγοντας πεσέειν, δῆτοις δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας, ἦμεῖς μὲν Δαναοῖς μαχησόμεθ’ αὖθι μένοντες, καὶ μάλα τειρόμενοι περ’ ἀναγκαῖη γὰρ ἐπεῖγεν. Ἐκτὸς, ἀτὰρ σὺ πόλυνδε μετέρχεο, εἰπὲ δ’ ἐπείται μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ· ἦ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραιὰς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἤλακκώπιδος ἐν πόλει ἀκρῆ, οὐξασα κληίδι θυρᾶς ίεροῖς δόμῳ, πέπλυν, ὃς οἱ δοκέει χαριστάτοι ἡδὲ μέγιστος εἶναι ἐνι μεγάρῳ καὶ οἱ πολλοὶ φίλτατος αὐτῇ, θεών Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνωσιν ἥκινοιο, καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυναίδεκα βοῦς ἐν ἡλίῳ ηδὸς ἴκεστας ἰερευσέμεν, αὖ κ’ ἐλεήσῃ ἀστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νῆπια τέκνα, αὖ κεν Τυδεός νιῶν ἀπόσχη Ἰλίου ἱρῆς, ἄγριον αἰχμητήν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο, ὅν ἡ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαϊῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι. οὐδ’ Ἀχιλῆα πολ’ ὁδὲ γ’ ἐδείδυμεν, ὄρχαμον ἀνδρῶν, ὅν πέρ φασι θεᾶς ἐξ ἐμμεναι· ἀλλ’ ὅδε λίθων μαίνεται, οὐδὲ τίς οἱ δύναται μένος ἰσοφάριζεν.” Ὡς ἐφαθ’, Ἐκτὸς δ’ οὐ τι κασυγνήτῳ ἀπίθησεν. αὐτίκα δ’ ἐξ οὐκέων σὺν τεῦχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε, πάλλων δ’ ὀξεῦ διόρη κατὰ στρατὸν ὥξετο πάντη, ὀπρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἤγειρε δὲ φύλοτων αἰών.” 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 Achaean. 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’ ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἑναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαϊῶν. Ἀργείων δὲ ὑπεχώρησαν, λῆξαν δὲ φόνοι, φὰν δὲ τιν’ ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερὸντος Τρωῶν ἀλεξίσσοντα κατελθέμεν, ὡς ἐλέλυθεν. Ἐκτωρ δὲ Τρώαςσον ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄνεισα· Ἐκτωρ ὑπέρθυμοι τῆλεκλειτοὶ τ’ ἐπίκουροι, ἀνέρες ἐστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θοῦριδος ἄλκης, ὃς ἡ γνώμη προτεῖ Ἐλευθέροις τ’ ἐπὶ βουλευτῇ καὶ ἡμετέρῃς ἀλόχους δαύμοις ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ’ ἐκατόμβας.’’ Ὁς ἡ ἀρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίοις Ἐκτωρικοὶ ἀμφι δὲ μν σφυρά τύπτε καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα κελαυνόν, ἀντιξ ή πυμάτη θέεν ἄσπιδος ὄμφαλεσθης.

Γλαῦκος δ’ Ἰππολόχου πάϊς καὶ Τυδεός υἱὸς ἐς μέσον ἀμφότερων συνεπθη μεμαώτε μάχεσθαι. οἱ δ’ ὅτε ἦ εὐχαριστήριον ἐπ’ ἀλληλουιαμοί ιόντε, τὸν πρῶτος προσέκυπτε βοὴν ἄγαθος Διομήδης. ‘’τὸς δὲ ὁ έος, θερετὶς, καταβατῶν ἄνθρωπον; οὔ μεν γὰρ ποτ’ ὅπως μάχη ἔνι κυδιανείρη
tὸ πρῶτον ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβεβηκάς ἀπάντων 125 σῷ βάρσει, ὁ τ’ ἐμὸν δολικόσκοιν ἔγχος ἐμεινας. δυστήμων δὲ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιώσων.

εἰ δὲ τὰς ἀθανάτων γε καὶ οὐρανοῦ εἴληλουθας, οὐκ ἂν ἐγιγάνεθα θεοὶς ἐπουρανίους μαχομην. οὕδ’ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρυάντος υἱὸς, κρατερὸς Δικόρεγος, 130 δὴν ἦν, ὡς βαθεῖς ἐπουρανίων ἔριζεν· ὃς ποτε μαυμομένου Διονύσου τιθήνας σεῦ καὶ ἡγάθεον Νυσίθηον· αἱ δ’ ἀμα πάσαι

1 φιλοι... ἄλκης: θοι καὶ ἀμφότεροι ἀστεί λύθην Ζενοδοτός.
stand with their faces toward the Achaeans, 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
θύσθαι χαμαί κατέχειν, ὡς ἀνδροφόνοι Λυκοῦργοι
θευόμεναι βουλῆν: Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεῖς
δύσεθ' ἀλὸς κατὰ κώμα, Θεῖας δ' ὑπεδέξασθα κόλπῳ
dειδώτα: κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχε πρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὀμολήθι.
τῷ μὲν ἐπετ' ὀδύσαστο θεοὶ θεῖα ζώοντες,
καὶ μνυ τυφλὸν ἑθηκε Κρόνου παῖς· οὕδ' ἀρ' ἔτι Ῠῆ
ἡν, ἔπει ἀδανάτωσιν ἄπτονθετο πάσι θεοῖσιν.
οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ μακάρεσὺς θεοὶ ἔθλομι μάχεσθαι.
εἰ δὲ τὸς ἐσσὶ βροτῶν, οἱ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἑδοῦν,
ἀσσον ἵθ', ὡς κεν θάσσον ὀλέθρου πεῖραθ' ἤκησιν.
Τὸν δ' αὐθ' Ἰππολόχου προσηνδὰ φαίνειοι τοῖς·
"Τυδείδη μεγάθυμε, τὴ γενεή γερεῖνες;
οἴτ' περ φύλλων γενεή, τοίη δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
φύλλα τὰ μὲν τ' ἀνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἀλλὰ δὲ
θ' ὑλὴ
tηλεθῶνσα φῦει, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγιγνεται ὕρη.
ὡς ἀνδρῶν γενεή ἡ μὲν φῦει ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει,
εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις, καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι, ὦφρ' εὖ εἰδῆς
ήμετέρην γενεήν, πολλοὶ δὲ μν ἀνδρες ἰσασιν.
ἐστι πόλις Ἐφύρη μνχῶ "Αργεῶς ἱπποβότου,
ἐνθα δὲ Σίκυφος ἐσκεν, δ' κέρδιστος γένετ' ἀνδρῶν,
Σίκυφος Αιολίδης: ὃ δ' ἀρα Πλαῦκον τέκεθ' ὑον,
αὐτάρ Πλαῦκος τίκτεν ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην.
τῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἱνορέην ἐρατενήν
ἀπασαν: αὐτάρ οἴ Προίτος κακὰ μήσατο θυμῶ,
ὁς ρῆ έκ δήμου ἐλάσσεν, ἔπει πολυ ἕρτερος ἦν,

1 φοβηθεῖς: χολωθεῖς: Zenodotus.
2 ὑρη: ϊρη Aristophanes.

1 The word πεῖρατα plainly means "ropes" or "rope-ends" in Odyssey xii. 51, 162, 179, otherwise the analogy of 272
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."

Then spake to him the glorious son of Hippolochus: "Great-souled son of Tydeus, wherefore inquirest 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 bourgeois, 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 drove him, seeing he was mightier far, from the

τέλος θανατοῦ might suggest the rendering "destruction unto the uttermost." The translation given above is furthermore supported by vii. 402, and xii. 79.
'Αργεῖων Ζεὺς γὰρ οἱ ὑπὸ σκῆπτρῳ ἐδάμασσε. τῷ δὲ γυνῇ Προίτου ἐπεμήνατο, δι’ "Ἀντεία, κρυπταδίῃ φιλότητι μιγῆμεναι· ἄλλα τὸν οὐ τι πεθ’ ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαῖφρονα Βελλεροφόντην. ἦ δὲ φευσαμένη Προίτου βασιλῆα προσηύδα: 'τεθναῖς, ὦ Προῖτ', ἢ κάκτανε Βελλεροφόντην, ὃς μ’ ἑθελεν φιλότητι μιγῆμεναι οὕκ ἑθελοῦση.' ὃς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἀνακτὰ χόλος λάβεν οἶον ἄκουσε· κτείναι μὲν ρ’ ἀλέεινε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τὸ γε θυμῷ, πέμπε δὲ μὴν Λυκίνυδε, πόρεν δ’ ὢ γε σήματα λυγρά, γράφας εὖ πίνακα πτυκτῷ θυμοθόρα πολλά, δείξαι δ’ ἡμῶνεω φ’ πενθερῷ, ὅφρ’ ἀπόλουτο. αὐτάρ δ’ ὁ βῆ Λυκίνυδε θεῶν ὑπ’ ἀμύμοινον πομπῇ. ἀλλ’ ὦτε δὴ Λυκίνυδε ζε Ξάνθου τε βέοντα, προφρονέως μὲν τίεν ἀναξ Λυκίνης εὐρέθης· ἐν νήμαρ ξείνισσε καὶ ἐν νέα βοῦς ἑρέυσεν. ἀλλ’ ὦτε δὴ δεκάτη ἑφάνη βοδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς, καὶ τότε μὲν ἔρεεινε καὶ ἤτεε σῆμα ἱδέοθαι, ὅτι ρά οἱ γαμβροῦ πάρα Προίτου φέροντο. αὐτάρ ἐπει δὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ, πρῶτον μὲν βα Χίμαιραν ἀμαιμακέτην ἐκέλευσε πεφνέμεν. ἦ δ’ ἄρ’ ἐνθ’ θεοῦ γένως, οὐδ’ ἀνθρώπων, πρόσθε λέων, ὑπαθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσου δὲ χίμαιρα, δεινὸν ἀποπνείουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένου. καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφυε θεῶν τεράσση πιθήσας. δεύτερον αὖ Σολύμοις μαχόσσατο κυδαλύμοις· καρτίσατην δὴ τὴν γε μάχην φάτο δύμεναι ἄνδρῶν. τὸ τρίτον αὖ κατέπεφυεν Ἀμαζόνας αὐτιαναίρας. 1

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 forbare, 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,
τῶ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἀνερχομένω πυκνῶν δόλων ἄλλων ύφανεν, κρίνας ἐκ Δυκίης εὑρείας φῶτας ἀριστους ἔσε σι λόχων. τοι δ᾽ οὐ τι πάλιν οἴκον δε νέοντο πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφυνεν ἄμψων Βελλεροφόντης. 190 ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ γίγνοσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἦν ἐόντα, αὐτοῦ μὲν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ᾽ ὦ γε θυγατέρα ἦν, δῶκε δὲ οἱ τιμῆς βασιληδίδος ἦμισον πάσης, καὶ μὲν οἱ Δύκιου τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων, καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἀροῦρης, ὅφρα νέμοιτο. 195 ἦ δ᾽ ἔτεκε τρία τέκνα δαίφρονι Βελλεροφόντης, Ἰσανδρόν τε καὶ Ἰππόλοχον καὶ Λαοδάμειαν. Λαοδαμεία μὲν παρελέχατο μητίeta Zeüs, ἦ δ᾽ ἔτεκ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα χαλκοκορυστήν. ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ καὶ κεῖνος ἀπήχθετο πάσι θεοῖς, 200 ἦ τοι δ κἀπ πεδίον τὸ Αλτίουν οἶος ἄλατο, ὃν θυμὸν κατέδων, πάτων ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείων. Ἰσανδρόν δὲ οἱ νιὼν "Αρης ἄτοσ πολέμοι μαρνάμενον Σολύμοις κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοις. τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη χρυσὴν, Ἄρτεμις έκτα. 205 Ἰππόλοχος δὲ μ᾽ ἐτικτε, καὶ ἔκ τοῦ φημὶ γενέσθαι πέμπε δέ μ᾽ ἔσες Τροῖν, καὶ μοι μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλεν, αἰὲν ἄριστεύειν καὶ ὑπὲρχοχον ἐμέμεναι ἄλλων, μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν, οἱ μέγ᾽ ἄριστοι ἐν τῷ Ἐφύρῃ ἔγενοντο καὶ ἐν Δυκίη εὑρεία. 210 ταῦτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἰματος εὐχομαι εἶναι." "Ως φάτο, γῆθησαι δὲ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ, αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλιχίους προσηύδα ποιμένα λαῶν. 1 ὅφρα 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 Alcian 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
"η γά νύ μοι ξείνοις πατρώοις ἐσσί παλαιός. 215
Οἶνες γάρ ποτε δίοι αμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
ξείνοσ' ἐν μεγάροισιν ἑικοσιν ἦματ' ἐρύξας,
οί δὲ καὶ ἄλληλοισι πόρον ξεινήμα καλά.
Οἶνες μὲν ξωστῆρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινόν,
Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπτελλον, 220
καὶ μιν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἵδν ἐν δώμασι ἐμοίσι.
Τυδέα δ' οὐ μέμνημαι, ἔπει μ' ἐτι τυτθόν ἐόντα
κάλλιφ', ὡτ' ἐν Θήβησιν ἀπώλετο λαός Ἀχαίων.
τῷ νῦν σοι μὲν ἐγὼ ξείνως φίλος Ἀργεῖ μέσω
εἰμί, οὐ δ' ἐν Δυκίη, ὡτε κεν τῶν δήμων ἵκωμαι. 225
ἐγχεα δ' ἄλληλων ἀλευμέθα καὶ δι' ὀμίλλων
πολλοὶ μὲν γάρ ἐμοὶ Τρώεις κλειτότα 7' ἐπίκουροι,
κτείνεω δ' ὅτε κεν θῆσις γε πόρη καὶ ποσό κιχείως,
πολλοὶ δ' αὐδ' σοι Ἀχαιοί ἐναιρέμεν ὅτ' ἐν δύναι.
τεύχεα δ' ἄλληλοις ἑπαμείκομεν, ὅφρα καὶ οἵδε 230
γνώσων ὅτι ξείνοι πατρώοι εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι."

"Ὁς ἀρα φωνήσαντε, καθ' ἵππων ἀξιάντε,
χειράς τ' ἄλληλων λαβέται καὶ πιστώσαντο:
ἐνθ' αὐτε Ἐλαύκως Κρονίδης φρένας εξέλετο Ζεὺς,
ὅς πρὸς Τυδείδην Διομήδεα τεύχε' ἀμείβε
χρύσεα χαλκεῖων, ἔκατομβοι' ἐνεαβιαίων. 235

"Ἐκτωρ δ' ὡς Σκηνᾶς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἱκανὲν,
ἀμφ' ἀρα μιν Τρώων ἁλοχοὶ θέου ἡδ' τῆγατρεσ
εἰρόμεναι παϊδάς τε κασανήτους τε ἔτας τε
καὶ πόσιας. δ' δ' ἐπειτα θεοῖς εὐχέσθαι ἀνώγει
πάσας ξείνης' πολλῃσι δὲ κῆδε' ἐφήπτο. 240

1 ἐγχεα δ' ἄλληλων: ἐγχεσι δ' ἄλληλους Zenodotus.
2 φηγὸν: πύργων.
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, whensoe 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' ὅτε δὴ Πριάμου δόμον περικαλλεί ἵκανε, ξεστῆσαι αἰθούσης τετυγμένον—αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ πεντήκοντ' ἐνεσάν θάλαμοι ξεστῶ τὸ λίθον, πλησίον ἄλληλοι δεδημένοι· ἐνθα δὲ παῖδες κομψώτατο Πριάμου παρὰ μνηστής ἄλοχοι· κουράων δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐναντίοι ἐνδοθεν αὐλῆς δόξεκ' ἐσαν τέγευσι θάλαμοι ξεστῶ τὸ λίθον, πλησίον ἄλληλοι δεδημένοι· ἐνθα δὲ γαμβροὶ κομψώτατο Πριάμου παρ' αἰδοίῃς ἄλοχοισιν—ἐνθα οἱ ἱππόδρωροι ἐναντία ἤλθε μῆτηρ Δαοδίκην ἐσάγονσα, θυγατρῶν εἴδος ἀρίστην· ἐν τ' ἀρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ' ἐφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαξε· οο" τέκνοιν, τίπτε λυπῶν πόλεμον θραύς εἰλῆλουθασ; ἡ μᾶλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι  κλέας Ἀχαιῶν μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἄστυ· σὲ δ' ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνήκεν ἐλθόντ' ἐξ ἀκρῆς πόλιος Δι' χείρας ἀνασχεῖν. ἀλλὰ μὲν', ὅφρα κέ τοι μελωθείς οἶνον ἐχεῖκω, ώς σπείρῃς Δι' πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοις πρώτον, ἐπειτα δὲ καυτὸς ὄνησεα, αἲ κε πῆσθα. ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμημένῳ μένος μέγα οἶνος ἄεξει, ώς τύνη κέκμηκας ἄμυνων σοὶσων ἐτῆσι·" Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος ἔκτωρ· "μὴ μοι οἶνον ἄειρε μελέφρονα, πότνια μῆτερ, μὴ μ' ἀπογυνώσης, μένεος δ' ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι· 205 χειρὶ δ' ἀνύπτουσιν Δι' λείβειν αἴθοπα οἶνον ἀξόματ' συνέ τη ἔστι κελανεφῆι Κρονίων αἴματι καὶ λύθρω πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάσθαι. ἀλλὰ οὐ μὲν πρὸς νην Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείης
THE ILIAD, VI. 242–269

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 Achaians, 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 unwashed 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,
έρχεο σὺν θυέσσων, ἀολλίσσασα γεραιάς.

πέπλον δ’, ὡς τίς τοι χαριέστατος ἢδε μέγιστος

ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,

τὸν θέσ’ Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡφώκιμοιο,

καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυνατόεικα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ

ἡώς ἡκέστας ιερευσέμεν, αἰ κ’ ἐλεήσῃ

ἀστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχοι καὶ νῆπια τέκνα,

αἰ κεν Τυδέος νῦν ἀπόσχη Ἡλίου ἱρής,

ἀγριον αἰχμητῆν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβου.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἄγελείης

ἐρχεν, ἐγὼ δὲ Πάρω μετελεύσομαι ὁφρα καλέσσω, 280

αἰ κ’ ἐθέλησ’ εἰπότοις ἀκουέμεν· ὡς κε οἱ αἰθὶ

γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γάρ μν Ὑλύμπιος ἔτρεψε πῆμα

Τρώοι τε καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι τοῦτο τε παισών.

εἰ κεῖνον γε ἢδομι κατελθόντ’ Ἀιδὸς εἴσῳ,

φαίνην κεν φίλον ἦτορ ὁδίζως ἐκκελαθέουσι.”

“Ὡς ἐφαθ’, ἢ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ’ ἀμφιπόλους

κέκλετο· ταί δ’ ἄρ’ ἀολλίσσαν κατὰ ἄστυ γεραιάς.

αὐτῇ δ’ ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσετο κηώεντα,

ἐνθ’ ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιλα ἔργα γυναικῶν

Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοευδῆς

ἡγαγε Σιδονίθεν, ἐπιπλῶς εὑρέα πότον,

τὴν ὦδὸν ἢν Ἐλένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.

τῶν ἔν’ ἀειραμένη Ἐκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἀθήνη,

ὅς κάλλιστος ἐγν ποικίλμασιν ἢδε μέγιστος,

ἀστὴρ δ’ ὡς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἔκειτο δὲ νείλατος ἄλλων. 295

βῆ δ’ ἵναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσσεύοντο γεραιαί.

1 κεν φίλον ἦτορZenodotus: κε φρέν’ ἀτέρπτου mss.
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 the which he brought back high-born Helen. Of these Hecabe took one, and bore 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.
Αἰ δὲ οὖν ἵκανον Ἀθηνᾶς ἐν πόλει ἄκρη, τῆς θύρας ὥϊξε Θεανῷ καλλιπάρρος, Κυστῆς, ἄλοχος Ἀντήνορος ἱπποδάμου τῆν γὰρ Τρώους ἔθηκαν Ἀθηναίης ἱέρειαν. 300
αἰ δὲ ἔλολυγη πᾶσαι Ἀθηνῆς χεῖρας ἄνεσχον· ἡ δὲ ἀρα πέπλων ἔλούσα Θεανῷ καλλιπάρρος θήκεν Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡμίκομοι, εὐχομένη δὲ ἡράτο Δίὸς κούρη μεγάλου· "πότιν Ἀθηναίη, ὑσίπτολι, δία θεῶν, ἄξων δὴ ἔγχος Διομήδεος, ἦδὲ καὶ αὐτὸν προνέα δὸς πεσεῖν Σκαῖων προπάροιθε πυλῶν, ὦφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυνακάδεκα βοῦς εἰν νηῷ ἦνς ἥκεστας ἱερεύσομεν, αἰ κ’ ἐλεήσης ἀστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχος καὶ νῆπια τέκνα." 310 ὡς ἔφατ εὐχομένη, ἀνένευε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθηνῆς. "Ως αἱ μὲν β’ εὐχοντο Δίὸς κούρη μεγάλου, "Εκτωρ δὲ πρὸς δῶματ’ Ἀλεξάνδρου βεβήκει καλά, τὰ β’ αὐτὸς ἔτευξε σὺν ἁνδράσων οἵ τοί’ ἄριστοι ᾦσαν εἰν Τροῖῃ ἐρυβώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες. 315 οἳ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλὴν ἐγγύθη τε Πρωμοίοι καὶ "Εκτορός, ἐν πόλει ἄκρην. ἐνθ’ "Εκτωρ εἰσῆλθε διϊφλος, ἐν δ’ ἀρα χειρὶ ἔγχος ἐξ ἐνδεκάπηχυ πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς αἰχμῆ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θεὲ πόρκης. 320 τὸν δ’ εὐρ’ ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεῦχε’ ἑποντα, ἄσπιδα καὶ θῳρῆκα, καὶ ἄγκυλα τὸς’ ἄφωντα: Ἀργεῖν δ’ Ἕλενη μετ’ ἀρα διμωῆς γυναιξίν ἦστο, καὶ ἁμφιπόλοις περικλυτὰ ἐργὰ κέλευε. τὸν δ’ "Εκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἱδὼν αἰσχροὶς ἐπέεσσα.” 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:
"δαίμονι", οὐ μὲν καλὰ χόλων τόνδ᾽ ἔνθεο θυμῶ. λαοὶ μὲν φθινόθουσι περὶ πτόλυν αἰτύ τε τείχος μαρνάμενοι· σέο δ᾽ εἶνεκ᾽ αὐτή τε πτόλεμός τε ἀστυ τόδ᾽ ἀμφιδέθη· σοὶ δ᾽ ἂν μαχέσαιο καὶ ἄλλω, ὅν τινά που μεθεντὰ ἰδοίς στυγεροῦ πολέμου· 330 ἄλλ᾽ ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἀστυν πυρὸς δήθιον θέρηται." Τὸν δ᾽ αὐτὸ προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής· "Εκτωρ, ἐπεὶ μὲ κατ᾽ αἰσθαν ἐνείκεσας οὐδ᾽ ὑπὲρ αἰσθαν,
τούνεκά τοι ἐρέω· σοὶ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μεν ἀκουσον. οὐ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώων τόσον χόλω οὐδὲ νεμέσαι 335 ἦμην ἐν θαλάμῳ, ἔθελων δ᾽ αχεὶ προπατεσθαι. νῦν δὲ με παρείποοι ἄλοχος μαλακοὶς ἐπέεσσων ὄρμησ᾽ ἐσ τόλομον. δοκεῖς δὲ μοι ὄδε καὶ αὐτῷ λώγιον ἐσσεθαι· νίκη δ᾽ ἐπαμεῖβαιται ἄνδρας.
�新 ἄνε νῦν ἐπίμενον, ἀρήδια τεύχεα δὺς· 340 ἠ ἵθ᾽, ἐγὼ δὲ μέτεμι· κιχήσεσθαι δὲ σ᾽ ὀδώ·." "Ως φάτο, τὸν δ᾽ οὐ τι προσέφη κορνθαίολοσ Ἕκτωρ·
τὸν δ᾽ Ἐλένη μῦθοι προσηύδα μελιχίοισι· "δάερ ἐμεῖοι κυνὸς κακομηχάνου ὁκρυόεσσης, ὅσ μ᾽ ὀφελ᾽ ἤματι τῷ ὄτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ 345 οὔχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακή ἀνέμοιο θυέλλα εἰς ὄρος ἢ εἰς κύμα πολυφλοῖσβου βαλάσσης, ἐνθα με κύμι ἀπόερσε πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ᾽ ὀδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήριντο, ἄνδρος ἐπετὶ ωφελλόν ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἄκοιτις, 350 ὅς ἠδη νέμεσιν τε καὶ αἰσχεα πόλλ᾽ ἀνδρώπων.

1 The original text must have had κακομηχάνου κρυοεσσης, as ὁκρυοεσσης 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 wouldst thyself vent wrath on any other, whomso thou shouldst 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

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toúte δ' οὔτ' ἂρ νῦν φρένες ἐμπεδοὶ οὔτ' ἂρ' ὁπίσω ἐσονται· τῶ καὶ μω ἑπαυρήσεσθαι οὖς.

ἀλλ' ἂγε νῦν εἴσελθε καὶ ἐξει τῶδ' ἐπὶ δίφρω, δάερ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβεβηκεν 355 εἶνεκ' ἐμείο κυνὸς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐνεκ' ἀτης, οἶνον ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακῶν μόρον, ὡς καὶ ὁπίσω ἀνθρώπους πελώμεθ' ἀοίδιμοι ἐσσομένουσι." Την δ' ἠμείβετι ἐπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ· "μὴ με καθίζ', Ἐλενή, φιλέουσά περ' οὐδὲ με πείσεις. 360 ἥδη γὰρ μοι θυμὸς ἐπέσονται ὑφρ' ἐπαμιῶν Τρώεσσα', οἱ μέγ' ἐμείο ποθήν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσιν.

ἀλλὰ σὺ γ' ἄρνυθι τούτον, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτός, ὡς κεν ἐμ' ἐντοσθὲν πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἑόντα.

καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνοι ἐλεύσομαι, ὑφρα ἰδωμαι 365 οἰκήσας ἀλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νῆπιον υἱόν.

οὐ γὰρ οἶδ' εἰ ἐτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἐξομαι αὕτης, ἥ ἢδη μ' ὑπὸ χερσὶ θεοὶ δαμῶσοι Ἀχαϊῶν." "Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ· αἴμα δ' ἐπείθ' ἱκανε δόμους εὖ ναιετάντας, 370 οὖν εὐρ' Ἀνδρομάχην λευκώλενον ἐν μεγάρωισιν,

ἀλλ' ἡ γε ἔνων παιδί καὶ ἀμφιπόλου ἐὕπεπλυν πύργῳ ἐφεστήκη γοῦνα τε μυρομένη τε. "Εκτωρ δ' ὡς οὐκ ἐνδὸν ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτων,

ἐστὶ ἐπ' οὐδὸν ἱων, μετὰ δὲ δμωῆσεν ἐεύπειν· 375 "εἰ δ' ἂγε μοι, δμωάλ', νημερτέα μυθήσασθε:

τῇ ἔθη Ἀνδρομάχη λευκώλενος ἐκ μεγάρου;

ἡ τῇ ἐς γαλῶν ἡ εἰνατέρων ἐὕπεπλυν,

ἡ ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοιχεῖται, ἐνθα περ ἄλλων

Τρωαι ἐὕπλοκαμοί δεινὴν θεὸν ἐλάσκονται;

1 ἀτης: ἀρχῆς 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 Achaians."

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?"

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Τὸν δ' αὐτ' ὀτρηθῇ ταμίη πρὸς μῦθον ἔστεπεν· Ἄρης, ἔπει μάλ' ἄνωγας ἀληθεὰ μυθήσασθαι, αὔτῃ τῇ ἐς γαλῶν οὔτ' εἰσατέρῳ ἑὐπέταλων οὔτ' ἐς 'Ἄθηναις ἐξοίχεται, ἕνθα περ ἄλλαι Τρωικό ἐπιλόκαμοι δεινὰ θεῶν Ἐλάσκονταί, ἄλλ' ἐπὶ πύργων ἐβή μέγαν 'Ἰλίου, οὐνὲκ' ἀκουστεῖ τείρεσθαι Τρώας, μέγα δὲ κράτος ἐκεῖν 'Ἀχαιῶν. ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τεῖχος ἐπεγομένη ἀφικόντε, μανομένη ἐκυκλώ· φέρει δ' ἀμα παῖδα τιθήνη." Ἡρά γυνὴ ταμίη, ὁ δ' ἀπέσουτο δῶματος Ἐκτώρ τὴν αὐτήν ὁδόν αὐτὺς ἑὐκτιμένας κατ' ἀγνιάς. εὐτε πύλας ἴκανε διερχόμενος μέγα ἀστυ Σκαιάς, τῇ ἄρ' ἐμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε, ἐνθ' ἄλοχος πολύσωφος ἐναντίῃ ἴδθε θέουσα Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλῆτορος Ἡντίων, Ἡντίων, δὲ ἐναίεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὑλήσῃ, Θηβῆ 'Ὑπόπλακίς, Κιλίκεσσα' ἀνδρεσσῶν ἀνάσων· τοῦ περ ἐς θυγάτηρ ἐχεῖ· Ἐκτορι χαλκοκορυστῇ· ὡς ὅ ἐπέτη ἢντῆς, ἄμα δ' ἄμφιπολος κίεν αὐτῆ παίδ' ἐπὶ κόλπων ἔχουσ' ἀταλάφρονα, νῆπιον αὐτῶς, Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητόν, ἀλύκιον ἀστέρι καλῶ, τὸν ρ' Ἐκτώρ καλέσκει Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἄλλοι Ἀστυάνακτ'· ὁλος γὰρ ἐρύτεο 'Ἰλίον 'Ἐκτώρ. ἡ τοι ὁ μὲν μείζησεν ὕδων ἐς παῖδα σωπήν· Ἀνδρομάχη δὲ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δάκρυ χέουσα, ὡς τ' ἀρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἐπος τ' ἐφαν' ἐκ τ' ὅνομαζε· "δαιμόνια, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδ' ἐλεάριεις

1 The name Astyanax occurs again in Homer only in xxii. 500 and 506. The connexion with the name Hector is 290
THE ILIAD, VI. 381-407

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 Scaean 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 Eetion, Eetion 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 handmaiden 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 A ὁ γὰρ ἄναξ καὶ ὁ ἐκτεινόμενος τι ταύτικα σημαίνει), although Hector was ἄναξ of Troy only in the sense of being its guardian or defender.
παῖδα τε νηπίαχον καὶ ἔμ’ ἀμμορον, ἥ τάχα χήρη
σεῦ ἔσομαι: τάχα γὰρ σε κατακτανέουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ
πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες· ἐμοὶ δὲ κε κέρδιον ἐὕρη
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτούσῃ χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ’ ἄλλη
ἔσται θαλπωρή, ἐπεὶ ἂν σὺ γε πότιμον ἐπίστης,
ἄλλ’ ἄχε’: οὔδε μοι ἐστὶ πατήρ καὶ πότιμα μήτηρ.
ἣ τοι γὰρ πατέρ’ ἄμον ἀπέκτανε δῖος Ἀχilléας,
ἐκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσουν Κιλίκων ἐὺ ναιετάουσαι,
Θῆβην ὑψίπυλον κατὰ δ’ ἔκτανεν Ἡνέων,
οὖδε μην ἐξενάρξε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τὸ γε θυμῷ,
ἄλλ’ ἄρα μην κατέκησε σὺν ἐντεσι δαιδάλεουσιν
ἥ’ ἐπὶ σήμ’, ἔχεεν’ περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν
νῦμφαι ὀρέστιάδες, κοὗραι Δίως αἰγύχοιο.
οἳ δὲ μοι ἐπὶ κασίγνητοι ἔσαν ἐν μεγάρουσιν,
οἳ μὲν πάντες ίω κύον ἡμαῖς "Αἴδος εἰσώ’
πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφεν ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχilléας
βουων ἐπ’ εἰλιτόδεσσι καὶ ἄργεννης δίεσσι.
μητέρα δ’, ἡ βασιλευεὶ ὡπὸ Πλάκων ὑλήσον,
τὴν ἐπεὶ ἄρ δεύρ’ ἡγαγ’ ἀμ’ ἀλλοισι κτεάτεσσοι,
ἄψ ὅ γε τὴν ἀπέλυσε λαβὼν ἀπερείσι ἄποιαν,
πατρὸς δ’ ἐν μεγάρουσι βάλ’ "Ἀρτέμις ιῳχέαιρα.
"Ἐκτὸς, ἀτὰρ σὺ μοι ἐσοὶ πατήρ καὶ πότιναι μήτηρ
ἡδὲ κασίγνητος, σὺ δὲ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης·
ἄλλ’ ἄγε νῦν ἑλέαρε καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμιν ἐπὶ πύργῳ,
μὴ παύω’ ὀρφανικὸν θῆς χήρην τε γυναῖκα·
λαὸν δὲ στῆσον παρ’ ἐρωταίν, ἕνθα μάλιστα
ἀμβατός ἐστὶ πόλις καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἐπλετο τεῖχος.
τρίς γὰρ τῇ γ’ ἐλθόντες ἐπειρήσανθ’ οἱ ἄριστοι
ἀμφ’ Ἀιάντε δῦτο καὶ ἀγκλυτὸν Ἰδομενῆα
ἡ’ ἀμφ’ Ἄρτεδας καὶ Τυδέους ἄλκμον νιῶν.

1 Lines 438-439 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 Ætión, 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,
HOMER

"τού τις σφν ἐνισπε θεοπροπτών ἐν εἰδῶς,

νυ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμος ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.

"Τὴν δ’ αὐτὲ προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος

"Εκτωρ.

"καὶ ἔμοι τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι. ἀλλὰ μάλ’

ἀλῶς

αἰδέωμαι Τρώας καὶ Τρωάδας ἐλκεισιπέλους,

καὶ κε κακὸς οὐς νόσφων ἄλυσκάζω πολέμους.

οὔδέ με θυμος ἀνωγεῖν, ἐπεὶ μάθων ἐμμεναι ἐσθλὸς

αἰὲ καὶ πρώτοις μετὰ Τρώασσι μᾶχεσθαι,

ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος ἦδ’ ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ.

ἐν γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν

ἐσσεται ἡμαρ ὁτ’ ἄν ποτ’ ὀλώλῃ Ἰλιος ἤρη

καὶ Πριάμως καὶ λαὸς ἐὐμμελέως Πριάμοιο.

ἀλλ’ οὗ μοι Τρῶων τόσον μέλει ἄλγος ὀπίσω,

οὔτ’ αὐτής Ἔκάβης οὔτε Πριάμου ἄνακτος

οὔτε κασιγνήτων, οἳ κεν πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ

ἐν κονίσι πέσοιν ὅπ’ ἀνδράσι δυσμενέσσων,

ὅσον σεῦ, ὅτε κέν τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν

δικρυόσσων ἀγγεῖται, ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ ἀπούρας.

καὶ κεν ἐν Αργεΐς εἰοῦσα πρὸς ἄλλης ἵστον ὕφαινοι,

καὶ κεν ὑδροφόροις Μεσσηνίδοις ἡ "Τυρείσης

πόλις ἀεκαλομένη, κρατερὴ δ’ ἐπικείστε ἀνάγκη.

καὶ ποτὲ τις εἰπησιν ἴδιων κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσαν"

"Εκτόρης ἦδε γυνή, ὡς αρίστευσης μάχεσθαι

Τρώων ἱπποδάμων, ὅτε Ἰλιόν ἀμβραχοντο.

ὡς ποτὲ τις ἐρέει: σοὶ δ’ αὖ νέον ἐσσεται ἄλγος

χήτει τοιοῦ‘ ἀνδρὸς ἀμύνεων δούλων ἡμαρ.

ἀλλὰ με τεθνηώτα χυτῇ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι,

prung γε τι σῆς τε βοής σοῦ θ’ ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέοσθαι."
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 Ilios 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 Achacan 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 Ilios.' 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 οὖ παιδὸς ὑρέξατο φαῖδιμος Ἕκτωρ· ἄψ δ’ ὁ πάϊς πρὸς κόλπων ἑὐξώνου τιθήνης ἐκλίνθη ιάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὤμων ἅτυχείς, ταρβήσας χαλκόν τε ἰδὲ λόφων ἐπιποχαῖτην, δεινὸν ἀπ’ ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύντα νοῆσας. 470 ἐκ δ’ ἐγέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλως καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ· αὐτίκ’ ἀπὸ κρατός κόρυθ’ εἶλετο φαῖδιμος Ἕκτωρ, καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν· αὐτάρ ὁ γ’ ὁ φίλου νῦν ἐπεὶ κύσε πηλέ τε χερσίν, εἶπεν ἐπευξάμενος Δί’ τ’ ἀλλοισίν τε θεοῖς. 475 "Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοὶ, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι παῖδ’ ἐμὸν, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρόδεσσοι, ὡδὲ βήν τ’ ἅγαθόν, καὶ Ἰλίου ἴθι ἀνάσσεων· καὶ ποτὲ τίς εἶποι ‘πατρὸς γ’ ὁδε πολλὸν ἀμείων’ ἐκ πολέμου ἰνώντα· φέροι δ’ ἐνάρα βροτόντα κτείνας δῆιον ἄνδρα, χαρεῖν δὲ φρένα μῆτηρ." 480 "Ως εἰπὼν ἀλόχοιο φιλῆς ἐν χερσὶν ἑθηκε παῖδ’ ἐόν· ἡ δ’ ἄρα μὴν κηρώδει δέξατο κόλπω δακρύνεν γελάσασα· πόσις δ’ ἐλέησε νοῆσας, χειρί τε μὲν κατέρεξεν ἐποὺς τ’ ἑφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὅνομαζε· 485 "δαιμονίῃ, μὴ μοί τι λίθν ἀκαχίζει θυμῷ· οὐ γὰρ τίς μ’ ὑπὲρ αἴσαν ἀνήρ "Αἰδί προϊάψει· μοίραν δ’ οὐ τινὰ φημὶ πεφυγμένον ἐμενειν ἄνδρῶν, οὐ κακὸν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλὸν, ἐπὴν τὰ πρώτα γένηται. ἀλλ’ εἰς οἶκον ἵοῦσα τὰ σ’ αὐτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε, 490 ἵστον τ’ ἡλακάτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλωσι κέλευε ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι· πόλεμος δ’ ἄνδρεσι μελήσει πᾶσι, μάλιστα δ’ ἐμοῖ, τοῖς Ἰλίῳ ἐγγεγάδασιν."
THE ILIAD, VI. 466–493

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 ἄρα φωνήσας κόρυθ' εἴλετο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ ἵππουρων. Ἀλοχός δὲ φίλη οἰκόνδε βεβήκει ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερών κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα. αἰών δ' ἐπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὐ ναιετάντας Ὁκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο, κυκήσατο δ' ἔφθοι πολλὰς ἀμφιπόλους, τῆσιν δὲ γόον πάσης ἐνώρτεν. αἰ μὲν ἔτι ζώον γόον Ὁκτορα ὃν ἐνι οἴκω. οὐ γὰρ μιν ἐτ' ἔφαντο ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμῳ ἱεοθαί, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ κεφας Ἀχαιών. Οὐδὲ Πάρις δήθυνεν ἐν ψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν, ἀλλ' ὃ γ', ἐπεὶ κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεύχεα, ποικίλα χαλκῷ, σεῦτ' ἐπευτ' ἀνά ἄστυ, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθῶς. ὅς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἤππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνη, δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείῃ πεδίῳ κροαϊν, εἰσῳδός λούεσθαι εὐρρεῖος ποταμοῖο, κυδώνων. υψὸν δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαίται ὅμοιοι ἀίσσονται. ὁ δ' ἀγλαίφη πεποιθῶς, ρίμφα ἐ γοῦνα φέρει μετὰ τ' ἴθεα καὶ νομὸν ἦπον. ὅς νίος Πράμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἀκρῆς τεύχεα παμφαίνων ὅς τ' ἡλέκτωρ ἐβεβήκει καγχαλῶν, ταχεῖς δὲ πόδες φέρον. αἰών δ' ἐπειτα Ὁκτορα δίον ἐτετμεν ἀδελφεύν, εὑτ' ἀρ' ἐμελλε στρέφεσθ' ἐκ χώρης θυ χάριζε γυναικ. τὸν πρότερον προσείπευ Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς, "ἡθεϊ, ἣ μάλα δὴ σε καὶ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκω δηθύνων, οὐδ' ἴλθον ἐναίσμου, ὅς ἐκελευε; τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφη κορυθαῖολος Ἐκτωρ. "δαμόνι', οὐκ ἀν τις τοι ἀνήρ, ὅς ἐναίσμοι εἶ, 298
THE ILIAD, VI. 494-521

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-
Εργον ἀτυμήσεις μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἀλκιμός ἐσσι·
ἄλλα ἐκὼν μεθείς τε καὶ οὐκ ἔθελες· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν
κῆρ
ἀξινυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὡθ ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἴσχε' ἄκοιν
πρὸς Τρώων, οὶ ἔχουσιν πολὺν πόνον εἴνεκα σείο. 525
ἄλλ' ἐομεν· τὰ δ' ὄπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', αὐ κέ ποῦ
Ζεὺς
δώῃ ἐποιραῖοι θεοῖς αἰειγενέτης
κρητήρα στῆσασθαι ἐλεύθερον ἐν μεγάροισι,
ἐκ Τροίης ἐλάσσαται εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιόις."
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 Achaians.”
ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Η

"Ως εἶπον πυλέων ἔξεσσοντο φαίδιμοι Ἑκτωρ, τῷ δὲ ἀμ' Ἀλέξανδρος κι ἀδελφεός· ἐν δ' ἀραθμῷ
ἀμφότεροι μέμασαν πολεμίζειν ἢδὲ μάχεσθαι. ὥς δὲ θεὸς ναυτησίων ἐελδομένους ἐδωκεν ὁὕρον, ἐπεὶ κε κάμωσιν ἐυξέστης ἐλάτησι
πόντον ἑλαύνοντες, καμάτω δ' ὑπὸ γυνὰ λέλυνται, ἦς ἀρα τῷ Ἰρώσσων ἐελδομένοις φανήτην.
"Ενθ' ἐλέτην δ' μὲν νιὼν 'Ἀρηίδοιο ἀνακτος, Ἀρην ναιετάοντα Μενέσθιον, δ'̨ κορυνήτης
γείνατ' Ἀρηίδοος καὶ Φυλομέδουσα βοώπις.
"Ἐκτωρ δ' Ἡιονή βάλ' ἐγχεὶ ῥξυόλιντι
ἄχγχεν' ὑπὸ στεφάνης εὐχάλκου, λύσει δ' υγία.
'Γλαύκος δ' Ἱππολόχχιον πάϊς, Λυκίων ἀγός ἀνδρῶν,
Ἰφύουν βάλε δουρι κατὰ κρατερὴ ὑσμήν
Debeïδην, ἵππων ἐπιάλμενον ὁκεάνων,
ομον' ὃ δ' ἐξ ἰππών χαμάδις πέσε, λύντο δ' ὑγία.
Τοὺς δ' ὡς οὖν ἔνοισε θεὰ γλαυκώπις 'Αθήνη
Ἀργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ υσμήν,
βῆ ὡς κατ' Οὐλύμπου καρῆνων ἀτζαςα
"Ἰλιον εἰς ἱερήν· τῇ δ' ἀντίος ὁρντ' Ἀπόλλων
Περγάμου ἐκκατιδῶν, Ἰρώσσων 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
άλληλοις δὲ τῶ γε συναντέσθην παρὰ φηγώ. τὴν πρότερος προσεέιην ἀναξ Διὸς νῦὸς Ἀπόλλων. "τίπτε σὺ δὴ αὐτοῖά μεμαινία, Διὸς θύγατερ μεγάλου, ἢλθεῖς ἀπ’ Οὐλύμπου, μέγας δὲ σε θυμὸν ἀνήκεν; 25 ἢ ἢν δὴ Δαναοῖς μάχης ἑτεραλκέα νίκην δώσει; ἔπει οὐ τι Τρώας ἀπολλυμένους ἐλεάρεις. ἀλλ’ εἰ μοι τὶ πίθου, τὸ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον εἰρήνων μὲν παῦσωμεν πόλεμον καὶ δηϊςτήτα σήμερον. ύστερον αὔτε μαχῆσοντ’, εἰς ὅ κε τέκμωρ 30 Ἡλίου εὐρώσων, ἔπει ἰδός φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ ὑμῶν ἀθανάτησι, διαπραβεῖν τόδε ἀστ.”

Τὸν δ’ αὔτε προσεἐπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη. "ὅδ’ ἔστω, ἐκάρηγε, τὰ γὰρ φρονέος καὶ αὐτῆ ἢλθον ἀπ’ Οὐλύμπου μετὰ Τρώας καὶ Ἀχαιόις. 35 ἀλλ’ ἄγε, πῶς μέμονα πόλεμον καταπαυσέμεν ἀνδρῶν;”

Τὴν δ’ αὔτε προσεἐπεν ἀναξ Διὸς νῦὸς Ἀπόλλων. "Ἐκτόρος ὅρωμεν κρατερὸν μένοι ἕπποδάμου, ἦν τινὰ που Δαναῶν προκαλέσσεται οἰδεθεν ὦς ἀντίβιον μαχάσασθαι ἐν αὐτῇ δηϊςτήτη, 40 οἱ δὲ κ’ ἀγασάμενοι χαλκοκνήμιδες Ἀχαῖοι ὀλοὶ ἐπόρσειαν πολεμίζειν ἔκτορι διώ.”

"Ὡς ἔφατ’, οὖθ’ ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη τῶν δ’ Ἔλενος, Πριάμου φίλος παῖς, σύνθετο θυμῷ βουλήν, ἢ ραθεώσ έφῆνταν μητίωσι· 45 στῇ δὲ παρ’ Ἐκτόρ’ ὑδὲ καὶ μην πρὸς μῦθον έευπεν. “Ἐκτόρ, νῦὲ Πριάμοιο, Διὸ μήτιν ἀτάλαντε,

1 ἀθανάτητοι: ἀθανάταις: 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
 Homer

η ρά νύ μοι τι πίθου; κασίγνητος δέ τοι εἰμι. ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρώας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαίον, αὐτὸς δὲ προκάλεσσαί Ἀχαῖων ὡς τις ἀριστος ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι εἰν αἰνὴ δηητητί. οὐ γάρ πώ τοι μοίρα βανείν καὶ πότιον ἐπιστεῖν· ὅσ γάρ ἐγὼν ὅτ' ἀκούσα θεῶν αἰειγενετάνων."  

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', Ἑκτῶρ δ' αὕτε ἐχάρη μέγα μόθον ἀκούσας,
καὶ ρ' ἐς μέσον ἱῶν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας, 55
μέσον δουρὸς ἑλών· οἱ δ' ἱδρύθησαν ἀπαντες,
καὶ δ' Ἀγαμέμνον εἰσεν εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαίον.
καὶ δ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων εξέσθην ὄρνισι οὐκότες αἰγυπτιοῖς
φηγὼ ἐφ' ύψηλῆ πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγόχοιο,
ἀνδράσι τερπόμενοι· τῶν δὲ στίχες ἄτο πυκναί,
ἀσπίσι καὶ κορύθεσι καὶ ἔχεσι πεφρυκυίαι.
οἶη δὲ Ζεφύριοι ἐχεύσατο πόντον ἐπὶ φριξ
ὄρνυμένοι νέον, μελάνει δὲ τε πόντος ὑπ' αὐτής,
τοῖαι ἀρα στίχες ἣτ' Ἀχαίων τε Τρώων τε 60
ἐν πεδίῳ. Ἑκτῶρ δὲ μετ' αἰμφοτέροισιν ἐειπε'·
"κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ εὐκνήμιδε Ἀχαιοί,
οφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσι κελεύει.
ὅρκων μὲν Κρονίδης ύψίζυγος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν,
ἀλλὰ κακὰ φρονέων τέκμαιρεται αἰμφοτέροισιν,
εἰς δ' κεν ἡ ὑμεῖς Τροῖην εὔπηρυγον ἔλητε,
ἡ αὐτοὶ παρὰ νησοὶ δαμήτει ποντοπόροισιν.
ὑμῖν δ' ἐν γάρ ἔσσων ἀριστῆς Παναχαίων,
τῶν νῦν ὃν τινα θυμὸς ἐμοὶ μαχέσασθαι ἀνώγει,
δεύρ' ὅτω ἐκ πάντων πρόμοις ἐμμεναι Ἑκτορὶ διώ. 75
ἀδεὶ δὲ μυθέομαι, Ζεὺς δ' ἄμμ' 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 Achaians, and do thou challenge whoso is best of the Achaians 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 Achaians 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 growth black beneath it, so sat the ranks of the Achaians and Trojans in the plain. And Hector spake between the two hosts: "Hear me, ye Trojans and well-greaved Achaians, 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 seafaring ships. With you are the chieftains of the whole host of the Achaians; 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:
ei μὲν κεν ἐμὲ κεῖνος ἐλη τανακήκει χαλκῷ,
teύχεα συλίσσας φερέτω κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας,
σῶμα δὲ οἰκαλ' ἐμὸν δόμεναι πάλιν, ὄφρα πυρὸς μὲ
Τραῖς καὶ Τρώων ἀλοχοὶ λειάξωσι βανόντα.
ei δὲ κ', ἐγὼ τὸν ἔλω, δῶῃ δὲ μοι ἐθυσ Ἀπόλλων,
teύχεα συλίσσας οἷσω προτῇ Ἰλιὸν ἱρήν,
καὶ κρεμὼν προτῇ νηθὸν Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκάτονθα,
tὸν δὲ νέκων ἐπὶ νῆας ἐυσσέλμους ἀποδώσων,
ὄφρα εἰ ταρχύσωσι κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοί,
σήμα τε οἱ χεύσων ἐπὶ πλατεί Ἑλλησπόντων.
καὶ ποτε τις εἰπησι καὶ ὀφυγὼν ἄνδρῶν,
νηθ' πολυκλήτῳ πλέων ἐπὶ οὐνοπα πόντον:
'ἀνδρός μὲν τόδε σήμα πάλαι κατατευνήωτος,
ὅν ποτ' ἀριστεύοντα κατέκτανε φαιδίμος Ἐκτωρ.
ὡς ποτε τις ἐρέει: τὸ δ' ἐμὸν κλέος οὐ ποτ' ὀλεῖται.'

"Ως ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες αἰκήν ἐγένοντο σιωπή
ἀίδεσθεν μὲν ἄνηγασθαί, δείσαν δ' ὕποδέχθαι.
οὖθε δὲ δὴ Μενέλαος ἀνίστατο καὶ μετέειπε νέκειν αὐνείδες,
μέγα δὲ στεναχίζετο θυμῷ.
"ὡ μοι, ἀπειλητῆρες, Ἀχαιΐδες, οὐκέτ' Ἀχαιοί·
ἡ μὲν δὴ λάβῃ τάδε γ' ἔσσεται αἰνόθεν αἰνῶς,
eί μὴ τις Δαναῶν νῦν Ἐκτόρος ἀντίος εἶσθον.
ἀλλ' ἤμει σὲ μὲν πάντες ὑδωρ καὶ γαία γένουσθε,
heimeri αὐθί ἐκαστόν ἄκρηροι, ἀκλεῖς αὐτως·
tῶδε δ' ἐγὼν αὐτὸς θωρήξομαι· αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε νίκης πείρατ' ἔχοντα ἐν ἄθανάτουι θεοῖνων.'
"Ως ἄρα φωνήςας κατεδύσετο τεύχεα καλά.
THE ILIAD, VII. 77–103

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,1 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
ένθα κέ τοι, Μενέλαε, φάνη βιότοιο τελευτή
"Εκτόρος εὖν παλάμησιν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦν, 105
eὶ μὴ ἀναίζαντες ἐλον βασιλῆς Ἀχαίων,
αὐτός τε Ἀτρείδης εὐρὺ κρεῖών Ἀγαμέμνων
dεξιτερῆς ἐλε χειρὸς ἐποσ τε ἐφατ' εκ τονόμαζεν·
“ἀφραίνεις, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, οὐδὲ τί σε χρή
tαύτης ἀφροσύνης. ἀνά δὲ σχέο κηδόμενός περ, 110
μηδ' ἔθελ' εξ ἔριδος σευ ἀμεῖνοι φωτὶ μάχεσθαι,
"Εκτόρι Πριαμίδη, τόν τε στυγέουσι καί ἄλλοι.
καὶ δ' Ἀχιλεὺς τούτῳ γε μάχῃ ἐν κυδιανείρῃ
ἐρρυ' ἀντιβολῆσαι, ὁ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν ἵζεν ἱῶν μετὰ ἔθνος ἑταῖρων, 115
tοῦτῳ δὲ πρόμον ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν Ἀχαίοι.
εἰ περ ἄδειης τ' ἔστι καὶ εἰ μόθου ἐστ' ἀκόρητος,
φημί μην ἀσπασίως γόνων κάμψειν, αἰ κε φύγησι
dητού ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αὐτής δηιτήτως.”
"Ως εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφεῖοι φρένας ἱήρως 120
αἴσμα παρειπών, ὁ δ' ἐπείθετο. τοῦ μὲν ἐπειτα
γηθόσουν θεράποντες ἀπ' ωμῶν τεῦχε' ἐλοντο.
Νέστωρ δ' Ἀργείουσιν ἀνίστατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
"ο' πότοι, ἥ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαίδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει.
ἡ κε μέγ' οἰμαξεὶ γέρων ἰππηλάτα Πηλεύς, 125
ἔσθλος Μυρμιδώνων βουληφόρος ἡδ' ἀγορητής,
ὅσ ποτὲ μ' εἰρόμενος μέγ' ἐγήθεεν ὦ ἐνι οἴκω,
πάντων Ἀργείων ἐρέων γενεὴν τε τόκον τε.
τοὺς νῦν εἰ πτώσσοντας ὑφ' "Εκτορὶ πάντας ἀκούσαι,
πολλὰ κεν ἀθανάτους φίλας ἀνὰ χειρὰς ἀείραι, 130
θυμὸν ἀπὸ μελέων δύναι δόμον Ἀἰδος ἐισώ.

1 μ' εἰρόμενος μέγ' ἐγήθεεν: μειρόμενος μεγάλ' ἐστενεν Zeno-

dotus.
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 besemeth 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,
αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλον, ἢβοῦμ’ ὡς ὁτ’ ἐπ’ ἡκυρών Κελάδοντι μάχοντο ἀγρόμενοι Πύλωι τε καὶ Ἀρκάδες ἐγχειώμωροι, Φειᾶς πάρ τεῖχεσσις, Ἰαρδάνου ἀμφὶ ῥέεθρα. 135 τοῖς δ’ Ἐρευναλίων πρόμοι ἱστατο, ἵσθεος φῶς, τεῦχε’ ἐχων ἠμοιων Ἀρηθόου ἀνακτος, διόν Ἀρηθόου, τὸν ἐπίκλησιν κορυνήτην ἄνδρες κύκλησκον καλλίζωνοι τε γυναῖκες, οὐνεκ’ ἄρ’ οὐ τόξουι μαχέσκετο δουρί τε μακρῷ, 140 ἀλλὰ σιδηρείη κορυνὴ ρήγνυσκε φάλαγγας. τὸν Δυκόεργος ἐπεφευ δόλῳ, οὐ τι κράτει γε, στεινωπῷ ἐν ὅδῳ, θ’ ἄρ’ οὐ κορύνη οὐκ ὠλθῶν χραϊσμε σιδηρείη· πρὶν γὰρ Δυκόεργος ὑποθάσει 145 δουρὶ μέσον περόνησεν, ὅ δ’ ὑπτιόσ οὐδεὶς ἔρεισθη. τεῦχεα δ’ ἐξενάριζε, τὰ οἱ πόρε χάλκεος Ἄρης. καὶ τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐπειτὰ φόρει μετὰ μᾶλλον Ἄρης· αὐτὰρ ἔτει Δυκόεργος ἐνὶ μεγάρους ἐγήρα, δῷκε δ’ Ἐρευναλίων φίλῳ θεράποντι φορήνα. τοῦ ὅ γε τεῦχε’ ἐχων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους: 150 οἱ δὲ μᾶλ’ ἔτρομεν καὶ ἐδείδισαν, οὐδὲ τις ἐτλη. ἀλλ’ ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἄνηκε πολυτλήμων πολεμίζεων θάρσει ὃς γενεῇ δὲ νεώτατος ἔσκον ἀπάντων. καὶ μαχόμην οἱ ἐγὼ, δώκεν δὲ μοι εὐχὸς Ἀθηνῆ. τὸν δὴ μῆκιστον καὶ κάρπιστον κτάνου ἄνδρα· 155 πολλός γάρ τις ἐκεῖνο παρῆρος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα. εἰθ’ ὡς ἡβώομι, βίη δὲ μοι ἐμπεδος εἰη· τῶ κε τάχ’ ἀντῆσειε μάχης κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ. 1 ὑποθάσει: ἀναστὰs Aristarchus.
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 Pheia 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
ὸμέων δ' οὶ περ ἔκασω ἄριστῆς Παναχαίων,
οὐδ' οὶ προφρονέως μέμαθ' Ἔκτορος ἀντίον ἔλθειν." 160

"Ὡς νείκεσσ' ὁ γέρων, οἱ δ' ἐννέα πάντες ἀνέσταν
ὕδρῳ πολὺ πρῶτος μὲν ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἄγαμέμνων,
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδης ὑδρῷ κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ Αἰαντεῖς, θῷρων ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκήν,
τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὅπων Ἰδομενῆς,
Μησιώνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίω ἀνδρευφόντης,
τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ Εὐρύπυλος, Ἐνεάμονος ἀγλαὸς νῖός,
ἀν δὲ Θόας Ἀνθραμονίδης καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς
πάντες ἁρ' οἱ γ' ἐθελον πολεμίζειν Ἐκτορι δίῳ.
τοῖς δ' αὕτοις μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ. 170
"κλήρῳ νῦν πεπάλεσθε διαμπερές, ὃς κε λάχησι
οὐτός γάρ δὴ ὁνήσει εὐκύνημιδας Ἀχαιός,
καὶ δ' αὕτος δι' θυμὸν ὁνήσεται, ἀι κε φύγῃσι
δητὸν ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αἰνῆς δηνοτήτος."

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ κλήρον ἐσημῆναντο ἔκαστος, 175
ἐν δ' ἐβαλον κυνήγ' Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαος.
λαοὶ δ' ἡρήσαντο, θεοῖσι δ' χείρας ἀνέσχον.
οὐδὲ δὲ τις εἴπεσεν ἵδιν εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρών.
"Σεῦ πάτερ, ἡ Αἰαντα λαχεῖν, ἡ Τυδεος νῦν,
ἡ αὐτὸν βασιλῆα πολυχρύσου Μυκήνης." 180

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἐφαν, πάλλεν δὲ Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ,
ἐκ δ' ἐθορὲ κλήρος κυνήγις, ὁν ἄρ' ἦθελον αὐτὸι,
Αἰαντοὶ κηρυκὶ δὲ φέρουν ἀν' ομιλον ἀπάντη
dειξ' ἐνδέξα πᾶσιν ἀριστήσειν Ἀχαίων.
οὶ δ' οὐ γυνωσκόντες ἀπηνήμαντο ἔκαστος. 185

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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 Euaimon; 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
ἀλλ' ὄτε δὴ τὸν ἵκανε φέρων ἀν' ὡμιλον ἀπάντη, ὃς μὲν ἐπιγράψας κυνέῃ βάλε, φαίδιμος Αἰας, ἢ τοι ὑπέσχεθε χείρ', ὃ δ' ἄρ' ἐμβάλεν ἀγχι παραστάς, γνὼ δὲ κλήρου σήμα ὕδων, γνήθησε δὲ ὑμιῷ, τὸν μὲν πάρ πόδ' ἐν ἥμαδις βάλε φώνησέν τε' 190 ᾧ φίλου, ἢ τοι κλήρος ἐμός, χαίρω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς θυμῶ, ἐπεὶ δοκεῖν νυκτησέμεν ἐκτορα δίον. ἀλλ' ἄγετ', ὁφρ' ἂν ἐγώ πολεμήσα τεύχεα δύω, τόφρ' ὡμεῖς εὐχεσθε Δι' Κρονίωνι ἀνακτή, συνή ἐφ' ὑμεῖσιν, ἵνα μη Τριδές γε πύθωνται, 195 ἡ' καὶ ἄμφαδιν, ἐπεὶ οὔ τινα δείδιμεν ἔμπη. οὔ γάρ τίς με βίη γε ἐκὼν2 ἀέκοντα διήται, οὔδε τι ιδρείη, ἐπεὶ οὔδ' ἐμε νηίδά γ' οὔτως ἐλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμίνι γενέσθαι τε πραφέμεν τε." ὡς ἐφαθ', οἰ δ' εὐχοντο Δι' Κρονίωνι ἀνακτή 200 ὡδε δὲ τις εἰπεσκέπι ὕδων εἰς οὐρανον εὐρὼν. "Ζεύ πάτερ, "Ἰδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιοτε μέγιστε, δὸς νίκην Αἰαντὶ καὶ ἀγλαον εὐχος ἀρέσθαι τι δὲ καὶ Ἐκτορά περ' φιλείς καὶ κῆδειν αὐτὸν, ἱσην ἀμφοτεροσι βίην καὶ κόδος ὀπασον." 205 ὡς ἂρ' ἔφαν, Αἰας δὲ κορυσσετο νύροπι χαλκῷ αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντα περὶ χροτ ἐσσατο τεύχεα, σεύατ' ἐπειθ' οἶδος τε πελώριος ἔρχεται Ἀρης, ὡς τ' εἶνα πόλεμόνδε μετ' ἀνέρας, οὔς τε Κρονίων θυμοβόρον ἐρίδος μένει ἕνεκῃ μάχεσθαι. 210 τοίος ἄρ' Αἰας ὡρτο πελώριος, ἔρκος Αχαιῶν,

1 Lines 195-199 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

2 ἐκὼν: ἑλὼν 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 Achaians, with a smile on his
μειδιών βλοσυροίς προσώπασι· νέρθε δὲ ποσοὶ ἦνε μακρὰ βιβάς, κραδάων δολιχόσκην ἔγχος. τὸν δὲ καὶ Ἄργειοι μὲν ἐγήθεον εἰσορόωντες, Ὀμάς δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπῆλθε γυῖα ἑκαστον, Ἐκτὸς τ' αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσι πάτασσεν. ἄλλ' οὖ πως ἐτι εἶχεν ὑποτρέσαι οὐδ' ἀναδύναι ἄν λαῶν ἦς ὁμιλοῦν, ἑπεὶ προκαλέσατο χάρμη. Ἀλλ' ἤγγυθεν ἦλθεν φέρων σάκος ἦτε πύργον, χάλκεον ἐπταβόειον, ὦ οἱ Τυχίοι κἄμε τεῦχων, σκυτοῦμον ὅχ' ἀριστος, Ὄλη ἐνι οἰκία ναϊων, ὦ οἱ ἐποίησεν σάκος αἰώλον ἐπταβόειον ταύρων ζητρέφεων, ἡπὶ δ' οὔδοος ἡλασε χαλκόν. τὸ πρόσθε στέρνοιο φέρων Τελαμώνιος Ἀλλ' ἐστὶν μάλ' Ἐκτορος ἐγγύς, ἀπειλήσας δὲ προσημῦ: ὦ τοίον μὲν δὴ σάφα εἶσεις ὠιδὺν οίοι οἰοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστῆς μετέασι, καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα ρηξήνορα θυμολέοντα. ἄλλ' δὲ μὲν ἐν νῆσοι κορωνίσι ποντοπόροις κεῖτ' ἀπομηνίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι, πομένας λαῶν· ἠμεῖς δ' εἰμὲν τοῖοι οἳ ἂν σέθεν ἀντιάσαιμεν καὶ πολέες· ἄλλ' ἄρχε μάχης ἦδὲ πτολέμου.'
Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολοσ Ὀκτωρ· Ἄλαν διογενὲς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν, μὴ τί μεν ἦτε παιδὸς ἄφαυρον πειρήττες, ἥ γυναικός, ἢ σῶκ οἴδεν πολεμίηα ἔργα. αὐτὰρ ἔγων εὖ οἴδα μάχας τ' ἀνδροκτασίας τε. οἴδ' ἐπὶ δεξιά, οἴδ' ἐπὶ ἀριστερὰ νωμήσαι βῶν ἅζαλεν, τὸ μοι ἐστὶ ταλαύρινον πολεμίζεσιν.
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
οἷδα δ' ἐπάξαυ μόθον ἵππων ὁκειάων·
οἷδα δ' ἐνι σταδίῳ δῇς μέλπεσθαι "Ἀρηί.
ἀλλ' οὗ γὰρ σ' ἐθέλω βαλέειν τοιοῦτον ἐόντα
λάθρη ὀπιπεύσας, ἀλλ' ἀμφαδόν, αἰ κε τύχωμι."

"Ἡ βα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτεί δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀιαντος δεινόν σάκος ἐπταβόειον
ἀκρότατον κατὰ χαλκόν, ὃς ὄγδοος ἦν ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
ἐξ δὲ διὰ πτύχας ἦλθε δαίζων χαλκὸς ἀτειρής,
ἐν τῇ δ' ἐβδομάτῃ ρώῳ σχέτο. δεύτερος αὐτὲ
Αἰας διογενής προτεί δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἑσθιν. 250
διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἦλθε φαευνῆς ὀβρυμον ἔγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἡρήεστο.
ἀντίκρυ δὲ παραὶ λαπάρην διάμησε χυτώνα
ἔγχος· ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη καὶ ἀλεύτῳ κήρα μέλαιναν.
τῷ δ' ἐκοπασσαμένῳ δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσίν ἀμ' ἁμφω' 255
σύν· ῥ' ἐπεσον λείουσιν έοικότες ύμοφάγουσιν
ἡ σοσι κάπρουσιν, τῶν τε οθένοσ οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν.
Πριαμίδης μὲν ἐπειτα μέσον σάκος οὐτασε δουρί,
οὔθ ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δὲ οἰ αἰχμή.
Αἰας δ' ἀσπίδα νῦξεν ἐπάλμενος· ἡ δ' διαπρο
ηλυθεν ἔγχεις, στυφέλξε δέ μιν μεμάωτα,
τμήδην δ' αὐγέν' ἐπήλθε, μέλαιν δ' ἀνεκήκειν αἰμα.
ἀλλ' οὔθ' ὡς ἀπέληγε μάχης κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ,
ἀλλ' ἀναχασάμενος λίθον εἴλετο χειρί σαχείη
κείμενον ἐν πεδίῳ, μέλαινα, τρῆχιν τε μέγαν τε· 265

1 Lines 255-257 were rejected by Zenodotus.
THE ILIAD, VII. 240-265

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
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tω βάλεν Αἰαντος δεινὸν σάκος ἔπταβοειν μέσον ἔπομφάλιον· περιήχησεν δ' ἄρα χαλκός.
δεύτερος αὐτ' Αίας πολὺ μείζονα λᾶν ἀείρας ἦκ' ἐπίδωνησας, ἐπέρειςε δὲ ἦν ἀπελεθρον,
εἰςω δ' ἀσπίδ' ἔαξε βαλῶν μυλοειδέι πέτρω,
βλάψε δὲ οἱ φίλα γοῦναθ'· ὁ δ' ὑπτιος ἐξετανύσθη ἀσπίδι εὐχριμφθείς· τὸν δ' ἄλιφ' ὀρθώσεν Ἀπόλλων.
καὶ νῦ κε δὴ ξυφέεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάξοντο,
ἐὶ μὴ κῆρυκες, Δίως ἄγγελοι ἦδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἡλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ' Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων, 275
Ταλθύβιος τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἀμφω.
μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων σκήπτρα σχέοντο, εἰπ' τε μῦθον κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδώς·
" μηκέτι, παίδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε μηδὲ μάχεσθον· 
ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶι φιλεὶ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς, 280
ἀμφω δ' αἰχμητά· τὸ γε δὴ καὶ ίδιςεν ἀπαντες.

νυξ δ' ἦδη τελέθειν· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεύφη Τελαμώνιος Αἰας·
" Ἰδα', Ἔκτορα ταῦτα κελεύετε μυθήσασθαι· 
αὐτὸς γὰρ χάριμη προκαλέσσατο πάντας ἀρίστους. 285
ἀρχέτω· αὐτάρ ἔγω μᾶλα πεισόμαι ἦ περ ἂν οὐτος."

Τὸν δ' αἴτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ:
" Αἰαν, ἐπεὶ τοι δῶκε θεῶς μέγεθός τε βίην τε 
καὶ πινυτήν, περὶ δ' ἐγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι, 290
μὴν μὲν παυσώμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηιτητός
σήμερον· ὑστερον αἴτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς δ' κε δαίμων 
ἀμμε διακρίνῃ, δάῃ δ' ἐτέρουσί γε νίκην.

νυξ δ' ἦδη τελέθειν· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι,
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 Talathybius 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
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ως σὺ τ’ εὔφρήνης πάντας παρὰ νησίων 'Αχαιών,
 σούς τε μάλιστα ἔτας καὶ ἐταίρους, οἱ τοι ἔασων: 

αὐτὰρ ἐγώ κατὰ ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἀνακτὸς
Τρώας εὔφρανέω καὶ Τρώαδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους,
αὕτη μονευμένα θεοὺν δύσονται ἄγωνα.
δόρα δ’ ἀγ’ ἀλλήλους περικλυτὰ δῶομεν ἀμφώ,
ὀφρα τὸι ὡδ’ εἴπηςον 'Αχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε;

'ἡμεν ἐμαρνάσθην ἔριδος πέρι θυμοβόροιο,
νῦν αὖ ἐν φιλότητι διετμαγεν ἀρθμήσαντε.'

"Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας δῶκε ξίφος ἀργυρόθλον,
ὅπερ κοιλεῖ τε φέρων καὶ ἐἵμπητι εὐλαμφὶον: 

Αἴας δὲ ζωστήρα δίδου φοινικὶ φαεόνω.

τὸ δὲ διακριθέντε τὸ μὲν μετὰ λαοῦ 'Αχαιῶν
ἡ’, οὐ δὲ Τρώων ὁμάδοι κε. 

τοι δ’ ἐξάρησαν, ὣς εἴδον ζωνὶ τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσόντα,
Ἄιαντος προψυγόντα μένος καὶ χείρας ἀπτούσι,

καὶ β’ ἠγὼν προτε ἄστυ, ἀελπτέντες σῶν εῦναι.

Ἄιαντ’ αὖθ’ ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνήμιδες 'Αχαιοὶ
eἰς 'Αγαμέμνονα δὶόν ἄγον, κεχαρηθότα νίκη.

Οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ κλισίζοις ἐν Ἀτρείδαο γένοντο,

τοῖς δὲ βοῦν ἰέρευσεν ἀνὰς ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων
ἀρσενα πανταέτηρον ὑπερμενεί Κρονίων.

τὸν δέρον ἀμφὶ θ’ ἔπον, καὶ μὲν δέχευαν ἀπαντα,

μιστυλλὸν τ’ ἀρ’ ἐπισταμένως πειρὰς τ’ ὀβελοῦσιν,

ἐπιτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἔρυσαν τε πάντα.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντο τε δαιτα,

δαίμων’, οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἕσθη.

1 Line 295 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 The gods are thought of as meeting to receive their worshippers.
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 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
νότοισιν δ' Ἀιαντα διηνεκέεσσι γέραιρεν ἦρως Ἀτρεΐδης, εὐρύ κρείσσων Ἀγαμέμνων. 
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύσος ἐξ ἔρον ἐντο, 
tοῖς ἐ γέρων πάμπρωτος υφαίνειν ἤρχετο μῆτιν 
Νέστωρ, οἷ καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστῃ φαίνετο βουλή. 325 
ὅ σφιν εἰ φρονεών ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν · 
"Ἀτρεΐδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆς Παναχαίῳ, 
pολλοὶ γὰρ τεθνάσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαϊοί, 
tῶν νῦν αἴμα κελαίνων ἐὕρροον ἀμφὶ Σκάμανδρον 
ἐσκέδασ· ἔξως Ἀρης, ψυχαί δ' Ἀἰδώσδε κατῆλθον. 330 
tῷ σε χρῆ πόλεμον μὲν ἀμ' ἥοι πάνσι Ἀχαϊῶν, 
αὐτοὶ δ' ἀγρόμενοι κυκλῆσαμεν ἐνβάδε νεκροὺς 
βουσὶ καὶ ἡμιόνουσιν ἀτὰρ κατακήμαυεν αὐτοὺς 
tυτθὸν ἀποπρο νεών, ὡς κ' ὁστέα πασίν ἐκαστὸς
οἰκαδ' ἄγη, ὅτ' ἂν αὐτὲ νεώμεθα πατρίδα γαίαν. 335 
tύμβον δ' ἀμφὶ πυρὴν ἕνα χεῦμεν ἐξαγαγόντες 
ἀκριτὸν ἐκ πεδίου: ποτὶ δ' αὐτὸν δείμομεν ὡκα 
pύργους ψηλοὺς, εἰλαρ νῃὼν τε καὶ αὐτῶν. 
ἐν δ' αὐτοῖσι πῦλας ποιήσομεν εὐ ἀρατίλας, 
ὀφρα δι' αὐτῶν ἱππηλασία ὅδ' ἠ' ἐκτοσθεν 
δὲ βαθαίαιν ὄρυξομεν ἐγγὺθα τάφρον, 
ἡ χ' ἵππον καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκοι ἀμφὶ ἑοῦσα, 
μὴ ποτ' ἐπιβρίση πόλεμος Τρώων ἀγερόχων." 340 
"Ὡς ἐφαθ' ὥς δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπήησαν βασιλής. 
Τρώων αὖτ' ἀγορῆ γένετ' Ἰλίου ἐν πόλει ἀκρῆ, 345 
δεινὴ τετρηχώσ, παρὰ Πριάμου θύρην. 
τοῖσιν δ' Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένοι ἥρχ' ἀγορεύειν·

1 Lines 334 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἐκ πεδίων: 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."
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 Achaeans 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 Achaeans 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 doors. Among them wise Antenor was first to speak, saying: "Hearken
"κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἦδ' ἐπίκουροι, ὅφε' ἐπὶ τά με θυμόσ ἐνι στήθεσσι κελεῦει. δεῦτ' ἀγέτ', Ἀργείην 'Ελενὴν καὶ κτήμαθ' ἄμ' αὐτῇ 350 δώμευεν Ἀτρείδησον ἄγεων. νῦν δ' ὀρκία πιστὰ ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεθα: τῶν οὐ νῦ τι κέρδιον ἥμων ἐλπομαὶ ἐκτελέσθαι, ἵνα μὴ ἐξομεν ὑδε." 1 "Ἡ τοι ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο· τοῖς δ' ἀνέστη δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, 'Ελενῆς πόσις ἥκομοιο, 355 ὅς μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηῦδα: ἦ 'Ἀντήνορ, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις. οἶοθα καὶ ἄλλον μὴθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοήσαι. εἰ δ' ἐτεον δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις, ἐξ ἀρά δὴ τοι ἐπετα θεϊ φρένας ὠλεσαν αὐτοῖ. 360 αὐτὰρ ἐγώ Τρώεσσι μεθ' ἔπποδάμοις ἀγορεύσω· ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀπόφημι, γυναικα μὲν οὐκ ἀποδώσω· κτήματα δ' ὡς' ἀγόμην ἐξ Ἀργεος ἡμέτερων δῶ πάντ' ἑθέλω δόμεναι καὶ οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθείναι."  "Ἡ τοι ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο· τοῖς δ' ἀνέστη 365 Δαρδανίδης Πράμος, θεόφων μῆστωρ ἀτάλαντος, ὃ σφιν εὖ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπε· "κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἦδ' ἐπίκουροι, ὅφε' ἐπὶ τά με θυμόσ ἐνι στήθεσσι κελεῦει. νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἐλεοθε κατὰ πτὸλιν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ, 370 καὶ φυλακῆς μνῆσασθε καὶ ἐγρήγορθε ἔκαστος· ἥδων δ' Ἰδαίως ἐν οὐλαῖα ἐπὶ νήσας εἰσέπεμεν Ἀτρείδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάω, μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροι, τοῦ εἰνεκα νέκος ὀρὼς. καὶ δὲ τόδ' εἰσέπεμαι πυκνῶν ἔπος, αἳ κ' ἐθέλωσι 375

1 Line 353 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Lines 368 f. are omitted in some mss.
3 πτόλιν: στρατὸν.
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 δὲ κε νεκροὺς
κήμεν· ὕστερον αὐτὲ μαχησόμεθ', εἰς δὲ κε δαίμων
ἀμμε διακρίνη, δώῃ δ' ἐτέροις γε νίκην.'

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἴ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύνων ἢδ' ἐπίθυντο,
δόρπον ἔπειθ' εἴλοντο κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τελέσσων.\(^1\) 380
ἃθεν δ' Ἰδαῖος ἔβη κολλας ἐπὶ νῆσος·
tοὺς δ' εὗρ' εἰν ἀγορῇ Δαναοὺς θεραποντας Ἀρης
νῆ πάρα πρωμήν Ἀγαμέμνονος· αὐτὰρ δ' τούτοι
στὰς ἐν μέσσοις μετεφώνευν ἦπτα κῆρυξ·

"Ἀτρεΐδης τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆς Παναχαίων,\(^2\) 385
ἥνωγε Πρίαμος τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρώες ἀγαυοὶ
eἰπέν, αὐτ' κέ περ ὑμμι μῖλον καὶ ἢδυ γένοτο,
μοῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροι, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῖκος ὀρωρε.
κτήματα μὲν δ' Ἀλεξάνδρος κολῆς ἐν νησιῶν
ἡγάγετο Τροίηνδ’—ὡς πρὶν ὕφελλ' ἀπολέσθαι— 390
πάντ' ἐθέλει δομέναι καὶ ἐτ' οἰκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι,
κουριδίην δ' ἄλοχοι Μενελάου κυδαλίμου
οὐ φησιν δώσειν· ἢ μὴν Τρώες γε κέλονται.
καὶ δὲ τόδ' ἥνωγεν εἰπέν ἐπος, αὐτ' ἐθέλητε
παύσασθαι πολέμου δυσηχέος, εἰς δ' κε νεκροὺς
κήμεν· ὕστερον αὐτὲ μαχησόμεθ', εἰς δ' κε δαίμων
ἀμμε διακρίνη, δώῃ δ' ἐτέροις γε νίκην.'

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἴ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ.
ὁψε δὲ δὴ μετείπει βοην ἄγαθος Διομήδης·
"μὴ τ' ἄρ τις νῦν κτῆματ' Ἀλεξάνδροι δεχέσθω 400
μὴθ' Ἐλένην· γνωτὸν δὲ καὶ δς μάλα νήπιος ἔστιν,
ὡς ἣδη Τρώεσσων ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφήπται.'

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἴ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπίλαχον ὑλὲς Ἀχαίων,

\(^1\) 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 Achaeanas
μύθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἱπποδάμου.
καὶ τὸν ἂρ᾽ Ἰδαῖον προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων. 405
"Ἰδαῖον, ἥ τοι μύθον Ἀχαιῶν αὐτὸς ἄκουεις,
ὡς τοι ὑποκρίνονται ἔμοι δ᾽ ἐπιανδάνει οὖτως.
ἀμφὶ δὲ νεκρῶν κατακαλέμεν οὐ τι μεγαίρω.
οὐ γάρ τις φειδὼ νεκύων κατατεθηκότων
γίγνετ', ἐπεί κε θάνωσι, πυρὸς μειλισθεμέν ὡκα.
ὅρκια δὲ Ζεὺς ἵστω, ἐργίδοντος πόσις Ἡρης."

Ὦς εἰπὼν τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνέσχεθε πᾶσι θεοῖς,
ἀφορρον δ᾽ Ἰδαῖος ἔβη προτὶ Ἰλιον ἱρήν.
οἱ δ᾽ ἐατ᾽ εἰν ἀγορῇ Τρώες καὶ Δαρδανίωνες,
πάντες ἀμηγερέες, ποτιδέγμενοι ὀππότ᾽ ἂρ᾽ ἔλθοι
Ἰδαῖος· δ᾽ ἂρ᾽ ἢλθε καὶ ἀγγελὴν ἀπέειπε
στὰς ἐν μέσσουσι· τοῖ δ᾽ ὀπλίζοντο μάλ᾽ ὡκα,
ἀμφότερον, νέκυας τ᾽ ἄγεμεν, ἐτεροὶ δὲ μεθ᾽ ὕλην.
Ἀργεῖοι δ᾽ ἐτέρωθεν εὐσέλμων ἀπό νηῶν
ὄτρυνοντο νέκυς τ᾽ ἄγεμεν, ἐτεροὶ δὲ μεθ᾽ ὕλην. 420

"Ἡλίος μὲν ἐπειτὰ νέον προσέβαλλεν ἀρουράς,
ἐξ ἀκαλαρρέταιο βαθυρρόου Ὀκεανοῦ
οὐρανὸν εἰςανικό· οἱ δ᾽ ἤπειρον ἀλλήλοισιν.
ἐνθα διαγνώσαι χαλεπῶς ἢν ἄνδρα ἐκαστον·
ἀλλ᾽ ὑδατί νίκουσ ἀπὸ βρότων αἰματόεντα,
δὰκρνα θερμὰ χέοντες ἀμαξῶν ἐπάειραν.
οὐδ᾽ εἰς κλαίειν Πρίαμος μέγας· οἱ δὲ σιωπῆ
νεκροῖς πυρκαῖς ἐπενήθεν ἄρνυμένοι κήρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρήσαντες ἔβαν προτὶ Ἰλιον ἱρήν.
ἂν δ᾽ αὐτῶς ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνῆμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ." 430
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
νεκροῦς πυρκαίης ἐπινήμεον ἄχνυμενοι κηρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρῆσαντες ἔβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νήας.

"Ἡμος δ’ οὔτ’ ἄρ πω ἡς, ἔτι δ’ ἀμφιλύκη νύξ,
τῆμος ἄρ’ ἄμφι πυρήν κριτὸς ἐγρετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν,
τύμβοι δ’ ἄμφι αὐτὴν ἔνα ποίεον ἐξαγαγὼντες
ἀκριτον ἐκ πεδίου, ποτὶ δ’ αὐτῶν τείχος ἐδειμαν,
πύργους θ’ ψηλοὺς, ἐλαρ νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν.
ἐν δ’ αὐτοῖς πυλαὶ ἐνεποίεον εὐδ’ ἀραρίας,
ὁφρα δὲ αὐτάων ἐπηπήλασιν ὅδ’ εἰς
ἐκτοσθεν δὲ βαθείαν ἐπὶ αὐτῷ τάφρον ὄρνξαν,
ἐυρεῖαν μεγὰλην, ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κατέπηξαν.

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κάρη κομῶντες Ἀχαιοὶ,
οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πάρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἀστεροπητή
θηεύντο μέγα ἐργον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν
τοῖς δὲ μύθων ἦρχε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων.

"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἡ ρά τίς ἐστι βροτῶν ἐπ’ ἀπείρων γαῖαν
ὅς τις ἐτ’ ἀθανάτωσαι νόσῳ καὶ μῆτιν ἐνίψει;
οὐχ ορᾶσ φτὶ δὴ αὐτὲ κάρη κομῶντες Ἀχαιοί,
τείχος ἐτευχίσαντο νεὼν ὑπερ, ἄμφι δὲ τάφρον
ἡλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοὶ δόσαν κλευτὰς ἐκατόμβας;
τοῦ δ’ ἦ τοι κλέος ἔσται ὄσον τ’ ἐπικιδναται ἡς·
τοῦ δ’ ἐπιλήσουται δ’ τ’ ἐγὼ καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
ἥρω Δαομέδουντι πολίσσαμεν ἀθλήσαντε.”

Τὸν δὲ μέγ’ ὀχθῆσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς.
"ὡ πόποι, ἐννοοῖς εὐρυσθενὲς, οἶον ἔειπες.

άλλος κέν τις τούτο θεῶν δείσειε νόημα,

1 ἐκ πεδίου: ἐν πεδίῳ Aristophanes (cf. 337).
2 Lines 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
osate polllon afavropheros xeiropas te menos te
son d' h' toi kleeos estai osou t' epikidvntai h'os.
agre mi man, ot' an aste kara komowntes 'Achaiol
oixontai sun vnoi filhn 'es patrida yaiav, 460
teiros anorhzaas to men eis ala pwn kataxevai,
austis d' h'iona megalhn yamathou kalypai,
as kyn toi mega teiros amalduynntai 'Achaiwn.'

"Ows oi men toiauta proes allelonos agoreunov,
duseto d' helmos, tetelasto de ergon 'Achaiw, 465
boufyouen de kata klyias kai dorpon elouito.
vhes d' ek Lymnoio paruestosan oinon agounai
pollaia, tas proeikven 'Isoouidh Eisvnos,
ton b' etex 'Ymipulh up' 'Ison, poimenv laon.
choris d' 'Aptreidh, 'Agaemvnon kai Menelaw, 470
dokev 'Isoouidh agemewn medu, xilia metra.
envthen ouvizonto karh komowntes 'Achaiol,
alloi men halxw, allloi d' aithwni sidhrw,
alloi de minois, allloi d' autsys boessw,
alloi d' andrapoidessi: tithen de daita thaleian.1 475
pavnikhioi men epeita karh komowntes 'Achaios
daivnto, Troies de kata ptolw h' epikouro:
pavnikhios de sof kaka phi'to mhteta Zeus
smerdalhea ktpwew. tois de chlrown deos h'rei
oinon d' ek detaon xamadis cheon, oufde tis etlh
prin pieewn, prin leipai upermenei Kronwn. 480
koumhsant' ar' epeita kai upnow doron elouito.2

1 Line 475 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
2 Line 482 was omitted by Zenodotus.
feeblest 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.
"Ηλικαν δὲ θεών μνήμην κροκόπτεολος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ’ αἶαν, 1
Zeús δὲ θεῶν ἄγορήν πονήσατο τερπικέρανυς ἀκροτάτη κορυφῆς πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιοι·
αὐτὸς δὲ σφ’ ἀγόρευε, θεοὶ δ’ ὑπὸ πάντες ἀκονοῦν.
"κέκλυτε μεν, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαναι, 5 ὁφρ’ εἶπον τά με θυμός ἔνι στήθεσα κελεύει. 2
μήτε τις οὖν θήλεια θεὸς τὸ γε μήτε τις ἄρσην πειράτω διακέροι ἐμὸν ἐποίη, ἄλλ’ ἀμα πάντες ἀνεῖπ’,
ὁφρα τάχυστα τελευτῆσω τάδε ἐργα.
ὅν δ’ ἄν ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοντα νοὐσῳ 10 ἐλθόντ’ ἢ Τράβεσαι ἄργηγέμεν ἡ Δαναόις,
πληγεῖς οὔ κατὰ κόσμων ἐλεύσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε·
ἡ μὴν ἐλὼν ἐρυθ’ ἢ Τάρταρον ηὐροέντα,
τὴλε μάλ’, ἥχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθόνος ἐστὶ βέρεθρον,
ἐνθα σιδήρεια τε πῦλαι καὶ χάλκεος οὐδός, 15 τόσσον ἑνερθ’ Ἀἰδέω ὂσον οὐρανός ἐστ’ ἄπο γαίης·
γνώσετ’ ἐπειθ’ ὅσον εἰμὶ θεῶν κάρτιστος ἀπάντων.
εἰ δ’ ἄγε πειρήσασθε, θεοὶ, ἣν ἐἴδετε πάντες.
σειρὴν χρυσεῖν ἐξ οὐρανόθεν κρεμάσαντες 20 πάντες τ’ ἐξάπτεσθε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαναι.
ἀλλ’ οὖκ ἄν ἔρυσαίν’ ἐξ οὐρανόθεν πεδίονδε
Ζηῦ ὑπάτον μήστωρ’, οὐδ’ ἐι 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-robbed 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

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=all' òte dê kai égô prófron ëðêloumi èrûsai,
avtē këv ëgô ërûsai' autē te òhalâsou:
seirêhû men kev èpëita perì ðion Òuilûmpou1
dêsaímhn, tâ de k' autë meûhôra pánta ëgônto.
tôsoun ëgô perì t' eimē òheûn perì t' eimē' ãn-
thrôpouw.'"'

'Ôs ëfath', òi d' ãra pántes akîhê ëgônto swpî2
mûðon àgassâmënoi' màla gâr kraterôs àgôruesen.
ôfe dê dê metêëípe theâ òhalûkòpês 'Aðînh.'
"Ô pâter ëmëterê Krouîdhn, òpate kreuòntou,
ev nû kai ëmëis ìðmë, o òtoi ñûèõos ouk ëpíëktôv:
=all' êmîthû Dânavõn òlôphurômêth' aîxhùtôw,
oi kev dê kakôn ouîò ãnàplësantos òlûntai.
=all' ë oû poiëmou ìvè ãfêzômêth', òs ou këlëüsî 35
bûhln d' 'Aryggëus ùpóthèsmêth', òtis ònhêse,
ës ìh pántes òlûntai òdûsâmëmou teiô.'"'

'Thû d' ëmìeîðhûsas prôsêph ûfeleîgyerêta 'Zeûs:
"Tháßer, Trítôyëneia, fîlôn têkôs: ou ûy ti Òhû
prôfrônî mûbëומרai, ëtêlô dê ti ëpíos eînai.'" 40

'Ôs ëitôn òp' òkëshë tîtûsketô ðalkôpôd' ùppw,
ùkûpêta, ëðèeišûn ëðëîrî wmîwûnte,
êyûsôm d' autôs êdûne perì ðroût, ãvênto d' ëmàsthûn
êyûseiñ êntûkktûn, ëôô d' ëpûbhëto ðiffrû,
mûstitëvn d' ëlásxîmûv d' òûk àkêkonte pêtêsûn
ûsâshû ãyêhs te kai ûùrûnoû ãstërôntos.
"Idhn d' ëkaynûn ðôlûpûdûka, ðûtèra Òhûrmû,
Gârgrarôv, ëvtha tè òi tëmënoû ãwbûs te Òûhës.
ëvô' ùppûs ëstçhe pâtîr ãnôtûn te Òheûn te
ûsas êx òkëwwûn, kata d' ëhèa pûlûn ëkëwên. 50

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 charioteer 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 charioteer 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
αὐτὸς δ' ἐν κορυφῇ καθέζετο κύδεις γαῖων, εἰσορόων Τρώων τε πόλιν καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα δεύτερον ἔλοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιῶν ἐκεῖνος κατὰ κλείσιας, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θαρήσσοντο. Τρώες δ' αὖθις ἐτέρωθεν ἀνὰ πτόλεμον ὅπλιζοντο, παυρότεροι μέμασαν δὲ καὶ ὃς ὤσμῖν μάχεσθαι, χρειοὶ ἀναγκαίᾳ, πρὸ τε παίδων καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν. πᾶσαι δ' ὀψινυτο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἐσσυτο λαὸς, πεζοὶ θ' ἰπτής τε πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγὸς ὅρῳρει.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ β' ἐς χώρον ἐνα ἐνυσῶντες ἱκοντο, σὺν ρ' ἔβιβαλον ρίνους, σὺν δ' ἐγχια καὶ μένε ἀνδρῶν χαλκεοθωρίκων ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὅμφαλοεσσαί ἐπληντ' ἀλλήλῃσι, πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγὸς ὅρῷρει. ἐνθα δ' ἀμ' οἰμωγῇ τε καὶ εὐχωλῇ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν ὀλλόντων τε καὶ ολλυμένων, ἐε δ' αἰματι γαῖα. ὁφρα μὲν ἡὼς ἦν καὶ ἀεξετο ἵερον ἱμαρ, τόφρα μᾶλ' ἀμφοτέρων βέλες ἡπτετο, πῦττε δὲ λαὸς. ἡμοὶ δ' Ἡλίους μέσον οὐρανῶν ἀμφιβεβήκει, καὶ τότε δὴ χρύσεια πατήρ ἐπίταυε τάλαντα: ἐν δὲ τίθει δύο κῆρες ταννηλεγέος θανάτοιο,

Τρώων θ' ἐπιποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν, ἐλκε δὲ μέσα λαβών. ῥέπε δ' αἰσιμον ἱμαρ Ἀχαιῶν. αἰ μὲν Ἀχαιῶν κῆρες ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη ἐξέσθην, Τρώων δὲ πρὸς οὐρανῶν εὑρὼν ἄρθεν. αὐτὸς δ' ἐξ Ἰδῆς μεγάλ' ἐκτυπε, δαιόμενον δὲ ἤκε σέλας μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν οἱ δὲ ἱδόντες θάμβησαν, καὶ πάντας ὑπὸ χλωρὸν δέος ἔμε. 75

1 Lines 73 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
THE ILIAD, VIII. 51–77

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 was 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.
"Ἐνθ' οὖτ' Ἰδομενεῦς τλῆ μᾶχαιν ὦτ' Ἀγαμέμνων, οὖτε δὲ Αἴαντες μενέτην, θεράποντες "Ἀρῆς·
Νέατωρ οίοι ἐμμίνει Γερήνιος, οὗρος 'Αχαίων, 80
οὐ τι ἔκων, ἀλλ' ἵππος ἔτερετο, τὸν βάλεν ἰῷ
dίος 'Αλεξάνδρος, 'Ελένης πόσις ἰἄκομων,
ἀκρην καὶ κορυφήν, ὦθε τε πρῶται τρίχες ἱππῶν Κρανίων ἐμπεφύσασι, μάλιστα δὲ καίριον ἐστιν.
ἀλγήσας δ' ἀνέπαυτο, βέλος δ' εἰς ἐγκέφαλον δῦ, 85
σὺν δ' ἵπποις ἑτάραξε κυλυδόμενος περὶ χαλκῷ.
ὁφρ' ὁ γέρων ἵπποι παρηρίας ἀπέταιμε
φασαγὸν αίσχων, τόφρ' "Ἐκτόρος ὑκεές ἵπποι
ξίθον ἄν ὕσχυρον ἰατρόν ἰγκοχὸν φορέωντες
"Εκτόρα. καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ' ὁ γέρων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὅλεσσεν 90
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὡξὺ νόσησι βοην ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
σμερδαλέου δ' ἐβάψας ἐποτρύνων 'Οδυσσήα·
"διογενὲς Δαρετιάδη, πολυμήχαν," 'Οδυσσεῦ,
πῇ φεύγεις μετὰ νάτα βαλῶν κακῶς ὡς ἐν ὀμίλῳ;
μὴ τίς τοι φεύγοντι μεταφρένως ἐν δόρυ πῆξῃ. 95
ἀλλὰ μὲν', ὁφρα γέροντος ἀπώσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα·'
"Ως ἐφατ', οὖδ' ἐσάκουσε πολύτλας δῖος 'Οδυς-
σεῦς,
ἀλλὰ παρῆξεν κοιλαὶ ἐπὶ νῆας 'Αχαίων.
Τυδείδης δ' αὐτὸς περ ἐὼν προμάχουσιν ἐμίχθη,
στῇ δὲ πρόσθ' ἵπποις Νηληνίδασσα γέροντος, 100
καὶ μων φωνῆσας ἐπεα πτερόντα προσηῦδα·
"ὦ γέρων, η μάλα ὑδ' σε νέοι τείροντοι μακηταί,
σῇ δ' βίᾳ λέλυται, χαλεπὸν δὲ σε γηράς ὁπάζει,2

1 étieireto: ἐδάμματο Aristarchus.
2 ὁπάζει:  ἵκανε (cf. iv. 321).

1 Such is probably the meaning. The Greek would admit of the rendering "gave no ear," i.e. "heard, but
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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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ὑπεδανὸς δὲ νῦ τοι θεράπων, βραδεές δὲ τοι ἵπποι.
ἀλλ’ ἄγ’ ἐμὼν ὅχεων ἐπιβήσεο, ὅφρα ἵδηαι
οἶοι Τρώιοι ἱπποὶ, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίῳ
κραυτνὰ μᾶλ’ ἐνθα καὶ ἑνθα διωκέμεν ἥδε φέβεσθαι,
οὐς ποτ’ ἀπ’ Ἀινείαν ἐλόμην, μῆστωρν ἀπὸ
τοῦτῳ μὲν θεράποντε κομεῖτων, τῶδε δὲ νὰὶ
Τρώων ἐφ’ ἱπποδάμωι ἱδύνομεν, ὅφρα καὶ Ἑκτωρ
εἰσεται εἰ καὶ ἐμὸν δόρυ μαίνεται ἐν παλάμησιν.

"Ὡς ἐφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ.
Νεστορέας μὲν ἐπευθ’ ἱππους θεράποντε κομείτην,
ἰφθιμος ὅπεν τε καὶ Εὐρυμέδων ἀγαπήωρ’
τῶ δ’ εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἁρματα βῆτην.
Νέστωρ δ’ εἰν χείρεσι λάβ’ ἡνία σηχλόεντα,
μάστιξεν δ’ ἱππους τάχα δ’ Ἑκτορὸς ἄγχι γένοντο.
τοῦ δ’ ἴδις μεμαώτος ἀκόντιος Τυδέας νίος’
καὶ τοῦ μὲν ρ’ ἀφάμαρτεν, δ’ ἡνίοχον θεράποντα,
νίον υπερθύμου Θηβαίου Ἡμιοπή
ἱππων ἦν’ ἔχοντα βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζὸν.
ἡρπε δ’ εξ ὅχεων, ὑπερώησαν δέ οἱ ἱπποὶ
ἄκοποδες’ τοῦ δ’ αὖθι λήθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.
"Ἑκτορὰ δ’ αἰνὸν ἄχος πῦκασε φρένας ἡνίοχοιο.
τοῦ μὲν ἐπευθ’ εἶασε, καὶ ἀχύμενὸς περ ἐταίρου,
κείσθαι, δ’ ἡνίοχον μέθεπε θρασύν. οὐδ’ ἄρ’ ἐτι δὴν
ἱππω δενέσθην σημάντορος· αἰμα γὰρ εὔρεν
Ἱφιτίδην Ἀρχεπτόλεμον θρασύν, δὲν ρα τὸθ’ ἱππων
ἄκυποδων ἐπέβησε, δίδου δὲ οἱ ἡνία χερσίν.

"Ἐνθα κε λουγὸς ἑπν καὶ ἀμήχανα ἔργα γένοντο, 130

1 μῆστωρ: μῆστωρα (cf. v. 272).
2 Line 108 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 ἱφθιμος: ἱφθιμοῖ.
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 skilled 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 drove 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 " Ιλιον ἦπτε ἄρνες,
eὶ μη ἄρ’ ὃ ὅν γόπης πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
βροντήσας δ’ ἄρα δεινὸν ἀφήκ’ ἄργητα κεραυνόν,
καὶ δὲ πρόσθ’ ἵππων Διομήδεος ἦκε χαμάζε·
δεινὴ δὲ φλόξ ἄρτῳ θεοῖον καιομένου,
tω δ’ ἵππω δεῖσαντε καταπτήτην ὑπ’ ὀξεσφι.
Νέστορα δ’ ἐκ χειρῶν φύγων ἥνια σιγαλόεντα,1
δεῖσε δ’ ὃ γ’ ἐν θυμῷ, Διομήδεα δὲ προσέειπε·
"Τυδείδη, ἀγε δὴ αὕτε φόβονδ’ ἔχε μονώνον ἵππων.
Ἡ οὖ γεγνώσκεις δ’ τοι ἐκ Διὸς οὐχ ἔπετ’ ἀλκή; 140
νῦν μὲν γὰρ τούτῳ Κρονίδης Ζεὺς κύδος ὁπάξει
ςήμερον· ὕστερον αὕτε καὶ ἥμιν, αἰ κ’ ἔθελησιν,
δώσει. ἀνὴρ δὲ κεν οὐ τι Διὸς νόον εἰρύσασα
νυκτὸς μᾶλ’ ἵψθιμος, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐστι.”
Τὸν δ’ ἰμείβετ’ ἐπείτα βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
"ναὶ δὴ ταυτά γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῦραν ἔειπες.
ἀλλὰ τόδ’ αὖν αὖχος κραδίτην καὶ θυμὸν Ἰκάνειν.
"Εκτωρ γὰρ ποτὲ φῆσει ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ’ ἀγορεύων.
Τυδείδης ὑπ’ ἐμεῖο φοβεύμενος ἤκετο νῆσας.’
ὡς ποτ’ ἀπειλήσει· τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεῖα χῶν.” 150
Τὸν δ’ ἰμείβετ’ ἐπείτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
"οὐ μοι, Τυδέος νεὶ δαίφρονος, οἶον ἔειπες.
eἰ περ γὰρ σ’ "Εκτωρ γε κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκιδα φῆσει,
ἀλλ’ οὐ πείσονται Τρώες καὶ Δαρδανίωνες
cαὶ Τρώων ἀλοχοί μεγαθύμων ἄσπιστῶν,
τῶν ἐν κονίσι βάλεις θαλεροὺς παρακοῖτ’ασ.” 155
"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας φύγαδε τράπε μονώνος ἵπποις

1 σιγαλόεντα: φοινικόεντα.
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-
αὕτω αὖ ἱωχμόν· ἐπὶ δὲ Τρώες τε καὶ "Εκτωρ ἡχῇ θεσπεσίᾳ βέλεα στονόεντα χέοντο.
τῷ δὲ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄυσε μέγας κορυθαῖολος "Εκτωρ· 160 "Τυδείδη, περὶ μὲν σε τίον Δαναοὶ ταχύπωλοι ἔδρα τε κρέασιν τε ἰδὲ πλείος δεπάεσσαι. νῦν δὲ σ’ ἀτμήσουσιν· γυναῖκός ἃρ’ ἀντὶ τέτυξο. ἔρρε, κακὴ γλήνη, ἔπει οὐκ εἴξαντος ἐμεῖον πύργων ἑμετέρων ἐπιβήσαι, οὐδὲ γυναῖκας ἀξίως ἐν νήσσω πάροι τοι δαίμονα δῶσω.'" 165
"Ὡς φάτο, Τυδείδη δὲ διάνδικα μερμήριζεν, ἱππους τε στρέψαι καὶ ἑναντιβιον μαχέσασθαι. τρίς μὲν μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, τρίς δ’ ἁρ’ ἀτ’ Ἰδαιῶν ὀρέων κτύπε μητίετα Ζεὺς σήμα τιθεὶς Τρώεσσι, μάχης ἐτεραλκέα νίκην." "Εκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄυσας· "Τρώες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχυμαχηταί, ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θωρίδος ἀλκῆς. γυνώσκω δ’ ὅτι μοι πρόφρων κατένευσε Κρονίων νίκην καὶ μέγα κύδος, ἀτάρ Δαναοὶς γε πήμα. νῆπιοι, οἱ ἁρὰ δὴ τάδε τείχεα μηχανώντο ἄβληχρ’ οὐδενόσωρα· τὰ δ’ οὐ μένος ἄμον ἑρύζες· ἱπποὶ δὲ βέα τάφρων ὑπερθορέονται ὀρυκτὴν. ἀλλ’ ὅτε κεν δὴ νησιῶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσι γένομαι, μνημόσυνη τις ἔπειτα πυρὸς δηώοι γενέσθω, ὅς πυρὶ νῆς ἐνιπήσω, κτείνω δὲ καὶ αὐτοὺς 'Αργείους παρὰ νησιῶν ἀτυξομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ." 3
"Ὡς εἴπων ἱπποῖσιν ἐκέκλετο φῶνησεν τε·

1 Lines 164-166 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
2 δαίμονα. δῶσω: πότμον ἐφῆσω 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 missiles 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 σύ, Πόδαργε, καὶ Αίθων Λάμπε
tε δε, νῦν μοι τῆν κομιδὴν ἀποτίνετον, ὡς μάλα πολλὴν
Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλῆτορος Ἡντίωνος
ὑμῶν πάρ προτέρους μελίφρονα πυρὸν ἔθηκεν
οίνον τ᾽ ἐγκεράσασα πιεῖν, ὡτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι, ἐμοί,
ὅσοι πέρ οἱ θαλερὸς πόσις εὐχομαι εἶναι.
ἀλλ᾽ ἐφομαρτείτον καὶ σπεύδετον, ὄφρα λάβωμεν
ἂσπίδα Νεστορέης, τῆς νῦν κλέους ὑπαρανό
ἰκεὶ πᾶσαν χρυσεῖν ἔμεναι, κανόνας τε καὶ αὐτήν,
αὐτὰρ ἀπ᾽ ὀμοῦν Διομήδεοι ὑποδάμιον
δαιδάλεον θώρυκα, τὸν Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεῦχων.
εἶ τούτῳ κε λάβομεν, ἐπιφοίνη κεν Ἀχαιῶν
αὐτονυκὶ νην ἐπιθησόμεν ὁκειάων."  

"Ως ἔφατ᾽ εὐχόμενος, νεμέσθησε δὲ πότινα Ὑρη,
σείσατο δ᾽ εἰνὶ θρόνῳ, ἐλέλυξε δὲ μακρὸν ὁλυμπῶν,
καὶ ὅτα Ποσειδάωνα μέγαν θεοῦ ἀντίον ἡῦδα:" 200
"ὡς πότοι, ἐννοοῦμεν εὐρυσθενές, οὐδὲ νῦν σοὶ
περ ἀλλυμένων Δαναών ὀλοφύρητα εἴν φρεσὶ θυμός.
οἱ δὲ τοι εἰς Ἐλίκην τε καὶ Ἀλγάς δῶρ' ἀνάγοντι
πολλά τε καὶ χαρίεντα: σὺ δὲ σφίσθα βούλεο νίκην.
εἴ περ γὰρ κ᾽ ἐθέλομεν, ὁςοι Δαναοῖσιν ἄρωγοι, 205
Τρῶας ἀπώσασθαι καὶ ἐρυκέμεν εὐρύσα Ζῆν,
αὐτού κ᾽ ἐνθ᾽ ἀκάκοιτο καθήμενος οἶος εἰν "Ἰδῆ."  
Τὴν δὲ μέγεν ὕδησας προσέφη κρείων ἐνοσίχθων:
"Ηρη ἀπτοεπές, ποιον τὸν μῦθον ἐειπες.
οὐκ ἄν ἐγὼ γ᾽ ἐθέλομι Δι᾽ Κρονίων μάχεσθαι 210
ἡμέας τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐπει ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐστιν."  

1 Line 185 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 189 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
3 ἐνθ᾽ ἀκάκοιτο καθήμενοι: ἐνθὰ κάθειτ ἀκάκοιτοι Ἡνοδωτος.
“Xanthus, and thou Podargus, and Aethon, and goodly Lampus, now pay me back your tending wherewith in abundance Andromache, daughter of great-hearted Eetion, 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 Achaeans 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’, ὅσον ἐκ νηῶν ἀπὸ πύργων τάφρος ἔργε, 215
πλῆθεν ὁμός ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἀσπιστάων
eἰλομένων· εἶλει δὲ θοῦ ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηί
Ἕκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Ζεὺς κύδως ἐδωκε. 220
καὶ νῦ κ’ ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέω νῆας εἶσας,
eἰ μὴ ἔπι φρεσὶν θηκ’ Ἀγαμέμνοιν πότινα Ἡρὴ
αὐτῶ ποινώσαντι θωᾶς ὄστρυνα Ἀχαιοῦς.
βῆ δ’ ἔναι παρὰ τε κλησίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
πορφύρεου μέγα φῶρος ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παχείη,
στῇ δ’ ἐπ’ Ὅδυσσηος μεγακήτει νῆὶ μελαίνη,
ὁ β’ ἐν μεσσάτῳ ἔσκε γεγυνώμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε,
ἀμέν ἐπ’ Αἰαντος κλησίας Τελαμωνιάδας. 225
ηδ’ ἐπ’ Ἀχιλῆος, τοῦ β’ ἔσχατα νῆας εἶσας
ἐὕρουσαν, ἱνορέη πλύσουν καὶ κάρτει χειρῶν·
ὑμεῖς δὲ διαπύριον Δαναοῖς γεγυνώσ’
ἀδώς, Ἀργείοι, κάκ’ ἐλέγχεα, εἴδος ἄγητοι·
πη ἔβαν εὐχωλαί, ὅτε δὴ φάμεν εἶλαι ἀριστοι,
ἀς ὅπότ’ ἐν Δήμῳ κενεαυχέες ἡγορᾶσθε,
ἔσθοντες κρέα πολλὰ βοῶν ὅρθοκραυρῶν,
πίνοντες κρήτηρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνοιο,
Τρώων ἀνθ’ ἐκατὸν τε διηκοσίων τε ἐκαστος
στήσεσθ’ ἐν πολέμωι· νῦν δ’ οὐδ’ ἐνὸς ἄξιοι εἶμεν
"Ἑκτόρος, δεῖ τάχα νῆας ἐνυππήσει πυρὶ κηλέω.
Σεῦ πάτερ, ἦ’ ρά τιν’ ἦδη ὑπερμενέων βασιλῆων
τῆδ’ ἂτη ἄκας καὶ μω μέγα κύδως ἀπηύρας;
οὐ μὲν δὴ ποτέ φημι τευν περικάλλεα βωμὸν

1 ἀπὸ: καὶ Zenodotus.
2 Lines 224-225 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 Achaeans. So he went his way along the huts and ships of the Achaeans, 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-
νη" πολυκλήδινε παρελθέμεν ενθάδε έρρων,
άλλ' επί πάσι βοών δημον καὶ μηρ' ἕκη,
βεμενος Τροιην ευτείχεον εξαλαπάξαι.
άλλα, Ζεῦ, τόδε πέρ μοι ἐπικρήθηνεν ἐελδωρ'
αυτοὺς δὴ περ έασον υπεκφυγεων καὶ ἀλίξαι,
μηδ' οὔτω Τρώεσσων ἔα δάμνασθαι 'Αχαίοις.

"Ως φάτο, τὸν δὲ πατήρ ὀλοφύρατο δάκρυ χέοντα, 245
νεὔσε δὲ οἱ λαὸν σὸν ἐμμεναι οὐδ' ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτίκα δ' αιετὸν ἤκε, τελεύτατον πετεννών,
νεβρόν ἐχοντ' ὀνύχεσι, τέκος ἐλάφωο ταχείς·
πάρ δὲ Διὸς βωμῷ περικαλλὲι κάββαλε νεβρόν,
ἐνθα πανομφαιώ Ζηνι ρέξεσκον 'Αχαίοι.

οἱ δ' ως οὖν εἰδονθ' ὁ τ' ἄρ' ἐκ Διὸς ἦλθεν ὄρνις,
μάλλον ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι θόρον, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.

"Ενθ' οὐ τις πρότερος Δαναὼν, πολλῶν περ ἐόντων,
εὔξατο Τυδείδαο πάρος σχέμεν ύκεάς ἵππους
tάφρου τ' ἐξελάσαι καὶ ἐναντίβου μαχέσασθαι, 255
ἄλλα πολὺ πρῶτος Τρώων ἐλεν ἀνδρα κορυστήν,
Φραδμονίδην 'Αγελαον. ὃ μὲν φύγαδ' ἐτραπεν ἵππους·

τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφέντι μεταφρένσφ ἐν δόρι πηξεν
ὁμών μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφ ἔλασσεν·
ἡπτε δ' εὗ χεῶν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτίκῳ. 260
Τὸν δὲ μετ' Ἀτρείδαι, Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ Μενέλαος,
τοῖς δ' ἐπ' Ἀϊάντες θούριν ἐπειμένιοι ἀλκήν,
τοῖς δ' ἐπ' Ἰδομενεύς καὶ ὅπαν Ἰδομενής
Μηριόνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίω ἀνδρειφόντη,
τοῖς δ' ἐπ' Εὔρυπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς νιός· 265
Τεύκρος δ' εἰνατος ἦλθε, παλάντονα τόξα τυταίνων,
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, Agamemnon 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
στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' Αἰαντος σάκει Τελαμωνιάδαο. ἕνθ' Αἰας μὲν ὑπὲξέφερεν σάκος· αὐτάρ δ' ἐγ' ἑρως παπτήνας, ἀπεὶ ἄρ' τιν' διστεύσας ἐν ὀμίλῳ Βεβλήκοι, δ' μὲν αὖθι πεσὼν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσεν, 270 αὐτάρ δ' αὖθις ἰὼν πάις ὦς ὑπὸ κρήτα ὄδυκεν εἰς Αἰανθ'. δ' δὲ μν' σάκει κρύπτασε φαεψω.

"Ἐνθα τίνα πρώτον Τρώων ἔλε Τεύκρος ἄμυμων; Ὀρσίλοχον μὲν πρώτα καὶ Ὀρμένων ἦδ' Ὄφελεσθην
daιτορά τε Χρόμιον τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Λυκοφόντην 275 καὶ Πολυαμοῦνθην Αμπαόνα καὶ Μελάνιππον. πάντας ἐπαραστέρους πέλασε χθονὶ πολυβοτείρῃ.1 τὸν δὲ ἱδὼν γῆθησεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Α γαμέμων, τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ Τρώων ὀλέκοντα φάλαγγας· στῇ δὲ παρ' αὐτῶν ἰὼν καὶ μν' πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε· 280 "Τεύκρε, φίλη κεφαλή, Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαών, βάλλ' οὔτως, αἰ κέν τι φῶς Δαναόις γένημα πατρί τε σῷ Τελαμώνι, δ' σ' ἔπρεφε τυτθὸν ἐόντα, καὶ σε νόθον περ ἐόντα κομίσσατο ὦ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ.2 τὸν καὶ τηλόθ' ἐόντα ἑκκλεῖς ἐπίβησον. 285 σοί δ' ἐγὼ ἐξερέω ὡς καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐσταϊ· αἰ κέν μοι δῷ Ζεὺς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀθήνη Ἰλίου ἐξαλαπάξαι ἑκτίμησον πτολεθρόν, πρῶτω τοι μετ' ἐμὲ προσβήσων ἐν χερί θῆσω, ἦ τρίποδ' ἡ δύω ὑπούς αὐτοῖσιν ὄχεσφοι. 290 ἦ γνωάχ', ἦ κέν του ὀμὸν λέχος εἰσαναβαίνοι." Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφώνεε Τεύκρος ἄμυμων."

1 Line 277 is omitted in most mss.
2 Line 284 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
3 ἰσαίας: Ἰσήμον 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 battalions 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:
"Ἄτρείδη κύδιστε, τί με σπεύδοντα καί αὐτὸν ὀτρύνεις; οὐ μὲν τοῖ δὴ δύναμίς γε πάρεστι παύσομαι, ἄλλα ἐξ οὗ προτί Ἰλιον ὁσάμεθ' αὐτοὺς, 295 ἐκ τοῦ δὲ τὸξοις δεδεγμένος ἄνδρας ἐναίρω. ὁκτὼ δὲ προκήκη γαληγλώχως διότοις, πάντες ἐν χρότι πῆχθεν ἄρηθὸν αἰξηῶν τοῦτον ὀὐ δύναμαι βαλέειν κύνα λυσσητήρα."

"Ἡ γὰ, καὶ ἄλλον δῖστον ἄπο νευρήφιν ἦλλεν 300 Ἕκτορος ἀντικρύ, βαλέειν δὲ ἐ ἥτο θυμός· καὶ τοῦ μὲν ἡ ἀφάμαρθ', δὲ ἡ ἀμύμονα Γοργυθίωνα νῦν ἐνὶ Πριώμοιο κατὰ στήθος βάλεις ὑπὸ τὸν ἡ Ἑσύμηθεν ὅπυρωμένη τέκε μῆτηρ καλή Καστιάνειρα δέμασ εἰκὺδα θεῆι. 305 μῆκων δὲ ὡς ἐτέρωσε κάρη βάλειν, ἥ τ' ἐνι κῆπω, καρπῆ βρυθομένη νοτήσῃ τε εἰαρυθῆναι, ὡς ἐτέρωσ' ἡμους κάρη πήληκι βαρυθέν. Τεῦκρος δ' ἄλλον δῖστον ἄπο νευρήφιν ἦλλεν 310 Ὁ Ἕκτορος ἀντικρύ, βαλέειν δὲ ἐ ἥτο θυμός· ἄλλ' ὁ γε καὶ τὸδ' ἀμαρτε· παρέσφηλεν γάρ Ἀπόλλων· ἄλλ' Ἀρχεπτόλεμον, θρασύν Ἕκτορος ἦμιοχή, ἱεμενον πόλεμονδε βάλειο στήθος παρὰ μαζ' ἱρυτε δ' ἐξ όχέων, ὑπερώησαν δὲ οἱ ἰπποὶ ὄκυποδες· τοῦ δ' αὕτη λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε. 315 Ἕκτορα δ' αὐτὸν ἄχος πύκασε φρένας ἦμιοχοι· τὸν μὲν ἐπειτ' ἔιάσε καὶ ἤχυμενος περ ἑταῖρον, Κεβρίμνην δ' ἐκελεύσεν ἀδελφέδου ἐγγύς ἑόντα ἰππων ἡμ' ἑείων· ὁ δ' ἄρ' οὐκ ἀπίθησεν ἄκουςας. αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφρου χαμαὶ θόρε παμβαχώνωντος 320 σμερδαλέα ἦχων· ὁ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρι,
THE Iliad, VIII. 293-321

"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 he missed, but peerless Gorgythion he smote in the breast with his arrow, Priam's valiant son, that a mother wedded from Aesymne 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 Archeptolemus, 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 threath; and threath 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
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βη δ' ἰδὼς Τεῦκρον, βαλέειν δὲ ἐς θυμὸς ἀνώγει. ἢ τοι ὁ μὲν φαρέτρης ἐξείλετο πικρὸν δίστον, θήκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρή· τὸν δ' αὖ κορυμαίολος Ἐκτωρ αὐερύνοντα παρ' ἄμων, οἴνι κληῆς ἀποέργει 325
αὐχένα τε στῇθός τε, μάλιστα δὲ καλρίον ἑστι, τῇ β' ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαώτα βάλεν λίθῳ ὅκρισεντι, ῥήξε δὲ οἱ νευρῆς νάρκησε δὲ χείρ ἐπὶ καρπῷ, στῇ δὲ γνὺς ἑρπύων, τόξον δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε χειρός.
Αἴας δ' οὐκ ἀμέλησε κασιγνήτου πεσόντος, 330
ἀλλὰ θέων περίβη καί οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε.
τὸν μὲν ἐπειθ' ὑποδύντε δὺω ἐρήμες ἐταῖροι,
Μηκιοτεύς Ἐχίοιο πᾶς καὶ δῖος Ἀλάστωρ,
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυρὰς φερέτην βαρέα στενάχοντα.

"Ἄιδ' αὖτις Τρώωςιν Ὀλύμπιον ἐν μένος ὄρσεν" 335
οἱ δ' ἰδὼν τάφροι βαθείς ὄςαν Ἀχαιοῖς·
"Ἐκτωρ δ' ἐν πρώτοι κἀε σθενεὶ βλεμαίων.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τὶς τε κύων συνὸς ἄγριον ἑκ λεόντος ἀπτηθαί κατόπισθε, ποσὶν ταχέοσα διώκων, 340
ἰσχία τε γλυκτός τε, ἐλισσόμενον τε δοκεύει,
ὡς Ὁκτωρ ὅπαζε κάρη κομώντας Ἀχαιοῦς,
ἀλὲν ἀποκτείνω τὸν ὅπιστατον· οἱ δὲ φέβοντο.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ διὰ τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἐβήκαν
φεύγοντες, πολλοὶ δὲ δάμεν Τρῶν ὑπὸ χερσίν,
οἱ μὲν δὴ παρὰ νυσών ἐρητύντο μένοντες, 345
ἀλλῆλοις τε κεκλόμενοι καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖς
χειρας ἀνίσχοντες μεγάλ' εὐχετώντω ἔκαστος·

1 διώκων: πεποιθότω.
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 Achaean 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 Achaean, ever slaying the hindmost; 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
"Εκτωρ δ' ἀμφιπεριστρώφα καλλίτριχας ὑπποσ, Γοργοὺς ὀμματὶ ἔχων ἢδε βροτολογοῦ Ἀρης. 350
Τοὺς δὲ ἱδοὺς ἐλέησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη, αἰσχρὰ δ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα:
"ἂν πότισι, αἰγιλόχου Μιὸς τέκος, οὐκετί νωὶ ὅλλομένων Δαναών κεκατησόμεθ' ὑστάτιον περ;
οἱ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἴτων ἀναπλήσαντες ὀλωνταί ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς ρυπῆ, δὲ μαίνεται οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς 355
"Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε." Τὴν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκώπις Ἀθηνη.
"καὶ λήνθον οὐτὸς γε μένος θυμόν τ' ὀλέσειε, χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων φθίμενος εἰν πατρίδι γαῖῃ ἀλλὰ πατηρ οὐμὸς φρεσὶ μαίνεται οὐκ ἀγαθής, 360
σχέτλιος, αἰεν ἀλιτρός, ἐμῶν μενεών ἀπερωές.
οὐδὲ τι τῶν μέμνηται, ὅ οἱ μάλα πολλάκις νῦν τεφρόμενον σῶσεκον ὑπ' Ἐὔρυσθῆς ἀέθλων.
ἡ τοῦ ο μὲν κλαίσεκε πρὸς οὐρανόν, αὐτὰρ ἔμει Ζεὺς τῷ ἐπαλεξήσουσαν ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν προτάλλεν. 365
eἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ τάδε ἂν' ἐνι' φρεσὶ πευκαλίμμως,
εὔτε μὲν εἰς Ἄιδαο πυλάρταο προὔπεμβεν
ἐξ Ἐρέβεων ἂξοντα κύνα στυγεροῦ Ἄιδαο,
οὐκ ἂν ὑπεξέφυγε Στυγὸς ὕδατος αἰτὰ ἰδέθρα.
νῦν δ' ἔμει μὲν στυγεῖα, Θεότιδος δ' ἐξήρυσε βουλάς, 370
ἡ οἱ γούνατ' ἐκυσσε καὶ ἐλλαβε χειρὶ γενείου,
λωσομένη τιμῆσαι Ἀχιλῆα πτολίπορθον.
ἔσται μὰν ὅτ' ἂν αὐτὲ φίλην γλαυκώπιδα εἴπῃ.

1 ὀμματ': ὀμματ' 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 thwart er 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.
άλλα σοι μὲν νῦν νοών ἔπεντε μῶνυχας ἵππους,
ὁψ' ἄν ἔγω καταδύσα Δίως δόμον αἰγόχοιο
τεῦχεσιν ἐσ πόλεμον θωρήξομαι, ὁφρα ὅδωμαι
η νοώς Πριάμῳ πάϊς κορυθαίολος ἢ ἐκτωρ
γηθήσει προφανέντε ἀνά πτολέμιοι γεφύρας.
ἡ τις καὶ Τρώων κορεῖ κύνας ἢδ' οἰωνοῦς
dημῶς καὶ σάρκεσοι, πεσῶν ἐπὶ νησίων 'Αχαιῶν.'

"Ὅς ἐφατ', οὔδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκόλευνος "Ἡρη.
ἡ μὲν ἐποιχεμένη χρυσάμπυκας ἐντυνεν ἵππους.
"Ἡρη, πρέσβαθι θεά, θυγάτηρ μεγάλου Κρόνου,
ἀυτὰρ 'Αθηναίῃ κούρη Διὸς αἰγόχοιο
πέπλων μὲν κατέχενεν ἑαυλὸν πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδεις
πουκίλον, ὅν ὅ' αὐτῇ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσίν,
ἡ δὲ χιτῶν' ἐνδύσα Δίως νεφεληγερέταο
τεῦχεσιν ἐσ πόλεμον θωρήσετο δακρυόντα.
ἐς δ' ὅχεα φλόγεα ποσὶ βῆσετο, λάζετο δ' ἐγχος
βριθὸ μέγα στυβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν.

"Ἡρη δὲ μάστιγι θοῶς ἐπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἵππους,
ἀυτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκων οὐρανοῦ, ἃς ἔχον 'Ὡραι,
τῆς ἐπιτέταπται μέγας οὐρανός Ὀὐλυμπὸς τε,
ἡμὲν ἀνακλινών πυκνῶν νέφος ἤδ' ἐπιθεῖναι.

"Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ "Ἰδήθην ἐπεὶ ἰδε χύσατ' ἄρ' αἰώνώς,
'Ἰρων δ' ὥστε ἐρυσόπτερον ἀγγελέουσαν,
"βάσκ' ἰδι, Ἰρι ταχεία, πάλιν τρέπε μηδ' ἔα ἀντιν
ἐρχεσθ'. οὐ γὰρ καλὰ συνοισόμεθα πτολεμόνδε."
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 Achaean.

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 broidered, that herself had wrought and her hands had fashioned, and put on her the tunic of Zeus the cloudgatherer, 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
οδέ γὰρ ἔξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐσταὶ
gynώσῳ μὲν σφών ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὁκέας ἵππους,
avtás δ' ἐκ δήφρου βαλέω κατὰ θ' ἄρματα ἄξων
οὐδὲ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐναυτοὺς
ἐλκεν ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἀ κεν μάρπτησι κεραυνός·
ὁφρα ἰδῆ γλαυκώπις ὦτ' ἂν φ' πατρὶ μάχηται.
"Ἡρη δ' οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὐδὲ χολούμαι
αιε γὰρ μοι ἐσθεν ἐνικλαῖν ὅτι κεν εἴπω." 1"

"Ως ἐφατ', ὥρτο δὲ Ἰρις ἀελλόπος ἀγγελεύονσα,
βῆ δ' ἐξ Ἰδαίων ὅρεων ἐς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον. 2
πρώτησιν δὲ πύλης πολυπτύχου Ὀυλύμπου
ἀντομένη κατέρκε, Διὸς δὲ σφ' ἐννετε μοῦθον.
"πή μέματον; τὶ σφών ἐνι φρεσὶ μαίνεται ἱτορ;
οὐκ ἐάν Κρονίδης ἐπαυμώμεν Ἀργείουσα.
οδέ γὰρ ἴππει Ἰκρόνου πάις, ἣ τελείει περ,
γυνώσεω μὲν σφών ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὁκέας ἵππους,
avtás δ' ἐκ δήφρου βαλέω κατὰ θ' ἄρματα ἄξειν·
oυδέ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐναυτοὺς
ἐλκεν ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἀ κεν μάρπτησι κεραυνός·
ὁφρα ἰδῆς, γλαυκώπι, ὦτ' ἂν σφ' πατρὶ μάχηαι. 3
"Ἡρη δ' οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζεται οὐδὲ χολοῦται
αιε γὰρ οἰ ἐσθεν ἐνικλαῖν ὅτι κεν εἴπη." 4

1 kεν εἴπω Aristarchus: νοῆσω (cf. 422).
2 Line 410 is omitted in some mss.
3 Lines 420-424 were rejected by Aristarchus.
4 kεν εἴπη : νοῆσῃ (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 whatsoever 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 whatsoever 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 ἄρ’ ὡς εἰποῦσ’ ἀπέβη πόδας ὁκέα Ἰρις, 425 αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίην Ἡρῆ πρὸς μῦθον ἐειπεν. 'ὡς πόροι, αἰγύπτιοι Δίως τέκοι, οὐκέτ’ ἐγὼ γε νωὶ ἐὼ Δίως ἀντα βροτῶν ἐνεκα πτολεμίζειν· τῶν ἄλλως μὲν ἀποφθίζω, ἄλλως δὲ βιώτω, ὅσ κε τύχῃ· κεῖνος δὲ τὰ ἄ φρονέων ἐνὶ θυμῷ 430 Τρώωι τε καὶ Δαναοῖς δικαζέτω, ὡς ἐπεικές.” Ὁ μὲν ἀρα φωνήσασα πάλιν τρέπε μωνυχας Ἰππούς· τῆσι δ’ Ὡμαὶ μὲν λύσαν καλλίτριχας Ἰππούς, καὶ τους μὲν κατέθησαν ἐπ’ ἀμβροσίῃσι κάπησιν, ἄρματα δ’ ἐκλιναν πρὸς ἐνώπια παμφανώντα· 435 αὐταὶ δὲ χρυσέωσαν ἐπὶ κλισμοῖσι καθίζον μίγδ’ ἄλλοις θεοῖσι, φίλου τετημέναι ἰτηρ. Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἁδῆθεν ἐυτροχον ἄρμα καὶ Ἰπποὺς Οὐλυμπόνδε δίωκε, θεῶν δ’ ἐξικετο θόκους. τῷ δὲ καὶ Ἰπποὺς μὲν λύσε κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαοι, 440 ἄρματα δ’ ἀμ βωμοῖσι τίθει, κατὰ λῦτα πετάσσασ· αὐτὸς δὲ χρύσεων ἐπὶ θρόνον εὐρύστα Ζεὺς ἔζετο, τῷ δ’ ὑπὸ ποσοὶ μέγας πελεμίζετ’ Ὀλυμπος. αἱ δ’ οἷς διδοὺς Ἀθηναίῃ τε καὶ Ὁρὶ ἦσθην, οὐδὲ τί μν προσεφάνεον οὐδ’ ἐρέντο τε 445 αὐτάρ δ’ ἐγνω ἦσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶν φώνησέν τε. ‘τίθ’ οὕτω τετήσθων, Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ὁρὶ; οὐ μὲν θην κάμετον γε μάχῃ ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ ὀλλύσαι Τρώας, τοῖσιν’ κότον αἰνὸν ἔθεσθε. πάντως, οἷον ἐμὸν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρες ἀποτοί, 450 οὐκ ἄν με τρέψεαν ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ’ ἐν Ὀλυμπῷ. σφῶι δὲ πρὶν περ τρόμος ἐλλαβε φαίδιμα γυνα, 1 τοῖσιν: τοῖσιν 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 πόλεμον τε ἰδεῖν πολέμου τε μέρμερα ἔργα. ἀπὸ γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ κεν τετελεσμένον ἦν· οὐκ ἂν ἐφ’ ὑμετέρων ὀχέων πληγέντες κεραυνῷ ἄφι ἐσ ὦ Οὐλυμπὸν ἱκέσδον, ἤν’ ἄθανάτων ἔδος ἔστιν.”

"Ως ἐφαθ’, αἱ δ’ ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναιὴ τε καὶ Ἡρη· πλησία αἱ γ’ ἤσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην. ἡ τοι Ἀθηναιὴ ἀκέων ἢν οὖθε τι εἴπε, σκυλομένη Δι’ πατρί, χόλος δὲ μιν ἄγριος ἦρει. Ἡρη δ’ οὖκ ἔχαδε στῆθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα· "αἰώντατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μύθον ἔειπες. εὖ νυ καὶ ἤμεισ ὦμεν δ’ τοι σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν· αmouseleave δαναῶν ὀλοφυρόμεθα αἰχμητῶν, οὐ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἰτον ἀναπλήσαντες ὀλωνται. ἂν’ ἤ τοι πολέμου μὲν ἀφεξόμεθα, εἰ σύ κελεύειςβουλή δ’ Ἀργείως ὑποθησόμεθα, ὑ τις οὖν ἦσει, ὡς μὴ πάντες ὀλωνται ὀδυσσαμένοι τεοῦ.”

Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμείβομενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς· ἢγὼ δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ὑπερμενεῖά Κρονίωνα ὀψει, αἱ γ’ ἐθελήσθα, βοώπις πότνια Ἁρη, ὄλλων’ Ἀργείων ποιμὰν στρατὸν ἀἰχμητῶν· οὐ γὰρ πρὶν πολέμου ἀποπαύσεσα ὀβρυμος Ἕκτωρ, πρὶν ὁρθὰ παρὰ ναυφὶ ποδώκεα Πηλέωνα, ἦματι τῷ ὦτ’ ἂν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ πρύμνησι μάχωνται ὦτ’ ἂν οἱ μὲν ἐπὶ πρύμνησι μάχωνται ὦτ’ ἂν ὀμνὶ ἀλεγίξῳ χωμένης, οὐ’ εἰ γε τὰ νεῖλα πείραθ’ ἡκει γαῖς καὶ πόντου, ὑ’ Ἰάπτετός τε Κρόνος τε

1 Line 458 is omitted in some mss.
2 ἀλαπαδνόν : ἐπιεικτόν.
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
HOMER

ημενοι ουτ' αυγης 'Τπερίωνος 'Ηελιοιο 480
tερποντ' ουτ' ανέμουσι, βαθὺς δὲ τε Τάρταρος ἁμφις.
οὐδ' ἦν ἐνθ' ἀφίκηαι ἀλωμένη, οὐ σεῦ ἐγὼ γε
σκυξομένης ἀλέγω, ἐπεὶ οὐ σέο κύντερον ἄλλο.

"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη λευκάλενον "Ἡρη.
ἐν δ' ἔπεσο 'Ὠκεανῷ λαμπρὸν φάος ἰελίοιο, 485
ἐλκον νύκτα μέλαναν ἐπὶ ξείδωρον ἄρουραν.
Τρωσίν μὲν ρ' ἄεκουσιν ἐδυ φάος, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοῖς
ἀσπασίθα τριλλιστός ἐπήλυθε νὺξ ἐρεβενή.

Τρώων αὐτ' ἀγορὴν ποιήσατο φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ,
νόσφι νεῶν ἀγαγοῦν ποταμῷ ἐπὶ δινήντι,
ἐν καθαρῷ, ὁθὶ δὴ νεκύων διεβαίνετο χῦρος.
ἐξ ἵππων δ' ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα μύθον ἂκουν,
tὸν ρ' "Εκτωρ ἀγόρευε διύφιλος· ἐν δ' ἄρα χειρὶ
ἐγχος ἐχ' ἐνδεκαίηχυ· πάροιβε δὲ λάμπητο δουρὸς
αἰχμῆ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεως θέε πόρης. 495
τῷ δ' γ' ἐρεισάμενος ἐπεα Τρώεσσι2 μετηύδα·
"κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἦδ' ἐπικουροῦ·
νῦν ἐφάμην νῆας τ' ὁλέας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
ἀψ ἀπονοστήσειν προτὶ Ἡλιον ἴεμιδουσαν·
ἀλλὰ πρὶν κνέφας ἦλθε, το νῦν ἐσάωσε μάλιστα
Ἀργείους καὶ νῆας ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖν θαλάσσης.3
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελανῇ
dόρπα τ' ἐφοπλισόμεσθα· ἀτὰρ καλλίτριχας ἵππους
λύσαθ' υπὲξ ὁχέων, παρὰ δὲ σφισι βάλλετ' ἐδώδην·
ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξεσθε βόας καὶ ἰφία μήλα
καρπαλίμως, οἰνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζεσθε
συτὸν τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξύλα πολλὰ λέγεσθε,

1 Lines 493-496 were omitted by Zenodotus.
2 Τρώεσσι: πτερόειτα.
3 ἐπὶ ῥηγμῖν θαλάσσης: ἐπεὶ Διὸς ἐτράπετο φρῆν Zenodotus.
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 Achaians 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 Achaians, 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 cast 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
aviour

καὶ λόχος εἰσέλθη στὸν λαιὴν ἀπεότων. ἄδε ἔστω, Τρώως μεγαλήτερος, ὡς ἀγορεύω. μύθος ὅς ὅς μὲν νῦν ἔγχος εἰρήμενος ἔστω, 1 τὸν ἑοῦς Τρώως μεθ' ἵππονδαμοι ἀγορεύωσι. 525 εὐχόμαι ἐλπίζομενος. Διὸ τ' ἀλλοιών τε θεοῦς ἐξελάν ἐκεῖνε κυνὰς κηρεσσιφόρους, οὓς κήρες φορέωσι μελανάν ἐπὶ ηθῶν. 2 ἀλλὶ ἦ τοι ἐπὶ νυκτὶ φυλάξομεν ἥμεας αὐτοὺς, πρῶτο ὅ ὑπηρεῖ σὺν τεχνέες τοῦ ἀνθρωποῦ 530 νησίων ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆς ἑγείρομεν ἐξ ἀριθμὸν Ἀρη. εἴσομαι εἰ κέ μ' ὁ Τυκεός κρατερός Διομήδης πάρ νὴν πρὸς τεχνὸν ἀπόστηται, ἦ κεν ἐγὼ τὸν χαλκὸν δημόσια ἑνάρα βροτοῦντα φέρομαι. αὐριον ἥν ἀρετὴν διείστηται, εἰ κ' ἐμὸν ἔγχος 4 535 μεῖνη ἐπερχόμενον ἀλλ' ἐν πρώτοις, ὃς,

1 Lines 524 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 εὐχόμαι ἐλπίζομενος: ἐλπίζομεν 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 Achaians 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 missile to brood over 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,
κείσεται οὐτηθείς, πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἑταῖρον, ἥελιον ἀνιόντος ἐς αὐριον. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν ὡς εἰην ἄθανατος καὶ ἀγήρας ἡματα πάντα, τιοίμην δ' ὡς τίετ' Αθηναίη καὶ Απόλλων, ws νῦν ἡμέρη ἦδε κακὸν φέρει 'Αργείουσιν.

"Ὡς "Εκτωρ ἁγόρευ', επὶ δὲ Τρώες κελάδησαν. οἱ δ' ἐποιοι μὲν λύσαν ὑπὸ ξυγοῦ ὑδρῶντας, δήσαν δ' ἐμάντεσοι παρ' ἀρμασιν ὀσων ἕκαστος· ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξοντο βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα καρπαλίμως, οἶνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζουτο, σύτω τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξῦλα πολλά λέγουτο, ἔρδου δ' ἄθανάτους τεληέσσας ἕκαστόμβας. κνίσην δ' ἐκ πεδίων ἄνεμοι φέρον οὐρανόν εἰσιν ἕδειαν· τῆς δ' οὗ τι θεοὶ μάκαρες διατέοντο, οὐδ' ἐθελον· μάλα γάρ σφιν ἀπήχθετο Ἰλιος ἱρή, καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐўμμελίω Πριάμου.

Οἱ δὲ μεγαὶ φρονεόντες ἐπὶ πτολέμου γεφύρας ἦστατο παννύχιοι, πυρὰ δὲ σφυσι καὶ το πολλά. ὡς δ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄστρα φαινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνην φαίνετ' ἀραπεπέα, δοτ' ἔπετο νήνεμος ἀθήρ· ἐκ τ' ἐφανεν πᾶσαι σκοπιαλ καὶ πρώνεν ἄκροí καὶ νάπαι· οὐρανόθεν δ' ἄρ' ὑπεράγη ἀσπετος ἀθήρ,

1 Line 540 was apparently not read by Aristarchus.
2 Lines 548 and 550-552, not found in the mss. of the Iliad, are found in [Plato.] Alcid. Π. 149 ν.
3 Lines 557 f. were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
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 ὑπερράγη 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 εἰδεταί ἄστρα, γέγηθε δὲ τε φρένα ποιμήν·
tόσσα μεσημβρ νεῶν ἦδὲ Ξανθὸν ῥοάων
Τρώων καλόντων πυρὰ φαίνετο Ἴλιοθι πρό.
χιλ' ἃρ' ἐν πεδίῳ πυρὰ καίετο, πάρ δὲ ἐκάστῳ
ἳκτο πεντήκοντα σέλα πυρὸς αἰθομένου.
ἳπποι δὲ κρὶ λευκῶν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας
ἐσταότες παρ' ὀχεσφίων ἐθρόνον Ἡώ μίμνου. 585

1 χιλ': μυρ' Zenoëtus.
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

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν Τρῶες φυλακᾶς ἔχον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαῖοις θεσπεσίη ἔχε ὕζα, φόβον κρυόντος ἔταρη, πένθει δ’ ἀτλήτω βεβολήσατο πάντες ἀριστοῖ. ὡς δ’ ἀνεμοὶ δῦν πόντον ὁρίνετον ἤχυσοντα, Βορέης καὶ Ζέφυρος, τῶν τε Ὁρήκηθεν ἄητον, ἐλθόντ’ ἑξαπίνης· άμυδις δὲ τε κύμα κελαίνων κορθύεται, πολλὸν δὲ παρεξ ἀλα φύκος ἔχευν· ὡς ἐδαίζετο θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσιν Ἀχαίων.

'Aπρείδης δ’ ἀχεὶ μεγάλω βεβολημένος ἢτορ φοίτα κηρύκεσσι λιγυρθόγγοισι κελεύων κλήσει σος ἀγορην κυκλήσκειν ἄνδρα ἔκαστον, μηδὲ βοῶν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πρῶτοι πονεῖτο. ἵππον δ’ εἰν ἀγορῇ τετυγοτες· ἂν δ’ Ἀγαμέμνων ἠσταιτο δάκρυ χέων ὡς τε κρήνῃ μελανδροσ, ἦ τε κατ’ αἰγίλποσ πέτρῃς δυοφερὸν χέει ύδωρ· ὡς ὁ βαρὺ στενάχων ἔπε” Ἀργεῖοσι μετῆπιδα· οἱ φίλοι, Ἀργεῖων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μεδοντες, Ζεὺς με μέγας. Κρονίδης ἀτη ἐνέδησε βαρεῖ σφέειος, σχέλλος, ὡς πρῶ μὲν μοι ὑπέθηκεται καὶ κατένευσεν Ἐλιὸν ἐκπέρσαιεν ἐὕτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι, νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει

1 ὡς τε ... στενάχων: Zenodotus omitted these words and for ἔπὲ ε’ ... μεθῦδα read μετὰ δ’ Ἀργεῖοσιν ἔτιπεν.

2 μέγας Aristarchus: μέγα (cf. ii. 111).
BOOK IX

Thus kept the Trojans watch, but the Achaians 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 rear eth itself in crests and casteth much tangle out along the sea; even so were the hearts of the Achaians 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 pour eth 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 ὁ Ἀργος ἴκέσθαι, ἔπει τοῦ πολὺν ὀλεσα λαόν. 1
οὗτῳ που Διὸ μέλλει ὑπερμενεὶ φίλον εἶναι, ὡς δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα ἡ ἡ ἐτὶ καὶ λύσει τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον. 25 Ἀλλ' ἀγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθόμεθα πάντες·
φεύγωμεν σὺν νησιί φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν·
οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἴρήσουμεν εὐρυάγυιαν."

"Ὤς ἐφαθ', οἶ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἁκήν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ.
δὴν δ' ἀνεώ ἦσαν τετυνότες ὑπὲ 'Αχαιῶν. 30
οὐξὲ δὲ δὴ μετέειπε βοὴν ἄγαθὸς Διομήδης: "
Ἀτρείδη, σοὶ πρῶτα μαχῆσομαι ἀφραδέοντι,
ἡ θέμις ἐστίν, ἀναξ, ἀγορῆ· σὺ δὲ μὴ τι χολωθῇς.
ἀλκὴν μὲν μοι πρῶτον ὀνείδισας ἐν Δαναοῖς,
φῶς ἐμεν ἀπτόλεμον καὶ ἀνάλκιδα· ταῦτα δὲ πάντα 35
ἐσκό Ἀργείων ἠμὲν νέοι ὡς γέροντες: 2
σοι δὲ διανδίχα δῶκε Κρόνου πάῖς ἄγκυλομῆτων·
σκήπτρῳ μὲν τοι δῶκε τετυνόθαι περὶ πάντων,
ἀλκῆν δ' οὖ τοι δῶκεν, ὁ τε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
δαιμόνι', οὗτῳ ποι μᾶλα ἐλπει αὖς Ἀχαιῶν 40
ἀπτολέμους τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ἀνάλκιδας, ὡς ἀγορεύεις;
εἰ δὲ τοι αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐπέσουσαν ὡς τε νέεσθαι,
ἐρχοι πάρ τοι ὄδος, νῆσε δέ τοι ἄγχι βαλάσθης
ἐστάο', αἱ τοι ἐποτο Μυκήνηθεν μᾶλα πολλαί. 3
Ἀλλ' ἄλλοι μενέονσι κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιῶν 45
εἰς δὲ κέ περ Τροίην διαπέρσομεν. εἰ δὲ και αὐτοὶ
φευγόντων σὺν νησί φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν.

1 Lines 23-25 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus; in place of 23-31 Zenodotus gave,

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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

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2 ἡμεν... γέροντες ἔγγισε τε μέδοντες Zenodotus.
3 Line 44 was rejected by Aristarchus.
νωΐ δ’, ἐγὼ Σθένελος τε, μαχησόμεθ’ εἰς ὃ κε τέκμωρ Ἰλίου εὐρωμεν. σὺν γὰρ θεῷ εἰλήλουθμεν.”

“Ὡς ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἐπίαξον ὑπὲρ ’Αχαιῶν, 50 μύθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμου.

τοῖς δ’ ἀνιστάμενοι μετεφώνεν ἱππότα Νέστωρ. “Τυδεὶδη, πέρι μὲν πολέμῳ ἐνι καρτερός ἐσσι, καὶ βουλῇ μετὰ πάντας ὀμήλικας ἐπλευ ἀριστος. οὐ τίς τοι τὸν μύθον ὄνοσσεται, ὡσσι ’Αχαιοί, 55 οὐδὲ πάλιν ἔρεει· ἀτάρ οὐ τέλος ἴκεο μύθων. ἦ μὲν καὶ νέος ἐσσι, ἐμός δὲ κε καὶ πάϊς εἰς ὀπλότατος γενεῆιν· ἀτάρ πεπνυμένα βάζεις ’Αργείων βασιλῆς, ἐπεὶ κατὰ μοίραν ἔειπες.

ἀλλ’ ἀγ’ ἔγων, ὃς σειο γεραίτερος εὐχομαι εἶναι, 60 ἔξειπω καὶ πάντα διξομαι· οὐδὲ κε τίς μοι μύθον ἄτιμησει, οὐδὲ κρείλων ’Αγαμέμνων. ἀφρήτωρ ἀθέμιτος ἀνέστησ ἐστιν ἔκεινον ὡς πολέμου ἔραται ἐπιδημίῳ ὦκρυόντος. ἄλλ’ ἦ τοι νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαῖνῃ 65 δόρπα τ’ ἐφοπλισόμεσθα· φυλακτήρες δὲ ἔκαστοι λεξάσθων παρὰ τάφρον ὀρυκτὴν τείχεος ἐκτός. κοῦροις μὲν ταῦτ’ ἐπιτέλλομαι· αὐτάρ ἔειπτα, ’Ατρείδη, οὐ μὲν ἄρχε· οὐ γὰρ βασιλεύτατος ἐσσι. δαίνω δαῖτα γέρουσιν· ἔοικε τοι, οὐ τοι ἀεικές. 70 πλεία τοι οἴνου κλισία, τὸν νῆς ’Αχαιῶν ἡμάτια Θρήκηθεν ἔπ’ εὐρέα πόντον ἄγουσι· πᾶσα τοι ἐστ’ ὑποδεξία, πολέεσσι δ’ ἀνάσσεις. πολλῶν δ’ ἀγρομένων τῷ πείσεια ὡς κεν ἄριστην βουλὴν βουλεύσῃ. μάλα δὲ χρεώ πάντας ’Αχαιοὺς 75 ἐσθλῆς καὶ πυκνῆς, ὃτι δὴ οἱ ἐγγύθι νηών

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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, heartless 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
καίοντων πυρὰ πολλά· τίς ἂν τάδε γηθήσειε;
νῦξ δ' ἦδ' ἦδ' διαρραίσει στρατόν ἦδ' σαώσει."  
"Ὤς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἁρὰ τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἦδ' ἐπίθοντο.

ἐκ δὲ φυλακτῆρες σὺν τεῦχεσιν ἐσσεύντο 80
ἀμφὶ τε Νεστορίδην Ὄρασμήδεα, πομένα λαῶν,
ἡδ' ἀμφὶ Ἀσκάλαφον καὶ Ἡαλμενοῦ, ύλὰς Ἄρησ,
ἀμφὶ τε Μηριώνην Ἀφαρῆα τε Δησυπρότε ἰε,
ἡδ' ἀμφὶ Κρείνοντο νῦν Δυκομήδεα δίον.
ἐπὶ' ἐσάν ἡγεμόνες φυλάκων, ἐκατὸν δὲ ἐκάστῳ 85
κοῦροι ἀμ' ἐστείχον δολίχ' ἐγχεα χερσών ἐχοντες·
καὶ δὲ μέσον τάφρου καὶ τείχεος ἱζον ἀντὶς·
ἐνθα δὲ πῦρ κηντο, τίθεντο δὲ δόρπα ἐκαστος.¹

'Ατρείδης δὲ γέροντας² ἀολλέας ἤγεν Ἀχαιῶν
ἐς κλυσίν, παρὰ δὲ σφί τιθει μενοεικέα δαίτα. 90
οἱ δ' ἐπὶ' ὄνειαθ' ἐτοίμα προκείμενα χειρας ἵαλλον.
αὐτὰρ ἐπει πόσιοσ καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἐρων ἐντο,
τοῖς δὲ γέρων πάμπυρτος υφαίνειν ἡρχετο μῆτας,
Νέστωρ, οὐ καὶ πρόσθεν ἄριστη φαινετο βουλή.
ὁ σφιν εὶ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν· 95
"'Ατρείδη κύδιστε, ἃναξ ἃνδρών Ἀγάμεμνον,
ἐν σοι μὲν λήξω, σέο δ' ἄρξομαι, οὖνεκα πολλῶν
λαῶν ἐσσο ἃναξ καὶ τοῦ Ζεὺς ἐγγυάλιξε
σκηπτρὸν τ' ἰδεθ' θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίι βουλεύησοθα.
τῷ σε χρῆ πέρι μὲν φάσθαι ἐπος ἦδ' ἐπακούσαι, 100
κρῆναι δὲ καὶ ἄλλως, ὡτ' ἂν τινα θυμός ἀνώγη
εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν· σέο δ' ἐξεσται ὅτι κεν ἄρχῃ.

¹ δόρπα ἐκαστος: δαίτα βάλειαν 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 Aphaerus 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 Achaean army, 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
αύτάρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα.
οὐ γάρ τις νόον ἄλλος ἀμένωνα τοῦδε νοήσει,
ολον ἐγὼ νοέω, ἥμεν πάλαι ἢδ' ἐτι καὶ νῦν,
ἐξ ἐτι τοῦ ὅτε, διογενέσ, Βρισικήδα κούρην
χωμένου 'Αχιλήος ἐβης κλισίθεν ἀπούρας
οὐ τι καθ' ἀμέτερον γα νόον μᾶλα γάρ τοι ἐγὼ γε
πόλλ' ἀπεμνθεόμην· σο δὲ σῷ μεγαλήτορι θυμῷ
εἴξας ἄνδρα φέριστον, ὅν ἀθάνατον περ ἕτισαν,
ἡτήμηος· ἐλῶ γάρ ἔχεις γέρας· ἀλλ' ἐτι καὶ νῦν
φραξῶμεθ' ὡς κέν μιν ἀρεσσάμενοι πεπίθωμεν
δώροισιν τ' ἀγανοίοιν ἐπεσσύ τε μειλιχίουι·

Τὸν δ' αὔτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων·
"ὡ γέρον, οὐ τι ψεύδος ἔμας ἄτας κατέλεξας.
ἀσάμην, οὐδ' αὐτὸς ἀναίνομαι. ἀντὶ νυ πολλῶν
λαῶν ἐστὶν ἄνηρ ὅν τε Ζεὺς κήρι φιλήσῃ,
ὡς νῦν τούτου ἔτισε, δάμαστε δὲ λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν.
ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀσάμην φρεσι λεγαλέηη πιθῆσας,
ἀψ ἐθέλω ἀρέσαι δόμεναι τ' ἀπερείσ' ἄποινα.

ὑμῶν δ' ἐν πάντεσσι περικλυτὰ δῳρ' ὁνομήνω,
ἐπτ' ἀπύρους τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσῶτο τάλαντα,
ἀθωνας δὲ λέβητας ἐείκοσι, δώδεκα δ' ἑπώς
πηγός ἀθλοφόρους, οἳ ἄεθλια ποσοίν ἄροντο.
οὐ κεν ἄληνος εἴη ἀνήρ ὅ τόσσα γένοιο,
οὐδέ κεν ἀκτήμων ἔρτιμοιο χρυσῶτο,
ὅσα μοι ἥνεικαντο ἄεθλια μὸνυχες ἑπώς.
δῶσω δ' ἐπτά γυναίκας ἀμύμονα ἔργα ἰδνιᾶς,
Λεοβίδας, ὃς ὅτε Λέοβον ἑυχτιμένην 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, whose 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
ἐξελόμην, αἱ κάλλει ἐνίκων φύλα γυναικῶν.

τὰς μὲν οἱ δῶσιν, μετὰ δὲ ἔσσεται ἣν τὸν ἄπηρων, κοῦρῃ Βρισῆς· καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμοίμαι ἡ ποτὲ τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβῆμεναι ἣδε μυγήναι,

ἡ θέμις ἀνθρώπων πέλει, ἄνδρῶν ἣδε γυναικῶν.

ταῦτα μὲν αὐτικὰ πάντα παρέσσεται· εἰ δὲ κεῖν αὐτὲ 135 ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμῳ τεοὶ δῶσω ἀλατάξαι, νῦ ἀλίς χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νησαῖσθω εἰσελθῶιν, ὅτε κεῖν δατεώμεθα λῃδ' Ἀχαιοί, Τρωώδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐείκοσιν αὐτὸς ἐλέσθω, αἱ κε μετ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην κάλλισται ἔωσιν. 140

εἰ δὲ κεῖν Ἀργος ἰκοίμεθα Ἀχαιᾶκον, οὐθαρὰ ἄρουρης, γαμβρός κεῖν μοι ἔοι· τίς ὁ δὲ μὲν Ἰον Ὀρέστη, ὃς μοι τηλύγετος τρέφεται θαλῆ ἐν πολλῇ.

τρεῖς δὲ μοί εἰςιν θύγατρες ἐνι μεγάρῳ ἐὔπηκτω, Χρυσόθεμῳ καὶ Δαοδίκῃ καὶ Ἰσιάνασσα, 145

tάων ἦν κ' ἐθέλησεν φίλην ἀνάεδυνον ἀγέοθῳ πρὸς οἴκον Πηλῆσο· ἔγω δ' ἐπὶ μείων δῶσω πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσο' οὐ πό τις ἐή ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί.

ἐπτὰ δὲ οἱ δῶσιν ἐν ναιόμενα πτολιέθρα, Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπτην τε καὶ Ιρὴν ποιῆσαν, 150

Φηρᾶς τε ζαθέας ἦδ' Ἀνθειαν βαθύλεμον, καλῆν τ' Αἰπειαν καὶ Πηδασον ἀμπελόθεσαν.

πᾶσαι δ' ἔγγυς ἄλος, νέαται Πύλον ἡμαθόεντος· ἐν δ' ἄνδρες ναίους πολύρρηνας πολυβοῦται, οἳ' κέ ἐς διωτίνησεν θεοῦ ὅς τιμήσοις 155

καὶ οἱ ὕπο σκῆπτρῳ λιπαρᾶς τελέουσιν θέμιστος.

ταῦτα κέ οἱ τελέσαμε μεταλλήξαντι χόλοιο.

διηθήτω'—Αἰδής τοι τῷ άμελιχος ἦδ' ἀδάμαστος·

tοῦνεκα καὶ τε βροτοῦθι θεῶν ἐχθρίστος ἀπάντων—

1 διηθήτω: καμφθήτω Ζenodotus 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 gods 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 Orcestes that is reared in all abundance, my son well-beloved. Three daughters have I in my well-builted 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
καὶ μοι ὑποστῆτω, ὅσον βασιλεύστερός εἰμι ἦδ' ὅσον γενεὰ προγενέστερος εὐχομαι εἶναι.”

Τῶν δ' ἡμεῖς ἐπείτα Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ: "Ἀτρείδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, δῶρα μὲν οὐκέτι ὄνοστά διδοῖς Ἀχιλῆι ἄνακτοι ἀλλ' ἄγετε, κλητοὺς ὀτρύνομεν, οἳ κε τάχιστα ἔλθων ἐσε κλοιόν Πηληνίδεω Ἀχιλῆος. εἰ δ' ἄγε, τοὺς ἀν ἔγω ἐπιώθομαι, οἳ δὲ πιθέοθων. Φοίνιξ μὲν πρώτιστα διάφιλος ἡγησάσθω, αὐτάρ ἐπείτ' Ἀιάς τε μέγας καὶ δίος Ὁδυσσεύς κηρύκων δ' Ὁδίος τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτῃς ἄμι ἐπέσθων. 170 φέρτε δὲ χερσὶν ὕδωρ, εὔφημήσαι τε κέλεσθε, ὅφρα Διὸς Κρονίδη ἀρησόμεθα, αἳ κ' ἐλεήσῃ." "Ὡς φάτο, τοῦσι δὲ πᾶσιν ἔαδότα μῦθον ἐείπεν. αὐτίκα κήρυκες μὲν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευαν, κοῦροι δὲ κρητῆρας ἐπεστέφαντο ποτοί, νάμησαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάσασιν. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ σπείσαν τ' ἐπὶ δ' ὅσον ἤθελε θυμός, ὀρμῶντ' ἐκ κλοιίς Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο. τοῦσι δὲ πόλλ' ἐπέτελλε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ, δευδήλων ἔς ἐκαστόν, Ὁδυσσήτα δὲ μάλιστα, πειρᾶν ὡς πεπίθοιες ἄμυσον Πηλείωνα.

Τῶ δὲ βάτην παρὰ θύνα πολυφλοίσβου χαλάσσης, πολλὰ μάλ' εὐχομένω γαιόχω ἑννοιγιαίῳ - ῥημίδως πεπιθέων μεγάλας φρένας Αἰακίδαο. Μυρμιδώνων δ' ἐπὶ τε κλοιίς καὶ νῆας ικέσθην, τὸν δ' ἐδρον φρένα τερπόμενον φόρμυγγι λυγείῃ,

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 ἐπείτα); so Aristarchus.
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 1 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
καλῆ δαιδαλέη, ἐπὶ δ’ ἀργύρεον ζυγὸν ἦν, τὴν ἀρέτ’ εξ ἐνάρων πόλιν Ἑτέων ὁλέσσας. τῇ δ’ γε θυμὸν ἔτερπεν, ἀεὶ δ’ ἀρα κλέα ἄνδρὼν. Πάτροκλος δὲ οἱ οἶοι ἐναντίος ὕστο σιωπῆ, δέγμενος Ἀλακίδην, ὅποτε λήξευν αἰείδων. τῷ δὲ βάτῳν προτέρῳ, ἥγετο δὲ δίος Ὀδυσσεύς, στὰν δὲ πρόσθ’ αὐτοῦ ταφῶν δ’ ἀνόρουσεν Ἀχιλλεύς αὐτῆς σὺν φόρμιγγι, λυπῶν ἔδος ἔνθα θάσσουν· ὅς δ’ αὐτῶς Πάτροκλος, ἔπει ὲδε φῶτας, ἀνέστη. τῷ καὶ διεκνύμενος προσέφη πόδας ὑκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς. "χαίρετον ἡ φίλοι ἄνδρες ἰκάνετον—ἡ τί μάλα χρεώ—
οἱ μοι σκυλομένω περ Ἀχαιῶν φίλτατοι ἐστον.”
"Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας προτέρῳ ἄγε δίος Ἀχιλλεύς, εἶλεν δ’ ἐν κληροὺς τάπτοι τε πορφυρέουσιν. αὕτη δὲ Πάτροκλος προσεφώνειν ἑγγὺς ἐόντα: "μείζονα δὴ κρητῆρα, Μενοιτίου νίε, καθίστα, ζωρότερον δὲ κέρατε, δέπας δ’ ἐντυνον ἐκάστῳ: οἱ γὰρ φίλτατοι ἄνδρες ἐμῶ ὑπέασι μελάθρῳ." "Ὡς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλων ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἐταξίῳ. αὐτὰρ δ’ γε κρείων μέγα κάββαλεν ἐν πυρὸς αὐγῆ, ἐν δ’ ἄρα νάτον ἐθηκ’ οίος καὶ πίνονς αὐγός, ἐν δὲ σωσ εὐάλου ράχιν τεθαλυκάν ἀλουθη. τῷ δ’ ἔχειν Αὐτομέδων, τάμνειν δ’ ἄρα δίος Ἀχιλλεύς. καὶ τὰ μὲν εἰ μίστυλλε καὶ ἀμφ’ ὀβελοῦσιν ἐπειρε, πῦρ δὲ Μενοιτίαδῆς δαίεν μέγα, ἱσόθεος φῶς. αὐτὰρ ἔπει κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάθ’ καὶ φλὸς ἐμαράνθη, ἄνθρακην στορέσσας ὀβελοῦσ ἐφύπερθε τάνυσσε,
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 in 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

¹ Possibly “it is high time.”
πάσσε δ’ ἀλὸς θείοι κρατεῦτας ἐπαείρας.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ὅ ὁπτήσε καὶ εἰν ἔλεοσιν ἔχεν, 215
Πάτροκλος μὲν σύτων ἐλὼν ἐπένειμε τραπέζῃ
cαλοὶς ἐν κανέωσιν, ἀτὰρ κρέα νεῖμεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
αὐτὸς δ’ ἀντίον ἢ Ὁδυσσέας θείοι
tοίχου τοῦ ἑτέρου, θεοῦ δε θύσαι ἀνώγει
Πάτροκλον, διὰ ἑταίρων· ὁ δ’ ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε θυγλᾶς. 220
οἱ δ’ ἐπ’ ὄνειαθ’ ἐτοίμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἰαλλον.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύως ἢ ἐρον ἐντο
νεῦσ’ Αἴας Φοίνικ’ νόησε δἐ δῖος Ὁδυσσέας,

πλησάμενος δ’ οἴνοιο δέπας δείδεικτ’ Ἀχιλήα· 225

“χαῖρ’, Ἀχιλεῦ· δαιτὸς μὲν ἔτος οὐκ ἐπιδεεῖνες

ημὲν ἐνί κλυσί πανομέμνονος Ἀτρείδα

ηδὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε νῦν: πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέα πολλὰ
daínυσθ’. ἀλλ’ οὐ δαιτὸς ἐπηράτου ἔργα μέμηλεν,

ἀλλὰ λίθῳ μέγα πῆμα, διοτρεφὲς, εἰσορώντες

δείδιμεν· ἐν δοθὲ δὲ σασοῦμεν ἢ ἀπολέοντα

νῆας εὐσέλμους, εἰ μὴ σύ γε δῦσει ἀλκῆν.

ἥγης γὰρ νῆων καὶ τείχεος αὖλων ἔθεντο

Τρῶες ὑπέρβυμι τῆλεκλευτοί τ’ ἐπίκουροι,

κηλμενοι πυρὰ πολλὰ κατὰ στρατόν, οὕδ’ ἐτὶ φασὶ

σχῆσον’, ἀλλ’ ἐν νησί μελαίνουσι πεσέςθαι. 235

Ζεὺς δὲ σφί Κρονίδης ἐνδέξια σήματα φαίνων

ἀστράπτειν. Ἐκτὸς δὲ μέγα σβενεῖ βλεμεαίνων

μαίνεται ἐκτάγλως, πάσυνον Δί, οὕδε τι τίει

ἄνερας οὕδ’ θεοῦ· κρατερῇ δὲ ἐ λύσα δεδικεν.

ἄραται δὲ τάχιστα βανήμεναι Ἡώ διαν

οτεύται γὰρ νῆων ἀποκόψειν ἠκρα κόρυμβα

1 ἔχενε: άθηκε.

Possibly, “that we shall no more hold our ground,
but flinging ourselves (in rout) upon our black ships.” The
same ambiguity is found also in parallel passages.
THE ILIAD, IX. 214–241

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
αὐτὰς τ’ ἐμπρήσεων¹ μαλεροῦ πυρὸς, αὐτὰρ 'Αχαίοις δηώσεως παρὰ τῇσιν ὀρινομένοις² ὑπὸ καπνοῦ. 
ταῦτ’ αἰνῶς δείδουκα κατὰ φρένα, μητ’ οἱ ἀπειλᾶς ἐκτελέσωσα θεοί, ἥμιν δὲ δὴ αὐσμον εἰη 
φθίσατε ἐνὶ Τροϊᾷ ἐκασ "Ἀργεός ἵπποβότοιο. 
ἀλλ’ ἀνα, εἰ μέμονας γε καὶ ὡφε πέρ νῦας 'Αχαίων τειρομένοις ἐρύσεται ὑπὸ Ττῶν ὀρυμαγδοῦ. 
αὐτῷ τοις μετόπισθ’ ἄχος ἔσσεται, οὐδὲ τι μῆκος 
ῥεχθέντος κακοῦ ἐστ’ ἄκος εὑρείν. ἀλλ’ πολὺ ἀπ’ 250 
φράζειν ὅπωσις Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξήσεις κακοῦ ἤμαρ. 
ὡς τέπων, ὡ μὲν σοι γε πατήρ ἐπέτελεντο Πηλεὺς 
ἡματι τῷ ὡτε ο’ ἐκ Φήης 'Αγαμέμνονι πέμπε. 
τέκνον ἐμόν, κάρτος μὲν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ "Πη 
δώσουσ’, αἱ κ’ ἐθέλωσι, σοῦ δὲ μεγαλήτορα θυμον 255 
ἰσχεῖν ἐν στήθεσιν. φιλοφροσύνη γὰρ ἀμείνων 
ληγόμεναι δ’ ἔριδος κακομυχάνου, ὃφρα σε μᾶλλο 
τίωσ' Ἀργείων ἠμέν νέοι ἣδε γέροντες.
ὡς ἐπέτελλ’ ὁ γέρων, σοῦ δὲ λήθεια. ἀλλ’ ἔτι καὶ νῦν 
παύε’, ἕα δὲ χόλον θυμαλγέα: σοι δ’ 'Αγαμέμνων 260 
ἀξία δῶρα δίδωσι μεταλλήξαντι χόλοιο.
εἰ δὲ σὺ μέν μεν ἄκουσον, ἕγω δὲ κέ τοι καταλέξω 
ὁσσα τοι ἐν κλισίησιν ὑπέσχετο δῶρ’ 'Αγαμέμνων. 
ἐπτ’ ἀπύρους τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσοῦ τάλαντα, 
αἴθωνας δὲ λέβητασ ἐείκοσι, δύδεκα δ’ ἱππους 265 
πηγοὺς ἀθλοφόρους, οἱ ἀέθλια ποσσίν ἄροντο. 
οὐ κεν ἀλήως εἰη ἄνηρ δ’ τόσα γένοιτο, 
οὐδέ κεν ἀκτήμων ἐριτίμιον χρυσόλο, 
ὁσ’ 'Αγαμέμνονος ἱπποι ἀέθλια ποσσίν ἄροντο. 
δώσει δ’ ἐπτά γυναίκας ἀμύρονα ἐργά ἱδυίας, 270

¹ ἐμπρήσεων: ἐμπλήσεων Aristarchus (cf. ii. 415).
² ὀρινομένοις: ἄτυγχομένοι (cf. viii. 183).
THE ILIAD, IX. 242–270

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, whose had wealth as great as the prizes Agamemnon's horses have won by their speed. And he will give seven women skilled in
Δεσβίδας, ὃς ὅτε Δέσβον ἐὑκτιμενήν ἔλες αὐτὸς ἐξέλεβ', αἰ τότε κάλλει ἐνίκων φύλα γυναικῶν. τὰς μὲν τοι δώσει, μετὰ δ' ἔσσεται ἢν τότ' ἀπήρα, κούρη βρισῆς. ἐπὶ δὲ μέγαν ὅρκον ὁμείτα μὴ ποτὲ τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιθήμεναι ἢδὲ μυγῆναι, ή θέμισ ἐστίν, ἀνάξ, ἢ τ' ἄνδρῶν ἢ τε γυναικῶν. ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρέσσεται· εἰ δὲ κεν αὖτε ἀστυ μέγα Πρίαμοι θεοὶ δῶσο' ἀλαπάξαι, νὴ αὖς χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νηχασθαί εἰσελθὼν, ὅτε κεν δατεώμεθα λη' Ἀχαιοί, Ἀργοῦδας δὲ γυναίκας ἐείκοσιν αὐτὸς ἐλέοθαι, αἰ κε μετ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην κάλλισται ἐωσών. εἰ δὲ κεν Ἀργοὺς ἱκομεθ' Ἀχαικῶν, οὐδὲρ ἀροῦρης, γαμβρός κέν οἱ ἐοι· τίσει δὲ σε Ἰσον Ὀρέστη, ὃς οἱ τηλύγετος τρέφεται θαλής ἐνι πώλη. τρεῖς δὲ οἱ εἰςι θύγατρες ἐνι μεγάρῳ εὐπήκτως, Χρυσόθεμις καὶ Λαοδίκη καὶ Ἰφιάνασσα· 

tάων ἢν κ' ἑθελησθα φίλην ἀνάζων ἅγεσθαι πρὸς οἴκον Πηλῆς· δ' αὖτ' ἐπὶ μείλια δώσει πολλὰ μᾶλ', ὅσο' οὔ πὼ τις ἐῇ ἐπέδωκε θυγατρὶ. ἐπὶ δὲ τοι δώσει εὖ ναιόμενα πτολέμα, 

Καρδαμύλην Ἐνώπην τε καὶ Ἰρήν ποιῆσαν 

Φηρᾶς τε ζαθεάς ἢδ' Ἀνθειαν βαθύλειμον, 

καλὴν τ' Ἀἶπειαν καὶ Πηδασον ἄμπελόεσαν. 

πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγὺς ἄλος, νέαται Πύλον ἡμαθέοντος· ἐν δ' ἄνδρες ναίους πολύρρηνες πολυβοῦται, 

οἰ κέ σε δωτίνησι θεοῦ ὡς τιμήσου 

καὶ τοι ὑπὸ σκῆπτρῳ λιπαρὰς τελέουσι θέμιστας. 

ταῦτα κέ τοι τελέσει μεταλλήξαντι χόλοιο.
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-built 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
ei de toj 'Atrēidhs men anptēxweto kprōthi malla, 300
autos kal toj dôra, sù δ' allous per Panaxaioûs
teirōmēnous elēaire katà stratōn, oį se theôn ωs
tisous'. ἢ γάρ κέ σφι μάλα μέγα κύδος ἄροιο.
vûn γάρ χ' 'Ektoperc' elous, ἐπεὶ ἄν μάλα τοι σχεδὸν
ἐλθοι
lûsau enxwv oloûn, ἐπεὶ oį tivâ phисw omoiw
oį 'emwai Danaow, oûs euvhâde nhês enewkwn.'

će δ' apameiβomēnov prosēφh pôdas wîkûs
'Achilleus-
"diovēnes Læertiaïdî, polumhçan 'Oδυssaeî,
χρη men δη tûn mûthon apēlegwos apoeipeîw,
δ' per δη fronêw1 te kai ωs tetelesemûned ëstai, 310
ês µîoµi trûžhte parhmenou aìllbèn aìllos.
êkhròs γâr moì keînos õmôw 'Aîdâ oûlêson
ês χ' ëteron mên keûthê ënì phresîn, aìllò dê eîpê.
aûtâr ëgôwv erêw œs moî dôkei eînav aìrista.
ou't' ëmê γ' 'Atrēîdh 'Agamêmônona peišemôn oîw 315
ou't' allous Danaowû, ëpeti oûk àra tis châris ën
mårnavathai dhîoussûn ëp' anðrási vouleûs aiei.
ìsi moïra mênvnti, kal ei mala tis polemüçoi
ên dê ìi òmêth ëmêv kakôs òdè kai eßbîs.
kâsthaû õmôs 6 t' àerhôs ànhr ù te pollà èorgôs. 320
ouûdê tî moî perîkênta, ëpeti páthôn alγhâa òhmû,
aiei ëmênh psuchîn parabalûmênov polemüçwv.
ês δ' õrnis apôthêi neosoîoi profeîrhoî
mâstak', ëpeti ke lâbhôi, kakôs δ' àra oî pelêi aûnti,
ês kal ëgn pollàûs mên âûpîvous nûktas ïanov, 325
ìmata 6' aîmatênta dièprhshôn polemüçwv,
anðràsi mårnavêmenos dàrûw ëneka sfeîterâwv.

1 fronêw: kranêw.
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
δώδεκα δὴ σὺν νησιὶ πόλεις ἀλάπαξ ἀνθρώπων, πεζὸς δὲ ἐνδεκά φημι κατὰ Τροίην ἐρίβωλον· τάων ἐκ πασέων κεμήλια πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ ἐξελόμην, καὶ πάντα φέρων Ἀγαμέμνονι δόσκον Ἀτρείδης· δὸ δ᾽ ὀπισθε μένων παρὰ νησιὶ θοῆι δεξάμενος διὰ παύρα δασάσκετο, πολλὰ δὲ ἔχεσκεν. ἄλλα δ᾽ ἀριστήσει δίδου γέρα καὶ βασιλεὺς, τοὺς μὲν ἐμπέδα κεῖται, ἐμεῦ δ᾽ ἀπὸ μοῦνον Ἀχαιῶν εἰλετ', ἔχει δ᾽ ἀλοχον θυμαρέα. τῇ παριαύνων τερπέσθω. τί δὲ δεὶ πολεμιζέμεναι Τρῶεσσαν Ἀργείους; τί δὲ λαὸν ἀνήγαγεν ἐνθάδ᾽ ἀγείρασ Ἀτρείδης; ὥσικ wards Ἐλένης ἔνεκ ἥγκομοιο; ἡ μοῦνοι φιλέουσι ἀλόχους μερόπων ἀνθρώπων Ἀτρείδαι; ἐπεὶ οὐς τις ἄνηρ ἄγαθός καὶ ἐχέφρων τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλέει καὶ κηδεῖται, ὡς καὶ ἕω τὴν ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλέον, δουρικτητὴν περ ἐνοῦσαν. τὸν δ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἐκ χειρῶν γέρας εἰλετο καὶ μ᾽ ἀπάτηση, μή μευ πειράτω ἐν εἰδότοις οὐδὲ με πείσει. ἄλλ᾽." Ὀδυσσεῖ, σὺν σοὶ τε καὶ ἄλλους βασιλεῦσι φραξέσθω νήσουν ἀλεξέμεναι δηίον πῦρ. ἡ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ πονήσατο νόσφον ἐμεῖο, καὶ δὴ τείχος ἔδειμε, καὶ ἤλασε τάφρον ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ εὐρείων μεγάλην, ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κατέπηξεν. ὅφρα δὲ ἐγὼ μετ᾽ Ἀχαιοίων πολέμιζον οὐκ ἔθελεςκε μάχην ἀπὸ τείχους ὀρνύμεν Ἐκτωρικόν ἄλλ᾽ οὖσον ἐς Σκαίας τε πύλας καὶ φηγον ἰκανὲν ἐνθὰ ποτ᾽ ρηῦν ἐμμυνε, μόγυς δὲ μεν ἐκφυγεν ὀρμὴν. 355

1 Many scholars put a full stop after εἰλετ', on the ground that Achilles must not be assumed to speak of Briseis as his wife (ἀλοχον). 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,¹ 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 πολεμιζέμεν Ἑκτορὶ δίῳ,
αὖριον ἤρα Διὸ ῥέξας καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖς,
νηήσας εὐ νῆς, ἐπὴν ἀλαδε προερύσσω,
ὁφεια, αἱ κ’ ἡθέλησα καὶ αἱ κέν τοι τὰ μεμήλη,
ἡρι μάλ’ Ἐλλήσποντον ἐπ’ ἱχθυόντα πλεούσας
νῆς ἐμάς, ἐν δ’ ἄνδρας ἐρεσσέμεναι μεμαώτας·
εἰ δε κεν ἐνπλοίην δύη κλυτοὶ ἐννοϊγαιος,
ηματι κε τριτάτω Φθίην ἐρίβωλον ἰκοῖμην.
ἐστι δὲ μοί μᾶλα πολλά, τὰ κάλλιτον ἐνθάδε ἔρρων·
ἄλλον δ’ ἐνθένει χρυσὸν καὶ χαλκὸν ἔρυθρον
ηδὲ γυναῖκας ἐὐξώνους πολίων τε σίδηρον
ἀξομαί, ἄσσ’ ἐλαχὸν γε· γέρας δέ μοι, ὥς περ ἐδωκεν,
ἀδεὶς ἐφυβρίζων ἐλεητο κρειών Ἀγαμέμνων
'Ἀτρείδης· τῷ πάντ’ ἀγορευέμεν, ὡς ἐπιτέλλω,
ἀμφαδόν, ὦφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπισκύωνται Ἀχαιοί,
εἰ τινὰ που Δαναῶν ἔτι ἐλπεται ἐξαπατήσειν,
ἀδεὶς ἀναιδεύνη ἐπιειμένος. οὐδ’ ἂν ἐμοὶ γε
τετλαῖη κύνεος περ ἔων εἰς ὀπα ιδέσθαι.
οὐδὲ τὶ οἱ βουλὰς συμφράσσομαι, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐργον·
ἐκ γὰρ δὴ μ’ ἀπάτησε καὶ ἠλτειν. οὐδ’ ἂν ἔτ’ ἀδεὶς
ἐξαπάθοιτ’ ἐπέεσσον· ἄλις δὲ οἱ. ἄλλα ἐκηλὸς
ἐρρέτω· ἐκ γὰρ οἱ φρένας εἰλεητο μητίητα Ζεύς.
ἐχθρὰ δὲ μοι τοῦ δῶρα, τὶς δὲ μὲν ἐν καρὸς αἰσθ.
οὐδ’ εἰ μοι δεκάκις τε καὶ εἰκοσάκις τόσα δοίη
ὅσα τε οἱ νῦν ἔστι, καὶ εἰ ποθὲν ἄλλα γένοιτο,
οὐδ’ ὁτ’ ἐς Ὄρχομενον ποτινίσεται, οὐδ’ ὁσα Θήβας
Ἀγιπτίας, οἶδ’ πλείοτα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται,

1 The precise meaning of καρὸς is uncertain, but connexion with κεῖσθαι is probable. The word does not recur.
408
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
HOMER

αἱ θ' ἐκατόμπυλοι εἰςι, διηκόσιοι δ' ἀν' ἐκάστας ἀνέρες ἐξοικευέσθι σὺν ἱπποσιν καὶ ὁχεσφών· οὖδ' εἰ μοι τὸσα δοθὲ ὡσα ψάμαθος τε κόνις τε, 385 οὖδ' κεν ὦς ἔτι θυμόν ἐμὸν πεῖσεν Ἀγαμέμνων, πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πάσαν ἐμοὶ δόμεναι θυμαλγέα λύβην. κούρην δ' οὐ γαμέω Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρέιδαο, οὖδ' εἰ χρυσείη Ἀφροδίτη κάλλος ἐρίζοι, ἔργα δ' Ἀθηναίη γλαυκώπτιδι ἵσοφαιρίζοι· 390 οὖδ' μιν ὡς γαμέω· ὁ δ' Ἀχαϊῶν ἄλλων ἐλέσθω, ὡς τις οἶ τ' ἐπέοικε καὶ ὃς βασιλεύτερός ἐστω. ἦν γὰρ δὴ με σαώσι θεοί καὶ οἴκαθ' ἴκωμαι, Πηλεύς θην μοι ἐπειτα γυναίκα γε μάσσεται αὐτός. πολλαὶ Ἀχαϊῶδες εἰσίν ἂν Ἐλλάδα τε Φθίνη τε, 395 κούραι αἵροτην, οἶ τε πτολίθρα ρύονται, τάων ἦν κ' ἔθελωμι φίλην ποιήσομ' ἀκοίτων. ἐνθὰ δὲ μοι μᾶλα πολλὸν ἐπέσυντο θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ γήμαντα μνηστὴν ἄλοχον, ἐκούσαν ἀκοίτων, κτήμασι τέρπεσθαι τὰ γέρων ἐκτήσατο Πηλεύς· 400 οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ψυχής ἀντάξιον οὔθ' ὡσα φασίν Ἰλιον ἐκτήσατο, εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίθρουν, τὸ πρὶν ἐπ' ἐιρήνης, πρὶν ἔλθειν υἷς Ἀχαϊῶν, οὔθ' ὡσα λάϊνος οὐδός ἀφήτορος ἐντὸς ἔεργει, Φοῖβου¹ Ἀπόλλωνος, Πυθοὶ ἐνὶ πετρήσθη. 405 ληστοὶ μὲν γὰρ τε βόες καὶ ἱφια μῆλα, κτητοὶ δὲ τριπόδες τε καὶ ἱππῶν ξανθὰ κάρτην· ἀνδρὸς δὲ ψυχὴ πάλιν ἔλθειν οὐτε λειστὴ οὔθ' ἐλετή, ἐπεὶ ἄρ κεν ἀμειβεται ἐρκος ὅδοντων. μήτηρ γὰρ τὲ μὲ φῆσι θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρότερα διχθάδιας κῆρας φερέμεν θανάτου τέλοςε. 410

¹ γε μάσσεται Aristarchus: γαμέσσεται mss.
² Φοῖβου: ἡ όν 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, Pelcus 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 twofold fates are bearing me toward the doom of death:
ei μὲν κ’ αὐθί μένων Τρώων πόλιν ἀμφιμάχωμαι, ἀλετοὶ μὲν μοι νόστοι, ἀτὰρ κλέος ἀφθιτον ἔσται·
εἰ δὲ κεν οἰκαδ’ ἵκωμι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
ἀλετοὶ μοι κλέος ἐσθλόν, ἐπὶ δηρὸν δὲ μοι αἰῶν
ἔσσεται, οὐδέ κέ μ’ ὁικα τέλος θανάτου κιχείη.
καὶ δ’ ἂν τοῖς ἀλλοισι ἐγὼ παραμυθησάμην
οἰκαδ’ ἀποπλεῖειν, ἔπει οὐκέτι δῆτε τέκμωρ
’Ἰλίου αἰπεινής· μᾶλα γὰρ ἔδει εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς
χεῖρα ἔην ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρσῆκασι δὲ λαοὶ.
ἀλλ’ ὑμεῖς μὲν ἴοντες ἀριστήσεσιν ’Αχαίῶν
ἀγγελίην ἀπόφασθε—τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερόντων—
ὀφρ’ ἄλλην φράζονται ἕνι φρεσὶ μήτιν ἀμεῖνω,
η’ κε σφιν νήσας τε σαῦ καὶ λαὸν ’Αχαίῶν
νησοῦν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆς, ἔπει οὐ σφισὶν ἦδε γ’ ἐτοίμη, ἐπὶ
νῦν ἐφράσσαντο ἐμεῖς ἀπομηνίσαντο.
Φοῖνιξ δ’ αὐθί παρ’ ἄμμι μένων κατακομμήθητω,
ὁφρα μοι ἐν νήσσι φιλὴν ἐς πατρίδ’ ἔπηται
αὐριον, ἵνα ἐθέλησιν· ἀνάγκη δ’ οὐ τί μιν ἄξω."
"Ως ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἀρα πάντες ἁτὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ
μὺθον ἀγασσάμενοι· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀπεεἰπεν.
ὁμεὶ δὲ δὴ μετέειπε γέρων ἱσπηλάτα Φοῖνιξ
δάκρυ ἀναπρόσα· περὶ γὰρ δὲ νησιῶν ’Αχαίων·
"εἰ μὲν δὴ νόστον γε μετὰ φρεσὶ, φαίδιμ’ Ἀχιλλεί,
βάλλει, οὐδὲ τι πάμπιον ἁμύνεις νησιὸν ἀθησὶ
πῦρ ἐθέλεις αἴδηλον, ἔπει χόλος ἐμίπεσε θυμῷ,
πῶς ἂν ἔπειτ’ ἀπὸ σεῖο, φίλοι τέκος, αὐθί λυποίμην
ολος; σοι δὲ μ’ ἐπεμπτε γέρων ἱσπηλάτα Πηλεύς
1 Line 416 was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
THE ILIAD, IX. 412-438

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
Ἡματι τῷ ὅτε σὲ Ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονι πέμπτε νῆπιον, οὐ πω εἰδόθ' ὦμοιον πολέμωοι, οὐδ' ἀγορέων, ἵνα τ' ἄνδρες ἀριστερέεις τελέθουσι. τούνεκά με προέθηκε διδασκέμεναι τάδε πάντα, μόθων τε ῥήτηρ' ἔμεναι πρηκτήρά τε ἔργων. ὁς ἂν ἐπειτ' ἀπὸ σεῖο, φίλον τέκος, οὐκ ἐθέλομι λείπεσθ', οὐδ' εἰ κέν μοι ὑποσταὶ θεὸς αὐτὸς γῆρας ἀποξύσας θήσεω λέον ἤβωντα, οἶον ὅτε πρῶτον λίπον Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα, φεύγων νείκεα πατρὸς Ἀμύντωρος Ὀρμενίδαο, ὃς μοι παλλακίδος περικώσατο καλλικόμοιο, τὴν αὐτὸς φιλέσκεν, ἀτμαμῆσεκε δ' ἀκοίτω, μητέρ' ἐμὴν. ἣ δ' αἰὲν ἐμὲ λυσσόσκετο γοῦν παλλακίδι προμιγήναι, ἃν ἔκθρησε γέροντα. τῇ πιθώμην καὶ ἔρεξα· πατήρ δ' ἐμὸς αὐτίκ' οἴσθεις πολλὰ κατηράτο, στυγερᾶς δ' ἑπεκέκλετ' Ἐρυνός, μὴ ποτε γοῦνας νόον ἐφέσσεσθαι φίλον νῦν ἐξ ἐμέθεν γεγαύτα· θεοὶ δ' ἔτελειων ἑπαρᾶς, Ζεὺς τε καταχθόνος καὶ ἐπαινὴ Περσεφόνεια. τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ βουλευσά κατακτάμεν δέξει χαλκῷ. ἅλλα τις ἀθανάτων παύσεν χόλων, ὃς β' ἐνθ' θυμῷ δήμου θήκε φάτιν καὶ ὄνειδαι πόλλ' ἀνθρώπων, ὕσ μὴ πατροφόνος μετ' Ἀχαιοῖσα καλεοίμην. ἐνθ' ἐμοὶ οὐκέτι πάμπαν ἥρτυτε' ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς πατρὸς χωμούνοι κατὰ μέγαρα στρωφάσθαι. ἣ μὲν πολλὰ ἔται καὶ ἀνεψιοί ἀμφὶς ἐόντες αὐτοῦ λυσσόμενοι κατερήτυνον ἐν μεγάροις, 465

1 Lines 458-461, not found in the mss. of the Iliad, 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
πολλά δὲ ὑφια μῆλα καὶ εἰλίποδας ἐλικας βοῦς ἔσφαζον, πολλοὶ δὲ σὺς θαλάσσινες ἀλοιφῆνι εὐόμενοι τανύοντο διὰ φλογὸς Ἡφαίστουι, πολλὸν δ’ ἐκ κεράμων μὲν πίνετο τοῖο γέροντος.

εἰνάνυχες δὲ μοι ἀμφ’ αὐτῷ παρὰ νῦκτας ἦαυνον 470
οἱ μὲν ἀμειβόμενοι φυλάκας ἔχουν, οὐδὲ ποτ’ ἔσβη πῦρ, ἔτερον μὲν ὑπ’ αἰθουσῆ εὐερκέος αὐλῆς,
ἀλλ’ δ’ ἐνι προδόμῳ, πρόσθεν θαλάμου θυράων. 475
ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ δικάτη μοι ἐπῆλυθε νὺς ἔρεβεννη, καὶ τῶτ’ ἐγὼ θαλάμου θυρας πυκνώς ἀραμβίας
ῥήξας ἔξηλθον, καὶ ὑπέρθορον ἔρικόν αὐλῆς ῥεία, λαθῶν φυλάκας τ’ ἄνδρας διμώς τε γυναίκας.
φεύγων ἔπειετ’ ἀπάνευθε δ’ Ἑλλάδος εὐρυχόριον, Φθίην δ’ ἐξικόμην ἐριβώλακα, μητέρα μηλῶν,
ἐς Πηλῆα ἀναχθ’. δ’ ὅτε με πρόφρων ὑπέδεκτο, 480
καὶ μ’ ἐφιλη’ ὦς εἰ τε πατήρ ὁ παῖδα φιλήσῃ μοῦν τηλύγετον πολλοῖσιν ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι,
καὶ μ’ ἀφειεῖν ἐθηκὲ, πολῶν δὲ μοι ὠπασε λαὸν
ναῖον δ’ ἐσχατὴν Φθίης, Δολόπεσσων ἀπάσσων.
καὶ σε τοσοῦτον ἐθηκα, θεοῖς ἐπιεικελ’ Ἀχιλλευ, 485
ἐκ υμοῦ φιλέων, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκες ἀμ’ ἀλλῶν
οὐτ’ ἐς δαίτ’ ιέναι οὔτ’ ἐν μεγάροισι πάσασθαι,
πρὶν γ’ ὅτε δὴ σ’ ἐπ’ ἐμοίας ἐγὼ γούνεςι καθίσσας
ὁμον τ’ ἀσαμὶ προταμῶν καὶ οἴνων ἐπισχῶν.
πολλάκι μοι κατέδευσας ἐπὶ στήθεσιν χιτῶνα 490
οἶνου ἀποβλύζων ἐν νηπιέσι ἄλεγενη.
ὡς ἐπὶ σοι μάλα πόλλ’ ἐπαθον καὶ πόλλ’ ἐμόγησα,
τὰ φρονέων, ὁ μοι οὐ τ’ θεοὶ γόνον ἐξετέλεων
ἐς ἐμεῦ. ἀλλὰ σὲ παιδα, θεοῖς ἐπιεικελ’ Ἀχιλλεν,
ποιεῦμης, ἢν 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 Dolopians. 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
ἀλλ’, Ἀχιλεῦ, δάμασον θυμὸν μέγαν· οὐδὲ τί σε χρή νηλεῖς ἢτορ ἔχεις· στρεπτοὶ δὲ τε καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοί, τῶν περ καὶ μείζων ἀρετῆς τιμῆ τε βίη τε.
καὶ μὲν τοὺς θυέσσι καὶ εὐχωλῆς ἀγανήσι
λοιβὴ τε κνίσῃ τε παρατρυπῶν’ ἄνθρωποι
λισσόμενοι, ὅτε κέν τις ὑπερβήη καὶ ἁμάρτη.
καὶ γάρ τε Δυτικαί εἰσι Διὸς κοῦραι μεγάλοι,
χωλαί τε ῥυσάι τε παραβλώπεις τ’ ὀφθαλμῷ,
αἱ ῥὰ τε καὶ μετόπισθ’ Ἀτης ἀλέγουσι κιοῦσαι.
ἡ δ’ Ἄτη θεναρῆ τε καὶ ἀρτίσσος, ούνεκα πᾶσας
πολλῶν ὑπεκπροθεῖ, φθάνει δὲ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ’ αἰαν
βλάπτους’ ἄνθρωπος· αἱ δ’ ἐξακένωνται ὀπίσω.
δὲ μὲν τ’ αἰδέσεται κοῦρας Διὸς ἄσσον ιοῦσας,
τὸν δὲ μέγ’ ἄνησαν καὶ τ’ ἐκλυν εὐχομένου.
δὲ δὲ κ’ ἀνήσηται καὶ τε στερεώς ἀποτείη,
λίσσονται δ’ ἄρα ταί γε Δία Κρόνιων κιοῦσαι
tῷ Ἀτην ἄμ’ ἐπεσθαί, ἵνα βλαβθεῖς ἀποτίσῃ.
ἀλλ’, Ἀχιλεῦ, πόρε καὶ σὺ Διὸς κοῦρὴς ἐπεσθαὶ
tιμῆν, ἥ τ’ ἄλλων περ ἐπιγνάμπτει νόου ἐσθλῶν.
εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ δώρα φέροι, τὰ δ’ ὀπισθ’ ὄνομάζοι
Ἀτρέίδης, ἀλλ’ ἀιὲν ἐπιζαφεῖλως χαλεπαῖνοι,
οὐκ ἂν ἐγὼ γέ σε μῆνιν ἀπορρῆμαντα κελοίμην
Ἀργείουσιν ἀμυνέμεναι χατέουσι περ ἐμπῆς.
νῦν δ’ ἀμα τ’ αὐτήκα πολλὰ διδὸ, τὰ δ’ ὀπισθέν
ὑπέστη,
ἄνδρας δὲ λίσσεσθαι ἐπιπροέκειν ἀρίστους
κρινάμενος κατὰ λαδὴν Ἀχαιῶν, οἱ τε σοὶ αὐτῷ

1 Because the offender dares not look in the face of the one he has wronged.
2 The meanings of Ἀτη 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,¹ 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 Ate² 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.

419
filtatou 'Argelwv tōn μη συ γε μδθvν ἐλέγξης μηδὲ πόδας. πρὶν δ' ου τι νεμεσσητον κεχωρωθαυ. ουτω καὶ των πρόσθεν ἐπευθομέθα κλέα ἀνδρῶν ἡρώων, οτε κεν των ἐπιζάφελος χόλος ἴκοι. 525
δωρητοὶ τε πέλοντο παράρρητοι τ' ἐπέεσσι.
μέμνημαι τοδὲ ἐργον ἐγὼ πάλαι, ου τι νέον γε, ὡς ἤν· εν δ' ὑμῖν ἐρέω πάντεσσι φίλοισι.
Kουρητές τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχάρμαι ἀμφὶ πόλιν Καλυδώνα καὶ ἄλληλοις ἐνάριζον, 530
Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἀμύνομενοι Καλυδώνος ἐρανῆς, Κουρητές δὲ διαπραθέεις μεμαώτες "Αρτη.
καὶ γὰρ τοῖς κακὸν χρυσόθρονος Ἀρτεμις ὄρσε, χωσαμένη δ' οἱ οὐ τι θαλύσσια γουνὶ ἀλωῆς Ὀινεύς ἔρξε· ἀλλοι δὲ θεοὶ δαίμων ἐκατόμβας, 535
οὗτο δ' οὐκ ἔρρεξε Δίος κουρὴ μεγάλοιο· ἥ λάθετ' ἢ οὐκ ἑνόησεν· ἄσσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ.
ἡ δὲ κωλωσαμένη δίον γένος ἱοχέαρα ὄρσεν ἐπὶ χλούνην σὺν ἄγριον ἀργυροῦτα, 540
ὅς κακὰ πόλλῃ ἔρδοσεν ἐθων Ὄινηος ἀλωῆν.
πολλὰ δ' ὃ γε προβέλυμα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα μακρὰ
αὐτῆςν βίζησι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀνθεσί μῆλων.
tör δ' υῖος Ὅινῆος ἀπέκτεινεν Μελέαγρος, 545
πολλέων ἐκ πολλῶν θηρήτορας ἀνδρᾶς ἀγείρας καὶ κύνας· οὐ μὲν γὰρ κε δάμη παύρους βροτοῦς·
tόσος ἦν, πολλούς δὲ πυρῆς ἐπέβησ' ἀλεγένης.
ἡ δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ βήκε πολὺν κέλαδον καὶ αὐτήν, ἀμφὶ συὸς κεφαλῆ καὶ δέρματι λαχνῆντι,

1 ἐθων is generally taken to mean simply, “as the wont of boars is” ; but the word is glossed by βλάπτων.
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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
Κουρήτων τε μεσημή καὶ Αιτωλῶν μεγαθύμων, ὁφρα μὲν οὖν Μελέαγρος ἄρηφιλος πολέμις, τόθρα δὲ Κουρήτεσσι κακῶς ἤ, οὐδ' ἔδωναντο τείγεσ τεκτόσθεν μίμνεων πολέες περ ἐόντες. ἀλλ' ὧν θη Μελέαγρον ἔδω χόλος, ὥσ τε καὶ ἄλλων οἰδάνει ὑπὸ στήθεσαι νόυν πῦκα περ φρονεόντων, ὥς τοι ὁ μητρὶ φίλη Ἀλθαίη χωόμενος κηρ. κεῖτο παρὰ μηστῇ ἀλόχω, καλῇ Κλεοπάτρῃ, κούρῃ Μαρπήσσῃς καλλιφύρου Εὐηνίνης, Ἰδεὼ θ', ὥσ κάρτισσος ἐπιχθούνων γένετ' ἀνδρῶν τὼν τότε, καὶ ὅ ἄνακτος ἐναντίον εἴλετο τόξον Φοῖβου Ἀπόλλωνος καλλιφύρου εἰνεκα νῦμφης. τὴν δὲ τοῦτ' ἐν μεγάροις πατηρ καὶ πότναι μήτηρ Ἀλκιδώνη καλέσκον ἐπώμυμου, οὐνεκ' ἀρ' αὐτῇ μήτηρ Ἀλκιδώνος πολυπενθέος οἶτον ἔχουσα κλαίειν ὁ μιν ἔκεργος ἀνήρτασα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων. τῇ δ' γε παρκατέλεκτο χόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσων, εἴξ ἀρέων μητρός κεχολωμένως, ἦ μαθεόνι τόλλ' ἀγέουσα ἦρατο κασυνήτου φόνοι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ γαίαν πολυφόρην χεραν ἄλοια κικλήσκουσα Ἀτάνη καὶ ἐπαινήν Περσεφόνειαν, πρόγνυ καθεξακεφάλη, δεύσωτο δὲ δάκρυσι κόλπαι, παιδὶ δόμεν θάνατον τῆς δ' ἥρωφοτίν Ἐρυθὺς

1 οὐδ' ἔδωναντο: οὖδ' ἐθέλεσκον Aristophanes.

1 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.

2 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 ¹ Althaea, 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. ² 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 haleyon-bird of many sorrows, ³ 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.

¹ The mother, stricken with grief at the loss of her daughter, is likened to the kingfisher (ἀλκυών), whose plaintive note seemed to the ancients the expression of desolate sadness. Hence the name Halcyone was given to the daughter.
ἔκλυεν ἐξ Ἑρέβεσφων, ἀμείλιχον ἢτορ ἔχουσα. τῶν δὲ τάχ' ἀμφὶ πύλας ὀμαδὸς καὶ δοῦτος ὄρφει πύργων βαλλομένων· τὸν δὲ λισσοντο γέροντες Ἀιτωλῶν, πέμπον δὲ θεῶν ἱερής ἀρίστους, ἐξελθεῖν καὶ ἀμίναι, ὑποσχόμενοι μέγα δῶρον· ὅππότι πιῦτατον πεδίον Καλυδῶνος ἔρανης, ἔνθα μὲν ἦγον τέμενος περικαλλὲς ἐλέσθαι πεντηκοντόγυνος, τὸ μὲν ἦμισιν ὀινοπέδου, ἦμισι δὲ ψιλῆν ἄροσιν πεδίοιο ταμέσθαι. 

πολλὰ δὲ μὲν λιτάνευε γέρων ἀπιπλάτα Οἰνεὶς οὐδοῦ ἐπέμβεβαιός ὑψηρεφέος θαλάμου, σείων κολλήτας σανίδας, γονούμενος νῦν· πολλὰ δὲ τὸν γε κασίγνητα καὶ πότνια μήτηρ ἐλλίσσονθ'· δὲ μᾶλλον ἀναίνετο· πολλὰ δ' ἑταίροι, 585 οἳ τὴν κεφάλᾶς καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν ἀπάντων· ἀλλ' ὡς δὲ τοῦ θυμοῦ ἐνι στήθεσιν ἐπείθον, πρὶν γ' ὑπ' ἑτηθάμος πόλ' ἐβάλλετο, τοῖς δ' ἐπὶ πύργων 

βαῖνον Κουρήτης καὶ ἐνέπρηθον μέγα ἄστυ. καὶ τότε δὴ Μελέαγρον ἐνφύων παράκοιτος Λίσσατ' ὀδυρομένη, καὶ οἱ κατέλεξαν ἀπαντα κήδε', δο' ἀνδρώποις πέλει τῶν ἄστυ ἄλων· ἀνδρας μὲν κτείνουσιν, πολὺ δὲ τε πῦρ ἀμαθύνει, τέκνα δὲ τ' ἄλλοι' ἄγουσι βαθυζώνους τε γυναῖκας. 590 τοῦ δ' ἄρινετο θυμὸς ἀκούντος κακὰ ἐργα, βῆ δ' ἑναῖ, χροὶ δ' ἐνε' ἑδύσετο παμφανώντα. ὅσ δὲ μὲν Ἀιτωλοῦσιν ἀπήμυνον κακον ἡμαρ εἶξας ὃ θυμῶ· τοῦ δ' οὐκέτι δῶρ' ἐτέλεσαν πολλὰ τε καὶ χαρίεντα, κακὸν δ' ἦμυνε καὶ αὐτὼς. ἀλλὰ σὺ μή μοι ταῦτα νόει φρεσί', μηδὲ σε ἀεὶμών 600 ἐνταῦθα τρέφειε, φίλος· κάκιον δὲ κεν εἶη

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1 τ' ἄλλοι: δήδοι 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 com-
panions 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
νησκόν κακομένης αμυνόμενον ἀλλ᾽ ἐπὶ δώρων ἔρξεον Ἰσον γὰρ σε θεῷ τίσουσιν Ἀχαιοῖς.
εἰ δὲ κ᾽ ἀτέρ δώρων πόλεμον φθινόμορα δύνας·
οὐκὲ ὁμός τιμῆς ἑσσει πόλεμον περ ἀλάλκων." 605
Τὸν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενον προσέφη πόδας ὁκὺς
Ἀχιλλέως·
"Φοίνιξ, ἀττά γεραιέ, διστρεφές, οὐ τί με ταύτης
χρεώ τιμῆς φρονεῖς δὲ τετμημένας Δίδος αἰσθή,
ἡ μ᾽ ἔξει παρὰ ντυσιν κορωνίς, εἰς δ᾽ ἐκ ἀντίθη
ἐν στήθεσιν μένῃ καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὀρώρη.
610 ἀλλο δὲ τοί ἔρεω, σοὶ δ᾽ ἔνι φρεσί βάλλει σώι·
μή μοι σύγχει θυμόν οὐδύρομεν καὶ ἅγεων,
'Ατρέιδη ἦρωι φέρων χάρων οὐδέ τι σε χρή
τον φιλέων, ἵνα μὴ μοι ἀπέκτηῃ φιλέοντα,
καλόν τοι σὺν ἐμοὶ τὸν κῆδεῖν ὅσ κ᾽ ἐμὲ κῆδη.
615 Ἰσον ἐμοὶ βασιλεῖν καὶ ἤμουν μείρεο τιμῆς,
οὐτοί δ᾽ ἀγγελέουσι, σοὶ δ᾽ αὐτοῖ λέγεο μίμων
ἐνυ ἐν μαλακῇ ἄμα δ᾽ ἤοι φανομένης
φρασσόμεθα ἢ κε νεώμεθα ἐφ᾽ ἡμέτερ᾽ ἢ κε
μένωμεν·"
"Ὡς, καὶ Πατρόκλως ὁ γ᾽ ἐπ᾽ ὀφρύσι νεῦσε σωτῆ 620
Φοίνικις τωρεῖσαι πικνῶν λέχος, ὁφρα τάχιστα
ἐκ κλισὶς νόστου μεδοῖατο. τοῖς δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ Ἀἰας
ἀντίθεος Τελαμώναδος μετὰ μῦθον έειπε·
"διογενεῖς Δαερτάδη, πολυμήχαν Ὀδυσσεῦ,
ἰομεν· οὐ γὰρ μοι δοκεῖ μῦθοι τελευτή
τῆ δὲ γ᾽ ὀδῷ κρανέσσαθαν ἀπαγγείλαι δὲ τάχιστα
χρή μῦθον Δαναοῖς καὶ οὐκ ἀγαθὸν περ ἑόντα,

1 οὐδυρόμενος καὶ ἅγεων: ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἅγεων Aristarchus;
οὐδυρόμενος κυμαῖς 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,
οι που νῦν ἔσται ποτιδέγμενοι. αὐτάρκειον Ἀχιλλέαν ἐν στήθεσι βέτο μεγαλήτορα θυμόν, σχέτλιον, οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότητος ἐταίρων τῆς ἤ μν παρὰ νησίων ἔτοιμων ἔξοχον ἄλλων, νηλήσιε· καὶ μὲν τις τε κασταγνήτου φονής·

630 ποινήν ἢ οὐ παιδός ἐδέξατο τεθυνότος·
καὶ ὅ μὲν ἐν δήμῳ μένει αὐτοῦ πόλλα ἀποτίσας,
τοῦ δὲ τῆς ἐρητύται κραδία καὶ θυμὸς ἁγίνωρ

635 ποινήν δεξαμένῳ· σοὶ δὲ ἄλληκτον τοις κακοῖς τε
θυμῶν ἐνι στήθησι θεοὶ θέσαν εἰνεκα κούρης

640 οἴης· νῦν δὲ τοι ἐπτα παράροχομεν ἔξοχον ἄριστας,
ἀλλα τε πόλλα ἐπὶ τῆς· σοὶ δὲ Ἰλαν ἑνθεο θυμῶν,
αἰδεσσάι δὲ μελαθρόν· ὑπωρόφιοι δὲ τοι ἐμεν

πληθοῦσι ἐκ Δαναῶν, μέμαμεν δὲ τοι ἔξοχον ἄλλων

κῆδιστοι τοῦ ἐμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὁσοι Ἀχαιοί·

645 Ὅτι δὲ ἀπαμείβομενοι προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς

Ἀχιλλέαν·

"Ajax διογενῆς Τελαμώνε, κοίρανε λαών,

650 πάντα τι μοι κατὰ θυμόν ἐείσαο μυθήσασθαι·

ἀλλά μοι οἰδάνεται κραδία χόλω, ὅπποτε κεῖσων

μυήσομαι, ὡς μα' ἀσύφηλον ἐν Ἀργείουσιν ἔρεζεν

Ἀτρείδης, ὡς εἰ τῶν· ἀτύμητον μετανάστην.

ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς ἔρχεσθε καὶ ἀγγελήν ἀπόφασθεν

οὐ γὰρ πρὶν πολέμου μεθῆσομαι αἰματόεντος,

πρὶν γ', ὑδόν Πράμοου δαφρόνος, Ἑκτορά δίον,

Μυμηδόνων ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆς ἐκέσθαι

κτείνοντ· Ἀργείους, κατά τε σμύξαι πυρὶ νῆς.

ἀμφι δὲ τοι τῇ ἐμῇ κλισί̆ῃ καὶ νῆς μελανθῃ

"Εκτορά καὶ μεμάωτα μάχῃς σχάβεσθαι δω.
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—pitiless 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: "Ajax, 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."
HOMER

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ ἐκαστὸς ἐλῶν δέπας ἀμφι-
κύπελλον
οπείσαντες παρὰ νήας ἵσαν πάλιν. ἢρχε δ' 'Οδυσ-
σεύς.

Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτάρουσιν ἵδ' ἰμαθής κέλευσε
Φοίνικι στορέσαι πυκνών λέχοσ ὅτι τάχιστα.
αὐτ' δ' ἐπιπειθόμεναι στὸρεσαι λέχοσ ὡς ἐκέλευσε, 1 660
κόεα τε βηγός τε λινοῦ τε λεπτὸν ἀωτὸν.

ἐνθ' ὦ γέρων κατέλεκτο καὶ 'Ηὼ δίαν ἐμμενεν.

αὐτάρ 'Αχιλλεὺς εὐδε μυχφ κλισῆς εὐπήκτουν
τῷ δ' ἄρα παρκατέλεκτο γυνῆ, τῷ 2 Δεσβόθεν ἤγε,
Φόρβαντος θυγάτηρ, Διομήδη καλλιπάρης. 665

Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐλέγατο: πάρ δ' ἄρα καὶ τῷ
Ἰφις ἐξ ἐξωνος, τῷ οἳ πόρε διὸς 'Αχιλλεὺς
Σκύρων ἐλῶν αἴπειαν, 'Ἐνυής πτολεήθρον.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίσας ἐν 'Ατρείδαο γένοντο,

τοὺς μὲν ἄρα χρυσόου κυπέλλοις υἷς 'Αχαιῶν 670

deiδέχατα' ἀλλοθεν ἄλλος ἀνασταδόν, ἐκ τ' ἐρέοντο-

πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέειναν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων.

"ἐὰν ἂγε μ', ὦ πολύαν' 'Οδυσσέα, μέγα κύδος
'Αχαιῶν,

η' β' ἐθέλει νήσους ἀλεξέμεναι δήϊον πῦρ,
η ἀπέειπε, χόλος δ' ἔτ' ἔχει μεγαλήτορα θυμόν;" 675

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε πολύτλας δίος 'Οδυσσέας.

"Ἀτρείδη κύδωτε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων,
κεῖνός γ' οὐκ ἐθέλει σβέσαι χόλον, ἀλλ' ἔτι μάλλον

πιμπλάνεται μένεος, σὲ δ' ἀναίνεται ἢδ' σὰ δώρα.

αὐτὸν σε φράζεσθαι εὖ 'Αργείουσιν ἄνωγεν

ὁππός κεν νήας τε σαῦς καὶ λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν. 680

1 ὡς ἐκέλευσε: ἐγκορέουσαι Zenodotus.
2 τῷ δ' ἄρα παρκατέλεκτο γυνῆ, τῷ: τῷ ἓ γυνῆ παρέλεκτο

Κάεωρ ἤν Zenodotus.

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THE ILIAD, IX. 656-681

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 Scyros, 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' ἠπείλησεν ἀμεῖνὶ ὡς διοικήσῃ νῆς εὐσέβειμος ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.
καὶ δ' ἄν τοῖς ἀλλοιον ἔφη παραμιθήσασθαι οὐκαδ' ἀποπλείειν, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δὴ ἄγαμον Ἰλιον αἰτενήθη μᾶλα γὰρ ἐθέαν εὐρύστα Ζεὺς 
χείρα ἠρν ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρμήκασι δὲ λαοὶ.
ὡς ἔφατ' εἰσὶ καὶ οἴδε τάδ' εἰπέμεν, οἳ μοι ἔποντο.1

Αἰας καὶ κήρυκε δῦν, πεπνυμένῳ ᾠμφῳ.
Φοῖνιξ δ' αὖθ' ὁ γέρων κατελέξατο, ὡς γὰρ ἀνώγει, 690 ὁφρᾳ οἳ ἐν νῆσσι φιλὴν ἐς πατρίδ' ἐπηταὶ 
αὐριον, ἦν ἐθέλησιν· ἀνάγκη δ' οὐ τἰ μὴν ἄξει.'2

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἳ δ' ἀρά πάντες ἀκην ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ 
μύθον ἀγασόμενοι· μᾶλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἄγορευες.3

δὴν δ' ἀνεω ὣσαν τετυπότες υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν.
695 ὡς δ' ὄψε ἃ ἐθῆκε βοῆν ἁγαθὸς Διομήδης.
"Ἀτρεΐδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
μὴ ὀφελεῖς λισσεθαί ἀμύμωνα Πηλεῶνα,
μυρία δῶρα διδοῦσι· δ' Ἀγήνωρ ἔστι καὶ ἄλλως

νῦν αἰ ἄν πολὺ μᾶλλον ἁγινορίσῃς ἐνῆκας.
700 ἀλλ' ἢ τοι κεῦν μὲν εάσομεν, ἢ κεν ἔσσω,
ἡ κε μένη τότε δ' αὐτε μαχήςεται, ὀπότε κεν

μὴν

θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσσιν ἀνώγη καὶ θεὸς ὀρη.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὡς ἄν ἑγὼ εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες.

νῦν μὲν κοιμήσασθε τεταρτόμενοι φιλὸν ἄτορ
σίτου καὶ οἴνου· τὸ γὰρ μένος ἔστι καὶ ἀλκή.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φανὴ καλὴ ροδοδάκτυλος Ἡώς,

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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Achaean. 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 Achaean, 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 νεὼν ἔχεμεν λαὸν τε καὶ ἱπποὺς ὀτρύνων, καὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοις μάχεσθαι.

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἔπήνησαν βασιλῆς, 710 μήθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἱπποδάμου.
καὶ τότε δὴ σπείραντες ἔβαν κλισίην ἰππαί ἕκαστος,
ἐνθα δὲ κοιμήσαντο καὶ ὑπνοῦ δῷρον 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 Diomedes, 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.
"Άλλοι μὲν παρὰ νησίων ἀριστήρες Παναχαῖων ἐνδον παννύχιοι, μαλακῆς δὲ μημένοι ὑπνώ·
ἀλλ’ οὐκ Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν, ὕπνοι ἐχε γλυκερῶς πολλὰ φρέσοι γραμμαίνοντα.
ὡς δ’ ὄτ’ ἀν ἀστράπτῃ πόσις Ἡρῆς ἡμίκομοι, 5
τεῦχων ἢ πολυν ὀμβρον ἀθέσφατον ἡ ἀλαζαν ἢ νυφετόν, ὡτ’ πέρ τε χιών ἔπαλυνεν ἀρούρας,
 QCOMPAREπί πτολέμου μέγα στόμα πευκεδανοῖο,
ὡς πυκν’ εἶν στήθεσιν ἀνεστενάχης’ Ἀγαμέμνων
νεώθεν ἐκ κραδής, τρομεόντο δε οἱ φρένες ἐντός. 10
ἡ τοι ὄτ’ ἐς πεδίον τὸ Τρωϊκὸν ἀθρήσει,
θαῦμαξεν πυρὰ πολλά, τὰ καίετο Ἰλιόθι πρό,
αὐλὸν συρίγγων τ’ ἐν στόμην ὀμαδόν τ’ ἄνθρωπων·
ἀυτὰρ ὄτ’ ἐς νῆα τε ἱδοί καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
πολλὰς ἐκ κεφαλῆς προθελήμονοι ἐλκετὸ χαῖτας 15
ὕποθ’ ἐόντι Δι’, μέγα δ’ ἐστενε κυδάλαμον κήρ.
ηδε δ’ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλῆ,
Νέστορ’ ἐπὶ πρῶτον Νηληνίων ἐθέμεν ἄνδρῶν,
εἰ τινὰ οἳ σὺν μὴν ἀμύμονα τεκτήναιτο,
ἡ τῶν ἀλεξίκακος πάσιν Δαναοῦι γένοιτο. 20
ὦρθωθεὶς δ’ ἐνυνει 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
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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 πολέμων στόμα recurs in xix. 318, and xx. 359.
ποσι δ’ ύπο λιπαροίσων εδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀμφὶ δ’ ἐπείτα δαφοῦνον ἐέσσατο δέρμα λέοντος
ἀθωνὸς μεγάλου ποδηνεκές, εἶλετο δ’ ἔγχος.

"Ως δ’ αὕτως Μενέλαοι ἔχε τρόμος—οὐδὲ γὰρ
αὐτῷ

ὕπνοι ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἐφίξανε—μή τι πάθοιεν
Ἄργείων, τοι δὴ ἔθεν εἶνεκα ποιλὴν ἐφ’ ὑγρὴν
ήλυθον ἐς Τροίην πόλεμον θρασὺν ὅρμαινοντες.
παρδαλέγ ἡμὲν πρῶτα μετάφρενον εὐρί κάλυφε
ποικίλη, αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλῆς ἡείας
θήκατο χαλκείην, δόρυ δ’ εἶλετο χείρὶ παχείῃ.
βῆ δ’ ἦμεν ἀνατησόν οὐν ἀδελφεῖν, οὐ μέγα πάντων
Ἄργείων ἄνασσε, θεὸς δ’ ὅς τίτεο δήμῳ.
τὸν δ’ εὐρ’ ἀμφ’ ὄμοιοι τιθήμενον ἐντεά καλὰ
νὴ πάρα πρυμνῇ τῷ δ’ ἀσπάσιος γένετ’ ἐλθὼν.
τὸν πρῶτος προσεέπε δοὺς ἄναδος Μενέλαος
"τύφθ’ οὕτως, ἠθείε, κορύσσεαι; ἢ τῷ ἐταῖρῳ
ὀρτυνέεις Τρόώσιον ἐπίσκοπον; ἀλλὰ μᾶλ’ αἰνὸς
dειδὼ μὴ οὐ τίς τοι ὑπόσχηται τόδε ἐργον,
ἀνδρας δυσμενέας σκοποιάζεμεν οἷος ἐπελθὼν
νῦκτα δ’ ἀμβροσίην μάλα τις θρασυκάρδιος ἔσται."

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμείβομενος προσέφη κρείων Ἅγα-
μέμνων.

"χρεῶς βουλῆς ἔμε καὶ σέ, διοτρεφὲς ὧς Μενέλαε,
κερδαλέης, ἢ τίς κεν ἐρύσεσται ἤδε σαώσει
Ἄργείους καὶ νῆας, ἐπεὶ Διὸς ἐτράπετο φρήν.

'Εκτορέωι ἄρα μᾶλλον ἐπὶ φρένια θῆχ’ ἱεροῖν.
οὐ γὰρ πω ιδώμην, οὐδ’ ἐκλυνον αὐξήσαντος,
ἀνδρ’ ἐνα τοσσάδε μέρμερ’ ἐπ’ ἱματι μηγίσασθαι,
οὐσ’ "Εκτωρ ἐρρέξε διάφολος ύπας Ἄχαιῶν,

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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
αὐτῶς, οὐτε θεᾶς νῦς φίλος οὐτε θεόιο. εἴργα δ’ ἐρέξ’ δόσα φημὶ μελησέμεν Ἀργεῖοις 
δηθά τε καὶ δολιχῶν τόσα γὰρ κακὰ μῆςτα Ἀχαιοὺς. 
ἀλλ’ ἵδι νῦν Ἀιαντα καὶ Ἰδομενὴ κάλεσσον 
ῥύμφα θέων παρὰ νῆας’ ἔγω δ’ ἐπὶ Νέστορα δῖον 
ἐκαὶ ὀτρυνέω ἀνοτῆμεναι, α’ κ’ ἐθέλησον 
ἐλθεῖν ἐς φυλάκων ἱερόν τέλος ἦδ’ ἐπιτείλαι 
κεῖνο γὰρ κε μάλιστα πιθοῖατο: τοῦ γὰρ νῖος 
σημαίνει φυλάκεσσι, καὶ Ἰδομενῆς ὑπάνων 
Μηριόνης: τούσαν γὰρ ἐπετράπομεν γε μάλιστα.’’

Τὸν δ’ ἡμείσθε’ ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγάθος Μενέλαος: 60

“πῶς γὰρ μοι μῦθω ἐπιτέλλαει ἡδὲ κελεύεις; 
ἀνθι μένω μετὰ τοίοι, δεδεμένοις εἰς δ’ κεν ἔλθης, 
ἡθεύ μετὰ σ’ αὕτω, ἔπη εὖ τοῖς ἐπιτείλω;’’

Τὸν δ’ αὐτὲ προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων: 65

“ἀνθι μένειν, μή πως ἀβροτάξομεν ἀλλήλουν 
ἔρχομεν: πολλαὶ γὰρ ἄνα στρατόν εἰσι κελευθοῖ. 
φθέγγει δ’ ἦ κεν ἤρθοσα, καὶ ἔγρηγορθαὶ ἀνωχθὲ 
παρόθεν ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἐκαστὸν, 
πάντας κυδαίνων μηδὲ μεγαλίζειο θυμῷ, 
ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ περ πονεῶμεθα’ ὡδὲ που ἄμμι 
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ γιγνομένους ἵει κακότητα βαρεῖαν.’’

“Ὡς εἰπὼν ἀπεπεμπεν ἀδελφοῖν εὖ ἐπιτεῖλας; 
αὐτὰρ δ’ ἂν ἦνει μετὰ Νέστορα, ποιμένα λαῶν 
τὸν δ’ εὑρεν παρὰ τέ κλισθή καὶ νη’ μελαίνῃ 
ἐνυῇ ἐνι μαλακῆ: παρὰ δ’ ἐντεα ποικίλ’ ἐκεῖτο, 75

1 Lines 51 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
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
άσπις καὶ δύο δοῦρε φαεινή τε τρυφάλεια. 
πάρ δὲ ζυωσθήρ κείτο παναίολος, ὡς ἵ σε γεραιὸς 
ζώνυθ’, ὅτ’ ἐσ’ πόλεμον φθυσῆνορα θωρήσασινο 
λαὸν ἄγων, ἔπει οὐ μὲν ἐπέτρεπε γῆραί λυγρῷ. 
ορθωθεὶς δ’ ἀρ’ ἐπ’ ἀγκώνος, κεφαλὴν ἐπαείρας, 80 
Ἀτρείδην προσέειπε καὶ ἐξερεῦνετο μῦθω: 
“τίς δ’ οὗτος κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατὸν ἔρχεαι οἴος 
νῦκτα δι’ ὀρφναὶς, ὅτε θ’ εὐδουν βροτοί ἄλλοι, 
ἡ τιν’ οὐρῆν διξήμενος, ἡ τιν’ ἑταῖρων, 1 
φθέγγεο, μηδ’ ἀκέων ἐπ’ ἐμ’ ἔρχεο. τίπτε δὲ σε 
χρεῷ;” 85

Τὸν δ’ ἡμεῖς ἐπεῖτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων: 
“ὁ Νέστωρ Νηληνίας, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν, 
γνώσει Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνωνα, τὸν περὶ πάντων 
Ζέας ἐνέκε πόνουσι διαμπερές, εἰς ὁ κ’ ἀυτή 
ἐν στήθεσι μένῃ καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ’ ὀρῷρη. 90 
πλάξομαι ὡς, ἔπει οὐ μοι ἐπ’ ὀμμασι νήδυμος ὑπνόσ 
ἰξάνει, ἅλλὰ μέλει πόλεμος καὶ κῇδε’ Ἀχαιῶν. 
ἀνῶς γὰρ Δαναῶν περιδείδια, οὐδὲ μοι ἦτο 
ἔμπεδον, ἅλλ’ ἀλαλύκτημαι, κραδή δὲ μοι ἐξω 
στηθέων ἐκθρώσκει, τρομεῖ θ’ ὑπὸ φαίδιμα γνία. 95 
ἀλλ’ εἰ τι δραίνεις, ἔπει οὐδὲ σε γ’ ὑπνόσ ἵκανε, 
δεῦ’ ἐς τοὺς φυλακὰς καταβήμεν, οἰρρὰ ἱδωμεν, 
μη τοι μὲν καμάτω ἀδηκότες ἤδε καὶ ὑπνὸν 
κομήσωνται, ἀτὰρ φυλακῆς ἐπὶ πάγχυ λάθωνται. 
δυσμενεῖς δ’ ἀνδρές σχεδὸν ἦται: οὐδὲ τι ἱδμεν 100 
μὴ παύς καὶ διὰ νῦκτα μενοῦντοσι μάχεσθαι.”

Τὸν δ’ ἡμεῖς ἐπεῖτα Γερῆνιος ὑπότα Νέστωρ: 
“Ἀτρείδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

1 Line 84 was rejected by Aristarchus. 
2 ἕδε καὶ: ἕδεi 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, whensoe 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
Ο Homer

οὗ θην Ἑκτορὶ πάντα νοήματα μητίετα Ζεὺς ἐκτελεῖ, ὅσα ποὺ νῦν ἐξείπεται: ἀλλὰ μιν οἶων κίδεσι μοχθήσειν καὶ πλείοσιν, εἰ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐκ χόλου ἄργαλεοι μεταστρέψῃ φίλον ἤτορ.

σοὶ δὲ μάλ' ἐφομ' ἐγὼ· ποτὲ δ' αὖ καὶ ἐγείρομεν ἄλλους,

ἡμὲν Τυδείδην δουρικλυτὸν ἡδ' Ὀδυσσῆα

ηδ' Αἴαντα ταχῦν καὶ Φυλέος ἀλκίμον νίον.

ἀλλ' εἰ τις καὶ τούθε μετοιχόμενοι καλέσειεν,

ἀντίθεον τ' Αἴαντα καὶ Ἰδομενῆ ἀνακτά·

τῶν γὰρ νῆσε ἑσσὼν ἑκαστάτῳ, οὔδε μάλ' ἐγγύς.

ἀλλ' φίλον περ ἐόντα καὶ αἰδοῖον Μενέλαον

νεικέωσ, εἰ πέρ μοι νεμέσησαι, οὔδ' ἐπικεύσω,

ὡς εὔδει, σοὶ δ' οἶων ἐπέτρεψεν πονέοσθαι.

νῦν ὁφελεν κατὰ πάντας ἀριστήσας πονέοσθαι

λισσόμενος· χρείω γὰρ ἐκανέται οὐκέτ' ἄνεκτος."  

Τὸν δ' αὐτὸ προσεέπειν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἁγαμέμνων:

"ἀ γέρον, ἄλλοτε μὲν σε καὶ αἰτιάσοσθαι ἁνωγά·

πολλάκι γὰρ μεθεῖ τε καὶ οὗκ ἐθέλει πονέοσθαι,

οὔτ' οἰκὼν ἐκὼν οὔτ' ἀφράδίησε νόοιο,

ἀλλ' ἐμὲ τ' εἰσορόων καὶ ἐμὴν ποτιδέγμενος ὁρμήν.

νῦν δ' ἐμέο πρότερος μάλ' ἐπέγρει καὶ μοι ἐπέστη·

τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ προεῖκνα καλήμεναι οὖς σφυ μεταλλᾶς.

ἀλλ' ἵομεν· κεῖνος δὲ κιχησόμεθα πρὸ πυλᾶν

ἐν φυλάκεσο', ἵνα γὰρ σφιν ἐρέφραδον ἡγερέσθαι."  

Τὸν δ' ἢμεῖσθ' ἐπείτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέωτωρ·

"οὔτως οὗ τίς οἱ νεμέσησαι οὖδ' ἀπεθήσει

Ἀργείων, ὅτε κέν τιν' ἐποτρύνη καὶ ἄνωγην."  

"Ὡς εἰπὼν ἐννυνε περὶ στῆθεσσι χυτῶνα,

1 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.¹ 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 inquirest. 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,
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ποσιλὸν ὁ πόλιος ὑδάτα ἀλὰ πεδίλα, ἀμφὶ δὲ ἀπὸ χλαῖναι περισσότερο φωικόσεσαν διπλὴν ἐκταδίν, οὕτῃ δ᾽ ἐπενήροθε λάχνη.

εἶλετο δ᾽ ἀλκίμον ἐγχώς, ἀκαχμένον ὀξεὶ χαλκῷ, βῆ δ᾽ ἴέναι κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαϊῶν χαλκοχυτῶνων. πρῶτον ἐπετεὶ Ὀδυσσηα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον, ἐξ ὑπνοῦ ἀνέγειρε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ φθεγξάμενος· τὸν δ᾽ αἴμα περὶ φρένας ἦλυθ' ἵωῃ, ἐκ δ᾽ ἤλθε κλοίσις καὶ σφεασ πρὸς μύθον ἔευπτο· 140 "τίθ᾽ οὔτω κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατόν οἶοι ἀλάσθε νύκτα δι᾽ ἀμβροσίην, ὃ τι δὴ χρείω τόσον ἵκει;" Τὸν δ᾽ ἴμειβετ᾽ ἐπετεῖ αὕτη Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ· "διογενεῖς Λαέρτιαθ, πολυμήχαν Ὀδυσσεῦ, μὴ νεμέσα· τούον γὰρ ἄχος βεβιάκεν Ἀχαιοίς. 145 ἀλλ᾽ ἐπε᾽, ὅφρα καὶ ἄλλων ἐγείρομεν, ὅτε ἔπεοικε βουλάς βουλεύειν, ἡ φευγόμεν ἦ' μάχοςθαι." "Ὡς φάθ᾽, ὃ δὲ κλοίσινδε κων πολύμητς Ὀδυσσεῦς

ποικίλον ἀμφὶ ἀμοισι σάκος θέτο, βῆ δὲ μετ᾽ αὐτοῦς. βᾶν δ᾽ ἐπὶ Τυδεῖδην Διωμήδεα· τὸν δ᾽ ἐκέχανον 150 ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ κλοίσις σὺν τεῦχεσι· ἀμφὶ δὲ ἑταῖροι εὔδων, ὑπὸ κρασίν δ᾽ ἐχον ἀσπίδας· ἐγχεα δὲ σφιν ὁρθὸ ἐπὶ σαυρωτήρος ἐλήλατο, τῆλε δὲ χαλκὸς λάμβψ᾽ ὡς τε στεροπῆ πατρὸς Διὸς. αὐτὰρ ὁ γ᾽ ἦρως

εὐδ᾽ ὑπὸ δ᾽ ἐστρωτὸ βιον βοὸς ἀγραύλοιο, αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ κράτεσφι τάτης τετάνυστο φαινόσ. τὸν παροτάς ἀνέγειρε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ, λᾶξ ποὺ δι κινήσας, ὑπερνε τε νείκεσε τ᾽ ἀντήν· "ἐγρεο, Τυδεός υἱέ· τί πάννυχον ὑπνον ἀωτεῖς; 446
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 ἀίεις ὡς Τρῶες ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίοισιν ἦσαί τι ἀγχι νεῶν, ὁλίγος δ' ἐτί χῶρος ἐρύκει;” 160
“Ως φάθ’, ὃ δ' ἐξ ὑπνοῦ μάλα κραυτώσως ἀνόρουσε, καὶ μὴν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηῦδα;
“σχέτλιος ἔσαι, γεραιέ: σοῦ μὲν πόνοι οὐ ποτὲ λήγεις.
οὐ νῦ καὶ ἄλλοι ἔσαι νεώτεροι ὑπὲ 'Ἀχαιῶν, 165
οἱ κεν ἐπιείται ἐκαστὸν ἐγείρειαν βασιλῆσιν
πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενοι; σοὶ δ' ἀμήχανός ἔσαι, γεραιέ.”
Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσῆευσε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ:
“ναί δ' ταῦτα γε πάντα, φίλος, κατὰ μοῦραι ἔευπες.
εἰσὶν μὲν μοι παῖδες ἀμύμονες, εἰσὶ δὲ λαοὶ
καὶ πολεῖς, τῶν κέν τις ἐποιχόμενος καλέσειεν.
ἄλλα μάλα μεγάλη χρεών βεβίηκεν 'Ἀχαιῶν.
νῦν γὰρ δὴ πάντεσσον ἐπὶ ξυροῦ Ἰσταται ἀκμῆς
ἡ μάλα λυγρὸς ὀλεθρὸς Ἀχαιός ἰὲ βιωναὶ.
ἄλλ' ἢ τί νῦν Αἴαντα ταξῦν καὶ Φυλέος νῦν
ἀνοτητοιν, σοὶ γὰρ ἔσσι νεώτερος—εἰ μ᾽ ἐλεάρεις.”
“Ως φάθ’, ὃ δ' ἀμφ' ἀμοισιν ἐέσσατο δέρμα λέοντος
ἄθωνος μεγάλου ποδηνεκές, εἶτε δ' ἐγχος.
βῆ δ' λέαι, τοὺς δ' ἑνθεὶν ἀναστήσας ἄγεν Ἱρως.
Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ φυλάκεσσοι ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἐμι-
χθεν, 180
οὐδὲ μὲν εὐδοντας φυλάκων ἣγήτορας εὐρον,
ἄλλ' ἐγρηγορτὶ σοὶν τεύχεσιν ήσατο πάντες.
ὡς δὲ κύνες περὶ μῆλα δυσωρήσωνται ἐν αὐλῇ
θηροῦς ἀκοῦσαντες κρατερόφρονος, ὡς τε καθ' ἦλθ
ἐρχηται δι' ὄρεσφ' πολὺς δ' ὄρυμαγὸς ἐπ' αὐτῷ 185

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 Diomedes 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
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ἀνδρῶν ἦδε κυνῶν, ἀπὸ τῷ σφισὶ ὕπνοις ὀλωλευ·
δὲς τῶν νήδυμος ὕπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάρου ὀλωλευ
νύκτα φυλασσομένουι κακήν· πεδίονδε γὰρ αἰεὶ
tetráfarh, ὦπποτ ἐπὶ Τρώων ἄουεν ἵοντων.

tois δ' ὦ γέρων γῆθησαν ἵδων θάρσουν τε μύθῳ
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἑπεα πτερόντα προσηῦδα.
"οὐτω νῦν, φίλα τέκνα, φυλάσσετε· μηδε τῳ ὕπνοις
αἱρεῖτω, μὴ χάρια γενώμεθα δυσμενέσσως."

"Ως εἰπὼν τάφρῳ διήσοντο· τοῖ δ' ἀμί' ἔποντο
'Αργείων βασιλῆς, ὥσοι κεκληκτο βουλήν.

tois δ' ἀμα Μηριόνης καὶ Νέστορος ἀγλαὸς νίδος
ηῦσαι· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κάλεον συμμητιάσονται.
tάφρον δ' ἐκδιαβάντες ὅρυκτην ἔδροντο
ἐν καθαρῷ, οὕτο σεικύων διεφαίνυτο χῶρος
πιπτόντων· οὕτω αὐτοῖς ἀπετράπτε· ὁβρίμοις ἔντωρ
ἄλλοις 'Αργείουσ, ὥστε δὴ περὶ νῦξ ἑκάλυφην.
ἐνθα καθεξόμενοι ἔπε' ἄλληλοι πίφανον
τοῖοι δὲ μύθῳ ἠρχε Γερήνος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
"ὡς φίλοι, οὐκ αὖν δὴ τοσ ἄνηρ πεπίθουθ' ἔσῳ
αὐτοῦ

θυμῷ τολμήηνει μετὰ Τρώας μεγαθύμους
ἐλθεῖν, εἰ τινά που δητῶν ἔλοι ἐσχατῶντα,
ἡ τινά που καὶ φῆμιν ἐν Τρώας πῦθοτο,
ἀσα τε μητίωσι μετὰ σφίσω, ἡ μεμάσων
αὕτη μένεις παρὰ νυκτῶν ἀπόπροθεν, ἢ πόλυνδε
ἄφον ἀναχωρήσουσιν, ἔπει δαμάσατο γ' 'Αχαιώς;

210
tαῦτά κε πάντα πῦθοτο, καὶ ἅπε εἰς ἡμέας ἐλθοὶ
ἀσκηθῆς· μέγα κεν ὁι ὑπουράνιον κλέος εἰς
πάντας ἐπ᾽ ἀνθρώπους, καὶ ὁ δόσις ἔσσεται ἐσθή·
ἀσσοὶ γὰρ νήσεσιν ἐπικρατέουσιν ἄριστοι,

1 Line 191 is omitted in many mss.
THE ILLIAD, X. 186-214

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 Gerania, 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 οί ἐκαστος δὴν δῶσοις μελαναν
θῆλυν ὑπόρρημον· τῇ μὲν κτέρας οὐδὲν ὁμοῦν·
αἰεὶ δ' ἐν δαίτης καὶ εἰλαπίνησι παρέσται·"
"Ως ἔφαθ', οί δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο
σιωπῇ.

τοῖς δὲ καὶ μετέευπτε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
"Νέστορ, ἔμι ὁ τρόπει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
ἀνδρῶν δυσμενέων δῦναι στρατὸν ἐγγὺς ἑόντων,
Τρώων· ἀλλ' εἰ τίς μοι ἄνηρ ἀμ' ἐποιοῦ καὶ ἄλλος,
μᾶλλον θαλπωρῇ καὶ ἀρσαλεούτερον ἑσταί.

οὖν τε δ' ἐρχομένῳ, καὶ τε πρὸ δ' τοῦ ἐνόησεν

ὀπτως κέρδος ἐγ' ἐμὸνος δ' εἴ πέρ τε νοῆσῃ,
ἀλλά τε οἱ βράσσων τε νόος, λεπτῇ δὲ τε μῆτις·"
"Ως ἔφαθ', οί δ' ἰθέλον Διομήδει πολλοὶ ἐπέσθαι,

ἡθελείην Ἀιαντε δύω, θεράποντες Ἁργης,

ἡθελε Μηριόνης, μάλα δ' ἢθελε Νέστορος νῦός,

ἡθελε δ' Ἀτρείδης δουρικλείτος Μενέλαος,

ἡθελε δ' τοὺς Ὀδυσσέας καταδύναι ὁμιλοῦ

Τρώων· αἰεὶ γὰρ οἱ ἐνὶ φρεσκὶ θυμὸς ἐτόλμα.

τοῖς δὲ καὶ μετέευπτεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνονος·
"Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,

τὸν μὲν δὴ ἐταρὸν γ' αἰρήσεαι, ὃν κ' ἐθέλησθα, 235

φαινομένων τὸν ἁριστον, ἐπεὶ μεμάσι γε πολλοῖ.

μηδὲ σὺ γ' αἰδόμενος σῇν φρεσι τὸν μὲν ἄρει

καλλείπευν, σὺ δὲ χεῖρον ὀπάσασαι αἰδοὶ εἰκὼν,

ἐς γενεὴν ὁρῶν, μηδ' εἴ βασιλεύτερός ἐστιν·"

"Ως ἔφατ', ἐδείισθεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ. 240

τοῖς δ' αὕτης μετέευπτε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

"εἰ μὲν δὴ ἐταρὸν γε κελεῦτε 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 ἂν ἔπειτ' ὁ Ὀδυσσῆος ἐγὼ θείοις λαθοίμην, 
οὐ πέρι μὲν πρόφρων κραδή καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι, φιλεῖ δὲ ἐς Παλλᾶς Ἄθηνη. 245 
tοῦτον γε σπομένου καὶ ἐκ πυρὸς αἰθομένου ἀμφῶ νοστήσαμεν, ἐπεὶ περίοδε νοήσαι." 
Τὸν δ' αὐτὸ προσέειπε πολύτλας διὸς Ὀδυσσεύς: 
"Τυδείδη, μῆτ' ἄρ με μάλ' αἶνεε μῆτε τι νείκειν 
eιδόσι γὰρ τοι ταῦτα μετ' Ἀργείων ἀγορεύεις. 250 
ἀλλ' ἵσου' μάλα γὰρ νῦξ ἂνεται, ἐγγύθι δ' ἡ ἡμός, 
ἀστρα δ' θ' προβέβηκε, παροχίσκεν δε πλέων 
νῦξ 
tῶν δύο μοιράων, τριτάτη δ' ἔτι μοῦρα" λέειπται. 1

"Ως εἰπόνθ' ὀπλοῦσιν ἔνι δεινοῖσιν εὔνυτην. 
Τυδείδη μὲν δῶκε μενεπτόλεμος Ὀρασυμῆδης 255 
φάσγανον ἄμφηκες—τὸ δ' ἐδὼ παρὰ νη ἠλείπττο— 
καὶ σάκος: ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κυνέην κεφαλῆφων ἐθήκε 
ταυρείνω, ἀφαλόν τε καὶ ἄλλοφον, ἢ τε καταῖτυξ 
κέκληται, ῥύεται δὲ κάρη θαλερῶν αἰζηῶν. 
Μηριώνης δ' ὁ Ὀδυσσῆι δίδοε βεον ἡδ' φαρέτην 260 
καὶ ξίφος, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κυνέην κεφαλῆφων ἐθήκε 
ῥῖνοι ποιητήν: πολέσων δ' ἐντοσθεν ἦμαζω 
ἐντέτατο στερεώς: ἐκτοσθε δὲ λευκοὶ οἴδων 
ἀργυρόδοντος ὕδως θαμεῖες ἔχων ἔνθα καὶ ἐνθα 
ἐθα καὶ ἐπισταμένως: μέσηθ' δ' ἐνὶ πῖλος ἀρτήρει. 265 
τὴν ρά ποτ' ἐς Ἐλείωνος Ἀμύντορος ὁ Ὀμηνίδαο 
ἐξέλετ' Ἁυτόλυκος πυκνῶν δόμον ἀντιπόρρας, 
Σκάννειαν δ' ᾧ ἄρα δῶκε Κυθηρίων Ἀμφίδαμαντι. 270 
Ἀμφιδάμας δὲ Μόλω δῶκε ξειήλιον εἶναι, 
αὐτῷ δ' Μηριώνη δῶκεν ὧ παιδὶ φορήναι: 
δὴ τότ' ὁ Ὀδυσσῆος πῦκασεν κάρη ἀμφιτεθείσα.
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 over-
much, 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 ὀπλοίσιν ἐνὶ δεινοῖσιν ἐδύτην, 
βάν ὧν θέναι, λυπέτην δὲ κατ' αὐτόθι πάντας ἀρίστους.  
τοῖς δὲ δεξιῶν ἦκεν ἐρωτικὸν ἑγγὺς ὀδόο 
Pαλλᾶς Ἀθηναίη· τοι δ' οὐκ ἔδων ὀφθαλμοίσι 
νύκτα δὲ ὀρφναίην, ἀλλὰ κλάγξαντος ἀκοοῦσαν.  
χαῖρε δὲ τῷ ὁρυθῷ Ὀδυσσέας, ἦρατο δ' Ἀθηνή. 
"κλᾶθι μεν, αἰγινόχοιο Δίος τέκος, ἢ τέ μοι αἰεὶ 
ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι παρίστασαι, οὐδὲ σε λήθω 
kινήμενος: νῦν ἂν μάλιστα με φίλαι, Ἀθηνή, 
δὸς δὲ πάλιν ἐπὶ νῆσος εὐκλείας ἀφικέσθαι, 
ῥέξαντας μέγα ἔργον, ὦ κε Τρώεσσι μελήσῃ." 

Δεύτερος αὖτ' ἦρατο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης: 
"κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο, Δίος τέκος, Ἀτρυνήνη· 
σπεῖό μοι ὡς ὅτε πατρὶ ἁμ᾽ ἐσπεὶ Τυδεί διῶ 
ἐσ Θηβας, ὅτε τε πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἄγγελος ἤμει. 
τούς δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀσωπῆς λίπη χαλκοχίτωνας Ἀχαιῶς, 
αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλίχιον μύθον φέρε Καδμείου οι 
κεῖο· ἀτὰρ ἄψ ἀπιῶν μάλα μέρμερα μήσατο ἔργα 
σὺν σοί, δία θεά, ὅτε οἱ πρόφρασσα παρέστης. 

ὡς νῦν μοι ἐθέλουσα παρίστασα καὶ με φύλασσε.¹ 
σοι δ' αὖ ἐγὼ ρέξω βοῦν ἥνω εὐρυμετωπον, 
ἀδμήτην, ἢν οὐ πω ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἐγαγεν ἀνήρ· 
τὴν τοι ἐγὼ ρέξω χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχεύασ." 

"Ὡς ἐφανεν εὐχόμενοι, τών δ' ἔκλυσε Παλλᾶς Ἀθηνή.  
οὶ δ' ἐπεὶ ἦρησαντο Δίος κούρη μεγάλοι, 

¹ καὶ με φύλασσε: καὶ πόρε κύδος Ζενοδότου.
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
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ςάν ρ’ ἤμεν ὡς τε λέοντε δύω διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν,
ἀμ φόνον, ἄν νέκυας, διά τ’ ἐντει καὶ μέλαιν αἷμα.

Οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ Τρώας ἀγήνορας εἰάσεν “Εκτωρ
εὐδεῖν, ἀλλ’ ἀμυνός κικλήσκετο πάντας ἄριστος,
όσοι έσαν Τρώων ἡγήταιρος ἤδη μέδοντες.
τοὺς δ’ γε συγκαλέσας πυκνὴν ἀρτύνετο βουλήν:
“τίς κέν μοι τόδε ἑργον ὑποσχόμενος τελέσειε
δώρῳ ἐπὶ μεγάλῳ; μισθὸς δὲ οἱ ἄρκτος ἔσται.
δῶσω γὰρ δίφρον τε δύω τ’ ἐρμιάχενας ἱπποὺς,
οἱ κεν ἄριστοι ἔσωσθ’ θοῆς ἐπὶ νησίν ’Ἀχαιῶν,1
οὐ τις κε τλαῖτ, οὐ τ’ αὐτῷ κύδος ἄροιτο,
νην ὥκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἐκ τε πυθεότατη
η’ φυλάσσονται νῆς θοαὶ ὡς το πάρος περ,
η’ ἦθη κεῖται ὡφ’ ἡμετέρησι δαμέντες
φύξιν βουλεύουσι μετὰ σφίσιν, οὐδ’ ἐθέλουσι
νύκτα φυλασσέμεναι, καμάτω ἄδηκτοις αἶνῳ.”

“Ὡς ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἁρὰ πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ.
ἠν δὲ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δόλων, Εὐμήδεος υἱὸς
κήρυκος θείοιο, πολύχρυσος πολύχαλκος,
ὁς δὴ τοῦ εἶδος μὲν ἐγὼ κακός, ἀλλ’ πολύκης:
αὐτάρ ὁ μοῦνος ἐγὼ μετὰ πέντε κασιγνήτητων.2
ὁς ῥα τότε Τρωῶν τε καὶ “Εκτωρ μῦθον ἔσεπεν
“Εκτωρ, ἐμ’ ἐτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγίνωρ
νην ὥκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν ἐκ τε πυθεότατη. 320
ἀλλ’ ἄγε μοι τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνάσχεο, καὶ μοι ὄμοσσον
ἡ μὲν τοὺς ἱπποὺς τε καὶ ἄρματα πουκίλα χαλκῷ
δωσέμεν, οἱ φορέουσιν ἄμυμονα Πηλείων,
σοὶ δ’ ἐγὼ οὖχ ἄλιος σκοπὸς ἔσσομαι οὐδ’ ἀπὸ
δόξης.

1 Line 306 was given by Zenodotus in the form
αὐτοῦ οἱ φορέουσιν ἄμυμονα Πηλείων,
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 ἐστὶν στρατὸν ἐξ ἀρμικῆς, ὅφερ’ ἂν ἴκωμαι 325
νῇ Ἀγαμεμνόνεις, θὰ ποιμέλλουσιν ἄριστοι
βουλᾶς βουλεύεις, ἥ ἐφευρεῖ ἥε μάχεσθαι.

"Ὡς φάθ’, δ’ δ’ ἐν χερσὶ σκῆπτρον λάβε καὶ οἱ
ὀμοσσεῖν.

"ἔστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτὸς, ἐργάσοντος πόσις Ἡρης,
μὴ μὲν τοῖς ἱπποισιν ἄνηρ ἐποχήσεται ἄλλος
Τρῶων, ἀλλὰ σὲ φημὶ διαμπερᾶς ἀγαλαίεσθαι.”

“Ὡς φάτο καὶ β’ ἐπί ορκοκόν ἐπώμοσε, τὸν δ’ ὀράθυνεν.
αὐτικὰ δ’ ἀμφ’ ὄμοιον ἐβάλλετο καμπύλα τόξα,
ἔσσατο δ’ ἐκτοσθεν βίον πολυοίο λύκοιο,
κρατὶ δ’ ἐπὶ κτιδέννε κυνέν, ἥλε δ’ ὄξων ἄκοντα, 335
βὴ δ’ ἱέναι προτὶ νῆσα ἄπο ὁστοῦ. οὔδ’ ἄρ’ ἐμελλεν
ἐλθὼν ἐκ νῆσων ἃ β’ "Εκτορὶ μὸδον ἀποίσεαν.
ἀλλ’ ὅπερ δ’ ἱππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν κάλλιφ’ ὄμολον,
βὴ β’ ἄν’ ὀδὸν μεμωμάς· τὸν δὲ φράσατο προσίντα
διογενής Ὀδυσσεύς, Διομήδεα δὲ προσέειπεν· 340

"οὕτὸς τις, Διόμηδε, ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἔρχεται ἄνηρ,
οUid’ ἡ νήσεως ἐπίσκοπος ἡμετέρησιν,
ἡ τυχ’ συλήσων νεκύων κατατεθνώτων.
ἀλλ’ ἐσμέν μν’ ἐπὶ πολύ παρεξέλθειν πεδίοιο
τυτθὸν· ἐπειτὰ δὲ κ’ αὐτὸν ἐπαίξαντες ἐλοιμεν
καρπαλίμως· εἰ δ’ ἂμμε παραβαίησι πόδεσιν,
ἀεὶ μν’ ἐπὶ νῆας ἀπὸ στρατοφόι πρατεύλειν,
ἐγχει ἐπαίξασαν, μὴ πως προτὶ ἄστυ ἀλύςῃ.”

"Ὧς ἄρα φωνήσαντε παρεῖ ὦδ’ ἐν νεκύσεσιν" 345

1 In place of line 349 Aristophanes gave,
ἂς ἐφαρ’ οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε βοην ἄγαθος Διομήδης,
ἐλθόντες δ’ ἐκάτεροι παρεῖ ὦδ’ ἐν νεκύσεσι
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
κλωθήτην· ὦ δ' ἄρ', οὖκα παρέδραμεν ἀφραδίησου. 350 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἀπέθην ὦσσον τ' ἐπὶ οὐρα πέλοντα ἡμῶν—αἱ γὰρ τε βοῶν προφερέστεραι εἰσιν ἐλκέμεναι νειοῦ βαθείης πηκτόν ἄρτρον—
tὸ μὲν ἐπεδραμέτην, ὦ δ' ἄρ' ἐστὶ δοῦσον ἀκούσας· ἐλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀποστρέφοντας ἑταῖρος 355 ἐκ Τρώων ἰέναι, πάλιν Ἐκτόρος ὀτρύνατοι.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ῥ' ἀπεσαν δουρηνεκὲς ἢ καὶ ἑλασσον, γνῷ ῥ' ἀνδρας δητους, λαυψρὰ δὲ γονών· ἐνώμα φευγέμεναι· τοῖ δ' αἷμα διώκειν ὑμεθήσαν.
ὡς δ' ὅτε καρχαρόδοντε δὖς κύνη, εἰδὸτε θήρης, 360 ἡ κεράδ' ἥλη γαγων ἐπείγετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ χώρον ἀν' ὑλῆνθ', ὦ δ' τε προβέβηκι μεμηκως, ἤς τὸν Τυδείδης ἡ' ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς λαοῦ ἀποτιμῆσαν διώκετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ἐμελλε μυγήσεσθαι φυλάκεσοι 365 φεύγων ἐς νῆας, τότε δὴ μένος ἐμβαλ' Ἀθήνη
Τυδείδη, ἵνα μὴ τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν νθαί̏ ἐπενυξάμενος βαλέειν, ὦ δὲ δεύτερος ἐλθοι. δοιρί δ' ἐπαίσσων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
"ἡ μὲν", ἥ σε δουρὶ κιγήσομαι, οὐδὲ σε φῆμι 370 δηρὸν ἐμὴς ἀπὸ κχιῶς ἀλύζειν αἰτίων ὀλέθρον."
"Η Ῥα, καὶ ἐγχος ἄφηκεν, ἐκὼν δ' ἡμάρτανε
ϕωτός·

dευτερὸν δ' ὑπὲρ ὁμον ἐξου δοὺρὸς ἀκωκή
ἐν γαίῃ ἐπαγη. ὦ δ' ἄρ' ἐστὶ τάρβησεν τε
βαμβαίνων, ἀραβός δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνετ' ὀδῶνων, 375
χλωρὸς ὑπαί δεῖνος· τὸ δ' ἀσθημαίνοντε κιχήτην,
κχιῶν δ' ἀμάσθην· ὦ δ' δακρύσας ἐπος ἡνδα·

1 The word probably denotes the length of the furrow cut before a turn was made; cf. Od. viii. 124, and "furlong" = "furrow-long."

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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:
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"Ωγηρεῖτ", αὐτάρ ἐγὼν ἐμὲ λύσομαι· ἔστι γὰρ ἐνδον χαλκοῦ τε χρυσός τε πολύκυμητός τε σιδήρος, τῶν κ' ὑμίν χαρίσαιτο πατήρ ἀπερείσι' ἀποινα, 380 εἴ κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπύθουσ' ἐπὶ νησίων Ἀχαιῶν."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς.

"θάρσει, μηδὲ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιος ἔστω. ἀλλ' ἂγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἄτρεκέως κατάλεξον· πῇ δὴ οὕτως ἔπι νήψα ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἔρχεισ δοὺς 385 νῦκτα δι' ὀρφανίην, ὅτε θ' εὐδούσι βροτοὶ ἄλλοι; ἦ τινα συλήσων νεκύων καταπεθηκώτων; 1

ἡ' σ' "Εκτωρ προέηκε διασκοπᾶσθαι ἕκαστα νήψε ἐπὶ γλαφυράς; ἥ' σ' αὐτόν θυμὸς ἀνήκε;"

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπειτὰ Δόλων, ὅπο δ' ἔτρεμε γνῖα: 390 "πολληθὰν μ' ἄτησι παρὲκ νόον ἡγαγεν' 2"Ἐκτωρ, ὅς μοι Πηλεώνος ἀγαυοῦ μῶνυχας ἅποις δωσὲμεναι κατένευσε καὶ ἀρματα ποικίλα χαλκᾶ, ἦνωγεν δὲ μ' ἵοντα βοήν διὰ νῦκτα μέλανων ἀνδρῶν δυσμενέων σχεδὸν ἐλθόμεν, ἐκ τε πώκεσθαι 395 ἢ φυλάσσοντα νῆσε θοαί ὡς τὸ πάρος περ, ἢ η' Ἑρεσσῶν υφ' ἦμετέρησι δαμέντες φύξιν βουλεύουσι μετὰ σφίσσων, οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι νῦκτα φυλασσέμεναι, καμάτω ἄθηκοτες αἰῶν."  

Τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς.

"ἡ' ρὰ νῦ τοῦ μεγάλων δώρων ἐπεμαίετο θυμός, ἅποιν Άιακίδαο δαίφρονος· οἶ δ' ἀλεγέωνι ἀνδράσι γε θνητοῖς δαμῆμενει ἦδ' ὁξέεσθαι,

1 Lines 387 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
2 ἡγαγεν: ἡγαφεν 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 Achaeans."

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

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3 Lines 397-399 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
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άλλω γ' ἡ 'Αχιλῆ, τὸν ἀθανάτη τέκε μῆτηρ.
ἀλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον
ποῦ νῦν δεδρὸ κιῶν λίπες "Εκτωρά, ποιμένα λαῶν;
ποῦ δὲ οἱ ἐντεα κεῖται ἀρήμα, ποῦ δὲ οἱ ἱπποί;
τῶς δ' αἱ τῶν ἄλλων Τρώων φυλακαὶ τε καὶ εὐναὶ;
ἂσσα τε μητίωσι μετὰ σφίσω, ἥ μεμάσων
αὕτη μένειν παρὰ νησῶν ἀπόπροβεν, ἢ πόλιν ἄφι ἀναχωρήσουσιν, ἔπει δαμάσαντο γ' Ἀχαιοὺς."

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπε Δόλων, Ἐὔμηδεος νῦός:
"τοιγάρ ἐγώ τοι ταῦτα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.
"Εκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τοῖσιν, ὅσοι βουληφόροι εἰσὶ,
βουλὰς βουλεύει θείου παρὰ σῆματι Ἰλοῦ,
νόσφων ἀπὸ φλοίσβον· φυλακᾶς δ' ἄς εἴρεαι, ἥρωσ,
οὐ τις κεκριμένη ρύεται στρατὸν οὐδὲ φυλάσσει.
ὁσσι μὲν Τρώων πυρὸς ἑσχάραι, οἴσιν ἀνάγκη,
οἱ δ' ἐγρηγορθαί φυλασσόμεναι τε κέλονται
ἀλλήλοις· ἀτάρ αὕτε πολυκλητοὶ ἐπικουροὶ
eὐδοῦσι· Τρώων γὰρ ἐπιτραπέζουι φυλάσσειν
οὐ γάρ σφιν παῖδες σχέδον ἦσαν οὐδὲ γυναῖκες."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητος Ὁδυσσεύς:

"πῶς γὰρ νῦν, Τρῶεσσι μεμυγμένοι ἅπαλοιμοις
ἐὐδοῦσι', ἡ ἀπάνευθε; διεἰπὲ μοι, ὅφρα δαείω." 425

Τὸν δ' ἦμείβετ' ἐπεὶ τα Δόλων, Ἐὔμηδεος νῦός:
"τοιγάρ ἐγὼ καὶ ταῦτα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.
πρὸς μὲν ἀλὸς Κάρες καὶ Παίονες ἀγκυλότοξοι
καὶ Δέληγες καὶ Καύκωνες δῖοι τε Πελασγοί,
πρὸς Θύμβρης δ' ἐλαχὸν Ἀὐκίοι Μυσοὶ τ' ἀγέρωχοι 430

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: "Verily now 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-fires 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: Verily now 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 Mysians,

1 The word ἑσχάραι should mean "hearth", or by a natural transfer, "families," but it is difficult so to render it in this context.
καὶ Φρύγες ἵππομαχοὶ1 καὶ Μῆνες ἵπποκορυσταί.
ἀλλὰ τί ἢ ἐμὲ ταύτα διεξερεύεσθε ἐκαστα; εἰ γὰρ δὴ μέματον Τρώων καταδύνα ὀμιλοῦν,
Θρήκεις οὖν ἀπάνευθε νεῆλυδες, ἐσχατοὶ ἀλλων·
ἐν δὲ σφὶ Ρῆγος βασιλεὺς, πάϊς Ἡιονήσ. 435
τοῦ δ' καλλότοις ἵππους ἱδον ἢδε μεγίστους·
λευκὸτεροὶ χιόνος, θεῖεν δ' ἀνέμοσαν ὄμοιοι.
ἀρμα δὲ ὦν χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργύρῳ εὗ ἠσκηται·
teúχεα δὲ χρύσεια πελώρια, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι,
ἡλθ' ἔχων. τὰ μὲν οὖ τι καταθητοῦσιν ἔσικεν
ἀνδρεσσὶν φορέειν, ἀλλ' ἀθανάτουις θεοίσιν.
ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν νῦν νησοὶ πελάσσετον ὀκυπόροισιν,
ἡ' με δήσαντες λίπετ' αὐτόθι νηλεί δεσμῷ,
όφρα κεν ἔλθητον καὶ πειρηθήτον ἐμείο,
ἡ' κατ' αἴσθαν ἔπειτον ἐν ὑμῖ, ἱε καὶ οὔκι. 440
Τὸν δ' ἀρ' ὑπόδρα ἱδον προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-
μήδης:
"μη δὴ μοι φύξιν γε, Δόλων, ἐμβάλλειν θυμῷ,
ἐσθλά περ ἀγγείλας, ἐπεὶ ἵκεο χεῖρας ἐς ἀμάς.
εἰ μὲν γὰρ κέ σε νῦν ἀπολύσομεν ἢ μεθώμεν,
ἡ τε καὶ ύστερον εἴσοθα θῶς ἐπὶ νῆας 'Αχαίων.
ἡ δ' διστεύσων ἢ ἐναντίβιον πολεμίζων.
εἰ δὲ κ' ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δαμεῖς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσως,
ουκέτ' εὔπετα σὺ πήμα ποτ' ἐσσεαί 'Αργείους."
'Η, καὶ δ' μὲν μνὸ ἐμελλε γενείου χειρί παχείη
ἀψάμενος λίσσεσθαι, δ' ἀυχένα μέσον ἔλασσε 450
φασγάνῳ αἴξας, ἀπὸ δ' ἀμφώ κέρσε τένοντε·
φθεγγομένου δ' ἀρα τοῦ γε κάρη κοινῆσον ἐμίχθη.
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν κτιδέν κυνέην κεφαλήνθου ἔλοντο

1 ἵππομαχοι: ἵπποβαμοι.
and the Phrygians that fight from chariots and the Maeonians, 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 Achaean, 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 λυκέτην καὶ τόξα παλὰντονα καὶ δόρυ μακρὸν·
καὶ τά γ’ Ἀθηναίῃς λήτιδι δίος Ὀδυσσεὺς
ὑψός’ ἀνέσχεθε χειρὶ καὶ εὐχόμενος ἐπος ἤθοι:
“χαίρε, θεά, τοῦδεσσι’ σε γὰρ πρῶτην ἐν Ὄλυμπῳ
πάντων ἄθανάτων ἑπιβωσόμεθ’ ἀλλὰ καὶ αὕτως
πέμψον ἐπὶ Ὀρηκῶν ἄνδρῶν ἵππους τε καὶ εὐνάς.”

“Ὡς ἁρ’ ἐφώνησεν, καὶ ἀπὸ ἐθεν υψόσ’ ἄειρας
θήκεν ἀνὰ μυρίκην’ δέελον δ’ ἐπὶ σημάτα τ’ ἐθηκε,
συμμάρφας δόνακας μυρίκης τ’ ἐρυθηλέας ὄξους,
μὴ λάθοι αὕτως ἱοντε θοῦν διὰ νύκτα μέλαναν.
τὸ δὲ βάτην προτέρῳ διὰ τ’ ἑνεκα καὶ μέλαν αἴμα,
αἴσα δ’ ἐπὶ Ὀρηκῶν ἄνδρῶν τέλος ἱξον ἱόντες.
οἱ δ’ εὐδὸν καμάτῳ ἅδηκότες, ἑνεκα δὲ σφιν
καλὰ παρ’ αὐτοῖς χθονί κέκλιτο εὗ κατὰ κόσμον
τριστοῖχ’ παρὰ δὲ σφιν ἐκάστῳ δίξυγες ἵπποι.
Ῥῆσος δ’ ἐν μέσῳ εὐδε, παρ’ αὐτῷ δ’ ὁκέες ἵπποι
ἐξ ἑπιδιφριάδος πυμάτης ἱμαῖς δέδεντο.

τὸν δ’ Ὀδυσσεύς προπάροιθεν ἵδ’ Ὀδυσσεύς δεῖξεν·
“οὕτος τοι, Διόμηδες, ἀνήρ, οὕτοι δέ τοι ἵπποι,
οὐς νῷν πίφαυσκε Δόλων, δν ἐπέφυμον θῆκες.
ἀλλ’ ἀγε δὴ πρόφερε κρατερὸν μένος· οὐδὲ τι σε
Ἀρη
ἔστάμεναι μέλεον σιν τεύχεσιν, ἀλλὰ λύ’ ἵππους·
ἡ σὺ γ’ ἄνδρας ἐναιρε, μελήσουσιν δ’ ἐμοὶ ἵπποι.”

“Ὡς φατο, τῷ δ’ ἐμπνευσε μένος γλαυκόπης
Ἀθηνή,
κτείνε δ’ ἐπιστροφάδην · τῶν δὲ ὀτόνος ὀρνυτ’
ἀεικής

1 ἑπιβωσόμεθ: ἑπιδωσόμεθ 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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άορι θευνομένων, ἐρυθαίνετο δ' αἵματι γαία.
ως δὲ λέων μήλουσιν ἀσημάντουσιν ἐπελθών,
ἀγγεσεν ἡ δίσεσι, κακὰ φρονέων ἐνοροῦση,
ὡς μὲν Θρήκικας ἄνδρας ἐπύχετο Τυδέως νίος,
ὁφρα δυνάκει ἐπεφνέν· ἀταρ πολύμητος Ὄδυσσεύς,
ὅν των Τυδεῖδης ἄορι πληξεῖε παραστάς,
τὸν δ' Ὅδυσσευς μετόπισθε λαβῶν ποδὸς ἐξερύσασκε, 490
τὰ φρονέων κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως καλλίτριχες ἵπποι
βεία διέλθουν μηδὲ τρομεοίσατο θυμῷ
νεκροῖς ἐμβαίνοντες· ἀμήθεσσον γὰρ ἔτ' αὐτῶν.
ἀλλ' ὅτε ὃς βασιλῆα κυβῆσατο Τυδέως νίος,
τὸν τρισκαίδεκατον μεληθέα θυμὸν ἀτύχα
ἀσβαίνοντα· κακὸν γὰρ ὅλον κεφαλῆς ἐπέστη
τὴν νύκτ', Ὀινείδαο πάις, διὰ μῆτερ 'Αθήνης. 495
τόφρα δ' ἂρ' ὁ πλήμων Ὅδυσσεὺς λυὲ μάνυχας ἵππους,
οὖν δ' ἤερεν ἤμασι καὶ ἐξήλαυνεν ὀμίλου
τόξω ἐπιπλήσον, ἐπεὶ οὐ μᾶντυα φαινὴν
πουκλού ἐκ δίφρου νοῆσατο χερσὶν ἐλέσθαι·
ῥοίζησον δ' ἀρα πυβαύσκων Διομήδει δίω.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μερμήριζε μένων ὁ τι κύντατον ἔρδοι,
ἡ' δ' ὃς δίφρου ἐλών, ὃθι ποικίλα τεύχε' ἐκεῖτο,
ῥύμου ἐξερύου ἡ ἐκφέροι ύψος' ἀείρας,
ἡ' ἐτὶ τῶν πλεύνων Θρήκων ἀπὸ θυμοῦ ἠλιότο.
ἥσος ὁ ταῦθ' ὡρμαίε κατὰ φρένα, τόφρα δ' Ἀθήνην
ἐγγυθέει ισταμένη προσέφη Διομήδεα διὸν·
"νόστου δ' θα μνήσαι, μεγαθύμου Τυδέως νίε,
νῆς ἐπὶ γλαφυρᾶς, μὴ καὶ πεφοβημένος ἐλθῆς,
μή ποῦ τοὺς καὶ Τρῶας ἐγείρησιν θεὸς ἄλλος."

1 Line 497 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

1 Tydeus, father of Diomedes, was son of Oeneus.

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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."
"Ὡς φάθ", δ' ἐν χινένηκε θεᾶς ὑπα φωνησάσης, καρπαλίμωσ δ' ἱππων ἐπεβήσετο· κόψε δ' Ὤδυσσευς τόξω· τοι δ' ἐπέτοντο θώς ἐπὶ νήσος Ἀχαϊῶν. Όνω ἀλαοσκοπήν εἰχ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, 515 ὡς ὁ Ἀθηναῖον μετὰ Τυδέος νῦν ἔπουσαν· τῇ κοτέων Τρώων κατεδύσετο πουλῦν ὄμιλον, ἔρσεν δὲ Ἰρηνῖκων βουλήφορον Ἰπποκόωντα, Ρήσου ἀνεφίον ἐσθλών. δ' δ' ἐξ ὑπνοῦ ἀνορούσας, ὡς ἐδε χῶρον ἔρημον, δὴ ἔστασαν ὠκεῖες ἴπποι· 520 ἀνδρας τ' ἀσπάροντας ἐν ἀργαλέησι φονήσων, ᾗμωζέν τ' ἀρ' ἐπευτα ϕίλον τ' ὄνομην ἐταίρον. 1 Τρώων δὲ κλαγή τε καὶ ἀσπετός ὤρτο κυδομός θυνόντων ἀμύδσ. θηνύντο δὲ μέρεμα ἔργα, ὅσο' ἀνδρες ἰέαντες ἐβαν κοιλας ἐπὶ νήσος. 525 
Οἱ δ' ὅτε δή ρ' ἴκανον ὅθι σκοτοῦν Ἰκτορος ἐκταν,
ἐνθ' Ὤδυσσεύς μὲν ἐρυξε διόμφιλος ωκέας ἴππους,
Τυδεύδης δὲ χαμάξε θρών ἔναρα βροτόντα
ev κεῖρεσσ' Ὄδυσσι τίθει, ἐπεβήσετο δ' ἴππων·
μάστιξαν δ' ἴππους, 2 τιω δ' ουκ ἀλκοῦντε πετέσθην 530
νῆς ἐπὶ γλαφυράς τῇ γάρ φίλον ἐπλετο ϑυμῷ. 3
Νέστωρ δὲ πρῶτος κτύπων αῖε φώνησεν τε·
"ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἕγητορες ἢδὲ μέδοντες,
ψεύσομαι, ἥ ἐτυμον ἔρεω; κέλεται δὲ με ϑυμόσ. 4
ἴππων μ' ὄκυπτοδων ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὐατα βάλλει. 535
α' γάρ δὴ Ὤδυσσεύς τε και δ' κρατέρος Διομήδης

1 Line 522 was placed by Zenodotus before 520.
2 ἴππους Ὁδυσσεύς.
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?
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οδ' ἀφαρ ἐκ Τρώων ἐλασαίατο μόνυχας ἵππους· ἀλλ' αἰνῶς δεδοικα κατὰ φρένα μὴ τι πάθωσιν 'Αργείων οἱ ἀριστοὶ ὑπὸ Τρώων ὁρμαγδοῦ.

Ὁ εἰς πω πάν εἰρητο ἔπος, ὅτ' ἀρ' ἡλιθον αὐτοῦ. 540 καὶ ρ' οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα, τοῖς δὲ χαρέντες δεξιῇ ἐπαξοντο ἐπέσοι τε μειλιχίοισ.

πρῶτος δὲ ἐξερέεινε Γερήνων ἤπποτα Νέστωρ· "ἐϊπ' ἄγε μ', ὃς πολύαιν' Ὀδυσσεύ, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν,

ὅππος τουσ' ἵππους λάβετον· καταδύντες ὀμιλον 545 Τρώων; ἢ τίς σφε λόρεν θέος ἀντιβολήσας; αἰνῶς ἀκτίνεσσιν ἔοικότες ἥελιον.

αιεὶ μὲν Τρώεσσ' ἐπιμισγομαι, οὐδὲ τί φημι μιμνάξειν παρὰ νησιί γέρων περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής· ἀλλ' οὐ πω τοίους ἵππους ἴδον οὐδ' ἐνόησα. 550 ἀλλὰ τώ' οὐκ' διόν δομεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσανται· ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφαῖ φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς κούρη τ' αἰγόχοιο. Δίος γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη.

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς:

"ὦ Νέστορ Νηληνίαδη, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν, 555 ῥεῖα θέος γ' ἑθέλων καὶ ἀμεινόνας ἥ' περ οἶδε ἱππους δυρῆσατ', ἔπει ἦ πολυ ψερτορί εἰσιν. ἵπποι δ' οἶδε, γεραιε, νείλυδες, οὐς ἐρεείνεις, Ὁρηκιοι τὸν δ' ἕσων ἁνακτ' ἁγαθὸς Διομήδης ἐκτανε, πάρ δ' ἐτάρους δυοκαίδεκα πάντας ἀριστοὺς. 560 τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον σκοπὸν εἴλους ἐγγυθι νην, τὸν ρα δισπτῆρα στρατοῦ ἐσμεναὶ ἡμετέρου "Εκτιβ τε προεῇ καὶ ἀλλοι Τρῶες ἀγανοῖ." Ὡς εἰπών τάφροι δυῆλασε μόνυχας ἱππους
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
καγχαλώνων ἢμα δ' ἄλλοι ἰσαν χαίροντες 'Αχαιοί. οἵ δ' ὁτε Τυδείδεως κλισίν ἐὐτυκτον ἵκοντο, ὕπποις μὲν κατέδησαν ἐμπήκοιοιν ἰμάσιν φάτνη ἐφ' ἵππεις, ὅθι περὶ Διομήδεος ὕπποι ἐστίσαν ὑκύποδες μελιηδέα πυρὸν ἔδωντες· νὴ δ' ἐνὶ πρυμνῇ ἔναρα βροτόεντα Δόλωνος θῆκ' Ὀδυσσεύς, ὃφρ' ἵρον ἑτοιμασσαίατ' Ἀθήνη. αὐτοῖ δ' ἴδρῳ πολλῶν ἀπενίζοντο θαλάσσῃ ἐσβάντες κνήμας τε ἵδε λόφον ἀμφὶ τε μηροῦς. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ σφυν κύμα θαλάσσης ἴδρῳ πολλοῖν νῦσαν ἀπὸ χρωτὸς καὶ ἀνέψυχθεν φῖλον ἦτορ, ἐς β' ἀσαμάθους βάντες εὐξέστασι λούσαντο. τῷ δὲ λοεσσαμένῳ καὶ ἀλευσαμένῳ λίπ' ἐλαίῳ δείπνῳ ἐφιζανέτην, ἀπὸ δὲ κρητήρος Ἀθήνη πλείου ἀφυσόμενοι λείβον μελιηδέα οἶνον.
through the trench, exultingly, and with him went joyously the rest of the Achaean. 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.
'Ηδε δ’ ἐκ λεχέων παρ’ ἀγαυοῦ Τιθωνοῖο ὁρνυθ’, ἵν’ ἀθανάτους φῶς φέροι ἤδε βροτοῖς. Ζεὺς δ’ Ἔριδα προτάλλε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἀργαλέην, πολέμου τέρας μετὰ χεραιν ἔχουσαν. ἕτη δ’ ἐπ’ Ὀδυσσῆος μεγακήτει νητ’ μελαίνη, ἣ ρ’ ἐν μεσσάτῳ ἔσκε γεγωνέμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε, ἤμεν ἐπ’ Αἰαντος κλωσίας Τελαμωνιάδαο ἕδ’ ἐπ’ Ἀχιλλῆος, τοῖς ρ’ ἔσχατα νῆας ἔσσας ἐφύσαν, ἕνορεί πίσυνοι καὶ κάρτει χειρῶν. ἐνθα στᾶσ’ ἤψεθε θεὰ μέγα τε δεινὸν τε ὀρθι’, Ἀχαιοῖσι δὲ μέγα σθένος ἐμβαλ’ ἐκάστῳ καρδίᾳ, ἀλληκτὸν πολεμίζεων ἤδε μάχεσθαι. τοῖοι δ’ ἀφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ’ ἥ νέεσθαι1 ἐν νησὶ γλαφυρῆσφι φίλῃν ἐσ πατρίδα γαῖαν. Ἀτρείδης δ’ ἐβόησεν ἰδὲ ζώννυσθαι ἄνωγεν Ἀργείους. ἐν δ’ αὐτὸς ἐδύσετο νῷροπα χαλκόν. καλμῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κτήμησιν ἔθηκε καλάς, ἀργυρεῦσιν ἐπισφυρίως ἀρατύς. δεύτερον αὖ θώρικα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνε, τὸν ποτὲ οἱ Κυνῆρος δῶκε ξευνήιον εἶναι. 20 πεὐθεῖο γὰρ Κύπρονθε μέγα κλέος, οὖνεκ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐς Τροῖν νῆεσσιν ἀναπλεύσεσθαι ἐμέλλον.

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
τούνεκά οἱ τῶν δῶκε χαριζόμενος βασιλῆι.  
tou δὲ ἦ τοι δέκα οἴμοι ἔσαν μέλανος κυάνοιο,  
δώδεκα δὲ χρύσοιο καὶ εἰκοσὶ κασσιτέρου.  
κυάνεοι δὲ δράκοντες ὀρφεχάτος ἤμισυς ἐσώτερης, ἵμισυς ἐσώτερης, ἡ τις τῶν ἱλιῶν ἐν νέφεῖ στήθει, τέρας μερῶν ἄθρωπων.  
αἵμισι δ’ ἄρ’ ὄμοιοι βάλετο ἐξίσος. ἐν δὲ οἱ ἦλιοι  
χρύσεοι πάμφανον, ἀτάρ περὶ κουλεόν ἦν  
ἀργυρέον. χρυσέως ἀορτήρεσιν ἀργήρος.  
ἀν δ’ ἐλεστ’ αμφιβρότην πολυβάδαλον ἅσπιδα θυρών,  
καλήν, ἡν περὶ μὲν κύκλον δέκα χάλκεοι ἦσαν,  
ἐν δὲ οἰς ὄμαλοι ἦσαν ἑξικοσι κασσιτέρου  
λευκοὶ, ἐν δὲ μέσῳ ἔν ην μέλανος κυάνοιο.  
τῇ δ’ ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργώς βλοσυρώπης ἐστεφάνωτο  
δεινὸν δερκομένη, περὶ δὲ Δείμος τε Φόβος τε.  
τῇ δ’ ἐξ ἀργυρέος τελαμῶν ἦν: αὐτὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτοῦ  
κυάνεοι ἐλείκτο δράκων, κεφάλαι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν  
τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφέες, ἐνὸς αὐχένου ἐκπεφυναί.  
κρατὶ δ’ ἐπ’ αμφιφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον  
ἐπουριν. δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἐνεῦεν:  
εἰλετο δ’ ἄλκιμα δοῦρε δῦχο, κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ,  
ὅξεα. τήλε δὲ χαλκός ἂν’ αὐτόφων οὐρανον εἶσω  
λάμπ’. ἐπὶ δ’ ἐγδούπησαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρῆ,  
τιμῶσαι βασιλῆα πολυχρύσου Μυκῆνης.  
Ἡνόχω μὲν ἔπειτα ἐξ ἐπετέλλεν ἐκαστὸς  
ἐποὺς εὗ κατὰ κόσμον ἐρυκέμεν αὐθ’ ἐπὶ τάφρῳ,  
κυάνεοι . . . ὀρφεχάτο: σμερδαλεῖ . . . ἐλειχωμένῳ Aristophanes.  
ἱμισὺς . . . ἔρθεσιν 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  
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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.
αὐτοῖ δὲ πρυλέες σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες ῥώντες· ἀοβεστοὶ δὲ βοή γένετ' ἡῳδὶ πρὸ. 50
φθαν δὲ μέγ' ἴππησιν ῥέπο τάφρω κοσμηθέντες, ἴππησι δ' ὀλίγον μετεκλάθον. ἐν δὲ κυδοιμὸν
ἀρσε κακὸν Ἐρωνίδης, κατὰ δ' ύψοθεν ἥκεν ἑέρσας
ἀματι μυδαλέας ἐξ αἰθέρος, οὔνεκ ἐμελλὲ
πολλὰς ἱθίμοις κεφαλὰς "Αἰδὶ προϊάψειν. 55
Τρώες δ' αὖθ' ἐτέρωθεν ῥέπο θρωυμῇ πεδίον,
"Εκτορά τ' ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἀμύμονα Πουλυδά-
μαντα
Αἰνείαν θ', ὅς Τρωὶ θεὸς ὦς τίτο δῆμῳ,
τρέις τ' Ἀντηνορίδας, Πόλυβον καὶ Ἀγήνορα δίον
ἵθεον τ' Ἀκάμιαν', ἐμπείκελον ἀθανάτοιοιν. 60
"Εκτωρ δ' ἐν πρώτωι φέρ' ἀστίδα πάντοσ' ἐσθήν.
οἶος δ' ἐκ νεφέων ἀναφαίνεται οὐλιὸς ἀστήρ
παμφαῖνων, τοτὲ δ' αὖτις ἐδυ νέφεα σκώεντα,
ὡς "Εκτωρ ὅτε μὲν τε μετὰ πρώτωι φάνεσκεν,
ἀλλοτε δ' ἐν πυμάτωι κελεύων: πᾶς δ' ἄρα χαλκῷ 65
λάμφ' ὥς τε στεροπῆ πατρὶς Διὸς αἰγιόχου.
Οἱ δ', ὡς τ' ἀμητῆρες ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοιος
ὄγμον ἐλαιώσως ἄνδρος μάκαρος κατ' ἄρουραν
πυρῶν ἡ κριθῖν: τὰ δὲ δράγματα ταρφέα πίπτειν
ὡς Τρώες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ' ἀλλήλοιοι θρονίτες
δήοιν, οὐδ' ἐτεροι μινώντ' ὀλοοῦ φόβοιο,
ἰσας δ' ὑσωμὴν κεφαλὰς ἔχεν, οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς
θύνον. "Ἕρις δ' ἄρα χαίρε πολύστονος εἰσορώσα·

1 μέγ' Aristarchus: μεθ'.
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 handfuls 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 contending lines remained erect, neither going down before the other.
οἵ οὖν παρετύχανε μαρναμένοισιν, 75
οἷς ἐκηλιοὶ οὖν σφυροὶ πάρος, ἀλλᾶ ἐκηλιοὶ
δῶματα καλὰ τέτυκτο κατὰ πτύχας Οὐλύμπων.
πάντες δ’ ἤτιονε το κλαυνεφέα Κρόνιων, 1
οὐνεκ’ ἄρα Ἰρώσεων ἐβούλετο κύδος ὅρεξαι.
tῶν μὲν ἄρ’ οὖν ἀλέγιζε πατήρ· ὃ δὲ νόσφι λιασθεὶς 80
tῶν ἀλλῶν ἀπάνευθε καθέζετο κύδει γαῖαν,
eἰσορόων Ἰρώων τε πόλιν καὶ νῆας Ἀχαίῶν
χαλκοῦ τε στεροτῆν, ὀλλύντας τ’ ὀλλυμένους τε.

"Οφρα μὲν ἄρ’ ἦν καὶ ἄδεξετο ἤρον ἡμαρ,
tόφρα μάλ’ ἀμφότερον βέλε’ ἤπτετο, πηπτε δὲ λαός. 85
ὕμοι δὲ δρυτόμοι περ’ ἄνηρ ὑπλίσατο δεῖπνον
ούρειον ἐν βῆσον, ἐπεὶ τ’ ἐκορέσατο χεῖρας
tάμνων δένδρεα μάκρα, ἀδος τ’ μεν ἴκετο θυμόν,
οίτου τε γλυκερῶν περ’ φρένας ἕμερος αἰρέτι,
tύμοι σφῆ ἐρετῆ Δαναοὶ ἑξαντο φάλαγγας,
kekλόμενοι ἐτάροισι κατὰ στίχας. ἐν δ’ Ἀγα-

μέμνων
πρῶτος ὄρους’, ἔλε δ’ ἄνδρα Βυήνοια, πομένα λαῶν,
αὐτόν, ἐπειτα δ’ ἔταρτον Ὀιλῆ πλήξωσι δωρὶ 95
ἡ τοι δ’ γ’ ἐξ ὑπων κατεπάλμηνος ἀντίος ἐστη-
tῶν δ’ ἱθες μεμαωτα μετώπων ὃξεὶ δουρὶ
νύσ’, οὐδὲ στεφάνη δόρυ οὐ σχέθε θαλκοβάρεια,
ἀλλὰ δι’ αὐτῆς ἤλθε καὶ ὑστέον, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
ἐνδον ἀπας πεπάλακτο· σάμας δὲ μεν μεμαωτα.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὖθι ἄναξ ἄνδρων Ἀγαμέμνων
στήβεσα παμφαίνοντας, ἐπεὶ περίδυσε χιτῶνας. 2
αὐτὰρ δ’ βῆ ἰ. Ἰσόν τε καὶ Ἀντιφον ἐξεναρίξων,

1 Lines 78-83 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes,
and Aristarchus.
2 περίδυσε χιτῶνας: 'κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἄπηρα.
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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,
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νέε δύω Πριάμου, νόθον καὶ γνήσιου, ἀμφο
εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἐόντας· ὁ μὲν νόθος ἡμώχευεν,
"Αντιφός αὐ ταρέβασκε περικλυτός. ὢν ποτ'
"Αχιλλεύς

"Ιδὴς ἐν κυνηοῦσι δίδη μόσχουσι λύγουσι, 105
πομμαίνουτ' ἐπ' ὄδησι λαβών, καὶ ἐλυσεν ἀποίνων.
δὴ τὸτε γ' Ἀτρείδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζώοι κατὰ στῆθος βάλε δουρί,
"Αντιφόν αὐ ταρὰ ὦς ἐλασε ἡφει, ἤκ δ' ἐβαλ' ἅππων.

σπερχόμενος δ' ἀπὸ τοῦν ἐσύλα τεύχεα καλά, 110
γυγνώσκων· καὶ γάρ σφε πάρος παρὰ νυσοὶ βοησὶν
ἐλευθ. δ' ἐξ "Ιδὴς ἀγαγεν πόδας ὥκυς Ἀχιλλεύς.
ὡς δὲ λέων ἐλάφωο ταχεῖα νήπια τέκνα
ῥηδώσω συνεάξτε, λαβὼν κρατερόησιν ὀδοὺσιν,
ἐλθὼν εἰς ἑων, ἀπαλόν τ' σφ' ἡτορ ἀπηύρα· 115
ἡ δ' εἰ πέρ τε τύχῃς μάλα σχεδὸν, οὐ δύναταί σφι
χραιμείν· αὐτὴν γάρ μιν ὑπὸ τρόμος ἁίνδος ἰκάνει·
καρπαλίμως δ' ἦξε διὰ δρυμὰ πυκνὰ καὶ ὑλὴν
σπεύδουσα ἐδρώουσα κραταῖο τηρὸν ὑφ' ὀρμηῆς·
ὡς ἂρα τοῖς οὐ τοῖς δύνατο χραισμῆται ὀλεθρον
Τρώων, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑπ' Ἀργείους φέβοντο.

Ἀυτὰρ ὁ Πείσανδρόν τε καὶ Ἰππόλοχον μενε-
χάριμην,

υέας Ἀντιμάχου δαφρονός, 1 ὡς ρα μάλιστα
χρυσὸν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ δεδεγμένος, ἀγλαὰ δῶρα,
οὐκ ἔιασχ' Ἔλενην δόμεναι ξανθῶ Μενελάω,
τοῦ περ δὴ δύο παιδε λάβε κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἐν ἐνὶ διφρῷ ἐόντας, ὡμοὶ δ' ἔχον ὑκήας ἅππους. 125

1 δαφρονός : κακόφρονος 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 destruc-
tion 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 Anti-
machus, 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
ék γάρ σφες χειρῶν φύγον ἦνια συγαλόεντα, τῶν δὲ κυκηθήτην· ὁ δ' ἐναντίον ὥρτο λέων ὡς Ἀτρείδης· τῶν δ' αὐτ' ἐκ δίφρον γουναζέσθην· ἡ ἔσωρεί, Ἀτρέος ὑιέ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἀποιμα· πολλὰ δ' ἐν Ἀντιμάχου δόμοις· κεκώμηλα κεῖται, χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκμητος τε σίδηρος, τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσατο πατήρ ἀπερείς· ἀποιμα, εἰ νάι ἡ ἔσωρες πεπύθοιτε· ἐπὶ νηρὼν Ἀχαίων.

"Ως τῶν γε κλαίοντε προσαυδήτην βασιλῆα μειλιχίους ἐπέέσσων· ἀμείλικτον δ' ὅπ' ἀκούσαν· "εἰ μὲν δὴ Ἀντιμάχου δαίφρονος νύες ἔστον, ὃς ποτ' ἐνι Τρώων ἄγορῇ Μενέλαον ἀνωγεν, ἄργελθεν ἐλθόντα σὺν ἀντιθέω Ὀδυσσῆι, αὐθί κατακτεῖναι μηδ' ἐξέμεν ἄφ' ἐς Ἀχαίων, νῦν μὲν δὴ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀεικεὰ τίσετε λάβην."

"Ἡ, καὶ Πείσανδρον μὲν ἄφ' ἱππων ὡς χαμάζε δουρὶ βαλῶν πρὸς στήθος· ὁ δ' ὑπτίος οὐδεὶ ἐρείσθη."

' Ἰππόλυχος δ' ἀπόρουσε, τὸν αὖ χαμαὶ ἔξενάριζε, χείρας ἀπὸ ἐξεφε πτυχήσας ἀπὸ τ' αὐχένα κόψας, ὅλμον δ' ὃς ἐσευε κυλίνδεσθαι δι' ὀμίλου. τοὺς μὲν ἔσασ'· ὅ δ' ὅθι πλείστα κλονέοντο χάλαγγεν, τῇ π' ἐνόρουσ', ἀμα δ' ἄλλου εὐκήλμηδες Ἀχαῖοι, πεζοὶ μὲν πεζοὺς ὀλεκουν φεύγοντας ἀνάγκη, ἢπεῖς δ' ἢπησας, ὑπὸ δὲ σφισσα ωρτο κοινὴ ἐκ πεδίου, τὴν ὄρσαν ἑρίγοντο κόλας ἢπων, χαλκῶν διηύωντε. ἀτὰρ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων ἐπετ' Ἀργείους κελεύων.

1 δόμοι; πατρὸς Ζενοδοτοῦ.
2 δαίφρονος: κακόφρονος Ζενοδοτοῦ (cf. 123).
3 οὐδεὶ ἐρείσθῇ: οἴδας ἔρεισεν Αρισταρχοῦ (cf. xii. 192).
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,
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δὲ δὲ οὖς πῦρ ἀἰδηλῶν ἐν ἀξίωλ ἐμπέση ὕλη, 155
πάντη τ᾽ εὐλυφῶν ἀνέμος φέρει, οἱ δὲ τε θάμνοι
πρόρριζοι πίπτουσιν ἐπευγόμενοι πυρὸς ὀρμή.
δὲ ἂρ᾽ ὑπ᾽ Ἀτρέιδη Ἀγαμέμνονι πίπτε κάρηνα
Τρώων φευγόντων, πολλοὶ δ᾽ ἐρμαύκχενες ὑπποι
κεῖν᾽ ὀχει κροτάλιζον ἂνα πτολέμιο γεϕύρας,
ἠμίχνους ποθέοντες ἀμύμονας. οἱ δ᾽ ἐπὶ γαίῃ
κεῖατο, γύπεσσαν πολὺ φίλτεροι ἡ ἀλόχοις.

Ἔκτορα δ᾽ ἐκ βελέων ὑπαγε Ζεὺς ἐκ τε κοινής
ἐκ τ᾽ ἀνδροκτασίης ἐκ θ᾽ αὐματος ἐκ τε κυδομοῦ.
Ἀτρέιδης δ᾽ ἐπετο σφεδανὸν Δαναοῖς κελεύων. 165
οἱ δὲ παρ᾽ Ἰλιος σῆμα παλαιὸν Δαρδανόδαι
μέσσον καὶ πεδίον παρ᾽ ἐρινεύν ἐσσεύντο
ἐμενοὶ πόλιοι. οὶ δὲ κεκληγοῦσ᾽ ἐπετ᾽ αἰεὶ
Ἀτρέιδης, λύθρω δὲ παλάσσετο χεῖρας ἀάπτουσιν.

アルバム ἡ Σκαυάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγοῦ ἰκοντο, 170
ἐνθ᾽ ἀρὰ ἡ ἰσταντο καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀνέμμυνον.
οἱ δ᾽ ἐτὶ καὶ μέσον πεδίον φοβέοντο βοές ὃς,
ἂς τε λέων ἐφόβησε μολὼν ἐν νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ
πάσας. τῇ δὲ τ᾽ ἴῃ ἀναφαίνεται αἰτᾶς ὀλεθρῶς.

τῆς δ᾽ ἐξ αὐχέν ἐξει λαβῶν κρατεροῖς ὀδοὺς 175
πρῶτον, ἐπειτα δὲ θ᾽ αἰμα καὶ ἐγκατα πάντα
λαφύσει:

ὡς τοὺς Ἀτρείδης ἐφεσε κρεῖών Ἀγαμέμνον,
αἰεόν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὅπιστατον. οἱ δ᾽ ἐφέβοντο.

πολλοὶ δὲ πρηκνεῖς τε καὶ ὑπποι ἐκπεσον ἵππων. 180
Ἀτρείδεω ὑπὸ χερσίν περιπρὸ γὰρ ἐγχεῖ θυεῖν.

アルバム ἡ τὰ ἔμελλεν ὑπὸ πτόλων αἰτῦ τε

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
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ίξεσθαι, τότε δή βα πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε Ἰδης ἐν κορυφῇ καθέξετο πιθήκεσσας,
oυρανόθεν καταβάς ἔχε δ’ ἀστεροπτην μετὰ χερῶν.
Ἰρυ δ’ ὄτρυνε χρυσόπτεραν ἀγγελέουσαν.

“βάσκ’ ἠθε, Ἰρι ταχεία, τὸν Ἕκτορι μῦθον ἐνίσπε-

φρ’ ἀν μὲν κεν ὅρα Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
θύνοντ’ ἐν προμάχοισι, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
τόφρ’ ἀναχωρεῖτω, τὸν δ’ ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχω
μάρνασθαι δήτου κατὰ κρατερήν ὕσμιν.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κ’ ἥ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἥ βλήμενοι ἢ
eἰς ἵππους ἄλεται, τότε οἱ κράτος ἐγγυαλίξω
κτείνειν, εἰς ὁ κε νῆας εὐσέλμους ἀφίκηται

δύῃ τ’ ἴηλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἰερῶν ἔλθῃ.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὖθ’ ἀπίθησε ποδήμενος ὕκεα Ἰρις.
βῆ δὲ κατ’ Ἰδαιῶν ὄρεων ἐς Ἰλιὸν ἰρῆν.

ἐξεὶν Πριάμοιο δαήφρονος, Ἕκτορα διόν,
ἐσταότ’ ἐν θ’ ἵππους καὶ ἄρμασι κολῆτοίσιν-

ἀγχοῦ δ’ ἵσταμένη προσέχῃ πόδας ὕκεα Ἰρις.
“Ἐκτόρ, υἱὲ Πριάμοιο, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντε,

Ζεύς με πατήρ προέηκε τεῦν τάδε μυθήσασθαι.

ὁφρ’ ἀν μὲν κεν ὅρας Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
θύνοντ’ ἐν προμάχοισι, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
τόφρ’ ὑπόεικε μάχης, τὸν δ’ ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχθι
μάρνασθαι δητου κατὰ κράτερην ὕσμιν.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κ’ ἥ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἥ βλήμενοι ἢ
eἰς ἵππους ἄλεται, τότε τοῖς κράτοις ἐγγυαλίξει

κτείνειν, εἰς ὁ κε νῆας εὐσέλμους ἀφίκηται

δύῃ τ’ ἴηλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἰερῶν ἔλθῃ.”

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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 in his 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 ἄρ’ ὥς εἴποιρ’ ἀπέβη πόδας ὅκεα Ἰρις, 210
"Ἐκτωρ δ’ ἐξ ὄχεων σὺν τεῦχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμάζε, πάλλων δ’ ὀξεὺ δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ωὐχετο πάντη, ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἐγείρε δὲ φύλοπων αἰὼν. οἱ δ’ ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἑναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαίων, Ἀργείοι δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἑκαρτύνατο φάλαγγας. 215 ἀρτύνθη δὲ μάχη, στὰν δ’ ἀντίοι· ἐν δ’ Ἀγα-
μέμων πρῶτοι ὅρους’, ἔθελεν δὲ πολὺ προμάχεσθαι ἀπάντων.

"Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, Ὀλύμπια δώματ’, ἔχουσαι,
ὅς τις δ’ πρῶτος Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίον ἤλθεν ἡ αὐτῶν Τρώων ἥ κλειτῶν ἐπικούρων. 220 Ἰφιδάμας Ἀντηνορίδης, ἦς τε μέγας τε, ὅς τράφη ἐν Θρήκῃ ἐριθώλακι, μητέρι μήλων. Κυσευς τόν γ’ ἐθρεφε δόμοις ένι τυτθον ἐόντα μητροπάτωρ, ὃς τίκτε Θεανό καλλιπάρρην. αὐτάρ ἔπει ἁ ηῆθης ἐρυκυδίες ἱκετο μέτρων, 225 αὐτοῦ μων κατέρυκε, δίδου δ’ ὃ γε θυγατέρα ἥν γῆμας δ’ ἐκ θαλάμωο μετὰ κλέος ἱκετ’ Ἀχαϊῶν σὺν δυοκαίδεκα νυσοι κορωνίσων, αἰ οἱ ἐποντο. τὰς μὲν ἔπειτ’ ἐν Περκώτῃ λίπε νῆας ἔσσας, αὐτάρ ὃ πεζὸς ἐὼν ἐς Ἰλιον εἴληλούθει. 230 ὃς ρα τότ’ Ἀτρείδεω Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίον ἤλθεν. οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἤσαν ἐπ’ ἄλληλουσιν ἱόντες, Ἀτρείδης μὲν ὁμαρτε, παραὶ δὲ οἱ ἐτράπτετ’ ἐγχος, Ἰφιδάμας δ’ κατὰ λέων θύρηκος ἐνεφέ νῦξ’, ἐπὶ δ’ αὐτὸς ἔρευς, βαρείη χειρὶ πτῆσας. 235

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-checked 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 Ilion; 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;
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οὖδ' ἐτορεῖ ζωστήρα παναιόλου, ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὶν ἀργύρῳ ἀντομήνη μόλισθος ὦς ἐτράπετ' αἰχμῇ. καὶ τὸ γε χείρι λαβὼν εὐρὺ κρείων 'Ἀγαμέμνων ἐλκ' ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαὼς ὦς τε λίς, ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρὸς σπάσσατο· τὸν δ' ἄροι πλῆξ' αὐχέα, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα. 240 ὡς ὁ μὲν αὖθι πεσὼν κομῆσατο χάλκεον ὑπὸν οὐκτρός, ἀπὸ μυκτῆς ἀλόχου, ἀστοίσιν ἀρήγων, κουριδῆς, ἂς οὐ τί χάριν ἰδε, πολλὰ δ' ἐδωκε· πρῶθ' ἐκατόν βοῦς δῶκεν, ἐπειτα δὲ χίλι' ὑπέστη, αἰγας ὁμοὶ καὶ δίς, τὰ οἱ ἁσπετα πουμαῖνοντο. 245 δὴ τότε γ' 'Ἀτρείδης 'Ἀγαμέμνων ἐξενάριξε, βη δὲ φέρων ἀν' ὀμιλον 'Ἀχαίων τεύχεα καλά.

Τὸν δ' ὁς οὖν ἐνόησε Κόων, ἀριδείκετος ἀνδρῶν, πρεσβυγενῆς 'Ἀντινορίδης, κρατερόν ρά ἐ πένθος ὄφθαλμοι ἐκάλυψε κασιγνήτῳ πεσόντος. 250 στὰ δ' εὐραξ σὺν δουρὶ λαθὼν Ἀγαμέμνωνα δίον, νυξε δὲ μν κατὰ χείρα μέσην ἀγκώνος ἐνέρθη, ἀντικρυ δὲ διέσχη φαεινοῦ δουρὸς ἀκωκή.

ῥίγησεν τ' ἀρ' ἐπειτα αναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Ἀγαμέμνων' ἀλλ' οὖδ' ὦς ἀπέληγε μάχης ἢδε πτολέμου, ἀλλ' ἐπόρουσε Κόων ἔχων ἀνεμοτρεφές ἐγχος.

ἢ τοι ὁ Ἰφιδάμαντα κασιγνήτων καὶ ὅπατρον ἐλκὲ ποδὸς μεμαὼς, καὶ ἂντε πάντας ἀρίστους· τὸν δ' ἐλκοντ' ἂν ὀμιλον ὑπ' ἄσπιδος ὀμφαλοέσος ὀὔτησε ἐνωτῷ χαλκηρεῖ, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα. 260 τοῖο δ' ἐπ' Ἰφιδάμαντι κάρη ἀπέκοψε παραστάς.

1 The sleep of death binds men as it were with bonds of brass; cf. Virgil, Aen. x. 745 ferreus somnus.

2 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). 498
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,¹ 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-nurtured² 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
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ένθ' Ἀντήνορος ὑλεὶς ὑπ' Ἀτρέιδη βασιλῆι
πότμον ἀναπλῆσαντες ἐδυν δόμον Ἀίδος ἔσω.

Αὐτὰρ ὃ τῶν ἀλῶν ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν
ἐγχεὶ τ' ἄορι τε μεγάλουσι τε χερμαδίουσιν,

"Ἡρης θυγατέρες πικρὰς ὁδίνας ἑχουσαι,
ὡς ὃς ὃς οὖ ὁδίνουσαν ἔχῃ βέλος ὃς γυναικα,
δριμύ, τὸ τε προῖεισι μογοστοκοι Εἰλείθυιαι,
"Εσ διφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἡμίχως ἐπέτελλε

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', ἡμίχους δί μιασεν καλλίτριχας ὑπονοιας

"Εκτωρ δ' ὡς ἐνόησ' Ἀγαμέμνονα νόσφι κιόντα,
Τρωσί τε καὶ Δυκίουσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄσας.
"Τρως καὶ Δύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχυμαχηται,

"Οὐχ εἴτε ἡμείς ἐκαστοὶ ἔμηθος ἡμῶν ἄλκης.
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,
Ζεύς Κρονίδης· ἀλλ’ ίδις ἐλαύνετε μῶνυχας ἰπποὺς ἐφθέμων Δαναῶν, ὥς ὑπέρτερον ἑχόσα ἄρησθε.” 290

“Ὡς εἰπὼν ὄτρυυε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου. ὡς δὲ ὅτε ποὺ τις θηρήτηρ κύνας ἀργιόδοντας σεῦ ἐν’ ἀγροτέρῳ συν’ καπρίῳ ἰὴ λέοντι, ὡς ἐπ’ Ἀχαϊῶν σεῦ Ἐκτῶς μεγαθύμουσ “Ἐκτωρ Πριαμίδης, βροτολογίῳ ἰσος Ἀρηὶ. 295

αὐτὸς δὲ ἐν πρώτοις μέγα φρονεῖν εἴβεβήκει, ἐν δὲ ἐπει’ ὑμὴν ὑπεραέι ἰσος ἀέλης, ἣ τε καθαλλομένη ὑσειδέα πόντον ὄρινει.

“Ἐνθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ’ ὅστατον ἐξενάριζεν “Ἐκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Ζεὺς κύδος ἐδωκεν; 300

’Ασαίον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ Αὐτόνοον καὶ ’Οπίτην, καὶ Δόλοτα Κλυτίδην καὶ ’Οφέλτιον ἢδ’ ’Αγέλαον, Αἰσιμνόν τ’ Ὡρὸν τε καὶ ’Ιππόνοον μενεχάρμην. τοὺς ἁρ’ ὅ γ’ ἡγεμόνας Δαναῶν ἔλευ, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα πληθών, ὡς ὅπτε νέφεα Ζέφυρος στυφελῆξη 305

ἀργεστάο Νότου, βαθείᾳ λαίλαπι τύπτων. πολλὸν δὲ τρόφι κύμα κυλίνδεται, ύψος δ’ ἄχη σκίδναται εἰς ἀνέμων πολυπλάγκτοι ἰωῆς· ὥς ἀρα πυκνὰ καρῆθ’ ύψ’ “Ἐκτωρ δάμνατο λαῶν.

“Ἐνθα κε λοιγὸς ἔην καὶ ἀμήχανα ἐργα γένοντο, 310

καὶ νῦ κεν ἐν νήσοι πέσον φεῦγοντες Ἀχαιοὶ, εἰ μὴ Τυδείδη Διομήδει κέκλετ’ Ὁδυσσεύς.: “Τυδείδη, τί παθῶντε λελάσμεθα θούριδος ἄλκης; ἀλλ’ ἄγε δεὔρο,πέπον,παρ’ ἐμ’ ἵστατ· δὴ γὰρ ἐλεγχος ἔσσεται εἰ κεν νῆς ἐλῃ κορυθαῖολος “Ἐκτωρ.” 315

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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 ἐγὼ μενέω καὶ πλήσομαι ἀλλὰ μίνυνθα ἡμέων ἔσσεται ἡδος, ἐπεὶ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
Τρώων δὴ βολεται δοῦναι κράτος ἥν ἐπὶ ἡμᾶς."

"Ἡ, καὶ Θυμβραῖον μὲν ἀφ' ἐπτων ὄσε χαμᾶξε, 320
dούρι βαλὼν κατὰ μαζίν ἀριστερόν· αὐτὰρ ὁ Ὄδυς-
σεῦς
ἀντίθεσον θεράποντα Μολώνα τοῦ ἄνακτος
tοὺς μὲν ἐπειτ' ἔισαν, ἐπεὶ πολέμου ἀπέπαυσαν·
tῶ δ' ἀν' ὡμιλὸν ἵνατε κυδοὶμεν, ὡς ὅτε κάπρῳ
ἐν κυστὶ θηρευτῆσι μέγα φρονέοντε πέστην·
ὡς ὀλεκοῦν Τρῶας πάλιν ὀρμέων· αὐτὰρ ὁ Ἀχαῖοι
ἀσπασίως φεύγοντες ἀνέπνεον ὁ Ἐκτὸρα δίον.

"Ενθ' ἐλέτην διήρον τε καὶ ἀνέρε δήμου ἄριστω,
νυὲ δύω Μέρωνος Περκωσίου, ὅσ περὶ πάντων
ἡδε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὕς παίδας ἔασκε
στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα· τῶ δ' ὅ τι ὑπὶ
πειθείσην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγων μέλανος θανάτου·
tοὺς μὲν Τυδείδης δουρικλεῖτος Διομήδης
θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδῶν κλυτὰ τεῦχε· ἀπηρὰ·
Ἱππόδαμον δ' Ὁδυσσεῦς καὶ Ὡπείροχον ἐξενάριζεν.

"Ἐνθα σφιν κατὰ ὑσα μάχην ἐτάνυσσε Κρονίων
ἐξ Ἰδῆς καθορῶν· τοῦ δ' ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον.
ἡ τοι Τυδέος νῦν Ἀγάστροφον ὑτασσε δουρί
Παιονίδην ἤρωα κατ' ἱσχίον· οὐ δὲ οἱ ὑποὶ
ἐγγὺς ἔσαν προφυγεῖν, ἀᾶσατο δὲ μέγα θυμός.
τοὺς μὲν γὰρ θεράπον ἀπάνευθ' ἔχειν, αὐτὰρ δ' πεξός
θύνε διὰ προμάχων, ἧσος φίλον ἠλεσε 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.
"Ἐκτωρ δ' ὥς νόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὥρτο δ' ἐπ' αὐτοὺς κεκλήγων· ἀμα δὲ Τρῶων εἴποντο φάλαγγες. τὸν δὲ ἱδὼν ῥήγησε ἑβην ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης, αἰθα δ' Ὀδυσσῆα προσεφώνεν ἔγγυς έόντα. "ναϊν δὴ τόδε πῆμα κυλίνδεται, ὅβρυμος Ἐκτωρ: ἀλλ' ἀγε δὴ στέωμεν καὶ ἄλεξώμεθα μένοντες." Ἡ βα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτεὶ δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος, καὶ βάλεν, οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτε, τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλήφων, ἀκρῆν κἀκ κόρυθα· πλάγχθη δ' ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ χαλκός, ὁκτε κρόα καλόν· ἐρύκακε γὰρ τρυφάλεια τρίπτυχος αὐλώπις, τὴν οἳ πόρε Φοίβος 'Ἀπόλλων. Ἐκτωρ δ' ὅκ' ἀπελεθρον ἀνέδραμε, μίκτο δ' ὁμίλω, στῇ δὲ γνυξ ἑριπών καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείη γαῖς· ἀμβρι δὲ ὅσσε κελαινῇ νυξ ἐκάλυψεν. ὁφρα δὲ Ὀδυσσῆς μετὰ δούρατος ἡχεν ἐρωὴν τὴλε διὰ προμάξων, ὥθε οἱ καταιείσατο γαῖς, τόρο. Ἐκτωρ ἐμπνυτο, καὶ ἄψ ἐς δίφρον ὀρούσας ἐξελασα ἐς πληθὺν, καὶ ἄλευσατο κῆρα μέλαιναν. δουρί δ' ἐπατάσσων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης: "ἐξ αὐ νύν ἐφυγες θάνατον, κύουν. ἥ τέ τοι ἄγχι Ἰλθε κακὸν νῦν αὐτέ σ' ἐρύσατο Φοίβος Ἀπόλλων, ὃ μέλλεις εὔχεσθαι ἱὼν ἐς δοῦπον ἀκόντων. ἥ θῆν σ' ἐξανὼ γε καὶ ὄστεραν ἀντιβολήσας, εἴ πού τις καὶ ἐμογεθε ϑεῶν ἐπιτάρροθός ἐστι. νῦν αὖ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπείεισομαι, ἵνα κε κιχεῖον."
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 Diomedes, 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 drove forth into the throng, and escaped black fate. And rushing after him with his spear mighty Diomedes 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."

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᾿Η, καὶ Παιονίδην δουρικλυτών ἔξενάριζεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἥκομοιο, Τυδείδη ἐπὶ τόξα τυταῖνετο, ποιμένι λαῶν, στήλη κεκλιμένος ἀνδροκμήτω ἐπὶ τύμβῳ Ἡλιὸν Δαρδανίδου, παλαιὸς δημογέροντος. ᾧ τοι ὁ μὲν θώρηκα Ἀγαστρόφου ἰθῆμιοι αἴνυτ᾿ ἀπὸ στήθεσθιν παναίλου ἄσπίδας τ᾿ ὅμων καὶ κόρυθα βραρῆν· ὁ δὲ τόξον πῆχυν ἄνελκε καὶ βάλεν, οὔτ᾿ ἀρά μιν ἄλοιον βέλος ἐκφυγε χειρός, ταρσὸν δεξιτερῷο ποδὸς· διὰ δ᾿ ἀμπερὲς ὅσ᾿ ἐν γαλῆ κατέπηκτο· ὁ δὲ μᾶλα ἤδυ γελάσας ἐκ λόχου ἀμμῆδε καὶ εὐχόμενος ἐποὺς ἡὕδα· "βεβλησαι, οὔτ᾿ ἄλοιον βέλος ἐκφυγεν· ὥς ὄφελόν τοι νείατον ἐς κενεὼν βαλὼν ἐκ θυμον ἐλέοθαι. οὔτω κεν καὶ Τρῶες ἀνέπνευσαν κακότητος, οἳ τέ σε πεφρίκασι λέονθ᾿ ὡς μηκάδες αἴγες."

Τὸν δ᾿ οὖ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης· "τοξότα, λωβητήρ, κέρα ἄγλαε, παρθενοπίπα, εἰ μὲν δὴ ἀντίβιον σὺν τεύχεις πειρηθεῖς, οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίουσι βίος καὶ ταρφέες λοίνυν δὲ μ᾿ ἐπιγράψας ταρσὸν ποδὸς εὐχεις αὐτῶς. οὐκ ἄλεγω, ὡς εἰ με γυνὴ βάλοι ἡ πᾶς ἀφρων κωφὸν γὰρ βέλος ἀνδρὸς ἀνάλκιδος συμπανοῦο. Ἦ τ᾿ ἄλλως ὑπ᾿ ἐμεῖο, καὶ εἰ κ᾿ ὅλιγον περ ἐπαύρῃ, ὃν βέλος πέλεται, καὶ ἀκήριον αἴμα τίθησι. τοῦ δὲ γυναικὸς μὲν τ᾿ ἀμφίδρυφοι εἰσὶν παρειαί.

1 That κέρα ἄγλαε refers to a method of dressing the hair, and not to a bow of horn, is now the generally accepted view. See Helbig, Hom. 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’ ὄρφανικοι· οὐ δέ θ’ αἴματι γαῖαν ἐρεύθων
πύθεται, οἰωνοὶ δὲ περὶ πλέες ἦς γυναῖκες.” 395

“Ως φάτο, τοὺ δ’ Ὀδυσσεύς δουρικλυτὸς ἐγγύθεν
ἐλθὼν
ἐστὶ πρόσθ’· οὔ δ’ ὁπισθε καθεξόμενος βέλος ὡκ’
ἐκ ποδὸς ἐλκ’, ὀδύνη δὲ διὰ χρῶς ἢλθ’ ἀλεγεινή.
ἐς δίφρον δ’ ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἰμιόχω ἐπέτελλε
νημαῖς ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆς ἐλαυνέμεν· ἤχετο γὰρ κηρ. 400
Οἰώθή δ’ Ὀδυσσεύς δουρικλυτός, οὐδὲ τις αὐτῷ
Ἀργείων παρέμενεν, ἐπεὶ φόβος ἡλλαβε πάντας.
ὄχθησας δ’ ἄρα ἐπεὶ πρὸς ἰδὶ μεγαλήτορα θυμὸν·
“ὡ μοι ἔγνω, τί πάθω; μέγα μὲν κακὸν αἱ κε
φέβωμαι
πληθνὸν ταρβήςας: τὸ δὲ βίγνον αἱ κεν ἄλων 405
μοῦνος· τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους Δαναοὺς ἐφόβησε Κρονίων,
ἀλλὰ τί ἢ μοι ταύτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμὸς;
οἶδα γὰρ ὅτι κακοὶ μὲν ἀποίχονται πολέμου,
δὲ δὲ κ’ ἀριστεύσα μάχῃ ἔνυ, τὸν δὲ μάλα χρεώ
ἐστάμεναι κρατερῶς, ἢ τ’ ἔβλητ’ ἢ τ’ ἔβαλ’ ἄλλον.” 410

“Ὡς ὁ ταῦθ’ ὃρμαίνει κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ
θυμόν,
tόφρα δ’ ἐπὶ Τρόών στίχες ἠλυθον ἀσπιστάων,
ἐλοῦν δ’ ἐν μέσουσι, μετὰ σφίσι πῆμα τιθέντες.1
ὡς δ’ ὅτε κάρπιον ἀμφι κύνες θαλεροὶ τ’ αἰξηοὶ
σεῦνται, ὁ δὲ τ’ εἶσι βαθεῖς ἐκ ἑυλόχοιο
θήγων λευκὸν ὀθόντα μετὰ γναμπτῆσι γένυσοι,
ἀμφὶ δὲ τ’ ἀύσονται, ὅποι δὲ τε κόμπος ὀθόντων
γίγνεται, οἱ δὲ μένουσιν ἀφαρ δεινῶν περ ἑόντα.

1 πῆμα τιθέντες: πῆμα δὲ ἐλοῦν 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 pained 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
ός ρα τότ’ ἀμφ’ Ὄδυσσηα Δίω φίλον ἐσσεύστο
Τρώες· ὦ δὲ πρωτὸν μὲν ἀμύμωνα Δησσίπτην
οὔτασεν ὦμον ὑπερθεν ἐπάλμενος ὦξεὶ δοιρά, ἀυτὰρ ἐπειτα Θώμων καὶ Ἐννομον ἐξενάριξε.
Χερσαίμαντα δ’ ἐπειτα, καθ’ ἵππων αἴξαντα,
δοιρα κατὰ πρότημην ὑπ’ ἀστίδος ὑμφαλοεσσης
νύξειν· ὦ δ’ ἐν κονίης πέσων ἔλε γαίαν ἁγοστῷ. 425
τοὺς μὲν ἔασ’ ὦ δ’ ἄρ’ Ἰππασίδην Χάρον’ οὔτασε
δοιρά,
αὐτοκατάγγειτον εὐθφενεός ἢ τὸν Σῶκοιο.
τῷ δ’ ἐπαλεξήσων Σῶκος κίεν, ἰσόθεος φῶς,
στῇ δὲ μάλ’ ἔγνυς άλών καὶ μιν πρὸς μῆθον ἐεύπεν
"ὡς Ὀδυσσεύ πολύαινε, δόλων ἄτ’ ἢδε πόνοιο,
σήμερον ἡ διούσιν ἐπεύξει ‘Ἰππασίδησι,
τοιώδ’ ἄνδρε κατακτείνας καὶ τεύχε’ ἀπούρας,
ἡ κεν ἐμῶ ὑπὸ δοιρά τυπείς ἀπὸθ’ ὑμῶν ὀλέσσης.’
"Ὡς εἰπὼν οὔτησε κατ’ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ’ ἐέσην.
διὰ μὲν ἀστίδος ἡλθε φαιενής ὁβριμον ἔγχος, 435
καὶ διὰ τὸ ἄρχηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἡρήσιστο,
πάντα δ’ ἀπὸ πλευράν χρόα ἐργαθεν, οὐδ’ ἐτ’ ἔασε
Παλλᾶς Ἀθηνήη ἐκθήμεναι ἐγκασι φωτός.
γνὼ δ’ Ὀδυσσεύ δ’ οἱ οὐ τὸ βέλος δ’ κατακαῖρον ἠλθεν,
ἀμ’ δ’ ἀναχρήκας Σῶκον πρὸς μῆθον ἐεύπεν
"ἀ δεῖλ’, ἡ μάλα δή σε κιγάνεται αὑτᾶς ὀλεθρος.
ἡ τοι μὲν ρ’ ἐμ’ ἐπαυσας ἐπὶ Τρώεσιν μάχεσθαι
σοι δ’ ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κήρα μέλαιαν
ἡματι τῶδ’ ἐσσεθαί, ἐμῶ δ’ ὑπὸ δοιρά δαμέντα
ἐνχως ἐμοὶ δώσειν, ζυγὴν δ’ "Αἰδι κλυτοπώλων.’’ 440
"Ἡ, καὶ ὦ μὲν φύγαδ’ ἄδτι ὑποστρέφαις ἐβεβήκει,

1 εὐθφενεός : εὐθγενεός mss.
2 βέλος Zenodotus : 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 Socus. 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 spear 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 ἁμον μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἐλασσε. δούπησεν δὲ πεσόν· ὥς ἐπειζατο δίος 'Οδυσσεύς: "Ὤ Ἰώχ', Ἰππάσου νιὲ δαίφρων ἰπποδάμου, 450 φθῆ σε τέλος: θανάτου κιχήμενον, οὐδ' ύπάλυξας. ἀ δεῖλ', οὗ μὲν σοὶ γε πατήρ καὶ πότνια κείμηρ ὀςσε καθαρήσουσι θανόντι περ, ἀλλ' οἴωνοι ὁμήσταλ ἔρμουσι, περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες. αὐτάρ ἐμ', εἰ κε θάνω, κτεριοῦσὶ γε δίοι 'Αχιαίοι'. 455 "Ὡς εἰπὼν Σώκοιο δαίφρων ὀβρυμον ἐγχοσ ἐξω τε χρόνος ἐλκε καὶ ἀσπίδων ὦμφαλοεσθης: αἴμα δὲ οἱ σπασθέντος ἀνέσευτο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν. Τρώει δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἰδον αἰμ' Ὀδυσσεος, κεκλόμενοι καθ' ὀμυλον ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἐβησαν. 460 αὐτάρ ὁ γ' ἐξοπισθ ἀνεχάζετο, αὐε δ' ἐταῖρους. τρίς μὲν ἐπειτ' ἱπεσεν ὀσον κεφαλῇ χάδε φωτός, τρίς δ' ἄιεν ἴαχουτον ἀρηφιλὸς Μενέλαος. αἴμα δ' ἄρ' Ἀἰαντα προσεφώνεν ἐγχος ἐόντα: "Ἄιαν διογενεῖς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν, 465 ἀμφὶ μ' Ὀδυσσῆος ταλασάφρωνος ἰκετ' αὐὴ, τῷ ἴκέλῃ ὡς εἰ ἐ βιφιατο μοῦνον ἐόντα Τρώει ἀποτυμῆτας ἐνι κρατερην υσμίνη. ἀλλ' ἱομεν καθ' ὀμυλον· ἀλεξὲμεναι γὰρ ἀμενων. δείδω μὴ τι πάθησον ἐνι Τρώεσσι μονωθεῖς, 470 ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Δαναοῦι γένεται." "Ὡς εἰπὼν ὑ μὲν ἥρχ', ὅ δ' ἀμ' ἐσπετο ἱσόθεος φῶς. εὐρον ἐπειτ' Ὀδυσσῆα διάφιλον ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτὸν

1 τέλος: βέλος Ζενοδότου.

1 Literally, "as big (a shout) as his head could hold." Of the French crier à pleine tête.
to flee, but even as he turned Odysseus fixed the spear in his back between the shoulders, and drove 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’ ὡς εἴ τε δαφωνοὶ θῶες ὄρεσφιν ἀμφ’ ἐλαφον κεραδον βεβλημένον, ὁν τ’ ἔβαλ’ ἀνήρ 475 ὕψος ἀπὸ νευρῆς. τὸν μὲν τ’ ἣλυξε πόδεσσι φεύγων, ὄφρ’ αἰμα λιαρὸν καὶ γούνατ’ ὀρῶρῃ. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τὸν γε δαμάσσεται ὑκὺς διόστος, ὁμοφάγοι μιν θῶες ἐν οὐρεσι δαρδάπτουσιν ἐν νεμεὶς σκιερῷ ἐπὶ τε λὴν ἤγαγε δαιμών σίντην. θῶες μὲν τε διέτρεσαν, αὐτὰρ δ’ ἐπάπτει ὃς ῥα τὸτ’ ἀμφ’ Ὅδυσση δαίφρονα ποικιλομήτην Τρώες ἐπον πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἄλκυμοι, αὐτὰρ δ’ ἤρως ἄπσων ὃ ἐγχει ἀμύνετο νηλεῖς ἤμαρ. Αἰας δ’ ἐγγύθεν ἥλθε φέρων σάκος ὧτε πύργον, 485 στῇ δὲ παρέξ. Τρώες δὲ διέτρεσαν ἀλλῳδίας ἄλλος. ἡ τοι τὸν Μενέλαος ἄρηίος ἐξαγ’ ὀμίλου χειρὸς ἐχὼν, ὥς θεράπων σχεδὸν ἠλεσεν ἢππος. Αἰας δὲ Τρώεσον ἐπάλμενος εἶλε Δόρυκλον Πριαμίδην, νόθον νιόν, ἐπειτα δὲ Πάνδοκον οὔτα, 490 οὔτα δ’ Ἀχιλλὸν καὶ Πύρασον ἦδε Πυλάρτην. ὃς δ’ ὀπότε πλῆθων ποταμῶς πεδίουδε κάτεινα ἅμαρρους κατ’ ὄρεσφιν, ὁπαξόμενος Διὸς ὅμβρῳ, πολλὰς δὲ ὅρισ αὐξαλέας, πολλὰς δὲ τε πεῦκας ἐσφέρεται, πολλῶν δὲ τ’ ἀφυσυγετὸν εἰς ἄλα βάλλει, 495 ὃς ἐφετε χλονέων πεδίου τότε φαιδόμοι Αἰας, δαιμίων ἢππος τε καὶ ἄνερας. οὐδ’ πη Ἐκτωρ πεύθητ’ ἐπεὶ ῥὰ μάχης ἔπ’ ἀριστερὰ μάρνατο πάσης, ὅχθας πὰρ ποταμοῖο Σκαμάνδρου, τῇ ῥᾳ μάλιστα ἄνδρῶν πιπτε κάρηνα, βοὴ δ’ ἀσβεστος ὀρώρει 500

1 σκιερῷ: γλαφυρῷ Zenodotus.
2 κάτεινα: δηται Zenodotus.
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
piteless 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, driven on 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,
Νέστορά τ' ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἀρηῖον Ἰδομενη. 505
"Ἐκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τοῖσιν ὀμίλει μέρµερα ρέξων
ἐγχεῖ θ' ἐποσύνη τε, νέων δ' ἀλάπαξε φάλαγγας. οὔδ' ἂν πω χᾶζοντο κελεῦθου δῖοι Ἀχαιοί.
εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἥκικόμου,
παύσεν ἀριστεύοντα Μαχάσων, πουμένα λαῶν,
ἰὼ τρυγλώξων βαλῶν κατὰ δεξιῶν ἂμον. 510
τῷ ῥᾳ περίδδεισαν μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοί,
μὴ πῶς μὲν πολέμιοι μετακληθέντος ἔλοιεν.
αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενεὺς προσεφάνεε Νέστορα δῖον
"ἂΝ Νέστορ Ὡρηίδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
ἀγρευ, σῶν ὄχεων ἐπιβήσεο, πάρ δὲ Μαχάων
βαινέτω, ἐς νήας δὲ τάχιστ' ἔχε μάνυχας ἔπους
ἰττρός γὰρ ἄνηρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων
ιοὺς τ' ἐκτάμενεν ἐπὶ τ' ἡπια φάρμακα πάσσεσαν." 515
"Ως ἔφατ', οὔδ' ἀπίθησε Γερήνιος ἔποτά Νέστωρ.
αὐτίκα δ' δων ὄχεων ἐπιβῆσετο, πάρ δὲ Μαχάων
βαίν', Ἀσκληπιοῦ νίεος ἀμύμονος ἐτήρος·
μάστιξεν δ' ἔπους, τῶ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
νήας ἐπὶ γλαφυρᾶς· τῇ γὰρ φίλον ἐπελεοῦ θυμῷ. 520
Κεβριῶνης δὲ Τρώων οἴρωνένοις ἐνόσεν
"Εκτορ παρβεβαώς, καὶ μὲν πρὸς μιθου ἐείπεν·
"Εκτορ, νοῦτ μὲν ἐνθάδ' ὀμιλέομεν Δαναοῖσιν
ἐσχάτη πολέμιο δυσχέος, οἷ δὲ ἰὴ ἄλλοι
Τρώες ὀρίσονται ἐπιμίξες, ἔποι τε καὶ αὐτοῖ.
Αἰας δὲ κλονεῖ Ἐλαμώνιος· εὕ δὲ μὲν ἐγνων· 525
1 Line 515 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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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, 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
ἐνυρ γὰρ ἀμφ’ ὠμοισιν ἔχει σάκος· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς
κεῖσ’ ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρμ’ ἰδύνομεν, ἐνθα μάλιστα
ἵππεῖς πεζοὶ τε κακήν ἔριδα προβαλόντες
ἀλλήλους ὄλεκουσι, βοή δὴ ἀσβεστός ὄρωρεν.” 530

“Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἥμασεν καλλίτριχας ἱπποὺς
μάστυγι λυγρή· τοι δὲ πληγής ἄινοτες
ῥίμφ’ ἔφερον θοῦν ἄρμα μετὰ Τρώας καὶ Ἀχαίοις,
οτείβοντες νέκνας τε καὶ ἀσπίδας· αἴματι δ’ ἄξων
νέρθευν ἀπαὶ πεπάλακτο καὶ ἄντυγες αἰ περὶ δίφρον, 535
ἀς ἀρ’ ἄφ’ ἵππειών ὀπλέων ῥαθάμυγγες ἐβαλλον
αἰ τ’ ἀπ’ ἐπισωότρων. ὦ δὲ ἱετὸ δύναι ὁμιλον
ἀνδρόμεον ῥήζαι τε μετάλμενος· ἐν δὲ κυδομὸν
ηκε κακὸν Δαναοῦς, μίνυνθα δὲ χάζετο δουρός.
αὐτάρ ὧ τῶν ἄλλων ἑπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν
ἐγχεὶ τ’ ἀορὶ τε μεγάλουι τε χερμαδίουσιν,
Ἄιαντος δ’ ἀλέευε μάχην Τελαμωνιάδαο. 540

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἀιανθ’ ὕψεινυὸς ἐν φόβοιν ὄρσε: 542
στῇ δὲ ταφῶν, ὅπιθεν δὲ σάκος βάλειν ἑπταθέουιν,
τρέσσε δὲ παπτήνας ἐφ’ ὀμίλου, θηρὶ ἑοικὼς,
ἐντροπαλιζόμενος, ολίγον γόνυ γουνὸς ἄμειβων.
ὡς δὲ αἰθωνα λέοντα βοῶν ἀπὸ μεσαύλιοιν
ἐσσεϊντο κῶσε τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἀγροιώται,
οἴ τε μυν οὐκ εἰσώνον βοῶν ἐκ πίαρ ἅλεσθαι
πάνυνυχοι ἑγρήσσοντες· ὦ δὲ κρεών ἑταίροις
ἰδύει, ἀλλ’ οὗ τι πρήσσετε· θαμεῖς γὰρ ἄκοντες
ἀν ἰον ἀποσουνθαθείσον ἀπὸ χειρῶν,
καὶ ἴσαι τε δεται, τάς τε τρεῖ ἐσσύμενός περ·

1 After line 542 Aristotle and Plutarch give a line not found in the mss. of the Iliad,

Ζεὺς γὰρ οἱ νεμέονασ’ δὲ’ ἁμεῖνοι φωιί μάχοιτο.

2 Lines 548-557 were rejected by Zenodotus.

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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 Achaians, 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.¹ 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 quaileth, 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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ὅδε δ' ἀπονόσφιν ἔβη τετυητὶ θυμῷ· ὡς Αἴας τὸτ' ἀπὸ Τρώων τετυμένος ἦτορ ἴει πολλ' ἀέκων' περὶ γὰρ δὲι νησὼν Ἀχαίων. ὡς δ' ὃτ' ὅνος παρ' ἀρουραν ἱών ἐβιήσατο παῖδας νωθῆς, φι δὴ πολλὰ περὶ ῥόπαλ' ἄμφις ἐάγη, κεῖτι τ' εἰσελθὼν βαθὺ λήθων· οἶ δὲ τε παῖδες τύπτουσιν ῥοπάλους· βίη δὲ τε νηπίῃ αὐτῶν· σπουδὴ τ' ἕξηλασαν, ἐπεῖ τ' ἐκορέσσατο φορβῆς· ὡς τὸτ' ἐπειτ' Αἰαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον νῦν, Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι πολυηγέρες τ' ἐπίκουροι νύσσοντες ἐξυστοίοι μέσον σάκος αἰὲν ἐποντό. Ἀἴας δ' ἀλλοτε μὲν μνησάκετο θοῦρίδος ἀλκῆς αὐτῶν ὑποστρεφθεῖς, καὶ ἐρητύσασκε φάλαγγας Τρῶων ἱπποδάμων, ὡτὲ δὲ τρωπόσκετο φεύγειν. πάντας δὲ προέρχετο θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας σίδευεν, αὐτῶς δὲ Τρῶων καὶ Ἀχαίων θύνε μεστηγῇ ἱστάμενος. τὰ δὲ δοῦρα δρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν ἄλλα μὲν ἐν σάκει μεγάλῳ πάγειν ὃρμενα πρόσωποι, πολλὰ δὲ καὶ μεσσηγγὺ, πάροις χρῶα λευκὸν ἐπαυρεῖν, ἐν γαίῃ ἤσταντο, λυλαίομενοι χρῶας ἄσαι. 

Τὸν δ' ὅς οὖν ἐνόησ' Ἐναίμονος ἄγλαδος νῦὸς Ἐὐρύπυλος πυκνοῦσι βιαζόμενον βελέσσω, στὴ ρα παρ' αὐτὸν ἱών, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαείων, καὶ βάλε Φαυσιάδην Ἀπισάονα, ποιμένα λαὼν, ἤπαρ ὑπὸ πραπίδων, εἴθαρ δ' ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἐλυσεν· Ἐὐρύπυλος δ' ἐπόρουσε καὶ ἄνυτο τεύχε' ἀπ' ὦμων. τὸν δ' ὅς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς τεύχε' ἀπανύμενον Ἀπισάονος, αὐτίκα τόξον.
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 Achaean. 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 Achaean, 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, faint to glut themselves with flesh.

But when Euaemon's glorious son, Eurypylus, saw him oppressed by thick-flying missiles, 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
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ἐλκετ’ ἐπ’ Εὐρυπύλω, καὶ μιν βάλε μηρὸν διστῷ δεξιὸν· ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ, ἐβάρυνε δὲ μηρὸν.

ἀψ δ’ ἐτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κήρ’ ἄλεεινων, 585

setError: unable to interpret

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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 missiles; 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
λισσομένους χρείω γὰρ ἴκανεται οὐκέτ’ ἀνεκτός. 610 ἀλλ’ ἦδι νῦν, Πάτροκλε διήφλε, Νέστορ’ ἔρειο ὃν τινα τοῦτον ἀγεί βεβλημένον ἐκ πολέμου· ἦ τοι μὲν τὰ γ’ ὅπωσθε Μαχάον πάντα ἔουκε τῷ ’Ἀσκληπιάδῃ, ἀτάρ οὐκ ἢδον ὁμματα φωτός· ἵπποι γὰρ με παρτῆξαν πρόσω πομανίαν.

"Ὡς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἔταρω, βῆ δὲ θεέων παρά τε κλισίας καὶ νῆς ’Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ κλισίν Νηληδίδεω αὑκόντο, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἢ ἀπέβησαν ἐπὶ χόλα πουλυβότειραν, ἵπποις δ’ Ἐυρυμέδων θεράπων λύε τοῖο γέροντος 620 ἐξ ὅχεων· τοῖ δ’ ἱδρῷ ἀπεψύχοντο χυτώνων, στάντε ποτὶ πνοὴν παρὰ θὺν ἄλος· αὐτὰρ ἐπειτὰ ἐσ κλισίν ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ κλισμοῖς καθίζων.

τοὺς δὲ τεῦχε κυκεὺδε ἐυπλόκαμος ‘Ἐκαμιῆ, τὴν ἀρετ’ ἐκ Τενέδου γέρων, ὅτε πέρσειν ’Ἀχιλλεῖν,

θυγατέρ’ ’Αρσωνοῦ μεγαλήτορος, ἦν οἱ ’Ἀχαιοὶ ἐξελοῦν, οὖνεκα βουλὴ ἄριστευεσκεν ἀπάντων. ἦ σφων πρῶτον μὲν ἐπιπροῆλε πράπεξαν καλὴν κυναόπεζαν ἐξοιον, αὐτὰρ ἐπ’ αὐτῆς χάλκεουν κάνεον, ἐπὶ δὲ κρόμου ποτῷ ὀφν, 630 ἦδε μέλι χλωρόν, παρὰ δ’ ἀλφίτου ἵερον ἀκτήν, παρὶ δὲ δέπας περικαλλὲς, δ’ οἰκοθεὶ ἦν’ δ’ γεραιός, χρυσεῖος ἦλοισι πεπαρμένοιν οὐσᾶ δ’ αὐτοῦ τέσσαρ’ ἔσαν, δουλὶ δὲ πελειάδες ἁμβίς ἐκαστον χρύσεια νεμέθοντο, δύο δ’ ὑπὸ πυθμένες ἔσαν. 635

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 526
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.¹ 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.
άλλος μὲν μογέων ἀποκινήσασκε τραπέζης πλείον ἔον, Νέστωρ δ’ ὁ γέρων ἀμογητῆ άειρεν. ἐν τῷ ρά σφι κύκησε γυνῆ εἰκοῦν θεῆν μόνιμ Πραμνεῖω, ἐπὶ δ’ αὖγεουν κυνὶ τυρόν κυνήτη χαλκείη, ἐπὶ δ’ ἀλφίτα λευκὰ πάλινε, πινέμεναι δὲ κέλευσεν, ἐπεὶ β’ ἀπλισσε κυκεῖα.

τὸ δ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν πίνοντ’ ἀφέτην πολυκαγκεά δύσαι, μύθουσιν τέρποντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐνέποντες. Πάτροκλος δὲ θύρηιν ἐφιστατο, ἱσόθεος φῶς. τὸν δὲ ἐδών ὁ γεραιός ἀπὸ θρόνου ὄρτο φαεινοῦ, ἐσ’ ὁ γε γειρὸς ἔλων, κατὰ δ’ ἐδραίασθαι ἄνωγε. Πάτροκλος δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἀναίνετο εἰπέ τε μυθόν: "οὐχ ἔδος ἐστὶ, γεραιε διοτρεφές, οὐδὲ μὲ πείσεις. αἰδοῖος νεμεσθος ὁ με προέηκε πυθέσθαι ὅν τινα τούτον ἄγεις βεβλημένον. ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐγερώ γυνώσκω, ὅρων δὲ Μαχάσαν, ποιμένα λαίων.


νῦν δὲ ἐπος ἐρέων πάλιν ἄγγελος εἰμ’ Ἀχιλῆ. εὐ δὲ σὺ οἴοθα, γεραιε διοτρεφές, οἶος ἐκεῖνος δεινὸς ἀνήρ· τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναῖτιον αἰτιόωτο." 

Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἐπειτα Γερήνιων ἐπιτάτα Νέστωρ. ἐπὶ τ’ ἄρ’ ὅδ’ Ἀχιλεύς ὀλοφύρεται νιᾶς Ἀχαιῶν, ὃςοι δὴ βέλεσιν βεβλημέναι; οὐδέ τι οἴδε πένθεος, οὐδεν ὄρωρε κατὰ στρατόν· οἱ γὰρ ἀριστοὶ ἐν νησιῶν κέαται βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοι τε. 

βεβλητα τινὲ μὲν ὁ Τυδείδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης, οὐτασταὶ δ’ Ἐνυσείς δουρικλυτὸς ἦδ’ Ἀγαμέμνων.
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 spake, 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 Achaean, as many as have been smitten with missiles? 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 ὀϊστῷ 1
tοῦτον δὲ ἄλλον ἔγω νέον ἦγαγον ἐκ πολέμου
ἰὼ ἀπὸ νευρῆς βεβλημένου. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
ἔσθλος ἐὼν Δαναῶν οὐ κῆδεται οὐδ’ ἐλεαίρει.
ἡ μένει εἰς ὃ κε δὴ νῆς θοι αὐχὶ θαλάσσης
'Αργείων ἁέκτη πυρὸς δηνοῦ θέρωνται,
αὐτοὶ τε κτεινόμεθ’ ἐπισχερῶ; οὐ γὰρ ἐμὴ ἦς
ἐσθ’ οὖν πάρος ἔσκεν ἐνι γυαμπτοῦσι μέλεσσιν.
eἰθ’ ὡς ἡβώομι βίη δὲ μοι ἐμπεδος εἰη,
ὡς ὁπότ’ Ἡλείοις καὶ ἡμῖν νεῖκος ἐτύχη
ἀμφὶ βοηθασίῃ, ὥτ’ ἐγὼ κτάνον Ἰτυμονῆα,
ἐσθλὸν Ἡπειροχώρην, ὅς ἐν Ἡλιδι ναετάσσεκ,
ρύσι’ ἐλαυνόμενος: ὁ δ’ ἁμέων ἤσι βοέσσιν
ἐβλητ’ ἐν πρώτοισιν ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀκοὶ, 675
καὶ δ’ ἐπέσεν, λαοὶ δὲ περίτρυεσαν ἄγρουται.
λητὰ δ’ ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσσαμεν ἥλθα πολλήν,
pεντήκοντα βοῶν ἀγέλας, τῶσα πώεα οἰών,
tόσσα συών συβόσια, τῶσ’ αἰπόλια πλατέ’ αἰγῶν,
ἐποὺς δὲ ξανθᾶς ἐκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα,
pάσας θηλείας, πολλῆς δὲ πῶλοι ὑπῆσαν.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἤλασάμεσθα Πύλον Νηληῦν εἰσὶ
ἐννύχιοι προτὶ ἀστυ γεγήθει δὲ φρένα Νηλεύς,
οὐνεκά μοι τῦχε πολλὰ νέω πολεμόνδε κιντὶ.
kύρικες δὲ λίγανον ἂμ’ ἦσοι φαινομένηι
τὸσ’ ἤμεν οἰσὶ  χρείων ὁφειλεῖ; ἐν Ἡλιδι δὴ
οὐ δε συναγρόμενοι Πυλίων ἠγήτορες ἀνδρεῖς
δαίτρευον: πολέσαι γὰρ Ἐπειοὶ χρείων ὁφειλοῦν,
ὡς ἦμεις παῦροι κεκακαμένοι ἐν Πυλῷ ἤμεν.
ἐλάβων γὰρ ρ’ ἐκάκωσε βίη Ἡρακληεῖ ἡ

1 Line 662 is omitted in the best mss.
memon, 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 drove 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,
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τῶν πρωτέρων ἐτέων, κατὰ δὲ ἐκταθεν ὅσοι ἄριστοι.
δώδεκα γὰρ Νηλῆς ἀμύμονοι νείες ἦμεν·
tῶν οἶος λυπόμην, οἱ δὲ ἄλλοι πάντες ὀλοντο·
tαῦθ' ὑπερηφανεύοντες 'Επειοὶ χαλκοχίτωνες,
ἡμέας ὑβρίζοντες, ἀτάσθαλα μηχανώντο.
ἐκ δ' ὅ γέρων ἄγελην τε βοῶν καὶ πῶς μέγ' οἶων
eἰλετο, κρινάμενοι τριηκόσι' ἡδὲ νομῆς.
καὶ γὰρ τῷ χρείσι μέγ' ὀφείλετ' ἐν 'Ηλίδι δὴ,
tέσσαρες ἀθλοφόροι ἱπποι αὐτοῖς ὄχεσθων,
ἐλθόντες μετ' ἄεθλα· περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἔμελλον
θεύσεθαι· τοὺς δ' αὐθί ἀνξείς ἀνδρῶν Ἀγείας
κάσχεθε, τὸν δ' ἐλατήρ' ἄφιει ἀκαχήμενον ἱππων.
τῶν ὁ γέρων ἐπέων κεχωλωμένος ἡδὲ καὶ ἔργων
exέλετ' ἀσπετα πολλά· τὰ δ' ἀλλ' ἐσ δήμοι ἐδωκε
dαυτρείειν, μὴ τίς οἱ ἀτεμβοέμενοι κίοι ὅσης.
ἡμεῖς μὲν τὰ ἐκαστα διείσομεν, ἀμφι τε ἀστυ
ἔρνομεν ἱρὰ θεοῖς· οἱ δὲ τρίτῳ ἤματι πάντες
ἐλθον ὁμῶς αὐτοὶ τε πολείς καὶ μώνχες ἱπποι
πανσυνίθ' μετὰ δὲ σφι Μολύνοτε θωρήσουντο
παύδ' ἐτ' ἐόντ', οὔ πω μᾶλα εἰδότε θουρίδως ἄλκης.
ἐστὶ δὲ τὶς Ὑρώσεσσα πόλις, αἰπεία κολώνη,
τηλού ἐπ' Ἀλφείω, νεάτη Πύλου ἡμαθέντος·
tὴν ἀμφεστράταντο διαφραίασα μεμαίωτα.
ἀλλ' ὅτε πᾶν πεδίον μετεκιάθων, ἀμμὶ δὲ Ἄθηνη
ἄγγελος ἦλθε θέουσ' ἀπ' Ὀλύμπου θωρήσεσθαι
ἐννυχος, οὐδ' αέκοντα Πύλον κάτα λαὸν ἀγειρεν,
ἀλλὰ μᾶλ' ἐσομένους πολεμίζειν. οὐδὲ μὲ Νηλεύς
eὶα θωρήσεσθαι, ἀπέκρυψεν δὲ μοι ἱπποὺς·

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
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οὐ γάρ τιν οὐ̄ ἔφη ἵδιεν πολεμήτα ἔργαν
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὅσι ὑπεύθυν μετέπρεπον ἥμετέρουσι
καὶ πεζὸς περ ἐων, ἐπει ὅσι ἀγε νείκος Ἀθήνη.
ἦσι δὲ τοι ποταμὸς Μαυρῆς εἰς ἀλα βάλλων
ἐγνύθεν Ἀρήνης, ὅθι μείναμεν Ἡ ὁ ἀδιαν
ἱππῆς Πυλίων, τὰ δὲ ἐπέρρεων ἔθνεα πεζῶν.
ἐνθεὶ πανσυδίῃ συν τείχεοι θωρηχθέντες
ἐνδοι ικόμεσθ' ἱερὸν ρόδον Ἀλφεοῦ.
ἐνθα Διὶ ἐξαντε χριπος mysteries ἱερὰ καλὰ,
ταυρόν δ' Ἀλφεω, ταυρόν δὲ Ποσειδάνωι,
ἀυτὰρ Ἀθήναι γλαυκόπτει βοῦν ἀγελαίνην,
δόρπων ἐπεθ' ἐλομεσθα κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τελέσσι, 730
καὶ κατεκομήθησαν ἐν ἐντεσι ὠσι ἕκαστος
ἀμφὶ ροὰς ποταμοῦ. ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμοι Ὅκειοι
ἀμφίσταντο δὴ ἀστυ διαφάλον μεμαίωτες.
ἀλλὰ σφι προπάροιθε φάντα μέγα ἔργον Ἀρηος
ἐντε γάρ ἥλιος φαέθων υπέροχα γαῖς,
συμφερόμεσθα μάχη, Διὶ τ' εὐχόμενοι καὶ Ἀθήνη.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πυλίων καὶ Ὅκειων ἐπλευτο νείκος,
πρῶτος ἔγων ἔλον ἀνδρα, κόμισσα δὲ μίμωνχας
ἵππους,
Μοῦλων αἴχυμητ' γαμβρός δ' ἤν Αὐγείαο,
πρεσβυτάτην δὲ θύσιντ' εἴχε ξανθὴν Ἀγαμήθην, 740
ἡ τόσα φάρμακα ήδη ὁσα τρέφει εὐρεία χών.
τῶν μὲν ἔγω προσόντα βάλλων χαλκηρεῖ δουρί,
ηρυπε δ' ἐν κοινήσων. ἔγω δ' ἐσ δύφυν ὄρούσας
στὴν ρα μετὰ προμάχους. ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμοι
''Höeioi
ἐτρεσάν ἄλλως ἄλλος, ἐπεὶ ἴδιον ἀνδρα πεσόντα
ἡγεμόν' ἵππων, ὃς άριστεύεσε μάχεσθαι.
ἀυτὰρ ἔγων ἐπόρουσα κελαυῇ λαίλαπ Ισος,

1 διαρράσσατε διαπραθέν.
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
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πεντήκοντα δ' ἔλον δίφρους, δύο δ' ἀμφὶς ἐκαστον φῶτες ὁδᾶς ἔλον οὐδας ἐμῶ ὕπο δουρὶ δαμέντες. καὶ νύ κεν Ἀκτόριωνε Μολίωνε παῖδ' ἀλάπαξα, εἰ μὴ σφυε πατήρ εὐρὸ κρεῖων ἐνοσίχθων ἐκ πολέμου ἐσάωσε, καλύψας ἥρι πολλῆ. ἔνθα Ζεὺς Πυλίοις μέγα κράτος ἐγγυάλιξε· τόφρα γὰρ ὅνε ἐπόμεσθα διὰ σπίδεος πεδίου, κτείνοντες τ' αὐτοὺς ἀνά τ' ἔντεα καλὰ λέγοντε, ὦφρ' ἐπὶ Βουτρασίου πολυπύρου βῆσαμεν ἱππους πέτρης τ' Ὑλενίας, καὶ Ἀληιού ἔνθα κολώνη κέκληται ὅθεν αὐτὸς ἀπέτραπε λαὸν Ἀθήνη. ἔνθε' ἄνδρα κτείνας πῦματον λίπων· αὐτάρ Ἀχαιοι ἂφ ἀπὸ Βουτρασίου Πύλον' ἔχον ὠκέας ἱππους, πάντες δ' εὐχετῶντο θεῶν Δι' Νέστορι τ' ἄνδρῶν. ὦς ἔοι, εἰ ποτ' ἔοι γε, μετ' ἄνδράσων. αὐτάρ Ἀχιλλεὺς

ὁσ τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀπονήσεται· ἢ τέ μιν οἶων πολλὰ μετακλαύσεσθαι, ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ λαὸς ὀληται. ὁ πέπον, ἢ μὲν σοὶ γε Μενοίτιος ᾧδ' ἐπέτελεν ἡματι τώ ὅτε σ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονι πέμπε. νῶοὶ δὲ ἐνδὸν ἐόντες, ἐγώ καὶ διὸς 'Οδυσσέους,1 πάντα μᾶλ' ἐν μεγάροις ἥκουσμεν ὡς ἐπέτελλε. Πηλῆς δ' ἰκόμεσθα δόμους εὖ ναιετᾶοντας λαὸν ἀγείροντες κατ' Ἀχαιίδα πολυβότειραν. ἔνθα δ' ἐπειθ' ἡρωα Μενοίτιον εὑρομεν ἐνδὸν ἡδὲ σέ, πάρ δ' Ἀχιλῆ: γέρων δ' ἱππηλάτα Πηλεὺς πίονα μηρία καὶ βοὸς Δι' τερπικεραύνῳ αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτῳ: ἔχε δὲ χρύσειον ἀλευσον, σπέιδον αἴθωτα οἰνον ἐπ' αἰθωμένοις ἱεροὶς. 775

1 Lines 767-785 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

536:
THE ILIAD, XI. 748–775

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 drive 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 drive 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-bulid 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.
σφώτι μὲν ἀμφὶ βοὸς ἐπετον κρέα, νωὶ δ' ἐπευτα
στήμεν ἐνὶ προβύρωσι· ταφὼν δ' ἀνόρουσεν
'Αχιλλεύς,
ἐς δ' ἀγε χειρὸς ἐλών, κατὰ δ' ἐδριάσασθαι ἄνωγε,
ξεινία τ' εἰ παρέθηκεν, ὁ τε ξείνως θέμις ἔστιν.
ἀυτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάρπημεν ἑδητύς ἦδε ποτήτος,
ἥρχον ἐγὼ μύθοι, κελεύων ἥμι' ἀμ' ἐπεσθαί-
σφώ δὲ μάλ' ἠθέλετον, τῶ δ' ἀμφω πόλλ' ἐπ-
ἐτελλοῦν.
Πηλεύς μὲν ὃ παidi γέρων ἐπέτελλ' 'Αχιλῆι
αἰεν ἀριστευοι καὶ ὑπείρωχον ἐμμεναι ἄλλων·
σοι δ' αὐθ' ὃδ' ἐπέτελελ Μενοίτιος, Ἀκτόρος υὸς· 785
τέκνον ἐμον, γενεὴ μὲν ὑπέρτερος ἐστιν 'Αχιλλεύς,
presoὑτερος δὲ σὺ ἐσσι. βιὴ δ' ὃ γε πολλὸν
ἀμειὼν.
ἀλλ' εὖ οἱ φάσθαι πυκνῶν ἑπος ἦδ' ὑποθέσθαι
καὶ οἱ σημαίνετεν· ὃ δὲ πείσεται εἰς ἄγαθον περ.'
ὡς ἐπέτελλ' ὃ γέρων, σὺ δὲ λήθεαι· ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν 790
ταῦτ' ἐποιε ὁ 'Αχιλῆι δαίφρον, αἳ κε πίθηται.
tis δ' οἴδ' εἴ κέν οἱ σὺν δαίμοιν θυμὸν ὁρίναις
παρειπῶν; ἄγαθη δὲ παραίσασι ἐστίν ἑταῖρον.
ei δὲ τυχα φρεσὶν ἂσι θεοπροπῇ ἀλεείνει
καὶ τυχά οἱ πὰρ Ζηνὸς ἐπέφραδε πότνια μήτηρ,
ἀλλὰ σὲ περ προετώ, ἁμα δ' ἄλλος λαὸς ἐπέσθω
Μυμιδώνων, αἳ κέν τι φῶς Δαναοῖς γένηται·
καὶ τοι τεῦχεα καλὰ δότω πόλεμονδε φέρεσθαί,
αἲ κε σὲ τῷ ἵσκοντες ἀπόσχωνται πολέμοιο
Τρῶες, ἀναπνεύσωσι δ' ἀρήθιοι ὑλεῖς Ῥαχιῶν
τειρόμενοι· ὀλιγὴ δὲ τ' ἀνάπνευσι πολέμοιο.

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 Achaeans may take breath, wearied though they be; for scant is the breathing-space in battle. And lightly might
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"Ως φάτο, τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὀρινε, βὴ δὲ θέειν παρὰ νῆας ἐπ' Αλακίδην Ἀχιλῆα. 805 ἀλλ' οτὲ δὴ κατὰ νῆας 'Οδυσσῆος θείοιο ἵζε θέεων Πάτροκλος, ὥν σφ' ἀγορῆ τε θέμιστε ἥμη, τῇ δὲ καὶ σφὶ θεῶν ἐτετεύχατο βωμοὶ, ἐνθα οἱ Ἑὐρύπυλος βεβλημένος ἀντεβόλησε δυργενῆς Ἐναμονίδης κατὰ μηρόν ὀιστῶ, 810 σκάζων ἐκ πολέμου. κατὰ δὲ νότιοι ρέεν ἴδρως ὁμών καὶ κεφαλῆς, ἀπὸ δ' ἐλκεσθ' ἀργαλέοιο ἀίμα μέλαν κελάρυζε· νόσος γε μὲν ἐμπεδοῦ ἤεν. τὸν δὲ ἱδὼν ὀκτείρε Μενοιτίου ἀλκίμος νῦς, καὶ ρ' ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσήδη. 815 "ἀ δειλοῖ, Δαναῶν ἡγήτορες ἢδὲ μέδοντες, ὥς ἂρ' ἐμέλλετε τηλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδοις αἰῆς ἄσεν ἐν Τροίη ταχέας κύνας ἀργέτι δημω. ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τὸδε εἰπέ, διοτρεφές Ἑυρύπυλ' ἠρως, ἥ ρ' ἐτι που σχίσωσιν πελώριον "Εκτορ' Ἀχαιοί, 820 ἡ ἦδη φθίσονται ὅπ' αὐτοὶ δοῦρι δαμέντες;"

Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Ἑυρύπυλος βεβλημένος2 ἀντίον ἤνδα· "οὐκέτι, δυργενὲς Πατρόκλες, ἀλκαρ Ἀχαιῶν ἔσοσται, ἀλλ' ἐν νησίω μελαίνῃσι πεσόνται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ δὴ πάντες, ὃσοι πάρος ἤσαν ἁριστοῦ, 825 ἐν νησίω κέσαν βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοι τε χεραῖν ὑπὸ Τρώων· τῶν δὲ σθενός ὀρνύται αἴεν. ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν σὺ σάωσον ἄγων ἐπὶ νῆα μελαιναν, μηροῦ δ' ἐκταμ' ὀιστῶν, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δ' αἴμα κελαινόν

1 Lines 802 f. (=xvi. 44 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 βεβλημένος: πετυμένος.
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' ὑδατί λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δ' ἦπια φάρμακα πάσσε, 830
ἐσθλά, τά σε προτι φασιν Ἀχιλλῆος δεδιδάχθαι,
ὅν Χεῖρων ἕδιδαξε, δυκαίωτατος Κενταῦρων.
ιητροί μὲν γὰρ Ποδαλείριος ὦδε Μαχάων,
τὸν μὲν ἕνι κλησίσσων οἴσμαι ἔλκοσ ἔχοντα,
χρηζοντα καὶ αὐτόν ἀμύμονος ἤτηρος,
κείσθαι· ὦ δ' ἐν πεδίῳ Τρώων μένει ὀξὺν "Ἀρηα." 835
Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσείπετε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος νῦς:
"πῶς τ' ὄρ' ἔσι τάδε ἐργα; τί ῥέξομεν, Εὐρύτυλ'
ἠρως;
ἔρχομαι, ὅφρ' Ἀχιλήι δαίφρονι μόθον ἐνίστω,
ὅν Νέστωρ ἐπέτελλε Γερήνιος, σῶρος Ἀχαιῶν. 840
ἀλλ' οὖδ' ὦς περ σεῖο μεθήσω τευρομένοιο."
'Ἡ, καὶ ύπὸ στέρνου λαβὼν ἄγε ποιμένα λαῶν
ἐς κλησίν· θεράπων δὲ ἰδὼν ὑπέχευε βοείας.
ἐνθα μὲν ἐκτανὺσας ἐκ μηροῦ τάμην μαχαίρῃ
όξυ βέλος περιπευκές, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δ' αἷμα κελαίνουν 845
νῖς' ὑδατί λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δὲ ρίζαν βάλε πυκρήν
χερσὶ διατρήσας, ὀδυνηφατόν, ἢ οἱ ἀπάσας
ἐσχ' ὀδύνας· τὸ μὲν ἔλκος ἐτέρσετο, παύσατο δ' αἷμα.

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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.
ἸΛΙΑΔΟΣ Μ

"Ὡς δ' μὲν ἐν κλισίῃ Μ/envοιτίου ἀλκιμος νῦς ἱὰτ' Ἐνφύπυλον βεβλημένον· οἱ δ' ἐμάχοντο Ἀργείοι καὶ Τρώες ὀμλαδόν· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἐμελλέ τάφρος ἐτὶ σχῆσειν Δαναῶν καὶ τεῖχος ὑπερθεὶν εὐρύ, τὸ ποτήσαντο νεῶν ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον ἥλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοὶ δόσαν κλειτᾶς ἐκατόμβας, ὀφρα σφιν νηὰς τε θοᾶς καὶ ληῖδα πολλὴν ἐντὸς ἔχον ῥύοιτο. θεῶν δ' ἀέκητι τέτυκτο ἀθανάτων· τὸ καὶ οὗ τι πολὺν χρόνον ἐμπεδοῦ ἦν. ὀφρα μὲν Ἑκτώρ ξωὸς ἐην καὶ μὴν ᾽Αχιλλεὺς καὶ Πριάμοιο ἀνακτὸς ἀπόρθητος πόλις ἔπλεν, τάφρα δὲ καὶ μέγα τείχος ὧν ἔμπεδον ἦν. αὐτὰρ ἔπει κατὰ μὲν Τρώων θάνον ὁσσοὶ ἀριστοί, πολλοὶ δ' ᾽Αργεῖοι οἱ μὲν δάμεν, οἱ δὲ ἱπποῦτο, πέρθητο δὲ Πριάμοιο πόλις δεκάτῳ ἐναυτῷ, Ἀργείοι δ' ἐν νηῦι φίλην ἐς πατρὶδ' ἐβήσαν, δη τὸτε μητίωντο Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀπόλλων τεῖχος ἄμαλδυναι, ποταμῶν μένος εἰσαγαγώντες, ὅσοι ἀπ' ᾽Ιδαίων ὄρεων ἀλαδε προρέουσι, ὃ Ῥήσος ἐπτάπορος τε Ὀρόσ τε τε Ῥόδιος τε 20 Ἰπῆνακος τε καὶ Αἴσητος δίος τε Σκάμανδρος καὶ Σιμόεις, ὃθι πολλὰ βοάγγια καὶ τρυφάλειαι 544
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 Aeseopus, and goodly Scamander, and Simoës, by the banks whereof many
κάππεσον ἐν κονίσι καὶ ἦμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν τῶν πάντων ὁμόσε στόματ᾽ ἐτραπε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ἐννήμαρ δ᾽ ἐσ τεῖχος ἢι ρόου· δε δ᾽ ἄρα Zeus 
συνεχές, ὀφρα κε θάσσουν ἀλίπλοα τείχεα θεία. 
αὐτὸς δ᾽ ἐνοσίγαιος ἔχων χείρεσι τρίαναν ἡγεῖτ', ἐκ δ᾽ ἄρα πάντα θεμελίω κύμασι πέμπτε 
φιτρών καὶ λάων, τὰ θέσαν μογέοντες Ἀχαιοί, 
λεία δ᾽ ἐποίησεν παρ᾽ ἀγάρρου Ἑλλήσποντον, 
αὐτὶς δ᾽ ἴτόνα μεγάλην ψαμάθουσι κάλυψε, 
τεῖχος ἀμαλδύνας· ποταμοὺς δ᾽ ἔτρεψε νέεσθαι 
καὶ ρόου, ἥ περ πρόσθεν ἔων καλλίρροου ὑδωρ.
"Ως ἄρ᾽ ἐμελλον ὅπισθε Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀπόλλων 
θησέμεναι· τότε δ᾽ ἀμφὶ μάχη ἐνοπῆ τε δεδή 
τεῖχος ἐυδημητον, κανάχιζε δὲ δοῦρατα πύργων 
βαλλόμεν᾽· Ἀργείοι δὲ Δίως· μάστγιοι δαμέντες 
νησών ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσι εἰλμένοι ἵσχανόωνι,
"Εκτορὰ δειδότες, κρατερὸν μῆστωρα φόβου. 
αὐτὰρ δ᾽ ἢ ἔσ τὸ πρόσθεν ἐμάρνατο ἵσος ἀέλλη. 
ὡς δ᾽ ὅτ' ἂν ἐν τε κύνεσσι καὶ ἀνδράσι θηρευτῇ 
κάρπιοι ἦ λέων στρέφεται σθένει βλεμβείων· 
οἱ δὲ τε πυργηδὸν σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες 
ἀντίοι ιστανται καὶ ἀκοντίζουσι θαμεῖας 
ᾳδχίας ἐκ χειρῶν· τοῦ δ᾽ οὔ ποτε κυδάλμον κήρ 
ταρβεὶ οὐδὲ φοβεῖται, ἀγνορίῃ δὲ μιν ἐκτα. 
ταρφέα τε στρέφεται στίχας ἀνδρῶν πειρητίζων· 
ὄππη τ᾽ ἱθύση, τῆ τ᾽ εἰκουσι στίχας ἀνδρῶν· 
ὡς "Εκτωρ ἀν᾽ ὕμλοιν ἰδὼν ἐλισσθεθ ἐταῖρους 
τάφροιν ἐποτρύνων διαβαίνεμεν· οὐδὲ οἱ ἵπποι.
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 quaileth, 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
τόλμων ὥκυποδες, μάλα δὲ χρεμέτιζον ἐπ᾽ ἀκρῷ
χεῖλει ἐφεσταότες. ἀπὸ γὰρ δευϊόσετο τάφρος
εὐρεῖ', οὐτ' ἄρ' ὑπερθορέεω σχεδὸν οὔτε περήσαι
ῥηϊδίη: κρημνοὶ γὰρ ἐπηρεφέες περὶ πᾶσαν
ἐσταςαν ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ὑπερθεν δὲ σκολόπεσσων
ὁξέων ἡρήρει, τοὺς ἐστασαν υῖες Ἀχαιῶν
πυκνοὺς καὶ μεγάλους, δηῆων ἀνδρῶν ἀλεωρήν.
ἐνθ' οὐ κεν ἰππος ἐὔτροχον' ἀρμα τυταίων
ἐσβαϊ', πεξοὶ δὲ μεμοινεν εἰ τελέουσι.
δὴ τότε Πουλιδάμασ θρασύν "Εκτορα εἶπε παρα-
στάς:

" 'Εκτωρ τ' ἦδ' ἀλλοι Τρώων ἄγοι ἦδ' ἐπικούρων,
ἀφραδέως διὰ τάφρον ἐλαιώμευν ὦκέας ἰπποὺς:
ἡ δὲ μάλ' ἄργαλεϊ περάσαι σκολόπεσε γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ
ὁξέες ἐστάσαν, ποτὲ δ' αὐτοὺς τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐνθ' οὐ πως ἐστών καταβήμεναι οὔδε μάχεσθαι
ἰππεύοι: στείνον γὰρ, ὅθι τρόσσεσθαι οὖν.
εἰ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς πάγχυν κακὰ φρονέων ἀλαπάξει
Ζεὺς υψιβρεμέτης, Τρώεσσι δὲ ἦτε' ἀρήγεων,
ἡ τ' ἂν ἐγὼ γ' ἐθέλουμι καὶ αὐτίκα τοῦτο γενέσθαι,
νωνύμων ἄπολέσθαι ἀπ' Ἀργεὸς ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιῶν·
εἰ δὲ ἥ ὑποστρέψωι, παλάωις δὲ γένηται
ἐκ νῆών καὶ τάφρων ἐνυπλήξωμεν ὀρυκτῇ,
οὐκέτ' ἐπειτ' ὅτι οὖν ἄγγελον ἀπονέσθαι
ἀμφορον προτὸ ἀστι ἐλιχθέντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθῶμεθα πάντες:
ἵππους μὲν θεράποντες ἐρυκόντων ἐπὶ τάφρῳ,
αὐτοὶ δὲ πρυλέει σὺν τεῦχεςι θωρηκθέντες

1 ἐὔτροχον: ἐξεον.
2 ἦτε' Aristarchus: boulēr'.
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 thundereth 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 σφῶν ὀλέθρου πεῖρατ' ἐφῆπται.'

"Ὡς φάτο Πολυδάμας, ἀδεὶ δ' 'Εκτορι μύθος
ἀπῆμων,
αὐτίκα δ' εξ ὅρεων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἄλτο χαμάζε.
οὐδὲ μὲν ἀλλοι Τρώες ἐφ' ὅππων ἔγερθοντο,
ἀλλ' ἀπὸ πάντες ὄρουσαν, ἔπει ἵδον 'Εκτορα διὸν.
Ἠμῖχῳ μὲν ἔπευτα ἐὼ ἐπέτελλεν ἐκαστὸς
ἵππους εὖ κατὰ κόσμον ἐρυκέμεν αὖθ' ἐπὶ τάφρῳ. 85
οἱ δὲ διαστάντες, σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες,
πένταχα κοσμηθέντες αὕτ' ἤγεμόνεσσον ἐποντο.
Οἱ μὲν ἂμ' 'Εκτορ' ἱσαν καὶ ἀμύμοι Πολυδά-
μαντί,
οἳ πλειστοὶ καὶ ἄριστοι ἔσαν, μέμασαν δὲ μάλιστα
tεῦχος ῥηξάμενοι κολῆς ἐπὶ νησὶ μάχεσθαι· 90
καὶ σφών Κεβριόνης τρῖτος ἔπητο· πάρ δ' ἀρ' ὁχεσφὼν
ἄλλον Κεβριόναο χερείουνα κάλλυπην 'Εκτώρ.
τῶν δ' ἐτέρων Πάρις ὄρχε καὶ 'Αλκάθοος καὶ
'Αγήνωρ,
tῶν δὲ τρίτων 'Ελενος καὶ Δητόφοβος θεοειδής,
νῦν δύο Πριάμου· τρῖτος δ' ἦν 'Ασιός ἢρως, 95
'Ασιος Ἡρακλίδης, δὴ 'Ἀρισβηθενό τερόν ἐπὶ
αιθωνες μεγάλου, πολαμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήνητος.
tῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἤρχεν εὖς πᾶσ' Ἀγχίσαο,
Ἀινείας, ᾅμα τῷ γε δύω 'Ἀντήνορος νῦν,
'Ἀρχέλοχος τ' Ἀκάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης. 100
Σαρτηδῶν δ' ἔγησαν' ἀγακλείτων ἐπικούρων,
πρὸς δ' ἔλετο Γλαύκου καὶ ἄρτυον 'Αστεροπαίον·
oi γὰρ οἱ εἴδοντο διακριδόν εἶναι ἄριστοι
tῶν ἄλλων μετὰ τ' αὐτόν· δ' δ' ἐπερεπε καὶ διὰ
πάντων.
oi δ' ἐπει ἄλληλους ἄραρον τυκτηθύν βόεσσι, 105
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follow all in one throng after Hector; and the Achaean 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 Alcathous 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 Selleis. 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-
HOMER

βάν ρ' ἰδὺς Δαναὼν λελιμένου, οὐδ' ἐτ' ἔφαντο σχῆσθος, ἀλλ' ἐν νησί ημελαίησιν πεσέεσθαι.

*Ενθ' ἀλλοι Τρῆς τηλεκλειτοὶ τ' ἐπίκουροι θολή Πολυδάμαντος ἀμωμίτου πῖθωντο· ἀλλ' οὖχ Ἰρτακίδης ἔθελ' "Ἄσιος, ὅρχαμος ἀνδρῶν, αὐθί λυπεῖν ὑπὸς τε καὶ ἤνιοχον θεράποντα, ἀλλὰ σὺν αὐτοῖς πέλασεν νήσοι θῷοι, νήπιος, οὐδ' ἀρ' ἐμέλλε κακᾶς ὑπὸ κήρας ἀλύξας, ὑποσων καὶ ὄχεσφιν ἀγαλλόμενος παρὰ νηῶν ἀψ ἀπονοστήσαντι προτὶ Ἰλιῶν ἰμεόεσσαν. πρόσθεν γάρ μιν μοῦραι δυσώνυμος ἀμφικάλυψεν ἔγχει Ἰδομενής, ἁγαυοὶ Δευκαλίδαο.

ἐίσατο γάρ νηῶν ἐπ' ἀριστερά, τῇ περ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐκ πεδίων νίσοντο σὺν ὑποσων καὶ ὄχεσφι· τῇ ρ' ὑπον τε καὶ ἀρμα δυίλασεν, οὐδὲ πῖλησων εὐρ' ἐπικεκλιμένας σῶνδας καὶ μακρὸν ὄχη, ἀλλ' ἀναπεπταμένας ἔχον ἀνέρες, εἴ τιν' ἐταῖρων ἐκ πολέμου φεύγοντα σαῶσειαν μετὰ νῆς.

τῇ ρ' ἰδὺς φρονέων ὑπον ἐχε, τοι δ' ἀμ' ἐποντο ὀξεία κεκλήγοντες ἔφαντο γάρ οὐκέτ' Ἀχαιοὶς σχῆσεσθο, ἀλλ' ἐν νησί ημελαίησιν πεσέεσθαι· νήπιοι, ἐν δὲ πῦλησι δυ' ἀνέρε εὑρὸν ἀρίστω, νιε' ὑπερθύμων Δαπιθάων αἰχμητῶν, τὸν μὲν Πειριθοῦν νῦι, κρατερὸν Πολυποίτην, τὸν δὲ Λευνῆα, βροτολογῷ ὦν Ἀρηί. τὸν μὲν ἄρα προπάροιχε πυλών ψηλάμων ἐστασαν ὡς ὅτε τε δρῦς οὐρέσσαν ὑψικάρην, οἶ γ' ἄνεμον μίμουσι καὶ ὕετον ἦματα πάντα, ῥίζῃσιν μεγάλησι διηνεκέεσσα' 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 drove 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 of set purpose drove he his horses, 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,
ὅς ἄρα τῷ χεῖρεσι πεποιθότες ἦδὲ βίηφι
μέμνον ἐπερχόμενον μέγαν Ἄσιον οὖδ’ ἐφέβοντο.
οἱ δ’ ἦδος πρὸς τεῖχος ἐνδυμητὸν βόας αὐας
ὑψόν ἀνασχόμενοι ἐκιον μεγάλῳ ἀλαλητῷ
‘Ἄσιον ἀμφὶ ἄνακτα καὶ Ἰαμενῶν καὶ Ὀρέστην
Ἀσιάδην τ’ Ἀδάμαντα Θόωνα τε Οἰνόμαον τε.
οἱ δ’ ἦ τοι ἤς μὲν ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιὸς
ὁρνυν ἐνδον ἐόντες ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ νηῶν
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τεῖχος ἐπεσωμένους ἐνόησαν
Τρώας, ἀτὰρ Δαναών γένετο ἱαχὴ τε φόβος τε,
ἐκ δὲ τῷ ἀὔξαντε πυλάων πρόσθε μαχέονθη,
ἀγροτέροις σύεσσων ἔοικότε, τῷ τ’ ἐν ὄρεσσαι
ἀνδρῶν ἦδὲ κυνῶν δέχαται κολοσυρτόν ἱόντα,
δοχῷ τ’ ἀνάσοντε περὶ σφίων ἄγνυτον ὤλην
πρωμην ἐκτάμοντες, ὑπαὶ δὲ τε κόμποις ὄδοντων
γίγνεται, εἰς δ’ κέ τίς τε βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἑλθαί·
ὡς τῶν κόμπων χάλκοις ἐπὶ στήθεσι φαενός
ἀντὶν βαλλομένων, μάλα γὰρ κρατερὸς ἐμάχοντο,
λαοῖς καθύπερθε πεποιθότες ἦδὲ βίηφω.
οἱ δ’ ἄρα χερμαδίουσιν ἐνδυμητῶν ἀπὸ πύργων
βάλλων, ἀμυνόμενοι σφῶν τ’ αὐτῶν καὶ κλισίων
νηῶν τ’ ὄκυπτος. τιμάδες δ’ ὡς πίπτουν ἔραζε,
ὅς τ’ ἀνεμος ζαῖς, νέφεα σκιόεντα δονήσας,
ταρφείας κατέχευεν ἐπὶ χθοῖν πολυβοτείρη·
ὡς τῶν ἐκ χειρῶν βέλεα ρέον, ἦμεν Ἀχαιῶν
ἡδὲ καὶ ἐκ Τρώων· κόρυθες δ’ ἀμφ’ αὐδὸν ἀστεῖν
βαλλόμεναι¹ μυλάκεσσι καὶ ἄσπιδες ὄμφαλόεσσαι.
δὴ ρᾷ τὸν ὀξιωξῆν τε καὶ ὁ πεπλήγητο μηρῷ
‘Ἀσιοὺς Υρτακίδης, καὶ ἀλαστήσας ἐπος ἡδα·

¹ βαλλόμεναι Zenodotus: βαλλούνων Aristarchus.
THE ILIAD, XII. 135–163

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 Iamenum, 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 Achaeans 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 Achaeans 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:
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ρά νυ καὶ σὺ φιλοφευδῆς ἐτήτυχο
πάγχυ μάλ’ ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼ γ’ ἐφάμην ἥρωας Ἀχαίοις 165
σχῆσεν ἡμέτερον γε μένος καὶ χείρας ἀλπτοὺς.
οὶ δ’, ὡς τε σφῆκες μέσον αἴόλοι ἢ μέλισσαι
οὐκί ποιήσωνται ὀδῷ ἕπι παππαλοέσοθ,
οὐδ’ ἀπολείπουσιν κόηλον δόμον, ἀλλὰ μένουτες
ἀνδρας θηρητῆρας ἁμόλυνται περὶ τέκνων,
ὡς οἱ γ’ οὐκ ἔθελον βοῶν καὶ δῦ’ ἢντε
χάσσασθαι πρὶν γ’ ἢ κατακτάμεν ἢ ἄλωναι.
"Ὡς ἐφατ’, οὐδὲ Διός πεἰθε φρένα ταῦτα ἄγορεύων·
"Εκτορὶ γὰρ οἱ θυμὸς ἐβούλετο κύδος ὀρέξαι.
"Ἀλλοι δ’ ἀμφ’ ἀληθί μάχην ἐμάχοντο πύλης; 175
ἀργαλέων δὲ με ταῦτα θεὸν ὡς πάντ’ ἄγορεύσαι:
πάντη γὰρ περὶ τέχνος ὁρώρει θεσπιδαίες πύρ
λαῖνον’. Άργείοι δὲ καὶ ἀγνυμένοι περὶ ἀνάγκῃ
νην ἡμίνοντο: θεοὶ δ’ ἀκακήσατο θυμὸν
πάντες, ὅσοι Δαναοῖς μάχης ἐπιτάρροθοι ἦσαν. 180
σὺν δ’ ἐβαλον Λατίθαι πόλεμον καὶ δηϊςητα.
"Ἐνθ’ αὐ Πειρεθόου νιός, κρατερὸς Πολυποίς,
δουρί βάλεν Δάμασων κυνῆς διὰ χαλκοπαρήνων
οὐδ’ ἄρα χαλκείς κόρυς ἔσχεθεν, ἀλλὰ διαπρὸ
αἰχμὴ χαλκείς ρῆξ’ ὀστέου, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
ἔνδον ἀπὸς πεπάλακτο: δάμασσε δὲ μιν μεμάοτα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπέτα Πυλωνα καὶ "Ομένου ἐξενάρξεν.
νιόν δ’ Ἀντιμάχου Λεοντεύς, οἶξος 'Αρης,
'Ιππόμαχον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ ζωοτῆρα τυχῆςας.
αὐτὶς δ’ ἐκ κολεοῦ ἐρυσσάμενος κίθος ὄξυν 190

1 Lines 175-181 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

1 The adjective αἴόλος, which so often has reference to colour (cf. κορυθαίλος), 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 Achaeans warriors would stay our might and our invincible hands. But they like wasps of nimble 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 Polyphemus, 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

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Of. xix. 404 τόδας αἰῶνα ἰππος; xxii. 509 αἰῶνα εἴλαλ. So in 208 αἰῶνος, used of the serpent, seems to mean "writhing," rather than "with glancing scales."
'Αντιφάτην μὲν πρῶτον, ἑπάξας δὴ ὦμίλου,
πλῆς αὐτοσχεδίην· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὑπτιος οὐδεὶς ἐρείσθη·
αὐτὰρ ἔπευτα Μένωνα καὶ Ἰαμενών καὶ Ὄρέστην
πάντας ἐπαισυντέρους πέλασε χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη.
'Οφρ' οἱ τοὺς ἐνάριζον ἀπ' ἐντεα μαρμαροῦνα, 195
τόφρ' οἱ Πουλυδάμαντι καὶ Ἐκτόρι κοῦροι ἐποντο,
οἱ πλείστοι καὶ ἄριστοι ἔσαν, μέμασαν δὲ μάλιστα
τεῖχος τε ὑῖζεν καὶ ἐνυπήσεων πυρὶ νῆας,
οἱ ρ' ἔτη μερμηρίζον ἐφεσταότες παρὰ τάφρων.
ὁρνις γὰρ σφι ἐπήλθε περισσομενα μεμαωσων, 200
αἰετὸς ψυπέτης ἐν' ἄριστερα λαον ἑέργων,
φοινηστα δράκοντα φέρων ὄνυχεσι πέλωρον
ξωὸν ἐτ' ἀσπαίροντα· καὶ οὔ πω λήθετο χάρμης·
κόψε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἕχοντα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ δείρην
ἰδωθεὶς ὅπισω· ὁ δ' ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἤκε χαμάξε
ἀλγήσας ὀδύνης, μέσω δ' ἐνι κάββαλ' ὀμίλω,
αὐτός δὲ κλάγξας πέτετο πνοῆς ἀνέμου.
Τρῶες δ' ἐρέγχησαν ὅπως ίδον αἰόλον ὅφω
κείμενον ἐν μέσσουι, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχου.
δὴ τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν Ἐκτόρα εἰπε παρα-
στάς.
"Ἐκτόρ, ἀεὶ μὲν πῶς μοι ἐπιπλήσσεις ἁγορῆσων
ἐσθλά φραζομένω, ἔπει οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ έοικε
ὁμον ἑόντα παρέξ ἁγορευέμεν, οὔτ' ἐνι βουλη
οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμω, σὸν δὲ κράτος αἰέν ἀέξειν
νών αὐτ' ἐξερέω ὡς μοι δοκεί εἶναι ἄριστα.
μὴ ὦμεν Δαναοίσι μαχησόμενοι περὶ νηὼν.
ἂν γὰρ ἐκτελέσθαι ὁμοίω, εἰ ἐτεού γε

1 οὔδεις ἐρείσθη· οὔδας ἐρείσεω 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 Iamenus, 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 Danaaans for the ships. For thus, methinks, will
Τρώσων ὃδ' ὄρνις ἤλθε περησέμεναι μεμαώσων, αἰετός ὑψιτῆς ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ λαὸν ἐέχρηκεν, φωνήν τα δράκοντα φέρων ὄνυχεσσι πελώρων ἔσων· ἂν ἄφρα ἄφεθη πάρος φίλα οὐκ ἰκέσθαι, οὐδὲ ἐπέλεσεν φέρων δόμεναι τεκέσσων ἐσισιω— ὡς ἡμεῖς, εἰ πέρ τε πύλαις καὶ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν ῥηξόμεθα σθενεί μεγάλῳ, εἴξωσι δ' Ἀχαιοῖ, οὐ κόσμῳ παρὰ ναῦφιν ἐλευσόμεθ' αὐτὰ κέλευσα; 225 πολλοὺς γὰρ Τρώων καταλείψωμεν, οὕς κεν Ἀχαιοὶ χαλκῷ δηώσωσιν ἁμυνόμενοι περὶ νηῶν. ἄδει χ' ὑποκρόναιτο θεοπρόπος, ὃς σάφα θυμῷ εἰδεῖη τεράων καὶ οἱ πειθοίατο λαοὶ.

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόθρα ἰδὼν προσέφης κορυθαίλος Ἑκτωρ·

"Πολυδάμα, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύεις. οἴσθα καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἁμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσαι. εἰ δ' ἔτεον δὴ τούτων ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις, εἴς ἄρα δὴ τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὡλεσαν αὐτοί, ὃς κέλεαι Ζηνὸς μὲν ἐρυγδούποιο λαθέοσαι 235 βουλέων, ἃς τέ μοι αὐτὸς ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσε. τὸν δ' οἰνωνίᾳ τανυππερύγεσσι κελεύεις πείθεσθαι, τῶν οὐ τι μετατρέπομ' οὐδ' ἄλεγίζω, εἰτ' εἰπ' δεξὶ ἱσι πρὸς ἥω τ' ἥλιον τε, εἰτ' εἰπ' ἀριστερὰ τοῖ γε ποτὶ ζῴον ἑρώεντα. 240 ἡμεῖς δὲ μεγάλου Δίος πειθώμεθα βουλῇ, ὃς πᾶσι θυγητοῖ καὶ ἀθανάτοις πάντοτε. εἰς οἴνωνός ἀριστος ἁμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης. τόπτε σὺ δείδοικας πόλεμον καὶ δηϊοτήτα; εἰ περ γὰρ τ' ἄλλοι γε περὶ κτεινώμεθα πάντες. 245

1 Line 219 is omitted in the best ms.
2 τὸν . . . προσέφη: τὸν δ' ἡμείσθε' ἐπειτὰ 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
νησίων ἐπ’ Ἀργείων, σοι δ’ οὖ δέος ἔστ’ ἀπολέσθαι·
οὐ γάρ τοι κραδίη μενεδήιος οὐδὲ μαχήμων.
εἰ δὲ σὺ δηιτήτος ἀφέξεα, ἥ τιν’ ἄλλον
παρθένες ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρέψεις πολέμοιο,
αὐτίκ’ ἐμῶ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσεις.” 250

“Ὡς ἀρὰ φωνήσας ἡγήσατο, τοῖ δ’ ἄμ’ ἐποντὸ
ἡχῇ θεοπεσίῃ· ἐπὶ δὲ Ζεὺς τερπικέραυνος
ὡσεν ἀπ’ Ἰδαίων ὤρεών ἀνέμιοι θυελλαν,
ἡ ρ’ ἰθὸς νηών κοινὴν φέρεν· αὐτάρ Ἀχαιῶν
θέλγε νῦν, Τρῳσίν δὲ καὶ Ἔκτορι κύδος ὀπαξε. 255
τοῦ περ ἡ τεράεσσι πεποιθότες ἡδὲ βίηφι
ῥήγνυσθαι μέγα τείχος Ἀχαιῶν πειρήτιζον.
κρόσσασ μὲν πύργων ἔρυν, καὶ ἑρευπον ἐπάλξεις,
στήλας τε προβλήτας ἐμόχλεων, ἄς ἀρ’ Ἀχαιοὶ
πρώτας ἐν γαίῃ θέσαν ἔμμεναι ἑχματα πύργων. 260
τὰς οἰ γ’ αὐέρυν, ἐλπντό δὲ τείχος Ἀχαιῶν
ῥήξεων· οὐδὲ νῦ πὼ Δαναι ξάζοντο κελεύθου,
ἀλλ’ οἰ γε ρώοις βοῶν φράζαντες ἐπάλξεις
βάλλον ἀπ’ αὐτὰς δῆιος ὑπὸ τείχος λόντας.

'Αμφοτέρω δ’ Ἀίαντε κελευτεῖων’ ἐπὶ πύργων 265
πάντοσε φαυλήτην, μένος ὀστώνοντες Ἀχαιῶν.
ἄλλον μειλιχίοις, ἄλλον στερεοὶς ἐπέσσοι
νείκεον, ὡν τινα πάγχυ μάχης μεθεύνητα ἵδοεν
ω φίλοι, Ἀργείων όσ τ’ ἔξοχος όσ τε μεσῆς
οσ τε χερειότερος, ἐπεὶ οὐ πὼ πάντες ὀμοῖοι 270

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 κρόσσα 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 562
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 bewilder’d 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 κρόσσω, but these are distinct from the παλαις, or battlement, which appears to have been a wooden rampart, breaks in which could be closed up with hides (263).
HOMER

ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν ἔπλετο ἔργον ἀπασικαὶ δὲ αὐτὸι τὸδε ποιν γυγνώσκετε. μή τις ὀπίσω τετράθων ποτὶ νήσας ὀμοκλητήρος ἀκούσας, ἄλλα πρόσω ἰεσθε καὶ ἄλληλουσι κέλεσθε,aι κε Ζεύς δῶρῃν 'Ολυμπίως ἀστεροπηγής νεῖκοις ἀπωσαμένους δήσους προτὶ ἀστι δίεσθαι.'

"Ως τώ γε προβοῶντε μάχην ὀτρυνον 'Αχαιῶν. τῶν δ', ὡς τε νυφάδες χιόνος πίπτωσιν θαμειαὶ ἡματι χειμερώ, ὅτε τ' ἀρετο μητήτα Ζεύς νυφέμεν, ἀνθρώπους πυθαυσκόμενος τά ἀ κῆλα. κομψᾶς δ' ἀνέμουσ χεεί ἐμπεδον, ὄφρα καλύψῃ υψηλῶν ὀρέων κορυφᾶς καὶ πρώονας ἄκρους και πεδία λωτοῦντα καὶ ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα· καὶ τ' ἐφ' ἀλός πολυῆς κέχυται λιμέσω τε καὶ ἄκτας, κύμα δὲ μιν προσπλάζων ἐρύκεται· ἄλλα τε πάντα εἶλυται καθύπερθ' ὅτ' ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὀμβρος· ὅς τῶν ἄμφοτέρωσε λίθου πωτῶνθαμειά, αἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἐς Τρώας, αἱ δ' ἐκ Τρώων ἐς 'Αχαιῶν, βαλλομένων· τὸ δὲ τεῖχος ὑπερ πὰν δούπος ὀρὼρει.

Οὐδ' ἂν πω τότε γε Τρώες καὶ φαΐδιμος 'Εκτωρ 290 τεῖχος εἱρήςαντο πῦλας καὶ μακρὸν όχημα, εἰ μὴ ἄρ' νῦν ἐων Σαρπινδόνα μητήτα Ζεύς ἠρφᾶν ἐπ' 'Αργείουσι, λέονθ' ὡς βουὼν ἔλεξιν. αὐτικὰ δ' ἀσπίδα μὲν πρόσθ' ἐσχετο πάντου' εἴσην, καλὴν χαλκεῖν εξήλατον, ἡν ἄρα χαλκεὺς ἠλασεν, ἐντοσθεν δὲ βοείας ῥάψε θαμειάς χρυσείης ῥάβδοισι δυνεκέσων περὶ κύκλων. τὴν άρ' ὅ γε πρόσθε σχόμενος, δύο δοφε τυάσσων, 1 εξήλατον Zenodotus: εξήλατον Aristarchus.

1 Possibly, "because he hath heard the shouts of the foe."
2 In interpreting ῥάβδοισι 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 Achaians. 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 Achaians, 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
βῆ π' ίμεν ὡς τε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, ὡς τ' ἐπιδευθήσθη
dηρὸν ἐγκ κρεών, κέλεται δὲ ἐ ὑμὸς ἀγήνωρ
μήλων πειρήσοντα καὶ ἐς πυκνὸν δόμον ἔλθεις;
eἰ περ γάρ χ' εὐρήσα παρ' αὐτόφι βωτοράς ἅνδρας
σὺν κυσὶ καὶ δούρεσσι φυλάσσοντας περὶ μῆλα,
οὐ ρά τ' ἀπείρητος μέμονε σταθμοῦ δέσθαι,
ἀλλ' ὁ γ' ἄρ' ἡ ἔρπαξε μεταλμενος, ἥ καὶ αὐτὸς
ἐβλητ' ἐν πρῶτοισι βοής ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀκούντι
ὡς βα τότ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα θυμὸς ἀνήκε
τεῖχος ἔπαξε διὰ τ' ῥήξασθαι ἐπάλξεις.
αὐτίκα δὲ Γλαυκὸν προσέφη, παϊδ' Ἰππολόχοιο·
"Γλαύκε, τῇ δ' ἡ νώί τετιμημέθεσθα μάλιστα
ἐδρῇ τε κρέασιν τε ἱδὲ πλείοις δεπάσσοσιν
ἐν Λυκίῃ, πάντες δὲ θεοὺς ὡς εἰσορῶσι;
καὶ τέμενος νεμόμεσθα μέγα Ξάνθοιο παρ' ὄχθας,
καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἄροφης πυροφόροι.
τῶν γὰρ Λυκίουσι μέτα πρῶτοισιν ἐόντας
ἐστάμεν ἴδε μάρχῃς κανοστείρης ἀντιβολήσαι,
ὄφρα τοι ὡδ' εἴπῃ Λυκίων πῦκα θωρηκτάων·
'οὐ μᾶς ἀκλείες Λυκίην κάτα κοιρανεύουσιν
ημέτεροι βασιλῆς, ἐδούοι τε πίονα μῆλα
οίνὸν τ' ἔξωτον μελιηδέα· ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ ἦς
ἐσθλῆ, ἐπεὶ Λυκίουσι μέτα πρῶτοισι μάχονται.'
ὦ πέπον, εἰ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε
αιε δὴ μέλλομεν ἀγήρω τ' ἄθανάτω τε
ἐσσεσθ', οὔτε κεν αὐτός ἐνι πρῶτοισι μαχοίμην
οὔτε κε σὲ στέλλομι μάχῃν ἐσ κυδίανεραν·

νῶν δ' ἐμπθας γὰρ κῆρες ἐφεστάσω τανάτου
μυρίαι, ἃς όνε ἐστὶ φυγεὼν βροτὸν οὐδ' ὑπαλύξαι,
ἀμεν, ἥ τω εὐχος ὀρέξομεν, ἥ τες ἦμιν.'

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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 messages, 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."
"ὢς ἔφατ', οὐδὲ Γλαύκος ἀπετράπετ' οὖν'
ἀπίθησε:
tω δ' ἴδις βῆτην Λυκίων μέγα ἔθνος ἄγοντε. 330
tοὺς δὲ ἴδιῳ μύησ' ὑιὸς Πετεὼν Μενεθέως,
tοῦ γὰρ ὅτι πρὸς πύργον ἤσαν κακότητα φέροντες·
pάπτθεν δ' ἀνὰ πύργου Ἀχαϊῶν, εἰ τὸν ἰδοῦτο
ῃγεμόνων, ὃς τίς οἱ ἄρην ἐτάρασιν ἀμύναι·
ἐς δ' ἔνος' Αἰαντε δώ, πολέμου ἄκροθων,
εὐσταότας, Τεύκρον τε νέον κλισίθθεν ὀντά,
ἐγγύθεν· ἀλλ' οὐ πῶς οἱ ἔην βώσαντε γεγωμένων
τόσσος γὰρ κτύπος ἦεν, αὐτῇ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκε,
βαλλομένων σακέων τε καὶ ἰπποκόμων τρυ-
φαλεών
καὶ πυλέων· πάσαι γὰρ ἐπώχατο, τοὶ δὲ κατ'
αὐτὰς
ιστάμενοι πειρώντο βὴ ῥήξαντες ἐσελθέων.
ἀὑμα δ' ἐπ' Αἰαντα προτεί κήρυκα Θοώτην·
"ἐρχεο, δίε Θοώτα, θέων Αἰαντα κάλεσυν,
ἀμφοτέρω μὲν μάλλον· δ' γὰρ κ' ὧχ' ἄριστον
ἀπάντων
eἰη, ἑπεὶ τάχα τῇδε τετεῦξεται αἰτὺς ὀλεθρός. 345
οὔδε γὰρ ἐβρισαν Λυκίων ἄγοι, οἱ τὸ πάρος περ
ξαχρηεῖς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
eὶ δὲ σφῶν καὶ κεῖθι πόνος καὶ νέκος ὅρωρεν,
ἀλλὰ περ οὕς ὑτω Τελαμώνιοι ἀλκιμός Αἴας,
καὶ οἱ Τεύκρος ἄμα σπέσων τόξων ἐν εἰδῶς." 1 350
"Ὡς ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἄρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπίθησαν ἀκούσας,
βή δὲ θέειν παρὰ τείχος Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοκιτῶνων,
στὴ δὲ παρ' Αἰάντεσι κιών, εἰθάρ δὲ προσηίδα·
"Αἰαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγῆτορε χαλκοκιτῶνων,

1 Line 350 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
2 In taking οὐδὲ in a local sense, and in reading κεῖσε in
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THE ILIAD, XII. 329-354

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 here¹ 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

S59, I follow Zenodotus. Most editors read ἀσ in both lines, giving it its common Homeric sense of "thus."

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Ἡνώγει Πετεώδ διοτρεφέως φίλος υίός
κεῖσ' ἵμεν, ὁφρα πόνοιοι μίνυνθά περ ἅντιάσητον,
ἀμφοτέρω μὲν μᾶλλον ὁ γὰρ κ' ὃχ' ἀριστον ἀπάντων
eὖν, ἐπεὶ τάγα κεῖθι τετεῦξεται αἰτίας ὀλεθρος
cεῖσ' γὰρ ἐθρισαν Δυκίων ἀγοί, οἰ τὸ πάροι περ
ζαχρησίς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερᾶς ύμωνας.
ἐι δὲ καὶ ἐνβάδε περ πόλεμοι καὶ νεῖκος ὅρωρεν,
ἀλλά περ οἷος ἔτω Τελαμώνιος ἄλκιμος Ἀίας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἁμα σπέσθω τόξων εὗ εἰδώς."

"Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Ἀίας.
αὐτίκ' Ὅιλιάδην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα.
"Αἰαν, σφαῖ τε καὶ κρατερὸς Ἀποκόμηδης,
ἐσταότες Δαναοὺς ὀτρύνετο ἵμη μάχεσαται·
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κεῖσ' εἰμι καὶ ἀντιῶ χορδομοῦν.
ἀλβα δ' ἐλεύσομαι αὐτίς, εἴπην εὗ τοῖς ἐπαμών.

"Ὡς ἀρα ὕφνησας ἀπέβη Τελαμώνιος Ἀίας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἁμ' ἤμ κασιγγνητος καὶ ὅπατρος.
τοῖς δ' ᾠμα Πανδώνιον Τεῦκρον φέρε καμπύλα τόξα,
εὔτε Μενεσθής μεγαθήμου πύργον ἰκόντο
τείχεσ ἔντος ἴοντες—ἐπειγομένουι δ' ἰκόντο—
οἱ δ' ἐπὶ ἐπάλεξεις βαίνου ἐρεμῆ λαίλαπι ὠσι

ѣββίμοι Δυκίων ἡγήτορες ἥδε μέδοντες·
σὸν δ' ἐβαλοντό μάχεσατε ἐναντίον, ὄρτο δ' αὐτή.

Ἀίας δ' πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος ἁνδρα κατέκτα,
Σαρτήδοντος ἐταίρου, Ἐπικλήα μεγάθημου,
μαρμάρῳ δοκρύεται βαλῶν, ὁ βα τείχεσ ὑντός
κεῖτο μέγας παρ' ἐπάλεζω ὑπέρτατος. οὕδε κ' ἐν
χείρεσι' ἀμφοτέρης ἔχοι ἀνήρ οὐδ' ἀλ' ἡβὼν,

1 keisee Zenodotus: οὔδε mss.
2 Line 363 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
οἰοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ’· ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ ὑψόθεν ἐμβαλλ’ ἀείρας,
θλάσσε δὲ τετράφαλον κυνέην, σὺν δ’ ὅστε’ ἀραξὲ
πάντ’ ἀμυδίς κεφαλῆς· ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ ἀρνευτὴρι ἔσκως 385 κάππεσ’ ἄφ’ ὑψηλοῦ πύργου, λίπε δ’ ὅστεα θυμὸς.
Τεύκρος δὲ Γλαύκον, κρατερὸν παῖδ’ Ἰππολόχοιο,
ἰὼ ἐπεσφυγεν βάλε τείχεος ὑψηλοῦ,
ἡ’ ρ’ ἵδε γυμνωθέντα βραχίονα, παυσὲ δὲ χάρμης·
ὡς δ’ ἀπὸ τείχεος ἀλτὸ λαθών, ἢν μὴ τις Ἀχαίων 390
βλήμενον ἀδρήσει καὶ εὐχετοῦτ’ ἐπέεσσοι.
Σαρπίδοντι δ’ ἄχος γένετο Γλαύκου ἄπιόντος,
αὐτικ’ ἐπεί τ’ ἐνόησεν· ὅμως δ’ οὐ λήθετο χάρμης,
ἀλλ’ ὃ γε Θεσσαλίδην Ἀλκμάονα δουρὶ τυχῆσας
νὺξ’, ἐκ δ’ ἐσπασεν ἔγχος· ὁ δ’ ἐσπόμενος πέσε
δουρὶ

πρηνῆς, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ βράχε σε τείχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.
Σαρπίδων δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπαλξέω ἐλὼν χεριτὶ συμβαρῆσαι
ἐλχ’, ὅ δ’ ἐσπετο τάσα διαμπερές, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
tείχους ἐγυμνωθῆ, πολέεσσι δὲ θήκε κελευθόν.
Τὸν δ’ Αἰας καὶ Τεύκρος ὁμαρτήσανθ’ 
ὅ μεν ἰὼ 400 ἐβεβλήκει τελαμώνα περὶ στήθεσσι φαεινὸν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφίμπροτῆς· ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς κῆρας ἀμμὶ
παῦς ἔοι, μὴ νησῶν ἐπὶ πρυμνῆς δαμείῃ·
Αἰας δ’ ἀσπίδα νῦξεν ἐπάλμενος, οὐδὲ διαπρὸ
��ὐθὲν ἐγχεία, στυφέλιξε δὲ μὴν μεμαώτα. 405
χώρησε δ’ ἄρ α τυθὸν ἐπάλξιος· οὐδ’ ὃ γε πάμπαν
χάζετ’ ἐπει οἱ θυμὸς ἐέλπητο’ κῦδος ἀρέσθαι.
κέκλετο δ’ ἀντιθείος ἐλεξάμενος Λυκίοιον·
"ὦ Λύκιοι, τί τ’ ἄρ’ ὅδε μεθύετε θουριδὸς ἀλκῆς;
ἄργαλεον δὲ μοι ἐστὶ καὶ ἱβίμω περ ἐόντι 410

 chatt 1 ἐέλπητο Aristarchus: ἐέλητο.
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 Achaians 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 Alcmion, son of Thestor, with sure aim, and again drew forth the spear. And Alcmion, 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,
μούνω ῥηξαμένως θέσθαι παρὰ νησὶ κέλευθον· ἀλλ’ ἐφομαρτεῖτε· πλεόνων δὲ τε ἔργουν ἄμεινον.’

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δὲ ἀνακτος ὑποδησαστας ὀμολίθν μᾶλλον ἐπέβρισαν βουληφόρον ἀμφὶ ἀνακτα, ἀργείων δ’ ἐτέρῳθεν ἐκατρύναντο φάλαγγας τείχεως ἐντοσθεν, μέγα δὲ σφισι φαίνετο ἔργων. οὔτε γὰρ ἱθμιοι Δόκων Δαναῶν ἐδύναντο τείχεως ῥῃξάμενοι θέσθαι παρὰ νησὶ κέλευθον, οὔτε ποτ’ αἰχμαει Δαναῶν Δυκλίως ἐδύναντο τείχεως ἀμφὶ ὁσσαθαι, ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλανθεν. ἀλλ’ Ὀδυσσεῖς οὐροισὶ δῦ’ ἀνέρε δηριάσον, μέτρ’ ἐν χερσιν ἔχοντες, ἐπιξονὶ ἐν ἀρούμη, ὅ’ τ’ ὀλίγων ἐν ἀρούμη ἐρίζητον περὶ ῥῆς, ὡς ἀφα τοὺς διέργον ἐπάλξεις· οἱ δ’ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν δῆμον ἀλλήλων· ἀμφὶ τήθεσι βοείας ἀσπίδαις εὐκύκλους λαισθία τε πτερόεντα. πολλοὶ δ’ οὐτάξοντο κατὰ χρόα νυλεί χαλκῷ, ἦμεν ἵπτει στρεθθέντι μετάφρενα γυμνωθεῖν μαρναμένου, πολλοὶ δὲ διαμπέρες ἀσπίδος αὐτῆς. πάντη δὴ πύργοι καὶ ἐπάλξεις αἵματι φωτῶν ἐρράδατ’ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπὸ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ὃς ἐδύναντο φόβου ποιῆσαι Ἀχαιῶν, ἀλλ’ ἔχον ὃς τε τάλαντα γυνῆ χερνῆτις ἄληθῆς, ἢ τε σταθμόν ἔχουσα καὶ εὔριον ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει ἴσαξον’, ἵνα παισὸν ἀεικέα μισθὸν ἀρηται· ὡς μὲν τῶν ἐπὶ Ἰσα μάχη τέτατο πτόλεμος τε, πρὶν γ’ ὅτε δὴ Ζεύς κόδος ὑπέρτερον Ἐκτόρι δῶκε Πριαμίδη, ὅς πρῶτος ἐσήλατο τείχος Ἀχαιῶν. 574
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
HOMER

ηύσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Τρώεσσι γεγυνώς·
"ὄρνυθος", ἵπποδαμοὶ Τρώες, ρήγνυσθε δὲ τείχος 440
Ἀργείων καὶ νησίων ἐνιετε βεσπίδας πῦρ."

"Ὡς φάτ' ἐποτρύνων, οἳ δ' οὐκαὶ πάντες ἄκουν,
ἵναν δ' ἐπὶ τείχος ἀλλεῖς· οἳ μὲν ἔπευτα
κροσσάων ἐπέβαινον ἀκαμένα δούρατ' ἔχοντες, 1
"Εκτωρ δ' ἄρτας λαῖν φέρεν, ὅς ῥᾷ πυλῶν
ἐστήκει πρόσθε, πρυμνὸς παχύς, αὐτάρ ὑπέθεν
οξὺς ἔνα τὸν δ' οὖς κε δῦ' ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω
ῥηθῆς ἐπ' ἀμαξαν ἀπ' οὐδεος ὀχλίσσειαν,
οἷοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὁ δὲ μην ρέᾳ πάλλε καὶ οἷοι·
tὸν οἳ ἐλαφρὸν ἐθήκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομῆτεως. 2 450
ὡς δ' ὅτε ποιμὴν ρεία φέρει πόκον ἄρσενος οἶδος
χειρὶ λαβὼν ἐτέρη, ὅλγον τὸ μὴν ἄχθος ἐπείγῃ,
ὡς "Εκτωρ θ'δ' σανίδων φέρε λαῖν ἀείρας,
αὐτ' πυλᾶς εἴρυντο πόκα στιβαρῶς ἀραγίας,
δικλίδας ψηλάς· δοιοὶ δ' ἐντοσθέν ὁχήσε
ἐλγον ἐπημοιβοί, μία δὲ κλής ἐπαρηγ'ει.
οτῇ δὲ μαλ' ἐγγύς ἰὼν, καὶ ἐρείσσαις βάλε
μέσσας,
ἐ δ' διαβάς, ἵνα μὴ οἱ ἀφαυρότερον βέλος εἴη,
ῥηξε δ' ἄπ' αμφοτέρους θαυμοὺς· πέσε δὲ λίθος εἴσω
βριθοσύνη, μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ πυλὰς μύκον, οὐδ' ἄρ' 455
ὁχήσε
ἐσχεθέντι, σανίδες δὲ διετέμαγεν ἀλλιδος ἀλλή
λάος ὑπὸ ῥυπῆς· ὁ δ' ἀρ' ἐσθορε φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ
νυκτὶ θοῇ ἀτάλαντος ὑπώπωσ· λάμπε δὲ χαλκῷ
σμερδαλέως, τὸν ἔστο σερι' χρότ', δοιὰ δὲ χεροὶ
dούρ' ἔχεν. οὐ κέν τίς μην ἐρύκακεν ἀντιβολήσας 460

1 ἀκαμένα . . . ἔχοντες: ἐπεὶ θεοὶ ἔκλυν ἀδῆν 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, ὦτ' ἐσάλτο πύλας· πυρὶ δ' ὄσσε δεδήει·
kékletο δὲ Τρώεσσων ἐλιξάμενος καθ' ὀμιλον
teίχος ὑπέρβαϊνειν· τοὶ δ' ὄτρυνοντι πίθοντο·
αὐτίκα δ' οἱ μὲν τείχος ὑπέρβασαν, οἱ δὲ κατ'
 αὐτὰς
ποιητὰς ἐσέχυντο πύλας· Δαναοὶ δὲ φόβηθεν 470
νῆς ἀνὰ γλαφυρᾶς, ὦμαδος δ' ἄλλαστος 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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