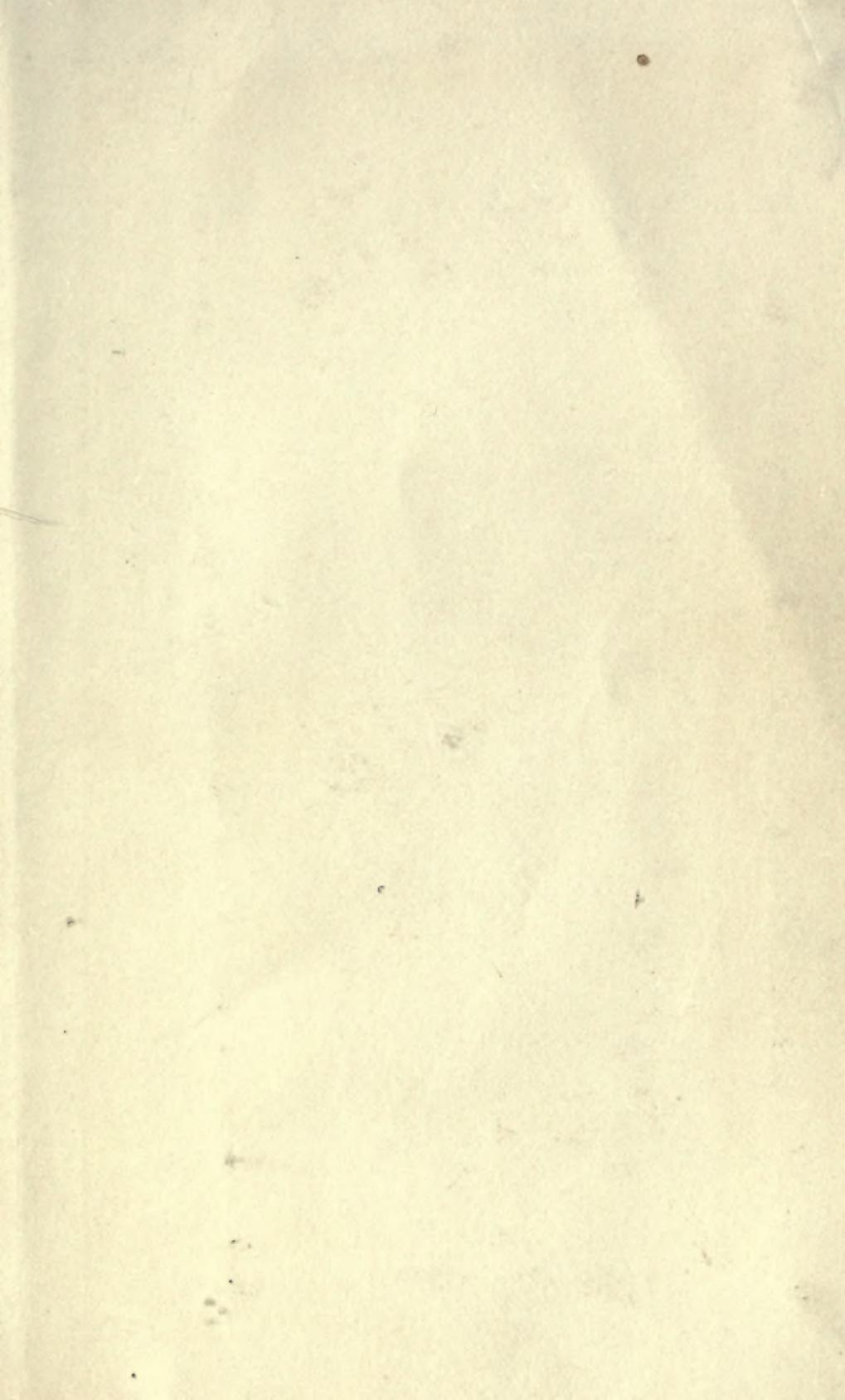


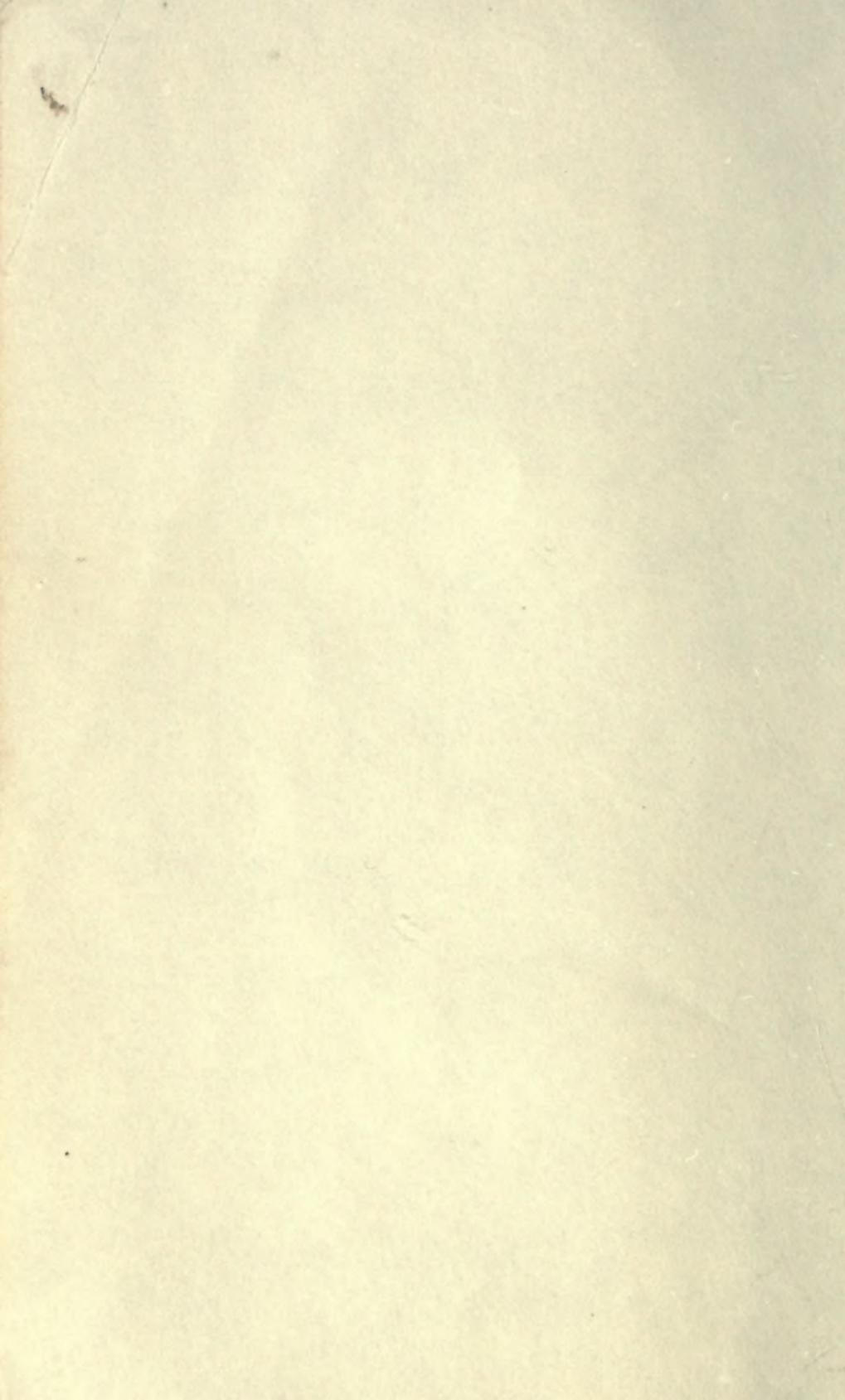
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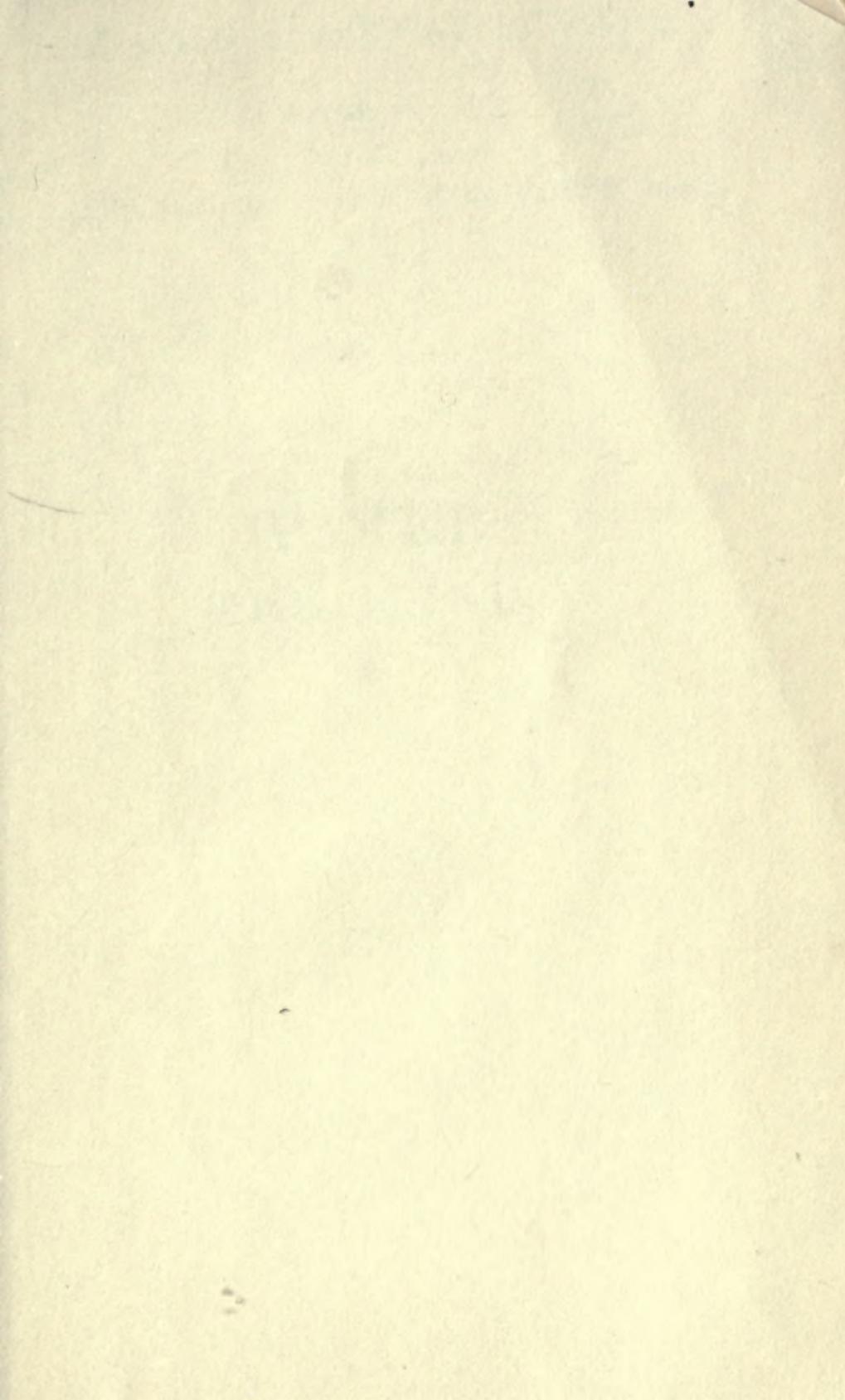


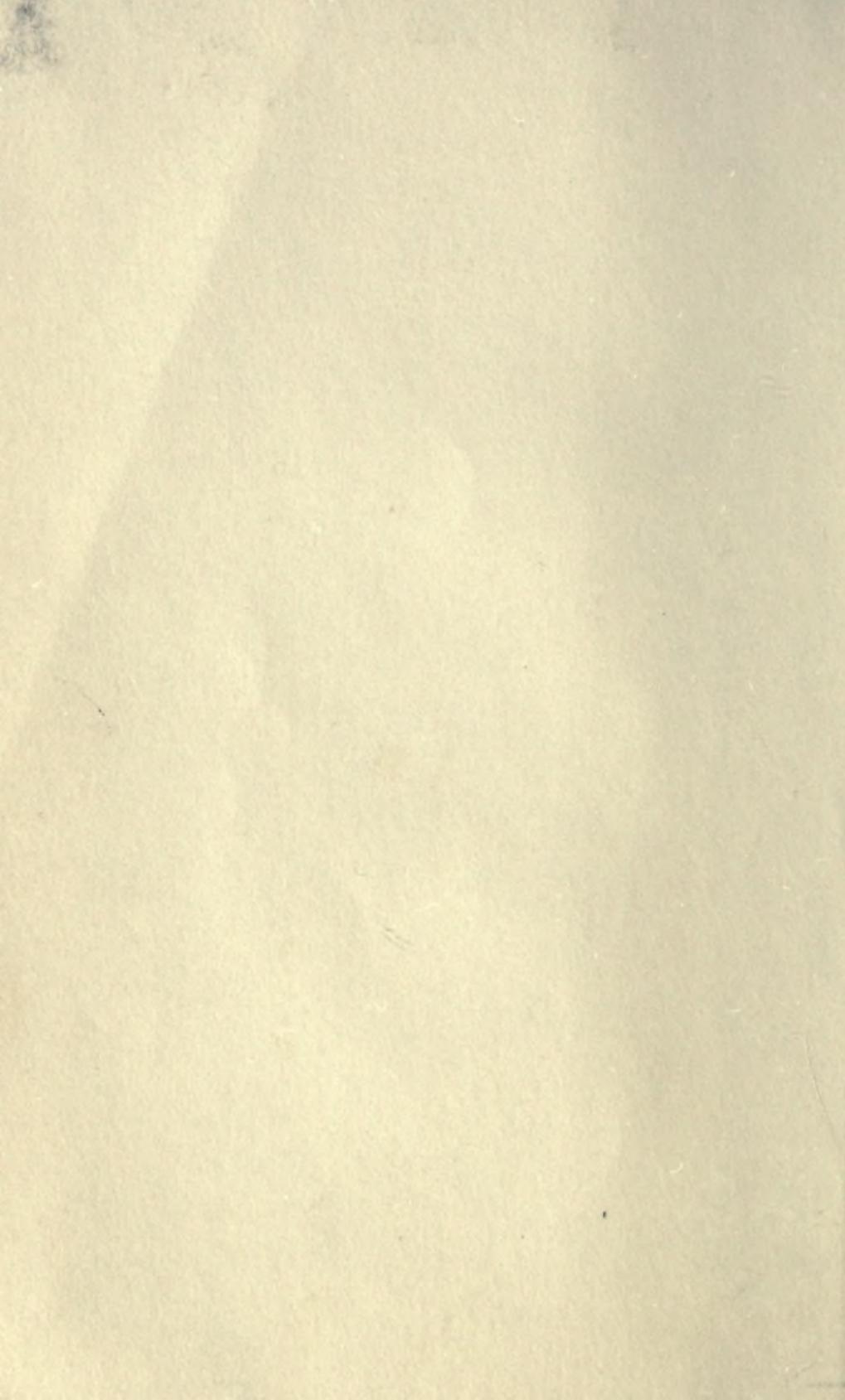
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39

H 11

HOMER
THE ILIAD

I

Doch Homeride zu sein, auch nur als letzter, ist schön.—GOETHE

HOMER

THE ILIAD

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION

BY

A. T. MURRAY, PH.D.

PROFESSOR OF CLASSICAL LITERATURE, STANFORD UNIVERSITY,
CALIFORNIA

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Eric:

It is one thing
to take a break,
but it's another thing
to go on vacation.

yours truly,

Stanley

Aaron BA(H)

MSC(P)

THE ILIAD OF HOMER

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Α

Μῆνιν ἄειδε, θεά, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος¹
οὐλομένην, ἥ μυρί' Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε' ἔθηκε,
πολλὰς δ' ἵφθιμους ψυχὰς "Αἴδι προῖαψεν
ἡρώων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσιν²
οἰωνοῖσί τε πᾶσι,³ Διὸς δ' ἐτελείετο βουλή,
ἔξ οὖ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε
Ἀτρεΐδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.

Tís τ' ἄρ σφωε θεῶν ἐριδι ἔννέηκε μάχεσθαι;
Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς νίός· ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεὶς
νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥρσε κακήν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί,
οῦνεκα τὸν Χρύσην ἡτίμασεν ἀρητῆρα
Ἀτρεΐδης· ὁ γὰρ ἥλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι ἄποινα,
στέμματ' ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἐκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος

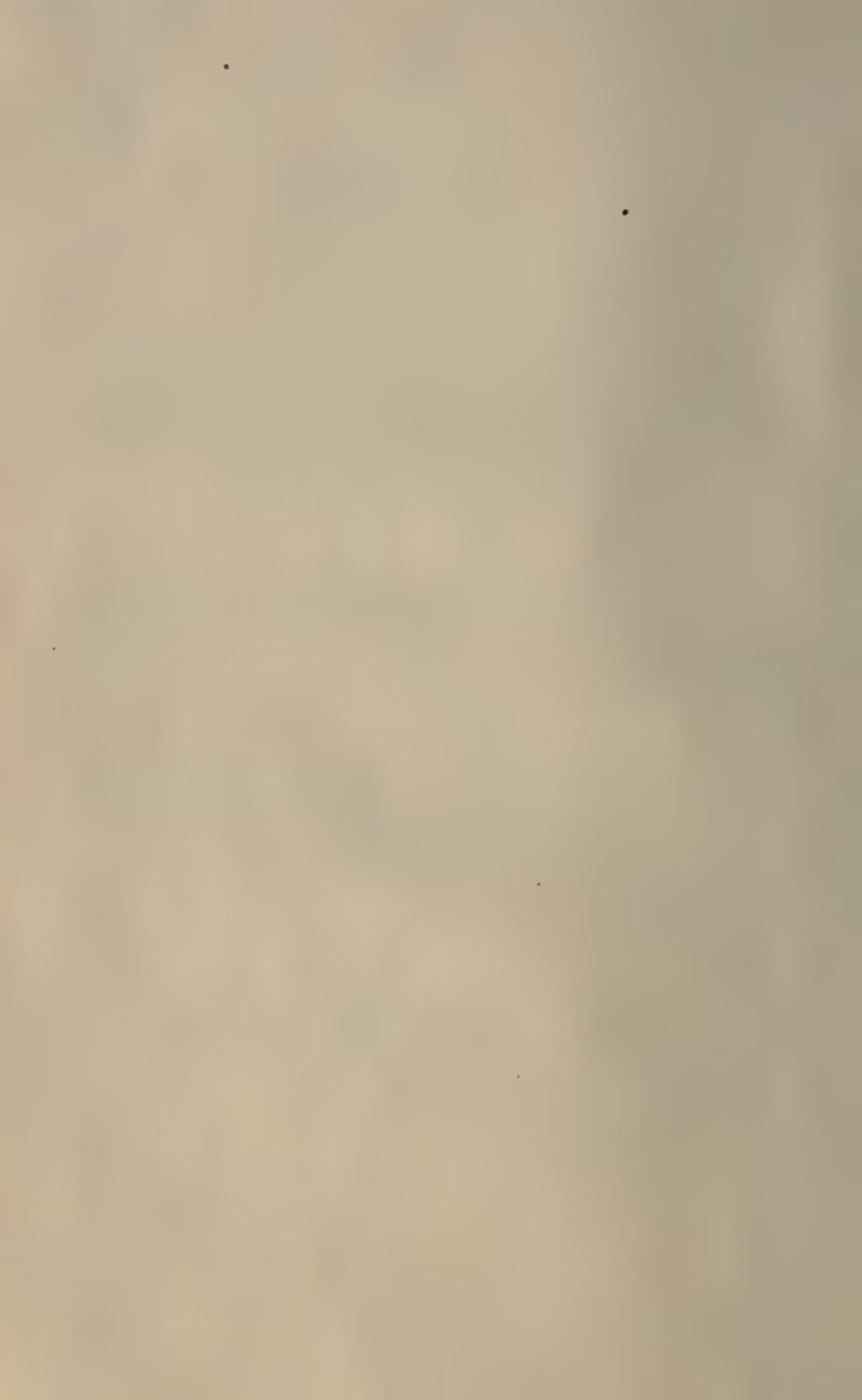
¹ In the edition of Apellicon the opening line of the poem was given in the form Μούσας ἀείδω καὶ Ἀπόλλωνα κλυτότοξον, and in the place of lines 1–9 some ancient texts gave,

"Ἐσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, 'Ολύμπια δώματ' ἔχουσαι,
ὅππως δὴ μῆντος τε χόλος θ' ἔλε Πηλεῖωνα,
Λητοῦς τ' ἀγλαὸν νίόν· ὁ γὰρ βασιλῆϊ χολωθεὶς

² Lines 4 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

³ πᾶσι: δαῖτα Zenodotus.

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 *οὐλομένη 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 pourtrayed 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

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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

INTRODUCTION

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.

INTRODUCTION

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 Briseīs 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 $\pi\rho\circ\pi\pi\acute{a}\nu\tau\omega\nu\Delta\alpha\hat{\omega}\nu$.

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 philosophical 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-

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mission of scholars in the time of Peisistratus in some way established the text of the poems and provided for their recitation at the Panathenaea in an officially regulated order, seems a well-attested fact, although attempts have been made to brush it aside as supported only by relatively late and untrustworthy evidence. But to grant that the commission existed and that it presumably established an official text in no sense compels the conclusion that the poems were until then in a chaotic or fluid state, and that the commission thus "created" the unity of the *Iliad*, e.g. as we know it. Those who believe in the constructive art of the poet himself will see in the activity of the commission no more than the rescuing of a pre-existent unity. For it is patent that individual rhapsodists may often have yielded to the temptation to introduce new matter of their own composition into the poems ; and the papyrus fragments show clearly how corrupted the popular texts came to be, and what need there was of the establishment of an authoritative text.

VIII. Lastly, he who would know Homer must approach him with an open mind and lend himself to the guidance of the poet himself. He must not come to the study of the poems with a preconceived notion of the processes by which they have come into being, or of philological or archaeological criteria for determining the relative age of this episode or of that. The reconstructed *Iliads* are all figments of the imagination ; the existent poem is a tangible fact. To this extent the unbiassed student starts as a "unitarian." If he but yields himself to the spell of the poem, he will become the more confirmed in his faith ; and though he may find much of the

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learning of the world arrayed against him, yet he will none the less be standing in a goodly company of those whom the Muse has loved, and will himself have heard the voice of the goddess and looked upon her face.

ATHENS, *April* 1923.

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THE ILIAD

BOOK I

THE wrath do thou sing, O goddess, of Peleus' son, Achilles, that baneful wrath which brought countless woes upon the Achaeans, and sent forth to Hades many valiant souls of warriors, and made themselves to be a spoil for dogs and all manner of birds ; and thus the will of Zeus was being brought to fulfilment ; —sing thou thereof from the time when¹ 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,² on a staff of gold, and

¹ Others connect *εξ οὐ* directly with *ἐτελείσθο*, “was being brought to fulfilment from the time when.”

² The epithets *έκηβόλος* (*έκατηβόλος*) and *έκάεργος*, with the shortened form *έκατος*, seem prevailingly to refer to Apollo as the Archer god, the sender of pestilence ; but the words may yet demand convey the idea of Apollo's being the averter of evils (so perhaps most clearly in i. 474). It has seemed best, however, to give everywhere a literal rendering.

χρυσέω ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιούς, Π
Ἄτρεῖδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν.

“ Ἀτρεῖδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
ἥμιν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν Ολύμπια δώματ’ ἔχοντες
ἐκπέρσαι Πριάμοιο πόλιν, ἐν δ’ οἴκαδ’ ἵκεσθαι.
παῖδα δ’ ἐμοὶ λύσαιτε φίλην, τὰ δ’ ἄποινα δέχεσθαι,
ἄζόμενοι Διὸς νιὸν ἐκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα.”

“Ενθ’ ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ
αἰδεῖσθαι θ’ ιερῆα καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα.
ἄλλ’ οὐκ Ἀτρεῖδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ,
ἄλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ’ ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεοι
“ μή σε, γέρον, κοίλησιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νησὶ κιχείωσι
ἢ νῦν δηθύνοντ’ ἢ ὕστερον αὐτὶς ἴόντα,
μή νύ τοι οὐ χραισμῇ σκῆπτρον καὶ στέμμα
θεοῖο.

φντιη
τὴν δ’ ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρὶν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισιν¹
ἡμετέρῳ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ, ἐν “Αργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης,
ἴστον ἐποιχομένην καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιόωσαν.
ἄλλ’ οὐτι, μή μ’ ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὡς κε νέηαι.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, ἔδδεισεν δ’ ὁ γέρων καὶ ἐπείθετο
μύθῳ.

βῆ δ’ ἀκέων² παρὰ θῖνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
πολλὰ δ’ ἐπειτ’ ἀπάνευθε κιῶν ἡρᾶθ’ ὁ γεραιὸς
Ἀπόλλωνι ἄνακτι, τὸν ἡῦκομος τέκε Λητώ·

“ κλῦθί μεν, ἀργυρότοξ³, ὃς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας
Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην Τενέδοιό τε ἴφι ἀνάσσεις,
Σμινθεῦ, εἴ ποτέ τοι χαρίεντ’ ἐπὶ νηὸν ἔρεψα,
ἢ εἱ δή ποτέ τοι κατὰ πίονα μηρὶ⁴ ἔκηα

¹ Lines 29–31 were rejected by Aristarchus.

² ἀκέων : ἀχέων Zenodotus.

¹ Lit. “Mouse-god,” a title given to Apollo as the god

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

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

So he spake, and the old man was seized with fear
and hearkened to his word. Forth he went in silence
along the shore of the loud-resounding sea, and
earnestly thereafter, when he had gone apart, did
the old man pray to the prince, Apollo, whom fair-
haired Leto bare : " Hear me, thou of the silver bow,
who dost stand over Chryse and holy Cilla, and dost
rule mightily over Tenedos, thou Sminthian,¹ 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.

ταύρων ἡδ' αἰγῶν, τόδε μοι κρήηνον ἔέλδωρ·
τίσειαν Δαναοὶ ἐμὰ δάκρυα σοῖσι βέλεσσιν."

"Ως ἕφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοῖβος
'Απόλλων,

βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων χωόμενος κῆρ,
τόξ' ὥμοίσιν ἔχων ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην.
ἔκλαγξαν δ' ἄρ' ὁϊστοὶ ἐπ' ὥμων χωομένοιο,¹
αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος. ὁ δ' ἦϊε νυκτὶ ἑοικώς.²
ἔζετ' ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε νεῶν, μετὰ δ' ἵὸν ἔηκε·
δεινὴ δὲ κλαγγὴ γένετ' ἀργυρέοιο βιοῦ.

οὐρῆς μὲν πρῶτον ἐπώχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργούς,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἔχεπευκὲς ἔφιεὶς
βάλλ'. αἰεὶ δὲ πυραὶ νεκύων καίοντο θαμειαί.

'Εννῆμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὥχετο κῆλα θεοῖο,
τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἀγορήνδε καλέσσατο λαὸν 'Αχιλλεύς
τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη·
κήδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ῥά θνήσκοντας ὄρāτο.
οἱ δ' ἔπει τοῦ ἦγερθεν ὅμηγερέες' τ' ἐγένοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὠκὺς 'Αχιλ·
λεύς·

"'Ατρεΐδη, νῦν ἄμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντας ὅτι
ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγοιμεν,
εἴ δὴ ὅμοῦ πόλεμός τε δαμᾶς καὶ λοιμὸς 'Αχαιούς
ἀλλ' ἄγε δή τινα μάντιν ἐρείομεν ἢ ιερῆα,
ἢ καὶ ὄνειροπόλον, καὶ γάρ τ' ὄναρ ἐκ Διός ἐστιν,
ὅς κ' εἴποι ὁ τι τόσσον ἔχώσατο Φοῖβος 'Απόλ·
λων,

εἴτ' ἄρ' ὁ γ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται εἴθ' ἐκατόμβης
αἴ κέν πως ἀρνῶν κνίσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων
βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἡμῖν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι."

¹ Lines 46 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

² ἑοικώς : ἐλυσθεὶς Zenodotus,

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fulfil thou for me this prayer : let the Danaans
pay for my tears by thy shafts."

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

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

³ Line 63 was rejected by Zenodotus.

"Η τοι ὅ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ'
ἀνέστη

Κάλχας¹ Θεοτορίδης, οἰωνοπόλων ὅχ' ἄριστος,
ὅς ηδη τά τ' ἐόντα τά τ' ἐσσόμενα πρό τ' ἐόντα, 70
καὶ νήεσσ' ἥγήσατ' Ἀχαιῶν Ἰλιον εἴσω
ἥν διὰ μαντοσύνην, τῇν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.
ὅ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν.²

" ὁ Ἀχιλεῦ, κέλεαί με, Διόφιλε, μυθήσασθαι
μῆνιν Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκατηβελέταο ἄνακτος. 75
τοιγάρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μοι ὅμοσσον
ἥ μέν μοι πρόφρων ἔπεσιν καὶ χερσὶν ἀρήξειν.
ἥ γὰρ ὀῖομαι ἄνδρα χολωσέμεν, ὃς μέγα πάντων
Ἀργείων κρατέει καὶ οἱ πείθονται Ἀχαιοί,
κρείσσων γὰρ βασιλεύς, ὅτε χώσεται ἄνδρὶ χέρη. 80
εἴ περ γάρ τε χόλον γε καὶ αὐτῆμαρ καταπέψῃ,
ἄλλα τε καὶ μετόπισθεν ἔχει κότον, ὅφρα τελέσσῃ
ἐν στήθεσσιν ἑοῖσι. σὺ δὲ φράσαι εἴ με σαώσεις."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς
Ἀχιλλεύς.

" θαρσήσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον ὁ τι οἶσθα. 85
οὐ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα διόφιλον, φ τε σύ, Κάλ-
χαν,

εὐχόμενος Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις,
οὐ τις ἐμεῦ ζῶντος καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ δερκομένοιο
σοὶ κοίλης παρὰ μηνσὶ βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίσει
συμπάντων Δαναῶν, οὐδ' ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἴπης, 90
ὅς νῦν πολλὸν ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν⁴ εὔχεται εἶναι."

Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσησε καὶ ηῦδα μάντις ἀμύμων.
" οὗτ' ἄρ' ὅ γ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμέμφεται οὕθ' ἑκατόμβης,

¹ Κάλχας: μάντις Zenodotus.

² Line 73 was given by Zenodotus in the form,
ὅς μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

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

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

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

^a Line 80 was rejected by Zenodotus.

⁴ Αχαιῶν : ἐν στρατῷ.

HOMER

ἀλλ' ἔνεκ' ἀρητῆρος, ὃν ἡτίμησ' Ἀγαμέμνων
οὐδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἄποινα,
τοῦνεκ' ἄρ' ἄλγε' ἔδωκεν ἐκηβόλος ἥδ' ἔτι δώσει
οὐδ' ὅ γε πρὶν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀπώσει,
πρὶν γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλω δόμεναι ἐλικώπιδα κούρη^η
ἀπριάτην ἀνάποινον, ἄγειν θ' ἵερὴν ἐκατόμβην
ἐς Χρύσην· τότε κέν μιν ἰλασσάμενοι πεπίθοιμεν.'

¹ Ή τοι ὁ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ
ἀνέστη

ἥρως Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀχνύμενος· μένεος δὲ μέγα φρένες ἀμφὶ μέλαιναι
πίμπλαντ², ὃσσε δέ οἱ πυρὶ λαμπετόωντι ἐϊκτην.
Κάλχαντα πρώτιστα κάκ' ὀσσόμενος προσέειπε·
“ μάντι κακῶν, οὐ πώ ποτέ μοι τὸ κρήγυνον εἴπας
αἰεὶ τοι τὰ κάκ' ἔστι φίλα φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι,
ἔσθλὸν δ' οὔτε τί πω εἴπας ἔπος οὔτ' ἐτέλεσσας.
καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις
ώς δὴ τοῦδ' ἔνεκά σφιν ἐκηβόλος ἄλγεα τεύχει,³
οὗνεκ' ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηΐδος ἀγλά^η ἄποινα
οὐκ ἔθελον δέξασθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἴκοι ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ρα Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέ
βουλα

κουριδίης ἀλόχου, ἐπεὶ οὐ ἔθέν ἔστι χερείων,
οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυήν, οὔτ' ἄρ φρένας οὔτέ τι ἔργα.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἔθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τό γ
ἄμεινον.

βούλομ^η ἐγὼ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι ἢ ἀπολέσθαι.³
αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτίχ^η ἔτοιμάσατ^η, ὅφρα μὴ οἶος
Ἀργείων ἀγέραστος ἔω, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἔοικε.

¹ Lines 95 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

² Line 110 was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Line 117 was rejected by Zenodotus.

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 ;

λεύσσετε γάρ τό γε πάντες, ὅ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται
ἄλλη.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
“Ἄτρεΐδη κύδιστε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων,
πῶς γάρ τοι δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
οὐδέ τί που ἵδμεν ξυνήγα κείμενα πολλά,
ἄλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολίων ἔξεπράθομεν, τὰ δέδασται,
λαοὺς δ' οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλίλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.
ἄλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῷ πρόες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
τριπλῆ τετραπλῆ τ' ἀποτίσομεν, αἴ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
δῶσι πόλιν Τροίην ἔϋτείχεον ἔξαλαπάξαι.”

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμνων·

“μὴ δὴ οὗτως, ἀγαθός περ ἐών, θεοείκελ' Ἀχιλλεῦ,
κλέπτε νόῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι οὐδέ με πείσεις.
ἡ ἐθέλεις, ὅφρ' αὐτὸς ἔχης γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ' αὗτως¹
ἥσθαι δευόμενον, κέλεαι δέ με τήνδ' ἀποδοῦναι;
ἄλλ' εἰ μὲν δώσουσι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί,
ἄρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως ἀντάξιον ἔσται·
εἰ δέ κε μὴ δώωσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαι
ἢ τεὸν ἢ Αἴαντος ἴών γέρας, ἢ Ὁδυσῆος
ἄξω ἐλών· ὁ δέ κεν κεχολώσεται, ὃν κεν ἵκωμαι;
ἄλλ' ἢ τοι μὲν ταῦτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὗτις,
νῦν δ' ἄγε νῆα μέλαιναν ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἄλα δίαν,
ἐν δ' ἐρέτας ἐπιτηδὲς ἀγείρομεν, ἐς δ' ἐκατόμβην
θείομεν, ἄν δ' αὐτὴν Χρυσῆδα καλλιπάρηον²
βήσομεν· εἰς δέ τις ἀρχὸς ἀνὴρ βουληφόρος
ἔστω,
ἢ Αἴας ἢ Ἰδομενεὺς ἢ δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς

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 elsewhere."

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.¹"

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."

ἥ̄ε σύ, Πηλεῖδη, πάντων ἐκπαγλότατ' ἀνδρῶν,
ὅφρ' ἡμῦν ἔκάεργον ἵλασσεαι ἴερὰ ρέξας."

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἵδων προσέφη πόδας ὥκὺς
'Αχιλλεύς.

" ὦ μοι, ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἐπεσιν πείθηται 'Αχαιῶν
ἢ ὅδὸν ἐλθέμεναι ἢ ἀνδράσιν ἴφι μάχεσθαι;
οὐ γάρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἔνεκ' ἥλυθον αἰχμητάων
δεῦρο μαχησόμενος, ἐπεὶ οὐ τί μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν.
οὐ γάρ πώ ποτ' ἐμὰς βοῦς ἥλασαν οὐδὲ ~~βέη~~ ἵππους,
οὐδέ ποτ' ἐν Φθίη ἐριβώλακι βωτιανείρη
καρπὸν ἐδηλήσαντ', ἐπεὶ ἢ μάλα πολλὰ μεταζὺ
οὔρεά τε σκιόεντα θάλασσά τε ἡχήεσσα·
ἀλλὰ σοί, ὦ μέγ' ἀναιδές, ἄμ' ἐσπόμεθ', ὅφρα σὺ
χαίρης,

τιμὴν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ σοί τε, κυνῶπα,
πρὸς Τρώων· τῶν οὖ τι μετατρέπῃ οὐδ' ἀλεγί-
ζεις¹

καὶ δή μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς,
ὦ ἐπι πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δέ μοι υἱες 'Αχαιῶν.
οὐ μὲν σοί ποτε ἵσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅππότ' 'Αχαιοὶ
Τρώων ἐκπέρσωστ' ἐν ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον.
ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυάικος πολέμοιο
χεῖρες ἔμαι διέπουστ'. ἀτὰρ ἦν ποτε δασμὸς ἵκη-
ται,

σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μεῖζον, ἐγὼ δ' ὀλίγον τε φίλον τε
ἔρχομ, ἔχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπεὶ κε κάμω πολεμίζων.
νῦν δ' εἶμι Φθίηνδ', ἐπεὶ ἢ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστιν
οἴκαδ' ἴμεν σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδέ σ' ὅτιω
ἐνθάδ' ἄτιμος ἐὼν ἀφενος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγα-
μέμνων.

en most dread, that thou mayest offer sacrifice
nd appease him that worketh afar."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows
sake to him Achilles, swift of foot : " Ah me, thou
othed in shamelessness, thou of crafty mind, how
shall any man of the Achaeans hearken to thy bidding
ith a ready heart either to go on a journey or to
ght amain with warriors ? I came not hither to
ght by reason of the spearmen of Troy, seeing they
re no whit at fault toward me. Never harried they
any wise my kine or my horses, nor ever in deep-
sailed Phthia, nurse of men, did they lay waste the
rain, for full many things lie between us—shadowy
ountains and sounding sea. But thee, thou shame-
ss one, did we follow hither, that thou mightest
e glad, seeking to win recompense for Menelaus
nd for thee, thou dog-face, at the hands of the Tro-
ns. This thou regardest not, nor takest thought
hereof ; and forsooth thou threatenest that thou
ilt thyself take from me the prize wherefor I toiled
uch, and the sons of the Achaeans gave it me.
ever have I prize like to thine, when the Achaeans
ck a well-peopled citadel of the Trojans ; nay,
he brunt of tumultuous war do my hands bear, but
ever an apportionment cometh, thy prize is greater
r, while I go to my ships with some small thing,
et mine own, when I am grown weary with fighting.
ow will I go hence to Phthia, seeing it is better far
o return home with my beaked ships, nor am I
inded here in dishonour to draw thee thy fill of
oods and wealth."

Then made answer the king of men, Agamemnon :

¹ Line 160 was rejected by Zenodotus.

“ φεῦγε μάλ’, εἴ τοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, οὐδέ σ’
ἔγώ γε

λίσσομαι εἴνεκ’ ἔμεῖο μένειν· πάρ’ ἐμοὶ γε καὶ ἄλλοι
οἱ κέ με τιμήσουσι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίετα Ζεύς
ἔχθιστος δέ μοι ἐστι διοτρεφέων βασιλήων·
αἰεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοί τε μάχαι τε.¹
εἰ μάλα καρτερός ἐστι, θεός που σοὶ τό γ’ ἔδωκεν
οἴκαδ’ ἵων σὺν νησί τε σῆς καὶ σῷς ἑτάροισι
Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἄνασσε, σέθεν δ’ ἔγω ὅῦκ ἀλεγίζω
οὐδ’ ὅθομαι κοτέοντος. ἀπειλήσω δέ τοι ὥδε·
ώς ἔμ’ ἀφαιρεῖται Χρυσῆδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
τὴν μὲν ἔγω σὺν νητὶ τ’ ἐμῇ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἑτάροισι
πέμψω, ἔγω δέ κ’ ἄγω Βρισηῖδα καλλιπάρηον
αὐτὸς ἵων κλισίηνδε, τὸ σὸν γέρας, ὕφρ’ ἔν τε εἰδῆς
ὅσσον φέρτερός εἴμι σέθεν, στυγέη δὲ καὶ ἄλλος
ἴσον ἐμοὶ φάσθαι καὶ ὄμοιωθήμεναι ἄντην.”

“Ως φάτο· Πηλεῖωνι δ’ ἄχος γένετ”, ἐν δέ οἱ ἡτορ
στήθεσσιν λασίοισι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,
ἢ ὃ γε φάσγανον ὁξὺ ἔρυσσάμενος παρὰ μηροῦ
τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειν, δ’ δ’ Ἀτρεῖδην ἐναρίζοι,
ἢ χόλον παύσειεν ἐρητύσειέ τε θυμόν.²
ἢ ος δ ταῦθ’ ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
ἔλκετο δ’ ἐκ κολεοῦ μέγα ξίφος, ἥλθε δ’ Ἀθήνη
οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ γὰρ ἦκε θεὰ λευκώλενος “Ηρη,³
ἄμφω ὅμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε.
στῆ δ’ ὅπιθεν, ξανθῆς δὲ κόμης ἔλε Πηλεῖωνα
οἴω φαινομένη· τῶν δ’ ἄλλων οὐ τις ὄρατο.
θάμβησεν δ’ Ἀχιλεύς, μετὰ δ’ ἐτράπετ”, αὐτίκα
δ’ ἔγνω

Παλλάδ’ Ἀθηναίην· δεινὼ δέ οἱ ὅσσε φάανθεν.

¹ Line 177 (=v. 891) was rejected by Aristarchus.

² Line 192 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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

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

⁸ Lines 195 f. (= 208 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.

καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 “ τίπτ’ αὐτ’, αἰγιόχῳ Διὸς τέκος, εἰλήλουθας;
 ἦ ἵνα ὑβριν ἴδῃς Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο;
 ἀλλ’ ἔκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελέεσθαι ὅτι·
 ἥσ ύπεροπλίγσι τάχ² ἄν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ.”

Τὸν δ’ αὐτέ προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 “ ἡλθον ἐγὼ παύσουσα τεὸν μένος, αἴ κε πίθηαι,
 οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ δέ μ’ ἥκε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη,
 ἄμφω ὁμῶς θυμῷ φιλέουσά τε κηδομένη τε.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγε λῆγ³ ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἐλκεο χειρί· |
 ἀλλ’ ἡ τοι ἔπεσιν μὲν ὄνείδισον ὡς ἔσται περ·
 ὧδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται.
 καὶ ποτέ τοι τρὶς τόσσα παρέσσεται ἀγλαὰ δῶρα
 ύβριος εἴνεκα τῆσδε· σὺ δ’ ἴσχεο, πείθεο δ’ ἡμῖν.”

Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς
 Ἀχιλλεύς.

“ χρὴ μὲν σφωτέρον γε, θεά, ἔπος εἰρύσσασθαι
 καὶ μάλα περ θυμῷ κεχολωμένον· ὡς γὰρ ἄμεινον.
 ὃς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθηται, μάλα τ’ ἔκλυνον αὐτοῦ.”

“ Ή καὶ ἐπ’ ἀργυρέῃ κώπῃ σχέθε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν,¹
 ἂψ δ’ ἐς κουλεὸν ὥσε μέγα ξίφος, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε
 μύθῳ Ἀθηναίης· ἡ δ’ Οὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει
 δώματ’ ἐς αἰγιόχῳ Διὸς μετὰ δαιμονας ἄλλους.

Πηλεΐδης δ’ ἐξαῦτις ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσιν
 Ἀτρεΐδην προσέειπε, καὶ οὕ πω λῆγε χόλοιο·
 “ οὐνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὅμματ’ ἔχων, κραδίην δ’ ἐλά-
 φοιο,²

¹ In the place of lines 219 f. Zenodotus gave,
 ὡς εἰπὼν πάλιν ὥσε 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 be¹; for thus will I speak, and verily this thing shall be brought to pass : hereafter shall glorious gifts thrice and four times as many be brought to thee by reason of this despite. Refrain thou, therefore, and hearken unto us."

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

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

But the son of Peleus again addressed with violent words the son of Atreus, and in no wise ceased from his wrath : " Thou heavy with wine, thou with the front of a dog but the heart of a deer, never hast

οῦτε ποτ' ἐσ πόλεμον ἄμα λαῷ θωρηχθῆναι
οῦτε λόχονδ' ἵέναι σὺν ἀριστήσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
τέτληκας θυμῷ· τὸ δέ τοι κὴρ εἴδεται εἶναι.
ἡ πολὺ λώιόν ἔστι κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
δῶρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὃς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴπη·
δημοβόρος βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ οὐτιδανοῖσιν ἀνάσσεις.
ἡ γὰρ ἄν, Ἀτρεΐδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο.
ἄλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὅρκον ὁμοῦμαι·
ναὶ μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὖ ποτε φύλλα καὶ
ὅζους

φύσει, ἐπεὶ δὴ πρῶτα τομὴν ἐν ὄρεσσι λέλοιπεν,
οὐδ' ἀναθηλήσει· περὶ γάρ ρά ἐχαλκὸς ἔλεψε
φύλλα τε καὶ φλοιόν, νῦν αὖτέ μιν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
ἐν παλάμῃς φορέουσι δικασπόλον, οἵ τε θέμιστας
πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύαται· ὁ δέ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὅρκος.
ἡ ποτ' Ἀχιλῆς ποθὴ ἴξεται υἱας Ἀχαιῶν
σύμπαντας· τότε δ' οὐ τι δυνήσεαι ἀχνύμενός περ
χραισμεῖν, εὗτ' ἄν πολλοὶ ύφ' "Εκτορος ἀνδρο-
φόνοιο

θνήσκοντες πίπτωσι· σὺ δ' ἐνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύξεις
χωόμενος ὁ τ' ἀριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας."

"Ως φάτο Πηλεΐδης, ποτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαίη
χρυσείοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἔξετο δ' αὐτός·
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνιε· τοῖσι δὲ Νέστωρ
ἡδυεπής ἀνόρουσε, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητής,
τοῦ καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ρέεν αὐδή·
τῷ δ' ἥδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
ἔφθιαθ', οἵ οἱ πρόσθεν ἄμα τράφεν ἥδ' ἐγένοντο

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 Πύλῳ ἡγαθέῃ, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἄνασσεν.

ὅ σφιν ἔν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

“ ὁ πόποι, ἡ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιΐδα γαῖαν ἵκάνει·
ἡ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμῷ,
εἰ σφῶιν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιν,
οἵ περὶ μὲν βουλὴν Δαναῶν, περὶ δὲ ἐστὲ μάχε-
σθαι.

ἀλλὰ πίθεοθ· ἅμφω δὲ νεωτέρω ἐστὸν ἐμεῖο.

ἥδη γάρ ποτ’ ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείοσιν ἡέ περ ὑμῦν¹
ἀνδράσιν ὥμιλησα, καὶ οὐ ποτέ μ’ οἴ γ’ ἀθέριζον.
οὐ γάρ πω τοίους ἴδον ἀνέρας οὐδὲ ἴδωμαι,
οἷον Πειρίθοόν τε Δρύαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Καινέα τ’ Ἐξάδιόν τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον,
Θησέα τ’ Αἴγεϊδην, ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισιν.²

κάρτιστοι δὴ κεῦνοι ἐπιχθονίων τράφεν ἀνδρῶν.

κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο,
φηρσὸν ὄρεσκῷοισι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσσαν.

καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον ἐκ Πύλου ἐλθών,
τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης· καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοῖς.
καὶ μαχόμην κατ’ ἔμ’ αὐτὸν ἐγώ· κείνοισι δὲ ἂν οὐ

τις

τῶν οἵ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι μαχέοιτο·

καὶ μέν μεν βουλέων ξύνιεν πείθοντό τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεοθε καὶ ὕμμες, ἐπεὶ πείθεσθαι ἅμεινον.

μῆτε σὺ τόνδε ἀγαθός περ ἐὼν ἀποαίρεο κούρην,

ἀλλ’ ἔα, ὡς οἱ πρῶτα δόσαν γέρας υἱες Ἀχαιῶν·

μῆτε σύ, Πηλεϊδη, ἔθελ’ ἐριζέμεναι βασιλῆι

¹ ὑμῦν : ἡμῖν Aristarchus.

² Line 265 (= Hesiod, Scut. 182) is omitted in most mss.

¹ The phrase suggests that Nestor fought independently

him in sacred Pylos, and he was king among the third. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them : “ Fie upon you ! In good sooth is great grief come upon the land of 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 chiefest of all the Danaans in counsel and chiefest in war. Nay, hearken unto me ; ye are both younger than I. Ere now have I consorted with warriors that were better men than ye, and never did they set me at naught. Such warriors have I never since seen, nor shall see, as Peirithous was and Dryas, shepherd of the host, and Caeneus and Exadius and godlike Polyphemus, and Theseus, son of Aegeus, peer of the immortals. Mightiest were these of all men reared upon the earth ; mightiest were they, and with the mightiest did they fight, even with the centaurs that had their lairs among the mountains, and in terrible wise did they destroy them. With these men I had fellowship, when I had come from Pylos, from afar from a distant land ; for of themselves they called me. And in fight I took my part as mine own man¹ ; 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.

ἀντιβίην, ἐπεὶ οὐ ποθ' ὁμοίης ἔμμορε τιμῆς
σκηπτοῦχος βασιλεύς, ὃ τε Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν.
εὶ δὲ σὺ καρτερός ἐστι, θεὰ δέ σε γείνατο μήτηρ,²⁸
ἄλλ' ὅδε φέρτερός ἐστιν, ἐπεὶ πλεόνεσσιν ἀνάσσει.
Ἄτρεῖδη, σὺ δὲ παῦε τεὸν μένος· αὐτὰρ ἐγώ γε
λίσσομ²· Ἀχιλλῆ μεθέμεν χόλον, ὃς μέγα πᾶσιν
ἔρκος Ἀχαιοῖσιν πέλεται πολέμῳ κακοῖο.”

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμνων.

“ ναὶ δὴ ταῦτα γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.
ἄλλ' ὅδ' ἀνὴρ ἐθέλει περὶ πάντων ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
πάντων μὲν κρατέειν ἐθέλει, πάντεσσι δ' ἀνάσσειν
πᾶσι δὲ σημαίνειν, ἃ τιν' οὐ πείσεσθαι δῶ. 29
εὶ δέ μιν αἰχμητὴν ἔθεσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔόντες,
τοῦνεκά οἱ προθέουσιν ὀνείδεα μυθήσασθαι; ”

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑποβλήδην ἡμείβετο δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
“ ή γάρ κεν δειλός τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,
εὶ δὴ σοὶ πᾶν ἔργον ὑπείξομαι ὅττι κεν εἴπης.
ἄλλοισιν δὴ ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλεο, μὴ γὰρ ἐμοί γε
σήμαιν³. οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ γ' ἔτι σοὶ πείσεσθαι δῶ.¹
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσι.
χερσὶ μὲν οὖ τοι ἐγώ γε μαχήσομαι εὗνεκα κούρης
οὔτε σοὶ οὔτε τῷ ἄλλῳ, ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες.²
τῶν δ' ἄλλων ἃ μοί ἐστι θοῇ παρὰ νηῆ μελαίνῃ,³⁰
τῶν οὐκ ἄν τι φέροις ἀνελὼν ἀέκοντος ἐμεῖνο.
εὶ δ' ἄγε μὴν πείρησαι, ἵνα γνώωσι καὶ οἴδε.
αἷψά τοι αἷμα κελαινὸν ἐρωήσει περὶ δουρί.”

· “Ως τώ γ' ἀντιβίοισι μαχεσσαμένω ἐπέεσσιν

¹ Line 296 was rejected by Aristarchus.

² ἐπεὶ μ' ἀφέλεσθέ γε δόντες: ἐπεὶ δὲ ἐθέλεις ἀφελέσθαι 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 ; wherein 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 on¹ 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 methinks I shall obey thee no more. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart : by might of hand will I strive for the girl's sake neither with thee nor with any other, seeing ye do but take away what ye gave. But of all else that is mine by my swift black ship shalt thou take or bear away naught in my despite. Nay, come, make trial, that these too may know : forthwith shall thy dark blood flow forth about my spear."

So when the twain had made an end of contending

^{τιθημι} be assumed. Aristarchus took *δυείδεα* as subject (so Ameis and Monro), in which case we must render, " Do his revilings dash forward for utterance ? "

ἀνστήτην, λῦσαν δ' ἀγορὴν παρὰ νησὸν Ἀχαιῶν. 3
 Πηλεῖδης μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἔστις
 ᾧδε σύν τε Μενοιτιάδη καὶ οἰς ἑτάροισιν.
 Ἀτρεῖδης δ' ἄρα νῆα θοὴν ἀλαδε προέρυσσεν,
 ἐν δ' ἐρέτας ἔκρινεν ἐείκοσιν, ἐς δ' ἑκατόμβην
 βῆσε θεῷ, ἀνὰ δὲ Χρυσηΐδα καλλιπάρηον
 ἐσεν ἄγων· ἐν δ' ἀρχὸς ἔβη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς.

Οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀναβάντες ἐπέπλεον ὑγρὰ κέλευθα,
 λαοὺς δ' Ἀτρεῖδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἄνωγεν·
 οἱ δ' ἀπελυμαίνοντο καὶ εἰς ἄλλα λύματα βάλλον,
 ἔρδον δ' Απόλλωνι τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβασιν
 ταύρων ἥδ' αἰγῶν παρὰ θῦν' ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιῳ·
 κνίσῃ δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν ἐλισσομένη περὶ καπνῷ.

“Ως οἵ μὲν τὰ πένοντο κατὰ στρατόν· οὐδ' Ἀγα-
 μέμνων
 λῆγ¹, ἔριδος, τὴν πρῶτον ἐπηπείλησ² Ἀχιλῆι,
 ἀλλ' ὅ γε Ταλθύβιόν τε καὶ Εὔρυβάτην προσέειπε,
 τώ οἱ ἔστιν κήρυκε καὶ ὀτρηρὼ θεράποντε·
 “ἔρχεσθον κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος·
 χειρὸς ἐλόντ³ ἀγέμεν Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρηον·
 εἴ δέ κε μὴ δώῃσιν, ἐγὼ δέ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαι
 ἐλθὼν σὺν πλεόνεσσι· τό οἱ καὶ ρύγιον ἔσται.”

“Ως εἰπὼν προΐει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.
 τὼ δ' ἀέκοντε βάτην παρὰ θῦν' ἀλὸς ἀτρυγέτοιο,
 Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἰκέσθην.
 τὸν δ' εὑρον παρά τε κλισίη καὶ νῆα μελαίνη
 ἦμενον· οὐδ' ἄρα τώ γε ἴδων γήθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
 τὼ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αἰδομένω βασιλῆα

¹ Others render “unvintaged” or “unharvested” (*τρυγάω*),
 but it seems better to connect the word with the root *τρυ-*,
 “rub,” “wear out.”

with violent words, they rose, and broke up the gathering beside the ships of the Achaeans. 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 drove 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 unresting¹ 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, οὐδέ τί μιν προσεφώνεον οὐδ' ἐρέοντο·
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἔγνω ἥσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε·
“ χαίρετε, κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν
ἀσσον ἵτ· οὐ τί μοι ὅμμεις ἐπαίτιοι, ἀλλ' Ἀγα-
μέμνων,

3 οὐ σφῶι προῖει Βρισηῆδος εἴηκα κούρης.

ἀλλ' ἄγε, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεες, ἔξαγε κούρην
καὶ σφωϊν δὸς ἄγειν· τῷ δ' αὐτῷ μάρτυροι ἔστων
πρός τε θεῶν μακάρων πρός τε θυητῶν ἀνθρώπων,
καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, εἴ ποτε δὴ αὐτε
χρειώ ἐμεῖο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι
τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἦ γάρ ὁ γ' ὀλοιῆσι φρεσὶ θύει,
οὐδέ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἀμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
ὅππως οἱ παρὰ νηυσὶ σόοι μαχέοιντο Ἀχαιοί.”

“Ως φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλω ἐπεπείθεθ' ἔταιρω
ἐκ δ' ἄγαγε κλισίης Βρισηῆδα καλλιπάρηον,
δῶκε δ' ἄγειν· τῷ δ' αὐτις ἵτην παρὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἢ δ' ἀέκουσ' ἀμα τοῖσι γυνὴ κίεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλ-
λεὺς

δακρύσας ἑτάρων ἄφαρ ἔζετο νόσφι λιασθείσ,
θῦν' ἔφ' ἀλὸς πολιῆς, ὁρόων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα¹ πόντον
πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἡρήσατο χεῖρας ὀρεγνύς.²

“ μῆτερ, ἐπεί μ' ἔτεκές γε μιννυθάδιόν περ ἔόντα,
τιμήν πέρ μοι ὅφελλεν Ὁλύμπιος ἐγγυαλίξαι
Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης· νῦν δ' οὐδέ με τυθὸν ἔτισεν.
ἦ γάρ μ' Ἀτρεῖδης εὔρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἡτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.”

¹ ἐπὶ οἴνοπα : ἐπ' ἀπέρονα Aristarchus.

² ὀρεγνύς: 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, Briseïs. Yet come, Patroclus, sprung from Zeus, bring forth the girl, and give her to them to lead away. Howbeit, let these twain themselves be witnesses before the blessed gods and mortal men, aye, and before him, that ruthless king, if so be hereafter there shall be need of me to ward off shameful ruin from the host. In good sooth he rageth with baneful mind, and knoweth not at all to look at once before and after, that so his 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 Briseïs, 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’ ἔκλυε πότνια
μῆτηρ

ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσσιν ἀλὸς παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι·
καρπαλίμως δ’ ἀνέδυ πολιῆς ἀλὸς ἡῦτ’ ὄμιχλη,
καὶ ῥα πάροιθ’ αὐτοῖο καθέζετο δάκρυ χέοντος,
χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν, ἔπος τ’ ἔφατ’ ἔκ τ’ ὄνόμαζε·
“ τέκνον, τί κλαιέις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἵκετο πένθος;
ἔξαύδα, μὴ κεῦθε νόῳ, ἵνα εἴδομεν ἄμφω.”

Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς
Αχιλλεύς.

“ οἶσθα. τί ἦ τοι ταῦτα ἴδυνή πάντ’ ἀγορεύω;
ῳχόμεθ’ ἐς Θήβην, ἱερὴν πόλιν Ἡετίωνος,
τὴν δὲ διεπράθομέν τε καὶ ἥγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα.
καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,
ἐκ δ’ ἔλον Ἀτρεῖδῃ Χρυσηΐδα καλλιπάρησον.

Χρύσης δ’ αὐθ’ ἱερεὺς ἑκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος
ἥλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα φέρων τ’ ἀπερείσι’ ἄποινα,¹
στέμματ’ ἔχων ἐν χερσὶν ἑκηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος
χρυσέω ἀνὰ σκήπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιούς,
Ἀτρεῖδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν.
ἔνθ’ ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ
αἰδεῖσθαι θ’ ἱερῆα καὶ ἀγλαὰ δέχθαι ἄποινα·
ἄλλ’ οὐκ Ἀτρεῖδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ,
ἄλλὰ κακῶς ἀφίει, κρατερὸν δ’ ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε.
χωόμενος δ’ ὁ γέρων πάλιν ὠχέτο· τοῦ δ’ Ἀπόλ-
λων

εὐξαμένου ἥκουσεν, ἐπεὶ μάλα οἱ φίλοι ἦεν,
ἥκε δ’ ἐπ’ Ἀργείοισι κακὸν βέλος· οἱ δέ νυ 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 weeppest 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 Eëtion, 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 dart. Then the folk began to die thick and fast, and the

θυησκον ἐπασσύτεροι, τὰ δ' ἐπώχετο κῆλα θεοῖο
πάντῃ ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ
μάντις

εὖ εἰδὼς ἀγόρευε θεοπροπίας ἔκάτοιο.
αὐτίκ' ἐγὼ πρῶτος κελόμην θεὸν ἵλασκεσθαι·
Ἄτρεῖωνα δ' ἔπειτα χόλος λάβεν, αἴψα δ' ἀναστὰς
ἡπείλησεν μῦθον, ὁ δὴ τετελεσμένος ἐστί·
τὴν μὲν γὰρ σὺν νηῇ θοῇ ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐς Χρύσην πέμπουσιν, ἄγουσι δὲ δῶρα ἄνακτι·
τὴν δὲ νέον κλισίηθεν ἔβαν κήρυκες ἄγοντες
κούρην Βρισῆσ, τὴν μοι δῶσαν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.
ἄλλὰ σύ, εὶ δύνασαι γε, περίσχεο παιδὸς ἑοῖο¹
ἔλθοῦσ' Οὐλυμπόνδε Δία λίσαι, εἴ ποτε δή τι
ἢ ἔπει ὥνησας κραδίην Διὸς ἦὲ καὶ ἔργῳ.
πολλάκι γάρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἀκουσα²
εὐχομένης, ὅτ' ἔφησθα κελαινεφέῃ Κρονίωνι
οἴη ἐν ἀθανάτοισιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμῦναι,
ὅππότε μιν ἔνδησαι Ὄλύμπιοι ἥθελον ἄλλοι,
“Ηρη τ' ἡδὲ Ποσειδάων καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.³
ἄλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἔλθοῦσα, θεά, ὑπελύσαο δεσμῶν,
ὦχ' ἑκατόγχειρον καλέσασ³ ἐς μακρὸν Ὄλυμπον,
ὅν Βριάρεων καλέουσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες
Αἴγαιῶν· ὁ γὰρ αὗτε βίη οὖν πατρὸς ἀμείνων.
ὅς Ῥα παρὰ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο κύδεῃ γαίων.
τὸν καὶ ὑπέδδεισαν μάκαρες θεοὶ οὐδέ τ' ἔδησαν.
τῶν νῦν μιν μνήσασα παρέζεο καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
αἴ κέν πως ἐθέλησιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσσιν ἀρῆξαι,

¹ ἑοῖο : ἔησος.

² Lines 396–406 were rejected by Zenodotus.

³ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη : Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων Zenodotus.

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

¹ His father was Poseidon.

the other

τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρύμνας τε καὶ ἀμφ' ἄλλα ἔλσαι
 Ἀχαιοὺς

κτεινομένους, ὡν πάντες ἐπαύρωνται βασιλῆος,
 γνῶ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρεΐδης εὐρὺν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἦν ἄτην, ὅ τ' ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισεν."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ
 χέουσα.

"ὦ μοι τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νύ σ' ἔτρεφον αἰνὰ τέκοῦσα;
 αἴθ' ὄφελες παρὰ νηῦσὶν ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων
 ἥσθαι, ἐπεὶ νύ τοι αἰσά μίνυνθά περ, οὐ τι, μάλα δῆν
 νῦν δ' ἂμα τ' ὠκύμορος καὶ διζυρὸς περὶ πάντων
 ἔπλεο· τῷ σε κακῇ αἴσῃ τέκον ἐν μεγάροισι.

τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέουσα ἔπος Διὸς τερπικεραύνῳ
 εἶμ' αὐτὴ πρὸς "Ολυμπὸν ἀγάννιφον, αἱ κε πίθηται.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροισι
 μήνι Ἀχαιοῖσιν, πολέμου δ' ἀποπαύεο πάμπαν.
 Ζεὺς γὰρ ἐσ 'Ωκεανὸν μετ' ἀμύμονας Αἰθιοπῆας
 χθιζὸς ἔβη κατὰ δαῖτα, θεοὶ δ' ἂμα πάντες ἔποντο.¹
 δωδεκάτη δέ τοι αὗτις ἐλεύσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε,
 καὶ τότ' ἔπειτά τοι εἶμι Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,
 καὶ μιν γουνάσομαι καὶ μιν πείσεσθαι δῶ."

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσασ' ἀπεβήσετο, τὸν δὲ λίπ' αὐτοῦ
 χωόμενον κατὰ θυμὸν ἐϋζώνοιο γυναικός,
 τήν Ῥα βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπηρύρων· αὐτὰρ Ὁδυσσεὺς
 ἐσ Χρύσην ἵκανεν ἄγων ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐντὸς² ἵκοντο,
 ιστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ' ἐν νητὶ μελαίνῃ,
 ιστὸν δ' ιστοδόκη πέλασαν προτόνοισιν ὑφέντες

εἰρηνή

¹ ἔπονται: ἔπονται Aristarchus.

² ἐντὸς: ἐγγὺς Aristarchus.

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

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

So saying, she went her way and left him where he was, wroth at heart for the fair-girdled woman's sake, whom they had taken from him by force in his despite ; and meanwhile Odysseus came to Chryse bringing the holy hecatomb. When they were now got within the deep harbour, they furled the sail, and stowed it in the black ship, and the mast they lowered by the forestays and brought it to the

καρπαλίμως, τὴν δ' εἰς ὅρμον προέρεσσαν ἐρετμοῖς.⁴
 ἐκ δ' εὐνὰς ἔβαλον, κατὰ δὲ πρυμνήσι⁵ ἔδησαν.
 ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ βαῖνον ἐπὶ ρήγμανι θαλάσσης,
 ἐκ δ' ἑκατόμβην βῆσαν ἑκηβόλῳ Ἀπόλλωνι.
 ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆς νηὸς βῆ ποντοπόρῳ.
 τὴν μὲν ἔπειτ⁶ ἐπὶ βωμὸν ἄγων πολύμητις Ὀδυσ-
 σεὺς

πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπεν·
 “ὦ Χρύση, πρό μ' ἔπειμψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
 μέμνων

παῖδά τε σοὶ ἀγέμεν, Φοίβῳ θ' ἵερὴν ἑκατόμβην
 ρέξαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν, ὅφρ' ἴλασόμεσθα ἄνακτα,¹
 ὃς νῦν Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κῆδε ἐφῆκεν.”

“Ως εἰπὼν ἐν χερσὶ τίθει, δὲ δέξατο χαίρων²
 παῖδα φίλην· τοὶ δ' ὡκα θεῷ ἵερὴν³ ἑκατόμβην
 ἔξείης ἔστησαν ἐῦδμητον περὶ βωμόν,
 χερνύψαντο δ' ἔπειτα καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.
 τοῖσιν δὲ Χρύσης μεγάλ' εὔχετο χεῖρας ἀνασχών.
 “κλῦθι μεν, ἀργυρότοξ”, ὃς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας
 Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην Τενέδοιό τε ἵφι ἀνάσσεις.
 ἥδη μέν ποτ' ἐμεῦ πάρος ἔκλυες εὐξαμένοιο,
 τίμησας μὲν ἐμέ, μέγα δ' ὕφασι λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἥδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήνον ἐέλδωρ.
 ἥδη νῦν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἄμυνον.”

“Ως ἔφατ’ εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Φοίβος Ἀπόλ-
 λων.

αὐτὰρ ἔπει ρ⁶ εὐξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο,
 αὐέρυσσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,

¹ Line 444 was rejected by Aristarchus.

² For lines 446 f. Zenodotus read,

ως εἰπὼν (εἰπεν;) τοι δ' ὡκα θεῷ ἵερὴν ἑκατόμβην

³ ιερὴν: κλειτὴν.

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 therewith we may propitiate the king, who hath now brought upon the Argives woes and lamentation.”

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

So he spake in prayer, and Phoebus Apollo heard him. Then, when they had prayed, and had sprinkled the barley grains, they first drew back the victims’ heads, and cut their throats, and flayed

μηρούς τ' ἔξέταμόν κατά τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν
 δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὡμοθέτησαν.
 καὶ εἰ δ' ἐπὶ σχίζης ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἴθοπα οἶνον
 λεῖβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα χερσίν.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχν' ἐπάσαντο,
 μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῦσιν ἔπειραν,
 ὥπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.¹
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντό τε δαιτα,
 δαινυντ², οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔτσης.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἔξ ἔρον ἔντο,
 κοῦροι μὲν κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο,
 νώμησαν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν.
 οἵ δὲ πανημέριοι μωλπῆθεὸν ἰλάσκοντο,
 καλὸν ἀείδοντες παιήονα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
 μέλποντες ἐκάεργον· ὁ δὲ φρένα τέρπετ³ ἀκούων.¹
 Ἡμος δ' ἡέλιος κατέδυ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἦλθε,
 δὴ τότε κοιμήσαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια, νηὸς.
 Ἡμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη ρόδοδάκτυλος, Ἡώς,
 καὶ τότ' ἔπειτ⁴ ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν
 Ἀχαιῶν.

τοῖσιν δ' ἵκμενον οὐρον ἵει ἐκάεργος Ἀπόλλων.
 οἱ δ' ἴστὸν στήσαντ⁵ ἀνά θ' ἴστια λευκὰ πέτασσαι,
 ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἴστίον, ἀμφὶ δὲ κῦμα
 στείρη πορφύρεον μεγάλ' ἵαχε νηὸς ἰούσης.
 ἡ δ' ἔθεεν κατὰ κῦμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ρῆ ἵκοντο κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν,
 νῆα μὲν οὕ γε μέλαινάν ἐπ' ἡπείροιο ἔρυσσαν
 ὑψοῦ ἐπὶ φαμάθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἔρματα μακρὰ τάνυσσαν,
 αὐτοὶ δὲ σκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.

¹ Line 474 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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

But when the sun set and darkness came on, they laid them down to rest by the stern cables of the ship, and as soon as early Dawn appeared, the rosy-fingered, then they set sail for the wide camp of the Achaeans. And Apollo, that worketh afar, sent them a favouring wind, and they set up the mast and spread the white sail. So the wind filled the belly of the sail, and the dark wave sang loudly about the stem of the ship, as she went, and she sped over the wave, accomplishing her way. But when they were come to the wide camp of the Achaeans, they drew the black ship up on the shore, high upon the sands, and set in line the long props beneath, and themselves scattered among the huts and ships.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μῆνις νησὶ παρήμενος ὡκυπόροισι¹
διογενῆς Πηλῆος νῖος, πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
οὔτε ποτ' εἰς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον, ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φίλον κῆρ
αὖθι μένων, ποθέεσκε δ' ἀυτήν τε πτόλεμόν τε.

Αλλ' ὅτε δή ρ̄ ἐκ τοῦ δυωδεκάτη γένετ' ἡώς,
καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς "Ολυμπὸν ἵσαν θεοὶ αἰὲν ἔοντες
πάκτες ἄμα, Ζεὺς δ' ἥρχε. Θέτις δ' οὐ λήθετ'
ἔφετμέων

παιδὸς ἑοῦ, ἀλλ' ἦ γ' ἀνεδύσετο κῦμα θαλάσσης,
ἡερίη δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπόν τε.

εῦρεν δ' εὐρύοπα Κρονίδην ἀτερ ἥμενον ἄλλων
ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο·

καὶ ῥὰ πάροιθ' αὐτοῖο καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων
σκαιῆ, δεξιερῆ δ' ἄρ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ἐλοῦσα
λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἄνακτα·

"Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἴ ποτε δή σε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι ὄνησα
ἢ ἔπει ἢ ἔργῳ, τόδε μοι κρήνηνον ἐέλδωρ·
τίμησόν μοι νῖον, δις ὡκυμορώτατος ἄλλων
ἔπλετ'. ἀτάρ μιν νῦν γε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
μέμνων

ἡτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.
ἀλλὰ σύ πέρ μιν τίσον, Όλύμπιε μητίετα Ζεῦ·
τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι τίθει κράτος, ὅφρ' ἂν Αχαιοὶ⁵
νῖον ἐμὸν (τίσωσιν ὀφέλλωσιν) τέ ἐ τιμῆ." 5

"Ως φάτο· τὴν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεύς,

ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἥστο· Θέτις δ' ὡς ἥψατο γούνων,
ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυսῖα, 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

“*νημερτὲς μὲν δή μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον,*
ἢ ἀπόειπ’, ἐπεὶ οὕ τοι ἔπι δέος, ὅφρ’ ἐν εἰδέω 5
ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός εἴμι.”

Τὴν δὲ μέγ’ ὁχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
 Ζεύς.

“*ἥ δὴ λοίγια ἔργ’ ὅ τέ μ’ ἔχθοδοπῆσαι ἐφήσεις*
“Ηρῃ, ὅτ’ ἂν μ’ ἐρέθησιν ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν.
ἥ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶς μ’ αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι 5
νεικεῖ, καὶ τέ μέ φησι μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγειν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν αὗτις ἀπόστιχε, μή τι¹ νοήσῃ
“Ηρη· ἐμοὶ δέ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσσω.
εἰ δ’ ἄγε τοι κεφαλῆ κατανεύσομαι, ὅφρα πεποίθης·
τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ’ ἀθανάτοισι μέγιστον 5
τέκμωρ· οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρετον οὐδ’ ἀπατηλὸν
οὐδ’ ἀτελεύτητον, ὅ τί κεν κεφαλῆ κατανεύσω.”

—*Ἡ καὶ κυανέησιν ἐπ’ ὁφρύσι τεῦσε Κρονίων·*
ἀμβρόσιαι δ’ ἄρα χαῖται ἐπερρώσαντο ἄνακτος
κρατὸς ἀπ’ ἀθανάτοιο· μέγαν δ’ ἐλέλιξεν Ολυμπον. 5

Τώ γ’ ὡς βουλεύσαντε διέτμαγεν· *ἥ μὲν ἔπειτα*
εἰς ἄλλα ἀλτο βαθεῖαν ἀπ’ αἰγλήντος Ολύμπου,
Ζεὺς δὲ ἐὸν πρὸς δῶμα· θεοὶ δ’ ἄμα πάντες ἀνέσταν
ἐξ ἐδέων σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐναντίον· οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ’ ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἀπαντες,
ὡς δ’ μὲν ἔνθα καθέζετ’ ἐπὶ θρόνου· οὐδέ μιν Ηρη
ἡγνοίησεν ἴδουσ’ ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλὰς
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος.
αὐτίκα κερτομίοισι Δία Κρονίωνα προσηύδα·

¹ τι Aristarchus: σε MSS.

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

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

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

When the twain had taken counsel together on this wise, they parted ; she leapt straightway into the deep sea from gleaming Olympus, and Zeus went to his own palace. All the gods together rose from their seats before the face of their father ; neither did any dare to await his coming, but they all rose up before him. So he sate him down there upon his throne ; but Hera saw, and failed not to mark how that silver-footed Thetis, daughter of the old man of the sea, had taken counsel with him. Forthwith then she spake to Zeus, son of Cronos, with

“τίς δὴ αὖ τοι, δολομῆτα, θεῶν συμφράσσωτο
βουλάς;

αἰεὶ τοι φίλον ἔστιν ἐμεῦ ἀπονόσφιν ἔόντα
κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν· οὐδέ τί πώ μοι
πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῦν ἔπος ὅττι νοήσῃς.”

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
““Ηρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μύθους
εἰδήσειν· χαλεποί τοι ἔσοντ' ἀλόχῳ περ ἐούσῃ·
ἀλλ' ὃν μέν κ' ἐπιεικὲς ἀκούέμεν, οὐ τις ἔπειτα
οὔτε θεῶν πρότερος τόν γ' εἴσεται οὔτ' ἀνθρώπων·
ὅν δέ κ' ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλωμι νοῆσαι,
μή τι σὺ ταῦτα ἔκαστα διείρεο μηδὲ μετάλλα.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια “Ηρη·
“αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες;
καὶ λίην σε πάρος γ' οὔτ' εἴρομαι οὔτε μεταλλῶ,
ἀλλὰ μάλ' εὔκηλος τὰ φράζεαι ἀσσα ^{νεκτα} θέλησθα.
νῦν δ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα μή σε παρείπῃ
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἀλίοιο γέροντος·
ἡερίη γὰρ σοί γε παρέζετο καὶ λάβε γούνων·
τῇ σ' ὁῖω κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον ὡς Ἀχιλῆα
τιμήσῃς, ὀλέσης δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.”

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεύς.

“δαιμονίη, αἰεὶ μὲν ὁῖεαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω·
πρῆξαι δ' ἔμπης οὐ τι δυνήσεαι, ἀλλ' ἀπὸ θυμοῦ
μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἔσεαι· τὸ δέ τοι καὶ ρύγιον ἔσται.
εἰ δ' οὕτω τοῦτ' ἔστιν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.

¹ The word *δαιμονίος* properly means “under the influence of a *δαιμων*. ” 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 exhortation, 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

ἀλλ' ἀκέουσα κάθησο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ,
μή νῦ τοι οὐ χραίσμωσιν ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὄλύμπῳ
ἀσσον ἴόνθ', ὅτε κέν τοι ἀάπτους χεῖρας ἔφείω."

"Ως ἔφατ", ἔδδεισεν δὲ βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη,
καὶ ρὸς ἀκέουσα καθῆστο, ἐπιγνάμφασα φίλον κῆρ.
ὅχθησαν δ' ἀνὰ δῶμα Διὸς θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες.

τοῖσιν δ' "Ηφαιστος κλυτοτέχνης ἥρχ' ἀγορεύειν,
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπὶ ἥρᾳ φέρων, λευκωλένῳ" Ηρη. |

"ἢ δὴ λοίγια ἔργα τάδ' ἔσσεται οὐδ' ἔτ' ἀνεκτά,
εἰ δὴ σφῶ ἔνεκα θυητῶν ἐριδαίνετον ὠδε,
ἐν δὲ θεοῖσι κολωδὸν ἐλαύνετον"^{ΕΙΚ. 15} οὐδέ τι δαιτὸς
ἔσθλῆς ἔσσεται ἥδος, ἐπεὶ τὰ χερείονα νικᾷ.

μητρὶ δ' ἔγώ παράφημι, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεούσῃ,
πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐπὶ ἥρᾳ φέρειν Διό, ὅφρα μὴ αὐτε
νεικείησι πατήρ, σὺν δ' ἡμῖν δαῖτα ταράξῃ.

εἴ περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλησιν Ὄλύμπιος ἀστεροπητὴς
ἔξι ἔδέων στυφελίξαι· ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατός ἐστιν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ' ἐπέεσσι καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῖσιν
αὐτίκ' ἐπειθ' Ἰλαος Ὄλύμπιος ἔσσεται ἡμῖν."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφη, καὶ ἀνατέξας δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον
μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσέειπε·

"τέτλαθι, μῆτερ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περ,
μή σε φίλην περ ἐοῦσαν ἐν ὄφθαλμοῖσιν ἵδωμαι
θεινομένην, τότε δ' οὕ τι δυνήσομαι ἀχνύμενός περ
χραισμεῖν· ἀργαλέος γὰρ Ὄλύμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι.
ἥδη γάρ με καὶ ἄλλοτ' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαῶτα
ῥῶψε ποδὸς τεταγὼν ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίοιο,
πᾶν δ' ἡμαρ φερόμην, ἅμα δ' ἡελίῳ καταδύντι

in silence, and hearken to my word, lest all the gods that are in Olympus avail thee not against my drawing near, whenso I put forth upon thee my irresistible hands."

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

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

κάππεσον ἐν Λήμνῳ, ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι θυμὸς ἐνῆεν·
ἔνθα με Σύντιες ἄνδρες ἄφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.”

“Ως φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος “Ηρη,
μειδήσασα δὲ παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον·
αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλοισι θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν
οἰνοχόει γλυκὺν νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσων.
ἄσβεστος δ' ἄρ' ἐνώρτο γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,
ώς ἴδον “Ηφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιπνύοντα.

“Ως τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἥμαρ ἐς ἡέλιον καταδύντα
δαίννυντ’, οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔτσης,
οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἦν ἔχ’ Ἀπόλλων,
Μουσάων θ’, αἱ ἄειδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὅπι καλῇ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδυ λαμπρὸν φάσι ἡελίοιο,
οἵ μὲν κακκείοντες ἔβαν οἶκόνδε ἔκαστος,
ἡχι ἕκάστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις
“Ηφαιστος ποίησεν ἰδυήσι πραπίδεσσι.
Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὃν λέχος ἦι Ὁλύμπιος ἀστεροπητής,
ἔνθα πάρος κοιμᾶθ’ ὅτε μιν γλυκὺς ὑπνος ἵκανοι·
ἔνθα καθεῦδ’ ἀναβάσ, παρὰ δὲ χρυσόθρονος “Ηρη.

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.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Β

"Αλλοι μέν ῥα θεοί τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἵπποκορυσταὶ
εῦδον παννύχιοι, Δία δ' οὐκ ἔχε νήδυμος¹ ὕπνος,
ἀλλ' ὅ γε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα ὡς Ἀχιλῆα
τιμήσῃ, ὀλέσῃ δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νησὸν Ἀχαιῶν.
ἥδε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή,
πέμψαι ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι οὐλὸν ὄνειρον·
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"βάσκ" ἵθι, οὐλε ὄνειρε, θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
ἐλθὼν ἐς κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο
πάντα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευέμεν ὡς ἐπιτέλλω·
θωρῆξαί ἔ κέλευε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πανσυδίῃ· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοι πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ὁλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἄπαντας
"Ηρη λισσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε" ἐφῆπται."

"Ως φάτο, βῆ δ' ἄρ' ὄνειρος, ἐπεὶ τὸν μῦθον
ἄκουσε·
καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
βῆ δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀτρεΐδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δὲ
κίχανεν
εῦδοντ¹ ἐν κλισίῃ, περὶ δ' ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ² ὕπνος·
στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς Νηληῖων ὑὲν ἐοικώς,
Νέστορι, τόν ῥα μάλιστα γερόντων τι³ Ἀγαμέμνων

¹ For νήδυμος = ἡδύς see the note on *Odyssey* iv. 793.

BOOK II

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

So spake he, and the Dream went his way, when he had heard this saying. Forthwith he came to the swift ships of the Achaeans, and went his way to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, and found him sleeping in his hut, and over him was shed ambrosial slumber. So he took his stand above his head, in the likeness of the son of Neleus, even Nestor, whom above all the elders Agamemnon held in honour;

τῷ μιν ἐεισάμενος προσεφώνεε θεῖος¹ ὄνειρος.
 “εῦδεις, Ἀτρέος νὶς δαιῤῥονος ἵπποδάμοιο·
 οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εῦδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
 ὃ λαοί τ’ ἐπιτετράφαται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε.
 νῦν δ’ ἐμέθεν ξύνες ὥκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγελός εἰμι,
 ὃς σεῦ ἄνευθεν ἐὼν μέγα κήδεται ἡδ’ ἐλεαίρει.²
 θωρῆξαί σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
 πανσυδίη· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὔρυαγνιαν
 Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ’ ἀμφὶς Ὄλύμπια δώματ’ ἔχοντες·
 ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἄπαντας
 “Ηρη λισσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε’ ἐφῆπται
 ἐκ Διός· ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσί, μηδέ σε λήθη
 αἴρείτω, εὗτ’ ἀν σε μελίφρων ὕπνος ἀνήη.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσετο, τὸν δ’ ἔλιπ’ αὐτοῦ·
 τὰ φρονέοντ’ ἀνὰ θυμὸν ἃ ῥ’ οὐ τελέεσθαι ἐμελλον.
 φῆ γὰρ ὅ γ’ αἱρήσειν Πριάμου πόλιν ἥματι κείνω,
 νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὰ ἥδη ἃ ῥά Ζεὺς μήδετο ἔργα·
 θήσειν γὰρ ἔτ’ ἐμελλεν ἐπ’ ἄλγεά τε στοναχάς τε
 Τρωσί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι διὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμύνας.
 ἔγρετο δ’ ἔξ ὕπνου, θείη δέ μιν ἀμφέχυτ’ ὄμφή·
 ἔζετο δ’ ὄρθωθείς, μαλακὸν δ’ ἔνδυνε χιτῶνα,
 καλὸν νηγάτεον, περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φᾶρος·
 ποσσὶ δ’ ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
 ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ ὕμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον·
 εἴλετο δὲ σκῆπτρον πατρώιον, ἄφθιτον αἰεί·
 σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

¹ θεῖος: οὐλος.

² Line 27 (=xxiv. 174) was rejected by Aristarchus.

¹ Derivation and meaning of *νηγάτεος* are alike uncertain. Others render, “newly-wrought.” The word recurs in xiv. 185.

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

So spake the Dream, and departed, and left him there, pondering in his heart on things that were not to be brought to pass. For in sooth he deemed that he should take the city of Priam that very day, fool that he was ! seeing he knew not what deeds Zeus was purposing, who was yet to bring woes and groanings on Trojans alike and Danaans throughout the course of stubborn fights. Then he awoke from sleep, and the divine voice was ringing in his ears. He sat upright and did on his soft tunic, fair and glistering,¹ and about him cast his great cloak, and beneath his shining feet he bound his fair sandals, and about his shoulders flung his silver-studded sword ; and he grasped the sceptre of his fathers, imperishable ever, and therewith took his way along the ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans.

’Ηώς μέν ρά θεὰ προσεβήσετο μακρὸν "Ολυμπον,
Ζηνὶ φόως ἐρέουσα καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισιν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε
κηρύσσειν ἄγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς.
οἱ μὲν ἐκῆρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἡγείροντο μάλ' ὥκα.

Βουλὴν δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ἦζε γερόντων
Νέστορέη παρὰ νηὶ Πυλοιγενέος βασιλῆος·
τοὺς ὁ γε συγκαλέσας πυκινὴν ἀρτύνετο βουλήν.¹
“ κλῦτε, φίλοι· θεῖος μοι ἐνύπνιον ἥλθεν ὅνειρος
ἀμβροσίην διὰ νύκτα· μάλιστα δὲ Νέστορι δίω
εἴδος τε μέγεθός τε φυήν τ' ἄγχιστα ἐώκει.
στῇ δ' ἄρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς καὶ με πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
‘ εῦδεις, Ἀτρέος νιὲ δαΐφρονος ἵπποδάμοιο²
οὐ χρὴ παννύχιον εῦδειν βουληφόρον ἄνδρα,
ῳ λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράφαται καὶ τόσα μέμηλε·
νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ξύνεις ὥκα· Διὸς δέ τοι ἄγγειλός εἰμι,
ὅς σεῦ ἄνευθεν ἐὼν μέγα κήδεται ἥδ' ἐλεαίρει·
θωρῆξαί σε κέλευσε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πανσυδίη· νῦν γάρ κεν ἔλοις πόλιν εὐρυάγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' ἀμφὶς Ολύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγναμψεν γὰρ ἄπαντας
“ Ήρη λισσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε’ ἐφῆπται
ἐκ Διός· ἀλλὰ σὺ σῆσιν ἔχε φρεσίν·” ὡς ὁ μὲν εἰπὼν
ῳχετ’ ἀποπτάμενος, ἐμὲ δὲ γλυκὺς ὕπνος ἀνῆκεν.
ἄλλ’ ἄγετ’, αἴ κέν πως θωρήξομεν υῖας Ἀχαιῶν·
πρῶτα δ’ ἐγὼν ἐπεσιν πειρήσομαι, ηθέμις ἔστι,

¹ For line 55 Zenodotus read,

αὐτὰρ ἐπεῑ ρ' ἡγερθεν ὁμηρέες τ' ἐγένοντο,
τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.

² For lines 60-70 Zenodotus read,

ἥνωγει σε πατὴρ ὑψίγυγος αἰθέρι ναῖων
Τρωστὶ μαχήσασθαι προτὶ "Ιλιον· ὡς ὁ μὲν εἰπὼν

Now the goddess Dawn went up to high Olympus, to announce the light to Zeus and the other immortals, but Agamemnon bade the clear-voiced heralds summon to the place of gathering the long-haired Achaeans. And they made summons, and the men gathered full quickly.

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

καὶ φεύγειν σὺν νηυσὶ πολυκλήσι κελεύσω·
ὅμεις δ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρητύειν ἐπέεσσιν.”

⁷⁶ Ἡ τοι ὁ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο, τοῖσι δ'
ἀνέστη¹

Νέστωρ, ὃς Ῥα Πύλοιο ἄναξ ἦν ἡμαθόεντος·
οἱ σφιν ἔνδι φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·
“ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
εἴ μέν τις τὸν ὄνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἔνισπε,
ψεῦδός κεν φαῖμεν καὶ νοσφιζοίμεθα μᾶλλον.
νῦν δ' ἵδεν ὃς μέγ' ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν² εὑρεται εἶναι.
ἄλλ' ἄγετ', αἴ κέν πως θωρήξομεν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας βουλῆς ἐξ ἥρχε νέεσθαι,
οἱ δ' ἐπανέστησαν πείθοντό τε ποιμένι λαῶν
σκηπτοῦχοι βασιλῆες· ἐπεσσεύοντο δὲ λαοί.
ἡῦτε ἔθνεα εἰσι μελισσάων ἀδινάων,
πέτρης ἐκ γλαφυρῆς αἰὲν νέον ἐρχομενάων.
βοτρυδὸν δὲ πέτονται ἐπ' ἄνθεσιν εἰαρινοῖσιν.
αἴ μέν τ' ἔνθα ἄλις πεποτήσαται, αἴ δέ τε ἔνθα·
ὦς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἥιόνος προπάροιθε βαθείης ἐστιχώντο
ἴλαδὸν εἰς ἀγορήν· μετὰ δέ σφισιν “Οσσα δεδήει
δτρύνοντος” ιέναι, Διὸς ἄγγελος· οἱ δ' ἀγέροντο.
τετρήχει δ' ἀγορή, ὑπὸ δὲ στεναχίζετο γαῖα
λαῶν ιζόντων, ὅμαδος δ' ἦν. ἐννέα δέ σφεας
κήρυκες βούωντες ἐρήτυνον, εἴ ποτ' ἀϋτῆς
σχοίατ', ἀκούσειαν δὲ διοτρεφέων βασιλήων.
σπουδῇ δ' ἔζετο λαός, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἔδρας
παυσάμενοι κλαγγῆς. ἀνὰ δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἔστη σκῆπτρον ἔχων, τὸ μὲν “Ηφαιστος κάμε
τεύχων.

¹ Lines 76-83 were rejected by Aristarchus.

² Ἀχαιῶν: 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

"Ιφαιιστος μὲν δῶκε Διὸς Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι,
αὐτὰρ ἄρα Ζεὺς δῶκε διακτόρῳ ἀργεῖφόντῃ.
Ἐρμείας δὲ ἄναξ δῶκεν Πέλοπι πληξίππῳ,
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὗτε Πέλοψ δῶκ' Ἀτρέῳ, ποιμένι λαῶν.
Ἀτρεὺς δὲ θυήσκων ἔλιπεν πολύαρνι Θυέστῃ,
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὗτε Θυέστ' Ἀγαμέμνονι λεῖπε φορῆναι,
πολλῆσιν νήσοισι καὶ "Αργεῖ παντὶ ἀνάσσειν.
τῷ ὅ γ' ἐρεισάμενος ἐπεί "Αργείοισι μετηύδα.
" ὡς φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες "Αρηος,
Ζεύς με μέγας¹ Κρονίδης ἄτῃ ἐνέδησε βαρειῇ,²
σχέτλιος, ὃς πρὶν μέν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν
"Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' ἐϋτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,
νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καί με κελεύει
δυσκλέα "Αργος ἵκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὕλεσα λαόν.
οὕτω που Διὸς μέλλει ὑπερμενέῃ φίλον εἶναι,
ὅς δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα
ἥδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ'³ ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένοισι
πυθέσθαι,
μὰψ οὕτω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν "Αχαιῶν
ἄπρηκτον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἥδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισι, τέλος δ' οὐ πώ τι πέφανται.
εἴ περ γάρ κ' ἐθέλοιμεν "Αχαιοί τε Τρώες τε,
ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες, ἀριθμηθήμεναι ἄμφω,⁴
Τρώας μὲν λέξασθαι ἐφέστιοι ὅσσοι ἔασιν,
ἥμεῖς δ' ἐς δεκάδας διακοσμηθεῖμεν "Αχαιοί,
Τρώων δ' ἄνδρα ἔκαστοι ἐλοίμεθα οἰνοχοεύειν,
πολλαὶ κεν δεκάδες δενοίατο οἰνοχόοιο.

¹ μέγας Aristarchus: μέγα Zenodotus, MSS.

² Lines 111-118 were rejected by Zenodotus.

³ αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ': λώβη 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 Achaeans warred a bootless war, and fought with men fewer than they, and no end thereof hath as yet been seen. For should we be minded, both Achaeans and Trojans, to swear a solemn oath with sacrifice, and to number ourselves, and should the Trojans be gathered together, even all they that have dwellings in the city, and we Achaeans be marshalled by tens, and choose, each company of us, a man of the Trojans to pour our wine, then would many tens lack a cup-

τόσσον ἔγώ φημι πλέας ἔμμεναι νῖας Ἀχαιῶν
 Τρώων, οἵ ναίουσι κατὰ πτόλιν· ἀλλ' ἐπίκουροι¹
 πολλέων ἐκ πολίων ἔγχέσπαλοι ἄνδρες ἔστιν,
 οἵ με μέγα πλάζουσι καὶ οὐκ εἰώσ² ἐθέλοντα
 Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσαι εὖ ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον.
 ἐννέα δὴ βεβάσι Διὸς μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοί,
 καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σέσηπε νεῶν καὶ σπάρτα λέλυνται·
 αἱ δέ που ἡμέτεραι τ' ἄλοχοι καὶ νήπια τέκνα
 ἥτ³ ἐνὶ μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι· ἅμμι δὲ ἔργον
 αὕτως ἀκράαντον, οὐδὲ εἴνεκα δεῦρ⁴ ἵκόμεσθα.
 ἀλλ' ἄγεθ⁵, ως ἂν ἔγὼ εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
 φεύγωμεν σὺν νησὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν·
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἰρήσομεν εύρυαγνιαν.⁶

"Ως φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε
 πᾶσι μετὰ πληθύν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλῆς ἐπάκουσαν.⁷
 κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φὴ⁸ κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης,
 πόντου Ἰκαρίοιο, τὰ μέν τ' Εὔρος τε Νότος τε
 ὕρορ⁹ ἐπαΐξας πατρὸς Διὸς ἐκ νεφελάων.
 ώς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήιον ἐλθών,
 λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπί τ' ἡμύνει ἀσταχύεσσιν,
 ώς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορὴ κινήθη· τοὶ δ' ἀλαλητῷ
 νῆστας ἐπ' ἐσπεύοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κονίη
 ἴστατ¹⁰ ἀειρομένη· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλοισι κέλευον
 ἅπτεσθαι νηῶν ἥδ' ἐλκέμεν εἰς ἄλα δῖαν,
 οὐρούς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον· ἀὕτη δ' οὐρανὸν ἵκεν
 οἴκαδε ἱεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἥρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

"Ενθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη,

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 φὴ Zenodotus: ως 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

εὶ μὴ Ἀθηναίην "Ηρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν.¹
 " ὡς πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,
 οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαῖαν
 Ἀργεῖοι φεύξονται ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης;
 καὸς δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιεν²
 Ἀργείην Ἐλένην, ἃς εἴνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης.
 ἀλλ' οἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
 σοῖς ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἔκαστον,³
 μηδὲ ἔα νῆας ἄλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας."

"Ως ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
 βῆ δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀΐξασα.
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.⁴
 εὐρεν ἔπειτ' Ὁδυσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον,
 ἐσταότ'. οὐδ' ὅ γε νηὸς ἐϋσσέλμοιο μελαίνης
 ἅπτετ', ἐπεὶ μιν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἵκανεν.
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ισταμένη προσέφη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 "διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὁδυσσεῦ,
 οὕτω δὴ οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐσ πατρίδα γαῖαν
 φεύξεσθ' ἐν νήεσσι πολυκλήσι πεσόντες;
 καὸς δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιτε
 Ἀργείην Ἐλένην, ἃς εἴνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν
 ἐν Τροίῃ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης;
 ἀλλ' οἴθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδὲ ἔτ' ἐρώει,
 σοῖς δ' ἀγανοῖς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυε φῶτα ἔκαστον,
 μηδὲ ἔα νῆας ἄλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας."

"Ως φάθ', ὅ δὲ ξυνέηκε θεᾶς ὅπα φωνησάσης,

¹ For line 156 Zenodotus read,

εὶ μὴ Ἀθηναίη λαοσσός ηλθ' ἀπ' Οὐλύμπου,
 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 Laértes, 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

βῆ δὲ θέειν, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαῖναν βάλε· τὴν δὲ κόμισσε
κῆρυξ Εύρυβάτης Ἰθακήσιος, ὃς οἱ ὄπήδει.
αὐτὸς δ’ Ἀτρεΐδεω Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἐλθὼν
δέξατο οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρῷον, ἀφθιτὸν αἰεί·
σὺν τῷ ἔβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

“Ον τινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κιχείη,
τὸν δ’ ἀγανοῦς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς·
“δαιμόνι”, οὐ σὲ ἔοικε κακὸν ὡς δειδίσσεσθαι,
ἄλλ’ αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἴδρυε λαούς.
οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἶσθ’ οἶος νόος Ἀτρεΐωνος·
νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ’ ἴψεται νῖας Ἀχαιῶν.¹
ἐν βουλῇ δ’ οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἶον ἔειπε;
μή τι χολωσάμενος ρέξῃ κακὸν νῖας Ἀχαιῶν.
θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ διοτρεφέων βασιλήων,
τιμὴ δ’ ἐκ Διός ἐστι, φιλεῖ δέ ἐ μητίετα Ζεύς.”

“Ον δ’ αὖ δήμου τ’ ἄνδρα ἴδοι βοόωντά τ’ ἐφεύροι,
τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν ὅμοκλήσασκέ τε μύθῳ·
“δαιμόνι”, ἀτρέμας ήσο καὶ ἄλλων μῦθον ἀκουε,
οἱ σέω φέρτεροί εἰσι, σὺ δ’ ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις,
οὔτε ποτ’ ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμιος οὔτ’ ἐνὶ βουλῇ.
οὐ μέν πως πάντες βασιλεύσομεν ἐνθάδ’ Ἀχαιοί·
οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω,
εἰς βασιλεύς, ὥ δῶκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω
σκῆπτρόν τ’ ἡδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλεύῃσι.”²

“Ως ὅ γε κοιρανέων δίεπε στρατόν· 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 βουλεύῃσι (Dio Chrysostomus) the mss. give the unmetrical βασιλεύῃ.

as she spake; and set him to run, and cast from him his cloak, which his herald gathered up, even Eurybates of Ithaca, that waited on him. But himself he went straight to Agamemnon, son of Atreus, and received at his hand the staff of his fathers, imperishable ever, and therewith went his way along the ships of the brazen-coated 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,

αῦτις ἐπεσσεύοντο νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἡχῆ, ὡς ὅτε κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης
αἴγιαλῷ μεγάλῳ βρέμεται, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε πόντος.

"Αλλοι μέν ρ' ἔζοντο, ἐρήτυθεν δὲ καθ' ἔδρας·
Θερσίτης δ' ἔτι μοῦνος ἀμετροεπής ἐκολών,
ὅς ἐπεα φρεσὶ ἥσιν ἄκοσμά τε πολλά τε ἥδη,
μάψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν,
ἄλλ' ὃ τί οἱ εἴσαιτο γελοῖον 'Αργείοισιν
ἔμμεναι. αἰσχιστος δὲ ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ "Ιλιον ἥλθε·
φολκὸς ἔην, χωλὸς δ' ἔτερον πόδα· τὼ δέ οἱ ὕμων
κυρτώ, ἐπὶ στῆθος συνοχωκότε· αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
φοξὸς ἔην κεφαλήν, ψεδνή δ' ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη.
ἔχθιστος δ' 'Αχιλῆς μάλιστ' ἦν ἥδ' 'Οδυσσῆς¹
τὼ γὰρ νεικείεσκε· τότ' αὖτ' 'Αγαμέμνονι δίω
όξεα κεκλήγων λέγ' ὀνείδεα. τῷ δ' ἄρ' 'Αχαιοὶ
ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο νεμέσσηθέν τ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ.
αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὰ βοῶν 'Αγαμέμνονα νείκεε μύθῳ.
" 'Ατρεΐδη, τέο δὴ αὖτ' ἐπιμέμφεαι ἥδὲ χατίζεις;
πλεῖαι τοι χαλκοῦ κλισίαι, πολλαὶ δὲ γυναικες²
εἰσὶν ἐνὶ κλισίῃς ἔξαιρετοι, ἃς τοι 'Αχαιοὶ
πρωτίστῳ δίδομεν, εὗτ' ἄν πτολίεθρον ἔλωμεν.
ἥ ἔτι καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδεύεαι, ὃν κέ τις οἴσει
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων ἐξ 'Ιλίου υἷος ἄποινα,
ὃν κεν ἐγὼ δήσας ἀγάγω ἢ ἄλλος 'Αχαιῶν,³
ἥ ἐ γυναικα νέην, ἵνα μίσγεαι ἐν φιλότητι,
ἥν τ' αὐτὸς ἀπονόσφι κατίσχεαι; οὐ μὲν ἔοικεν
ἀρχὸν ἐόντα κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν υἷας 'Αχαιῶν.

¹ Lines 220-223 were rejected by Zenodotus.

² πολλαὶ δὲ γυναικες: πλεῖαι δὲ γυναικῶν Zenodotus, who rejected lines 227 f.

³ Lines 231-234 were rejected by Zenodotus.

and they hasted back to the place of gathering from their ships and huts with noise, as when a wave of the loud-resounding sea thundereth on the long beach, and the deep roareth.

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

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

ω πέπονες, κάκ' ἐλέγχε', 'Αχαιιδες, οὐκέτ' 'Αχαιοί,
οἴκαδέ περ σὺν νησὶ νεώμεθα, τόνδε δ' ἐῶμεν
αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ Τροίῃ γέρα πεσσέμεν, ὅφρα ἵδηται
ἥτις τί οἱ χῆμεῖς προσαμύνομεν, ἥτις καὶ οὐκί·
ὅς καὶ νῦν 'Αχιλῆς, ἔο μέγ' ἀμείνονα φῶτα,
ἥτιμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.
ἀλλὰ μάλ' οὐκ 'Αχιλῆς χόλος φρεσίν, ἀλλὰ με-
θήμων.

ἥ γὰρ αὖ, 'Ατρεῖδη, νῦν ὕστατα λωβήσαιο."

"Ως φάτο νεικείων 'Αγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Θερσίτης· τῷ δ' ὡκα παρίστατο δῆνος 'Οδυσσεύς,
καὶ μιν ὑπόδρα ἴδων χαλεπῷ ἥνιπαπε μύθῳ·

"Θερσῖτ' ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγύς περ ἐών ἀγορητής,
ἴσχεο, μηδ' ἔθελ' οἶος ἐριζέμεναι βασιλεῦσιν.
οὐ γὰρ ἔγω σέο φημὶ χερειότερον βροτὸν ἄλλον
ἔμμεναι, ὅσσοι ἄμ' 'Ατρεῖδης ὑπὸ "Ιλιον ἥλθον.
τῷ οὐκ ἀν βασιλῆς ἀνὰ στόμ' ἔχων ἀγορεύοις,
καὶ σφιν ὄνειδεά τε προφέροις, νόστον τε φυλάσσοις.
οὐδέ τί πω σάφα ἴδμεν ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,¹
ἥ εὖ ἥτε κακῶς νοστήσομεν νῆες 'Αχαιῶν.

τῷ νῦν 'Ατρεῖδη 'Αγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ἥσαι ὄνειδίζων, ὅτι οἱ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν
ἥρωες Δαναοί· σὺ δὲ κερτομέων ἀγορεύεις.
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἔρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
εἴ κ' ἔτι σ' ἀφραίνοντα κιχήσομαι ᾥς νύ περ ὠδε,

¹ Lines 252-256 were rejected by Aristarchus.

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

So spake Thersites, railing at Agamemnon, shepherd of the host. But quickly to his side came goodly Odysseus, and with an angry glance from beneath his brows, chid him with harsh words, saying : “ Thersites of reckless speech, clear-voiced talker though thou art, refrain thee, and be not minded to strive singly against kings. For I deem that there is no viler mortal than thou amongst all those that with the sons of Atreus came beneath Ilios. Wherefore ’twere well thou shouldest not take the name of kings in thy mouth as thou pratest, to cast reproaches upon them, and to watch for home-going. In no wise do we know clearly as yet how these things are to be, whether it be for good or ill that we sons of the Achaeans shall return. Therefore dost thou now continually utter revilings against Atreus’ son, Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, for that the Danaan warriors give him gifts full many ; whereas thou pratest on with railings. But I will speak out to thee, and this word shall verily be brought to pass : if I find thee again playing the fool, even as now thou dost, then may the head

μηκέτ' ἔπειτ' Ὁδυσῆϊ κάρη ὥμοισιν ἐπείη,
 μηδ' ἔτι Τηλεμάχοιο πατὴρ κεκλημένος εἴην,
 εἰ μὴ ἐγώ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἴματα δύσω,
 χλαιῦνάν τ' ἡδὲ χιτῶνα, τά τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει,
 αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ἀφήσω
 πεπλήγων ἀγορῆθεν ἀεικέσσι πληγῆσιν."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφη, σκήπτρῳ δὲ μετάφρενον ἡδὲ καὶ
 ὕμω

πλῆξεν· ὁ δ' ἵδνώθη, θαλερὸν δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε δάκρυ·
 σμῶδιξ δ' αἵματόεσσα μεταφρένου ἔξυπανέστη
 σκήπτρου ὅπο χρυσέου. ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔζετο τάρβησέν τε,
 ἀλγήσας δ', ἀχρεῖον ἵδων, ἀπομόρξατο δάκρυ.
 οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ ἐπ' αὐτῷ ἡδὺ γέλασσαν·
 ὅδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἵδων ἐς πλησίον ἄλλον·

"ὦ πόποι, ή δὴ μυρί" Ὁδυσσεὺς ἐσθλὰ ἔοργε
 βουλάς τ' ἔξάρχων ἀγαθὰς πόλεμόν τε κορύσσων·
 νῦν δὲ τόδε μέγ' ἄριστον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν,
 ὃς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπεσβόλον ἔσχ' ἀγοράων.
 οὕ θήν μιν πάλιν αὗτις ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
 νεικείειν βασιλῆας ὀνειδείοις ἐπέεσσιν."

"Ως φάσαν ἡ πληθύς· ἀνὰ δ' ὁ πτολίπορθος
 Ὁδυσσεὺς

ἐστη σκήπτρον ἔχων· παρὰ δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 εἰδομένη κήρυκι σιωπᾶν λαὸν ἀνώγει,
 ὡς ἄμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοί τε καὶ ὕστατοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
 μῦθον ἀκούσειαν καὶ ἐπιφρασσαίατο βουλήν.
 ὅ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

"Ἀτρεΐδη, νῦν δή σε, ἄναξ, ἐθέλουσιν Ἀχαιοὶ
 πᾶσιν ἐλέγχιστον θέμεναι μερόπευσσι βροτοῖσιν,

of Odysseus abide no more upon his shoulders, nor may I any more be called the father of Telemachus, if I take thee not, and strip off thy raiment, thy cloak, and thy tunic that cover thy nakedness, and for thyself send thee wailing to the swift ships, beaten forth from the place of gathering with shameful blows."

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

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

οὐδέ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν ἦν περ ὑπέσταν
ἐνθάδ' ἔτι στείχοντες ἀπ' "Αργεος ἵπποβότοιο,
"Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι.

ὡς τε γὰρ ἡ παῖδες νεαροὶ χῆραι τε γυναικες
ἀλλήλοισιν ὁδύρονται οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι.

ἡ μὴν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνιηθέντα νέεσθαι·
καὶ γάρ τίς θ' ἔνα μῆνα μένων ἀπὸ ἥς ἀλόχοιο
ἀσχαλάᾳ σὺν νητὶ πολυζύγῳ, ὅν περ ἄελλαι
χειμέριαι εἰλέωσιν ὄρινομέιη τε θάλασσα·
ἥμιν δ' εἴνατός ἐστι περιτροπέων ἐνιαυτὸς
ἐνθάδε μιμνόντεσσι· τῶν οὐ νεμεσίζομεν· Ἀχαιοὺς
ἀσχαλάαν παρὰ νησὶ κορωνίσιν.¹ ἀλλὰ καὶ ἔμπης
αισχρόν τοι δηρόν τε μένειν κενεόν τε νέεσθαι.
τλῆτε, φίλοι, καὶ μείνατε ἐπὶ χρόνον, ὅφρα δαῶμεν
ἡ ἐτεὸν Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἡε καὶ οὐκί.

εὖ γὰρ δὴ τόδε ἴδμεν ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ἐστὲ δὲ πάντες
μάρτυροι, οὓς μὴ κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτοιο φέρουσαι·
χθιζά τε καὶ πρωτίζ, ὅτ' ἐσ Αὐλίδα νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
ἡγερέθοντο κακὰ Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσαι·
ἥμεῖς δ' ἀμφὶ περὶ κρήνην ἱεροὺς κατὰ βωμοὺς
ἔρδομεν ἀθανάτοισι τεληέσσας ἐκατόμβας,
καλῇ ὑπὸ πλατανίστῳ, ὅθεν ρέεν ἀγλαὸν ὕδωρ·
ἔνθ' ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα· δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα δαφοινός,
σμερδαλέος, τόν ρ' αὐτὸς Ὁλύμπιος ἦκε φόωσδε,
βωμοῦ ὑπαῖξας πρός ρά πλατάνιστον ὅρουσεν.
ἔνθα δ' ἔσαν στρουθοῦ οὐ νεοσσοί, νήπια τέκνα,
ὅζω ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ, πετάλοις ὑποπεπτηῶτες,
όκτω, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἡ τέκε τέκνα.

¹ ἀσχαλάαν . . . κορωνίσιν : ἀσχαλάαν μιμνόντεσσι (μιμνοντεσσι) Zenodotus.

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

the promise that they made to thee, while faring hitherward from Argos, the pasture-land of horses, that not until thou hadst sacked well-walled Ilios shouldst 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,¹ 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

ἔνθ' ὅ γε τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγῶτας.¹
μήτηρ δ' ἀμφιποτάτο ὁδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα·
τὴν δ' ἐλελιξάμενος πτέρυγος λάβεν ἀμφιαχυῖαν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν,
τὸν μὲν ἀτζῆλον² θῆκεν θεός, ὃς περ ἔφηνε·
λᾶαν γάρ μιν ἔθηκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω.³
ἡμεῖς δ' ἔσταότες θαυμάζομεν οἶνον ἐτύχθη.
ώς οὖν δεινὰ πέλωρα θεῶν εἰσῆλθ' ἑκατόμβας,
Κάλχας δ' αὐτίκ' ἐπειτα θεοπροπέων ἀγόρευε·
‘τίπτ’ ἄνεῳ ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί;
ἡμῖν μὲν τόδ’ ἔφηνε τέρας μέγα μητίετα Ζεύς,
ὄψιμον, ὀψιτέλεστον, ὃν κλέος οὐ ποτ’ ὀλεῖται.
ώς οὗτος κατὰ τέκν' ἔφαγε στρουθοῖο καὶ αὐτήν,
δόκτω, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἢ τέκε τέκνα,
ώς ημεῖς τοσσαῦτ'⁴ ἔτεα πτολεμίζομεν αὐθι,
τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἴρησομεν εὔρυνάγνιαν.
κεῖνος τὰς ἀγόρευε· τὰ δὴ νῦν πάντα τελεῖται.
ἀλλ' ἄγε, μίμνετε πάντες, ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
αὐτοῦ, εἰς ὅ κεν ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἔλωμεν.’

“Ως ἔφατ”, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ’ ἵαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆες
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ἀϋσάντων ὑπ’ Ἀχαιῶν,
μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ὁδυσσῆος θείοιο.
τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
“ὦ πόποι, ἢ δὴ παισὶν ἐοικότες ἀγοράσθε
νηπιάχοις, οἷς οὐ τι μέλει πολεμῆια ἔργα.
πῆ δὴ συνθεσίαι τε καὶ ὅρκια βήσεται ημιν;
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενοίατο μήδεά τ’ ἀνδρῶν,

¹ τετριγῶτας : τιτίζοντας Zenodotus.

² ἀτζῆλον : ἀρίζηλον, ἀρίδηλον Zenodotus.

³ Line 319 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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

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

σπονδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἃς ἐπέπιθμεν·
 αὐτῶς γὰρ ἐπέεσσ' ἐριδαίνομεν, οὐδέ τι μῆχος
 εὑρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ' ἔοντες.
 Ἀτρεῖδη, σὺ δ' ἔθ' ὡς πρὶν ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλὴν
 ἄρχευ³ Ἀργείοισι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας,
 τούσδε δ' ἔα φθινύθειν, ἔνα καὶ δύο, τοί κεν Ἀχαιῶν
 νόσφιν βουλεύωστ—ἄνυστις δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται αὐτῶν—
 πρὶν "Ἀργοσδ"¹ ιέναι, πρὶν καὶ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
 γνώμεναι εἴ τε ψεῦδος ὑπόσχεσις, εἴ τε καὶ οὐκί.
 φημὶ γὰρ οὖν κατανεῦσαι ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα
 ἥματι τῷ ὅτε νησὶν ἐν ὠκυπόροισιν ἔβαινον
 Ἀργεῖοι Τρώεσσι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέροντες·
 ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι², ἐναίσιμα σήματα φαίνων.
 τῷ μή τις πρὶν ἐπειγέσθω οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι,
 πρὶν τινα πάρ· Τρώων ἀλόχῳ κατακομηθῆναι,
 τίσασθαι δ' Ἐλένης ὄρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε.
 εἰ δέ τις ἐκπάγλως ἐθέλει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι,
 ἀπτέσθω ἃς νηὸς ἐϋσσέλμοιο μελαίνης,
 ὅφρα πρόσθ' ἄλλων θάνατον καὶ πότμον ἐπίσπη,
 ἄλλα, ἄναξ, αὐτός τ' εὖ μήδεο πείθεό τ' ἄλλω·
 οὐ τοι ἀπόβλητον ἔπος ἔσσεται, ὅττι κεν εἴπω·
 κρῦν³ ἄνδρας κατὰ φῦλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, Ἀγά-
 μεμνον,
 ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφιν ἀρήγη, φῦλα δὲ φύλοις.
 εἰ δέ κεν ὡς ἔρξης καὶ τοι πείθωνται Ἀχαιοί,
 γνώση ἐπειθ' ὃς θ' ἡγεμόνων κακὸς ὃς τέ νυ λαῶν,
 ἥδ' ὃς κ' ἐσθλὸς ἔησι· 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.

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 Achaeans, that take secret counsel apart—yet no accomplishment shall come therefrom—to depart first to Argos or ever we have learned whether the promise of Zeus that beareth the aegis be a lie or no. For I declare that Cronos' son, supreme in might, gave promise with his nod on that day when the Argives went on board their swift-faring ships, bearing unto the Trojans death and fate ; for he lightened on our right and shewed forth signs of good. Wherefore let no man make haste to depart homewards until each have lain with the wife of some Trojan, and have got him requital for his strivings and groanings for Helen's sake.¹ Howbeit, if any man is exceeding fain to depart homewards, let him lay his hand upon his black, well-benched ship, that before the face of all he may meet death and fate. But do thou, O king, thyself take good counsel, and hearken to another ; the word whatsoever I speak, shalt thou not lightly cast aside. Separate thy men by tribes, by clans, Agamemnon, that clan may bear aid to clan and tribe to tribe. If thou do thus, and the Achaeans obey thee, thou wilt know then who among thy captains is a coward, and who among thy men, and who too is brave ; for they will fight each clan for itself.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' εὶς καὶ θεσπεσίη πόλιν οὐκ ἀλαπάξεις,
ἢ ἀνδρῶν κακότητι καὶ ἀφραδίῃ πολέμῳ."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμνων.

"ἢ μὰν αὐτὸν ἀγορῆ νικᾶς, γέρον, υἱας Ἀχαιῶν.
αἰ δὲ γὰρ Ζεῦς τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλον
τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἶναι Ἀχαιῶν
τῷ κε τάχ' ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
χερσὶν ὑφ' ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
ἄλλα μοι αἰγίοχος Κρονίδης Ζεὺς ἄλγες ἔδωκεν,
ὅς με μετ' ἀπρήκτους ἔριδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν Ἀχιλεὺς τε μαχεσσάμεθ' εἴνεκα
κούρης

ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ ἦρχον χαλεπαίνων.
εἰ δέ ποτ' ἔστι γε μίαν βουλεύσομεν, οὐκέτ' ἐπειτα
Τρωσὶν ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἐσσεται, οὐδὲ ἡβαιόν.
νῦν δὲ ἔρχεσθ' ἐπὶ δεῦπον, ἵνα ξυνάγωμεν Ἀρηα.
εὖ μέν τις δόρυ θηξάσθω, εὖ δὲ ἀσπίδα θέσθω,
εὖ δέ τις ἵπποισιν δεῦπον δότω ὕκυπόδεσσιν,
εὖ δέ τις ἄρματος ἀμφὶς ἴδων πολέμοιο μεδέσθω,
ῶς κε πανημέριοι στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ' Ἀρηϊ.
οὐ γὰρ παυσωλή γε μετέσσεται, οὐδὲ ἡβαιόν,
εἰ μὴ νῦν ἐλθοῦσα διακρινέει μένος ἀνδρῶν.
ἴδρωσει μέν τεν τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσφιν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δὲ ἔγχει χεῖρα καμεῖται.
ἴδρωσει δέ τεν ἵππος ἐύξοον ἄρμα τιταίνων.
δὸν δέ καὶ ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
μιμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὐδὲ οἵ τειτα
ἄρκιον ἐσσεῖται φυγέειν κύνας ἢδ' οἰωνούς."

know whether it is even by the will of heaven that thou shalt not take the city, or by the cowardice of thy folk and their witlessness in war."

Then in answer to him spake the king, Agamemnon : " Aye verily once more, old sir, art thou pre-eminent in speech above the sons of the 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 *orefighting* ; 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 thereafter to escape the dogs and birds."

“Ως ἔφατ’, Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ’ ἵαχον, ὡς ὅτε κῦμα
 ἀκτῆ ἐφ’ ὑψηλῆ, ὅτε κινήσῃ Νότος ἐλθών,
 προβλῆτι σκοπέλῳ· τὸν δ’ οὐ ποτε κύματα λείπει
 παντοίων ἀνέμων, ὅτ’ ἂν ἔνθ’ ἢ ἔνθα γένωνται.
 ἀνστάντες δ’ ὄρέοντο κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆας,
 κάπνισσάν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δεῖπνον ἔλοντο.
 ἄλλος δ’ ἄλλω ἔρεζε θεῶν αἰειγενετάων,
 εὐχόμενος θάνατόν τε φυγεῖν καὶ μῶλον Ἀρηος.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βοῦν ιέρευσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
 πίονα πενταέτηρον ὑπερμενέῃ Κρονίωνι,
 κίκλησκεν δὲ γέροντας ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν,
 Νέστορα μὲν πρώτιστα καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἄνακτα,
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ’ Αἴαντε δύω καὶ Τυδέος νιόν,
 ἔκτον δ’ αὐτ’ Ὁδυσῆα, Διὸς μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον.
 αὐτόματος δέ οἱ ἥλθε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος.
 ἥδεε γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀδελφεὸν ὡς ἐπονεῖτο.
 βοῦν δὲ περιστήσαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.
 τοῖσιν δ’ εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.
 “Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, κελαινεφές, αἰθέρι ναίων,
 μὴ πρὶν ἐπ’ ἡέλιον δῦναι καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἐλθεῖν,
 πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνὲς βαλέειν Πριάμοιο μέλαθρον
 αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι¹ δὲ πυρὸς δηϊοιο θύρετρα,
 ‘Εκτόρεον δὲ χιτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαιξαι
 χαλκῷ ρωγαλέον· πολέες δ’ ἀμφ’ αὐτὸν ἔταιροι
 πρηνέες ἐν κονίησιν ὁδὰξ λαζοίατο γαῖαν.’”

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἄρα πώ οἱ ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων,
 ἀλλ’ ὃ γε δέκτο μὲν ίρά, πόνον δ’ ἀμέγαρτον² ὅφελλεν.

¹ πρῆσαι: πλῆσαι Aristarchus (*cf.* ix. 242).

² ἀμέγαρτον: ἀλίαστον Aristarchus.

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

So spake he ; but not as yet would the son of Cronos grant him fulfilment ; nay, he accepted the sacrifice, but toil he made to wax unceasingly.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ρ̄ εῦξαντο καὶ οὐλόχύτας προβάλοντο,
 αὐέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν,
 μηρούς τ' ἐξέταμον κατά τε κνίσῃ ἐκάλυψαν
 δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὡμοθέτησαν.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἄρ σχίζησιν ἀφύλλοισιν κατέκαιον,
 σπλάγχνα δ' ἄρ ἀμπείραντες ὑπείρεχον Ἡφαίστοιο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχν' ἐπάσαντο,
 μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὄβελοῖσιν ἐπειραν,
 ὥπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντό τε δαιτά,
 δαινυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐῖσης.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
 τοῖς ἄρα μύθων ἥρχε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
 “Ατρεΐδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
 μηκέτι νῦν δήθ' αὖθι¹ λεγώμεθα, μηδ' ἔτι δηρὸν
 ἀμβαλλώμεθα ἔργον, δὲ δὴ θεὸς ἐγγυαλίζει.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγειρόντων κατὰ νῆας,
 ἡμεῖς δ' ἀθρόοι ὠδε κατὰ στρατὸν εὔρὺν Ἀχαιῶν
 ἴομεν, ὅφρα κε θᾶσσον ἐγείρομεν δέξὺν "Αρηα.”
 "Ως ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
 μέμνων.

αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε
 κηρύσσειν πόλεμόνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς.
 οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοὶ δ' ἡγείροντο μάλ' ὥκα.
 οἱ δ' ἀμφ' Ἀτρεΐωνα διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες
 θῦνον κρίνοντες, μετὰ δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
 αἰγιδ' ἔχουσ' ἐρίτιμον ἀγήραον ἀθανάτην τε,

¹ νῦν δήθ' αὖθι: νῦν δὴ ταῦτα Zenodotus.

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, wherfrom

τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι παγχρύσεοι ἡερέθονται,
πάντες ἐϋπλεκέες, ἑκατόμβιος δὲ ἔκαστος.
σὺν τῇ παιφάσσουσα διέσυντο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
δτρύνουσ' ἵέναι· ἐν δὲ σθένος ὥρσεν ἑκάστῳ
καρδίῃ ἄλληκτον πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι.
τοῖσι δ' ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ' ἥε νέεσθαι
ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῆσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

’Ηῦτε πῦρ ἀΐδηλον ἐπιφλέγει ἀσπετον ὅλην
οὔρεος ἐν κορυφῆς, ἔκαθεν δέ τε φαίνεται αὐγή,
ὡς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίοιο
αἴγλη παμφανόωσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἴκε.

Τῶν δ', ὡς τὸ ὀρνίθων πετεηνῶν ἔθνεα πολλά,
χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκνων δουλιχοδείρων,
’Ασίω ἐν λειμῶνι, Καϋστρίου ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα,
ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα ποτῶνται ἀγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσσι,
κλαγγηδὸν προκαθιζόντων, σμαραγεῖ δέ τε λειμών,¹
ὡς τῶν ἔθνεα πολλὰ νεῶν ἄπο καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον· αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ χθῶν
σμερδαλέον κονάβιζε ποδῶν αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἵππων.
ἔσταν δ' ἐν λειμῶνι Σκαμανδρίω ἀνθεμόεντι
μυρίοι, ὅσσα τε φύλλα καὶ ἄνθεα γίγνεται ὥρῃ.

’Ηῦτε μυιάων ἀδινάων ἔθνεα πολλά,
αἱ τε κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμνήσιν ἡλάσκουσιν
ὥρῃ ἐν εἰαρινῇ, ὅτε τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει,
τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἐν πεδίῳ ἵσταντο διαρραῖσαι μεμαῶτες.

¹ λειμών: 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 Caÿstrius, fly this way and that, glorying in their strength of wing, and with loud cries settle ever onwards,¹ and the mead resoundeth ; even so their many tribes poured forth from ships and huts into the plain of Scamander, and the earth echoed wondrously beneath the tread of men and horses. So they took their stand in the flowery mead of Scamander, numberless, as are the leaves and the flowers in their season.

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

HOMER

Τοὺς δ', ὡς τ' αἰπόλια πλατεῖς αἰγῶν αἰπόλοι
ἄνδρες

ῥεῖα διακρίνωσιν, ἐπεὶ κε νόμῳ μιγέωσιν,
ὡς τοὺς ἡγεμόνες διεκόσμεον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
ὑσμίνηνδ' οἴναι, μετὰ δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ὅμματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἵκελος Διὸς τερπικεραύνω,
"Αρεῖ δὲ ζώνην, στέρνον δὲ Ποσειδάωνι.
ἡῦτε βοῦς ἀγέληφι μέγ' ἔξοχος ἐπλετο πάντων
ταῦρος· ὁ γάρ τε βόεσσι μεταπρέπει ἀγρομένησι·
τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀτρεΐδην θῆκε Ζεὺς ἥματι κείνω,
ἐκπρεπές ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἔξοχον ἥρώεσσιν.

"Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι Ὀλύμπια δώματ'
ἔχουσαι¹—

ἥμεῖς γὰρ θεαί ἐστε, πάρεστέ τε, ἵστέ τε πάντα,
ἥμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἶνον ἀκούομεν οὐδέ τι ἴδμεν—
οἵ τινες ἡγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἥσαν.
πληθὺν δ' οὐκ ἄν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι οὐδ' ὀνομήνω,
οὐδ' εἴ μοι δέκα μὲν γλῶσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ' εἰεν,
φωνὴ δ' ἄρρηκτος, χάλκεον δέ μοι ἥτορ ἐνείη,
εἰ μη Ὀλυμπιάδες Μοῦσαι, Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
θυγατέρες, μνησαίαθ' ὅσοι ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἥλθον.
ἀρχοὺς αὖ τηῶν ἐρέω τῆς τε προπάσας.

Βοιωτῶν μὲν Πηγέλεως καὶ Λήϊτος ἥρχον²

¹ Ὀλύμπια . . . ᔁχουσαι : Ὀλυμπιάδες 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 Calydnae; and (3) those from Northern Greece, i.e. from the region extending from Thermopylae to Mt. Olympus.

And even as goatherds separate easily the wide-scattered flocks of goats, when they mingle in the pasture, so did their leaders marshal them on this side and on that to enter into the battle, and among them lord Agamemnon, his eyes and head like unto Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt, his waist like unto Ares, and his breast unto Poseidon. Even as a bull among the herd stands forth far the 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 Leïtus were

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

The catalogue is by many regarded as of later origin than the original *Iliad*, although there are valid grounds for assigning it to a very early date. For special studies of the problems involved reference may be made to Leaf, *Homer and History* (Macmillan, 1915), and to Allen, *The Homeric Catalogue of Ships* (Oxford, 1921).

Αρκεσίλαος τε Προθοήνωρ τε Κλονίος τε,
οἵ θ' Ὑρίην ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αὐλίδα πετρήεσσαν
Σχοῦνόν τε Σκῶλόν τε πολύκυνημόν τ' Ἐτεωνόν,
Θέσπειαν Γραιάν τε καὶ εὐρύχορον Μυκαλησσόν,
οἵ τ' ἀμφ' Ἀρμόντην ἐνέμοντο καὶ Εἰλέσιον καὶ
Ἐρυθράς,
οἵ τ' Ἐλεῶν' εἶχον ἡδὸνήν την καὶ Πετεῶνα,
Ωκαλέην Μεδεῶνά τ', ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
Κώπας Εὔτρησίν τε πολυτρήρωνά τε Θίσβην,¹
οἵ τε Κορώνειαν καὶ ποιήενθ' Ἀλίαρτον,
οἵ τε Πλάταιαν ἔχον ἡδὸνήν την Γλισᾶντ' ἐνέμοντο,
οἵ θ' Ὑποθήβας εἶχον, ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
Ογχηστόν θ' ιερόν, Ποσιδῆϊον ἀγλαὸν ἄλσος,
οἵ τε πολυστάφυλον Ἀρνην² ἔχον, οἵ τε Μίδειαν
Νῖσάν τε ζαθέην Ἀνθηδόνα τ' ἐσχατόωσαν.
τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νέες κίον, ἐν δὲ ἑκάστῃ
κοῦροι Βοιωτῶν ἑκατὸν καὶ εἴκοσι βαῖνον.

Οἵ δ' Ἀσπληδόνα ναῖον ἵδ' Ὁρχομενὸν Μινύειον,
τῶν ἥρχον Ἀσκάλαφος καὶ Ιάλμενος, υἱες Ἀρηος,
οὓς τέκεν Ἀστυόχη δόμῳ Ἀκτορος Ἄζειδαο,
παρθένος αἰδοίη, ὑπερώϊον εἰσαναβᾶσα,
Ἀρηὶ κρατερῷ· ὁ δέ οἱ παρελέξατο λάθρη.
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Αὐτὰρ Φωκήων Σχεδίος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἥρχον,
υἱες Ἰφίτου μεγαθύμου Ναυβολίδαο,
οἵ Κυπάρισσον ἔχον Πυθῶνά τε πετρήεσσαν
Κρίσάν τε ζαθέην καὶ Δαυλίδα καὶ Πανοπῆα,
οἵ τ' Ἀνεμώρειαν καὶ Ὑάμπολιν ἀμφινέμοντο,
οἵ τ' ἄρα πάρ ποταμὸν Κηφισὸν δῖον ἔναιον,
οἵ τε Λίλαιαν ἔχον πηγῆς ἐπὶ Κηφισοῦ.
τοῖς δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἐποντο.

¹ Θίσβην : 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-built citadel, Copae, Eutresis, and Thisbe, the haunt of doves ; that dwelt in Coroneia and grassy Halíartus, 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 Boeotians 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 Hyampolis, and that lived beside the goodly river Cephisus, and that held Lilaea by the springs of Cephisus. With these followed forty black ships.

² Ἀρνην : Ἀσκρην Zenodotus.

οἱ μὲν Φωκήων στίχας ἵστασαν ἀμφιέποντες,
Βοιωτῶν δ' ἔμπλην ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θωρήσσοντο.

Λοκρῶν δ' ἡγεμόνευεν Ὁϊλῆος ταχὺς Αἴας,
μείων, οὐ τι τόσος γε ὅσος Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,¹
ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείων. ὀλίγος μὲν ἔην, λινοθώρηξ,
ἔγχείη δ' ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ Ἀχαιούς.
οἱ Κῦνόν τ' ἐνέμοντ² Ὁπόεντά τε Καλλίαρόν
Βῆσσάν τε Σκάρφην τε καὶ Αὔγειὰς ἐρατεινὰς
Τάρφην τε Θρόνιόν τε Βοαγρίου ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα.
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἐποντο
Λοκρῶν, οἱ ναίοντι πέρην ἱερῆς Εὐβοίης.

Οἱ δ' Εὐβοιαν ἔχον μένεα πνείοντες "Αβαντες,
Χαλκίδα τ' Εἰρέτριάν τε πολυστάφυλόν θ' Ἰστίαιαν
Κήρινθόν τ' ἔφαλον Δίουν τ' αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον,
οἱ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ἥδ' οἱ Στύρα ναιετάσκον,
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευ³ Ἐλεφήνωρ, ὅζος "Αρηος,
Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων.
τῷ δ' ἄμ⁴ "Αβαντες ἐποντο θοοί, ὅπιθεν κομόωντες,
αἰχμηταὶ μεμαῶτες ὀρεκτῆσιν μελίῃσι
θώρηκας ρήξειν δηῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι.
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆσες ἐποντο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρ⁵ Ἀθήνας εἶχον, ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
δῆμον Ἐρεχθῆος μεγαλήτορος, ὃν ποτ' Ἀθήνη
θρέψε Λιὸς θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ζείδωρος ἄρουρα.
καὶ δ' ἐν Ἀθήνης εῖσεν, ἐῳ ἐν πίονι νηῶ.
ἐνθα δέ μιν ταύροισι καὶ ἀρνειοῖς ἰλάονται
κοῦροι Ἀθηναίων περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν.
τῶν αὖθ' ἡγεμόνευ⁶ υἱὸς Πετεῶ Μενεσθεύς.

¹ Line 528 was rejected by Zenodotus.

And their leaders busily marshalled the ranks of the Phocians, and made ready for battle hard by the Boeotians on the left.

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

And the Abantes, breathing fury, that held Euboea and Chalcis and Eretria and Histiaeia, 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 Chalcedon 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' οὐ πώ τις ὁμοῖος ἐπιχθόνιος γένετ' ἀνὴρ¹
κοσμῆσαι ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας ἀσπιδιώτας.
Νέστωρ οἶος ἔριζεν· ὁ γὰρ προγενέστερος ἦεν.
τῷ δ' ἄμα πεντήκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Αἴας δ' ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγεν δυοκαίδεκα νῆας,
στῆσε δ' ἄγων ἵν' Ἀθηναίων ἵσταντο φάλαγγες.²

Οἱ δ' "Αργος τ' εἶχον Τίρυνθά τε τειχιόεσσαν,
Ἐρμιόνην Ἀσίνην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἔχούσας,
Τροιζῆν, Ἡϊόνας τε καὶ ἀμπελόεντ' Ἐπίδαυρον,
οἵ τ' ἔχον Αἴγιναν Μάσητά τε κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
καὶ Σθένελος, Καπανῆος ἀγακλειτοῦ φίλος νίος.
τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' Εύρυαλος τρίτατος κίεν, ἵσθεος φώς,
Μηκιστέος νίος Ταλαιονίδαο ἄνακτος.
συμπάντων δ' ἡγεῖτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.
τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' ὁγδώκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Οἱ δὲ Μυκήνας εἶχον, ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
ἀφνειόν τε Κόρινθον ἐϋκτίμένας τε Κλεωνάς,
Ὀρνειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο Ἀραιθυρέην τ' ἐρατεινήν
καὶ Σικυῶν³, ὅθ' ἄρ' "Ἄδρηστος πρῶτος ἐμβασίλευεν,
οἵ θ' Ὑπερησίην τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γονόεσσαν
Πελλήνην τ' εἶχον ἥδ' Αἴγιον ἀμφινέμοντο
Αἴγιαλόν τ' ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἀμφ' Ἐλίκην εύρεῖαν,
τῶν ἑκατὸν νηῶν ἥρχε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
Ἀτρεῖδης. ἄμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
λαοὶ ἔποντ⁴. ἐν δ' αὐτὸς ἐδύσετο νώροπα χαλκὸν
κυδιόων, πᾶσιν δὲ μετέπρεπεν ἥρώεσσιν,³
οὕνεκ⁵ ἄριστος ἦν, πολὺ δὲ πλείστους ἄγε λαούς.

Οἱ δ' εἶχον κοίλην Λακεδαιμονα κητώεσσαν,

¹ Lines 553-555 were rejected by Zenodotus.

² Line 558 was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Lines 579 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

was none other man upon the face of the earth for the marshalling of chariots and of warriors that bear the shield. Only Nestor could vie with him, for he was the elder. And with him there followed fifty black ships.

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

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

And they that held Mycenae, the well-built citadel, and wealthy Corinth, and well-built Cleonae, and dwelt in Orneiae and lovely Araethyrea and Sicyon, 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

Φᾶρίν τε Σπάρτην τε πολυτρήρωνά τε Μέσσην,
Βρυσειάς τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αὐγειὰς ἐρατεινάς,
οἵ τ' ἄρ' Ἀμύκλας εἶχον "Ἐλος τ', ἔφαλον πτο-
λίεθρον,

οἵ τε Λάαν εἶχον ἡδ' Οἴτυλον ἀμφενέμοντο,
τῶν οἱ ἀδελφεὸς ἥρχε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
ἔξηκοντα νεῶν· ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσσοντο.

ἐν δ' αὐτὸς κίεν ἦσι προθυμίησι πεποιθώσ,
ὅτρύνων πόλεμόνδε· μάλιστα δὲ ἵετο θυμῷ
τίσασθαι 'Ελένης ὅρμήματά τε στοναχάς τε.

Οἱ δὲ Πύλον τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀρήνην ἐρατεινὴν
καὶ Θρύον, Ἀλφειοῦ πόρον, καὶ ἐῦκτιτον Αἰπύ,
καὶ Κυπαρισσήντα καὶ Ἀμφιγένειαν ἔναιον,
καὶ Πτελεὸν καὶ "Ἐλος καὶ Δώριον, ἐνθα τε
Μοῦσαι

ἀντόμεναι Θάμυριν τὸν Θρῆικα παῦσαν ἀοιδῆς,
Οἰχαλίηθεν ἰόντα παρ' Εύρύτου Οἰχαλιῆσ.
στεῦτο γὰρ εὐχόμενος νικησέμεν, εἴ περ ἂν αὐταὶ
Μοῦσαι ἀείδοιεν, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.
αἱ δὲ χολωσάμεναι πηρὸν θέσαν, αὐτὰρ ἀοιδὴν
θεσπεσίην ἀφέλοντο καὶ ἐκλέλαθον κιθαριστύν.
τῶν αὐθ' ἥγεμόνευε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.
τῷ δ' ἐνενήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ἀρκαδίην ὑπὸ Κυλλήνης ὅρος αἰπύ,
Αἰπύτιον παρὰ τύμβον, ἵν' ἀνέρες ἀγχιμαχηταί,
οἱ Φενεόν τ' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὁρχομενὸν πολύμηλον
"Ρίπην τε Στρατίην τε καὶ ἥνεμόεσσαν Ἔνισπην,
καὶ Τεγέην εἶχον καὶ Μαντινέην ἐρατεινήν,
Στύμφηλόν τ' εἶχον καὶ Παρρασίην ἐνέμοντο,
τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀγκαίοιο πάϊς, κρείων Ἀγαπήνωρ,

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

And they that held Arcadia beneath the steep mountain of Cyllene, beside the tomb of Aeptytus, 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

έξήκοντα νεῶν· πολέες δ' ἐν νηῇ ἔκαστῃ
 Ἀρκάδες ἄνδρες ἔβαινον, ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν.
 αὐτὸς γάρ σφι δῶκεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων¹
 νῆας ἔϋσσελμους περάαν ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον
 Ἀτρεῖδης, ἐπεὶ οῦ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμήλει.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουπράσιόν τε καὶ "Ηλιδα δίαν ἔναιον
 ὅσσον ἔφ' Ὑρμίη καὶ Μύρσινος ἐσχατόωσα
 πέτρη τ' Ὡλενίη καὶ Ἀλήσιον ἐντὸς ἔέργει,
 τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἀρχοὶ ἔσαν, δέκα δ' ἀνδρὶ ἔκαστῳ
 νῆες ἔποντο θοαί, πολέες δ' ἔμβαινον Ἐπειοί.
 τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἡγησάσθην
 υἱες ὁ μὲν Κτεάτου, ὁ δ' ἄρ' Εύρύτου, Ἀκτορίωνε
 τῶν δ' Ἀμαρυγκεῖδης ἥρχε κρατερὸς Διώρης.
 τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἥρχε Πολύξεινος θεοειδῆς,
 υἱὸς Ἀγασθένεος Αὐγηϊάδαο ἄνακτος.

Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλιχίου Ἐχινάων θ' ιεράων
 νήσων, αἱ ναίουσι πέρην ἀλὸς "Ηλιδος ἄντα,
 τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε Μέγης ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηΐ
 Φυλεῖδης, ὃν τίκτε διῆφιλος ἵππότα Φυλεύς,
 ὃς ποτε Δουλίχιόνδ' ἀπενάσσατο πατρὶ χολωθείσ.
 τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Αὐτὰρ Ὁδυσσεὺς ἥγε Κεφαλλῆνας μεγαθύμους
 οἵ ρ' Ἰθάκην εἶχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον,
 καὶ Κροκύλει' ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αἴγιλιπα τρηχεῖαν,
 οἵ τε Ζάκυνθον ἔχον ἥδ' οἱ Σάμον ἀμφενέμοντο,
 οἵ τ' ἥπειρον ἔχον ἥδ' ἀντιπέραι' ἐνέμοντο.
 τῶν μὲν Ὁδυσσεὺς ἥρχε Διὸς μῆτιν ἀτάλαντος.
 τῷ δ' ἄμα νῆες ἔποντο δυώδεκα μιλτοπάρηοι.

¹ Lines 612-614 were rejected by Zenodotus.

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

And they that dwelt in Buprasium and goodly Elis, all that part thereof that Hyrmine 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 Amarinceus captain, even mighty Diores ; and of the fourth company godlike Polyxeinus was captain, son of king Agasthenes, Augeias' son.

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

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

Αἰτωλῶν δ' ἥγεῖτο Θόας Ἀνδραίμονος νιός,
οἱ Πλευρῶν ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ὡλενον ἡδὲ Πυλήνην
Χαλκίδα τ' ἀγχίαλον Καλυδῶνά τε πετρήεσσαν·
οὐ γὰρ ἔτ' Οἰνῆος μεγαλήτορος υἱέες¹ ἥσαν,¹
οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' αὐτὸς ἦην, θάνε δὲ ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος·
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ πάντ⁹ ἐτέταλτο ἀναστέμεν Αἴτωλοῖσι.
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Κρητῶν δ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευεν,
οἱ Κυωσόν τ' εἶχον Γόρτυνά τε τειχιόεσσαν,
Λύκτον Μίλητόν τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Λύκαστον
Φαιστόν τε Ῥύτιόν τε, πόλεις ἐῦ ναιετοώσας,
ἄλλοι θ' οἱ Κρήτην ἑκατόμπολιν ἀμφενέμοντο.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἰδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευε
Μηριόνης τ' ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ.
τοῖσι δ' ἄμ' ὁγδώκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Τληπόλεμος δ' Ἡρακλεῖδης ἡῦς τε μέγας τε
ἐκ Ῥόδου ἐννέα νῆας ἄγεν Ῥοδίων ἀγερώχων,
οἱ Ῥόδον ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες,
Λίνδον Ἰηλυσόν τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Κάμειρον.
τῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ἥγεμόνευεν,
διν τέκεν Ἀστυόχεια βίη Ἡρακληίη,
τὴν ἄγετ⁹ ἔξ Εφύρης ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος,
πέρσας ἀστεα πολλὰ διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν.
Τληπόλεμος δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφ⁹ ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ ἐϋπήκτω,
αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἔοιο φίλον μήτρωα κατέκτα
ἡδη γηράσκοντα Λικύμνιον, ὅζον Ἀρηος.
αἴψα δὲ νῆας ἔπηξε, πολὺν δ' ὅ γε λαὸν ἀγείρας

¹ Lines 641 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

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

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

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

βῆ φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον· ἀπείλησαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι
νιέες νῖσσοι τε βίης Ἡρακλείης.
αὐτὰρ¹ ὅ γ' ἐς ᾿Ρόδον ἴξεν ἀλώμενος, ἄλγε
πάσχων.

τριχθὰ δὲ ὥκηθεν καταφυλαδόν, ἦδ' ἐφίληθεν
ἐκ Διός, ὃς τε θεοῖσι καὶ ἀνθρώποισιν ἀνάσσει,²
καὶ σφιν θεοπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχενε Κρονίων.

Νιρεὺς αὖ Σύμηθεν ἄγε τρεῖς νῆσος ἐῖσας,
Νιρεὺς Ἀγλαῖης νῖσσος Χαρόποιό τ' ἄνακτος,
Νιρεύς, ὃς κάλλιστος ἀνὴρ ὑπὸ "Ιλιον ἥλθε³
τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖων.
ἄλλ' ἀλαπαδνὸς ἔην, παῦρος δέ οἱ εἴπετο λαός.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἶχον Κράπαθόν τε Κά
σον τε
καὶ Κῶν Εὔρυπύλοιο πόλιν νήσους τε Καλύδνας,
τῶν αὖ Φείδιππός τε καὶ "Αντιφος ἡγησάσθην,
Θεσσαλοῦ υἱε δύω Ἡρακλεῖδαο ἄνακτος.
τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυραὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Νῦν αὖ τοὺς ὄσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν "Αργο
ἔναιον,⁴
οἵ τ' "Αλον οἱ τ' "Αλόπην οἱ τε Τρηχῖν⁵ ἐνέμοντο
οἱ τ' εἶχον Φθίην ἦδ' Ἐλλάδα καλλιγύναικα,
Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεῦντο καὶ "Ελληνες καὶ Ἀχαιοί⁶
τῶν αὖ πεντήκοντα νεῶν ἦν ἀρχὸς Ἀχιλλεύς.
ἄλλ' οἱ γ' οὐ πολέμοιο δυσηχέος ἐμνώοντο.
οὐ γὰρ ἔην ὃς τίσ σφιν ἐπὶ στίχας ἡγήσαιτο.
κεῦτο γὰρ ἐν νήσοι ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
κούρης χωόμενος Βριστᾶδος ἥϋκόμοιο,
τὴν ἐκ Λυρνησσοῦ ἐξείλετο πολλὰ μογήσας,

¹ αὐτὰρ: αἰψι Zenodotus.

² Line 669 was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Lines 673-675 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 Ilios of all the Danaans after the peerless son of Peleus. Howbeit he was a weakling, and but few people followed with him.

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

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

⁴ Line 681 was altered by Zenodotus, who gave,

οἱ δὲ Ἀργος εἰχον τὸ Πελασγικόν, οὐθαρ ἀρούρης,

⁵ Lines 686-694 were rejected by Zenodotus.

Λυρησσὸν διαπορθήσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης,
καὸ δὲ Μύνητ' ἔβαλεν καὶ Ἐπίστροφον ἔγχεσι-
μώρους,

νιέας Εὐηνοῦ Σεληπιάδαο ἄνακτος.

τῆς δὲ γε κεῖτ' ἀχέων, τάχα δὲ ἀνστήσεσθαι ἔμελλεν

Οἱ δὲ εἶχον Φυλάκην καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόεντα
Δήμητρος τέμενος, "Ιτωνά τε μητέρα μῆλων,
ἀγχίαλόν τ' Ἀντρῶνα ἵδε Πτελεὸν λεχεποίην,
τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρήιος ἡγεμόνευε
ζωὸς ἐών· τότε δὲ ἥδη ἔχεν κάτα γαῖα μέλαινα.
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἄλοχος Φυλάκη ἐλέλειπτο
καὶ δόμος ἡμιτελῆς· τὸν δὲ ἔκτανε Δάρδανος ἀνὴρ
νηὸς ἀποθρώσκοντα πολὺ πρώτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεόν γε μὲν
ἀρχόν·

ἀλλά σφεας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, ὅζος Ἀρηος,
Ίφικλου νιὸς πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο,
αὐτοκασίγνητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσιλάου
ὅπλότερος γενεῇ· δὲ ἄμα πρότερος καὶ ἀρείων
ἡρως Πρωτεσίλαος ἀρήιος· οὐδέ τι λαοὶ
δεύονθ' ἡγεμόνος, πόθεόν γε μὲν ἐσθλὸν ἔοντα.
τῷ δὲ ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Οἱ δὲ Φερὰς ἐνέμοντο παρὰ Βοιβηῆδα λίμνην,
Βοιβην καὶ Γλαφύρας καὶ ἔϋκτιμένην Ἰαωλκόν,
τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀδμήτοι φίλος πάϊς ἔνδεκα νηῶν
Εῦμηλος, τὸν ὑπ' Ἀδμήτῳ τέκε δῆα γυναικῶν
Ἀλκηστις, Πελίαο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστῃ.

Οἱ δὲ ἄρα Μηθώνην καὶ Θαυμακίην ἐνέμοντο
καὶ Μελίβοιαν ἔχον καὶ Ὁλιζῶνα τρηχεῖαν,

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

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

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

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

And they that dwelt in Methone and Thaumacia, and that held Meliboea and rugged Olizon, these

τῶν δὲ Φιλοκτήτης ἥρχεν τόξων ἐν εἰδώς¹
 ἐπτὰ νεῶν· ἐρέται δ' ἐν ἑκάστῃ πεντήκοντα
 ἐμβέβασαν, τόξων ἐν εἰδότες ἴφι μάχεσθαι.
 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήσῳ κεῦτο κρατέρ' ἄλγεα πάσχων,
 Λήμνῳ ἐν ἡγαθέῃ, ὅθι μιν λίπον υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
 ἔλκεϊ μοχθίζοντα κακῷ ὄλοοφρονος ὕδρου.
 ἐνθ' ὅ γε κεῦτ' ἀχέων· τάχα δὲ μνήσεσθαι ἔμελλον²
 Ἀργεῖοι παρὰ νησὶ Φιλοκτήταο ἄνακτος.
 οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ' οἱ ἄναρχοι ἔσαν, πόθεόν γε μὲν
 ἀρχόν.

ἀλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν Ὁϋλῆος νόθος νίός,
 τόν ρ' ἔτεκεν Ρήνη ὑπ' Ὁϋλῇ πτολιπόρθῳ.

Οἱ δ' εἶχον Τρίκκην καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμα-
 κόεσσαν,

οἱ τ' ἔχον Οἰχαλίην, πόλιν Εύρύτου Οἰχαλιῆος,
 τῶν αὐθ' ἡγείσθην Ἀσκληπιοῦ δύο παῖδες,
 ἵητῆρ' ἀγαθώ, Ποδαλείριος ἡδὲ Μαχάων.
 τοὺς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυρὰὶ νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Οἱ δ' ἔχον Ὄρμένιον, οἱ τε κρήνην Ὑπέρειαν,
 οἱ τ' ἔχον Ἀστέριον Τιτάνοιό τε λευκὰ κάρηνα,
 τῶν ἥρχ' Εύρύπυλος Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς νίός.
 τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Οἱ δ' Ἀργισσαν ἔχον καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνέμοντο,
 Ὄρθην Ἡλώνην τε πόλιν τ' Ὁλοοσσόνα λευκήν,
 τῶν αὐθ' ἡγεμόνευε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης,
 νίός Πειριθόοιο, τὸν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεύς·
 τόν ρ' ὑπὸ Πειριθόῳ τέκετο κλυτὸς Ἰπποδάμεια
 ἥματι τῷ ὅτε φῆρας ἐτίσατο λαχνήεντας,
 τοὺς δ' ἐκ Πηλίου ὥσε καὶ Αἰθίκεσσι πέλασσεν·
 οὐκ οἶος, ἄμα τῷ γε Λεοντεύς, ὅζος Ἀρηος,

¹ Line 718 was given by Zenodotus in the form,
 τῶν αὐτὸν ἡγεμόνευε Φιλοκτήτης ἀγὸς 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 Achaeans had left him in anguish with an evil wound from a deadly water-snake. There he lay suffering ; yet full soon were the Argives beside their ships to bethink them of king Philoctetes. Howbeit neither were these men leaderless, though they longed for their leader ; but Medon marshalled them, the bastard son of Oileus, whom Rhene bare to Oileus, sacker of cities.

And they that held Tricca and Ithome of the crags, and 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 Oloösson, 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 drove them to the Aethices. Not alone was he, but with him was Leonteus, scion of Ares,

* Lines 724 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

νιὸς ὑπερθύμοιο Κορώνου Καινεῖδαο.

τοῦ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Γουνεὺς δ' ἐκ Κύφου ἥγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας·
τῷ δ' Ἐνιῆνες ἔποντο μενεπτόλεμοί τε Περαιβοί,
οἵ περὶ Δωδώνην δυσχείμερον οἰκί² ἔθεντο,
οἵ τ' ἀμφ' ἴμερτὸν Τιταρησσὸν ἔργ³ ἐνέμοντο,
οἵς ρὸς ἐς Πηνειὸν προΐει καλλίρροον ὕδωρ,
οὐδ' ὅ γε Πηνειῶ συμμίσγεται ἀργυροδίνη,
ἀλλά τέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιρρέει ἡῦτ⁴ ἔλαιον·
ὅρκου γὰρ δεινοῦ Στυγὸς ὕδατός ἐστιν ἀπορρώξ.

Μαγνήτων δ' ἥρχε Πρόθοος Τενθρηδόνος νιὸς,
οἵ περὶ Πηνειὸν καὶ Πήλιον εἰνοσίφυλλον
ναίεσκον. τῶν μὲν Πρόθοος θοὸς ἥγεμόνευε,
τῷ δ' ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο.

Οὗτοι ἄρ' ἥγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν.
τίς τ' ἄρ τῶν ὅχ' ἄριστος ἔην, σύ μοι ἔννεπε,

Μοῦσα,
αὐτῶν ἥδ' ἵππων, οἵ ἄμ⁵ Ἀτρεῖδῃσιν ἔποντο.

"Ιπποι μὲν μέγ⁶ ἄρισται ἔσαν Φηρητιάδαο,
τὰς Εῦμηλος ἔλαυνε ποδώκεας ὅρνιθας ὡς,
ὅτριχας οἰέτεας, σταφύλῃ ἐπὶ νῶτον ἔτσας·
τὰς ἐν Πηρείῃ⁷ θρέψ⁸ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
ἄμφω θηλείας, φόβον "Αρηος φορεούσας.

ἀνδρῶν αὖ μέγ⁹ ἄριστος ἔην Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ὅφρ¹⁰ Ἀχιλεὺς μήνιεν· ὁ γὰρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἦεν,
ἵπποι θ', οἵ φορέεσκον ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖωνα.
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήεσσι κορωνίσι ποντοπόροισι
κεῖτ¹¹ ἀπομηνίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι ποιμένι λαῶν
Ἀτρεῖδῃ· λαοὶ δὲ παρὰ ρήγμâνι θαλάσσης
δίσκοισιν τέρποντο καὶ αἰγανέησιν ἰέντες

¹ Ηηρείη : Πιερίη.

'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 Phereus, those that Eumelus drove, 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 ;

τόξοισίν θ'. ἵπποι δὲ παρ' ἄρμασιν οἷσιν ἕκαστος λωτὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι ἐλεόθρεπτόν τε σέλινον ἔστασαν· ἄρματα δ' εὖ πεπυκασμένα κεῦτο ἀνάκτων ἐν κλισίης. οἱ δ' ἀρχὸν ἀρηΐφιλον ποθέοντες φοίτων ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα κατὰ στρατὸν οὐδὲ μάχοντο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἵσαν ὡς εἴ τε πυρὶ χθὼν πᾶσα νέμοιτο· γαῖα δ' ὑπεστενάχιζε Διὺς ὡς τερπικεραύνῳ χωομένῳ, ὅτε τ' ἀμφὶ Τυφωέῃ γαῖαν ἴμασσῃ εἰν 'Αρίμοις, ὅθι φασὶ Τυφωέος ἔμμεναι εὐνάς· ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγα στεναχίζετο γαῖα ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ' ὥκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο.

Τρωσὶν δ' ἄγγελος ἥλθε ποδήνεμος ὡκέα Ἱρις πὰρ Διὸς αὐγιόχοιο σὺν ἀγγελίῃ ἀλεγεινῇ· οἱ δ' ἀγορὰς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμοιο θύρῃσι πάντες ὁμηγερέες, ἥμεν νέοι ἥδε γέροντες. ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα Ἱρις· εἴσατο δὲ φθογγὴν υἱῷ Πριάμοιο Πολίτῃ,¹ δος Τρώων σκοπὸς ίζε, ποδωκείησι πεποιθώς, τύμβῳ ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῳ Αἰσυήταο γέροντος, δέγμενος ὅππότε ναῦφιν ἀφορμηθεῖεν 'Αχαιοί. τῷ μιν ἐεισαμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα Ἱρις· “ὦ γέρον, αἰεί τοι μῦθοι φίλοι ἄκριτοί εἰσιν, ὡς ποτ' ἐπ' εἰρήνης· πόλεμος δ' ἀλίαστος ὅρωρεν, ἦ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ μάχας εἰσήλυθον ἀνδρῶν, ἀλλ' οὐ πω τοιόνδε τοσόνδε τε λαὸν ὅπωπα· λίην γὰρ φύλλοισιν ἔοικότες ἦ ψαμάθοισιν ἔρχονται πεδίοιο μαχησόμενοι προτὶ ἄστυ. “Εκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μάλιστ' ἐπιτέλλομαι, ὥδε δὲ ρέξαι·

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 Typhoeus. Even so the earth groaned greatly beneath their tread as they went ; and full swiftly did they speed across the plain.

And to the Trojans went, as a messenger from Zeus that beareth the aegis, wind-footed, swift Iris with a grievous message. These were holding assembly at Priam's gate, all gathered in one body, the young men alike and the elders. And swift-footed Iris stood near and spake to them ; and she made her voice like to that of Polites, son of Priam, who was wont to sit as a sentinel of the Trojans, trusting in his fleetness of foot, on the topmost part of the barrow of aged Aesyetes, awaiting until the Achaeans should sally forth from their ships. Likening herself to him swiftest-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

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πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι,
ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλῶσσα πολυσπερέων ἀνθρώπων·
τοῖσιν ἔκαστος ἀνὴρ σημαινέτω οἷσι περ ἄρχει,
τῶν δ' ἔξηγείσθω κοσμησάμενος πολιήτας."

"Ως ἔφαθ', "Εκτωρ δ' οὐ τι θεᾶς ἔπος ἡγνοίησεν,
αἴψα δὲ λῦσ' ἀγορήν· ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύοντο·
πᾶσαι δ' ὡτίγνυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἐσσυτο λαός,
πεζοί θ' ἵππηές τε· πολὺς δ' ὀρυμαγδὸς ὁρώρει.

"Εστι δέ τις προπάροιθε πόλιος αἰπεῖα κολώνη,
ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περίδρομος ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα,
τὴν δὲ τοι ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κικλήσκουσιν,
ἀθάνατοι δέ τε σῆμα πολυσκάρθμοιο Μυρίνης.
ἔνθα τότε Τρῷας τε διέκριθεν ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι.

Τρῳσὶ μὲν ἡγεμόνευε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ
Πριαμίδης· ἅμα τῷ γε πολὺ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
λαοὶ θωρήσσοντο μεμαότες ἐγχείησι.

Δαρδανίων αὖτ' ἥρχεν ἔντος πάϊς 'Αγχίσαο,
Αἰνείας, τὸν ὑπ' 'Αγχίσῃ τέκε δὲ 'Αφροδίτη,
"Ιδης ἐν κνημοῖσι θεὰ βροτῷ εὔνηθεῖσα,
οὐκ οἶσ, ἅμα τῷ γε δύω 'Αντήνορος υἱε,
'Αρχέλοχός τ' 'Ακάμας τε, μάχης ἐν εἰδότε πάσης.

Οἱ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἔναιον ὑπαὶ πόδα νείατον "Ιδης,
ἀφνειοί, πίνοντες ὕδωρ μέλαν Αἰσήποιο,
Τρῷας, τῶν αὖτ' ἥρχε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός,
Πάνδαρος, ὃς καὶ τόξον 'Απόλλων αὐτὸς ἔδωκεν.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Οἱ δ' Ἀδρήστειάν τ' εἶχον καὶ δῆμον Ἀπαισοῦ,
καὶ Πιτύειαν ἔχον καὶ Τηρείης ὄρος αἰπύ,
τῶν ἥρχ' Ἀδρηστός τε καὶ Ἀμφιος λινοθώρηξ
υἱε δύω Μέροπος Περκωσίου, ὃς περὶ πάντων
ἥδεε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὖς παῖδας ἕασκε
στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα. τὸ δέ οἱ οὗ τι
πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτοιο.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Περκώτην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο
καὶ Σηστὸν καὶ Ἀβυδον ἔχον καὶ δῖαν Ἀρίσβην
τῶν αὐθ' Ὑρτακίδης ἥρχ' Ἀσιος, ὅρχαμος ἀνδρῶν
Ἀσιος Ὑρτακίδης, ὃν Ἀρίσβην φέρον ἵπποι
αἴθωνες μεγάλοι, ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήεντος.

Ιππόθοος δ' ἄγε φῦλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχεσιμώρων
τῶν οἱ Λάρισαν ἐριβώλακα ναιετάσκον.
τῶν ἥρχ' Ἰππόθοός τε Πύλαιός τ', ὅζος Ἀρησ
υἱε δύω Λήθοιο Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Θρήικας ἦγ' Ἀκάμας καὶ Πείροος ἥρως
ὅσσους Ἐλλήσποντος ἀγάρροος ἐντὸς ἐέργει.

Εῦφημος δ' ἀρχὸς Κικόνων ἦν αἰχμητάων
νιὸς Τροιζήνοιο διοτρεφέος Κεάδαο.

Αὐτὰρ Πυραίχμης ἄγε Παίονας ἀγκυλοτόξους,
τηλόθεν ἐξ Ἀμυδῶνος, ἀπ' Ἀξιοῦ εύρὺ ρέοντος,
Ἀξιοῦ, οὐ κάλλιστον ὅδωρ ἐπικιδναται αὖν.

Παφλαγόνων δ' ἡγεῖτο Πυλαιμένεος λάσιον κῆρ
ἐξ Ἐνετῶν, ὃθεν ἡμίόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων,
οἱ ρά Κύτωρον ἔχον καὶ Σήσαμον ἀμφενέμοντο

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 Practius, and that held Sestus and Abydus and goodly Arisbe, these again were led by Hyrtacus' son Asius, a leader of men—Asius, son of Hyrtacus, whom his horses tawny and tall had borne from Arisbe, from the river 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 Pylaeus, scion of Ares, sons twain of Pelasgian Lethus, son of Teutamus.

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

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

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

And the Paphlagonians did Pylaemenes of the shaggy¹ 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

ἀμφί τε Παρθένιον ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματα ναῖον
Κρῶμνάν τ' Αἴγιαλόν τε καὶ ὑψηλοὺς Ἐρυθίους.

Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων Ὁδίος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἥρχον
τηλόθεν ἔξι Ἀλύβης, ὅθεν ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη.

Μυσῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἥρχε καὶ Ἔννομος οἰωνιστής.
ἄλλ' οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἐρύσατο κῆρα μέλαιναν,
ἄλλ' ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, ὅθι περ Τρῶας κεράϊζε καὶ ἄλλους.

Φόρκυς αὖ Φρύγας ἥγε καὶ Ἀσκάνιος θεοειδὴς
τῇλ' ἔξι Ἀσκανίης· μέμασαν δ' ὑσμῖνι μάχεσθαι.

Μήσοιν αὖ Μέσθλης τε καὶ Ἀντιφος ἥγησάσθην,
νῦν Ταλαιμένεος, τὰ Γυγαίη τέκε λίμνη,
οἵ καὶ Μήσονας ἥγον ὑπὸ Τμώλω γεγαῶτας.

Νάστης αὖ Καρῶν ἥγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,
οἱ Μίλητον ἔχον Φθιρῶν τ' ὄρος ἀκριτόφυλλον
Μαιάνδρου τε ρόὰς Μυκάλης τ' αἰπεινὰ κάρηνα.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ' Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάστης ἥγησάσθην,
Νάστης Ἀμφίμαχός τε, Νομίονος ἀγλαὰ τέκνα,
ὅς καὶ χρυσὸν ἔχων πόλεμόνδ' ἵεν ἡῦτε κούρη,
νήπιος, οὐδέ τί οἱ τό γ' ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν ὕλεθρον,
ἄλλ' ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δ' Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισσε δαῖφρων.

Σαρπηδὼν δ' ἥρχεν Λυκίων καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ξάνθου ἄπο δινήεντος.

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 birth-place 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 he¹ 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.

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ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Γ

~~Ο~~ Αύτàρ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἄμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἔκαστοι.
Τρῶες μὲν κλαγγῆ τ' ἐνοπῇ τ' ἵσαν, ὅρνιθες ὡς,
ἡῦτε πέρ κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό,
αἱ τ' ἐπεὶ οὖν χειμῶνα φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατοι
ὅμβρον,

κλαγγῆ ταί γε πέτονται ἐπ' Ὁκεανοῦ ροάων,
ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κῆρα φέρουσαι·
ἡέριαι δ' ἄρα ταί γε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται.
οἱ δ' ἄρ' ἵσαν σιγῇ μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοί,
ἐν θυμῷ μεμαῶτες ἀλεξέμεν ἀλλήλοισιν.

Ἐντ' ὄρεος κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχενεν ὁμίχλην,
ποιμέσιν οῦ τι φίλην, κλέπτη δέ τε νυκτὸς ἀμείνω,
τόσσον τίς τ' ἐπιλεύσσει ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ λᾶαν ἵησιν·
ὡς ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσαλος ὅρνυτ' ἀελῆς
ἐρχομένων· μάλα δ' ὥκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο:

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντες,
Τρωσὶν μὲν προμάχιζεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς,
παρδαλέην ὕμοισιν ἔχων καὶ καμπύλα τόξα
καὶ ξίφος· αὐτὰρ ὁ δοῦρε δύω κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ
πάλλων Ἀργείων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους
ἄντιβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι.

¹ Lines 18-20 were rejected by Zenodotus.

² Lines 19 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

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BOOK III

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

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

Now when they were come near, as they advanced one host against the other, among the Trojans there stood forth as champion godlike Alexander, bearing upon his shoulders a panther skin and his curved bow, and his sword ; and brandishing two spears tipped with bronze he challenged all the best of Argives to fight with him face to face in dread combat.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρητῖφιλος Μενέλαος
 ἔρχόμενον προπάροιθεν ὁμίλου μακρὰ βιβάντα,
 ὡς τε λέων ἔχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας,
 εὐρών ἦ ἔλαφον κεραὸν ἦ ἄγριον αἶγα
 πεινάων· μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἴ περ ἂν αὐτὸν
 σεύωνται ταχέες τε κύνες θαλεροί τ' αἰζηοί·
 ὡς ἔχάρη Μενέλαος Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα
 ὁφθαλμοῖσιν ἴδων· φάτο γάρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς
 ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπλήγη φίλον ἥτορ,
 ἀψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἔχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων.
 ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε δράκοντα ἴδων παλίνορσος ἀπέστη
 οὔρεος ἐν βήσσῃς, ὑπό τε τρόμος ἔλλαβε γυνῖα,
 ἀψ δ' ἀνεχώρησεν, ωχρός τέ μιν εἶλε παρειάς,
 ὡς αὗτις καθ' ὅμιλον ἔδυ Τρώων ἀγερώχων
 δείσας Ἀτρέος νιὸν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς.

Τὸν δ' Ἐκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἴδων αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσιν.
 “Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἄριστε, γυναιμανές, ἥπεροπευτά,
 αἴθ’ ὄφελες ἄγονός τ’ ἔμεναι ἄγαμός τ’ ἀπολέσθαι,
 καὶ κε τὸ βουλοίμην, καὶ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἥεν
 ἦ οὕτω λώβην τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ ὑπόφιον ἄλλων.
 ἦ που καγχαλώσι κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοί,
 φάντες ἄριστῆα πρόμον ἔμμεναι, οῦνεκα καλὸν
 εἶδος ἔπ’, ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἔστι βίη φρεσὶν οὐδέ τις ἀλκῆ.”

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

² The epithet *ἄγονος* should properly mean “childless”;

But when Menelaus, dear to Ares, was ware of him as he came forth before the throng with long strides, then even as a lion is glad when he lighteth on a great carcase, having found a horned stag or a wild goat when he is hungry ; for greedily doth he devour it, even though swift dogs and lusty youths set upon him : even so was Menelaus glad when his eyes beheld godlike Alexander ; for he thought that he had gotten him vengeance¹ 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 born² 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.

ἥ τοιόσδε ἐών ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι
 πόντον ἐπιπλώσας, ἔτάρους ἐρίηρας ἀγείρας,
 μιχθεὶς ἀλλοδαποῖσι γυναικ' εὐειδέ' ἀνῆγες
 ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης, νυὸν ἀνδρῶν αἰχμητάων,
 πατρί τε σῷ μέγα πῆμα πόλητ τε παντί τε δήμῳ,
 δυσμενέσιν μὲν χάρμα, κατηφείην δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ;
 οὐκ ἄν δὴ μείνειας ἀρητῖφιλον Μενέλαον;
 γνοίης χ' οἴου φωτὸς ἔχεις θαλερὴν παράκοιτιν·
 οὐκ ἄν τοι χραίσμη κίθαρις τά τε δῶρος· Ἀφροδίτης,
 ἥ τε κόμη τό τε εἶδος, ὅτ' ἐν κονίῃσι μιγείης.
 ἀλλὰ μάλα Τρῶες δειδήμονες.¹ ἥ τέ κεν ἦδη
 λαΐνον ἔσσο χιτῶνα κακῶν ἔνεχ' ὅσσα ἔοργας.”

Τὸν δ' αὐτέ προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής·
 ““Ἐκτορ, ἐπεί με κατ' αἰσαν ἐνείκεσας οὐδ' ὑπὲρ
 αἰσαν,—

αἰεί τοι κραδίη πέλεκυς ὡς ἐστιν ἀτειρής,
 ὃς τ' εἰσιν διὰ δουρὸς ὑπὸ ἀνέρος, ὃς ρὸς τε τέχνη
 νῆιον ἐκτάμνησιν, ὀφέλλει δ' ἀνδρὸς ἔρωτίν·
 ὡς σοὶ ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀτάρβητος νόος ἐστί·—
 μή μοι δῶρος ἔρατὰ πρόφερε χρυσέης Ἀφροδίτης·
 οὐ τοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἔρικυδέα δῶρα,
 ὅσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσιν, ἐκὼν δ' οὐκ ἄν τις ἔλοιτο.
 νῦν αὖτ' εἴ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν ἦδε μάχεσθαι,
 ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιούς,
 αὐτὰρ ἔμ' ἐν μέσσῳ καὶ ἀρητῖφιλον Μενέλαον
 συμβάλετ' ἀμφ' Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μά-
 χεσθαι.

¹ δειδήμονες: δειλήμονες, ἐλεήμονες Zenodotus.

¹ Lit. “daughter-in-law of”; Helen becomes the “daughter” of all the nation into which she marries.

² The phrase “don a coat of stone” is to be understood

as this that thou didst sail over the main in thy seafaring ships, when thou hadst gathered thy trusty comrades, and, coming to an alien folk, didst bring back a comely woman from a distant land, even a daughter of¹ warriors who wield the spear, but to thy father and city and all the people a grievous bane—to thy foes a joy, but to thine own self a hanging down of the head? Wilt thou indeed not abide Menelaus, dear to Ares? Thou wouldest learn what manner of warrior he is whose lovely wife thou hast. Then will thy lyre help thee not, neither the gifts of Aphrodite, thy locks and thy comeliness, when thou shalt lie low in the dust. Nay, verily, the Trojans are utter cowards: else wouldest thou ere this have donned a coat of stone² by reason of all the evil thou hast wrought."

And to him did godlike Alexander make answer, saying: "Hector, seeing that thou dost chide me duly, and not beyond what is due—ever is thy heart unyielding, even as an axe that is driven through a beam by the hand of a man that skilfully shapeth a ship's timber, and it maketh the force of his blow to wax; even so is the heart in thy breast undaunted—cast not in my teeth the lovely gifts of golden Aphrodite. Not to be flung aside, look you, are the glorious gifts of the gods, even all that of themselves they give, whereas by his own will could no man win them. But now, if thou wilt have me war and do battle, make the other Trojans to sit down and all the Achaeans, but set ye me in the midst and Menelaus, dear to Ares, to do battle for Helen and all her possessions. And whichsoever

as a euphemism for death by stoning; cf. *χθονὸς χλαινα*, Aesch. *Ag.* 872.

δίππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
κτήμαθ' ἐλών ἐν πάντα γυναικά τε οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω.
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὥρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες
ναίοιτε Τροίην ἐριβώλακα, τοὶ δὲ νεέσθων
"Αργος ἐς ἵππόβοτον καὶ 'Αχαιΐδα καλλιγύνναικα."

"Ως ἔφαθ', "Εκτωρ δ' αὐτε χάρη μέγα μῦθον
ἀκούσας,
καὶ ᾧ ἐς μέσσον ἴὼν Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας,
μέσσον δουρὸς ἐλών· τοὶ δ' ἰδρύνθησαν ἅπαντες.¹
τῷ δ' ἐπετοξάζοντο κάρη κομόωντες 'Αχαιοὶ
ἰοῖσίν τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσί τ' ἔβαλλον.
αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὸν ἄյσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων
" ἵσχεσθ', 'Αργεῖοι, μὴ βάλλετε, κοῦροι 'Αχαιῶν
στεῦται γάρ τι ἔπος ἐρέειν κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἔσχοντο μάχης ἄνεώ τ' ἐγένοντο
ἐσσυμένως. "Εκτωρ δὲ μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔειπε·
" κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδες 'Αχαιοί,²
μῦθον 'Αλεξάνδροιο, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῦκος ὥρωρεν.
ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρῶας καὶ πάντας 'Αχαιοὺς
τεύχεα κάλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτέρη,
αὐτὸν δ' ἐν μέσσῳ καὶ ἀρητῆφιλον Μενέλαον
οἴους ἀμφ' 'Ελένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι.
δίππότερος δέ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
κτήμαθ' ἐλών ἐν πάντα γυναικά τε οἴκαδ' ἀγέσθω.
οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὥρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο
σιωπῆ.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·

¹ Line 78 is omitted in some mss.

² After line 86 many mss. add,

ὅφρ εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.

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 whichsoever 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 ἵκανει θυμὸν ἐμόν, φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἦδη
’Αργείους καὶ Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέπασθε
εἴνεκ’ ἐμῆς ἔριδος καὶ ’Αλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ’ ἀρχῆς.¹
ἡμέων δ’ ὅπποτέρω θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
τεθναίη· ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.

οἴσετε ἄρν’, ἔτερον λευκόν, ἐτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,
Γῆ τε καὶ ’Ηελίῳ· Διὸς δὲ ἡμεῖς οἴσομεν ἄλλον.]
ἄξετε δὲ Πριάμοιο βίην, ὅφρ’ ὄρκια τάμνῃ
αὐτός, ἐπεὶ οἱ παῖδες ὑπερφίαλοι καὶ ἀπιστοι,
μή τις ὑπερβασίῃ Διὸς ὄρκια δηλήσῃται.
αἰεὶ δ’ ὅπλοτέρων ἀνδρῶν φρένες ἡερέθονται.²
οὶς δ’ ὁ γέρων μετέησιν, ἅμα πρόσσω καὶ ὅπίσσω
λεύσσει, ὅπως ὥχ’ ἄριστα μετ’ ἀμφοτέροισι
γένηται.”

“Ως ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἐχάρησαν ’Αχαιοί τε Τρῶές τε
ἐλπόμενοι παύσασθαι οὔλυροῦ πολέμοιο.
καί ρ’ ἵππους μὲν ἔρυξαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δ’ ἔβαν αὐτοί,
τεύχεά τ’ ἔξεδύοντο· τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ’ ἐπὶ γαίη
πλησίον ἄλλήλων, ὀλίγη δ’ ἦν ἀμφὶς ἄρουρα.

“Εκτωρ δὲ προτὶ ἄστυ δύω κήρυκας ἐπεμπε
καρπαλίμως ἄρνας τε φέρειν Πρίαμόν τε καλέσσαι.
αὐτὰρ ὁ Ταλθύβιον προΐει κρείων ’Αγαμέμνων
νῆας ἐπι γλαφυρὰς ἴέναι, ἥδ’ ἄρν’ ἐκέλευεν
οἰσέμεναι· ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ οὐκ ἀπίθησ’ ’Αγαμέμνονι δίω.

“Ιρις δ’ αὐθ’ Ἐλένη λευκωλένω ἄγγελος ἦλθεν,
εἰδομένη γαλόω, ’Αντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
τὴν ’Αντηνορίδης εἶχε κρείων ’Ελικάων,

¹ ἀρχῆς: διῆς 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.

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.¹ And for whichsoever of us twain death and fate are appointed, let him lie dead ; but be ye others parted with all speed. Bring ye two lambs, a white ram and a black ewe, for Earth and Sun, and for Zeus we will bring another ; and fetch ye hither the mighty Priam, that he may himself swear an oath with sacrifice, seeing that his sons are overweening and faithless ; lest any by presumptuous act should do violence to the oaths of Zeus. Ever unstable are the hearts of the young ; but in whatsoever an old man taketh part, he looketh both before and after, that the issue may be far the best for either side."

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

But Iris went as a messenger to white-armed Helen, in the likeness of her husband's sister, the wife of Antenor's son, even her that lord Helicaon, Antenor's son, had to wife, Laodice, the comeliest

Λαοδίκην, Πριάμοιο θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.
 τὴν δ' εὗρ' ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἡ δὲ μέγαν ἴστὸν ὕφαινε,
 δίπλακα πορφυρέην,¹ πολέας δ' ἐνέπασσεν ἀέθλους
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 οὓς ἔθεν εἴνεκ' ἔπασχον ὑπ' Ἀρηος παλαμάων.
 ἀγχοῦ δ' ἴσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὥκεα Ἰρις·
 "δεῦρ' ἵθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἔδαι
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων·
 οἵ πρὸν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι φέρον πολύδακρυν" Ἀρηα
 ἐν πεδίῳ, ὀλοοῖο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμοιο,
 οἵ δὴ νῦν ἔσται σιγῇ, πόλεμος δὲ πέπαυται,
 ἀσπίσι κεκλιμένοι, παρὰ δ' ἔγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν.
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
 μακρῆς ἔγχείησι μαχήσονται περὶ σεῦο.
 τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι φίλη κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις."

"Ως εἰποῦσα θεὰ γλυκὺν ἵμερον ἔμβαλε θυμῷ
 ἀνδρός τε προτέρου καὶ ἀστεος ἡδὲ τοκήων
 αὐτίκα δ' ἀργεννῆσι καλυψαμένη ὅθόνησιν
 ὅρματ' ἐκ θαλάμοιο τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα,
 οὐκ οὖη, ἅμα τῇ γε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δύ" ἔποντο,
 Αἴθρη, Πιτθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις.²
 αἷφα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανον ὅθι Σκαιαὶ πύλαι ἥσαν.

Οἱ δ' ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοον ἡδὲ Θυμοίτην
 Λάμπον τε Κλυτίον θ' Ἰκετάονά τ', ὅζον Ἀρηος,
 Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ Ἀντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἅμφω,
 ἥπτο δημογέροντες ἐπὶ Σκαιῆσι πύλησι,
 γῆραϊ δὴ πολέμοιο πεπαυμένοι, ἀλλ' ἀγορηταὶ
 ἐσθλοί, τεττίγεσσιν ἐοικότες, οἵ τε καθ' ὕλην

¹ πορφυρέην : μαρμαρέην.

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 broidering many battles of the horse-taming Trojans and the brazen-coated Achaeans, that for her sake they had endured at the hands of Ares. Close to her side then came Iris, swift of foot, and spake to her, saying : “ Come hither, dear lady, that thou mayest behold the wondrous doings of the horse-taming Trojans and the brazen-coated Achaeans. They that of old were wont to wage tearful war against one another on the plain, their hearts set on deadly battle, even they abide now in silence, and the battle has ceased, and they lean upon their shields, and beside them their long spears are fixed. But Alexander and Menelaus, dear to Ares, will do battle with their long spears for thee ; and whoso shall conquer, his dear wife shalt thou be called.”

So spake the goddess, and put into her heart sweet longing for her former lord and her city and parents ; and straightway she veiled herself with shining linen, and went forth from her chamber, letting fall 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 cicadas that in a forest sit upon a tree and

δενδρέω ἐφεζόμενοι ὅπα λειριόεσσαν ἴεῖσι·
 τοῖοι ἄρα Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἦντ' ἐπὶ πύργῳ.
 οἵ δ' ὡς οὖν εἴδονθ' 'Ελένην ἐπὶ πύργον ἴοῦσαν,
 ἥκα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἔπεια πτερόεντ' ἀγόρευον·
 "οὐ νέμεσις Τρῶας καὶ ἔυκνήμιδας 'Αχαιοὺς
 τοιῆδ' ἀμφὶ γυναικὶ πολὺν χρόνον ἄλγεα πάσχειν
 αἰνῶς ἀθανάτησι θεῆσι εἰς ὧπα ἔοικεν·
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς τοίη περ ἔοῦσ' ἐν νηυσὶ νεέσθω,
 μηδ' ἡμῖν τεκέεσσί τ' ὀπίσσω πῆμα λίποιτο."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφαν, Πρίαμος δ' 'Ελένην ἐκαλέσσατο
 φωνῇ·
 "δεῦρο πάροιθ' ἐλθοῦσα, φίλον τέκος, ίζευ ἐμεῖο,
 ὅφρα ἵης πρότερόν τε πόσιν πηούς τε φίλους
 τε—

οὐ τί μοι αἰτίη ἐσσί, θεοί νύ μοι αἴτιοί εἰσιν,
 οἱ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν 'Αχαιῶν—
 ὡς μοι καὶ τόνδ' ἄνδρα πελώριον ἔξονομήνης,
 ὃς τις ὅδ' ἐστὶν 'Αχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἡῦς τε μέγας τε.
 ἢ τοι μὲν κεφαλῆ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασι,
 καλὸν δ' οὕτω ἐγὼν οὐ πω ἵδον ὀφθαλμοῖσιν,
 οὐδ' οὕτω γεραρόν· βασιλῆι γὰρ ἄνδρὶ ἔοικε."

Τὸν δ' 'Ελένη μύθοισιν ἀμείβετο, δῆα γυναικῶν·
 "αἰδοῖος τέ μοί ἐσσι, φίλε ἐκυρέ, δεινός τε.
 ὡς ὅφελεν θάνατός μοι ἀδεῖν κακὸς ὀππότε δεῦρο
 νιέϊ σῷ ἐπόμην, θάλαμον γνωτούς τε λιποῦσα
 παῖδά τε τηλυγέτην καὶ ὅμηλικίην ἐρατεινήν|
 ἀλλὰ τά γ' οὐκ ἐγένοντο· τὸ καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.
 τοῦτο δέ τοι ἐρέω, ὅ μ' ἀνείρεαι ἥδε μεταλλᾶς·

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-like¹ 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,² 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.

οὗτός γ' Ἀτρεῖδης εὐρὺν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀμφότερον βασιλεύς τ' ἀγαθὸς κρατερός τ' αἰ-
χμητῆς.

δαὴρ αὖτ' ἐμὸς ἔσκε κυνώπιδος, εἴ ποτ' ἔην γε.” 18

“Ως φάτο, τὸν δ' ὁ γέρων ἡγάσσατο φώνησέν τε
“ ὡς μάκαρ Ἀτρεῖδη, μοιρηγενές, ὀλβιόδαιμον,
ἥ ρά νῦ τοι πολλοὶ δεδμήσατο κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν.
ἥδη καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλυθον ἀμπελόεσσαν,
ἔνθα ἴδον πλείστους Φρύγας ἀνέρας αἰολοπώλους, 18
λαοὺς Ὄτρηος καὶ Μυγδόνος ἀντιθέοιο,
οἵ ῥα τότ' ἐστρατόωντο παρ' ὅχθας Σαγγαρίοιο·
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν μετὰ τοῖσιν ἐλέχθην
ἥματι τῷ ὅτε τ' ἥλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιάνειραι·
ἀλλ' οὐδέ οἱ τόσοι ἥσαν ὅσοι ἐλίκωπες Ἀχαιοί.” 19

Δεύτερον αὖτ' Ὁδυσῆα ἵδων ἐρέειν’ ὁ γεραιός·
“ εἴπ’ ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὃς τις ὃδ’
ἐστι·

μείων μὲν κεφαλῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεῖδαο,
εὐρύτερος δ' ὕμοισιν ἵδε στέρνοισιν ἵδεσθαι.
τεύχεα μέν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη,
αὐτὸς δὲ κτύλος ὡς ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνειῶ μιν ἔγωγε ἐῖσκω πηγεσιμάλλω,
ὅς τ' οἶῶν μέγα πῶϋ διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ’ ἐπειθ’ Ἐλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα·
“ οὗτος δ’ αὖ Λαερτιάδης πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεύς, 20
ὅς τράφη ἐν δῆμῳ Ἰθάκης κραναῆς περ ἐούσης
εἰδὼς παντοίους τε δόλους καὶ μῆδεα πυκνά.”

Τὴν δ’ αὖτ’ Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ηὔδα·
“ ὡς γύναι, ή μάλα τοῦτο ἐπος νημερτὲς ἔειπες·

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

ἢδη γὰρ καὶ δεῦρο ποτ' ἥλυθε δῖος Ὀδυσσεὺς
σεῦ ἔνεκ' ἀγγελίης σὺν ἀρηφίλῳ Μενελάῳ·
τοὺς δ' ἐγὼ ἔξεινισσα καὶ ἐν μεγάροισι φίλησα,
ἀμφοτέρων δὲ φυὴν ἐδάην καὶ μῆδεα πυκνά.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Τρώεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἔμιχθεν,
στάντων μὲν Μενέλαος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὕμους,
ἀμφω δ' ἔζομένω γεραρώτερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ μύθους καὶ μῆδεα πᾶσιν ὕφαινον,
ἥ τοι μὲν Μενέλαος ἐπιτροχάδην ἀγόρευε,
παῦρα μέν, ἀλλὰ μάλα λιγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολύμυθος
οὐδ' ἀφαμαρτοεπής, εἰ καὶ γένει υστερος ἦεν.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἀναιξειεν Ὀδυσσεύς,
στάσκεν, ὑπαὶ δὲ ἴδεσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὄμματα
πήξας,

σκῆπτρον δ' οὔτ' ὀπίσω οὔτε προπρηνὲς ἐνώμα,
ἀλλ' ἀστεμφὲς ἔχεσκεν, ἀΐδρεϊ φωτὶ ἐοικώς.
φαίης κε ζάκοτόν τέ τιν' ἔμμεναι ἄφρονά τ' αὔτως.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ὅπα τε μεγάλην ἐκ στήθεος εἴη.
καὶ ἔπεια νιφάδεσσιν ἐοικότα χειμερίησιν, σι
οὐκ ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆϊ γ' ἐρίσσειε βραχὺς ἄλλος.
οὐ τότε γ' ὁδ' Ὀδυσῆος ἀγαστάμεθ' εἶδος ἴδοντες."

Τὸ τρίτον αὐτ' Αἴαντα ἴδων ἐρέειν' ὁ γεραιός.
“τίς τ' ἄρ' οδ' ἄλλος Αχαιὸς ἀνὴρ ἡῦς τε μέγας
τε,

ἔξοχος Αργείων κεφαλήν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὕμους;”
Τὸν δ' Ελένη τανύπεπλος ἀμείβετο, δῆια
γυναικῶν.

“οὗτος δ' Αἴας ἐστὶ πελώριος, ἔρκος Αχαιῶν.
Ιδομενεὺς δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρήτεσσι θεὸς ὡς

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

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

And to him made answer long-robed Helen, fair among women : "This is huge Aias, bulwark of the Achaeans. And Idomeneus over against him standeth amid the Cretans even as a god, and about

ἔστηκ', ἀμφὶ δέ μιν Κρήτῶν ἄγοὶ ἡγερέθονται.
 πολλάκι μιν ἔεινισσεν ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
 οἴκω ἐν ἡμετέρῳ, δόποτε Κρήτηθεν ἵκοιτο.
 νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὅρῳ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιούς,
 οὓς κεν ἔν γνοίην καί τ' οὔνομα μυθησαίμην. 23
 δοιὼ δ' οὐδύναμαι ἴδεειν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
 Κάστορά θ' ἵπποδαμον καὶ πὺξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυ-
 δεύκεα,

ἀντοκασιγνήτω, τώ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.
 ἦ οὐχ ἔσπεσθην Λακεδαίμονος ἔξ ἐρατεινῆς,
 ἦ δεύρω μὲν ἔποντο νέεσσ' ἐνι ποντοπόροισι,
 νῦν αὖτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
 αἴσχεα δειδιότες καὶ ὀνείδεα πόλλ' ἂ μοί ἔστιν.

"Ως φάτο, τοὺς δ' ἥδη κάτεχεν φυσίζοος αīα
 ἐν Λακεδαίμονι αῦθι, φίλῃ ἐν πατρίδι γαίῃ.

Κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ θεῶν φέρον ὄρκια πιστά, 24
 ἄρνε δύω καὶ οἶνον ἔνφρονα, καρπὸν ἀρούρης,
 ἀσκῷ ἐν αἰγείω· φέρε δὲ κρητῆρα φαεινὸν
 κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος ἥδε χρύσεια κύπελλα·
 ὅτρυνεν δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν.

"ὄρσεο, Λαομεδοντιάδη, καλέουσσιν ἄριστοι
 Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 ἐσ πεδίον καταβῆναι, ὦν ὄρκια πιστὰ τάμητε.
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
 μακρῆς ἔγχείησι μαχήσοντ' ἀμφὶ γυναικί·
 τῷ δέ κε νικήσαντι γυνὴ καὶ κτήμαθ' ἔποιτο. 25
 οἱ δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες

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 whichsoever 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,

ναίοιμεν Τροίην ἐριβώλακα, τοὶ δὲ νέονται

"Αργος ἐσ ἵπποβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιΐδα καλλιγύναικα."

"Ως φάτο, ρίγησεν δ' ὁ γέρων, ἐκέλευσε δ'
έταιρος

ἴππους ζευγνύμεναι· τοὶ δ' ὀτραλέως ἐπίθοντο.

ἄν δ' ἄρ' ἔβη Πρίαμος, κατὰ δ' ἡνία τεῦνεν ὄπίσσω·

πᾶρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον·

τὼ δὲ διὰ Σκαιῶν πεδίονδ' ἔχον ὥκεας ἴππους.

'Αλλ' ὅτε δή ρ' ἵκοντο μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς,

ἔξ ἴππων ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα πουλυβότειραν

ἐσ μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόωντο.

ὅρνυτο δ' αὐτίκ' ἐπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,

ἄν δ' Ὁδυσεὺς πολύμητις· ἀτὰρ κήρυκες ἀγανοὶ

ὅρκια πιστὰ θεῶν σύναγον, κρητῆρι δὲ οἶνον

μίσγον, ἀτὰρ βασιλεῦσιν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχευαν.

'Ατρεΐδης δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος χείρεσσι μάχαιραν,

η̄ οἱ πὰρ ξίφεος μέγα κουλεὸν αἰὲν ἄωρτο,

ἀρνῶν ἐκ κεφαλέων τάμνε τρίχας· αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα

κήρυκες Τρῶων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν νεῦμαν ἀρίστοις.

τοῦσιν δ' Ἀτρεΐδης μεγάλ' εὔχετο χεῖρας ἀνασχών.

"Ζεῦ πάτερ, "Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,

'Ηέλιός θ', ὃς πάντ' ἐφορᾶς καὶ πάντ' ἐπακούεις,

καὶ ποταμοὶ καὶ γαῖα, καὶ οἱ ὑπένερθε καμόντας

ἀνθρώπους τίνυσθον, ὅτις κ' ἐπίορκον ὀμόσσῃ,

ἡμεῖς μάρτυροι ἔστε, φυλάσσετε δ' ὅρκια πιστά·

εὶ μέν κεν Μενέλαον Ἀλέξανδρος καταπέφνη,

αὐτὸς ἐπειθ' Ἐλένην ἔχέτω καὶ κτήματα πάντα,

ἡμεῖς δ' ἐν νήεσσι νεώμεθα ποντοπόροισιν.¹

εὶ δέ κ' Ἀλέξανδρον κτείνῃ ξανθὸς Μενέλαος,

Τρῶας ἐπειθ' 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 drove 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.

τιμὴν δ' Ἀργείοις ἀποτινέμεν ἦν τιν' ἔοικεν,
ἥ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται.
εἰ δ' ἀν ἐμοὶ τιμὴν Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
τίνειν οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδροι πεσόντος,
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ἔπειτα μαχήσομαι εἴνεκα ποιῆς 29
αὗθι μένων, ἥσος κε τέλος πολέμοιο κιχείω."

"Η, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἀρνῶν τάμε νηλέῃ χαλκῷ
καὶ τὸν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας,
θυμοῦ δευομένους· ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εὔλετο χαλκός.
οἶνον δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάεσσοι 29
ἔκχεον, ἥδ' εὔχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν.^ε ~~πατ~~
ῶδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·
"Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὅππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια πημήνειαν,
ῶδε σφ' ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ρέοι ὡς ὅδε οἶνος, 30
αὐτῶν καὶ τεκέων, ἄλλοι δ' ἄλλοισι δαμεῖεν."¹

"Ως ἔφαν, οὐδ' ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων.
τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·
"κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρώες καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί·
ἥ τοι ἐγὼν εἶμι προτὶ "Ιλιον ἡνεμόεσσαν
ἄψ, ἐπεὶ οὕ πω τλήσομ' ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖσιν ὄρᾶσθαι
μαρνάμενον φίλον νιὸν ἀρηψίλω Μενελάω·
Ζεὺς μέν που τό γε οἶδε καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι,
ὅπποτέρῳ θανάτοιο τέλος πεπρωμένον ἔστιν."

"Η ρά, καὶ ἐσ δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἵσθεος φώς, 31
ἀν δ' ἄρ' ἔβαιν' αὐτός, κατὰ δ' ἥνια τεῦνεν ὄπισσω·

¹ δαμεῖεν : μιγεῖεν.

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

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

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

So spake the godlike man, and let place the lambs in his chariot, and himself mounted, and drew back

πὰρ δέ οἱ Ἀντήνωρ περικαλλέα βῆστο δίφρον.
 τὸ μὲν ἄρ' ἄψορροι προτὶ Ἰλιον ἀπονέοντο·
 "Εκτῷ δὲ Πριάμοιο πάις καὶ δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς
 χῶρον μὲν πρῶτον διεμέτρεον, αὐτῷ δὲ ἐπειτα
 κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρεϊ πάλλον ἐλόντες,
 ὅππότερος δὴ πρόσθεν ἀφείη χάλκεον ἔγχος/
 λαιοὶ δ' ἡρήσαντο, θεοῖσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον,
 ὥδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε·

"Ζεῦ πάτερ, "Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε,
 ὅππότερος τάδε ἔργα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔθηκε,
 τὸν δὸς ἀποφθίμενον δῦναι δόμον "Αἴδος εἴσω,
 ἥμīν δ' αὖ φιλότητα καὶ ὄρκια πιστὰ γενέσθαι."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφαν, πάλλεν δὲ μέγας κορυθαίολος" Εκτῷ
 ἄψ ὄροσ· Πάριος δὲ θοῶς ἐκ κλῆρος ὄρουσεν.
 οἱ μὲν ἐπειθ' ἵζοντο κατὰ στίχας, ἥχι ἐκάστῳ
 ἵπποι ἀερσίποδες καὶ ποικίλα τεύχεα κεῖτο.
 αὐτῷ δὲ γ' ἀμφ' ὥμοισιν ἐδύστο τεύχεα καλὰ
 δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡγύκομοιο.
 κυημῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κυήμησιν ἔθηκε
 καλάς, ἀργυρέοισιν επισφυρίοις αραριας
 δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἐδυνεν
 οἷο κασιγνήτοι Λυκάονος· ἥρμοσε δ' αὐτῷ.
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὥμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόληλον¹
 χάλκεον, αὐτῷ δὲ ἐπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στιβαρόν τε·
 κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' οἰφθίμω κυνέην εὔτυκτον ἔθηκεν
 ἵππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν.
 εἴλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, δὲ οἱ παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει.²
 ὡς δ' αὐτῶς Μενέλαος ἀρήιος ἔντε ἐδυνεν.

Οἱ δὲ ἐπεὶ οὖν ἐκάτερθεν ὄμίλου θωρήχθησαν,

¹ Lines 334 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

² After 338 Zenodotus added a line,

ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὥμοισιν βάλετ' ἀσπίδα τερσανθεσσαν.

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, whichsoever 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 ἐστιχόωντο
δεινὸν δερκόμενοι· θάμβος δ' ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας
Τρωάς θ' ἵπποδάμους καὶ ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς·
καὶ ρ̄ ἐγγὺς στήτην διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ
σείοντ' ἐγχείας ἀλλήλοισιν κοτέοντε.

πρόσθε δ' Ἀλέξανδρος προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρεΐδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔτσην,
οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμὴ
ἀσπίδ' ἐνὶ κρατερῇ. ὁ δὲ δεύτερον ὅρνυτο χαλκῷ
Ἀτρεΐδης Μενέλαος ἐπενξάμενος Δὺ πατρί

“Ζεῦ ἄνα, δὸς τίσασθαι ὃ με πρότερος κάκ’ ἔοργε,
δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασσον,¹
ὅφρα τις ἔρριγησι καὶ ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων
ξεινοδόκον κακὰ ρέξαι, ὃ κεν φιλότητα παράσχῃ.”

Τοῦτο δέ τοι τοιοῦτον προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔτσην.
διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἥλθε φαεινῆς ὅβριμον ἔγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἥρηρειστο·
ἀντικρὺ δὲ παρὰ λαπάρην διάμησε χιτῶνα
ἔγχος· ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν.
Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον
πλῆξεν ἀνασχόμενος κόρυθος φάλον· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ
αὐτῷ

τριχθά τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυφὲν ἔκπεσε χειρός.
Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ὥμιωξεν ἴδων εἰς οὐρανὸν εύρυν·

“Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ τις σεῖο θεῶν ὀλοώτερος ἄλλος
ἢ τ' ἐφάμην τίσασθαι Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος·

¹ Line 352 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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

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 side¹ ; 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 ἄγη ξίφος, ἐκ δέ μοι ἔγχος
ἡταχθη παλάμηφιν ἐτώσιον, οὐδ' ἔβαλόν μιν.¹"

"H, καὶ ἐπαΐξας κόρυθος λάβεν ἵπποδασείης,
ἔλκε δ' ἐπιστρέψας μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς·
ἄγχε δέ μιν πολύκεστος ἴμας ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρήν,
ὅς οἱ ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶνος ὁχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.
καὶ νῦ κεν εἴρυσσέν τε καὶ ἀσπετον ἥρατο κῦδος,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὲν νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
η̄ οἵ ρῆξεν ἴμάντα βοὸς ἴφι κταμένοιο.
κεινὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια ἄμ' ἐσπετο χειρὶ παχείῃ.
τὴν μὲν ἐπειθ' ἥρως μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
ῥῦψ' ἐπιδινήσας, κόμισαν δ' ἐρίηρες ἔταιροι·
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἄψ ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεάίνων
ἔγχει χαλκείω· τὸν δ' ἐξήρπαξ' Ἀφροδίτη
ῥεῖα μάλ' ὡς τε θεός, ἐκάλυψε δ' ἄρ' ἡέρι πολλῇ,
κὰδ δ' εἰσ' ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδει κηώεντι.
αὐτὴ δ' αὐθ' Ἐλένην καλέοντο· τοι· τὴν δ' ἐκίχανε
πύργῳ ἐφ' ὑψηλῷ, περὶ δὲ Τρῳαὶ ἄλις ἥσαν
χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέον ἔανοῦ ἐτίναξε λαβοῦσα,
γρητὸν δέ μιν ἔϊκνη παλαιγενέῃ προσέειπεν
εἰροκόμῳ, η̄ οἵ Λακεδαιμονι ναιεταώσῃ
ἥσκειν εἴρια καλά, μάλιστα δέ μιν φιλέεσκε·
τῇ μιν ἐεισαμένη προσεφώνεε δῖ' Ἀφροδίτη·
"δεῦρ' οἴθ· Ἀλέξανδρός σε καλεῖ οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι
κεῖνος ὅ γ' ἐν θαλάμῳ καὶ δινωτοῖσι λέχεσσι,
κάλλετ τε στίλβων καὶ εῦμασιν· οὐδέ κε φαίνεις

¹ οὐδ' ἔβαλόν μιν: οὐδ' ἐδάμασσα Aristarchus.

¹ This meaning suits all passages in Homer in which *κηώεις* occurs (*cf. cavus*); in vi. 483, however, *κηώδει* 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 Achaeans ; and Paris was choked by the richly-broidered strap beneath his soft throat, that was drawn tight beneath his chin to hold his helm. And now would Menelaus have dragg'd him away, and won glory unspeakable, had not Aphrodite, daughter of Zeus, been quick to see, and to his cost broken in twain the thong, cut from the hide of a slaughtered ox ; and the empty helm came away in his strong hand. This he then tossed with a swing into the company of the well-greaved Achaeans, and his trusty comrades gathered it up ; but himself he sprang back again, eager to slay his foe with spear of bronze. But him Aphrodite snatched up, full easily as a goddess may, and shrouded him in thick mist, and set him down in his fragrant, vaulted¹ 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 τόν γ' ἐλθεῖν, ἀλλὰ χορόνδε
ἔρχεσθ', ἡὲ χοροῦ νέον λήγοντα καθίζειν."

"Ως φάτο, τῇ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε· 399
καὶ ρὸς ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεᾶς περικαλλέα δειρὴν
στήθεά θ' ἴμερόεντα καὶ ὅμματα μαρμαίροντα,
θάμβησέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τὸνόμαζε.
"δαιμονίη, τί με ταῦτα λιλαίει ἡπεροπεύειν;
ἢ πῃ με προτέρω πολίων εὖ ναιομενάων
ἄξεις, ἢ Φρυγίης ἢ Μηονίης ἐρατεινῆς,
εἴ τις τοι καὶ κεῖθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.
οὖνεκα δὴ νῦν δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος
νικήσας ἐθέλει στυγερὴν ἐμὲ οἴκαδ' ἄγεσθαι.
τοῦνεκα δὴ νῦν δεῦρο δολοφρονέουσα παρέστης. 400
ἥσο παρ' αὐτὸν ιοῦσα, θεῶν δ' ἀπόεικε κελεύθουν,¹
μηδ' ἔτι σοῖσι πόδεσσιν ὑποστρέψειας "Ολυμπον,
ἄλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κεῖνον δίτζε καὶ ἐ φύλασσε,
εἰς ὃ κέ σ' ἢ ἄλοχον ποιήσεται, ἢ ὃ γε δούλην.
κεῖσε δ' ἐγὼν οὐκ εἶμι—νεμεσοτὸν δέ κεν εἴη— 410
κείνου πορσανέουσα λέχος· Τρωὰ δέ μ' ὀπίσσω
πᾶσαι μωμήσονται· ἔχω δ' ἄχε ἄκριτα θυμῷ."

Τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνεε δῖον Ἀφροδίτη·
"μή μ' ἔρεθε, σχετλίη, μὴ χωσαμένη σε μεθείω,
τῶς δέ σ' ἀπεχθήρω ὡς νῦν ἔκπαγλα φίλησα, 411
μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων μητίσομαι ἔχθεα λυγρά,
Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν, σὺ δέ κεν κακὸν οἴτον ὅληαι."

"Ως ἔφατ', ἔδδεισεν δ' Ἐλένη Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα,

¹ ἀπεικε κελεύθου Aristarchus: ἀπειπε κελεύθους MSS.

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

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

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

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

So spake she, and Helen, sprung from Zeus, was seized with fear ; and she went, wrapping herself

βῆ δὲ κατασχομένη ἔανω ἀργῆτι φαεινῷ
σιγῇ, πάσας δὲ Τρωὰς λάθεν· ἥρχε δὲ δαίμων. | 42

Αἱ δ' ὅτ' Ἀλεξάνδροι δόμον περικαλλέ̄ ἵκοντο,
ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα θῶσ ἐπὶ ἔργα τράποντο,
ἡ δ' εἰς ύψόροφον θάλαμον κίε δῖα γυναικῶν.¹
τῇ δ' ἄρα δίφρον ἐλοῦσα φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη
ἀντί^{την} Ἀλεξάνδροι θεὰ κατέθηκε φέρουσα.
ἔνθα κάθιζ^{την} Ἐλένη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,
ὅσσε πάλιν κλίνασα, πόσιν δ' ἡνίπαπε μύθῳ.

“ ἥλυθες ἐκ πολέμου· ὡς ὥφελες αὐτόθ' ὀλέσθαι,
ἀνδρὶ δαμεὶς κρατερῷ, ὃς ἐμὸς πρότερος πόσις ἦεν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὸν γ' εὔχε^{την} ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου
σῇ τε βίῃ καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἔγχει φέρτερος εἶναι
ἄλλ' ἵθι νῦν προκάλεσσαι ἀρηϊφίλου Μενέλαιον²
ἔξαυτις μαχέσσασθαι ἐναντίον· ἀλλά σ' ἐγώ γε
παύεσθαι κέλομαι, μηδὲ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ
ἀντίβιον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι
ἀφραδέως, μή πως τάχ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμήης.”

Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθοισιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπε·
“ μή με, γύναι, χαλεποῖσιν ὄνειδεσι θυμὸν ἔνιπτε.
νῦν μὲν γὰρ Μενέλαιος ἐνίκησεν σὺν Ἀθήνῃ,
κεῖνον δ' αὐτις ἐγώ· πάρα γὰρ θεοί εἰσι καὶ ἡμῖν. 44
ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ φιλότητι τραπείομεν εύνηθέντε·
οὐ γάρ πώ ποτέ μ' ὥδε γ' ἔρως φρένας ἀμφ-
εκάλυψεν,

οὐδ' ὅτε σε πρῶτον Λακεδαίμονος ἐξ ἔρατεινῆς
ἔπλεον ἀρπάξας ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι,
νήσῳ δ' ἐν Κραναῇ ἐμίγην φιλότητι καὶ εύνῃ,
ὡς σεο νῦν ἔραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἴμερος αἴρει.”

¹ In place of lines 423-426 Zenodotus gave,
αὐτὴ δ' ἀντίον Ιζεν Ἀλεξάνδροι ἀνακτος.

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 goddess¹ 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 ρά, καὶ ἄρχε λέχοσδε κιών· ἅμα δ' εἴπετ⁹
ἄκοιτις.

Τὸ μὲν ἄρ⁹ ἐν τρητοῖσι κατεύνασθεν λεχέεσσιν,
Ατρεΐδης δ' ἀν' ὅμιλον ἐφοίτα θηρὶ ἔοικώς,
εἴ που ἐσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα. 45

ἄλλ' οὐ τις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ' ἐπικούρων
δεῖξαι Ἀλέξανδρον τότ' ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάῳ.

οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότητί γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἴ τις ἰδοιτο·
ἴσον γάρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπήχθετο κηρὶ μελαίνῃ.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων· 45

"κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῷες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἦδ' ἐπίκουροι·
νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνετ' ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου,

ὑμεῖς δ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἅμ' αὐτῇ
ἔκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν ἦν τιν' ἔοικεν,

ἥ τε καὶ ἐσσομένοισι μετ' ἀνθρώποισι πέληται." 45

"Ως ἔφατ⁹ Ἀτρεΐδης, ἐπὶ δ' ἥνεον ἄλλοι Ἀχαιοί.

He spake, and led the way to the couch, and with him followed his wife.

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

So spake the son of Atreus, and all the Achaeans shouted assent.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Δ

Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πὰρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἦγορόωντο
χρυσέψ ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δέ σφισι πότνια "Ηβη
νέκταρ ἐωνοχόει· τοὶ δὲ χρυσέοις δεπάεσσι
δειδέχατ' ἀλλήλους, Τρώων πόλιν εἰσορόωντες.
αὐτίκ' ἐπειράτο Κρονίδης ἐρεθιζέμεν "Ηρην
κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι, παραβλήδην ἄγορεύων.
"δοιαὶ μὲν Μενελάῳ ἀρηγόνες εἰσὶ θεάων,
"Ηρη τ' Ἀργείη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆς Ἀθήνη.
ἀλλ' ἡ τοι ταὶ νόσφι καθήμεναι εἰσορόωσαι
τέρπεσθον· τῷ δ' αὐτε φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη
αἰεὶ παρμέμβλωκε καὶ αὐτοῦ κῆρας ἀμύνει·
καὶ νῦν ἔξεσάωσεν ὁϊόμενον θανέεσθαι.
ἀλλ' ἡ τοι νίκη μὲν ἀρηγίφιλου Μενελάου·
ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ' ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα,
ἡ ρ' αὐτις πόλεμόν τε κακὸν καὶ φύλοπιν αὖὴν
ὅρσομεν, ἡ φιλότητα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι βάλωμέν.
εἰ δ' αὖ πως τόδε πᾶσι φίλον καὶ ἥδὺ γένοιτο,
ἡ τοι μὲν οἰκέοιτο πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
αὐτις δ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην Μενέλαος ἄγοιτο."
"Ως ἔφαθ', αἱ δ' ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ "Ηρη·

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."

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 Alalcomenean¹ Athene. Howbeit these verily sit apart and take their pleasure in beholding, whereas by the side of that other laughter-loving Aphrodite ever standeth, and wardeth from him fate, and but now she saved him, when he thought to perish. But of a surety victory rests with Menelaus, dear to Ares ; let us therefore take thought how these things are to be ; whether we shall again rouse evil war and the dread din of battle, or put friendship between the hosts. If this might in any wise be welcome to all and their good pleasure, then might the city of king Priam still be an habitation, and Menelaus take back Argive Helen.”

So spake he, and thereat Athene and Hera

πλησίαι αἱ γ' ἥσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην
 ἡ τοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν οὐδέ τι εἶπε,
 σκυζομένη Διὸς πατρί, χόλος δέ μιν ἄγριος ἔρει.
 "Ηρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στῆθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα
 "αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες·
 πῶς ἐθέλεις ἄλιον θεῖναι πόνον ἡδ' ἀτέλεστον,
 ἵδρῳ θ' ὃν ἴδρωσα μόγῳ, καμέτην δέ μοι ἵπποι
 λαὸν ἀγειρούσῃ, Πριάμῳ κακὰ τοῦτο τε παισίν.
 ἔρδος· ἀτὰρ οὖτοι πάντες ἐπαινέομεν θεοὶ ἄλλοι."

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὁχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτο
 Ζεύς·

"δαιμονίη, τί νύ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοιό τε παῖδες
 τόσσα κακὰ ρέζουσιν, ὅ τ' ἀσπερχὲς μενεαίνεις
 Ἰλίου ἔξαλαπάξαι ἐϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον;
 εὶ δὲ σύ γ' εἰσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ
 ὡμὸν βεβρώθοις Πρίαμον Πριάμοιό τε παῖδας
 ἄλλους τε Τρῶας, τότε κεν χόλον ἔξακέσαιο.
 ἔρξον ὅπως ἐθέλεις· μὴ τοῦτό γε νεῦκος ὅπίσσω
 σοὶ καὶ ἐμοὶ μέγ' ἔρισμα μετ' ἀμφοτέροισι γένηται
 ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν
 ὅππότε κεν καὶ ἐγὼ μεμαῶς πόλιν ἔξαλαπάξαι
 τὴν ἐθέλω ὅθι τοι φίλοι ἀνέρες ἐγγεγάσαι,
 μή τι διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον, ἀλλά μ' ἔᾶσαι
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοὶ δῶκα ἔκῶν ἀέκοντί γε θυμῷ.
 αἱ γὰρ ὑπὸ ἡελίῳ τε καὶ οὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι
 ναιετάουσι πόληες ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων,
 τάων μοι περὶ κῆρι τιέσκετο "Ιλιος ἴρη
 καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

murmured, who sat side by side, and were devising ills for the Trojans. Athene verily held her peace and said naught, wroth though she was at father Zeus, and fierce anger gat hold of her ; howbeit Hera's breast contained not her anger, but she spake to him, saying : " Most dread son of Cronos, what a word hast thou said ! How art thou minded to render my labour vain and of none effect, and the sweat that I sweated in my toil,—aye, and my horses twain waxed weary with my summoning the host for the bane of Priam and his sons ? Do thou as thou wilt ; but be sure we other gods assent not all thereto."

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

οὐ γάρ μοί ποτε βωμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἔισης,
λοιβῆς τε κνίσης τε· τὸ γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη·
" ἦ τοι ἐμοὶ τρεῖς μὲν πολὺ φίλαταί εἰσι πόληες,
"Αργός τε Σπάρτη τε καὶ εὐρύαγνια Μυκήνη·
τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὅτ' ἂν τοι ἀπέχθωνται περὶ κῆρι·
τάων οὖ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ' ἵσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαίρω.
εἴ περ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ εἰώ διαπέρσαι,¹
οὐκ ἀνύω φθονέουσ', ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐστι·
ἀλλὰ χρὴ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον·
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἴμι, γένος δέ μοι ἔνθεν ὅθεν σοί,
καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκετο Κρόνος ἀγκυλομήτης,
ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οῦνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις
κέκλημαι, σὺ δὲ πᾶσι μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσεις.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι μὲν ταῦθ' ὑποείξομεν ἀλλήλοισι,
σοὶ μὲν ἐγώ, σὺ δ' ἐμοί· ἐπὶ δ' ἔψονται θεοὶ ἄλλοι
ἀθανάτοι· σὺ δὲ θᾶσσον 'Αθηναίη ἐπιτεῦλαι
ἔλθειν ἐς Τρώων καὶ 'Αχαιῶν φύλοπιν αἰνήν,
πειρᾶν δ' ᾥς κε Τρῷες ὑπερκύδαντας 'Αχαιοὺς
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὕρκια δηλήσασθαι."

"Ως ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν
τε·

αὐτίκ' 'Αθηναίην ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

" αἴψα μάλ' ἐς στρατὸν ἐλθὲ μετὰ Τρῷας καὶ
'Αχαιούς,

πειρᾶν δ' ᾥς κε Τρῷες ὑπερκύδαντας 'Αχαιοὺς
ἄρξωσι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὕρκια 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."

“Ως εἰπὼν ὅτρυνε πάρος μεμανῖαν Ἀθήνην,
 βῆ δὲ κατ’ Οὐλύμπιο καρήνων ἀΐξασα.
 οἶον δ’ ἀστέρα ἥκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω,
 ἦ ναύτησι τέρας ἦὲ στρατῷ εὔρεῃ λαῶν,
 λαμπρόν· τοῦ δέ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπινθῆρες ἵενται·
 τῷ ἔϊκυν ἥξεν ἐπὶ χθόνα Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,
 καὸς δ’ ἔθορ’ ἐσ μέσσον· θάμβος δ’ ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας,
 Τρῶας θ’ ἵπποδάμους καὶ ἔυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς·
 ὥδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἵδων ἐσ πλησίον ἄλλον·

“ ἦ ρ̄ αὗτις πόλεμός τε κακὸς καὶ φύλοπις αἰνὴ
 ἔσσεται, ἦ φιλότητα μετ’ ἀμφοτέροισι τίθησι
 Ζεύς, ὃς τ’ ἀνθρώπων ταμίης πολέμοιο τέτυκται.”

“Ως ἄρα τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε.
 ἦ δ’ ἀνδρὶ ἱκέλῃ Τρώων κατεδύσεθ’ ὅμιλον,
 Λαοδόκῳ Ἀντηνορίδῃ, κρατερῷ αἰχμητῇ,
 Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζημένη, εἱ που ἔφεύροι.¹
 εῦρε Λυκάονος υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε κρατερόν τε
 ἔσταότ· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατερὰὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων
 λαῶν, οἵ οἱ ἔποντο ἀπ’ Αἰσήποιο ρόάων.
 ἀγχοῦ δ’ ἴσταμένη ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

“ ἦ ρά νύ μοί τι πίθοιο, Λυκάονος υἱὲ δαΐφρον;
 τλαίης κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ἴόν,
 πᾶσι δέ κε Τρώεσσι χάριν καὶ κῦδος ἄροιο,
 ἐκ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλῆι.
 τοῦ κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα παρ’ ἀγλαὰ δῶρα φέροιο,
 αἴ κεν ἵδῃ Μενέλαιον ἀρήϊον Ἀτρέος υἱὸν
 σῷ βέλεῃ δμηθέντα πυρῆς ἐπιβάντ’ ἀλεγεινῆς.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγ’ ὀττευσον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο,

¹ εἱ που ἔφεύροι: εῦρε δὲ τόνδε Zenodotus, who omitted 89.

So saying, he stirred on Athene that was already eager, and down from the peaks of Olympus she went darting. Even in such wise as the son of crooked-counselling Cronos sendeth a star to be a portent for seamen or for a wide host of warriors, a gleaming star, and therefrom the sparks fly thick ; even so darted Pallas Athene to earth, and down she leapt into the midst ; and amazement came upon all that beheld, on horse-taming Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans ; and thus would a man say with a glance at his neighbour : “ Verily shall we again have evil war and the dread din of battle, or else friendship is set amid the hosts by Zeus, who is for men the dispenser of battle.”

So would many a one of Achaeans and Trojans speak. But Athene entered the throng of the Trojans in the guise of a man, even of Laodocus, son of Antenor, a valiant spearman, in quest of 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 wouldest thou dare to let fly a swift arrow upon Menelaus, and wouldest win favour and renown in the eyes of all the Trojans, and of king Alexander most of all. From him of a surety wouldest 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

εῦχεο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Λυκηγενέῃ κλυτοτόξῳ
ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ρέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην
οἴκαδε νοστήσας ἵερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης.”

“Ως φάτ’ Ἀθηναίη, τῷ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πεῖθεν
αὐτίκ’ ἐσύλα τόξον ἐνέξοον ἵξαλου αἰγὸς
ἀγρίου, ὅν ρά ποτ’ αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέρνοιο τυχήσας
πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκῆσι
βεβλήκει πρὸς στῆθος· ὃ δ’ ὑππιος ἔμπεσε πέτρη.
τοῦ κέρα ἐκ κεφαλῆς ἑκκαιδεκάδωρα πεφύκει·
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κεραοξόος ἥραρε τέκτων,
πᾶν δ’ εὑ λειήνας χρυσέην ἐπέθηκε κορώνην.
καὶ τὸ μὲν εὑ κατέθηκε τανυσσάμενος ποτὶ γαίῃ
ἀγκλίνας· πρόσθεν δὲ σάκεα σχέθον ἐσθλοὶ ἐταῖροι
μὴ πρὶν ἀναιξειαν ἀρήϊοι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,
πρὶν βλῆσθαι Μενέλαον ἀρήϊον Ἀτρέος νίον.¹
αὐτὰρ ὁ σύλα πῶμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ’ ἔλετ’ ἵὸν
ἀβλῆτα πτερόεντα, μελαινέων ἔρμ² ὁδυνάων.³
αὐτὰρ δ’ ἐπὶ νευρῇ κατεκόσμει πικρὸν ὄϊστόν,
εῦχετο δ’ Ἀπόλλωνι Λυκηγενέῃ κλυτοτόξῳ
ἀρνῶν πρωτογόνων ρέξειν κλειτὴν ἑκατόμβην
οἴκαδε νοστήσας ἵερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης.

Ἐλκε δ’ ὄμοι γλυφίδας τε λαβὼν καὶ νεῦρα βόεια
νευρὴν μὲν μαζῷ πέλασεν, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον.³
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ κυκλοτερὲς μέγα τόξον ἔτεινε,

¹ Ἀτρέος νίον : ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν (*cf.* 195 and 205).

² Line 117 was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Lines 123 f. were given by Zenodotus in inverse order.

¹ This seems the most natural rendering of the epithet. Connexion between the wolf and Apollo is completely established. Others prefer to render “light-born,” or “light-begetting,” and still others, “born in Lycia.”

² The word ἔρμα is very obscure. In Homer it means “a prop,” and the plural occurs in the sense of “earrings”

vow to Apollo, the wolf-born¹ god, famed for his bow, that thou wilt sacrifice a glorious hecatomb of firstling lambs, when thou shalt come to thy home, the city of sacred Zeleia."

So spake Athene, and persuaded his heart in his folly. Straightway he uncovered his polished bow of the horn of a wild ibex, that himself on a time had smitten beneath the breast as it came forth from a rock, he lying in wait the while in a place of ambush, and had struck it in the chest, so that it fell backward in a cleft of the rock. From its head the horns grew to a length of sixteen palms ; these the worker in horn had wrought and fitted together, and smoothed all with care, and set thereon a tip of gold. This bow he bent, leaning it against the ground, and laid it carefully down ; and his goodly comrades held their shields before him, lest the warrior sons of the Achaeans should leap to their feet or ever Menelaus, the warlike son of Atreus, was smitten. Then opened he the lid of his quiver, and took forth an arrow, a feathered arrow that had never been shot, freighted² with dark pains ; and forthwith he fitted the bitter arrow to the string, and made a vow to Apollo, the wolf-born god, famed for his bow, that he would sacrifice a glorious hecatomb of firstling lambs, when he should come to his home, the city of sacred Zeleia. And he drew the bow, clutching at once the notched arrow and the string of ox's sinew : the string he brought to his breast and to the bow the iron arrow-head. But when he had drawn the great bow into a round, the bow

(xiv. 182, and *Odyssey* xviii. 297). The word occurs in later Greek in the sense of "ballast," and this may give a clue to the meaning here.

λίγξε βιός, νευρὴ δὲ μέγ' ἵαχεν, ἀλτὸ δ' ὁϊστὸς
ὁξυβελῆς, καθ' ὅμιλον ἐπιπτέσθαι μενεάίνων.

Οὐδὲ σέθεν, Μενέλαε, θεοὶ μάκαρες λελάθοντο
ἀθάνατοι, πρώτη δὲ Διὸς θυγάτηρ ἀγελείη,
ἥ τοι πρόσθε στᾶσα βέλος ἔχεπευκὲς ἄμυνεν.
ἥ δὲ τόσον μὲν ἔεργεν ἀπὸ χροός, ὡς ὅτε μήτηρ
παιδὸς ἔέργη μυῖαν, ὅθ' ἥδει λέξεται ὑπνῷ,
αὐτὴ δ' αὐτ' ἴθυνεν ὅθι ζωστῆρος ὀχῆς
χρύσειοι σύνεχον καὶ διπλόος ἥντετο θώρηξ.
ἐν δ' ἔπεσε ζωστῆρι ἀρηρότι πικρὸς ὁϊστός·
διὰ μὲν ἄρ ζωστῆρος ἐλήλατο δαιδαλέοιο,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἡρήρειστο
μίτρης θ', ἦν ἐφόρει ἔρυμα¹ χροός, ἔρκος ἀκόντων,
ἥ οἱ πλεῖστον ἔρυτο· διαπρὸ δὲ εἴσατο καὶ τῆς
ἀκρότατον δ' ἄρ' ὁϊστὸς ἐπέγραψε χρόα φωτός·
αὐτίκα δ' ἔρρεεν αἷμα κελαινεφὲς ἐξ ὠτειλῆς.²

'Ως δ' ὅτε τίς τ' ἐλέφαντα γυνὴ φοίνικι μιήνη
Μηονὶς ἦε Κάειρα, παρήϊον ἔμμεναι ὑππων·
κεῖται δ' ἐν θαλάμῳ, πολέες τέ μιν ἡρήσαντο
ὑππῆς φορέειν· βασιλῆϊ δὲ κεῖται ἄγαλμα,
ἀμφότερον κόσμος θ' ὑππω ἐλατῆρί τε κῦδος·
τοῖοι τοι, Μενέλαε, μιάνθην αἴματι μηροὶ
εὐφυέες κυῆμαί τε ἵδε σφυρὰ κάλ' ὑπένερθε.

'Ρίγησεν δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-
μέμνων,
ώς εἶδεν μέλαν αἷμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὠτειλῆς.³

¹ ἔρυμα : ἔλυμα Zenodotus, Aristophanes.

² Line 140 was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Line 149 was rejected by Aristarchus.

¹ The μίτρη appears to have been a short kilt-like piece of armour, covering the abdomen and the thighs. It is mentioned only here (with 187 and 216) and in v. 857, but cf. the epithets αἰολομίτρης (v. 707) and ἀμιτροχίτωνες (xvi. 419).

twanged and the string sang aloud, and the keen arrow leapt, eager to wing its way amid the throng.

Then, O Menelaus, the blessed gods, the immortals, forgat thee not ; and before all the daughter of Zeus, she that driveth the spoil, who took her stand before thee, and warded off the stinging arrow. She swept it just aside from the flesh, even as a mother sweepeth a fly from her child when he lieth in sweet slumber ; and of herself she guided it where the golden clasps of the belt were fastened and the corselet overlapped. On the clasped belt lighted the bitter arrow, and through the belt richly dight was it driven, and clean through the curiously wrought corselet did it force its way, and through the taslet¹ which he wore, a screen for his flesh and a barrier against darts, wherein was his chiefest defence ; yet even through this did it speed. So the arrow grazed the outermost flesh of the warrior, and forthwith the dark blood flowed from the wound.

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

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

For a full discussion of the problem see Helbig, *Das homerische Epos*², 290 ff.; Reichel, *Homerische Waffen*², 74 f., 91 f., and Leaf, *Iliad*² i. 579 f.

ρίγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀρηῖφιλος Μενέλαος.
 ὡς δὲ ἵδεν νεῦρόν τε καὶ σύκους ἐκτὸς ἔοντας,
 ἄψορρόν οἱ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀγέρθη.
 τοῖς δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 χειρὸς ἔχων Μενέλαον, ἐπεστενάχοντο δ' ἑταῖροι·
 " φίλε κασίγνητε, θάνατόν νύ τοι ὅρκι' ἔταμνον,
 οἶν προστήσας πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι,
 ὡς σ' ἔβαλον Τρῶες, κατὰ δ' ὅρκια πιστὰ πάτησαν.
 οὐ μέν πως ἄλιον πέλει ὅρκιον αἷμά τε ἀρνῶν
 σπουδαί τ' ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἃς ἐπέπιθμεν.
 εἴ περ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ' Ὄλύμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν,
 ἔκ τε καὶ ὄψὲ τελεῖ, σύν τε μεγάλῳ ἀπέτισαν,
 σύν σφῆσιν κεφαλῆσι γυναιξί τε καὶ τεκέεσσιν.
 εὖ γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οὖδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν·
 ἔσσεται ἥμαρ ὅτ' ἂν ποτ' ὀλώλῃ Ἰλιος ἵρῃ
 καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο,
 Ζεὺς δέ σφι Κρονίδης ὑψίζυγος, αἰθέρι ναίων,
 αὐτὸς ἐπισσείησιν ἐρεμνὴν αἰγίδα πᾶσι
 τῆσδ' ἀπάτης κοτέων· τὰ μὲν ἔσσεται οὐκ ἀτέλεστα·
 ἀλλά μοι αἰνὸν ἄχος σέθεν ἔσσεται, ὁ Μενέλαε,
 αἱ κε θάνης καὶ πότμον¹ ἀναπλήσης βιότοιο.
 καὶ κεν ἐλέγχιστος πολυδύψιον Ἀργος ἰκούμην·
 αὐτίκα γὰρ μνήσονται Ἀχαιοὶ πατρίδος αἴης·
 καὸδ δέ κεν εὐχωλὴν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ λίποιμεν
 Ἀργείην Ἐλένην· σέο δ' ὀστέα πύσει ἄρουρα
 κειμένου ἐν Τροίῃ ἀτελευτήτῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ.

¹ πότμον Aristarchus: μοῖραν MSS.

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 sinew¹ 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 κέ τις ὁδὸς ἐρέει Τρώων ὑπερηνορεόντων
τύμβῳ ἐπιθρῶσκων Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο.
‘αἴθ’ οὗτος ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσει’ Ἀγαμέμνων,
ώς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατὸν ἥγαγεν ἐνθάδ’ Ἀχαιῶν,
καὶ δὴ ἔβη οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν
σὺν κεινῆσιν νησί, λιπῶν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαον.
ώς ποτέ τις ἐρέει· τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεῖα χθών.’

Τὸν δὲ ἐπιθαρσύνων προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος.
“Θάρσει, μηδέ τί πω δειδίσσεο λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐκ ἐν καιρίῳ δξὺ πάγη βέλος, ἀλλὰ πάροιθεν
εἰρύσατο ζωστήρ τε παναίολος ἦδ’ ὑπένερθε
ζῷμά τε καὶ μίτρη, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.”

Τὸν δὲ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμνων.

“αἱ γὰρ δὴ οὗτος εἴη, φίλος ὁ Μενέλαε.
ἔλκος δὲ ἵητήρ ἐπιμάσσεται ἦδ’ ἐπιθήσει
φάρμαχ’, ἃ κεν παύσῃσι μελαινάων ὁδυνάων.”

“Η, καὶ Ταλθύβιον, θεῖον κήρυκα, προσηύδα.
Ταλθύβι’, δττι τάχιστα Μαχάονα δεῦρο κάλεσσον,
φῶτ’ Ἀσκληπιοῦ νιόν, ἀμύμονος ἵητῆρος,
ὅφρα ἵδη Μενέλαον ἀρήιον Ἀτρέος νιόν,¹
ὅν τις διῆστεύσας ἔβαλεν, τόξων ἐν εἰδώς,
Τρώων ἡ Λυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἅμμι δὲ πένθος.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὐδὲ ἄρα οἱ κῆρυξ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας,
βῆ δὲ ἵέναι κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
παπταίνων ἥρωα Μαχάονα· τὸν δὲ ἐνόησεν
ἔσταότ· ἀμφὶ δέ μιν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων
λαῶν, οἵ οἱ ἔποντο Τρίκης ἔξ ίπποβότοιο.

¹ Lines 195-197 (=205-207) were rejected by Aristarchus.
Ἀτρέος νιόν : ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν (cf. 115 and 205).

and thus shall many a one of the overweening Trojans say, as he leapeth upon the barrow of glorious Menelaus : ‘ Would that in every matter it may be thus that Agamemnon may fulfil his wrath, even as now he led hither a host of the Achaeans to no purpose, and lo ! he hath departed home to his dear native land with empty ships, and hath left here noble Menelaus.’ So shall some man speak in aftertime ; in that day let the wide earth gape for me.’

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

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

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

So spake he, and the herald failed not to hearken, as he heard, but went his way throughout the host of the brazen-coated Achaeans, glancing this way and that for the warrior Machaon ; and he marked him as he stood, and round about him were the stalwart ranks of the shield-bearing hosts that followed him from Trica, the pastureland of horses.

ἀγχοῦ δ' ἵσταμενος ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηγόριστα·
 “ὅρσ”, Ἀσκληπιάδη, καλέει κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 ὅφρα ἴδης Μενέλαιον ἀρήϊον ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν,¹
 ὃν τις ὁὕστεύσας ἔβαλεν, τόξων ἐν εἰδώσ,
 Τρώων ἡ Λυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἄμμι δὲ πένθος.”

“Ως φάτο, τῷ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε·
 βὰν δ' ἰέναι καθ' ὅμιλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ρ' ἵκανον ὅθι ξανθὸς Μενέλαιος
 βλήμενος ἦν, περὶ δ' αὐτὸν ἀγηγέραθ' ὅσσοι
 ἄριστοι

κυκλόσ”, δ' δ' ἐν μέσσοισι παρίστατο ἵσθιος
 φώσ,

αὐτίκα δ' ἐκ ζωστῆρος ἀρηρότος ἐλκεν διῆστόν·
 τοῦ δ' ἔξελκομένοιο πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξέες ὅγκοι.
 λῦσε δέ οἱ ζωστῆρα παναίολον ἥδ' ὑπένερθε
 ζῶμά τε καὶ μίτρην, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἴδεν ἔλκος, ὅθ' ἔμπεσε πικρὸς διῆστός,
 αἷμ' ἐκμυζήσας ἐπ' ἄρ' ἥπια φάρμακα εἰδὼς
 πάσσε, τά οἱ ποτε πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε
 Χείρων.

“Οφρα τοὶ ἀμφεπένοντο βοὴν ἀγαθὸν Μενέλαιον,
 τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχεις ἥλυθον ἀσπιστάων·
 οἱ δ' αὐτις κατὰ τεύχε' ἔδυν, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.

“Ενθ' οὐκ ἀν βρίζοντα ἴδοις Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον,
 οὐδὲ καταπτώσσοντ', οὐδ' οὐκ ἐθέλοντα μάχεσθαι,
 ἀλλὰ μάλα σπεύδοντα μάχην ἐσ κυδιάνειραν.

ἴππους μὲν γὰρ ἔασε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ·
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν θεράπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχε φυσιόωντας
 Εύρυμέδων, νιὸς Πτολεμαίου Πειραιᾶδαο·

¹ ἀρχὸν Ἀχαιῶν: Ἀτρέτος νιόν (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 wouldest thou not have seen goodly Agamemnon slumbering, nor cowering, nor with no heart for fight, but full eager for battle where men win glory. His horses and his chariot adorned with bronze he let be, and his squire, Eurymedon, son of Peiraeus’ son Ptolemaeus, kept the snorting steeds

τῷ μάλα πόλλ' ἐπέτελλε παρισχέμεν, ὅππότε
κέν μιν
γῦνα λάβῃ κάματος, πολέας διὰ κοιρανέοντα·
αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς ἐὼν ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν.
καὶ ρὸς οὓς μὲν σπεύδοντας ἔδοι Δαναῶν ταχυ-
πώλων,

τοὺς μάλα θαρσύνεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσιν·
“Ἄργεῖοι, μή πώ τι μεθίετε θούριδος ἀλκῆς·
οὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ φεύδεσσι πατὴρ Ζεὺς ἔσσετ’ ἀρωγός·
ἀλλ’ οἵ περ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσαντο,
τῶν ἡ τοι αὐτῶν τέρενα χρόα γῦπες ἔδονται,
ἡμεῖς αὖτ’ ἀλόχους τε φίλας καὶ νήπια τέκνα
ἄξομεν ἐν νήεσσιν, ἐπὴν πτολίεθρον ἔλωμεν.”

Οὓς τινας αὖ μεθιέντας ἔδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο,
τοὺς μάλα νεικείεσκε χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσιν·

“Ἄργεῖοι ἵόμωροι, ἐλεγχέες, οὕ νυ σέβεσθε;
τίφθ’ οὗτως ἔστητε τεθηπότες ἡῦτε νεβροί,
αἱ τ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν ἔκαμον πολέος πεδίοιο θέουσαι,
ἔστᾶσ’, οὐδ’ ἄρα τίς σφι μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται ἀλκῆ·
ῶς ὑμεῖς ἔστητε τεθηπότες, οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.
ἡ μένετε Τρῶας σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἔνθα τε νῆες
εἰρύατ’ εὔπρυμνοι, πολιῆς ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης,
ὅφρα ἴδητ’ αἱ κ’ ὑμμιν ὑπέρσχη χεῖρα Κρονίων; ”

“Ως ὃ γε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν.
ἥλθε δ’ ἐπὶ Κρήτεσσι κιῶν ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν.
οἱ δ’ ἀμφ’ Ἰδομενῆα δαιΐφρονα θωρήσσοντο.
Ἰδομενεὺς μὲν ἐνὶ προμάχοις, συῖ εἴκελος ἀλκήν,
Μηριόνης δ’ ἄρα οἱ πυμάτας ὥτρυνε φάλαγγας.

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,¹ 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 ἴδων γήθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενῆ προσήνδα μειλιχίοισιν.

“ Ἰδομενεῦ, περὶ μέν σε τίω Δαναῶν ταχυπάλω
ἡμὲν ἐνὶ πτολέμῳ ἥδ’ ἀλλοίω ἐπὶ ἔργῳ
ἥδ’ ἐν δαιθ’, ὅτε πέρ τε γερούσιον αἴθοπα οἶνον
Ἀργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ἐνὶ κρητῆρι κέρωνται.

εἴ περ γάρ τ’ ἄλλοι γε κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιο
δαιτρὸν πίνωσιν, σὸν δὲ πλεῖον δέπας αἰεὶ¹
ἔστηχ’, ὡς περ ἐμοί, πιέειν ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι.
ἄλλ’ ὅρσεν πόλεμόνδ’, οἷος πάρος εὔχεαι εἶναι.”

Τὸν δ’ αὐτὸν Ἰδομενεὺς Κρητῶν ἀγὸς ἀντίον ηῦδα
“ Ἀτρεΐδη, μάλα μέν τοι ἐγὼν ἐρίηρος ἔταῦρος
ἔσπομαι, ως τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα.
ἄλλ’ ἄλλους ὅτρυνε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιούς,
ὅφρα τάχιστα μαχώμεθ’, ἐπεὶ σύν γ’ ὄρκι² ἔχεναι
Τρῶες· τοῖσιν δ’ αὖθανατος καὶ κήδε³ ὁπίσσω
ἔσσετ’, ἐπεὶ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὄρκια δηλήσαντο.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ παρώχετο γηθόσυνος
κῆρ.

ἢλθε δ’ ἐπ’ Αἰάντεσσι κιῶν ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν
τῷ δὲ κορυσσέσθην, ἔμα δὲ νέφος εἴπετο πεζῶν
ώς δ’ ὅτ’ ἀπὸ σκοπιῆς εἶδεν νέφος αἰπόλος ἀνὴρ
ἐρχόμενον κατὰ πόντον ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ἰώης.
τῷ δέ τ’ ἀνευθεν ἔόντι¹ μελάντερον ἡὗτε πίσσα
φαίνετ’ ἵὸν κατὰ πόντον, ἄγει δέ τε λαίλαπα
πολλήν.

ρίγησέν τε ἴδων, ὑπό τε σπέος ἢλασε μῆλα.
τοῖαι ἔμ’ Αἰάντεσσι διοτρεφέων αἰζηῶν
δῆϊον ἐσ πόλεμον πυκιναὶ κίνυντο φάλαγγες

¹ ἔόντι: ἔόντι 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

κυάνεαι,¹ σάκεσίν τε καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι.
 καὶ τοὺς μὲν γήθησεν ἴδων κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἐπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
 “Αἴαντ”, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων,
 σφῶι μέν—οὐ γὰρ ἕοικ’ ὀτρυνέμεν—οῦ τι κελεύω·
 αὐτῷ γὰρ μάλα λαὸν ἀνώγετον ἵφι μάχεσθαι.
 αἱ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλον,
 τοῖος πᾶσιν θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι γένοιτο·
 τῷ κε τάχ’ ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος,
 χερσὸν ὑφ’ ἡμετέρησιν ἀλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.”

“Ως εἰπὼν τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ’
 ἄλλους·
 ἐνθ’ ὁ γε Νέστορ’ ἔτετμε, λιγὺν Πυλίων ἀγορητήν,
 οὓς ἔτάρους στέλλοντα καὶ ὀτρύνοντα μάχεσθαι,
 ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγοντα Ἀλάστορά τε Χρομίον τε
 Αἴμονά τε κρείοντα Βίαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν.
 ἵππης μὲν πρῶτα σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὅχεσφι,
 πεζοὺς δ’ ἔξόπιθε στῆσεν πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλούς,
 ἔρκος ἔμεν πολέμοιο· κακοὺς δ’ ἐς μέσσον ἔλασσεν,
 ὅφρα καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλων τις ἀναγκαίη πολεμῆσσι.
 ἵππεῦσιν μὲν πρῶτ’ ἐπετέλλετο· τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει
 σφοὺς ἵππους ἔχέμεν μηδὲ κλονέεσθαι διμήλῳ·
 “μηδέ τις ἵπποσύνη τε καὶ ἡνορέηφι πεποιθὼς
 οἷος πρόσθ’ ἄλλων μεμάτω Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,
 μηδ’ ἀναχωρείτω· ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἔσεσθε.
 ὃς δέ κ’ ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ ὅν ὄχέων ἔτερ’ ἄρμαθ’ ἵκηται,
 ἔγχει ὄρεξάσθω, ἐπεὶ ή πολὺ φέρτερον οὕτω.
 ὥδε καὶ οἱ πρότεροι πόλεας καὶ τείχε’ ἐπόρθεον,
 τόνδε νόον καὶ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔχοντες.”

“Ως ὁ γέρων ὀτρυνε πάλαι πολέμων ἐuß εἰδώς·

¹ κυάνεαι: ἡρώων Zenodotus.

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

So saying, he left them there and went to others. Then found he Nestor, the clear-voiced orator of the Pylians, arraying his comrades and urging them to fight, around mighty Pelagon and Alastor and Chromius and lord Haemon and Bias, shepherd of the host. The charioteers first he arrayed with their horses and cars, and behind them the footmen, many and valiant, to be a bulwark of battle ; but the cowards he drove 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 feebler. 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-

καὶ τὸν μὲν γῆθησεν ἵδων κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων,
καὶ μιν φωνῆσας ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηῦδα·
“ ὁ γέρον, εἴθ”, ὡς θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισιν,
ὡς τοι γούναθ’ ἔποιτο, βίη δέ τοι ἔμπεδος εἴη.
ἀλλά σε γῆρας τείρει ὄμοιον· ὡς ὅφελέν τις
ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος ἔχειν, σὺ δὲ κουροτέροισι μετεῖναι.”

Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
“ ’Ατρεΐδη, μάλα μέν τοι ἐγὼν ἐθέλοιμι καὶ αὐτὸς
ώς ἔμεν ως ὅτε δῖον ’Ερευθαλίωνα κατέκταν.
ἄλλ’ οὖ πως ἄμα πάντα θεοὶ δόσαν ἀνθρώποισιν
εἰ τότε κοῦρος ἔα, νῦν αὐτέ με γῆρας ὀπάζει.¹
ἄλλὰ καὶ ως ἵππεῦσι μετέσσομαι ἥδε κελεύσω
βουλῇ καὶ μύθοισι· τὸ γάρ γέρας ἔστι γερόντων.
αἰχμὰς δ’ αἰχμάσσουσι νεώτεροι, οἵ περ ἐμεῖο
ὅπλότεροι γεγάσσι πεποίθασίν τε βίηφιν.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, ’Ατρεΐδης δὲ παρώχετο γηθόσυνος
κῆρ.

εὗρ’ οὐδὲν Πετεῶο Μενεσθῆα πλήξιππον
ἔσταότ· ἀμφὶ δ’ ’Αθηναῖοι, μήστωρες ἀϋτῆς·
αὐτὰρ ὁ πλησίον ἔστήκει πολύμητις ’Οδυσσεύς,
πὰρ δὲ Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχες οὐκ ἀλαπαδναὶ
ἔστασαν· οὐ γάρ πώ σφιν ἀκούετο λαὸς ἀϋτῆς,
ἄλλὰ νέον συνοριωμέναι κίνυντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων καὶ ’Αχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ μένοντες
ἔστασαν, ὅππότε πύργος ’Αχαιῶν ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν
Τρώων ὀρμήσειε καὶ ἄρξειαν πολέμοιο.

¹ ὀπάζει: ίκάνει (cf. viii. 102).

¹ The adjective ὄμοιος is certainly to be distinguished from ὄμοιος, and the traditional rendering, “common to all,” is not particularly apt as applied to γῆρας, and is quite inappropriate in connexion with πόλεμος, etc. The word occurs in Homer only as an epithet of war, strife, old age, and death. It seems best to follow the ancient

ledge of battles from of old. At sight of him lord Agamemnon waxed glad, and he spake, and addressed him with winged words : " Old Sir; I would that even as is the spirit in thy breast, so thy limbs might obey, and thy strength be firm. But evil¹ old age presseth hard upon thee ; would that some other among the warriors had thy years, and that thou wert among the youths."

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

So spake he, and the son of Atreus passed on glad at heart. He found Menestheus, driver of horses, son of Peteos, as he stood, and about him were the Athenians, masters of the war-cry. And hard by stood Odysseus of many wiles, and with him the ranks of the Cephallenians, no weakling folk, stood still ; for their host had not as yet heard the war-cry, seeing the battalions of the horse-taming Trojans and the Achaeans had but newly bestirred them to move ; wherefore these stood, and waited until some other serried battalions of the Achaeans should advance to set upon the Trojans, and begin the

glossographers and understand the word as an equivalent of *κακός*, although we need not go so far as to read *ὅλοῖς*, with Nauck.

τοὺς δὲ ἴδων νείκεσσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
“ ὦ νῦν Πετεῶδε διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
καὶ σύ, κακοῖσι δόλοισι κεκασμένε, κερδαλεόφρον,
τίπτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε, μίμνετε δ
ἄλλους·

σφῶιν μέν τ’ ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρώτοισιν ἔόντας
ἔστάμεν ἥδε μάχης καυστείρης ἀντιβολῆσαι·
πρώτω γὰρ καὶ δαιτὸς ἀκουάζεσθον ἐμεῖο,
ὅππότε δαῖτα γέρουσιν ἐφοπλίζωμεν Ἀχαιοί.
ἔνθα φίλ’ ὄπταλέα κρέα ἔδμεναι ἥδε κύπελλα
οἴνου πινέμεναι μελιηδέος, ὅφρ’ ἐθέλητον·
νῦν δὲ φίλως χ’ ὄροψτε καὶ εἰ δέκα πύργοι Ἀχαιῶ
ὑμείων προπάροιθε μαχοίατο νηλέῃ χαλκῷ.”

Τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη πολύμητι
‘Οδυσσεύς·

“ Ἀτρεΐδη, ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν ἔρκος ὁδόντων;
πῶς δὴ φῆς πολέμοιο μεθιέμεν, ὅππότ’ Ἀχαιοὶ
Τρωσὶν ἐφ’ ἵπποδάμοισιν ἐγείρομεν ὁξὺν Ἀρηα;
ὄψεαι, ἦν ἐθέλησθα καὶ αἱ κέν τοι τὰ μεμήλη,
Τηλεμάχοιο φίλον πατέρα προμάχοισι μιγέντα
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων· σὺ δὲ ταῦτ’ ἀνεμώλια βάζεις.

Τὸν δ’ ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ώς γνῶ χωμένοιο· πάλιν δ’ ὅ γε λάζετο μῦθον
“ διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν’ Ὁδυσσεῦ,
οὔτε σε νεικείω περιώσιον οὔτε κελεύω·
οἶδα γὰρ ὡς τοι θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι φίλοισιν
ἥπια δήνεα οἶδε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέεις ἢ τ’ ἐγώ περ
ἄλλ’ ἵθι, ταῦτα δ’ ὅπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ’, εἴ τι κακὸ
νῦν

εἴρηται, τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμώνια θεῖεν.”

¹ κερδαλεόφρον: φαίδιμ’ Ὁδυσσεῦ Zenodotus.

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

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

Then lord Agamemnon spake to him with a smile, when he knew that he was wroth, and took back his words : " Zeus-born son of Laértes, 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 υἱόν, ὑπέρθυμον Διομήδεα,
ἔσταότ' ἐν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι κολλητοῖσι·
πὰρ δέ οἱ ἔστήκει Σθένελος, Καπανήιος υἱός.
καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσσεν ἴδων κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"ὦ μοι, Τυδέος υἱὲ δαιῤῥονος ἵπποδάμοιο,
τί πτώσσεις, τί δ' ὀπιπεύεις πολέμῳ γεφύρας;
οὐ μὲν Τυδέῃ γ' ὥδε φίλον πτωσκαζέμεν ἦν,
ἄλλὰ πολὺ πρὸ φίλων ἑτάρων δηῖοισι μάχεσθαι,
ὡς φάσαν οἴ μιν ἴδοντο πονεύμενον· οὐ γάρ ἔγωγε
ἥντησ' οὐδὲ ἴδον· περὶ δ' ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι.
ἢ τοι μὲν γὰρ ἄτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μυκῆνας
ξεῖνος ἄμ' ἀντιθέω Πολυνείκεϊ, λαὸν ἀγείρων·
οἱ δὲ τότ' ἐστρατόωνθ' ἱερὰ πρὸς τείχεα Θήβης,
καὶ ῥά μάλα λίσσοντο δόμεν κλειτοὺς ἐπικούρους
οἱ δ' ἔθελον δόμεναι καὶ ἐπήνεον ὡς ἐκέλευον·
ἄλλὰ Ζεὺς ἔτρεψε παραίσια σήματα φαίνων.
οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν ὥχοντο ἴδε πρὸ ὄδοῦ ἐγένοντο,
'Ασωπὸν δ' ἵκοντο βαθύσχοινον λεχεποίην,
ἐνθ' αὐτ' ἀγγελίην ἐπὶ Τυδῆ στεῦλαν Ἀχαιοί·
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ, πολέας δὲ κιχήσατο Καδμεῖωνας
δαινυμένους κατὰ δῶμα βίης Ἐτεοκληίης.
ἐνθ' οὐδὲ ξεῖνός περ ἐὼν ἵππηλάτα Τυδεὺς
τάρβει, μοῦνος ἐὼν πολέσιν μετὰ Καδμείοισιν,
ἄλλ' ὃ γ' ἀεθλεύειν προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ' ἐνίκα
ρηϊδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐπίρροθος ἦν Ἀθήνη.
οἱ δὲ χολωσάμενοι Καδμεῖοι, κέντορες ἵππων,
ἄψ ἄρ' ἀνερχομένω πυκινὸν 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 by his horses and jointed car ; and by his side stood Sthenelus, son of Capaneus. At sight of him too lord Agamemnon chid him, and spake and addressed him with winged words : “ Ah me, thou son of wise-hearted Tydeus, tamer of horses, why cowerest thou, why gazest thou at the dykes of battle¹? Tydeus of a surety was not wont thus to cower, but far in advance of his comrades to fight against the foe, as they tell who saw him amid the toil of war ; for I never met him, neither saw him ; but men say that he was pre-eminent over all. Once verily he came to Mycenae, not as an enemy, but as a guest, in company with godlike Polyneices, to gather a host ; for in that day they were waging a war against the sacred walls of Thebe, and earnestly did they make prayer that glorious allies be granted them ; and the men of Mycenae were minded to grant them, and were assenting even as they bade, but Zeus turned their minds by showing tokens of ill. So when they had departed and were got forth upon their way, and had come to Asopus with deep reeds, that coucheth in the grass, there did the Achaeans send forth Tydeus on an embassage. And he went his way, and found the many sons of Cadmus feasting in the house of mighty Eteocles. Then, for all he was a stranger, the horseman Tydeus feared not, all alone though he was amid the many Cadmeians, but challenged them all to feats of strength, and in every one vanquished he them full easily ; such a helper was Athene to him. But the Cadmeians, goaders of horses, waxed wroth, and as he journeyed back, brought and set a strong ambush,

κούρους πεντήκοντα· δύω δ' ἡγήτορες ἦσαν
 Μαίων Αίμονίδης, ἐπιείκελος ἀθανάτοισιν,
 νίος τ' Αὐτοφόνοιο, μενεπτόλεμος Πολυφόντης.
 Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ τοῖσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἔφῆκε·
 πάντας ἔπεφν', ἔνα δ' οἶνον ἵει οἰκόνδε νέεσθαι·
 Μαίον' ἄρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.
 τοῖος ἦν Τυδεὺς Αἰτώλιος· ἀλλὰ τὸν υἱὸν
 γείνατο εἴο χέρεια μάχη, ἀγορῆ δέ τ' ἀμείνω."

"Ως φάτο, τὸν δ' οῦ τι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-
 μῆδης,
 αἰδεσθεὶς βασιλῆος ἐνιπήν αἰδοίοιο·
 τὸν δ' υἱὸς Καπανῆος ἀμείψατο κυδαλίμοιο·
 "Ατρεΐδη, μὴ ψεύδε' ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπεῦν.
 ἡμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ' ἀμείνονες εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι·
 ἡμεῖς καὶ Θήβης ἔδος εἴλομεν ἐπαπύλοιο,
 παυρότερον λαὸν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τεῖχος ἄρειον,¹
 πειθόμενοι τεράεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῇ·
 κεῦνοι δὲ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίησιν ὅλοντο·
 τῷ μή μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὁμοίη ἔνθεο τιμῆ·"

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη κρατερὸς
 Διομῆδης·

"τέττα, σιωπῇ ἥσο, ἐμῷ δ' ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ·
 οὐ γὰρ ἔγὼ νεμεσῶ 'Αγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
 ὀτρύνοντι μάχεσθαι ἐϋκνήμιδας 'Αχαιούς·
 τούτῳ μὲν γὰρ κῦδος ἄμ' ἔφεται, εἴ κεν 'Αχαιοὶ¹
 Τρῶας δηώσωσιν ἔλωσί τε "Ιλιον ἵρήν,
 τούτῳ δ' αὖ μέγα πένθος 'Αχαιῶν δηωθέντων.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῷ μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς."
 "Η ρά, καὶ ἐξ ὄχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε·

¹ Lines 407-409 were rejected by Aristarchus.

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

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

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

He spake, and leapt in his armour from his chariot

δεινὸν δ' ἔβραχε χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσιν ἄνακτος
ὅρυμένου· ὑπό κεν ταλασίφρονά περ δέος εἶλεν.

'Ως δ' ὅτ' ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυηχῇ κῦμα θαλάσσης
ὅρνυτ' ἐπασσύτερον Ζεφύρου ὑπὸ κινήσαντος.
πόντῳ μέν τε πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
χέρσῳ ρήγνυμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἀμφὶ δέ τ
ἄκρας

κυρτὸν ἐὸν κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ' ἀλὸς ἄχνην.
ὡς τότ' ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
νωλεμέως πόλεμόνδε· κέλευε δὲ οἷσιν ἔκαστος
ἡγεμόνων· οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν, οὐδέ κε φαίησ
τόσσον λαὸν ἔπεσθαι ἔχοντ' ἐν στήθεσιν αὐδήν,
σιγῇ δειδιότες σημάντορας· ἀμφὶ δὲ πᾶσι
τεύχεα ποικίλ' ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἴμενοι ἔστιχόωντο.
Τρῶες δ', ὡς τ' ὅιες πολυπάμονος ἀνδρὸς ἐν αὐλῇ
μυρίαι ἔστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,
ἀζηχὲς μεμακυῖαι ἀκούουσαι ὅπα ἀρνῶν,
ὡς Τρώων ἀλαλητὸς ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὔρυν ὁρώρει·
οὐ γὰρ πάντων ἦν ὅμος θρόος οὐδ' ἵα γῆρας,
ἄλλὰ γλῶσσ' ἐμέμικτο, πολύκλητοι δ' ἔσαν ἄνδρες
ῶρσε δὲ τοὺς μὲν "Αρης, τοὺς δὲ γλαυκῶπις

'Αθήνη

Δεῖμός τ' ἥδε Φόβος καὶ "Ερις ἄμοτον μεμαυῖα,
"Αρεος ἀνδροφόνοιο κασιγνήτη ἔτάρη τε,
ἥ τ' ὄλιγη μὲν πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
οὐρανῷ ἔστήριξε κάρη καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαίνει·
ἥ σφιν καὶ τότε νεῦκος ὅμοιον ἔμβαλε μέσσω
ἔρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὁφέλλουσα στόνον ἀνδρῶν.

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 wouldest 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.

Οι δ' ὅτε δή ρ̄ ἐσ χῶρον ἔνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,
σύν ρ̄ ἔβαλον ρ̄ινούς, σὺν δ' ἔγχεα καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρήκων· ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι
ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλῃσι, πολὺς δ' ὄρυμαγδὸς ὄρώρει.
ἔνθα δ' ἄμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχωλὴ πέλεν ἀνδρῶν 45
ὅλλυντων τε καὶ ὅλλυμένων, ρ̄έε δ' αἴματι γαῖα.
ώς δ' ὅτε χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ' ὄρεσφι ρέοντες
ἐσ μισγάγκειαν συμβάλλετον ὅβριμον ὕδωρ
κρουνῶν ἐκ μεγάλων κοίλης ἔντοσθε χαράδρης,
τῶν δέ τε τηλόσε δοῦπον ἐν οὔρεσιν ἔκλυε ποιμήν· 45
ώς τῶν μισγομένων γένετο ἰαχή τε πόνος¹ τε.

Πρῶτος δ' Ἀντίλοχος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα
κορυστὴν

ἐσθλὸν ἐνὶ προμάχοισι, Θαλυσιάδην Ἐχέπωλον·
τὸν ρ̄ ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασείης,
ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἰσω 45
αἷχμὴ χαλκείη· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν,
ῆριπε δ', ώς ὅτε πύργος, ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ.
τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἔλαβε κρείων Ἐλεφήνωρ
Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων,
ἔλκε δ' ὑπὲκ βελέων, λελιημένος ὄφρα τάχιστα
τεύχεα συλήσειε· μίνυνθα δέ οἱ γένεθ² ὄρμή.
νεκρὸν γὰρ ἐρύοντα ἴδων μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ
πλευρά, τά οἱ κύψαντι παρ' ἀσπίδος ἐξεφαάνθη,
οὕτησε ξυστῷ χαλκήρεϊ, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.
ώς τὸν μὲν λίπε θυμός, ἐπ' αὐτῷ δ' ἔργον ἐτύχθη 45
ἀργαλέον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ λύκοι ώς
ἀλλήλοις ἐπόρουσαν, ἀνὴρ δ' ἄνδρ' ἐδνοπάλιζεν.

¹ πόνος Aristarchus : φόβος.

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

Antilochus was first to slay a warrior of the Trojans in full armour, a goodly man amid the foremost fighters, Echepolus, son of Thalysius. Him was he first to smite upon the horn of his helmet with crest of horse-hair, and into his forehead 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 darts, fain with all speed to strip off his armour ; yet but for a scant space did his striving endure ; for as he was haling the corpse great-souled Agenor caught sight of him, and where his side was left uncovered of his shield, as he stooped, even there he smote him with a thrust of his bronze-shod spear, and loosed his limbs. So his spirit left him, and over his body was wrought grievous toil of Trojans and Achaeans. Even as wolves leapt they one upon the other, and man made man to reel.

"Ενθ' ἔβαλ' Ἀνθεμίωνος υἱὸν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
 ἥτθεον θαλερὸν Σιμοείσιον, ὃν ποτε μήτηρ
 "Ιδηθεν κατιοῦσα παρ' ὄχθησιν Σιμόεντος
 γείνατ', ἐπεὶ ῥά τοκεῦσιν ἄμ' ἔσπετο μῆλα ἵδεσθαι·
 τοῦνεκά μιν κάλεον Σιμοείσιον· οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι
 θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μινυνθάδιος δέ οἱ αἰών
 ἔπλεθ' ὑπ' Αἴαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.
 πρῶτον γάρ μιν ἰόντα βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζὸν
 δεξιόν· ἀντικρὺ δὲ δι' ὥμου χάλκεον ἔγχος
 ἥλθεν· ὁ δ' ἐν κοινήσι χαμαὶ πέσεν αἴγειρος ὡς,
 ἦ ῥά τ' ἐν είαμενῇ ἔλεος μεγάλοιο πεφύκει
 λείη, ἀτάρ τέ οἱ ὅζοι ἐπ' ἀκροτάτῃ πεφύασι·
 τὴν μέν θ' ἀρματοπηγὸς ἀνὴρ αἴθωνι σιδήρῳ
 ἔξέταμ', ὅφρα ἵτυν κάμψῃ περικαλλέϊ δίφρῳ·
 ἦ μέν τ' ἀζομένη κεῖται ποταμοῖο παρ' ὄχθας.
 τοῖον ἄρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἔξενάριξεν
 Αἴας διογενής· τοῦ δ' "Αντίφος αἰολοθώρηξ
 Πριαμίδης καθ' ὅμιλον ἀκόντισεν ὀξεῖᾳ δουρί.
 τοῦ μὲν ἄμαρθ', ὁ δὲ Λεῦκον, Ὁδυσσέος ἐσθλὸν
 ἔταιρον,

βεβλήκει βουβῶνα, νέκυν ἔτέρωσ' ἐρύοντα·
 ἥριπε δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ, νεκρὸς δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.
 τοῦ δ' Ὁδυσσεὺς μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένοιο χο-
 λώθη,

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
 στῆ δὲ μάλ' ἔγγὺς ἴών καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ
 ἀμφὶ ἐ παπτήνας· ὑπὸ δὲ Τρῶες κεκάδοντο
 ἀνδρὸς ἀκοντίσαντος. ὁ δ' οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἥκεν,
 ἀλλ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο νόθον βάλε Δημοκόωντα,
 ὃς οἱ Ἀβυδόθεν ἥλθε, παρ' ἵππων ὠκειάων.

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

τόν ρ' Ὁδυσεὺς ἔτάροιο χολωσάμενος βάλε δουρὶ¹
κόρσην· ή δ' ἔτέροιο διὰ κροτάφοιο πέρησεν
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψε,
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
χώρησαν δ' ὑπό τε πρόμαχοι καὶ φαιδύμος Ἐκτωρ·
Ἄργεῖοι δὲ μέγα ἵαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκρούς,
ἴθυσαν δὲ πολὺ προτέρω· νεμέσησε δ' Ἀπόλλων
Περγάμου ἐκκατιδών, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ' ἀῦσας·
“ ὅρνυσθ”, ἵππόδαμοι Τρῶες, μηδ' εἴκετε χάρμης
Ἄργείοις, ἐπεὶ οὐ σφι λίθος χρὼς οὐδὲ σίδηρος
χαλκὸν ἀνασχέσθαι ταμεσίχροα βαλλομένοισιν·
οὐ μὰν οὐδ' Ἀχιλεύς, Θέτιδος πάις ἡγκόμοιο,
μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νησὶ χόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσει.”

“Ως φάτ’ ἀπὸ πτόλιος δεινὸς θεός· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
ῶρσε Διὸς θυγάτηρ κυδίστη Τριτογένεια,
ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὅθι μεθιέντας ἴδοιτο.

“Ενθ’ Ἀμαρυγκείδην Διώρεα μοῖρ’ ἐπέδησε·
χερμαδίῳ γὰρ βλῆτο παρὰ σφυρὸν ὀκριόεντι
κνήμην δεξιτερήν· βάλε δὲ Θρηκῶν ἄγος ἀνδρῶν,
Πείρως Ἰμβρασίδης, ὃς ἄρ’ Αἰνόθεν εὐληλούθει.
ἀμφοτέρω δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὀστέα λᾶας ἀναιδῆς
ἄχρις ἀπηλοίησεν· ὃ δ' ὑπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι
κάππεσεν, ἄμφω χεῖρε φίλοις ἔτάροισι πετάσσας,
θυμὸν ἀποπνείων· ὃ δ' ἐπέδραμεν ὃς ρ' ἔβαλέν περ,
Πείρως, οὗτα δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὄμφαλόν· ἐκ δ' ἄρα
πᾶσαι

χύντο χαμαὶ χολάδες, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψε.

Τὸν δὲ Θόας Αἰτωλὸς ἀπεσσύμενον βάλε δουρὶ

of swift mares. Him Odysseus, wroth for his comrade's sake, smote with his spear on the temple, and out through the other temple passed the spear-point of bronze, and darkness enfolded his eyes, and he fell with a thud and upon him his armour clanged. Then the foremost warriors and glorious Hector gave ground ; and the Argives shouted aloud, and drew off the bodies, and charged far further onward. And Apollo, looking down from Pergamus, had indignation, and called with a shout to the Trojans : "Rouse ye, horse-taming Trojans, give not ground in fight before Argives ; not of stone nor of iron is their flesh to resist the bronze that cleaveth the flesh, when they are smitten. Nay, and Achilles moreover fighteth not, the son of fair-haired Thetis, but amid the ships nurseth his bitter wrath."

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

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

But as the other sprang back Thoas of Aetolia

στέρνον ύπερ μαζοῦ, πάγη δ' ἐν πνεύμονι χαλκός·
 ἀγχίμολον δέ οἱ ἦλθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὅβριμον ἔγχος
 ἐσπάσατο στέρνοιο, ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος ὁξύ,
 τῷ δὲ γε γαστέρα τύφε μέσην, ἐκ δ' αἴνυτο θυμόν.
 τεύχεα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστησαν γὰρ ἔταιροι
 Θρῆικες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες,
 οἵ εἰ μέγαν περ ἔόντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγαυὸν
 ὥσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.
 ὡς τῷ γ' ἐν κονίῃσι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι τετάσθην,
 ἢ τοι ὁ μὲν Θρηκῶν, ὁ δὲ Ἐπειῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
 ἥγεμόνες· πολλοὶ δὲ περὶ κτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι.

"Ενθα κεν οὐκέτι ἔργον ἀνὴρ ὀνόσαιτο μετελθών,
 ὃς τις ἔτ' ἄβλητος καὶ ἀνούτατος ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ
 δινεύοι κατὰ μέσσον, ἄγοι δέ εἰ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
 χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ', αὐτὰρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωήν.
 πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἥματι κείνῳ
 πρηνέες ἐν κονίῃσι παρ' ἀλλήλοισι 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, drove him back from them, so that he reeled and gave ground. Thus the twain lay stretched in the dust each by the other, captains the one of the Thracians and the other of the brazen-coated Epeians ; and about them were others full many likewise slain.

Then could no man any more enter into the battle and make light thereof, whoso still unwounded by missile or by thrust of sharp bronze, might move throughout the midst, being led of Pallas Athene by the hand, and by her guarded from the onrush of darts : for multitudes of Trojans and Achaeans alike were that day stretched one by the other's side with faces in the dust.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ε

"Ενθ' αὖ Τυδεῖδη Διομήδεϊ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
δῶκε μένος καὶ θάρσος, ἵν' ἔκδηλος μετὰ πᾶσιν
Ἀργείοισι γένοιτο ίδε κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἄροιτο.
δαῖέ οἱ ἐκ κόρυθός τε καὶ ἀσπίδος ἀκάματον πῦρ,
ἀστέρ̄ ὅπωρινῷ ἐναλίγκιον, ὃς τε μάλιστα
λαμπρὸν παμφαινῆσι λελουμένος Ὡκεανοῖο·
τοῖόν οἱ πῦρ δαῖεν ἀπὸ κρατός τε καὶ ὥμων,
ἄρσε δέ μιν κατὰ μέσσον, ὅθι πλεῖστοι κλονέοντο.

Ὕπε τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνειὸς ἀμύμων,
ἱρεὺς Ἡφαίστοιο· δύω δέ οἱ υἱέες ἥστην,
Φηγεὺς Ἰδαιός τε, μάχης ἐν εἰδότε πάσης.
τώ οἱ ἀποκρινθέντε ἐναντίω ὁρμηθήτην·
τὼ μὲν ἀφ' ἵππουν, ὁ δ' ἀπὸ χθονὸς ὅρνυτο πεζός.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἥσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ιόντες,
Φηγεύς ρά πρότερος προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος·
Τυδεῖδεω δ' ὑπὲρ ὥμον ἀριστερὸν ἥλυθ' ἀκωκὴ
ἔγχεος, οὐδ' ἔβαλ' αὐτόν· ὁ δ' ὑστερος ὅρνυτο χαλκῷ
Τυδεῖδης· τοῦ δ' οὐχ ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρός,
ἄλλ' ἔβαλε στῆθος μεταμάζιον, ὥσε δ' ἀφ' ἵππων.
Ἰδαιός δ' ἀπόρουσε λιπῶν περικαλλέα δίφρον,

BOOK V

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

Now there was amid the Trojans one Dares, a rich man and blameless, a priest of Hephaestus ; and he had two sons, Phegeus and Idaeus, both well skilled in all manner of fighting. These twain separated themselves from the host and went forth against Diomedes, they in their car, while he charged on foot upon the ground. And when they were come near, as they advanced against each other, first Phegeus let fly his far-shadowing spear ; and over the left shoulder of the son of Tydeus passed the point of the spear, and smote him not. Then Tydeus' son rushed on with the bronze, and not in vain did the shaft speed from his hand, but he smote his foe on the breast between the nipples, and thrust him from the car. And Idaeus sprang back, and left the beauteous chariot, and had no heart to

οὐδ' ἔτλη περιβῆναι ἀδελφειοῦ κταμένοιο·
 οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδέ κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κῆρα μέλαιναν,
 ἀλλ' Ἡφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας,
 ὡς δή οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκαχήμενος εἴη.
 ἵππους δ' ἔξελάσας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υἱὸς
 δῶκεν ἔταιροισιν κατάγειν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.
 Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἴδον υἱε Δάρητος
 τὸν μὲν ἀλευάμενον, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ' ὄχεσφι,
 πᾶσιν ὁρίνθη θυμός· ἀτὰρ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 χειρὸς ἐλοῦσ' ἐπέεσσι προσηύδα θοῦρον Ἀρηα·
 “Ἀρες Ἀρες βροτολοιγέ, μιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα,¹
 οὐκ ἂν δὴ Τρῶας μὲν ἔάσαιμεν καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς
 μάρνασθ’, ὅπποτέροισι πατὴρ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὁρέξῃ,
 νῷ δὲ χαζώμεσθα, Διὸς δ’ ἀλεώμεθα μῆνιν; ”

“Ως εἰποῦσα μάχης ἔξήγαγε θοῦρον Ἀρηα.
 τὸν μὲν ἔπειτα καθεῖσεν ἐπ’ ἥϊόεντι Σκαμάνδρῳ,
 Τρῶας δ’ ἔκλιναν Δαναοί· ἔλε δ’ ἄνδρα ἔκαστος
 ἥγεμόνων· πρῶτος δὲ ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἀρχὸν Ἀλιζώνων Ὁδίον μέγαν ἔκβαλε δίφρου·
 πρῶτῳ γὰρ στρεφθέντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν
 ὕμων μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσε,
 δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ.²

‘Ιδομενεὺς δ’ ἄρα Φαιῆτον ἐνήρατο Μήονος υἱὸν
 Βώρου, ὃς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει.
 τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ ‘Ιδομενεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἔγχεϊ μακρῷ
 νύξ³ ἵππων ἐπιβησόμενον κατὰ δεξιὸν ὕμον.
 ἥριπε δ’ ἔξ ὀχέων, στυγερὸς δ’ ἄρα μιν σκότος εἶλε.

Τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ ‘Ιδομενῆος ἐσύλευνον θεράποντες·

¹ τειχεσιπλῆτα : τειχεσιβλῆτα Zenodotus.

² Line 42 is omitted in the best mss.

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

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

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

Him then the squires of Idomeneus stripped of

νίὸν δὲ Στροφίοιο Σκαμάνδριον, αἷμονα θήρης,
 Ἀτρεῖδης Μενέλαος ἔλ' ἔγχει ὀξυόεντι,
 ἐσθλὸν θηρητῆρα· δίδαξε γὰρ Ἀρτεμις αὐτὴ
 βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα, τὰ τε τρέφει οὔρεσιν ὑλη.
 ἀλλ' οὐ οἱ τότε γε χραῖσμ' Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα,¹
 οὐδὲ ἔκηβολίαι, ἥσιν τὸ πρών γ' ἐκέκαστο·
 ἀλλά μιν Ἀτρεῖδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος
 πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα μετάφρενον οὕτασε δουρὶ²
 ὕμων μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσεν.
 ἥριπε δὲ πρηνής, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Μηριόνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, τέκτονος νίὸν
 Ἀρμονίδεω, ὃς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα
 τεύχειν· ἔξοχα γάρ μιν ἐφίλατο Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
 ὃς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τεκτήνατο νῆας ἐίσας
 ἀρχεκάκους, αἱ πᾶσι κακὸν Τρώεσσι γένοντο
 οἱ τ' αὐτῷ, ἐπεὶ οὐ τι θεῶν ἐκ θέσφατα ἥδη.²
 τὸν μὲν Μηριόνης, ὅτε δὴ κατέμαρπτε διώκων,
 βεβλήκει γλουτὸν κατὰ δεξιόν· ἡ δὲ διαπρὸ
 ἀντικρὺ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπὸ ὁστέον ἥλυθ' ἀκωκή·
 γνὺξ δ' ἔριπ' οἰμώξας, θάνατος δέ μιν ἀμφεκάλυψε.

Πήδαιον δ' ἄρ' ἐπεφνε Μέγης, Ἀντήνορος νίόν,
 ὃς ρά νόθος μὲν ἔην, πύκα δ' ἐτρεφε δῆα Θεανῶ
 ἵσα φίλοισι τέκεσσι, χαριζομένη πόσεϊ ὥ.
 τὸν μὲν Φυλεῖδης δουρικλυτὸς ἔγγυθεν ἐλθὼν
 βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ ἵνιον ὁξεῖ δουρί·
 ἀντικρὺ δ' ἀν' ὁδόντας ὑπὸ γλῶσσαν τάμε χαλκός·
 ἥριπε δ' ἐν κονίῃ, ψυχρὸν δ' ἔλε χαλκὸν ὁδοῦσιν.

¹ χραῖσμ' Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα: χραῖσμεν θανάτοιο πέλωρα Zenodotus.

² Line 64 was rejected by Aristarchus.

¹ The great tendon at the back of the neck which holds the head erect.

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

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

And Pedaeus, Antenor's son, was slain of Meges ; he was in truth a bastard, howbeit goodly Theano had reared him carefully even as her own children, to do pleasure to her husband. To him Phyleus' son, famed for his spear, drew nigh and smote him with a cast of his sharp spear on the sinew of the head ;¹ 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.

Εύρύπυλος δ' Εὐαίμονίδης Ύψηνορα δῖον,
νιὸν ὑπερθύμου Δολοπίονος, ὃς ἡ α Σκαμάνδρου
ἀρητὴρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ' ὡς τίετο δῆμω,
τὸν μὲν ἄρ' Εύρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς νιός,
πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ' ὅμον
φασγάνω ἀτέξας, ἀπὸ δ' ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρεῖαν.
αἵματόεσσα δὲ χεὶρ πεδίῳ πέσε· τὸν δὲ κατ'
ὅσσε

ἔλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.

"Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.
Τυδεῖδην δ' οὐκ ἀν γνοίης ποτέροισι μετείη,
ἡὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὁμιλέοι ἢ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖς.
θῦνε γὰρ ἂμ πεδίον ποταμῷ πλήθοντι ἐοικὼς
χειμάρρω, ὃς τ' ὁκα ρέων ἐκέδασσε γεφύρας·
τὸν δ' οὗτ' ἄρ τε γέφυραι ἐεργμέναι ἵσχανόωσιν,
οὗτ' ἄρα ἔρκεα ἵσχει ἀλωάων ἐριθηλέων
ἐλθόντ' ἔξαπίνης, ὅτ' ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὅμβρος·
πολλὰ δ' ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπε κάλ' αἰζηῶν.
ὡς ὑπὸ Τυδεῖδῃ πυκινὰ κλονέοντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων, οὐδέντος μιν μίμνον πολέες περ ἔόντες.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νιός
θύνοντ' ἂμ πεδίον πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας,
αἴψ' ἐπὶ Τυδεῖδῃ ἐτιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,
καὶ βάλ' ἐπαΐσσοντα τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὅμον,
θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ' ἐπτατο πικρὸς διστός,
ἀντικρὺ δὲ διέσχε, παλάσσετο δ' αἷματι θώρηξ.
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄϋσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νιός·
" ὅρνυσθε, Τρῷες μεγάθυμοι, κέντορες ἵππων·
βέβληται γὰρ ἄριστος Ἀχαιῶν, οὐδέντος ἔ φημι

And Eurypylus, son of Euaemon, slew goodly Hypsenor, son of Dolopion high of heart, that was made priest of Scamander, and was honoured of the folk even as a god—upon him did Eurypylus, Euaemon's glorious son, rush with his sword as he fled before him, and in mid-course smite him upon the shoulder and lop off his heavy arm. So the arm all bloody fell to the ground ; and down over his eyes came dark death and mighty fate.

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

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

δήθ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἐτεόν με
ῶρσεν ἄναξ Διὸς νιὸς ἀπορυμένον Λυκίηθεν."

"Ως ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τὸν δ' οὐ βέλος ὡκὺ¹
δάμασσεν,

ἀλλ' ἀναχωρήσας πρόσθ' ἵππουν καὶ ὅχεσφιν
ἔστη, καὶ Σθένελον προσέφη, Καπανῆϊον νιόν·

"ὅρσο, πέπον Καπανηϊάδη, καταβήσεο δίφρου,
ὅφρα μοι ἔξ ὥμοιο ἐρύσσῃς πικρὸν ὁὔστον."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφη, Σθένελος δὲ καθ' ἵππων ἄλτο
χαμᾶζε,

πὰρ δὲ στὰς βέλος ὡκὺ διαμπερὲς ἔξέρυσ' ὥμου·
αἷμα δ' ἀνηκόντιζε διὰ στρεπτοῦ χιτῶνος.

δὴ τότ' ἔπειτ' ἡράτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

"κλῦθί μεν, αἴγιοχοιο Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,
εἴ ποτέ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης
δηῦω ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὖτ' ἐμὲ φῖλαι, Ἀθήνη·
δὸς δέ τέ μ' ἄνδρα ἐλεῖν καὶ ἐς ὄρμὴν ἔγχεος
ἐλθεῖν,

ὅς μ' ἔβαλε φθάμενος καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὐδέ μέ
φησι

δηρὸν ἔτ' ὅψεσθαι λαμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο."

"Ως ἔφατ' εὐχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἔκλυε Παλλὰς
Ἀθήνη,

γυῖα δ' ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρά, πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεν·
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἴσταμένη ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηγύδα·

"θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·
ἐν γάρ τοι στήθεσσι μένος πατρώϊον ἦκα
ἄτρομον, οἷον ἔχεσκε σακέσπαλος ἵππότα Τυδεύς·

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 pliant¹ 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 *στρεπτὸς χιτών* to mean a coat of mail.

ἀχλὺν δ' αὖ τοι ἀπ' ὄφθαλμῶν ἔλον, η̄ πρὶν ἐπῆεν,
ὅφρ' εὖ γιγνώσκης ἡμὲν θεὸν ἡδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα.¹
τῷ νῦν, αἱ̄ κε θεὸς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ' ἵκηται,
μή τι σύ γ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἴ̄ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη²
ἔλθησ' ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ."

'Η μὲν ἄρ' ὥστε εἰποῦσ' ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις³ Αθήνη,
Τυδεῖδης δ' ἔξαῦτις ἴὼν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη,
καὶ πρὶν περ θυμῷ μεμαὼς Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·
δὴ τότε μιν τρὶς τόσσον ἔλεν μένος, ὥστε λέοντα,
ὅν ῥά τε ποιμὴν ἀγρῷ ἐπ' εἰροπόκοις ὀτεσσι
χραύσῃ μέν τ' αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον οὐδὲ δαμάσσῃ·
τοῦ μέν τε σθένος ὥρσεν, ἔπειτα δέ τ' οὐ προσ-
αμύνει,

ἄλλὰ κατὰ σταθμοὺς δύεται, τὰ δ' ἐρῆμα φοβεῖται·
αἱ̄ μέν τ' ἀγχιστῖναι ἐπ' ἄλλήλῃσι κέχυνται,
αὐτὰρ δ' ἐμμεμαὼς βαθέης ἔξαλλεται αὐλῆς·
ὥστε μεμαὼς Τρώεσσι μίγη κρατερὸς Διομήδης.

"Ενθ' ἔλεν Ἀστύνοον καὶ Υπείρονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο βαλῶν χαλκήρεϊ δουρί,
τὸν δ' ἔτερον ξίφεϊ μεγάλῳ κληῖδᾳ παρ' ὥμον
πλῆξ⁴, ἀπὸ δ' αὐχένος ὥμον ἔέργαθεν ἡδ' ἀπὸ νώτου.
τοὺς μὲν ἔασ', δ' δ' "Αβαντα μετώχετο καὶ Πολύ-
ιδον,

νίέας Εὔρυδάμαντος, ὃνειροπόλοιο γέροντος·
τοῖς οὐκ ἐρχομένοις δ' γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὃνείρους,

¹ ἡδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα: ἡδ' 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

ἀλλά σφεας κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἔξενάριξε·
 βῆ δὲ μετὰ Ξάνθον τέ Θόωνά τε, Φαίνοπος νῦν,
 ἄμφω τηλυγέτω· ὁ δὲ τείρετο γήραι λυγρῷ,
 νῦν δ' οὐ τέκετ' ἄλλον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λιπέσθαι.
 ἐνθ' ὁ γε τοὺς ἐνάριζε, φίλον δ' ἔξαινυτο θυμὸν
 ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόνον καὶ κήδεα λυγρὰ
 λεῖπ', ἐπεὶ οὐ ζώοντε μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντε
 δέξατο· χηρωσταὶ δὲ διὰ κτῆσιν δατέοντο.

"Ἐνθ' νῦν Πριάμοιο δύω λάβε Δαρδανίδαο
 εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἔόντας, Ἐχέμμιονά τε Χρομίον τε.
 ὡς δὲ λέων ἐν βουσὶ θορῷ ἔξ αὐχένα ἄξῃ
 πόρτιος¹ ἡὲ βοός, ξύλοχον κάτα βοσκομενάων,
 ὡς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἔξ ἵππων Τυδέος νῦν
 βῆσε κακῶς ἀέκοντας, ἐπειτα δὲ τεύχε' ἐσύλα.
 ἵππους δ' οἷς ἑτάροισι δίδου μετὰ νῆας ἐλαύνειν.

Τὸν δ' ἴδεν Αἰνείας ἀλαπάζοντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
 βῆ δ' ἵμεν ἄν τε μάχην καὶ ἀνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειάων
 Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζήμενος, εἴ που ἐφεύροι·
 εὗρε Λυκάονος νῦν ἀμύμονά τε κρατερόν τε,
 στῇ δὲ πρόσθ' αὐτοῖο ἕπος τέ μιν ἀντίον ηῦδα.
 "Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξον ἴδε πτερόεντες δῖστοι
 καὶ κλέος; ὡς οὖ τίς τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἀνήρ,
 οὐδέ τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εὔχεται εἶναι ἀμείνων.
 ἀλλ' ἄγε τῷδ' ἔφες ἀνδρὶ βέλος, Διὶ χεῖρας ἀνα-
 σχών,

ὅς τις ὅδε κρατέει καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε
 Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἐλυσεν·

¹ πόρτιος: βουκόλου Zenodotus.

¹ The Greek may equally well mean, "howbeit the old man interpreted no dreams for them as they went forth."

man to interpret dreams for them,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 hurtling of the spears in quest of godlike Pandarus, if so be he might anywhere find him. He found the son of Lycaon, goodly and valiant, and took his stand before his face, and spake to him, saying : “ Pandarus, where now are thy bow and thy winged arrows, and thy fame ? Therein may no man of this land vie with thee, nor any in Lycia declare himself to be better than thou. Come now, lift up thy hands in prayer to Zeus, and let fly a shaft at this man, whoe'er he be that prevaileth thus, and hath verily wrought the Trojans much mischief, seeing he hath loosed the knees of

εὶ μή τις θεός ἐστι κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσιν
ἰρῶν μηνίσας· χαλεπὴ δὲ θεοῦ ἐπὶ μῆνις.”

Τὸν δ’ αὖτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς νιός.
“ Αἰνεία, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτώνων,
Τυδεῖδη μιν ἔγωγε δαιφρονι πάντα ἐῖσκω,
ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων αὐλώπιδί τε τρυφαλείῃ,
ἴππους τ’ εἰσορόων· σάφα δ’ οὐκ οἰδ’ εἰ θεός ἐστιν!
εὶ δ’ ὅ γ’ ἀνὴρ ὅν φημι, δαιφρων Τυδέος νιός,
οὐχ ὅ γ’ ἄνευθε θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλά τις ἄγχ
ἔστηκ’ ἀθανάτων, νεφέλῃ εὐλυμένος ὥμους,
ὅς τούτου βέλος ὡκὺ κιχήμενον ἔτραπεν ἄλλῃ.²
ἡδη γάρ οἱ ἐφῆκα βέλος, καί μιν βάλον ὅμον
δεξιὸν ἀντικρὺ διὰ θώρηκος γυάλοιο.
καί μιν ἔγωγ’ ἐφάμην ’Αϊδωνῆι προϊάψειν,
ἔμπης δ’ οὐκ ἐδάμασσα· θεός νύ τις ἐστι κοτήεις
ἴπποι δ’ οὐ παρέασι καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ’ ἐπιβαίνη
ἄλλα που ἐν μεγάροισι Λυκάονος ἔνδεκα δίφροι
καλοὶ πρωτοπαγεῖς νεοτευχέες· ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι
πέπτανται· παρὰ δέ σφιν ἕκαστῳ δίζυγες οἴπποι
ἔστᾶσι κρῖ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας.
ἢ μέν μοι μάλα πολλὰ γέρων αἰχμητὰ Λυκάων
ἐρχομένω ἐπέτελε δόμοις ἔνι ποιητοῦσιν.
ἴπποισίν μ’ ἐκέλευε καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐμβεβαῶτα
ἀρχεύειν Τρώεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας·
ἄλλ’ ἔγὼ οὐ πιθόμην—ἢ τ’ ἀν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν
ἴππων φειδόμενος, μή μοι δευοίατο φορβῆς
ἀνδρῶν εὐλομένων, εἰωθότες ἔδμεναι ἄδην.
ῶς λίπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς ἐς Ἱλιον εὐλήλουθα

¹ Line 183 was rejected by Aristarchus.

² Line 187 was rejected by Zenodotus.

many men and goodly ; if indeed he be not some god that is wroth with the Trojans, angered by reason of sacrifices ; with grievous weight doth the wrath of god rest upon men.”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, not without the aid of some god doth he thus rage, but one of the immortals standeth hard by him, his shoulders wrapped in cloud, and turned aside from him my swift shaft even as it lighted. For already have I let fly a shaft at him, and I smote him upon the right shoulder clean through the plate of his corselet ; and I deemed that I should send him forth to Aïdoneus, yet I subdued him not ; verily he is some wrathful god. And horses have I not at hand, neither car whereon I might mount—yet in Lycaon’s halls, I ween, there be eleven fair chariots, new-wrought, new-furnished, with cloths spread over them ; and by each standeth its yoke of horses feeding on white barley and spelt. Aye, and as I set out hither the old spearman Lycaon straitly charged me in our well-built house : he bade me be mounted on horse and car, and so lead the Trojans in mighty conflicts. Howbeit I hearkened not—verily it had been better far !—but spared the horses lest in the multitude of men they should lack fodder, they that were wont to eat their fill. So I left them, and am come on foot to Ilios, trusting in my

¹ Possibly, “ and the wrath of a god be heavy upon us.”

τόξοισιν πίσυνος· τὰ δέ μ' οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλον ὄνήσειν. ἦδη γὰρ δοιοῖσιν ἀριστήσσιν ἐφῆκα,
Τυδεῖδη τε καὶ Ἀτρεῖδη, ἐκ δ' ἀμφοτέροιν
ἀτρεκὲς αἷμ' ἔσσενα βαλών, ἥγειρα δὲ μᾶλλον.
τῷ ρά κακῇ αἴσῃ ἀπὸ πασσάλου ἀγκύλα τόξα
ἥματι τῷ ἐλόμην ὅτε "Ιλιον εἰς ἐρατεινὴν
ἥγεόμην Τρώεσσι, φέρων χάριν "Εκτορι δίω.
εὶ δέ κε νοστήσω καὶ ἐσόψομαι ὀφθαλμοῖσι
πατρίδ' ἔμὴν ἄλοχόν τε καὶ ὑψερεφὲς μέγα δῶμα,
αὐτίκ' ἔπειτ' ἀπ' ἔμειο κάρη τάμοι ἀλλότριος φώς,
εὶ μὴ ἐγὼ τάδε τόξα φαεινῷ ἐν πυρὶ θείην
χερσὶ διακλάσσας· ἀνεμώλια γάρ μοι ὀπηδεῖ."

Τὸν δ' αὖτ' Αἰνείας Τρώων ἀγὸς ἀντίον ηὔδα·
"μὴ δὴ οὕτως ἀγόρευε· πάρος δ' οὐκ ἔσσεται ἄλλως,
πρὸν γ' ἐπὶ νῷ τῷδ' ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὅχεσφιν
ἀντιβίην ἐλθόντε σὺν ἔντεσι πειρηθῆναι.
ἄλλ' ἄγ' ἔμῶν ὁχέων ἐπιβήσεο, ὅφρα ἴδηαι
οἵοι Τρώϊοι ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοι
κραιπνὰ μάλ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκέμεν ἡδὲ φέβεσθαι·
τῷ καὶ νῷ πόλινδε σαώσετον, εἴ περ ἂν αὗτε
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδεῖδη Διομήδεῃ κῦδος ὄρέξῃ.
ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία σιγαλόεντα
δέξαι, ἐγὼ δ' ἵππων ἀποβήσομαι,¹ ὅφρα μάχωμαι·
ἡὲ σὺ τόνδε δέδεξο, μελήσουσιν δ' ἔμοὶ ἵπποι."

Τὸν δ' αὗτε προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός·
"Αἰνεία, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχ' ἡνία καὶ τεὸν ἵππων
μᾶλλον ὑφ' ἡνιόχῳ εἰωθότι καμπύλον ἄρμα
οἴσετον, εἴ περ ἂν αὗτε φεβώμεθα Τυδέος υἱόν·
μὴ τῷ μὲν δείσαντε ματήσετον, οὐδ' ἐθέλητον

¹ ἀποβήσομαι : ἐπιβήσομαι Zenodotus.

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

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

Then made answer to him the glorious son of Lycaon : “ Aeneas, keep thou the reins thyself, and drive thine own horses ; better will they draw the curved car under their wonted charioteer, if so be we must flee from the son of Tydeus. I would not that they take fright and run wild, and for want

ἐκφερέμεν πολέμοιο, τεὸν φθόγγον ποθέοντε,
νῶι δ' ἐπαιᾶξας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νῖος
αὐτῷ τε κτείνῃ καὶ ἐλάσσῃ μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αὐτὸς ἔλαυνε τέ̄ς ἄρματα καὶ τεὼ ἵππω,
τόνδε δ' ἐγὼν ἐπιόντα δεδέξομαι ὀξεῖς δουρί."

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντες, ἐς ἄρματα ποικίλα βάντες,
ἔμμεμαῶτ' ἐπὶ Τυδεῖδη ἔχον ὡκέας ἵππους.

τοὺς δὲ ἦδε Σθένελος, Καπανήιος ἀγλαὸς νῖος,
αἶψα δὲ Τυδεῖδην ἐπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

"Τυδεῖδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
ἄνδρ' ὄρόω κρατερῷ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι,
ἴν' ἀπέλεθρον ἔχοντας· ὁ μὲν τόξων ἐν εἰδώσ,
Πάνδαρος, νῖος δ' αὐτε Λυκάονος εὔχεται εἶναι.
Αἰνείας δ' νῖος μὲν ἀμύμονος¹ Ἀγχίσαο
εὔχεται ἐκγεγάμεν, μήτηρ δέ οἱ ἐστ' Ἀφροδίτη.
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ χαζώμεθ' ἐφ' ἵππων, μηδέ μοι οὕτω
θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, μή πως φίλον ἥτορ ὀλέσσης."

Τὸν δ' ἄρρενα ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη κρατερὸς
Διομῆδης.

"μή τι φόβονδ' ἀγόρευ", ἐπεὶ οὐδέ σε πεισέμεν οἴω.
οὐ γάρ μοι γενναῖον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι
οὐδὲ καταπτώσσειν· ἔτι μοι μένος ἔμπεδόν ἐστιν.
ὅκνείω δ' ἵππων ἐπιβαινέμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῶς
ἀντίον εἶμ' αὐτῶν· τρεῖν μ' οὐκ ἐἷ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.
τούτῳ δ' οὐ πάλιν αὐτις ἀποίσετον ὡκέες ἵπποι
ἄμφω ἀφ' ἡμείων, εἴ γ' οὖν ἔτερός γε φύγησιν.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσιν.
αἱ κέν μοι πολύβουλος Ἀθήνη κῦδος ὄρεξη
ἀμφοτέρω κτεῖναι, σὺ δὲ τούσδε μὲν ὡκέας ἵππους
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακέειν ἔξ ἄντυγος ἥνια τείνας,

¹ μὲν ἀμύμονος : μεγαλήτορος.

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."

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Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows mighty Diomedes spake to him : " Talk not thou to me of flight, for I deem thou wilt not persuade me. Not in my blood is it to fight a skulking fight or to cower down ; still is my strength steadfast. And I have no mind to mount upon a car, but even as I am will I go to face them ; that I should quail Pallas Athene suffereth not. As for these twain, their swift horses shall not bear both back from us again, even if one or the other escape. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart. If so be Athene, rich in counsel, shall vouchsafe me this glory, to slay them both, then do thou hold here these swift horses, binding the reins taut to the

Αἰνείαο δ' ἐπαιξαὶ μεμνημένος ἵππων,
ἐκ δ' ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
τῆς γάρ τοι γενεῆς, ἃς Τρωΐ περ εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς 2
δῶχ' υῖος πουιὴν Γανυμήδεος, οῦνεκ' ἄριστοι
ἵππων, ὅσσοι ἔσασιν ὑπὸ ήῶ τ' ἡέλιον τε.
τῆς γενεῆς ἔκλεψεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγχίσης,
λάθρῃ Λαόμεδοντος ὑποσχῶν θήλεας ἵππους.
τῶν οἱ ἔξ ἐγένοντο ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γενέθλη.
τοὺς μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλ' ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
τὰ δὲ δύ' Αἰνείᾳ δῶκεν, μῆστωρε¹ φόβοιο.
εὶ τούτῳ κε λάβοιμεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν."

"Ως οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἄλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
τὰ δὲ τάχ' ἐγγύθεν ἥλθον ἐλαύνοντ' ὠκέας ἵππους. 2
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός.
"καρτερόθυμε, δαιφρον, ἀγανοῦ Τυδέος υἱέ,
ἥ μάλα σ' οὐ βέλος ὡκὺ δαμάσσατο, πικρὸς δੂστός.
νῦν αὐτ' ἐγχείη πειρήσομαι, αἴ κε τύχωμι."

"Η ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος 2
καὶ βάλε Τυδεῖδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα· τῆς δὲ διαπρὸ
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη πταμένη θώρηκι πελάσθη.
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄυσε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱός.
"βέβληαι κενεῶνα διαμπερές, οὐδέ σ' ὅτι
δηρὸν ἔτ' ἀνσχήσεσθαι· ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ' εὐχος ἔδωκας." 2

Tὸν δ' οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης.
"ημβροτες οὐδ' ἔτυχες· ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν σφῶι γ' ὅτι

¹ μῆστωρε : μῆστωρι.

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 text in these two passages. Compare, however, ii. 767.

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 wherfrom 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

πρίν γ' ἀποπαύσεσθαι, πρίν γ' ἡ ἔτερόν γε πεσόντα
αἷματος ἄσαι "Αρηα, ταλαύριον πολεμιστήν."

"Ως φάμενος προέηκε· βέλος δ' ἵθυνεν Ἀθήνη
ρῆνα παρ' ὄφθαλμόν, λευκοὺς δ' ἐπέρησεν ὁδόντας.
τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν γλῶσσαν πρυμνὴν τάμε χαλκὸς
ἀτειρής,

αἰχμὴ δ' ἔξελύθη¹ παρὰ νείατον ἀνθερεῶνα.
ἡριπε δ' ἔξ ὅχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ
αἰόλα παμφανώντα, παρέτρεσσαν δέ οἱ ὥπποι
ώκυποδες· τοῦ δ' αὐθὶ λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.

Αἰνείας δ' ἀπόρουσε σὺν ἀσπίδι δουρὶ τε μακρῷ,
δείσας μὴ πώς οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοῖ.
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' αὐτῷ βαῖνε λέων ὃς ἀλκὶ πεποιθώς,
πρόσθε δέ οἱ δόρυ τ' ἔσχε καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ'
ἔισην,

τὸν κτάμεναι μεμαῶς ὃς τις τοῦ γ' ἀντίος ἔλθοι,
σμερδαλέα ἰάχων· ὃ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ³⁰
Τυδεῖδης, μέγα ἔργον, ὃ οὐ δύο γ' ἄνδρε φέροιεν,
οἵοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὃ δέ μιν ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἷος.
τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείαο κατ' ἴσχίον, ἔνθα τε μηρὸς
ἴσχιώ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δέ τέ μιν καλέουσι.
θλάσσε δέ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' ἄμφω ρῆξε τένοντε.
ῶσε δ' ἀπὸ ρίνὸν τρηχὺς λίθος. αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ἥρως
ἔστη γνὺξ ἐριπὼν καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ
γαίης· ἀμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελαινὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψε.³¹

Καί νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αἰνείας,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὀξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
μήτηρ, ἡ μιν ὑπ' Ἀγχίση τέκε βουκολέοντι.

¹ ἔξελύθη Aristarchus: ἔξεσύθη 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.

Aeneas saved up here

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

ἀμφὶ δ' ἔὸν φίλον νιὸν ἔχεύατο πήχεε λευκώ,
πρόσθε δέ οἱ πέπλοι φαεινοῦ πτύγμ' ἐκάλυψεν,
ἔρκος ἔμεν βελέων, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων
χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.

'Η μὲν ἔὸν φίλον νιὸν ὑπεξέφερεν πολέμοιο·
οὐδ' νιὸς Καπανῆος ἐλήθετο συνθεσιάων
τάων ἃς ἐπέτελλε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
ἄλλ' ὅ γε τοὺς μὲν ἔοὺς ἡρύκακε μώνυχας ἵππους
νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, ἐξ ἄντυγος ἥνια τείνας,
Αἴνείαο δ' ἐπαΐξας καλλίτριχας ἵππους
ἐξέλασε Τρώων μετ' ἔϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς,
δῶκε δὲ Δηϊπύλῳ, ἐτάρῳ φίλῳ, δὸν περὶ πάσης
τᾶν ὄμηλικίης, ὅτι οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ἥδη,
νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν. αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἥρως
ῶν ἵππων ἐπιβὰς ἔλαβ' ἥνια σιγαλόεντα,
αἴφα δὲ Τυδεῖδην μέθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἵππους
ἔμμεμαώς. ὁ δὲ Κύπριν ἐπώχετο νηλέῃ χαλκῷ,
γιγνώσκων ὅ τ' ἄναλκις ἔην θεός, οὐδὲ θεάων
τάων αἱ τ' ἄνδρῶν πόλεμον κάτα κοιρανέοντιν,
οὕτ' ἄρ' Ἀθηναίη οὔτε πτολίπορθος Ἐννώ.
ἄλλ' ὅτε δή ρ' ἐκίχανε πολὺν καθ' ὅμιλον ὄπάζων,
ἐνθ' ἐπορεξάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νιὸς
ἄκρην οὕτασε χεῖρα μετάλμενος ὁξεῖ δουρὶ³
ἀβληχρήν. εἴθαρ δὲ δόρυ χροὸς ἄντετόρησεν
ἀμβροσίου διὰ πέπλου, ὃν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αὐταί,
πρυμνὸν ὑπερ θέναρος· ρέει δ' ἄμβροτον αἷμα θεοῖο,
ἰχώρ, οἶός πέρ τε ρέει μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν.
οὐ γὰρ σῖτον ἔδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἴθοπα οἶνον,

dear son she flung her white arms, and before him she spread a fold of her bright garment to be a shelter against missiles, lest any of the Danaans with swift horses might hurl a spear of bronze into his breast and take away his life.

She then was bearing her dear son forth from out the battle ; but the son of Capaneus forgat not the commands that Diomedes good at the war-cry laid upon him. He held his own single-hooved horses away from the turmoil, binding the reins taut to the chariot rim, but rushed upon the fair-maned horses of Aeneas, and drove them forth from the Trojans into the host of the well-greaved Achaeans, 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' ἀναίμονές εἰσι καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται,
 ἡ δὲ μέγα ίάχουσα ἀπὸ ἔο κάββαλεν μέστην
 καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσὶν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
 κυανέη νεφέλῃ, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων
 χαλκὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
 τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄϋσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης·
 “εἶκε, Διὸς θύγατερ, πολέμου καὶ δηϊοτῆτος·
 ἥ οὐχ ἄλις ὅττι γυναικας ἀνάλκιδας ἡ περοπεύεις;
 εἴ δὲ σύ γ' ἐσ πόλεμον πωλήσεαι, ἥ τέ σ' ὁῖω
 ριγήσειν πόλεμόν γε καὶ εἴ χ' ἐτέρωθι πύθηαι.”

“Ως ἔφαθ”, ἡ δ' ἀλύουσ’ ἀπεβήσετο, τείρετο δ'
 αἰνῶς.

τὴν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἱρις ἐλοῦσα ποδήνεμος ἔξαγ’ ὅμιλου
 ἀχθομένην ὁδύνησι, μελαίνετο δὲ χρόα καλόν.
 εὗρεν ἔπειτα μάχης ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ θοῦρον Ἀρηα
 ἥμενον, ἥέρι δ’ ἔγχος ἐκέκλιτο καὶ ταχέος ἵππω.
 ἥ δὲ γνὺξ ἐριποῦσα κασιγνήτοι φίλοιο
 πολλὰ λισσομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἥτεεν ἵππους.
 “φίλε κασίγνητε, κόμισαι τέ με δὸς δέ μοι
 ἵππους,

ὅφρ’ ἐσ Ὁλυμπον ἵκωμαι, ἵν’ ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἔστι. 3
 λίην ἀχθομαι ἔλκος, ὃ με βροτὸς οὔτασεν ἀνήρ,
 Τυδεΐδης, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὶ πατρὶ μάχοιτο.”

“Ως φάτο, τῇ δ’ ἄρ’ Ἀρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας
 ἵππους.

ἡ δ’ ἐσ δίφρον ἔβαινεν ἀκηχεμένη φίλον ἥτορ,
 πὰρ δέ οἱ Ἱρις ἔβαινε καὶ ἥνια λάζετο χερσί,
 μάστιξεν δ’ ἐλάαν, τῷ δ’ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην.
 αἷψα δ’ ἔπειθ’ ἵκοντο θεῶν ἔδος, αἵπùν “Ολυμπον·
 ἔνθ’ ἵππους ἔστησε ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἱρις

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 ὁχέων, παρὰ δ' ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἶδαρ·
 ἡ δ' ἐν γούνασι πῦπτε Διώνης δῖ 'Αφροδίτη,
 μητρὸς ἑῆσ· ἡ δ' ἀγκὰς ἐλάζετο θυγατέρα ἦν,
 χειρὶ τέ μιν κατέρεξεν ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὄνόμαζε·
 "τίς νύ σε τοιάδ' ἔρεξε, φίλον τέκος, Οὐρανιώνων
 μαψιδίως, ὡς εἴ τι κακὸν ρέζουσαν ἐνωπῆ; "

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα φιλομμειδὴς 'Αφροδίτη·
 "οὐτά με Τυδέος νίός, ὑπέρθυμος Διομήδης,
 οῦνεκ' ἐγὼ φίλον νίὸν ὑπεξέφερον πολέμοιο,
 Αἰνείαν, ὃς ἐμοὶ πάντων πολὺ φίλτατός ἐστιν.
 οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τρώων καὶ 'Αχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή,
 ἀλλ' ἥδη Δαναοί γε καὶ ἀθανάτοισι μάχονται."

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Διώνη, δῖα θεάων·
 "τέτλαθι, τέκνον ἐμόν, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περ·
 πολλοὶ γὰρ δὴ τλῆμεν 'Ολύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες
 ἐξ ἀνδρῶν, χαλέπ' ἄλγε' ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισι τιθέντες.
 τλῆ μὲν "Αρης, ὅτε μιν 'Ωτος κρατερός τ'
 'Εφιάλτης,

παῖδες 'Αλωῆος, δῆσαν κρατερῷ ἐνὶ δεσμῷ·
 χαλκέῳ δ' ἐν κεράμῳ δέδετο τρισκαίδεκα μῆνας·
 καὶ νύ κεν ἔνθ' ἀπόλοιτο "Αρης ἀτος πολέμοιο,
 εἰ μὴ μητρυιή, περικαλλὴς 'Ηερίβοια,
 'Ερμέᾳ ἐξήγγειλεν· ὁ δ' ἐξέκλεψεν "Αρηα
 ἥδη τειρόμενον, χαλεπὸς δέ ἐ δεσμὸς ἔδάμνα.
 τλῆ δ' "Ηρη, ὅτε μιν κρατερὸς πάϊς 'Αμφιτρύωνος
 δεξιτερὸν κατὰ μαζὸν ὁὕστῳ τριγλώχινι
 βεβλήκει· τότε καὶ μιν ἀνήκεστον λάβεν ἄλγος.
 τλῆ δ' 'Αἰδης ἐν τοῖσι πελώριοις ὡκὺν ὁὕστον,
 εὗτέ μιν ωντὸς ἀνήρ, νίὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,

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 ? " *Dione recalls or*

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." *suffer gods mort*

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 Πύλῳ ἐν νεκύεσσι βαλὼν ὁδύνησιν ἔδωκεν·
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς καὶ μακρὸν "Ολυμπον
 κῆρ ἀχέων, ὁδύνησι πεπαρμένος· αὐτὰρ δῆστὸς
 ὅμω ἔνι στιβαρῷ ἡλήλατο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν.
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὁδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων
 ἡκέσατ· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθνητός γε τέτυκτο.
 σχέτλιος, ὀβριμοεργός,¹ ὃς οὐκ ὕθετ' αἰσυλα ρέζων,
 ὃς τόξοισιν ἔκηδε θεούς, οἱ "Ολυμπον ἔχουσι.
 σοὶ δ' ἐπὶ τοῦτον ἀνῆκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οἶδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδέος υἱός,
 ὅττι μάλ' οὐ δηναιὸς ὃς ἀθανάτοισι μάχηται,
 οὐδέ τί μιν παῖδες ποτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσιν
 ἐλθόντ' ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτῆτος.
 τῷ νῦν Τυδεΐδης, εἰ καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἐστι,
 φραζέσθω μή τίς οἱ ἀμείνων σεῖο μάχηται,
 μὴ δὴν Αἴγιαλεια, περίφρων Ἀδρηστίνη,
 ἐξ ὑπνου γούώσα φίλους οἰκῆjas ἐγείρῃ,
 κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, τὸν ἄριστον Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἴθιμη ἄλοχος Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο."

"Η ρά, καὶ ἀμφοτέρησιν ἀπ' ἵχῳ χειρὸς² ὁμόργυν·
 ἄλθετο χείρ, ὁδύναι δὲ κατηπιόωντο βαρεῖαι.
 αἱ δ' αὖτ' εἰσορόωσαι Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ "Ηρη
 κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι Δία Κρονίδην ἐρέθιζον.
 τοῦσι δὲ μύθων ἥρχε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 "Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ ρά τί μοι κεχολώσεαι, ὅττι κεν εἴπω;
 ἦ μάλα δή τινα Κύπρις Ἀχαιϊάδων ἀνιεῖσα
 Τρωσὶν ἄμα σπέσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἔκπαγλα φίλησε,

¹ ὀβριμοεργός : αἰσυλοεργός Aristarchus.

² χειρὸς : 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 Paeeon spread thereon simples that slay pain, and healed him ; for verily he was in no wise of mortal mould. Rash man, worker of violence, that recked not of his evil deeds, seeing that with his arrows he vexed the gods that hold Olympus. And upon thee has the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, set this man—fool that he is ; for the heart of Tydeus' son knoweth not this, that verily he endureth not for long who fighteth with the immortals, nor do his children prattle about his knees when he is come back from war and the dread conflict. Wherefore now let Tydeus' son, for all he is so mighty, beware lest one better than thou fight against him, lest in sooth Aegialeia, the daughter of Adrastus, passing wise, wake from sleep with her long lamentings all her household, as she wails for her wedded husband, the best man of the Achaeans, even she, the stately wife of horse-taming Diomedes."

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

τῶν τινα καρρέζουσα Ἀχαιϊάδων ἐϋπέπλων
πρὸς χρυσῆ περόνη καταμύξατο χεῖρα ἀραιήν.”

“Ως φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε,
καὶ ῥά καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσῆν Ἀφροδίτην·
“οὗ τοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, δέδοται πολεμῆια ἔργα,
ἀλλὰ σύ γ’ ἴμερόεντα μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμοιο,
ταῦτα δ’ Ἀρηὶ θοῷ καὶ Ἀθήνῃ πάντα μελήσει.”

“Ως οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἄλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
Αἰνείᾳ δ’ ἐπόρουσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης,
γιγνώσκων ὃ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπείρεχε χεῖρας Ἀπόλλων·
ἄλλ’ ὃ γ’ ἄρ’ οὐδὲ θεὸν μέγαν ἄζετο, ἵετο δ’ αἰεὶ⁴
Αἰνείαν κτεῖναι καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεύχεα δῦσαι.
τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ’ ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων,
τρὶς δέ οἱ ἐστυφέλιξε φαεινὴν ἀσπίδ’ Ἀπόλλων.
ἄλλ’ ὅτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἵσος,
δεινὰ δ’ ὁμοκλήσας προσέφη ἔκάεργος Ἀπόλλων·
“φράζεο, Τυδεῖδη, καὶ χάζεο, μηδὲ θεοῖσιν
ἴσος ἔθελε φρονέειν, ἐπεὶ οὐ ποτε φῦλον ὄμοιον
ἀθανάτων τε θεῶν χαμαὶ ἐρχομένων τ’ ἀνθρώπων.”

“Ως φάτο, Τυδεῖδης δ’ ἀνεχάζετο τυτθὸν ὄπίσσω,
μῆνιν ἀλευάμενος ἑκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος.
Αἰνείαν δ’ ἀπάτερθεν ὄμίλου θῆκεν Ἀπόλλων
Περγάμῳ εἰνὶ ἱερῇ, ὅθι οἱ νηός γ’ ἐτέτυκτο.
ἥ τοι τὸν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἀρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα
ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀδύτῳ ἀκέοντό τε κύδαινόν τε·
αὐτὰρ ὁ εἴδωλον τεῦξ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων
αὐτῷ τ’ Αἰνείᾳ ἵκελον καὶ τεύχεσι τοῖον,
ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ εἰδώλῳ Τρῶες καὶ δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ

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

δήσουν ἄλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας
ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισῆιά τε πτερόεντα.

δὴ τότε θοῦρον "Αρηα προσηύδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων·
" Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολοιγέ, μιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα,
οὐκ ἂν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθών,
Τυδεῖδην, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἂν Διὸν πατρὶ μάχοιτο;
Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτα σχεδὸν οὕτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἵσος."

"Ως εἰπὼν αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέζετο Περγάμῳ ἄκρῃ,
Τρωὰς δὲ στίχας οὐλος "Αρης ὅτρυνε μετελθών,
εἰδόμενος Ἀκάμαντι θοῷ ἡγήτορι Θρηκῶν·
νιάσι δὲ Πριάμοιο διοτρεφέεσσι κέλευεν·

" ὡς νιεῖς Πριάμοιο, διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος,
ἐς τί ἔτι κτείνεσθαι ἔάστετε λαὸν Ἀχαιοῖς;
ἡ εἰς ὁ κεν ἀμφὶ πύλης ἐν ποιητῆσι μάχωνται;
κεῖται ἀνὴρ ὃν ἵσον ἔτιομεν "Εκτορὶ δίῳ,
Αἴνείας, νιὸς μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσαο.
ἄλλ' ἄγετ' ἐκ φλοίσβοιο σαώσομεν ἐσθλὸν ἔταιρον."

"Ως εἰπὼν ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.
ἔνθ' αὖ Σαρπηδὼν μάλα νείκεσεν "Εκτορα δῖον·
" "Εκτορ, πῆ δή τοι μένος οἶχεται δὲ πρὶν ἔχεσκες;
φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἔξέμεν ἥδ' ἐπικούρων
οἶος, σὺν γαμβροῖσι κασιγνήτοισι τε σοῖσι.
τῶν νῦν οὕ τιν' ἔγώ ἰδέειν δύναμ' οὐδὲ νοῆσαι,
ἄλλὰ καταπτώσσουσι κύνες ὡς ἀμφὶ λέοντα·

¹ The λαισῆιον 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.¹ 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 wouldest 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

ἡμεῖς δὲ μαχόμεσθ', οἵ πέρ τ' ἐπίκουροι ἔνειμεν.
 καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἐών μάλα τηλόθεν ἥκω·
 τηλοῦ γὰρ Λυκίη, Ξάνθῳ ἔπι διηήεντι,
 ἔνθ' ἄλοχόν τε φίλην ἔλιπον καὶ νήπιον νίόν, 48
 κὰδ δὲ κτήματα πολλά, τὰ ἔλδεται ὃς κ' ἐπιδευήσ.
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς Λυκίους ὁτρύνω καὶ μέμον' αὐτὸς
 ἀνδρὶ μαχήσασθαι· ἀτὰρ οὕ τί μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖον
 οἴόν κ' ἡὲ φέροιεν 'Αχαιοὶ ἢ κεν ἄγοιεν·
 τύνη δ' ἔστηκας, ἀτὰρ οὐδ' ἄλλοισι κελεύεις
 λαοῖσιν μενέμεν καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὥρεσσι.
 μή πως, ὡς ἀψῖσι λίνοι' ἀλόντε πανάγρου,
 ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν ἔλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένησθε·
 οἱ δὲ τάχ' ἐκπέρσουσ' ἐν ναιομένην πόλιν ὑμήν.
 σοὶ δὲ χρὴ τάδε πάντα μέλειν νύκτας τε καὶ ἥμαρ, 49
 ἀρχοὺς λισσομένω τηλεκλειτῶν ἐπικούρων
 νῶλεμέως ἔχεμεν, κρατερῆν¹ δ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐνιπήν."

"Ως φάτο Σαρπηδών, δάκεδε φρένας "Εκτορι μῦθος·
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε,
 πάλλων δ' ὀξέες δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ὥχετο πάντῃ, 50
 ὁτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνήν.
 οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν 'Αχαιῶν·
 'Αργεῖοι δ' ὑπέμειναν ἀολλέες οὐδ' ἐφόβηθεν.
 ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἵερὰς κατ' ἀλωὰς
 ἀνδρῶν λικμώντων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ
 κρίνῃ ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων καρπόν τε καὶ ἄχνας,
 αἱ δ' ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχνρμαι· ὡς τότ' 'Αχαιοὶ
 λευκοὶ ὕπερθε γένοντο κονισάλω, ὅν ῥα δι' αὐτῶν
 οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκον ἐπέπληγον πόδες ὕππων,
 ἀψ ἐπιμισγομένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἔστρεφον ἥνιοχῆς.

¹ κρατερῆν : χαλεπῆν.

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

So spake Sarpedon, and his word stung Hector to the heart. Forthwith he leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging men to fight, and roused the dread din of battle. So they rallied and took their stand with their faces towards the Achaeans ; and the Argives in close throng abode their coming and fled not. And even as the wind carrieth chaff about the sacred threshing-floors of men that are winnowing, when fair-haired Demeter amid the driving blasts of wind separates the grain from the chaff, and the heaps of chaff grow white ; even so now did the Achaeans grow white over head and shoulders beneath the cloud of dust that through the midst of the warriors the hooves of their horses beat up to the brazen heaven, as the fight was joined again ; and

οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἥθὺς φέρον· ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα
 θοῦρος "Αρης ἐκάλυψε μάχῃ Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων,
 πάντος ἐποιχόμενος· τοῦ δ' ἐκράαινεν ἐφετμὰς
 Φοίβου 'Απόλλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὃς μιν ἀνώγει
 Τρωσὶν θυμὸν ἔγεῖραι, ἐπεὶ ἵδε Παλλάδ' 'Αθήνην
 οἰχομένην· ἡ γάρ ρά πέλεν Δαναοῖσιν ἀρηγών.
 αὐτὸς δ' Αἴνείαν μάλα πίονος ἐξ ἀδύτοιο
 ἥκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσσι μένος βάλε ποιμένι λαῶν.
 Αἴνείας δ' ἐτάροισι μεθίστατο· τοὶ δ' ἐχάρησαν,
 ὡς εἶδον ζωόν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιόντα
 καὶ μένος ἐσθλὸν ἔχοντα. μετάλλησάν γε μὲν οὐ τι
 οὐ γάρ ἔα πόνος ἄλλος, δὲν ἀργυρότοξος ἔγειρεν
 "Αρης τε βροτολοιγὸς "Ερις τ' ἄμοτον μεμανῖα.

Τοὺς δ' Αἴαντε δύω καὶ 'Οδυσσεὺς καὶ Διομήδης
 ὅτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζέμεν· οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
 οὔτε βίας Τρώων ὑπεδείδισαν οὔτε ἴωκάς,
 ἀλλ' ἔμενον νεφέλησιν ἐοικότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων
 νηνεμίης ἔστησεν ἐπ' ἀκροπόλοισιν ὕρεσσιν
 ἀτρέμας, ὅφερ εῦδησι μένος Βορέαο καὶ ἄλλων
 ζαχρειῶν ἀνέμων, οἵ τε νέφεα σκιόεντα
 πνοιῆσιν λιγυρῆσι διασκιδνᾶσιν ἀέντες·
 ὡς Δαναοὶ Τρῶας μένον ἔμπεδον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο.
 'Ατρεΐδης δ' ἀν' ὄμιλον ἐφοίτα πολλὰ κελεύων·
 " ὁ φίλοι, ἀνέρες ἔστε καὶ ἄλκιμον ἥτορ ἔλεσθε,
 ἀλλήλους τ' αἰδεῖσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας·
 αἰδομένων ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σόοι ἡὲ πέφανται·
 φευγόντων δ' οὕτ' ἄρ κλέος ὕρνυται οὔτε τις ἀλκή·"

the charioteers wheeled round. The might of their hands they bare straight forward, and about the battle furious Ares drew a veil of night to aid the Trojans, ranging everywhere; so fulfilled he the behest of Phoebus Apollo of the golden sword, who bade him rouse the spirit of the Trojans, whenso he saw that Pallas Athene was departed; for she it was that bare aid to the Danaans. And Apollo himself sent Aeneas forth from out the rich sanctuary, and put courage in the breast of the shepherd of the host. And Aeneas took his place in the midst of his comrades, and these waxed glad as they saw him come to join them alive and whole and possessed of valiant courage. Howbeit they questioned him not at all, for toil of other sort forbade them, even that which he of the silver bow was stirring, and Ares the bane of mortals, and Discord that rageth without ceasing.

On the other side the Aiantes twain and Odysseus and Diomedes roused the Danaans to fight; yet these even of themselves quailed not before the Trojans' violence and their onsets, but stood their ground like mists that in still weather the son of Cronos setteth on the mountain-tops moveless, what time the might of the North Wind sleepeth and of the other furious winds that blow with shrill blasts and scatter this way and that the shadowy clouds; even so the Danaans withstood the Trojans steadfastly, and fled not. And the son of Atreus ranged throughout the throng with many a word of command: ' My friends, be men, and take to you hearts of valour, and have shame each of the other in the fierce conflict. Of men that have shame more are saved than are slain, but from them that flee cometh neither glory nor any avail.'

***Η**, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θοῶς, βάλε δὲ πρόμον
ἄνδρα,

Αἰνείω ἔταρον μεγαθύμου, Δηϊκόωντα

Περγασίδην, ὃν Τρῶες ὄμως Πριάμοιο τέκεσσι
τὸν, ἐπεὶ θοὸς ἔσκε μετὰ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι.
τὸν ῥά κατ' ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.
ἡ δ' οὐκ ἔγχος ἔρυτο, διαπρὸ δὲ εἴσατο χαλκός,
νειαίρη δ' ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ζωστῆρος ἔλασσε.
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

"Ενθ' αὖτ' Αἰνείας Δαναῶν ἔλεν ἄνδρας ἀρίστους,
νῖε Διοκλῆος, Κρήθωνά τε Ὁρσίλοχόν τε,
τῶν ῥά πατὴρ μὲν ἔναιεν ἐϋκτιμένη ἐνὶ Φηρῇ,
ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο, γένος δ' ἦν ἐκ ποταμοῦ
Ἀλφειοῦ, ὃς τ' εὔρὺν ῥέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης,
ὅς τέκετ' Ὁρσίλοχον¹ πολέεσσος ἄνδρεσσιν ἄνακτα.
Ὁρσίλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἔτικτε Διοκλῆα μεγάθυμον,
ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆος διδυμάονε παῖδε γενέσθην,
Κρήθων Ὁρσίλοχός τε, μάχης ἐν εἰδότε πάσης.
τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἡβήσαντε μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν
"Ιλιον εἰς εὕπωλον ἄμ' Ἀργείοισιν ἐπέσθην,
τιμὴν Ἀτρεΐδῃς, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,
ἀρνυμένω. τὼ δ' αὐθὶ τέλος θανάτοιο κάλυψεν.
οἵω τὼ γε λέοντε δύω ὅρεος κορυφῆσιν
ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρὶ βαθείης τάρφεσιν ὕλης.
τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἀρπάζοντε βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα
σταθμοὺς ἀνθρώπων κεραΐζετον, ὄφρα καὶ αὐτῷ
ἀνδρῶν ἐν παλάμησι κατέκταθεν ὁξεῖς χαλκῷ.
τοίω τὼ χείρεσσιν ὑπ' Αἰνείαο δαμέντε
καππεσέτην, ἐλάτησιν ἐοικότες ὑψηλῆσι.

Τὼ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησεν ἀρηγῆφιλος Μενέλαος,

¹ Ὁρσίλοχον : Ὁρτίλοχον Zenodotus, who also gave Ὁρτίλοχος in the following line; cf. *Odysssey* iii. 489.

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 drove it through the belt ; and he fell with a thud, and upon him his armour clanged.

Then Aeneas slew two champions of the Danaans, the sons of Diocles, Crethon and Orsilochus, whose father dwelt in well-built Pherae, a man rich in substance, and in lineage was he sprung from the river Alpheius that flows in broad stream through the land of the Pylians, and that begat Orsilochus to be king over many men. And Orsilochus begat great-souled Diocles, and of Diocles were born twin sons, Crethon and Orsilochus, well skilled in all manner of fighting. Now when the twain had reached manhood, they followed with the Argives on the black ships to 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,

βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
σείων ἔγχείην· τοῦ δ’ ὅτρυνεν μένος Ἀρης,
τὰ φρονέων, ἵνα χερσὶν ὑπ’ Αἰνείαο δαμείη.

τὸν δ’ ἴδεν Ἀντίλοχος, μεγαθύμου Νέστορος υἱός,
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων. περὶ γὰρ δίε ποιμένι λαῶν,
μή τι πάθοι, μέγα δέ σφας ἀποσφήλειε πόνοιο.
τῷ μὲν δὴ χεῖράς τε καὶ ἔγχεα δέξυόεντα
ἀντίον ἀλλήλων ἔχέτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι.

Ἀντίλοχος δὲ μάλ’ ἄγχι παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν.
Αἰνείας δ’ οὐ μεῖνε, θοός περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής,
ώς εἶδεν δύο φῶτε παρ’ ἀλλήλοισι μένοντε·
οἱ δ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἔρυσαν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
τῷ μὲν ἄρα δειλῷ βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἔταιρων,
αὐτῷ δὲ στρεφθέντε μετὰ πρώτοισι μαχέσθην.

“Ενθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέτην ἀτάλαντον Ἀρηΐ,
ἀρχὸν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστάων.
τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος
ἐσταότ’ ἔγχεϊ νύξε κατὰ κληῖδα τυχῆσας·

Ἀντίλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βάλ’, ἡνίοχον θεράποντα,
ἐσθλὸν Ἀτυμνιάδην, δ’ ὑπέστρεφε μώνυχας ἵππους,
χερμαδίῳ ἀγκῶνα τυχῶν μέσον· ἐκ δ’ ἄρα χειρῶν
ἡνία λεύκ’ ἐλέφαντι χαμαὶ πέσον ἐν κονίησιν.

Ἀντίλοχος δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπαΐξας ξίφει ἥλασε κόρσην·
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ’ ἀσθμαίνων εὐεργέος ἔκπεσε δίφρου
κύμβαχος ἐν κονίησιν ἐπὶ βρεχμόν τε καὶ ὕμους.
δηθὰ μάλ’ ἔστήκει—τύχε γάρ ρ’ ἀμάθοιο βαθείης—
ὅφρ’ ἵππω πλήξαντε χαμαὶ βάλον ἐν κονίησι·
τοὺς ἵμασ’ Ἀντίλοχος, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἥλασ’

Ἀχαιῶν.

harnessed in flaming bronze and brandishing his spear ; and Ares roused his might with intent that he might be vanquished beneath the hands of Aeneas. But Antilochus, son of great-souled Nestor, beheld him, and strode through the foremost fighters ; for greatly did he fear for the shepherd of the host, lest aught befall him, and he utterly thwart them of their toil. Now the twain were holding forth their hands and their sharp spears each against the other, fain to do battle, when Antilochus came close beside the shepherd of the host. Then Aeneas abode not, swift warrior though he was, when he beheld the two holding their ground side by side ; and they, when they had dragged the dead to the host of the Achaeans, laid the hapless pair in the arms of their comrades, and themselves turned back and fought amid the foremost.

Then the twain slew Pylaemenes, peer of Ares, the leader of the great-souled Paphlagonian shield-men. Him as he stood still, the son of Atreus, spear-famed Menelaus, pierced with his spear, smiting him upon the collar-bone ; and Antilochus made a cast at Mydon, his squire and charioteer, the goodly son of Atymnius, even as he was turning the single-hooved horses, and smote him with a stone full upon the elbow ; and the reins, white with ivory, fell from his hands to the ground in the dust. Then Antilochus leapt upon him and drove 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 drove into the host of the Achaeans.

Τοὺς δ' Ἔκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὥρτο δ'
ἐπ' αὐτοὺς
κεκλήγων· ἄμα δὲ Τρώων εἴποντο φάλαγγες
καρτεραὶ· ἥρχε δ' ἄρα σφιν "Αρης καὶ πότνι' Ἐνυώ,
ἥ μὲν ἔχουστα Κυδοιμὸν ἀναιδέα δηϊοτῆτος,
"Αρης δ' ἐν παλάμησι πελώριον ἔγχος ἐνώμα,
φοίτα δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν πρόσθ' Ἔκτορος, ἄλλοτε
ὅπισθε.

Τὸν δὲ ἴδων ρίγησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομῆδης·
ώς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμνος, ἵων πολέος πεδίοιο,
στήῃ ἐπ' ὠκυρόῳ ποταμῷ ἄλαδε προρέοντι,
ἀφρῷ μορμύροντα ἴδων, ἀνά τ' ἔδραμ' ὅπίσσω,
ώς τότε Τυδεΐδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἰπέ τε λῶ·
"ὦ φίλοι, οἵον δὴ θαυμάζομεν Ἔκτορα δῖον
αἰχμητήν τ' ἔμεναι καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστήν·
τῷ δ' αἱεὶ πάρα εἴς γε θεῶν, ὃς λοιγὸν ἀμύνει·
καὶ νῦν οἱ πάρα κεῖνος Ἀρης, βροτῷ ἀνδρὶ ἐοικώς.
ἄλλὰ πρὸς Τρῶας τετραμμένοι αἰὲν ὅπίσσω
εἴκετε, μηδὲ θεοῖς μενεανέμενοι ἵφι μάχεσθαι."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφη, Τρῶες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ἥλυθον
αὐτῶν.

ἔνθ' Ἔκτωρ δύο φῶτε κατέκτανεν εἰδότε χάρμης,
εἰνὶ ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἔόντε, Μενέσθην Ἀγχίαλον τε·
τὼ δὲ πεσόντ' ἐλέησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἔγγὺς ἵων, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀμφιον, Σελάγον νίόν, ὃς δὲ ἐνὶ Παισῶ
ναις πολυκτήμων πολυλήγος· ἀλλά ἔ μοιρα
ἥγ' ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πρίαμόν τε καὶ νῖας.
τόν δὲ κατὰ ζωστῆρα βάλεν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,

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

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,¹ 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

έχοντα means “ bearing in her hands,” rather than “ bringing in her train,” and that by *κυδοιμός* we are to understand some symbolic attribute of Enyo.

νειαιρη δ' ἐν γαστρὶ πάγη δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· ὁ δ' ἐπέδραμε φαίδιμος Αἴας
τεύχεα συλήσων· Τρῶες δ' ἐπὶ δουρατ' ἔχεναι
δέξα παμφανόωντα· σάκος δ' ἀνεδέξατο πολλά.
αὐτὰρ ὁ λὰξ προσβὰς ἐκ νεκροῦ χάλκεον ἔγχος
ἐσπάσατ· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτ' ἄλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
ῶμοιν ἀφελέσθαι· ἐπείγετο γὰρ βελέεσσι.

δεῖσε δ' ὁ γ' ἀμφίβασιν κρατερὴν Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
οἵ πολοί τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχε⁹ ἔχοντες,
οἵ ἐ μέγαν περ ἔόντα καὶ ἴφθιμον καὶ ἀγαυὸν
ῶσαν ἀπὸ σφείων· ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.

“Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμώνην·
Τληπόλεμον δ' ‘Ηρακλεῖδην, ἡῦν τε μέγαν τε,
ῶρσεν ἐπ' ἀντιθέω Σαρπηδόνι μοῖρα κραταιή.
οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἥσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἵόντες,
νιός θ' νίωνός τε Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο,
τὸν καὶ Τληπόλεμος πρότερος πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε·

“Σαρπῆδον, Λυκίων βουληφόρε, τίς τοι ἀνάγκη
πτώσσειν ἐνθάδ' ἔόντι μάχης ἀδαήμονι φωτί;
ψευδόμενοι δέ σέ φασι Διὸς γόνον αἰγιόχοιο
εἶναι, ἐπεὶ πολλὸν κείνων ἐπιδεύει ἀνδρῶν
οἱ Διὸς ἐξεγένοντο ἐπὶ προτέρων ἀνθρώπων.
ἄλλοιόν¹ τινά φασι βίην ‘Ηρακληίην
εἶναι, ἐμὸν πατέρα θρασθμέμνονα θυμολέοντα·
ὅς ποτε δεῦρ' ἐλθὼν ἔνεχ⁹ ἵππων Λαομέδοντος
ἔξ οἵης σὺν νηυσὶ καὶ ἀνδράσι παυροτέροισιν
‘Ιλίου ἐξαλάπαξε πόλιν, χήρωσε δ' ἀγυιάς·
σοὶ δὲ κακὸς μὲν θυμός, ἀποφθινύθουσι δὲ λαοί.
οὐδέ τί σε Τρώεσσιν δῖομαι ἄλκαρ ἔσεσθαι

¹ ἄλλοιόν : ἄλλ' οἶν.

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

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

ἐλθόντ' ἐκ Λυκίης, οὐδ' εἰ μάλα καρτερός ἐσσι,
ἀλλ' ὑπ' ἐμοὶ δμηθέντα πύλας Ἀΐδαο περήσειν."

Τὸν δ' αὖ Σαρπηδῶν Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀντίον ηὔδα.
"Τληπόλεμ", ἦ τοι κεῦνος ἀπώλεσεν "Ιλιον ἥρην
ἀνέρος ἀφραδίησιν ἀγανοῦ Λαομέδοντος,
ὅς ρά μιν εὖ ἔρξαντα κακῷ ἡνίπαπε μύθῳ,
οὐδ' ἀπέδωχ' ἵππους, ὃν εἴνεκα τηλόθεν ἤλθε.
σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν
ἔξι ἐμέθεν τεύξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα
εὑχός ἐμοὶ δώσειν, ψυχὴν δ' "Αἴδι κλυτοπώλῳ,"

"Ως φάτο Σαρπηδών, ὁ δ' ἀνέσχετο μείλινον ἔγχος
Τληπόλεμος· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀμαρτῇ δούρατα μακρὰ
ἐκ χειρῶν ἥξεν· ὁ μὲν βάλεν αὐχένα μέσσον
Σαρπηδών, αἰχμὴ δὲ διαμπερὲς ἤλθ' ἀλεγεινή·
τὸν δὲ κατ' ὄφθαλμῶν ἐρεβενήν τὺξ ἐκάλυψε.
Τληπόλεμος δ' ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερὸν ἔγχεϊ μακρῷ
βεβλήκειν, αἰχμὴ δὲ διέσυντο μαιμώωσα,
ὅστέω ἔγχριψιθεῖσα, πατὴρ δ' ἔτι λοιγὸν ἀμυνεν.

Οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἔταιροι
ἔξέφερον πολέμοιο· βάρυνε δέ μιν δόρυ μακρὸν
ἔλκόμενον· τὸ μὲν οὖ τις ἐπεφράσατ' οὐδ' ἐνόησε,
μηροῦ ἔξερύσαι δόρυ μείλινον, ὅφρ' ἐπιβαίη,
σπευδόντων· τοῖον γὰρ ἔχον πόνον ἀμφιέποντες.

Τληπόλεμον δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἔϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ¹
ἔξέφερον πολέμοιο· νόησε δὲ δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς
τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμησε δέ οἱ φίλον ἥτορ·
μερμήριξε δ' ἐπειτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν

men of Troy, though thou be never so strong, but thou shalt be vanquished by my hand and pass the gates of Hades."

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

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

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

And on the other side the well-greaved Achaeans bare Tlepolemus from out the fight, and goodly Odysseus of the enduring soul was ware of it, and his spirit waxed furious within him ; and he pondered then in heart and soul whether he should pursue

ἢ προτέρω Διὸς νίὸν ἐριγδούποιο διώκοι,
 ἢ ὃ γε τῶν πλεόνων Λυκίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
 οὐδ' ἄρ' Ὁδυσσῆι μεγαλήτορι μόρσιμον ἦεν
 ἴφθιμον Διὸς νίὸν ἀποκτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ.
 τῷ ῥά κατὰ πληθὺν Λυκίων τράπε θυμὸν Ἀθήνη.
 ἔνθ' ὃ γε Κοίρανον εἶλεν Ἀλάστορά τε Χρομίον τε
 Ἀλκανδρόν θ' Ἀλιόν τε Νοήμονά τε Πρύτανί τε.
 καὶ νῦ κ' ἔτι πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε δῖος Ὁδυσσεύς,
 εἰ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὲν νόησε μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ.
 βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος αἴθοπι χαλκῷ,
 δεῖμα φέρων Δαναοῖσι. χάρη δ' ἄρα οἱ προσιόντι
 Σαρπηδῶν Διὸς νίός, ἔπος δ' ὀλοφυδνὸν ἔειπε.
 “Πριαμίδη, μὴ δή με ἔλωρ Δαναοῖσιν ἔάσῃς
 κεῖσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμυνον· ἔπειτά με καὶ λίποι αἰών
 ἐν πόλει ὑμετέρῃ, ἔπει ὡνκάρ' ἔμελλον ἔγώ γε
 νοστήσας οἰκόνδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν
 εὐφρανέειν ἀλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον νίόν.”

“Ως φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολος
 Ἐκτωρ,

ἀλλὰ παρήϊξεν, λελιημένος ὅφρα τάχιστα
 ὥσαιτ' Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
 οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἔταιροι
 εἰσαν ὑπ' αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς περικαλλέϊ φηγῷ.
 ἐκ δ' ἄρα οἱ μηροῦ δόρυ μείλινον ὥσε θύραζε
 ἴφθιμος Πελάγων, ὃς οἱ φίλοις ἦεν ἔταιρος.
 τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχή, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλύς.
 αὗτις δ' ἀμπνύνθη, περὶ δὲ πνοιὴ Βορέαο
 ζώγρει ἐπιπνείουσα κακῶς κεκαφηότα θυμόν.

‘Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπ’ Ἀρηὶ καὶ Ἐκτορὶ χαλκοκορυστῇ
 οὔτε ποτε προτρέποντο μελαινάων 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 Alcandrus 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

οῦτε ποτ' ἀντεφέροντο μάχῃ, ἀλλ' αἰὲν ὁπίσσω
χάζονθ', ὡς ἐπύθοντο μετὰ Τρώεσσιν "Αρηα.

"Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὕστατον ἔξενάριξαν
"Εκτωρ τε Πριάμοιο πάϊς καὶ χάλκεος "Αρης;
ἀντίθεον Τεύθραντ', ἐπὶ δὲ πλήξιππον Ὁρέστην,
Τρῆχόν τ' αἰχμητὴν Αἴτωλιον Οἰνόμαόν τε,
Οἰνοπίδην θ' "Ελευνον καὶ Ὁρέσβιον αἰολομίτρην,
ὅς δέ ἐν "Υλῇ ναιέσκε μέγα πλούτοιο μεμηλώς,
λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι· πὰρ δέ οἱ ἄλλοι
ναῖνον Βοιωτοὶ μάλα πίονα δῆμον ἔχοντες.

Τοὺς δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη
"Αργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ,
αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἐπειά πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

" ὡς πόποι, αἰγιόχῳ Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,
ἥ δέ ἄλιον τὸν μῦθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάω,
"Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὔτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,
εἰ οὕτω μαίνεσθαι ἐάσομεν οὐλὸν "Αρηα.

ἄλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νῷ μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς."

"Ως ἔφατ', οὐδέ ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.
ἥ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἔντυεν ἵππους
"Ηρη, πρέσβα θεά, θυγάτηρ μεγάλοιο Κρόνοιο.
"Ηβη δέ ἀμφ' ὀχέεσσι θοῶς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα,
χάλκεα ὀκτάκυνημα, σιδηρέω ἄξονι ἀμφίσ.
τῶν δέ τοι χρυσέη ἵτυς ἄφθιτος, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
χάλκε' ἐπίσσωτρα προσαρηρότα, θαῦμα ἰδέσθαι.
πλῆμναι δέ ἀργύρου εἰσὶ περίδρομοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν.
δίφρος δὲ χρυσέοισι καὶ ἀργυρέοισιν ἴμᾶσιν
ἐντέταται, δοιαὶ δὲ περίδρομοι ἄντυγές εἰσι.
τοῦ δέ ἔξ ἀργύρεος ρύμῳ πέλεν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἄκρῳ

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 taslet, he that dwelt in Hyle on the border of the Cephisian mere, having great care of his wealth; and hard by him dwelt other Boeotians having a land exceeding rich.

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

So spake she, and the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, failed not to hearken. Then Hera, the queenly goddess, daughter of great Cronos, went to and fro harnessing the horses of golden frontlets, and Hebe quickly put to the car on either side the curved wheels of bronze, eight-spoked, about the iron axle-tree. Of these the felloe verily is of gold imperishable, and thereover are tires of bronze fitted, a marvel to behold; and the naves are of silver, revolving on this side and on that; and the body is plaited tight with gold and silver thongs, and two rims there are that run about it. From the body stood forth the pole of silver, and on the end

δῆσε χρύσειον καλὸν ζυγόν, ἐν δὲ λέπαδνα
κάλ' ἔβαλε χρύσει· ὑπὸ δὲ ζυγὸν ἥγαγεν "Ηρη
ἴππους ὡκύποδας, μεμαῡ ἕριδος καὶ ἀυτῆς.

Αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη, κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο,
πέπλον μὲν κατέχενεν ἔανὸν πατρὸς ἐπ' οὐδει,¹
ποικίλον, ὃν ἦ αὐτὴ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσίν.
ἡ δὲ χιτῶν⁷ ἐνδῦσα Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο
τεύχεσιν ἐσ πόλεμον θωρήσσετο δακρυόεντα.
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὥμοισιν βάλετ⁷ αἰγίδα θυσσανόεσσαν
δεινήν, ἷν περὶ μὲν πάντῃ Φόβος ἐστεφάνωται,
ἐν δ' Ἔρις, ἐν δ' Ἀλκή, ἐν δὲ κρυόεσσα Ἰωκή,
ἐν δέ τε Γοργείη κεφαλὴ δεινοῖο πελώρου,
δεινή τε σμερδνή τε, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο.
κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον
χρυσείην, ἑκατὸν πολίων πρυλέεσσ⁷ ἀραρυῖαν.
ἐσ δ' ὅχεα φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσετο, λάζετο δ' ἔγχος
βριθὺ μέγα στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν
ἡρώων, οἷσίν τε κοτέσσεται ὁβριμοπάτρη.
"Ηρη δὲ μάστιγι θῶσ⁷ ἐπεμαίετ⁷ ἄρ' οἴπους.
αὐτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκον οὐρανοῦ, ἃς ἔχον Ὡραι,
τῇσ⁷ ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς Οὔλυμπός τε,
ἡμὲν ἀνακλῖναι πυκιὸν νέφος ἥδ' ἐπιθεῖναι.
τῇ ᾧ δι' αὐτάων κεντρηνεκέας ἔχον οἴπους.
εὗρον δὲ Κρονίωνα θεῶν ἄτερ ἡμενον ἄλλων
ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὔλυμποιο.
ἔνθ⁷ οἴπους στήσασα θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη
Ζῆν⁷ ὑπατον Κρονίδην ἔξείρετο καὶ προσέειπε.

¹ Lines 734 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

¹ The φάλοι of the Homeric helmet appear to have been horns (a survival from an earlier period in which a beast's head served as a helm), and the φάλαρα metal bosses.

thereof she bound the fair golden yoke, and cast thereon the fair golden breast-straps ; and Hera led beneath the yoke the swift-footed horses, and was eager for strife and the war-cry.

But Athene, daughter of Zeus that beareth the aegis, let fall upon her father's floor her soft robe, richly broidered, that herself had wrought and her hands had fashioned, and put on her the 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 to. There through the gate they drove 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

“Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζη” Ἀρη τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα,
δόσσατιόν τε καὶ οἶνον ἀπώλεσε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
μάψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐμοὶ δ’ ἄχος, οἱ δὲ
ἔκηλοι

τέρπονται Κύπρις τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, τ
ἄφρονα τοῦτον ἀνέντες, ὃς οὐ τινα οἶδε θέμιστα;
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ή ρά τί μοι κεχολώσεαι, αἴ κεν “Ἀρη
λυγρῶς πεπληγυῖα μάχης ἔξ ἀποδίωμαι; ”

Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
“ἄγρει μάν οἱ ἔπορσον Ἀθηναίην ἀγελείην,
η̄ ἔ μάλιστ’ εἴωθε κακῆς ὀδύνησι πελάζειν.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος “Ηρη,
μάστιξεν δ’ ἵππους· τὼ δ’ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
μεσσηγὺς γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.
ὅσσον δ’ ἡεροειδὲς ἀνήρ ἴδεν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
ἡμενος ἐν σκοπιῇ, λεύσσων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον,
τόσσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι θεῶν ύψηχέες ἵπποι.

ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ Τροίην ἵξον ποταμῷ τε ρέοντε,
ἥχι ρόὰς Σιμόεις συμβάλλετον ἡδὲ Σκάμανδρος,
ἐνθ’ ἵππους ἔστησε θεὰ λευκώλενος “Ηρη
λύσασ’ ἔξ ὀχέων, περὶ δ’ ἡέρα πουλὺν ἔχευε.
τοῖσιν δ’ ἀμβροσίην Σιμόεις ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι.

Αἱ δὲ βάτην τρήρωσι πελειάσιν ἰθμαθ’ ὁμοῖαι,
ἀνδράσιν Ἀργείοισιν ἀλεξέμεναι μεμανῖαι·
ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ ρὸς ἵκανον ὅθι πλεῦστοι καὶ ἄριστοι
ἔστασαν, ἀμφὶ βίην Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο
εἰλόμενοι, λείουσιν ἑοικότες ὠμοφάγοισιν
ἢ συσὶ κάπροισιν, τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν,
ἐνθα στᾶσ’ ἥϋσε θεὰ λευκώλενος “Ηρη,

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

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

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

Then the goddesses twain went their way with steps like those of timorous doves, eager to bring aid to the Argive warriors. And when they were come where the most and the bravest stood close thronging about mighty Diomedes, tamer of horses, in semblance like ravening lions or wild boars, whose is no weakling strength, there the goddess, white-

Στέντορι εἰσαμένη μεγαλήτορι χαλκεοφώνῳ,
δος τόσον αὐδήσασχ' ὅσον ἄλλοι πεντήκοντα.¹
“ αἰδώς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, εἶδος ἀγητοί·
ὅφρα μὲν ἐς πόλεμον πωλέσκετο δῆος Ἀχιλλεύς,
οὐδέ ποτε Τρῶες πρὸ πυλάων Δαρδανιάων
οἴχησκον· κείνου γάρ ἐδείδισαν ὅβριμον ἔγχος·
νῦν δὲ ἔκὰς πόλιος κοίλης ἐπὶ νηυσὶ μάχονται.”

“Ως εἰποῦσ’ ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἔκάστου.
Τυδεῖδῃ δ’ ἐπόρουσε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
εὗρε δὲ τόν γε ἄνακτα παρ’ ἵπποισιν καὶ ὅχεσφι
ἔλκος ἀναψύχοντα, τό μιν βάλε Πάνδαρος ἵω.
ἵδρως γάρ μιν ἔτειρεν ὑπὸ πλατέος τελαμῶνος
ἀσπίδος εὐκύκλου· τῷ τείρετο,² κάμνε δὲ χεῖρα,
ἄν δ’ ἵσχων τελαμῶνα κελαινεφὲς αἷμι³ ἀπομόργυνν.
ἱππείου δὲ θεὰ ζυγοῦ ἥψατο φώνησέν τε·

“ ἡ ὀλίγον οὖ παιᾶ ἔοικότα γείνατο Τυδεύς.
Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἔην δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητής·
καὶ ρ̄ ὅτε πέρ μιν ἐγὼ πολεμίζειν οὐκ εἴασκον
οὐδ’ ἐκπαιφάσσειν, ὅτε τ’ ἥλυθε νόσφιν Ἀχαιῶν
ἄγγελος ἐς Θήβας πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας·
δαίννυσθαί μιν ἄνωγον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔκηλον·
αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἔχων δὲν καρτερόν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,
κούρους Καδμείων προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ’ ἐνίκα
ῥηϊδίως· τοίη οἱ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἦα.³
σοὶ δ’ ἡ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ παρά θ’ ἵσταμαι ἥδε φυλάσσω,
καὶ σε προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·
ἄλλα σεν ἡ κάματος πολυνάξ γυῖα δέδυκεν,

¹ Line 786 was rejected by some ancient critics.

² τείρετο : τρίβετο.

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 ; therewithal 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

ἥ τού σέ που δέος ἵσχει ἀκήριον· οὐ σύ γ' ἔπειτα
Τυδέος ἔκγονός ἐσσι δαῖφρονος Οἰνεῖδαο."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
“ γιγνώσκω σε, θεά, θύγατερ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο·
τῷ τοι προφρονέως ἐρέω ἔπος οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω.
οὔτε τί με δέος ἵσχει ἀκήριον οὔτε τις ὄκνος,
ἀλλ' ἔτι σέων μέμνημαι ἐφετμέων, ἃς ἐπέτειλας·
οὐ μ' εἴας μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
τοῖς ἄλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἴ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη
ἔλθησ' ἐς πόλεμον, τήν γ' οὐτάμεν ὁξέῃ χαλκῷ.
τοῦνεκα νῦν αὐτός τ' ἀναχάζομαι ἡδὲ καὶ ἄλλους
Ἀργείους ἐκέλευσα ἀλήμεναι ἐνθάδε πάντας·
γιγνώσκω γὰρ “Αρηα μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέοντα.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
“ Τυδεῖδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
μήτε σύ γ' “Αρηα τό γε δείδιθι μήτε τιν' ἄλλον
ἀθανάτων· τοίη τοι ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθός είμι·
ἄλλ' αγ' ἐπ' “Αρηῇ πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους,
τύφον δὲ σχεδίην μηδ' ἄζεο θούρον “Αρηα,
τοῦτον μαινόμενον, τυκτὸν κακόν, ἄλλοπρόσαλλον,
ὅς πρώην μὲν ἐμοί τε καὶ “Ηρῃ στεῦτ' ἀγορεύων
Τρωσὶ μαχήσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ Ἀργείοισιν ἀρήξειν,
νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὅμιλεῖ, τῶν δὲ λέλασται.”

“Ως φαμένη Σθένελον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὥσε χαμᾶζε,
χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσασ”, δ' δ' ἄρ' ἐμμαπέως ἀπόρουσεν·
ἡ δ' ἐς δίφρον ἔβαινε παραὶ Διομήδεα δῖον
ἐμμεμανῖα θεά· μέγα δ' ἔβραχε φήγινος ἕξων¹

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,

βριθοσύνη· δεινὴν γὰρ ἄγεν θεὸν ἄνδρα τὸν ἄριστον.
 λάζετο δὲ μάστιγα καὶ ἡνία Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη·
 αὐτίκ' ἐπ' "Αρηὶ πρώτῳ ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους.
 ἢ τοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον ἔξενάριζεν,
 Αἰτωλῶν ὅχ' ἄριστον, Ὁχησίου ἀγλαὸν νίόν·
 τὸν μὲν "Αρης ἐνάριζε μιαιφόνος· αὐτὰρ Ἀθήνη
 δῦν" "Αἴδος κυνέην, μή μιν ἴδοι ὅβριμος "Αρης.

"Ως δὲ ἵδε βροτολοιγὸς "Αρης Διομήδεα δῖον,
 ἢ τοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελώριον αὐτόθ' ἔσε
 κεῖσθαι, ὅθι πρῶτον κτείνων ἔξαίνυτο θυμόν,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆρος ἰθὺς Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἥσαν ἐπ' ἀλλήλοισιν ἴόντες,
 πρόσθεν "Αρης ὠρέξαθ' ὑπὲρ ζυγὸν ἡνία θ' ἵππων
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ, μεμαῶς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι·
 καὶ τό γε χειρὶ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
 ὥσεν ὑπὲκ δίφροιο ἐτώσιον ἀγχθῆναι.

δεύτερος αὖθ' ὠρμάτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
 ἔγχεϊ χαλκείῳ· ἐπέρεισε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη
 νείατον ἐσ κενεῶντα, ὅθι ζωννύσκετο μίτρῃ·
 τῇ δέ μιν οὐτα τυχών, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἔδαψεν,
 ἐκ δὲ δόρυ σπάσεν αὐτὶς· ὁ δ' ἔβραχε χάλκεος

"Αρης,
 ὅσσον τὸν ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον ἡ δεκάχιλοι
 ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ ἔριδα ξυνάγοντες "Αρης.
 τοὺς δέ τορ ὑπὸ τρόμος εἶλεν Ἀχαιούς τε Τρῶάς τε
 δείσαντας· τόσον ἔβραχε "Αρης ἀτος πολέμοιο.

Οἵη δέ ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβεννὴ φαίνεται ἀήρ
 καύματος ἔξι ἀνέμοιο δυσαέος ὄρνυμένοιο,
 τοῖος Τυδεΐδη Διομήδεϊ χάλκεος "Αρης

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 drove 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, drove at Ares with his spear of bronze, and Pallas Athene sped it mightily against his nethermost belly, where he was girded with his taslets. There did he thrust and smite him, rending the fair flesh, and forth he drew the spear again. Then brazen Ares bellowed loud as nine thousand warriors or ten thousand cry in battle, when they join in the strife of the War-god ; and thereat trembling came upon Achaeans alike and Trojans, and fear gat hold of them ; so mightily bellowed Ares insatiate of war.

Even as a black darkness appeareth from the clouds when after heat a blustering wind ariseth, even in such wise unto Diomedes, son of Tydeus, did

φαίνεθ' ὁμοῦ νεφέεσσιν ἵὸν εἰς οὐρανὸν εύρυν.
 καρπαλίμως δ' ἵκανε θεῶν ἔδος, αἰπὺν "Ολυμπον,
 πάρ δὲ Διὸς Κρονίωνι καθέζετο θυμὸν ἀχεύων,
 δεῖξεν δ' ἄμβροτον αἷμα καταρρέον ἐξ ὥτειλῆς,
 καὶ ρῷ ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα.
 "Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζῃ ὅρῶν τάδε κάρτερὰ ἔργα;
 αἱεὶ τοι ρίγιστα θεοὶ τετληότες εἰμὲν
 ἄλλήλων ἴότητι, χάριν δ' ἄνδρεσσι φέροντες.
 σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα· σὺ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα κούρην,
 οὐλομένην, ἢ τ' αἱὲν ἀήσυλα ἔργα μέμηλεν.
 ἄλλοι μὲν γὰρ πάντες, ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ' ἐν Ὀλύμπῳ,
 σοί τ' ἐπιπείθονται καὶ δεδμήμεσθα ἔκαστος.
 ταύτην δ' οὔτ' ἔπει προτιβάλλεαι οὔτε τι ἔργω,
 ἄλλ' ἀνιεῖς, ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἐγείναο παῖδ' ἀΐδηλον.
 ἢ νῦν Τυδέος υἱόν, ὑπερφίαλον Διομήδεα,
 μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.
 Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὕτασε χεῖρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσυντο δαίμονι ἵσος·
 ἄλλα μ' ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες· ἢ τέ κε δηρὸν
 αὐτοῦ πήματ' ἔπασχον ἐν αἰνῆσιν νεκάδεσσιν,
 ἢ κε ζῶς ἀμενηνὸς ἔα χαλκοῖο τυπῆσι."

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἴδὼν προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
 Ζεύς.

"μή τί μοι, ἄλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεζόμενος μινύριζε.
 ἔχθιστος δέ μοί ἐσσι θεῶν οἵ "Ολυμπον ἔχουσιν.
 αἱεὶ γάρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοί τε μάχαι τε.
 μητρός τοι μένος ἐστὶν ἀάσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν,
 "Ηρης. τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδῇ δάμνημ' ἐπέεσσι.
 τῷ σ' δὲ κείνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐννεσίησιν.

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

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him Zeus, the cloud-gatherer : " Sit thou not in any wise by me and whine, thou renegade. Most hateful to me art thou of all gods that hold Olympus, for ever is strife dear to thee and wars and fightings. Thou hast the unbearable, unyielding spirit of thy mother, even of Hera ; her can I scarce control by my words. Wherefore it is by her

ἀλλ' οὐ μάν σ' ἔτι δηρὸν ἀνέξομαι ἄλγε' ἔχοντα·
 ἐκ γὰρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἐσσί, ἐμοὶ δέ σε γείνατο μήτηρ·
 εἰ δέ τεν ἐξ ἄλλου γε θεῶν γένευ ὁδὸς ἀΐδηλος,
 καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἥσθα ἐνέρτερος¹ Οὐρανιώνων."

"Ως φάτο, καὶ Παιήον² ἀνώγειν ἵήσασθαι·
 τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Παιήων ὁδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων³
 ἡκέσατ· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθνητός γ' ἐτέτυκτο.
 ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὅπος γάλα λευκὸν ἐπειγόμενος συνέπηξεν
 ὑγρὸν ἐόν, μάλα δ' ὥκα περιτρέφεται κυκόωντι,
 ὡς ἄρα καρπαλίμως ἵήσατο θοῦρον "Αρηα.
 τὸν δ' "Ηβη λοῦσεν, χαρίεντα δὲ εἴματα ἔσσε·
 πάρ δὲ Διὶ Κρονίωνι καθέζετο κύδει γαίων.³
 Αἱ δ' αὗτις πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μεγάλοιο νέοντο,
 "Ηρη τ' Ἀργείη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενῆς Ἀθήνη,
 παύσασαι βροτολοιγὸν "Αρη⁴ ἀνδροκτασιάων.

¹ ἐνέρτερος : ἐνέρτατος Zenodotus.

² πάσσων : πάσσεν Aristarchus, who omitted the following line.

³ Line 906 (=i. 405) was rejected by Aristarchus.

¹ The words may be taken to mean, " lower than the sons of Uranus," i.e. than the Titans imprisoned in Tartarus ; but this would be contrary to Homeric usage.

promptings, meseems, that thou sufferest thus: Howbeit I will no longer endure that thou shouldest be in pain, for thou art mine offspring, and it was to me that thy mother bare thee; but wert thou born of any other god, thus pestilent as thou art, then long ere this hadst thou been lower than the sons of heaven."¹

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

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

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ζ

Τρώων δ' οἰώθη καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή·
πολλὰ δ' ἄρ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθ' ἵθυσε μάχη πεδίοιο
ἀλλήλων ἴθυνομένων χαλκήρεα δοῦρα,
μεσσηγὸς Σιμόεντος ἵδε Ξάνθοιο ροάων.¹

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν,
Τρώων ρῆξε φάλαγγα, φόως δ' ἐτάροισιν ἔθηκεν,
ἄνδρα βαλὼν ὃς ἄριστος ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσι τέτυκτο,
νίὸν Ἐϋσσώρου, Ἀκάμαντ' ἡῦν τε μέγαν τε.
τόν ρ' ἔβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἵπποδασείης,
ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πῆξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέον εἴσω
αἷχμὴ χαλκείη· τὸν δὲ σκότος ὅσσε κάλυψεν.

"Αξυλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπεφνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
Τευθρανίδην, ὃς ἔναιεν ἐϋκτιμένη ἐν Ἀρίσβῃ
ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο, φίλος δ' ἦν ἀνθρώποισι·
πάντας γὰρ φιλέεσκεν ὁδῷ ἐπὶ οἰκία ναίων.
ἀλλά οἱ οὖ τις τῶν γε τότ' ἥρκεσε λυγρὸν ὄλεθρον
πρόσθεν ὑπαντιάσας, ἀλλ' ἄμφω θυμὸν ἀπηύρα,
αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλήσιόν, ὃς ρά τόθ' ἵππων
ἔσκεν ὑφηνίοχος· τῷ δ' ἄμφω γαῖαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ' Εύρύαλος καὶ Ὀφέλτιον ἔξενάριξε·

¹ Aristarchus at first gave this line in the form,
μεσσηγὸς ποταμοῦ Σκαμάνδρου καὶ στομαλίμνης.
Chaeris gave,

ποταμοῦ Σκαμάνδρου καὶ Σιμόεντος.

BOOK VI

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

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

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

Then Euryalus slew Dresus and Opheltius, and

βῆ δὲ μετ' Αἴσηπον καὶ Πήδασον οὓς ποτε νύμφη
νηῆς Ἀβαρβαρέη τέκ' ἀμύμονι Βουκολίωνι.

Βουκολίων δ' ἦν υἱὸς ἀγανοῦ Λαομέδοντος
πρεσβύτατος γενεῆς, σκότιον δέ ἐστι γείνατο μήτηρ·
ποιμαίνων δ' ἐπ' ὅεσσι μίγη φιλότητι καὶ εὐνῇ,
ἡ δ' ὑποκυσαμένη διδυμάονε γείνατο παῖδε.

καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδιμα γυνῖα
Μηκιστηγάδης καὶ ἀπ' ὕμιν τεύχε' ἔσυλα.

'Αστύαλον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειφνε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυ-
ποίτης.

Πιδύτην δ' Ὁδυσεὺς Περκώσιον ἔξενάριξεν
ἔγχεϊ χαλκείω, Τεῦκρος δ' Ἀρετάονα δῖον.

'Αντίλοχος δ' Ἀβληρον ἐνήρατο δουρὶ φαεινῷ
Νεστορίδης, Ἐλατον δὲ ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμ-
νων.

ναῖε δὲ Σατνιόεντος ἐύρρείταο παρ' ὄχθας
Πήδασον αἰπεινήν. Φύλακον δ' ἔλε Λήϊτος ἥρως
φεύγοντ· Εύρυπυλος δὲ Μελάνθιον ἔξενάριξεν.

"Άδρηστον δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος
ζωὸν ἔλε· ἵππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένω πεδίοιο,
ὄζω ἔνι βλαφθέντε μυρικίνω, ἀγκύλον ἄρμα
ἄξαντ' ἐν πρώτῳ ρύμῳ αὐτῷ μὲν ἐβήτην
πρὸς πόλιν, ἢ περ οἱ ἄλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο,
αὐτὸς δ' ἐκ δίφροι παρὰ τροχὸν ἔξεκυλίσθη
πρηνῆς ἐν κονίησιν ἐπὶ στόμα. πὰρ δέ οἱ ἔστη
'Ατρεΐδης Μενέλαος, ἔχων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.

"Άδρηστος δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα λαβὼν ἐλίσσετο γούνων.
"Ζώγρει, 'Ατρέος υἱέ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα·
πολλὰ δ' ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς κειμήλια κεῖται,
χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος,
τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι· ἄποινα,
εἴ κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπύθοιτ' ἐπὶ νηυσὶν 'Αχαιῶν."

went on after Aesepus and Pedasus, whom on a time the fountain-nymph Abarbarea bare to peerless Bucolion. Now Bucolion was son of lordly Lao-medon, his eldest born, though the mother that bare him was unwed ; he while shepherding his flocks lay with the nymph in love, and she conceived and bare twin sons. Of these did the son of Mecisteus loose the might and the glorious limbs and strip the armour from their shoulders.

And Polypoetes staunch in fight slew Astyalus, and Odysseus with his spear of bronze laid low Pidyes of Percote, and Teucer goodly Aretaon. And Antilochus, son of Nestor, slew Ablerus with his bright spear, and the king of men, Agamemnon, slew Elatus that dwelt in steep Pedasus by the banks of fair-flowing Satnioeis. And the warrior 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 besought him : “Take me alive, thou son of Atreus, and accept a worthy ransom ; treasures full many lie stored in the palace of my wealthy father, bronze and gold and iron wrought with toil ; thereof would my father grant thee ransom past counting, should he hear that I am alive at the ships of the Achaeans.”

“Ως φάτο, τῷ δ’ ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπειθε¹
 καὶ δὴ μιν τάχ’ ἔμελλε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 δώσειν ω̄ θεράποντι καταξέμεν· ἀλλ’ Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἀντίος ἥλθε θέων, καὶ ὁμοκλήσας ἔπος ηῦδα·
 “ ω̄ πέπον, ω̄ Μενέλαε, τί ἡ δὲ σὺ κῆδεαι οὐ-
 τως

ἀνδρῶν; ἦ σοὶ ἄριστα πεποίηται κατὰ οἰκου
 πρὸς Τρώων; τῶν μή τις ὑπεκφύγοι αἴπὺν ὅλεθρον
 χεῖράς θ’ ἡμετέρας, μηδ’ ὅν τινα γαστέρι μήτηρ
 κοῦρον ἔόντα φέροι, μηδ’ ὃς φύγοι, ἀλλ’ ἄμα πάντες
 Ἰλίου ἔξαπολοίατ’ ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἄφαντοι.”

“Ως εἰπὼν ἔτρεψεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἥρως,
 αἷσμα παρειπών· ὁ δ’ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ὕστερον χειρὶ⁵⁰
 ἥρω² “Ἄδρηστον· τὸν δὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 οὗτα κατὰ λαπάρην· ὁ δ’ ἀνετράπετ’, Ἀτρεΐδης δὲ
 λὰξ ἐν στήθεσι βὰς ἔξέσπασε μείλινον ἔγχος.

Νέστωρ δ’ Ἀργείοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀῦσας.
 “ ω̄ φίλοι ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες Ἀρηος,
 μή τις νῦν ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος μετόπισθε
 μιμνέτω, ω̄ς κε πλεῖστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆας ἵκηται,
 ἀλλ’ ἄνδρας κτείνωμεν· ἔπειτα δὲ καὶ τὰ ἔκηλοι
 νεκροὺς ἄμ πεδίον συλήσετε τεθνηῶτας.”²

“Ως εἰπὼν ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου.
 ἔνθα κεν αὖτε Τρῶες ἀρηϊφίλων ὑπ’ Ἀχαιῶν
 Ἰλιον εἰσανέβησαν ἀναλκείησι δαμέντες,
 εὶ μὴ ἄρ’ Αἰνείᾳ τε καὶ Ἐκτορὶ εἶπε παραστὰς
 Πριαμίδης “Ελενος, οἰωνοπόλων ὅχ’ ἄριστος·
 “ Αἰνείᾳ τε καὶ Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος ὑμμι μάλιστα
 Τρώων καὶ Λυκίων ἐγκέκλιται, οὕνεκ’ ἄριστοι

¹ ἔπειθε: δρινε.

² Zenodotus gave this line in the form,

Τρώων ἀμ πεδίον συλήσομεν ἔντεα νεκρούς.

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' ιθύν ἔστε μάχεσθαι τε φρονέειν τε,
 στῆτ' αὐτοῦ, καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλάων
 πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὸν αὐτὸν ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν
 φεύγοντας πεσέειν, δηὖτοισι δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας,
 ἡμεῖς μὲν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμεθ' αὐθὶ μένοντες,
 καὶ μάλα τειρόμενοί περ ἀναγκαίη γὰρ ἐπείγει.
 "Εκτορ, ἀτὰρ σὺ πόλινδε μετέρχεο, εἰπὲ δ' ἐπειτα
 μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ· ἡ δὲ ξυνάγουσα γεραιὰς
 νηὸν Ἀθηναίης γλαυκώπιδος ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,
 οἴξασα κληῆδι θύρας ἱεροῦ δόμοιο,
 πέπλον, ὃς οἱ δοκέει χαριέστατος ἡδὲ μέγιστος
 εἶναι ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ καὶ οἱ πολὺ φίλτατος αὐτῇ,
 θεῖναι Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡϋκόμοιο,
 καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαΐδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
 ἦνις ἡκέστας ἵερευσέμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ
 ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
 αἴ κεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἰλίου ἥρης,
 ἄγριον αἰχμητήν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο,
 ὃν δὴ ἐγὼ κάρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημι γενέσθαι.
 οὐδ' Ἀχιλῆα ποθ' ὁδέ γ' ἐδείδιμεν, ὅρχαμον ἀνδρῶν,
 ὃν πέρ φασι θεᾶς ἐξ ἔμμεναι· ἀλλ' ὅδε λίην
 μαίνεται, οὐδέ τίς οἱ δύναται μένος ἰσοφαρίζειν."

"Ως ἔφαθ", "Εκτωρ δ' οὕτι κασιγνήτῳ ἀπίθησεν.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε,
 πάλλων δ' ὀξέες δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ὥχετο πάντη,
 ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνῆν.

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 amplest in her hall, and that is far dearest to her own self, this let her lay upon the knees of fair-haired Athene, and vow to her that she will sacrifice in her temple twelve sleek heifers that have not felt the goad, if she will have compassion on the city and the Trojan's wives and their little children ; in hope she may hold back from sacred Ilios the son of Tydeus, that savage spearman, a mighty deviser of rout, who has verily, meseems, proved himself the mightiest of the Achaeans. Not even Achilles did we ever fear on this wise, that leader of men, who, they say, is born of a goddess ; nay, this man rageth beyond all measure, and no one can vie with him in might."

So spake he, and Hector was in no wise disobedient unto his brother's word. Forthwith he leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging them to fight ; and he roused the dread din of battle. So they rallied, and took their

οἱ δ' ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν.
 Ἀργεῖοι δ' ὑπεχώρησαν, λῆξαν δὲ φόνοιο,
 φὰν δέ τιν' ἀθανάτων ἐξ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος
 Τρωσὸν ἀλεξήσοντα κατελθέμεν, ὡς ἐλέλιχθεν.
 Ἔκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄυσας·
 “Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
 ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς,¹
 ὅφρ' ἂν ἐγὼ βῆω προτὶ Ἰλιον, ἢδε γέρουσιν
 εἴπω βουλευτῆσι καὶ ἡμετέρης ἀλόχοισι
 δαιμοσιν ἀρήσασθαι, ὑποσχέσθαι δ' ἑκατόμβας.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ·
 ἀμφὶ δέ μιν σφυρὰ τύπτε καὶ αὐχένα δέρμα κελαινόν,
 ἄντυξ ἥ πυμάτη θέεν ἀσπίδος ὄμφαλοέσσης.

Γλαῦκος δ' Ἰππολόχοιο πάις καὶ Τυδέος υἱὸς
 ἐσ μέσον ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι.
 οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἥσαν ἐπ', ἀλλήλοισιν ἰόντε,
 τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

“τίς δὲ σύ ἔσσι, φέριστε, καταθνητῶν ἀνθρώπων;
 οὐ μὲν γάρ ποτ' ὅπωπα μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρη
 τὸ πρίν· ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἀπάντων
 σῷ θάρσει, ὅ τ' ἐμὸν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος ἔμεινας.
 δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιόωσιν.
 εἰ δέ τις ἀθανάτων γε κατ' οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας,
 οὐκ ἂν ἐγώγε θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισι μαχοίμην.
 οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱός, κρατερὸς Λυκόεργος,
 δὴν ἦν, ὃς Ῥα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἔριζεν·
 ὃς ποτε μαινομένοιο Διωνύσοιο τιθήνας
 σεῦε κατ' ἥγάθεον Νυσήιον· αἱ δ' ἄμα πᾶσαι

¹ φίλοι . . . ἀλκῆς: θοοὶ καὶ ἀμύνετον ἀστεῖ λώβην Zenodotus.

1 The huge Mycenean shield was swung behind the warrior's back when he turned from the foe. Cf. xi. 545.

stand with their faces toward the 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,¹ 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 drove down over the sacred mount of Nysa the nursing mothers of mad Dionysus; and they all

θύσθλα χαμαὶ κατέχεναν, ὑπ' ἀνδροφόνοιο Λυκούργου
 θεινόμεναι βουπλῆγι· Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεὶς¹
 δύσεθ' ἀλὸς κατὰ κῦμα, Θέτις δ' ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ
 δειδιότα· κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχει τρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὁμοκλῆ.
 τῷ μὲν ἔπειτ' ὁδύσαντο θεοὶ ρέεια ζώοντες,
 καὶ μιν τυφλὸν ἔθηκε Κρόνου πάϊς· οὐδέ τοι δὴν
 ἦν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν·
 οὐδέ ἂν ἐγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖσι ἐθέλοιμι μάχεσθαι.
 εἰ δέ τίς ἐσσι βροτῶν, οἵ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν,
 ἀσσον ἵθ², ὡς κεν θᾶσσον ὀλέθρου πείραθ' ἰκηαί.”

Τὸν δ' αὖθ' Ἰππολόχοιο προσηγύδα φαίδιμος νιός·
 “Τυδεῖδη μεγάθυμε, τίη γενεὴν ἐρεείνεις;
 οἵη περ φύλλων γενεή, τοίη δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
 φύλλα τὰ μέν τ' ἄνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἀλλα δέ
 θ' ὑλη

τηλεθώσα φύει, ἔαρος δ' ἐπιγίγνεται ὥρη.²
 ὡς ἀνδρῶν γενεὴ ἡ μὲν φύει ἡ δ' ἀπολήγει.
 εἰ δ' ἐθέλεις, καὶ ταῦτα δαήμεναι, ὅφρ' ἐν εἰδῆς
 ἡμετέρην γενεὴν, πολλοὶ δέ μιν ἄνδρες ἵσασιν.
 ἔστι πόλις Ἐφύρη μυχῷ “Αργεος ἵπποβότοιο,
 ἔνθα δὲ Σίσυφος ἔσκεν, ὃ κέρδιστος γένετ' ἀνδρῶν,
 Σίσυφος Αἰολίδης· ὁ δ' ἄρα Γλαῦκον τέκεθ' νιόν,
 αὐτὰρ Γλαῦκος τίκτεν ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην.
 τῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἡνορέην ἐρατεινὴν
 ὥπασαν· αὐτάρ οἱ Προῖτος κακὰ μήσατο θυμῷ,
 ὃς ρ' ἐκ δήμου ἔλασσεν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦεν,

¹ φοβηθεὶς: χολωθεὶς Zenodotus.

² ὥρη: ὥρη Aristophanes.

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

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

τέλος θανάτου might suggest the rendering “destruction unto the uttermost.” The translation given above is furthermore supported by vii. 402, and xii. 79.

Ἄργείων· Ζεὺς γάρ οἱ ὑπὸ σκῆπτρῳ ἐδάμασσε.
 τῷ δὲ γυνὴ Προίτου ἐπεμήνατο, δῖ¹ "Αντεια,
 κρυπταδίη φιλότητι μιγήμεναι· ἀλλὰ τὸν οὐ τι
 πεῖθ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαιφρονα Βελλεροφόντην.
 ἡ δὲ ψευσαμένη Προίτον βασιλῆα προσηύδα·
 "τεθναίης, ὡ Προῖτ", ἡ κάκτανε Βελλεροφόντην,
 ὃς μ' ἔθελεν φιλότητι μιγήμεναι οὐκ ἔθελούσῃ."
 ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἄνακτα χόλος λάβεν οἶνον ἄκουσε·
 κτεῖναι μέν ρ' ἀλέεινε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τό γε θυμῷ,
 πέμπε δέ μιν Λυκίηνδε, πόρεν δ' ὅ γε σήματα
 λυγρά,

γράφας ἐν πίνακι πτυκτῷ θυμοφθόρα πολλά,
 δεῖξαι δ' ἡνώγειν ὡ πενθερῷ, ὅφρ' ἀπόλοιτο.
 αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ Λυκίηνδε θεῶν ὑπ' ἀμύμονι πομπῇ.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Λυκίην ἵξε Ξάνθον τε ρέοντα,
 προφρονέως μιν τίεν ἄναξ Λυκίης εὐρείης·
 ἐννῆμαρ ξείνισσε καὶ ἐννέα βοῦς ἱέρευσεν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη ἐφάνη ρόδοδάκτυλος 'Ηώς,
 καὶ τότε μιν ἐρέεινε καὶ ἥτεε σῆμα ἰδέσθαι,
 ὅπτι ρά οἱ γαμβροῦ πάρα Προίτοι φέροιτο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σῆμα κακὸν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ,
 πρῶτον μέν ρά Χίμαιραν ἀμαιμακέτην ἐκέλευσε
 πεφνέμεν. ἡ δ' ἄρ' ἔην θεῖον γένος, οὐδ' ἀνθρώπων,
 πρόσθε λέων, ὅπιθεν δὲ δράκων, μέσση δὲ χίμαιρα,
 δεινὸν ἀποπνείουσα πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένοιο.
 καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέπεφνε θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.
 δεύτερον αὖ Σολύμοισι μαχέσσατο κυδαλίμοισι·
 καρτίστην δὴ τήν γε μάχην φάτο δύμεναι ἀνδρῶν.
 τὸ τρίτον αὖ κατέπεφνεν Ἄμαζόνας ἀντιανείρας.

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

land of the Argives; for Zeus had made them subject to his sceptre. Now the wife of Proetus, fair Anteia, lusted madly for Bellerophon, to lie with him in secret love, but could in no wise prevail upon wise-hearted Bellerophon, for that his heart was upright. So she made a tale of lies, and spake to king Proetus: ‘Either die thyself, Proetus, or slay Bellerophon, seeing he was minded to lie with me in love against my will.’ So she spake, and wrath gat hold upon the king to hear that word. To slay him he forbore, for his soul had awe of that; but he sent him to Lycia, and gave him baneful tokens, graving in a folded tablet many signs and deadly,¹ 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 mightest battle of warriors that ever he entered; and thirdly he slew the Amazons,

τῷ δ' ἄρ' ἀνερχομένῳ πυκινὸν δόλον ἄλλον ὕφαινε
 κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρείης φῶτας ἀρίστους
 εἴσε λόχον· τοὶ δ' οὕτω πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέοντο·
 πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ γίγνωσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἦν ἔόντα,
 αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ' ὅ γε θυγατέρα τὴν,
 δῶκε δέ οἱ τιμῆς βασιληῖδος ἥμισυ πάσης·
 καὶ μέν οἱ Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
 καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἀρούρης, ὅφρα νέμοιτο.¹
 ἡ δ' ἔτεκε τρία τέκνα δαῖφρον Βελλεροφόντη,
 "Ισανδρόν τε καὶ Ἰππόλοχον καὶ Λαοδάμειαν.
 Λαοδαμείῃ μὲν παρελέξατο μητίετα Ζεύς,
 ἡ δ' ἔτεκ² ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα χαλκοκορυστήν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ κεῦνος ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν,
 ἡ τοι ὁ κὰπ πεδίον τὸ Ἀλέιον οἶος ἀλάτο,
 δὸν θυμὸν κατέδων, πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείνων·
 "Ισανδρον δέ οἱ οὐδὲν "Αρης ἀτος πολέμοιο
 μαρνάμενον Σολύμοισι κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοισι·
 τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη χρυσήνιος "Αρτεμις ἔκτα.
 "Ιππόλοχος δέ μ' ἔτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημι γενέσθαι
 πέμπε δέ μ' ἐς Τροίην, καὶ μοι μάλα πόλλ' ἐπ
 ἔτελλεν,
 αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων,
 μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνέμεν, οἷς μέγ' ἀριστοῖ
 ἐν τῷ Ἐφύρῃ ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίῃ εὐρείῃ.
 ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τε καὶ αἴματος εῦχομαι εἶναι·
 "Ως φάτο, γήθησεν δὲ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλιχίοισι προσηύδα ποιμένα λαῶν·

¹ ὅφρα νέμοιτο: πυροφόροιο.

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

So spake he, and Diomedes, good at the war-cry, waxed glad. He planted his spear in the bounteous earth, and with gentle words spake to the shepherd of the host : " Verily now art thou a

“ Η̄ ρά νύ μοι ξεῖνος πατρώϊός ἐστι παλαιός·
 Οἴνεὺς γάρ ποτε δῆος ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
 ξείνιστ’ ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔείκοσιν ἥματ’ ἐρύξας·
 οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀλλήλοισι πόρον ξεινήα καλά·
 Οἴνεὺς μὲν ζωστῆρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινόν,
 Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον,
 καί μιν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἵων ἐν δώμασ’ ἐμοῖσι.
 Τυδέα δ’ οὐ μέμνημαι, ἐπεί μ’ ἔτι τυτθὸν ἔόντα
 κάλλιφ’, ὅτ’ ἐν Θήβῃσιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν.
 τῷ νῦν σοὶ μὲν ἐγὼ ξεῖνος φίλος “Αργεῖ μέσσω
 εἰμί, σὺ δ’ ἐν Λυκίῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἴκωμαι.
 ἔγχεα δ’ ἀλλήλων¹ ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι’ ὅμιλου·
 πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ Τρῶες κλειτοί τ’ ἐπίκουροι,
 κτείνειν ὅν κε θεός γε πόρη καὶ ποσσὶ κιχείω,
 πολλοὶ δ’ αὖ σοὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐναιρέμεν ὅν κε δύνηαι.
 τεύχεα δ’ ἀλλήλοις ἐπαμεύψομεν, ὅφρα καὶ οἵδε
 γνῶσιν ὅτι ξεῖνοι πατρώϊοι εὐχόμεθ’ εἶναι.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντε, καθ’ ἵππων ἀΐξαντε,
 χεῖράς τ’ ἀλλήλων λαβέτην καὶ πιστώσαντο·
 ἐνθ’ αὖτε Γλαύκῳ Κρονίδης φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεύς,
 ὃς πρὸς Τυδεῖδην Διομήδεα τεύχε’ ἀμειβε
 χρύσεα χαλκείων, ἐκατόμβοι’ ἐννεαβοίων.

“Εκτωρ δ’ ὡς Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν² ἴκανεν,
 ἀμφ’ ἄρα μιν Τρώων ἄλοχοι θέον ἦδε θύγατρες
 εἰρόμεναι παῖδας τε κασιγνήτους τε ἔτας τε
 καὶ πόσιας· ὁ δ’ ἐπειτα θεοῖς εὔχεσθαι ἀνώγει
 πάσας ἔξείης· πολλῆσι δὲ κήδε’ ἐφῆπτο.

¹ ἔγχεα δ’ ἀλλήλων : ἔγχεσι δ’ ἀλλήλους Zenodotus.

² φηγὸν : πύργον.

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

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

But when Hector was come to the Scaean gate and the oak-tree, round about him came running the wives and daughters of the Trojans asking of their sons and brethren and friends and husbands. But he thereupon bade them make prayer to the gods, all of them in turn ; yet over many were sorrows hung.

’Αλλ’ ὅτε δὴ Πριάμοιο δόμον περικαλλέ’ ἵκανε,
 ξεστῆς αἰθούσησι τετυγμένον—αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ
 πεντήκοντ’ ἔνεσαν θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,
 πλησίον ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἔνθα δὲ παῖδες
 κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρὰ μνηστῆς ἀλόχοισι·
 κουράων δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐναντίοι ἔνδοθεν αὐλῆς
 δώδεκ’ ἔσαν τέγεοι θάλαμοι ξεστοῖο λίθοιο,
 πλησίον ἀλλήλων δεδμημένοι· ἔνθα δὲ γαμβροὶ
 κοιμῶντο Πριάμοιο παρ’ αἰδοίης ἀλόχοισιν—
 ἔνθα οἱ ἡπιόδωρος ἐναντίη ἥλυθε μήτηρ
 Λαοδίκην ἐσάγουσα, θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην.
 ἐν τ’ ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔπος τ’ ἔφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὄνόμαζε·
 “τέκνον, τίπτε λιπῶν πόλεμον θρασὺν εὐλήλουθας;
 ἦ μάλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι υἱες ’Αχαιῶν
 μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἄστυ· σὲ δ’ ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν
 ἐλθόντ’ ἐξ ἄκρης πόλιος Διὸς χεῖρας ἀνασχεῖν.
 ἀλλὰ μέν, ὅφρα κέ τοι μελιηδέα οἶνον ἐνείκω,
 ώς σπείσῃς Διὸς πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοισι
 πρῶτον, ἔπειτα δὲ καύτὸς ὄνήσεαι, αἴ τε πίησθα. 2
 ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμηῶτι μένος μέγα οἶνος ἀέξει,
 ώς τύνη κέκμηκας ἀμύνων σοῖσιν ἔτησι.”

Τὴν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος “Εκτωρ·
 “μή μοι οἶνον ἄειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μῆτερ,
 μή μ’ ἀπογυιώσῃς, μένεος δ’ ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι· 2
 χερσὶ δ’ ἀνίπτοισιν Διὸς λείβειν αἴθοπα οἶνον
 ἄζομαι· οὐδέ πῃ ἔστι κελαινεφέϊ Κρονίωνι
 αἷματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάσθαι.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν ’Αθηναίης ἀγελείης

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

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

ἔρχεο σὺν θυέεσσιν, ἀολλίσσασα γεραιάς.
 πέπλον δ', ὃς τίς τοι χαριέστατος ἡδὲ μέγιστος
 ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ καὶ τοι πολὺ φίλατος αὐτῇ,
 τὸν θὲς Ἀθηναῖς ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡγκόμοιο,
 καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυοκαΐδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
 ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερευσέμεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃ
 ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα,
 αἴ κεν Τυδέος νιὸν ἀπόσχῃ Ἰλίου ἵρης,
 ἄγριον αἰχμητήν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναῖς ἀγελείης
 ἔρχεν, ἐγὼ δὲ Πάρων μετελεύσομαι ὅφρα καλέσσω, 28
 αἴ κ' ἐθέλησ' εἰπόντος ἀκουέμεν· ὡς κέ οἱ αὖθι
 γαῖα χάνοι· μέγα γάρ μιν Ὁλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα
 Τρωσί τε καὶ Πριάμῳ μεγαλήτορι τοῦτο τε παισίν.
 εὶ κεῦνόν γε ἴδοιμι κατελθόντ' "Αἴδος εἴσω,
 φαίην κεν φίλον ἥτορ¹ διζύος ἐκλελαθέσθαι."
 29

"Ως ἔφαθ', ἡ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ' ἀμφιπόλοισι
 κέκλετο· ταὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀόλλισσαν κατὰ ἄστυ γεραιάς.
 αὐτὴ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσετο κηώεκτα, - ^{τελετή}
 ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιλα ἔργα γυναικῶν
 Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς
 ἥγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλῶς εὐρέα πόντον,
 τὴν ὄδὸν ἦν Ἐλένην περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.
 τῶν ἔν' ἀειραμένη Ἐκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἀθήνῃ,
 ὃς κάλλιστος ἔην ποικίλμασιν ἡδὲ μέγιστος,
 ἀστὴρ δ' ὡς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἔκειτο δὲ νείατος ἄλλων.
 βῆ δ' ἰέναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσσεύοντο γεραιαί.
 29

¹ κεν φίλον ἥτορ Zenodotus: κε φρέν' ἀτέρπου 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 amplest 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 bare it as an offering for Athene, the one that was fairest in its broiderings and amplest, and shone like a star, and lay undermost of all. Then she went her way, and the throng of aged wives hastened after her.

Αἱ δ' ὅτε νηὸν ἵκανον Ἀθήνης ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,
 τῆσι θύρας ὥξε Θεανὼ καλλιπάρησ,
 Κισσηῖς, ἄλοχος Ἀντήνορος ἵπποδάμοιο.
 τὴν γὰρ Τρῶες ἔθηκαν Ἀθηναίης ἱέρειαν.
 αἱ δ' ὄλολυγῇ πᾶσαι Ἀθήνη χεῖρας ἀνέσχον.
 • ή δ' ἄρα πέπλον ἐλοῦσα Θεανὼ καλλιπάρησ
 θῆκεν Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἡγκόμοιο,
 εὐχομένη δ' ἡράτο Διὸς κούρη μεγάλοιο.
 “πότνι” Ἀθηναίη, ρύσιπτολι, δῖα θεάων,
 ἀξον δὴ ἔγχος Διομήδεος, ἡδὲ καὶ αὐτὸν
 πρηνέα δὸς πεσέειν Σκαιῶν προπάροιθε πυλάων,
 ὅφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ
 ἦνις ἡκέστας ἱερεύσομεν, αἴ κ' ἐλεήσῃς
 ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα.”
 ὡς ἔφατ’ εὐχομένη, ἀνένευε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη.¹

“Ως αἱ μέν ρ’ εὔχοντο Διὸς κούρη μεγάλοιο,
 “Εκτωρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ’ Ἀλεξάνδροι βεβήκει
 καλά, τά ρ’ αὐτὸς ἔτευξε σὺν ἀνδράσιν οἱ τότ’
 ἄριστοι

ἥσαν ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἐριβώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες.
 οἱ οἱ ἐποίησαν θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλὴν
 ἐγγύθι τε Πριάμοιο καὶ “Εκτορος, ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ.
 ἐνθ’ “Εκτωρ εἰσῆλθε διϋφίλος, ἐν δ’ ἄρα χειρὶ
 ἔγχος ἔχ’ ἐνδεκάπηχυ· πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς
 αἰχμὴ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέει πόρκης.
 τὸν δ’ εὗρ’ ἐν θαλάμῳ περικαλλέα τεύχε’ ἔποντα,
 ἀσπίδα καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τόξ’ ἀφόωντα.
 ’Αργείη δ’ ‘Ελένη μετ’ ἄρα δμωῆσι γυναιξὶν
 ἥστο, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι περικλυντὰ ἔργα κέλευε.
 τὸν δ’ “Εκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἴδων αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι.

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 :

“δαιμόνι”, οὐ μὲν καλὰ χόλον τόνδ’ ἔνθεο θυμῷ.
 λαοὶ μὲν φθινύθουσι περὶ πτόλιν αἰπύ τε τεῦχος
 μαρνάμενοι· σέο δ’ εἴνεκ’ ἀγτή τε πτόλεμός τε
 ἄστυ τόδ’ ἀμφιδέδηε· σὺ δ’ ἂν μαχέσαιο καὶ ἄλλῳ,
 ὃν τινά που μεθιέντα ἴδοις στυγεροῦ πολέμοιο.
 ἄλλ’ ἄνα, μὴ τάχα ἄστυ πυρὸς δῆτοι θέρηται.”

Τὸν δ’ αὗτε προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδής.
 “Ἐκτορ, ἐπεί με κατ’ αἶσαν ἐνείκεσας οὐδ’ ὑπὲρ
 αἶσαν,

τοῦνεκά τοι ἐρέω· σὺ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μεν ἄκουσον.
 οὐ τοι ἐγὼ Τρώων τόσσον χόλῳ οὐδὲ νεμέσσι
 ἥμην ἐν θαλάμῳ, ἔθελον δ’ ἄχει προτραπέσθαι.
 νῦν δέ με παρειποῦσ’ ἄλοχος μαλακοῖς ἐπέεσσιν
 ὅρμησ’ ἐς πόλεμον· δοκέει δέ μοι ὡδε καὶ αὐτῷ
 λώιον ἔσσεσθαι· νίκη δ’ ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας.
 ἄλλ’ ἄγε νῦν ἐπίμεινον, ἀρήγα τεύχεα δύω·
 ἦ ἵθ’, ἐγὼ δὲ μέτειμι· κιχήσεσθαι δέ σ’ ὁῖω.”

“Ως φάτο, τὸν δ’ οὐ τι προσέφη κόρυθαιόλος
 Ἐκτωρ·

τὸν δ’ Ἐλένη μύθοισι προσηγόρια μειλιχίοισι·

“δᾶερ ἐμεῖο κυνὸς κακομηχάνου ὀκρυοέσσης,¹
 ὡς μ’ ὄφελ’ ἥματι τῷ ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ
 οἴχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακὴ ἀνέμοιο θύελλα
 εἰς ὅρος ἦ εἰς κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης,
 ἔνθα με κῦμ’ ἀπόερσε πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ’ ὡδε θεοὶ κακὰ τεκμήραντο,
 ἄνδρὸς ἐπειτ’ ὠφελλον ἀμείνονος εἶναι ἄκοιτις,
 ὃς ἥδη νέμεσίν τε καὶ αἰσχεα πόλλ’ ἀνθρώπων.

¹ The original text must have had κακομηχάνοο κρυοέσσης, as ὀκρυοέσσης is meaningless. The corruption was due to unfamiliarity with the genitive ending -οο.

" Strange man, thou dost not well to nurse this anger in thy heart. Thy people are perishing about the town and the steep wall in battle, and it is because of thee that the battle-cry and the war are ablaze about this city ; thou wouldest thyself vent wrath on any other, whomso thou shouldest haply see shrinking from hateful war. Nay, then, rouse thee, lest soon the city blaze with consuming fire."

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

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

τούτῳ δ' οὔτ' ἄρ τοῦ φρένες ἔμπεδοι οὔτ' ἄρ διπίσσω
ἔσσονται· τῷ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι δῶ.

ἀλλ' ἄγε νῦν εἴσελθε καὶ ἔζεο τῷδ' ἐπὶ δίφρῳ,
δᾶερ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν 3
εἴνεκ' ἐμεῖο κυνὸς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρου ἐνεκ' ἄτης,¹
οἷσιν ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θῆκε κακὸν μόρον, ως καὶ διπίσσω
ἀνθρώποισι πελώμεθ' ἀοίδιμοι ἐσσομένοισι."

Τὴν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ·
"μή με κάθιζ", Ελένη, φιλέουσά περ· οὐδέ με πείσεις· 3
ἡδη γάρ μοι θυμὸς ἐπέσυνται ὅφρ' ἐπαμύνω
Τρώεσσ", οἱ μέγ' ἐμεῖο ποθὴν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσιν.
ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ὅρνυθι τοῦτον, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτός,
ως κεν ἔμ' ἐντοσθεν πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἔόντα.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνδε ἐλεύσομαι, ὅφρα ἴδωμαι
οἰκῆς ἄλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον οὐδόν.
οὐ γὰρ οἶδ' εἰ ἔτι σφιν ὑπότροπος ἵξομαι αὖτις,
ἡ ἡδη μ' ὑπὸ χερσὶ θεοὶ δαμόωσιν Ἀχαιῶν."

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ·
αὗψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὖ ναιετάοντας,
οὐδ' εὑρ' Ἀνδρομάχην λευκώλενον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
ἀλλ' ἦ γε ξὺν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλω ἐϋπέπλω
πύργῳ ἐφεστήκει γούώσα τε μυρομένη τε.
"Εκτωρ δ' ως οὐκ ἐνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτιν,
ἔστη ἐπ' οὐδὸν ἵών, μετὰ δε δμωῆσιν ἔειπεν· 3
"εἰ δ' ἄγε μοι, δμωαί, νημερτέα μυθήσασθε·
πῇ ἐβη Ἀνδρομάχη λευκώλενος ἐκ μεγάροιο;
ἥτις πῃ ἐσ γαλόων ἦ εἰνατέρων ἐϋπέπλων,
ἥτις Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἐνθα περ ἄλλαι
Τρωαὶ ἐϋπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἰλάσκονται;

¹ ἄτης : 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 Achaeans."

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

Τὸν δ' αὐτὸν ὄτρηρὴ ταμίη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν.
 “Ἐκτορ, ἐπεὶ μάλιστα ἄνωγας ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι,
 οὕτε πῃ ἐστι γαλόων οὗτος εἰνατέρων ἐϋπέπλων
 οὗτος ἐστι Ἀθηναῖς ἔξοιχεται, ἐνθα περ ἄλλαι
 Τρῶαι ἐϋπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἵλασκονται,
 ἄλλος ἐπὶ πύργον ἔβη μέγαν Ἰλίου, οὐνεκὲν ἄκουσε
 τείρεσθαι Τρῶας, μέγα δὲ κράτος εἶναι Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τεῖχος ἐπειγομένη ἀφικάνει,
 μαινομένη ἔϊκυντα φέρει δ' ἄμα παῖδα τιθήνη.”

“Ἡ ρά γυνὴ ταμίη, οὐδὲν δ' ἀπέσσυτο δώματος

“Ἐκτωρ

τὴν αὐτὴν ὄδὸν αὐτις ἐϋκτιμένας κατέβασι.
 εὗτε πύλας ἵκανε διερχόμενος μέγα ἄστυ
 Σκαιάς, τῇ ἅρπῃ ἐμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε,
 ἐνθετὸς ἄλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντίη ἥλθε θέουσα
 Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡετίωνος,
 Ἡετίων, ὃς ἔναιεν ὑπὸ Πλάκωνος ὑληέσση,
 Θήβης Ὑποπλακίη, Κιλίκεσσος ἄνδρεσσιν ἀνάσσων
 τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθε “Ἐκτορι χαλκοκορυστῆ.
 ἦ οἱ ἐπειτὴν τησσαράκοντας, ἄμα δὲ ἀμφίπολος κίεν αὐτῷ
 παῖδες ἐπὶ κόλπῳ ἔχουσι ἀταλάφρονα, νήπιον αὐτῶν,
 Ἐκτορίδην ἀγαπητόν, ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῶ,
 τόν ρού “Ἐκτωρ καλέεσκε Σκαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ
 ἄλλοι

“Αστυάνακτος” οἶος γὰρ ἐρύετο Ἰλιον “Ἐκτωρ.
 ἦ τοι οὐ μὲν μείδησεν ἴδων ἐστι παῖδα σιωπῆ.
 Ἀνδρομάχη δέ οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δάκρυ χέουσα,
 ἐν τῇ ἄρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἐπος τῷ ἔφατος ἔκ τοῦ ὀνόμαζε.
 “δαιμόνιε, φθίσει σε τὸ σὸν μένος, οὐδὲν δὲ ἐλεαίρεις

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

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 Eëtion, Eëtion that dwelt beneath wooded Placus, in Thebe under Placus, and was lord over the men of Cilicia ; for it was his daughter that bronze-harnessed Hector had to wife. She now met him, and with her came a handmaid bearing in her bosom the tender boy, a mere babe, the well-loved son of Hector, like to a fair star. Him Hector was wont to call Scamandrius, but other men Astyanax ; for only Hector guarded Ilios.¹ 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 Α ὁ γὰρ ἄναξ καὶ ὁ ἔκτωρ σχεδὸν τι ταῦτὸν σημαίνει), although Hector was ἄναξ of Troy only in the sense of being its guardian or defender.

παῖδά τε νηπίαχον καὶ ἔμ' ἄμμορον, ἦ τάχα χήρη
 σεῦ ἔσομαι· τάχα γάρ σε κατακτανέουσιν 'Αχαιοὶ
 πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες· ἐμοὶ δέ κε κέρδιον εἴη
 σεῦ ἀφαμαρτούσῃ χθόνα δύμεναι· οὐ γάρ ἔτ' ἄλλη
 ἔσται θαλπωρή, ἐπεὶ ἂν σύ γε πότμον ἐπίσπης,
 ἄλλ' ἄχε· οὐδέ μοι ἔστι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ.
 ἦ τοι γὰρ πατέρ' ἀμὸν ἀπέκτανε δῖος 'Αχιλλεύς,
 ἐκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσεν Κιλίκων ἐν ναιετάουσαν,
 Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δ' ἔκτανεν 'Ηετίωνα,
 οὐδέ μιν ἔξενάριξε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τό γε θυμῷ,
 ἄλλ' ἄρα μιν κατέκηε σὺν ἔντεσι δαιδαλέοισιν
 ἥδ' ἐπὶ σῆμ' ἔχεεν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν
 νύμφαι ὄρεστιάδες, κοῦραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.
 οἵ δέ μοι ἐπτὰ κασίγνητοι ἔσαν ἐν μεγάροισιν,
 οἱ μὲν πάντες ἵω κίον τῆματι "Αἴδος εἴσω·
 πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος 'Αχιλλεὺς
 βουσὶν ἐπ' εὐλιπόδεσσι καὶ ἀργενῆς ὁὔεσσι.
 μητέρα δ', ἦ βασίλευεν ὑπὸ Πλάκω ὑληέσσῃ,
 τὴν ἐπεὶ ἄρ δεῦρ' ἥγαγ' ἄμ' ἄλλοισι κτεάτεσσιν,
 ἥψ ὅ γε τὴν ἀπέλυσε λαβὼν ἀπερείσι ἄποινα,
 πατρὸς δ' ἐν μεγάροισι βάλ· "Αρτεμις ἰοχέαιρα.
 "Εκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μοί ἔσσι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ
 ἥδε κασίγνητος, σὺ δέ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης·
 ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαιρε καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμν' ἐπὶ πύργῳ,
 μὴ παῖδ' ὄρφανικὸν θήγης χήρην τε γυναῖκα·
 λαὸν δὲ στῆσον παρ' ἐρινεόν, ἔνθα μάλιστα¹
 ἀμβατός ἔστι πόλις καὶ ἐπίδρομον ἔπλετο τεῦχος.
 τρὶς γὰρ τῇ γ' ἐλθόντες ἐπειρήσανθ' οἱ ἄριστοι
 ἀμφ' Αἴαντε δύω καὶ ἀγακλυτὸν 'Ιδομενῆα
 ἥδ' ἀμφ' 'Ατρεῖδας καὶ Τυδέος ἄλκιμον υἱόν.

¹ Lines 433-439 were rejected by Aristarchus.

thou any pity for thine infant child nor for hapless me that soon shall be thy widow ; for soon will the Achaeans all set upon thee and slay thee. But for me it were better to go down to the grave if I lose thee, for nevermore shall any comfort be mine, when thou hast met thy fate, but only woes. Neither father have I nor queenly mother. My father verily goodly Achilles slew, for utterly laid he waste the well-peopled city of the Cilicians, even Thebe of lofty gates. He slew Eëtion, yet he despoiled him not, for his soul had awe of that ; but he burnt him in his armour, richly dight, and heaped over him a barrow ; and all about were elm-trees planted by nymphs of the mountain, daughters of Zeus that beareth the aegis. And the seven brothers that were mine in our halls, all these on the selfsame day entered into the house of Hades, for all were slain of swift-footed, goodly Achilles, amid their kine of shambling gait and their white-fleeced sheep. And my mother, that was queen beneath wooded Placus, her brought he hither with the rest of the spoil, but thereafter set her free, when he had taken ransom past counting ; and in her father's halls Artemis the archer slew her. Nay, Hector, thou art to me father and queenly mother, thou art brother, and thou art my stalwart husband. Come now, have pity, and remain here on the wall, lest thou make thy child an orphan and thy wife a widow. And for thy host, stay it by the wild fig-tree, where the city may best be scaled, and the wall is open to assault. For thrice at this point came the most valiant in company with the twain Aiantes and glorious Idomeneus and the sons of Atreus and the valiant son of Tydeus,

ἢ πού τίς σφιν ἔνισπε θεοπροπίων ἐν εἰδώσ,
ἢ νυ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμὸς ἐποτρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει."

Τὴν δ' αὐτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαιόλος
Ἐκτωρ.

"ἢ καὶ ἐμοὶ τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι· ἀλλὰ μάλ'
αἰνῶς

αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρωάδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους,
αἴ κε κακὸς ὡς νόσφιν ἀλυσκάζω πολέμοιο.
οὐδέ με θυμὸς ἄνωγεν, ἐπεὶ μάθον ἔμμεναι ἐσθλὸς
αἱεὶ καὶ πρώτοισι μετὰ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι,
ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μέγα κλέος ἦδ' ἐμὸν αὐτοῦ.
εὖ γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν·
ἔσσεται ἥμαρ ὅτ' ἄν. ποτ' ὀλώλῃ "Ιλιος ἵρη
καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

ἀλλ' οὐ μοι Τρώων τόσσον μέλει ἄλγος ὅπίσσω,
οὔτ' αὐτῆς Ἐκάβης οὔτε Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
οὔτε κασιγνήτων, οἵ κεν πολέες τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ
ἐν κονίησι πέσοιεν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι δυσμενέεσσιν,
ὅσσον σεῦ, ὅτε κέν τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
δακρυόεσσαν ἄγηται, ἐλεύθερον ἥμαρ ἀπούρας.
καὶ κεν ἐν "Αργει ἐοῦσα πρὸς ἄλλης ἴστὸν ὑφαίνοις,
καὶ κεν ὕδωρ φορέοις Μεσσηΐδος ἢ Ὅπερείης
πόλλ' ἀεκαζομένη, κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείσετ' ἀνάγκη.
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησιν ἴδων κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσαν·

"Ἐκτορος ἥδε γυνή, ὃς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι
Τρώων ἵπποδάμων, ὅτε "Ιλιον ἀμφεμάχοντο."
ὦς ποτέ τις ἐρέει· σοὶ δ' αὖ νέον ἔσσεται ἄλγος
χήτεϊ τοιοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς ἀμύνειν δούλιον ἥμαρ.
ἀλλά με τεθνήτα χυτὴ κατὰ γαῖα καλύπτοι,
πρίν γέ τι σῆς τε βοῆς σοῦ θ' ἐλκηθμοῖο πυθέσθαι."

and made essay to enter : whether it be that one well-skilled in soothsaying told them, or haply their own spirit urgeth and biddeth them thereto."

Then spake to her great Hector of the flashing helm : " Woman, I too take thought of all this, but wondrously have I shame of the Trojans, and the Trojans' wives, with trailing robes, if like a coward I skulk apart from the battle. Nor doth mine own heart suffer it, seeing I have learnt to be valiant always and to fight amid the foremost Trojans, striving to win my father's great glory and mine own. For of a surety know I this in heart and soul : the day shall come when sacred 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 Achaean shall lead thee away weeping and rob thee of thy day of freedom. Then haply in Argos shalt thou ply the loom at another's bidding, or bear water from Messeis or Hypereia, sorely against thy will, and strong necessity shall be laid upon thee. And some man shall say as he beholdeth thee weeping : ' Lo, the wife of Hector, that was pre-eminent in war above all the horse-taming Trojans, in the day when men fought about 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 εἰπὼν οὐ παιδὸς ὄρεξατο φαίδιμος “Εκτωρ·
ἄψ δ’ ὁ πάις πρὸς κόλπον ἐϋζώνοιο τιθήνης
ἐκλίνθη ιάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὅψιν ἀτυχθείσ,
ταρβήσας χαλκόν τε ἵδε λόφον ἴππιοχαίτην,
δεινὸν ἀπ’ ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοήσας.” 4

ἔκ δ’ ἐγέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ·
αὐτίκ’ ἀπὸ κρατὸς κόρυθ’ εἴλετο φαίδιμος “Εκτωρ,
καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ παμφανόωσαν·
αὐτὰρ ὅ γ’ ὃν φίλον νίὸν ἐπεὶ κύσε πῆλέ τε χερσόν,
εἶπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διύ τ’ ἄλλοισί τε θεοῖσι·” 4

“Ζεῦ ἄλλοι τε θεοί, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι
παῖδ’ ἐμόν, ὡς καὶ ἐγώ περ, ἀριπρεπέα Τρώεσσιν,
ῶδε βίην τ’ ἀγαθόν, καὶ Ἰλίου ἴφι ἀνάσσειν·
καὶ ποτέ τις εἴποι ‘πατρός γ’ ὅδε πολλὸν ἀμείνων’
ἔκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δ’ ἔναρα βροτόεντα
κτείνας δῆϊον ἄνδρα, χαρείη δὲ φρένα μῆτηρ.”

“Ως εἰπὼν ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσὶν ἔθηκε
παῖδ’ ἔόν· ἡ δ’ ἄρα μιν κηώδει δέξατο κόλπῳ
δακρυόεν γελάσασα· πόσις δ’ ἐλέησε νοήσας,
χειρί τέ μιν κατέρεξεν ἔπος τ’ ἔφατ’ ἔκ τ’ ὄνόμαζε·” 4

“δαιμονίη, μή μοί τι λίην ἀκαχίζεο θυμῷ·
οὐ γάρ τίς μ’ ὑπὲρ αἰσαν ἀνὴρ “Αἱδί προϊάψει·
μοῖραν δ’ οὐ τινά φημι πεφυγμένον ἔμμεναι ἄνδρῶν,
οὐ κακόν, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐσθλόν, ἐπὴν τὰ πρῶτα γένηται.
ἀλλ’ εἰς οἰκον ἰοῦσα τὰ σ’ αὐτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε,
ἵστον τ’ ἡλακάτην τε, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι κέλευε
ἔργον ἐποίχεσθαι· πόλεμος δ’ ἄνδρεσσι μελήσει
πᾶσι, μάλιστα δ’ ἐμοί, τοὶ Ἰλίω ἐγγεγάσιν.”

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' εἶλετο φαιδιμος "Εκτωρ
ἴππουριν· ἄλοχος δὲ φίλη οἰκόνδε βεβήκει
ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα.
αὖψα δ' ἔπειθ' ἵκανε δόμους εὖ ναιετάοντας

495

"Εκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο, κιχήσατο δ' ἔνδοθι πολλὰς
ἀμφιπόλους, τῇσιν δὲ γόον πάσησιν ἐνῶρσεν.
αἱ μὲν ἔτι ζωὸν γόον "Εκτορα ὥ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ.
οὐ γάρ μιν ἔτ' ἔφαντο ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμοιο
ἴξεσθαι, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας Ἀχαιῶν.

500

Οὐδὲ Πάρις δήθυνεν ἐν ὑψηλοῖσι δόμοισιν,
ἀλλ' ὁ γ', ἐπεὶ κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεύχεα, ποικίλα
χαλκῷ,

σεύνατ' ἔπειτ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ, ποσὶ κραιπνοῖσι πεποιθώς. 505
ώς δ' ὅτε τις στατὸς ἵππος, ἀκοστήσας ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
δεσμὸν ἀπορρήξας θείῃ πεδίοιο κροαίνων,
εἰώθὼς λούεσθαι ἐϋρρεῖος ποταμοῖο,
κυδιόων· ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἔχει, ἀμφὶ δὲ χαῖται
ῶμοις ἀτσσονται· ὁ δ' ἀγλαΐηφι πεποιθώς,
ρίμφα ἐ γοῦνα φέρει μετά τ' ἡθεα καὶ νομὸν ἵππων.
ώς νίὸς Πριάμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἄκρης
τεύχεσι παμφαίνων ὡς τ' ἡλέκτωρ ἐβεβήκει
καγχαλόων, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον· αὖψα δ' ἔπειτα
"Εκτορα δῖον ἔτετμεν ἀδελφεόν, εὗτ' ἄρ' ἔμελλε 515
στρέψεσθ' ἐκ χώρης ὅθι ἦ δάριζε γυναικί.
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς·

510

"ἡθεῖ", ἦ μάλα δή σε καὶ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκω
δηθύνων, οὐδ' ἡλθον ἐναίσιμον, ὡς ἐκέλευες;"

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κορυθαίολος
"Εκτωρ·

520

"δαιμόνι", οὐκ ἀν τίς τοι ἀνήρ, ὃς ἐναίσιμος εἴη,

So spake glorious Hector and took up his helm with horse-hair crest ; and his dear wife went forthwith to her house, oft turning back, and shedding big tears. Presently she came to the well-built palace of man-slaying Hector and found therein her many handmaidens ; and among them all she roused lamentation. So in his own house they made lament for Hector while yet he lived ; for they deemed that he should never more come back from battle, escaped from the might and the hands of the Achaeans.

Nor did Paris tarry long in his lofty house, but did on his glorious armour, dight with bronze, and hastened through the city, trusting in his fleetness of foot. Even as when a stalled horse that has fed his fill at the manger breaketh his halter and runneth stamping over the plain—being wont to bathe him in the fair-flowing river—and exulteth ; on high doth he hold his head, and about his shoulders his mane floateth streaming, and as he glorieth in his splendour, his knees nimbly bear him to the haunts and pastures of mares ; even so Paris, son of Priam, strode down from high Pergamus, all gleaming in his armour like the shining sun, laughing for glee, and his swift feet bare him on. Speedily then he overtook goodly Hector, his brother, even as he was about to turn back from the place where he had dallied with his wife. Then godlike Alexander was first to speak to him, saying : “ My brother, full surely I delay thee in thine haste by my long tarrying, and came not in due season, as thou badest me.”

Then in answer to him spake Hector of the flashing helm : “ Strange man, no one that is right-

HOMER

ἔργον ἀτιμήσειε μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἄλκιμός ἐσσι·
ἀλλὰ ἔκῶν μεθιεῖς τε καὶ οὐκ ἔθέλεις· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν
κῆρ

ἄχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὅθ' ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἰσχε' ἀκούω
πρὸς Τρώων, οἵ ἔχουσι πολὺν πόνον εἴνεκα σεῖο. 52
ἀλλ' οὐμεν· τὰ δ' ὅπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ', αἱ κέ ποθι

Zεὺς

δώῃ ἐπουρανίοισι θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησι
κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἐλεύθερον ἐν μεγάροισιν,
ἐκ Τροίης ἐλάσαντας ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς."

minded could make light of thy work in battle, for thou art valiant ; but of thine own will art thou slack, and hast no care ; and thereat my heart is grieved within me, whenso I hear regarding thee words of shame from the lips of the Trojans, who because of thee have grievous toil. But let us go our way ; these things we will make good hereafter, if so be Zeus shall grant us to set for the heavenly gods that are for ever a bowl of deliverance in our halls, when we have driven forth from the land of Troy the well-greaved Achaeans.”

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Η

"Ως εἰπὼν πυλέων ἐξέσσυτο φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ,
τῷ δ' ἄμ' 'Αλέξανδρος κι' ἀδελφεός· ἐν δ' ἄρα
θυμῷ

ἀμφότεροι μέμασαν πολεμίζειν ἥδε μάχεσθαι.
ώς δὲ θεὸς ναύτησιν ἐελδομένοισιν ἔδωκεν
οὐρον, ἐπεὶ κε κάμωσιν ἐϋξέστης ἐλάτησι
πόντον ἐλαύνοντες, καμάτῳ δ' ὑπὸ γυῖα λέλυνται,
ώς ἄρα τῷ Τρώεσσιν ἐελδομένοισι φανήτην.

"Ἐνθ' ἐλέτην ὁ μὲν νίὸν 'Αρηϊθόοιο ἄνακτος,
"Αρνη ναιετάοντα Μενέσθιον, δν κορυνήτης
γείνατ, 'Αρηϊθοος καὶ Φυλομέδουσα βοῶπις.
"Εκτωρ δ' 'Ηιονῆα βάλ' ἔγχει δξυόεντι
αὐχέν' ὑπὸ στεφάνης εὐχάλκου, λῦσε¹ δὲ γυῖα.
Γλαῦκος δ' 'Ιππολόχοιο πάϊς, Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν,
'Ιφίνοον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην
Δεξιάδην, ἵππων ἐπιάλμενον ὡκειάων,
ῶμον· ὁ δ' ἐξ ἵππων χαμάδις πέσε, λύντο δὲ γυῖα.

Τοὺς δ' ώς οὖν ἐνόησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις 'Αθήνη
'Αργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ,
βῆ ρά κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρήνων ἀτέξασα
"Ιλιον εἰς ἱερήν· τῇ δ' ἀντίος ὅρνυτ, 'Απόλλων
Περγάμου ἐκκατιδών, Τρώεσσι δὲ βούλετο νίκην.

¹ λῦσε: 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

ἀλλήλοισι δὲ τώ γε συναντέσθην παρὰ φηγῷ.
 τὴν πρότερος προσέειπεν ἄναξ Διὸς νίὸς Ἀπόλλων·
 “τίπτε σὺ δὴ αὖ μεμανῖα, Διὸς θύγατερ μεγάλοιο,
 ἥλθες ἀπ’ Οὐλύμποιο, μέγας δέ σε θυμὸς ἀνῆκεν; 2
 ἦ ἴνα δὴ Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐτεραλκέα νίκην
 δῶς; ἐπεὶ οὐ τι Τρῶας ἀπολλυμένους ἐλεαίρεις.
 ἀλλ’ εἴ μοί τι πίθοιο, τό κεν πολὺ κέρδιον εἴη·
 νῦν μὲν παύσωμεν πόλεμον καὶ δηϊοτῆτα
 σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχήσοντ’, εἰς ὅ κε τέκμωρ 3
 Ἰλίου εὑρωσιν, ἐπεὶ ὡς φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ
 ὑμῖν ἀθανάτησι,¹ διαπραθέειν τόδε ἄστυ.”

Τὸν δ’ αὖτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 “ὦδ’ ἔστω, ἐκάεργε· τὰ γὰρ φρονέουσα καὶ αὐτὴ
 ἥλθον ἀπ’ Οὐλύμποιο μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς. 3
 ἀλλ’ ἄγε, πῶς μέμονας πόλεμον καταπαυσέμεν
 ἀνδρῶν;”

Τὴν δ’ αὖτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ Διὸς νίὸς Ἀπόλλων·
 “Ἐκτορος ὅρσωμεν κρατερὸν μένος ἵπποδάμοιο,
 ἦν τινά που Δαναῶν προκαλέσσεται οἰόθεν οἶος
 ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτῆτι,
 οἵ δέ κ’ ἀγαστάμενοι χαλκοκυήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
 οἶον ἐπόρσειαν πολεμίζειν “Ἐκτορὶ δίω.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
 τῶν δ’ Ἐλενος, Πριάμοιο φίλος παῖς, σύνθετο θυμῷ
 βουλήν, ἦ ρά θεοῖσιν ἐφήνδανε μητιόωσι·
 στῇ δὲ παρ’ Ἐκτορ’ ἴὼν καί μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
 “Ἐκτορ, νιὲ Πριάμοιο, Δὺ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντε,

¹ ἀθανάτησι: ἀθανάτοισι Zenodotus: ἀμφοτέρησι Aristophanes.

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 wouldest 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

ἢ ρά νύ μοί τι πίθοιο; κασίγνητος δέ τοί εἴμι.
 ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρῶας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιούς,
 αὐτὸς δὲ προκάλεσσαι Ἀχαιῶν ὅς τις ἄριστος
 ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηιοτῆτι.
 οὐ γάρ πώ τοι μοῖρα θανεῖν καὶ πότμον ἐπισπεῦν·
 ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼν ὅπ' ἄκουσα θεῶν αἰειγενετάων.”¹

“Ως ἔφαθ’, “Εκτωρ δ’ αὗτ’ ἔχάρη μέγα μῦθον
 ἀκούσας,
 καί ρ’ ἐς μέσσον ἵων Τρώων ἀνέεργε φάλαγγας,
 μέσσου δουρὸς ἐλών· οἱ δ’ ἴδρυνθησαν ἄπαντες,
 καὸς δ’ Ἀγαμέμνων εἰσεν ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς.
 καὸς δ’ ἄρ’ Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων
 ἔζεσθην ὅρνισιν ἐοικότες αἰγυπιοῖσι
 φηγῷ ἐφ’ ὑψηλῇ πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχῳ,
 ἀνδράσι τερπόμενοι· τῶν δὲ στίχες ἥπατο πυκναί,
 ἀσπίσι καὶ κορύθεσσι καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι.
 οἵη δὲ Ζεφύροιο ἔχεύατο πόντον ἔπι φρὶξ
 ὀρνυμένοιο νέον, μελάνει δέ τε πόντος ὑπ’ αὐτῆς,
 τοῖαι ἄρα στίχες ἥπατ’ Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε
 ἐν πεδίῳ· “Εκτωρ δὲ μετ’ ἀμφοτέροισιν ἔειπε·
 “κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῷες καὶ ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
 ὅφρ’ εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.
 ὅρκια μὲν Κρονίδης ὑψίζυγος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν,
 ἀλλὰ κακὰ φρονέων τεκμαίρεται ἀμφοτέροισιν,
 εἰς ὃ κεν ἦ νύμεῖς Τροίην εὔπυργον ἔλητε,
 ἢ αὐτοὶ παρὰ νηυσὶ δαμήετε ποντοπόροισιν.
 ὑμῖν δ’ ἐν γὰρ ἔασιν ἄριστῆς Παναχαιῶν·
 τῶν νῦν ὅν τινα θυμὸς ἐμοὶ μαχέσασθαι ἀνώγει,
 δεῦρ’ ἵτω ἐκ πάντων πρόμος ἔμμεναι “Εκτορὶ δίῳ.
 ὥδε δὲ μυθέομαι, Ζεὺς δ’ ἄμμ’ ἐπὶ μάρτυρος ἔστω·”

¹ Line 53 was rejected by Aristarchus.

THE ILIAD, VII. 48-76

Zeus in counsel, wouldest thou now in anywise hearken unto me ? for I am thy brother. Make the Trojans to sit down, and all the Achaeans, and do thou challenge whoso is best of the Achaeans to do battle with thee man to man in dread combat. Not yet is it thy fate to die and meet thy doom ; for thus have I heard the voice of the gods that are for ever."

So spake he, and Hector rejoiced greatly when he heard his words ; and he went into the midst and kept back the battalions of the Trojans with his spear grasped by the middle ; and they all sate them down, and Agamemnon made the well-greaved Achaeans to sit. And Athene and Apollo of the silver bow in the likeness of vultures sate them upon the lofty oak of father Zeus that beareth the aegis, rejoicing in the warriors ; and the ranks of these sat close, bristling with shields and helms and spears. Even as there is spread over the face of the deep the ripple of the West Wind, that is newly risen, and the deep groweth black beneath it, so sat the ranks of the Achaeans and Trojans in the plain. And Hector spake between the two hosts : " Hear me, ye Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Our oaths the son of Cronos, throned on high, brought not to fulfilment, but with ill intent ordaineth a time for both hosts, until either ye take well-walled Troy or yourselves be vanquished beside your seafaring ships. With you are the chieftains of the whole host of the Achaeans ; of these let now that man, whose heart soever biddeth him fight with me, come hither from among you all to be your champion against goodly Hector. And thus do I declare my word, and be Zeus our witness thereto :

εὶ μέν κεν ἐμὲ κεῖνος ἔλη τανάήκει χαλκῷ,
 τεύχεα συλήσας φερέτω κούλας ἐπὶ νῆας,
 σῶμα δὲ οἴκαδ' ἐμὸν δόμεναι πάλιν, ὅφρα πυρός με
 Τρῶες καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχοι λελάχωσι θανόντα.
 εὶ δέ κ' ἔγὼ τὸν ἔλω, δώῃ δέ μοι εὑχος' Ἀπόλλων,
 τεύχεα σύλησας οἴσω προτὶ Ἰλιον ἵρήν,
 καὶ κρεμόω προτὶ νηὸν Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκάτοιο,
 τὸν δὲ νέκυν ἐπὶ νῆας ἔϋσσελμους ἀποδώσω,
 ὅφρα ἔ ταρχύσωσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
 σῆμά τε οἱ χεύωσιν ἐπὶ πλατεῖ 'Ελλησπόντῳ.
 καὶ ποτέ τις εἴπησι καὶ ὄψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων,
 νηὶ πολυκλήϊδι πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον·
 'ἀνδρὸς μὲν τόδε σῆμα πάλαι κατατεθνητος,
 ὃν ποτ' ἀριστεύοντα κατέκτανε φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ.
 ὃς ποτέ τις ἐρέει· τὸ δ' ἐμὸν κλέος οὐ ποτ' ὀλεῖται."

"Ως ἔφαθ", οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἔγένοντο σιωπῇ.
 αἰδεσθεν μὲν ἀνήνασθαι, δεῖσαν δ' ὑποδέχθαι.
 ὅψὲ δὲ δὴ Μενέλαος ἀνίστατο καὶ μετέειπε
 νείκει ὄνειδίζων, μέγα δὲ στεναχίζετο θυμῷ.
 "ὦ μοι, ἀπειλητῆρες, Ἀχαιῦδες, οὐκέτ' Ἀχαιοί·
 ἦ μὲν δὴ λώβη τάδε γ' ἔσσεται αἰνόθεν αἰνῶς,
 εἰ μή τις Δαναῶν νῦν Ἔκτορος ἀντίος εἶσιν.
 ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς μὲν πάντες ὕδωρ καὶ γαῖα γένοισθε,
 ἥμενοι αὐθι ἔκαστοι ἀκήριοι, ἀκλεὲς αὔτως.
 τῶδε δ' ἔγὼν αὐτὸς θωρήξομαι· αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
 νίκης πείρατ' ἔχονται ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν."

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας κατεδύσετο τεύχεα καλά.

¹ This is tantamount to a curse: " May ye rot away into the elements out of which ye were made"; πάντες γὰρ γαῖς τε καὶ ὕδατος ἔκγενόμεσθα (Xenophanes). Cf. Hesiod, Op. 61, and Herodas ii. 28 f.

if so be he shall slay me with the long-edged bronze,
 let him spoil me of my armour and bear it to the
 hollow ships, but my body let him give back to my
 home, that the Trojans and the Trojan wives may
 give me my due meed of fire in my death. But if
 so be I slay him, and Apollo give me glory, I will
 spoil him of his armour and bear it to sacred Ilios
 and hang it upon the temple of Apollo, the god that
 smiteth afar, but his corpse will I render back to
 the well-benched ships, that the long-haired Achaeans
 may give him burial, and heap up for him a barrow
 by the wide Hellespont. And some one shall some day
 say even of men that are yet to be, as he saileth in
 his many-benched ship over the wine-dark sea : ‘ This
 is a barrow of a man that died in olden days, whom
 on a time in the midst of his prowess glorious Hector
 slew.’ So shall some man say, and my glory shall
 never die.”

So spake he, and they all became hushed in
 silence ; shame had they to deny him, but they
 feared to meet him. Howbeit at length Menelaus
 arose among them and spake, chiding them with
 words of reviling, and deeply did he groan at heart :
 “ Ah me, ye braggarts, ye women of Achaea, men
 no more ! Surely shall this be a disgrace dread
 and dire, if no man of the Danaans shall now go to
 meet Hector. Nay, may ye one and all turn to
 earth and water,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

ἔνθα κέ τοι, Μενέλαε, φάνη βιότοιο τελευτὴ
 Ἐκτορος ἐν παλάμησιν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦεν,
 εἰ μὴ ἀναιξαντες ἔλον βασιλῆς Ἀχαιῶν,
 αὐτὸς τ' Ἀτρεῖδης εὔρὺν κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 δεξιτερῆς ἔλε χειρὸς ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὄνόμαζεν
 “ἀφραίνεις, Μενέλαε διοτρεφέσ, οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
 ταύτης ἀφροσύνης· ἀνὰ δὲ σχέο κηδόμενός περ,
 μηδ' ἔθελ’ ἔξ ἔριδος σεῦ ἀμείνονι φωτὶ μάχεσθαι,
 Ἐκτορι Πριαμίδῃ, τόν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἄλλοι.
 καὶ δ’ Ἀχιλεὺς τούτῳ γε μάχη ἔνι κυδιανείρῃ
 ἔρριγ’ ἀντιβολῆσαι, ὃ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
 ἄλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν ἵζεν ἵων μετὰ ἔθνος ἔταιρων,
 τούτῳ δὲ πρόμον ἄλλον ἀναστήσουσιν Ἀχαιοί.
 εἴ περ ἀδειής τ’ ἔστι καὶ εἰ μόθου ἔστ’ ἀκόρητος,
 φημί μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν, αἴ κε φύγησι
 δηὖτον ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτῆτος.”

“Ως εἰπὼν παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἥρως
 αἴσιμα παρειπών, ὃ δ’ ἐπείθετο. τοῦ μὲν ἔπειτα
 γηθόσυνοι θεράποντες ἀπ’ ὅμων τεύχε’ ἔλοντο.
 Νέστωρ δ’ Ἀργείοισιν ἀνίστατο καὶ μετέειπεν.
 “ὦ πόποι, ἡ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαιΐδα γαῖαν ἱκάνει.
 ἡ κε μέγ’ οἰμώξειε γέρων ἵππηλάτα Πηλεύς,
 ἐσθλὸς Μυρμιδόνων βουληφόρος ἡδ’ ἀγορητής,
 ὃς ποτέ μ’ εἰρόμενος μέγ’ ἐγήθεεν¹ ὥ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ,
 πάντων Ἀργείων ἐρέων γενεήν τε τόκον τε.
 τοὺς νῦν εὶ πτώσσοντας ὑφ’ Ἐκτορι πάντας ἀκούσαι,
 πολλά κεν ἀθανάτοισι φίλας ἀνὰ χεῖρας ἀείραι,
 θυμὸν ἀπὸ μελέων δῦναι δόμον Ἄϊδος εἴσω.

¹ μ’ εἰρόμενος μέγ’ ἐγήθεειν: μειρόμενος μεγάλ’ ἐστενεν Ζενόdotoς.

now, Menelaus, would the end of life have appeared for thee at the hands of Hector, seeing he was mightier far, had not the kings of the Achaeans sprung up and laid hold of thee. And Atreus' son himself, wide-ruling Agamemnon, caught him by the right hand and spake to him, saying : " Thou art mad, Menelaus, nurtured of Zeus, and this thy madness beseemeth thee not. Hold back, for all thy grief, and be not minded in rivalry to fight with one better than thou, even with Hector, son of Priam, of whom others besides thee are adread. Even Achilles shuddereth to meet this man in battle, where men win glory ; and he is better far than thou. Nay, go thou for this present, and sit thee amid the company of thy fellows ; against this man shall the Achaeans raise up another champion. Fearless though he be and insatiate of battle, methinks he will be glad to bend his knees in rest, if so be he escape from the fury of war and the dread conflict."

So spake the warrior and turned his brother's mind, for he counselled aright ; and Menelaus obeyed. Then with gladness his squires took his armour from his shoulders ; and Nestor rose up and spake amid the Argives : " Fie upon you ! In good sooth is great grief come upon the land of Achaea. Verily aloud would old Peleus groan, the driver of chariots, goodly counsellor, and orator of the Myrmidons, who on a time questioned me in his own house, and rejoiced greatly as he asked of the lineage and birth of all the Argives. If he were to hear that these were now all cowering before Hector then would he lift up his hands to the immortals in instant prayer that his soul might depart from his limbs into the house of Hades. I would,

αῖ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλον,
 ἥβῶμ' ὡς ὅτ' ἐπ' ὀκυρόῳ Κελάδοντι μάχοντο
 ἀγρόμενοι Πύλιοι τε καὶ Ἀρκάδες ἔγχεσίμωροι,
 Φειᾶς πὰρ τείχεσσιν, Ἰαρδάνου ἀμφὶ ρέεθρα.
 τοῖσι δ' Ἐρευθαλίων πρόμος ἵστατο, ἵσθεος φῶς,
 τεύχε' ἔχων ὕμοισιν Ἀρηϊθόοιο ἄνακτος,
 δίου Ἀρηϊθόου, τὸν ἐπίκλησιν κορυνήτην
 ἄνδρες κίκλησκον καλλίζωνοι τε γυναικες,
 οὕνεκ' ἄρ' οὐ τόξοισι μαχέσκετο δουρὶ τε μακρῷ,
 ἀλλὰ σιδηρείῃ κορύνῃ ρήγνυσκε φάλαγγας.
 τὸν Λυκόεργος ἐπεφνε δόλῳ, οὐ τι κράτεῖ γε,
 στεινωπῷ ἐν δδῷ, δθ' ἄρ' οὐ κορύνῃ οἱ δλεθρον
 χραῖσμε σιδηρείῃ· πρὶν γὰρ Λυκόεργος ὑποφθὰς¹
 δουρὶ μέσον περόνησεν, ὁ δ' ὑπτιος οῦδει ἐρείσθη·
 τεύχεα δ' ἔξενάριξε, τά οἱ πόρε χάλκεος Ἀρης.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐπειτα φόρει μετὰ μῶλον Ἀρηος
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ Λυκόεργος ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἐγήρα,
 δῶκε δ' Ἐρευθαλίωνι φίλῳ θεράποντι φορῆναι.
 τοῦ δὲ γε τεύχε' ἔχων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους·
 οἱ δὲ μάλ' ἐτρόμεον καὶ ἐδείδισαν, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη·
 ἀλλ' ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἀνῆκε πολυτλήμων πολεμίζειν
 θάρσει ὡς· γενεῇ δὲ νεώτατος ἐσκον ἀπάντων.
 καὶ μαχόμην οἱ ἐγώ, δῶκεν δέ μοι εὖχος Ἀθήνη.
 τὸν δὴ μήκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἄνδρα·
 πολλὸς γάρ τις ἔκειτο παρήορος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα.
 εἴθ' ὡς ἥβωοιμι, βίη δέ μοι ἐμπεδος εἴη·
 τῶ κε τάχ' ἀντήσειε μάχης κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ.

¹ ὑποφθὰς: ἀναστὰς 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

νῦμέων δ' οἵ περ ἔασιν ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν,
οὐδ' οἱ προφρονέως μέμαθ' "Εκτορος ἀντίον ἐλθεῖν." 16

"Ως νείκεσσ' ὁ γέρων, οἱ δ' ἐννέα πάντες ἀνέσταν·
ώρτο πολὺ πρῶτος μὲν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
τῷ δ' ἐπὶ Τυδεῖδης ωρτο κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Αἴαντες, θοῦριν ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκήν,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὅπανταν Ἰδομενῆς,
Μηριόνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνναλίω ἀνδρειφόντη,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς νιός,
ἄν δὲ Θόας Ἀνδραιμονίδης καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς·
πάντες ἄρ' οἵ γ' ἔθελον πολεμίζειν "Εκτορι δίω.
τοῖς δ' αὐτις μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ. 17
"κλήρω νῦν πεπάλεσθε διαμπερές, ὃς κε λάχησιν
οὗτος γὰρ δὴ ὄνήσει ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιούς,
καὶ δ' αὐτος ὃν θυμὸν ὄνήσεται, αἴ κε φύγησι
δηῖου ἐκ πολέμοιο καὶ αἰνῆς δηϊοτῆτος."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ κλῆρον ἐσημήναντο ἔκαστος, 18
ἐν δ' ἔβαλον κυνέῃ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεῖδαο·
λαοὶ δ' ἡρήσαντο, θεοῖσι δὲ χεῖρας ἀνέσχον.
ἄδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἴδων εἰς οὐρανὸν εὔρυν·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ Αἴαντα λαχεῖν, ἦ Τυδέος νιόν,
ἦ αὐτὸν βασιλῆα πολυχρύσοιο Μυκήνης."

"Ως ἄρ' ἔφαν, πάλλεν δὲ Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ,
ἐκ δ' ἔθορε κλῆρος κυνέης, ὃν ἄρ' ἥθελον αὐτοί,
Αἴαντος· κῆρυξ δὲ φέρων ἀν' ὅμιλον ἀπάντη
δεῖξ' ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν·
οἱ δ' οὐ γιγνώσκοντες ἀπηνήναντο ἔκαστος.

face him. Whereas ye that are chieftains of the whole host of the Achaeans, even ye are not minded with a ready heart to meet Hector face to face."

So the old man chid them, and there stood up nine in all. Upsprang far the first the king of men, Agamemnon, and after him Tydeus' son, mighty Diomedes, and after them the Aiantes, clothed in furious valour, and after them Idomeneus and Idomeneus' comrade Meriones, the peer of Enyalius, slayer of men, and after them Eurypylus, the glorious son of Euaemon ; and upsprang Thoas, son of Andraemon, and goodly Odysseus ; all these were minded to do battle with goodly Hector. Then among them spake again the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia : " Cast ye the lot now from the first unto the last for him whoso shall be chosen ; for he shall verily profit the well-greaved Achaeans, and himself in his own soul shall profit withal, if so be he escape from the fury of war and the dread conflict."

So said he, and they marked each man his lot and cast them in the helmet of Agamemnon, son of Atreus ; and the host made prayer, and lifted up their hands to the gods. And thus would one say with a glance up to the broad heaven : " Father Zeus, grant that the lot fall on Aias or the son of Tydeus or else on the king himself of Mycene rich in gold."

So spake they, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, shook the helmet, and forth therefrom leapt the lot that themselves desired, even the lot of Aias. And the herald bare it everywhither throughout the throng, and showed it from left to right to all the chieftains of the Achaeans ; but they knew it not, and denied it every man. But

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τὸν ἵκανε φέρων ἀν' ὄμιλον ἀπάντη,
ὅς μιν ἐπιγράψας κυνέη βάλε, φαιδιμος Αἴας,
ἥ τοι ὑπέσχεθε χεῖρ', ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔμβαλεν ἄγχι παρ-
στάσ,

γνῶ δὲ κλήρου σῆμα ἵδων, γήθησε δὲ θυμῷ.
τὸν μὲν πὰρ πόδ' ἔὸν χαμάδις βάλε φώνησέν τε· 19
“ ὡ φίλοι, ἥ τοι κλῆρος ἐμός, χαίρω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
θυμῷ, ἐπεὶ δοκέω νικησέμεν “Εκτορα δῖον.
ἀλλ' ἄγετ', ὅφρ' ἄν ἐγὼ πολεμήα τεύχεα δύω,
τόφρ' ὑμεῖς εὔχεσθε Διὺς Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι,
σιγῇ ἐφ' ὑμείων, ἵνα μὴ Τρῶές γε πύθωνται,¹ 19
ἥε καὶ ἀμφαδίην, ἐπεὶ οὖ τινα δείδιμεν ἔμπης.
οὐ γάρ τίς με βίη γε ἔκῶν² ἀέκοντα δίηται,
οὐδέ τι ἵδρείη, ἐπεὶ οὐδ' ἐμὲ νηϊδά γ' οὕτως
ἔλπομαι ἐν Σαλαμῖνι γενέσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε.”

“Ως ἔφαθ”, οἵ δ' εὔχοντο Διὺς Κρονίωνι ἄνακτι· 20
ῶδε δέ τις εἴπεσκεν ἵδων εἰς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν·
“ Ζεῦ πάτερ, “Ιδηθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε μέγιστε,
δὸς νίκην Αἴαντι καὶ ἀγλαὸν εὐχος ἀρέσθαι·
εὶ δὲ καὶ “Εκτορά περ φιλέεις καὶ κήδεαι αὐτοῦ,
ἴσην ἀμφοτέροισι βίην καὶ κῦδος ὅπασσον.”

“Ως ἄρ' ἔφαν, Αἴας δὲ κορύσσετο νώροπι χαλκῷ·
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ πάντα περὶ χροῖ ἔσσατο τεύχεα,
σεύατ' ἐπειθ' οἷός τε πελώριος ἔρχεται “Αρης,
ὅς τ' εἶσιν πόλεμόνδε μετ' ἀνέρας, οὓς τε Κρονίων
θυμοβόρους ἔριδος μένει ἔννέηκε μάχεσθαι.
τοῖος ἄρ' Αἴας ὥρτο πελώριος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν,

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

² ἔκῶν : ἔλῶν Aristarchus.

when in bearing it everywhither throughout the throng he was come to him that had marked it and cast it into the helm, even to glorious Aias, then Aias held forth his hand, and the herald drew near and laid the lot therein ; and Aias knew at a glance the token on the lot, and waxed glad at heart. The lot then he cast upon the ground beside his foot, and spake : “ My friends, of a surety the lot is mine, and mine own heart rejoiceth, for I deem that I shall vanquish goodly Hector. But come now, while I am doing on me my battle gear, make ye prayer the while to king Zeus, son of Cronos, in silence by yourselves, that the Trojans learn naught thereof—nay, or openly, if ye will, since in any case we fear no man. For by force shall no man drive me in flight of his own will and in despite of mine, nor yet by skill ; since as no skilless wight methinks was I born and reared in Salamis.”

So spake he, and they made prayer to king Zeus, son of Cronos ; and thus would one speak with a glance up to the broad heaven : “ Father Zeus, that rulest from Ida, most glorious, most great, vouchsafe victory to Aias and that he win him glorious renown ; or if so be thou lovest Hector too, and carest for him, vouchsafe to both equal might and glory.”

So they spake, and Aias arrayed him in gleaming bronze. But when he had clothed about his flesh all his armour, then sped he in such wise as huge Ares goeth forth when he enters into battle amid warriors whom the son of Cronos hath brought together to contend in the fury of soul-devouring strife. Even in such wise sprang forth huge Aias, the bulwark of the Achaeans, with a smile on his

μειδιόων βλοσυροῖσι προσώπασι· νέρθε δὲ ποσσὸν
 ἥϊε μακρὰ βιβάς, κραδάων δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
 τὸν δὲ καὶ Ἀργεῖοι μὲν ἐγήθεον εἰσορώωντες,
 Τρῶας δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπῆλυθε γυῖα ἔκαστον,
 "Εκτορί τ' αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι πάτασσεν.
 ἀλλ' οὐ πως ἔτι εἶχεν ὑποτρέσαι οὐδ' ἀναδῦναι
 ἀψ λαῶν ἐς ὅμιλον, ἐπεὶ προκαλέσσατο χάρμη.
 Αἴας δ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθε φέρων σάκος ἡῦτε πύργον,
 χάλκεον ἐπταβόειον, ὃ οἱ Τυχίος κάμε τεύχων,
 σκυτοτόμων ὅχ' ἄριστος, "Τλη ἔνι οἰκία ναίων,
 ὃς οἱ ἐποίησεν σάκος αἰόλον ἐπταβόειον
 ταύρων ζατρεφέων, ἐπὶ δ' ὅγδοον ἥλασε χαλκόν.
 τὸ πρόσθε στέρνοιο φέρων Τελαμώνιος Αἴας
 στῇ ρά μάλ' "Εκτορος ἐγγύς, ἀπειλήσας δὲ προσ-
 ηῦδα·

" "Εκτορ, νῦν μὲν δὴ σάφα εἴσεαι οἰόθεν οἶος
 οῖοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἄριστῆς μετέασι,
 καὶ μετ' Ἀχιλλῆα ρήξηνορα θυμολέοντα.
 ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήεσσι κορωνίσι ποντοπόροισι
 κεῦτ' ἀπομηνίσας Ἀγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν·
 ἡμεῖς δ' εἰμὲν τοῖοι οἱ ἂν σέθεν ἀντιάσαιμεν
 καὶ πολέες· ἀλλ' ἄρχε μάχης ἥδε πτολέμοιο."

Τὸν δ' αὗτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ·
 " Άλαν διογενὲς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν,
 μή τι μεν ἡῦτε παιδὸς ἀφαυροῦ πειρήτιζε,
 ἥε γυναικός, ἦ οὐκ οἰδεν πολεμῆια ἔργα.
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν εὑρίσκω μάχας τ' ἀνδροκτασίας τε.
 οἶδ' ἐπὶ δεξιά, οἶδ' ἐπ' ἄριστερὰ νῶμῆσαι βῶν
 ἀζαλέην, τό μοι ἔστι ταλαύρινον πολεμίζειν.

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

οῖδα δ' ἐπαῖξαι μόθον ἵππων ὥκειάων.
 οῖδα δ' ἐνὶ σταδίῃ δηīω μέλπεσθαι "Αρηϊ.
 ἀλλ' οὐ γάρ σ' ἔθέλω βαλέειν τοιοῦτον ἔόντα
 λάθρῃ ὄπιπεύσας, ἀλλ' ἀμφαδόν, αἴ κε τύχωμι."

"Η ρά, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
 καὶ βάλεν Αἴαντος δεινὸν σάκος ἐπταβόειον
 ἀκρότατον κατὰ χαλκόν, ὃς ὅγδοος ἦεν ἐπ' αὐτῷ.
 ἔξ δὲ διὰ πτύχας ἥλθε δαῖζων χαλκὸς ἀτειρής,
 ἐν τῇ δ' ἑβδομάτῃ ρινῷ σχέτο. δεύτερος αὐτε
 Αἴας διογενῆς προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
 καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' ἔτσην.
 διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἥλθε φαεινῆς ὅβριμον ἔγχος,
 καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἥρήρειστο.
 ἀντικρὺ δὲ παρὰ λαπάρην διάμησε χιτῶνα
 ἔγχος· ὁ δ' ἐκλίνθη καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν.
 τῷ δ' ἐκσπασσαμένῳ δολίχ' ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἄμ' ἀμφω¹
 σύν ρ' ἔπεσον λείουσιν ἐοικότες ὡμοφάγοισιν
 ἦ συσὶ κάπροισιν, τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν.
 Πριαμίδης μὲν ἔπειτα μέσον σάκος οὔτασε δουρί,
 οὐδ' ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δέ οἱ αἰχμῆ·
 Αἴας δ' ἀσπίδα νύξεν ἐπάλμενος· ἦ δὲ διαπρὸ
 ἥλυθεν ἔγχείη, στυφέλιξε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα,
 τμήδην δ' αὐχέν' ἐπῆλθε, μέλαν δ' ἀνεκήκιεν αἷμα.
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ἀπέληγε μάχης κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ,
 ἀλλ' ἀναχασσάμενος λίθον εἴλετο χειρὶ παχείῃ
 κείμενον ἐν πεδίῳ, μέλανα, τρηχύν τε μέγαν τε·

¹ Lines 255-257 were rejected by Zenodotus.

¹ The line is obscure, and perhaps corrupt. It may also be rendered, "that is in my eyes to fight as warrior with tough shield of hide"—to play the part of "Αρης ταλαύριος.

wield in fight ;¹ 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

τῶ βάλεν Αἴαντος δεινὸν σάκος ἐπταβόειον
μέσσον ἐπομφάλιον· περιήχησεν δ' ἄρα χαλκός.
δεύτερος αὖτ' Αἴας πολὺ μείζονα λᾶαν ἀείρας
ἥκ' ἐπιδινήσας, ἐπέρεισε δὲ ὥν ἀπέλεθρον,
εἴσω δ' ἀσπίδ' ἔαξε βαλὼν μυλοειδέῃ πέτρῳ,
βλάψε δέ οἱ φίλα γούναθ'. ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐξετανύσθη
ἀσπίδι ἐγχριμφθείσ· τὸν δ' αἴψ' ὥρθωσεν Ἀπόλλων.
καὶ νῦ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ' αὐτοσχεδὸν οὐτάζοντο,
εἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἄγγελοι ἡδὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἥλθον, οἱ μὲν Τρώων, οἱ δ' Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
Ταλθύβιός τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἅμφω.
μέσσω δ' ἀμφοτέρων σκῆπτρα σχέθον, εἶπέ τε μῦθον
κῆρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδώς.
“ μηκέτι, παῖδε φίλω, πολεμίζετε μηδὲ μάχεσθον·
ἀμφοτέρω χάρ σφῶι φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς,
ἄμφω δ' αἰχμητά· τό γε δὴ καὶ ἴδμεν ἀπαντες.
νῦξ δ' ἡδη τελέθει· ἀγαθὸν καὶ νυκτὶ πιθέσθαι.”

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας.
“ ’Ιδαι’, “Εκτορα ταῦτα κελεύετε μυθήσασθαι·
αὐτὸς γὰρ χάρμη προκαλέσσατο πάντας ἀρίστους.
ἀρχέτω· αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ μάλα πείσομαι ἢ περ ἄν οὗτος.”

Τὸν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος “Εκτωρ·
“ Αἶαν, ἐπεί τοι δῶκε θεὸς μέγεθός τε βίην τέ
καὶ πινυτήν, περὶ δ' ἔγχει Ἀχαιῶν φέρτατός ἐσσι,
νῦν μὲν παυσόμεσθα μάχης καὶ δηϊοτῆτος
σήμερον· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὃ κε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνῃ, δώῃ δ' ἐτέροισί γε νίκην.
νῦξ δ' ἡδη τελέθει· 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 Talthybius and Idaeus, men of prudence both. Between the two they held forth their staves, and the herald Idaeus, skilled in prudent counsel, spake, saying : " Fight ye no more, dear sons, neither do battle ; both ye twain are loved of Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, and both are spearmen ; that verily know we all. Moreover night is now upon us, and it is well to yield obedience to night's behest."

Then in answer to him spake Telamonian Aias : " Idaeus, bid ye Hector speak these words, for it was he who of himself challenged to combat all our best. Let him be first and I verily will hearken even as he shall say."

Then spake unto him great Hector of the flashing helm : " Aias, seeing God gave thee stature and might, aye, and wisdom, and with thy spear thou art pre-eminent above all the Achaeans, let us now cease from battle and strife for this day ; hereafter shall we fight again until God judge between us, and give victory to one side or the other. Howbeit night is now upon us, and it is well to yield obedience

ώς σύ τ' ἐϋφρήνης πάντας παρὰ νηυσὸν Ἀχαιούς,
σούς τε μάλιστα ἔτας καὶ ἑταίρους, οἵ τοι ἔασιν.¹ 29
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος
Τρῶας ἐϋφρανέω καὶ Τρωάδας ἐλκεσιπέπλους,
αἱ τέ μοι εὐχόμεναι θεῖον δύσονται ἀγῶνα.

δῶρα δ' ἄγ' ἀλλήλοισι περικλυτὰ δώομεν ἄμφω,
ὅφρα τις ὁδ' εἴπησιν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε· 30
‘ἡμὲν ἐμαρνάσθην ἔριδος πέρι θυμοβόροιο,
ἡδ' αὖτ' ἐν φιλότητι διέτμαγεν ἀρθμήσαντε.’”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας δῶκε ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον,
σὺν κολεῷ τε φέρων καὶ ἐϋτμήτῳ τελαμῶνι·
Αἴας δὲ ζωστῆρα δίδου φοίνικι φαεινόν. 30
τὰ δὲ διακρινθέντε ὁ μὲν μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
ἥι, ὁ δ' ἐς Τρώων ὅμαδον κίε. τοὶ δ' ἐχάρησαν,
ώς εἶδον ζωόν τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιόντα,
Αἴαντος προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἀάπτους·
καὶ ρ' ἥγον προτὶ ἄστυ, ἀελπτέοντες σόον εἶναι. 31
Αἴαντ' αὖθ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοὶ
εἰς Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον ἄγον, κεχαρηότα νίκη.

Οι δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίησιν ἐν Ἀτρεΐδαο γένοντο,
τοῖσι δὲ βοῦν ἱέρευσεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἄρσενα πανταέτηρον ὑπερμενέῃ Κρονίωνι. 31
τὸν δέρον ἀμφί θ' ἔπον, καὶ μιν διέχεναν ἄπαντα,
μίστυλλόν τ' ἄρ' ἐπισταμένως πειράν τ' ὄβελοῖσιν,
ὅπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντό τε δαιτα,
δαινυντ', οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐῖσης. 32

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 throughout 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 gods¹ 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, Agamemnon, 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

νώτοισιν δ' Αἴαντα διηνεκέεσσι γέραιρεν
ῆρως Ἀτρεΐδης, εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
τοῖς ὁ γέρων πάμπρωτος ὑφαίνειν ἥρχετο μῆτιν
Νέστωρ, οὐ καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή.
ὅ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν·

“Ἀτρεΐδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν,
πολλοὶ γὰρ τεθνᾶσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
τῶν νῦν αἷμα κελαινὸν ἐῦρρον ἀμφὶ Σκάμανδρον
ἐσκέδασ' ὀξὺς Ἀρης, ψυχὰ δὲ Ἄιδόσδε κατῆλθον·
τῷ σε χρὴ πόλεμον μὲν ἅμ’ ἡοῖ παῦσαι Ἀχαιῶν,
αὐτοὶ δὲ ἀγρόμενοι κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροὺς
βουσὶ καὶ ἡμιόνοισιν· ἀτὰρ κατακήμεν αὐτοὺς
τυτθὸν ἀποπρὸν νεῶν, ὡς καὶ ὀστέα παισὶν ἔκαστος¹
οἴκαδ’ ἄγη, ὅτ’ ἂν αὗτε νεώμεθα πατρίδα γαῖαν.
τύμβον δὲ ἀμφὶ πυρὴν ἔνα χεύομεν ἔξαγαγόντες
ἄκριτον ἐκ πεδίου². ποτὶ δὲ αὐτὸν δείμομεν ὥκα
πύργους ὑψηλούς, εἶλαρ νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν.
ἐν δὲ αὐτοῖσι πύλας ποιήσομεν εὖ ἀραρίας,
ὅφρα δι’ αὐτάων ἵππηλασίη ὅδὸς εἴη.
ἔκτοσθεν δὲ βαθεῖαν ὄρύξομεν ἔγγυθι τάφρον,
ἢ χ’ ἵππον καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκοι ἀμφὶς ἐοῦσα,
μή ποτ’ ἐπιβρίσῃ πόλεμος Τρώων ἀγερώχων.”

“Ως ἔφαθ’, οἱ δὲ ἄρα πάντες ἐπήνησαν βασιλῆς.
Τρώων αὐτὸν ἀγορὴ γένεται³ Ἰλίου ἐν πόλει ἄκρῃ,
δεινὴ τετρηχυῖα, παρὰ Πριάμοιο θύρησι.
τοῖσιν δὲ Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἥρχ’ ἀγορεύειν.

¹ Lines 334 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

² ἐκ πεδίου: ἐν πεδίῳ Aristophanes (cf. 436).

³ This meaning of ἔξαγαγόντες 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, rearing¹ it from the plain for all alike, and thereby build with speed a lofty wall, a defence for our ships and for ourselves. And therein let us build gates close-fastening, that through them may be a way for the driving of chariots ; and without let us dig a deep ditch hard by, which shall intervene and keep back chariots and footmen, lest ever the battle of the lordly Trojans press heavily upon us.”

So spake he, and all the kings assented thereto. And of the Trojans likewise was a gathering held in the citadel of Ilios, a gathering fierce and tumultuous, beside Priam’s gates. Among them wise Antenor was first to speak, saying : “ Hearken

“κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ’ ἐπίκουροι,
ὅφρ’ εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.
δεῦτ’ ἄγετ’, Ἀργείην Ἐλένην καὶ κτήμαθ’ ἄμ’ αὐτῇ 3
δώομεν Ἀτρεῖδησιν ἄγειν. νῦν δ’ ὄρκια πιστὰ
ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα· τῶ oὖ νύ τι κέρδιον ἥμιν
ἔλπομαι ἐκτελέεσθαι, ἵνδ’ μὴ ρέξομεν ὥδε.”¹

“Η τοι ὅ γ’ ὡς εἰπὼν κατ’ ἄρ’ ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ’ ἀνέστη
δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡγκόμοιο, 3
ὅς μιν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα.

“Αντῆνορ, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ’ ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ’
ἀγορεύεις.

οἶσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσαι.
εὶ δ’ ἐτεὸν δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις,
ἐξ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ὠλεσσαν αὐτοί. 36
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ Τρώεσσι μεθ’ ἵπποδάμοις ἀγορεύσω·
ἀντικρὺ δ’ ἀπόφημι, γυναικα μὲν οὐκ ἀποδώσω·
κτήματα δ’ ὅσσ’ ἀγόμην ἐξ Ἀργεος ἡμέτερον δῶ
πάντ’ ἐθέλω δόμεναι καὶ οἴκοθεν ἄλλ’ ἐπιθεῖναι.”

“Η τοι ὅ γ’ ὡς εἰπὼν κατ’ ἄρ’ ἔζετο· τοῖσι δ’ ἀνέστη
Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος, θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος,
ὅ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπε·

“κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ’ ἐπίκουροι,²
ὅφρ’ εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.
νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἔλεσθε κατὰ πτόλιν,³ ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,
καὶ φυλακῆς μνήσασθε καὶ ἐγρήγορθε ἔκαστος·
ἡῶθεν δ’ Ἰδαιος ἵτω κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας
εἰπέμεν Ἀτρεῖδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,
μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροι, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῦκος ὄρωρε.
καὶ δὲ τόδ’ εἰπέμεναι πυκινὸν ἔπος, αἱ κ’ ἐθέλωσι 37

¹ Line 353 was rejected by Aristarchus.

² Lines 368 f. are omitted in some MSS.

³ πτόλιν : στρατόν.

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 πολέμοιο δυσηχέος, εἰς ὅ κε νεκροὺς
κήομεν· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὅ κε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνῃ, δώῃ δ' ἔτέροισί γε νίκην."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἥδ'
ἐπίθοντο,

δόρπον ἔπειθ' εἴλοντο κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τελέεσσιν.¹
ἡῶθεν δ' Ἰδαῖος ἔβη κούλας ἐπὶ νῆας·

τοὺς δ' εὑρ' εἰν ἀγορῇ Δαναοὺς θεράποντας "Αρης
νηὶ πάρα πρυμνῇ Ἀγαμέμνονος· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσι
στὰς ἐν μέσσοισιν μετεφώνεεν ἡπύτα κῆρυξ·

"Ατρεΐδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆες Παναχαιῶν,²
ἡνώγει Πρίαμός τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἀγανοί
εἰπεῖν, αἱ κέ περ ὑμμι φίλον καὶ ἥδὺ γένοιτο,
μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροι, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῖκος ὅρωρε.

κτήματα μὲν ὅσ' Ἀλέξανδρος κούλης ἐνὶ νηυσὶν
ἡγάγετο Τροίηνδ'—ώς πρὶν ὥφελλ' ἀπολέσθαι—
πάντ' ἐθέλει δόμεναι καὶ ἔτ' οἴκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι·
κουριδίην δ' ἄλοχον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο

οὕ φησιν δώσειν· ἦ μὴν Τρῶές γε κέλονται.

καὶ δὲ τόδ' ἡνώγεον εἰπεῖν ἔπος, αἱ κ' ἐθέλητε
παύσασθαι πολέμοιο δυσηχέος, εἰς ὅ κε νεκροὺς
κήομεν· ὕστερον αὖτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὅ κε δαίμων
ἄμμε διακρίνῃ, δώῃ δ' ἔτέροισί γε νίκην."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ·
όψε δὲ δὴ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

"μήτ' ἄρ τις νῦν κτήματ' Ἀλεξάνδροι δεχέσθω
μήθ' Ἐλένην· γνωτὸν δὲ καὶ ὃς μάλα νήπιός ἐστιν,
ώς ηδη Τρώεσσιν ὄλεθρου πείρατ' ἐφῆπται."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπίαχον υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,

¹ Line 380 is omitted in some mss.

² Line 385 is omitted in some mss.

to cease from dolorous war till we have burned the dead ; thereafter shall we fight again until God judge between us, and give victory to one side or the other.”

So spake he, and they readily hearkened to him, and obeyed ; then they took their supper throughout the host by companies, and at dawn Idaeus went his way to the hollow ships. There he found in the place of gathering the Danaans, squires of Ares, beside the stern of Agamemnon’s ship ; and the loud-voiced herald took his stand in the midst and spake among them : “ Son of Atreus, and ye other princes of the hosts of Achaea, Priam and the other lordly Trojans bade me declare to you—if haply it be your wish and your good pleasure—the saying of Alexander, for whose sake strife hath been set afoot. The treasure that Alexander brought to Troy in his hollow ships—would that he had perished first !—all this he is minded to give, and to add thereto from his own store ; but the wedded wife of glorious Menelaus, he declares he will not give ; though verily the Trojans bid him do it. Moreover they bade me declare unto you this word also, whether ye be minded to cease from dolorous war till we have burned the dead ; thereafter shall we fight again until God judge between us and give victory to one side or the other.”

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence. But at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry : “ Let no man now accept the treasure from Alexander, nay, nor Helen ; known is it, even to him who hath no wit at all, that now the cords of destruction are made fast upon the Trojans.”

So spake he, and all the sons of the Achaeans

μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.
 καὶ τότ’ ἄρ’ ’Ιδαιὸν προσέφη κρείων ’Αγαμέμνων
 “ ’Ιδαι’, ἦ τοι μῦθον ’Αχαιῶν αὐτὸς ἀκούεις,
 ὡς τοι ὑποκρίνονται· ἐμοὶ δ’ ἐπιανδάνει οὕτως.
 ἀμφὶ δὲ νεκροῖσιν κατακαιέμεν οὐ τι μεγαίρω·
 οὐ γάρ τις φειδὼ νεκύων κατατεθνηώτων
 γίγνετ’, ἐπεί κε θάνωσι, πυρὸς μειλισσέμεν ὥκα.
 ὅρκια δὲ Ζεὺς ἴστω, ἐρύγδουπος πόσις “Ηρης.”

“Ως εἰπὼν τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνέσχεθε πᾶσι θεοῖσιν,
 ἄψορρον δ’ ’Ιδαιὸς ἔβη προτὶ ”Ιλιον ἵρήν.
 οἱ δ’ ἔατ’ εἴν ἀγορῆ Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδανίωνες,
 πάντες ὁμηγερέες, ποτιδέγμενοι ὅππότ’ ἄρ’ ἔλθοι
 ’Ιδαιὸς· ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ ἥλθε καὶ ἀγγελίην ἀπέειπε
 στὰς ἐν μέσσοισιν· τοὶ δ’ ὅπλίζοντο μάλ’ ὥκα,
 ἀμφότερον, νέκυας τ’ ἀγέμεν, ἔτεροι δὲ μεθ’ ὕλην.
 ’Αργεῖοι δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐϋσσέλμων ἀπὸ νηῶν
 ὀτρύνοντο νέκυς τ’ ἀγέμεν, ἔτεροι δὲ μεθ’ ὕλην.

”Ηέλιος μὲν ἐπειτα νέον προσέβαλλεν ἄρούρας,
 ἐξ ἀκαλαρρείταο βαθυρρόου ’Ωκεανοῦ
 οὐρανὸν ἐίσανιών· οἱ δ’ ἡντεον ἀλλήλοισιν.
 ἐνθα διαγνῶναι χαλεπῶς ἦν ἄνδρα ἔκαστον·
 ἀλλ’ ὑδάτι νίζοντες ἀπὸ βρότον αἷματόεντα,
 δάκρυα θερμὰ χέοντες ἀμαξάων ἐπάειραν.
 οὐδ’ εἴσα κλαίειν Πρίαμος μέγας· οἱ δὲ σιωπῇ
 νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπενήνεον ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ,
 ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρήσαντες ἔβαν προτὶ ”Ιλιον ἵρήν.
 ὡς δ’ αὕτως ἐτέρωθεν ἐϋκνήμιδες ’Αχαιοὶ

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

νεκροὺς πυρκαϊῆς ἐπινήνεον ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρήσαντες ἔβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας.

Ὕμος δ' οὗτ' ἄρ πω ἡώς, ἔτι δ' ἀμφιλύκη νύξ,
τῆμος ἄρ' ἀμφὶ πυρὴν κριτὸς ἔγρετο λαὸς Ἀχαιῶν,
τύμβον δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὴν ἔνα ποίεον ἐξαγαγόντες
ἄκριτον ἐκ πεδίου,¹ ποτὶ δ' αὐτὸν τεῖχος ἔδειμαν,
πύργους θ' ὑψηλούς, εἴλαρ νηῶν τε καὶ αὐτῶν.
ἐν δ' αὐτοῖσι πύλας ἐνεποίεον εὖ ἀραρίας,
ὅφρα δι' αὐτάων ἵππηλασίη ὁδὸς εἴη.
ἔκτοσθεν δὲ βαθεῖαν ἐπ' αὐτῷ τάφρον ὅρυξαν,
εὔρεῖαν μεγάλην, ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κατέπηξαν.

“Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί·
οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πὰρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἀστεροπητῇ²
θηεῦντο μέγα ἔργον Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἥρχε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
“Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ ρά τις ἐστι βροτῶν ἐπ' ἀπείρονα γαῖαν
ὅς τις ἔτ' ἀθανάτοισι νόον καὶ μῆτιν ἐνύψει;
οὐχ ὁράς ὅτι δὴ αὗτε κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί³
τεῖχος ἐτειχίσσαντο νεῶν ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον
ἥλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτὰς ἐκατόμβας;
τοῦ δ' ἦ τοι κλέος ἔσται ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἡώς·
τοῦ δ' ἐπιλήσσονται ὅ τ' ἐγὼ καὶ Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων
ἥρως Λαομέδοντι πολίσσαμεν ἀθλήσαντε.”

Τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὁχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς.
“ὦ πόποι, ἐννοσίγαι,⁴ εὔρυσθενές, οἶον ἔειπες.
ἄλλος κέν τις τοῦτο 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

δος σέο πολλὸν ἀφαυρότερος χεῖράς τε μένος τε·
 σὸν δ' ἡ τοι κλέος ἔσται ὅσον τ' ἐπικίδναται ἡώς.
 ἄγρει μάν, ὅτ' ἀν αὐτε κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ¹
 οἴχωνται σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
 τεῖχος ἀναρρήξας τὸ μὲν εἰς ἄλα πᾶν καταχεῦαι,
 αὐτὶς δ' ἡϊόνα μεγάλην φαμάθοισι καλύφαι,
 ὡς κέν τοι μέγα τεῖχος ἀμαλδύνηται Ἀχαιῶν.”

“Ως οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον,
 δύσετο δ' ἡέλιος, τετέλεστο δὲ ἔργον Ἀχαιῶν,
 βουφόνεον δὲ κατὰ κλισίας καὶ δόρπον ἔλοντο.
 νῆες δ' ἐκ Λήμνου παρέστασαν οὖν ἄγουσαι
 πολλαί, τὰς προέηκεν Ἰησονίδης Εὔηνος,
 τόν ρ' ἔτεχ² Ὑψιπύλη ὑπ' Ἰήσονι, ποιμένι λαῶν.
 χωρὶς δ' Ἀτρεΐδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,
 δῶκεν Ἰησονίδης ἀγέμεν μέθυ, χίλια μέτρα.
 ἔνθεν οἰνίζοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
 ἄλλοι μὲν χαλκῷ, ἄλλοι δ' αἴθωνι σιδήρῳ,
 ἄλλοι δὲ ρινοῖς, ἄλλοι δ' αὐτῆσι βόεσσιν,
 ἄλλοι δ' ἀνδραπόδεσσι· τίθεντο δὲ δαῖτα θάλειαν.¹
 παννύχιοι μὲν ἔπειτα κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ¹
 δαίνυντο, Τρῶες δὲ κατὰ πτόλιν ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι·
 παννύχιος δέ σφιν κακὰ μήδετο μητίέτα Ζεὺς
 σμερδαλέα κτυπέων. τοὺς δὲ χλωρὸν δέος ἥρει·
 οὖν δ' ἐκ δεπάων χαμάδις χέον, οὐδέ τις ἔτλη
 πρὶν πιέειν, πρὶν λεῦψαι ὑπερμενέῃ Κρονίωνι.
 κοιμήσαντ² ἄρ' ἔπειτα καὶ ὑπνου δῶρον ἔλοντο.²

¹ Line 475 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

² Line 482 was omitted by Zenodotus.

feebler far than thou in hand and might ; whereas thy fame shall of a surety reach as far as the dawn spreadeth. Go to now, when once the long-haired Achaeans have gone with their ships to their dear native land, then do thou burst apart the wall and sweep it all into the sea, and cover the great beach again with sand, that so the great wall of the Achaeans may be brought to naught of thee."

On this wise spake they, one to the other, and the sun set, and the work of the Achaeans was accomplished ; and they slaughtered oxen throughout the huts and took supper. And ships full many were at hand from Lemnos, bearing wine, sent forth by Jason's son, Euneüs, whom Hypsipyle bare to Jason, shepherd of the host. And for themselves alone unto the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, had Euneüs given wine to be brought them, even a thousand measures. From these ships the long-haired Achaeans bought them wine, some for bronze, some for gleaming iron, some for hides, some for whole cattle, and some for slaves ; and they made them a rich feast. So the whole night through the long-haired Achaeans feasted, and the Trojans likewise in the city, and their allies ; and all night long Zeus, the counsellor, devised them evil, thundering in terrible wise. Then pale fear gat hold of them, and they let the wine flow from their cups upon the ground, neither durst any man drink until he had made a drink-offering to the son of Cronos, supreme in might. Then they laid them down, and took the gift of sleep.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Θ

’Ηώς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἐκίδνατο πᾶσαν ἐπ’ αἶν, ¹
Ζεὺς δὲ θεῶν ἀγορὴν ποιήσατο τερπικέραυνος
ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμποιο.
αὐτὸς δέ σφ’ ἀγόρευε, θεοὶ δ’ ὑπὸ πάντες ἀκουον.
“ κέκλυτέ μεν, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαιναι,
ὅφρ’ εἴπω τά με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει.²
μῆτε τις οὖν θήλεια θεὸς τό γε μῆτε τις ἄρσην
πειράτω διακέρσαι ἐμὸν ἔπος, ἀλλ’ ἂμα πάντες
αἰνεῖτ’, ὅφρα τάχιστα τελευτήσω τάδε ἔργα.
δην δ’ ἂν ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἐθέλοντα νοήσω
ἐλθόντ’ ἦ Τρώεσσιν ἀρηγέμεν ἦ Δαναοῖσι,
πληγεὶς οὐ κατὰ κόσμον ἐλεύσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε.
ἦ μιν ἐλῶν ρύψω ἐς Τάρταρον ἡερόεντα,
τῆλε μάλ’, ἥχι βάθιστον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστι βέρεθρον,
ἔνθα σιδήρειαί τε πύλαι καὶ χάλκεος οὐδός,
τόσσον ἐνερθ’ Ἀΐδεω ὅσον οὐρανός ἐστ’ ἀπὸ γαίης·
γνώσετ’ ἐπειθ’ ὅσον εἰμὶ θεῶν κάρτιστος ἀπάντων.
εὶ δ’ ἄγε πειρήσασθε, θεοί, ἵνα εἴδετε πάντες.
σειρὴν χρυσείην ἐξ οὐρανόθεν κρεμάσαντες
πάντες τ’ ἐξάπτεσθε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαιναι·
ἀλλ’ οὐκ ἂν ἐρύσαιτ’ ἐξ οὐρανόθεν πεδίονδε
Ζῆν’ ὕπατον μήστωρ, οὐδ’ εἰ μάλα πολλὰ κάμοιτε.

¹ This line was placed by Zenodotus after 52.

² Line 6 is omitted in many mss.

BOOK VIII

Now Dawn the saffron-robed was spreading over the face of all the earth, and Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt made a gathering of the gods upon the topmost peak of many-ridged Olympus, and himself addressed their gathering ; and all the gods gave ear : “ Hearken unto me, all ye gods and goddesses, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Let not any goddess nor yet any god essay this thing, to thwart my word, but do ye all alike assent thereto, that with all speed I may bring these deeds to pass. Whomsoever I shall mark minded apart from the gods to go and bear aid either to Trojans or Danaans, smitten in no seemly wise shall he come back to Olympus, or I shall take and hurl him into murky Tartarus, far, far away, where is the deepest gulf beneath the earth, the gates whereof are of iron and the threshold of bronze, as far beneath Hades as heaven is above earth : then shall ye know how far the mightiest am I of all gods. Nay, come, make trial, ye gods, that ye all may know. Make ye fast from heaven a chain of gold, and lay ye hold thereon, 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

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ καὶ ἐγὼ πρόφρων ἐθέλοιμι ἐρύσσαι,
αὐτῇ κεν γαίῃ ἐρύσαιμι¹ αὐτῇ τε θαλάσσῃ·
σειρὴν μέν κεν ἔπειτα περὶ ρίον Οὐλύμποιο¹
δησαίμην, τὰ δέ κ² αὖτε μετήρα πάντα γένοιτο.
τόσσον ἐγὼ περὶ τ'³ εἰμὶ θεῶν περὶ τ'³ εῖμ³ ἀν-
θρώπων.”

“Ως ἔφαθ³, οἵ δ'³ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ²
μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀγόρευσεν.
ὁψὲ δὲ δὴ μετέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
“ ὡς πάτερ ἡμέτερε Κρονίδη, ὑπατε κρειόντων,
εὖ νυ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἵδμεν ὅ τοι σθένος οὐκ ἐπιεικτόν·
ἀλλ' ἔμπης Δαναῶν ὄλοφυρόμεθ³ αἰχμητάων,
οἴ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἶτον ἀναπλήσαντες ὅλωνται.
ἀλλ' ἦ τοι πολέμου μὲν ἀφεξόμεθ³, ὡς σὺ κελεύεις·
βουλὴν δ'³ Ἀργείοις ὑποθησόμεθ³, ἦ τις ὀνήσει,
ώς μὴ πάντες ὅλωνται ὁδυσσαμένοιο τεοῦν.”³

Τὴν δ'³ ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
“ θάρσει, Τριτογένεια, φίλον τέκος· οὐ νύ τι θυμῷ
πρόφρονι μυθέομαι, ἐθέλω δέ τοι ἥπιος εἶναι.”⁴

“Ως εἰπὼν ὑπ' ὄχεσφι τιτύσκετο χαλκόποδ³ ἵππω,
ἀκυπέτα, χρυσέησιν ἐθείρησιν κομόωντε,
χρυσὸν δ'³ αὐτὸς ἔδυνε περὶ χροῖ, γέντο δ'³ ἴμασθλην
χρυσείην ἔντυκτον, ἐοῦ δ'³ ἐπιβήσετο δίφρου,
μάστιξεν δ'³ ἐλάαν· τὼ δ'³ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
μεσσηγὸς γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.
“Ιδην δ'³ ἵκανεν πολυπίδακα, μητέρα θηρῶν,
Γάργαρον, ἔνθα τέ οἱ τέμενος βωμός τε θυήεις.
ἔνθ³ ἵππους ἔστησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε
λύσας ἐξ ὄχέων, κατὰ δ'³ ἡέρα πουλὺν ἔχευεν.

¹ Lines 25 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

² Lines 28-40 were rejected by Aristarchus.

³ Line 37 was omitted by Zenodotus.

draw of a ready heart, then with earth itself should I draw you and with sea withal ; and the rope should I thereafter bind about a peak of Olympus and all those things should hang in space. By so much am I above gods and above men.”

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marvelling at his words ; for full masterfully did he address their gathering. But at length there spake among them the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene : “ Father of us all, thou son of Cronos, high above all lords, well know we of ourselves that thy might is unyielding, yet even so have we pity for the Danaan spearmen who now shall perish and fulfil an evil fate. Yet verily will we refrain us from battle, even as thou dost bid ; howbeit counsel will we offer to the Argives which shall be for their profit, that they perish not all by reason of thy wrath.”

Then with a smile spake to her Zeus the cloud-gatherer : “ Be of good cheer, Tritogeneia, dear child. In no wise do I speak with full purpose of heart, but am minded to be kindly to thee.”

So saying, he let harness beneath his car his bronze-hooved horses, swift of flight, with flowing manes of gold ; and with gold he clad himself about his body, and grasped the well-wrought whip of gold, and stepped upon his car and touched the horses with the lash to start them ; and nothing loath the pair sped onward midway between earth and starry heaven. To Ida he fared, the many-fountained, mother of wild beasts, even to Gargarus, where is his demesne and his fragrant altar. There did the father of men and gods stay his horses, and loose them from the car, and shed thick mist upon

αὐτὸς δ' ἐν κορυφῆσι καθέζετο κύδεῃ γαιών,
εἰσορόων Τρώων τε πόλιν καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα δεῦπον ἔλοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ρίμφα κατὰ κλισίας, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρήσσοντο.
Τρῶες δ' αὐθ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὅπλίζοντο, 5
παυρότεροι· μέμασαν δὲ καὶ ὡς ὑσμῖνι μάχεσθαι,
χρειοῖ ἀναγκαίῃ, πρό τε παιδῶν καὶ πρὸ γυναικῶν.
πᾶσαι δ' ὠτίγνυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἔσσυτο λαός,
πεζοί θ' ἵππηές τε· πολὺς δ' ὁρυμαγδὸς ὁρώρει.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ ρὸς ἐσ χῶρον ἔνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο, 60
σύν ρὸς ἔβαλον ρίνούς, σύν δ' ἔγχεα καὶ μένε ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρήκων· ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὁμφαλόεσσαι
ἔπληντ' ἀλλήλῃσι, πολὺς δ' ὁρυμαγδὸς ὁρώρει.
ἔνθα δ' ἄμ' οἰμωγή τε καὶ εὐχωλή πέλεν ἀνδρῶν
ὅλλυντων τε καὶ ὅλλυμένων, ρέε δ' αἷματι γαῖα. 65

"Οφρα μὲν ἡῶς ἦν καὶ ἀέξετο ἱερὸν ἥμαρ,
τόφρα μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων βέλε ἥπτετο, πῦπτε δὲ λαός.
ἥμος δ' Ἡέλιος μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκει,
καὶ τότε δὴ χρύσεια πατήρ ἐτίταινε τάλαντα·
ἐν δὲ τίθει δύο κῆρε τανηλεγέος θανάτοιο, 70
Τρώων θ' ἵπποδάμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἔλκε δὲ μέσσα λαβών. ρέπε δ' αἴσιμον ἥμαρ Ἀχαιῶν.
αἱ μὲν Ἀχαιῶν κῆρες ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη¹
ἔζεσθην, Τρώων δὲ πρὸς οὐρανὸν εὔρὺν ἕερθεν.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐξ Ἱδης μεγάλ' ἔκτυπε, δαιόμενον δὲ
ἥκε σέλας μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ ἴδόντες
θάμβησαν, καὶ πάντας ὑπὸ χλωρὸν δέος εἶλεν.

¹ Lines 73 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

them ; and himself sat amid the mountain peaks exulting in his glory, looking upon the city of the Trojans and the ships of the Achaeans.

But the long-haired Achaeans took their meal hastily throughout the huts, and as they rose up therefrom arrayed them in armour ; and in like manner, the Trojans, on their side, armed themselves throughout the city ; fewer they were, but even so were they eager to contend in battle through utter need, for their children's sake and their wives'. And all the gates were opened, and the host hasted forth, footmen alike and charioteers ; and a great din arose.

But when they were met together and come into one place, then clashed they their shields and spears, and the fury of bronze-mailed warriors ; and the bossed shields closed each with each, and a great din arose. Then were heard alike the sound of groaning and the cry of triumph of the slayers and the slain, and the earth flowed with blood.

Now as long as it was morn and the sacred day 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.

"Ενθ' οὗτ'" Ιδομενεὺς τλῆ μίμνειν οὗτ'" Αγαμέμνων,
οὗτε δύ Αἴαντες μενέτην, θεράποντες Ἀρησ.
Νέστωρ οἶος ἔμιμνε Γερήνιος, οὐρος Ἀχαιῶν,
οῦ τι ἔκών, ἀλλ' ἵππος ἐτείρετο,¹ τὸν βάλεν ἵω
δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡγκόμοιο,
ἄκρην κὰκ κορυφήν, ὅθι τε πρῶται τρίχες ἵππων
κρανίω ἐμπεφύασι, μάλιστα δὲ καίριόν ἔστιν.
ἀλγήσας δ' ἀνέπαλτο, βέλος δ' εἰς ἐγκέφαλον δῦ,
σὺν δ' ἵππους ἐτάραξε κυλινδόμενος περὶ χαλκῷ.
ὅφρ' ὁ γέρων ἵπποι παρηορίας ἀπέταμνε
φασγάνω ἀτσσῶν, τόφρ' Ἐκτορος ὠκέες ἵπποι
ἡλθον ἄν' ἰωχμὸν θρασὺν ἡνίοχον φορέοντες
Ἐκτορα. καὶ νύ κεν ἐνθ' ὁ γέρων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὅλεσσεν 90
εὶ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.
σμερδαλέον δ' ἐβόησεν ἐποτρύνων Ὁδυσῆα.
"διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὁδυσσεῦ,
πῇ φεύγεις μετὰ νῶτα βαλὼν κακὸς ὡς ἐν ὄμιλῳ;
μή τίς τοι φεύγοντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πήξῃ. 95
ἀλλὰ μέν", ὅφρα γέροντος ἀπώσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα."

"Ως ἔφατ", οὐδ' ἐσάκουσε πολύτλας δῖος Ὁδυσ-
σεύς,

ἀλλὰ παρήξεν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.
Τυδεῖδης δ' αὐτός περ ἐὼν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη,
στῇ δὲ πρόσθ ἵππων Νηληϊάδαο γέροντος,
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα.
"ὦ γέρον, ἦ μάλα δή σε νέοι τείρουσι μαχηταί,
σὴ δὲ βίη λέλυται, χαλεπὸν δέ σε γῆρας ὀπάζει,²

¹ ἐτείρετο : ἐδάμνατο Aristarchus.

² ὀπάζει : Ικάνει (cf. iv. 321).

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 Laértes, 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,¹ 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.

ἡπεδανὸς δέ νύ τοι θεράπων, βραδέες δέ τοι ἵπποι.
 ἀλλ' ἄγ' ἐμῶν ὁχέων ἐπιβήσεο, ὅφρα ἴδηαι
 οῖοι Τρώϊοι ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοιο
 κραιπνὰ μάλ' ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα διωκέμεν ἡδὲ φέβεσθαι,
 οὓς ποτ' ἀπ' Αἰνείαν ἐλόμην, μῆστωρε¹ φόβοιο.²
 τούτῳ μὲν θεράποντε κομείτων, τώδε δὲ νῷ
 Τρωσὶν ἐφ' ἵπποδάμοις ἰθύνομεν, ὅφρα καὶ Ἔκτωρ
 εἴσεται εἰ καὶ ἐμὸν δόρυ μαίνεται ἐν παλάμησιν."

"Ως ἔφατ", οὐδ' ἀπίθησε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.
 Νεστορέας μὲν ἔπειθ' ἵππους θεράποντε κομείτην,
 ἵφθιμος³ Σθένελός τε καὶ Εὔρυμέδων ἀγαπήνωρ·
 τῷ δ' εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἄρματα βήτην.
 Νέστωρ δ' ἐν χείρεσσι λάβ' ἡνία σιγαλόεντα,
 μάστιξεν δ' ἵππους· τάχα δ' Ἔκτορος ἄγχι γένοντο.
 τοῦ δ' ἰθὺς μεμαῶτος ἀκόντισε Τυδέος νίός·
 καὶ τοῦ μέν ῥ' ἀφάμαρτεν, ὁ δ' ἡνίοχον θεράποντα,
 νίὸν ὑπερθύμου Θηβαίου Ἡνιοπῆα,
 ἵππων ἡνὶ⁴ ἔχοντα βάλε στήθος παρὰ μαζόν.
 ἥριπε δ' ἐξ ὁχέων, ὑπερώησαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι
 ὡκύποδες· τοῦ δ' αὖθι λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.
 "Ἐκτορα δ' αἰνὸν ἄχος πύκασε φρένας ἡνιόχοιο.
 τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ' εἴασε, καὶ ἀχνύμενός περ ἔταιρου,
 κεῖσθαι, ὁ δ' ἡνίοχον μέθεπε θρασύν· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔτι δὴν
 ἵππω δευέσθην σημάντορος· αἶψα γὰρ εὑρεν
 Ἰφιτίδην Ἀρχεπτόλεμον θρασύν, ὃν ῥά τόθ' ἵππων
 ὡκυπόδων ἐπέβησε, δίδου δέ οἱ ἡνία χερσίν.
 "Ενθα κε λοιγὸς ἔην καὶ ἀμήχανα ἔργα γένοντο,

¹ μῆστωρε : μῆστωρα (cf. v. 272).

² Line 108 was rejected by Aristarchus.

³ ἵφθιμος : ἵφθιμοι.

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 Thebæus, 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

καί νύ κε σήκασθεν κατὰ "Ιλιον ἡῦτε ἄρνες,
 εὶ μὴ ἄρ' ὁξὺ νόησε πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε.
 βροντήσας δ' ἄρα δεινὸν ἀφῆκ' ἀργῆτα κεραυνόν,
 καὸ δὲ πρόσθ' ἵππων Διομήδεος ἦκε χαμᾶζε·
 δεινὴ δὲ φλὸξ ὥρτο θεείου καιομένοιο,
 τὼ δ' ἵππω δείσαντε καταπτήτην ὑπ' ὅχεσφι.
 Νέστορα δ' ἐκ χειρῶν φύγον ἦνία σιγαλόεντα,¹
 δεῖσε δ' ὅ γ' ἐν θυμῷ, Διομήδεα δὲ προσέειπε·
 "Τυδεῖδη, ἄγε δὴ αὗτε φόβονδ' ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους.
 ἦ οὐ γιγνώσκεις ὅ τοι ἐκ Διὸς οὐχ ἔπειτ' ἀλκή;
 νῦν μὲν γάρ τούτῳ Κρονίδης Ζεὺς κῦδος ὀπάζει
 σήμερον· ὕστερον αὗτε καὶ ἡμῖν, αἴ κ' ἐθέλῃσι,
 δώσει. ἀνὴρ δέ κεν οὕ τι Διὸς νόον εἰρύσσαιτο
 οὐδὲ μάλ' ἴφθιμος, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐστι."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 "ναὶ δὴ ταῦτα γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.
 ἀλλὰ τόδ' αὖτὸν ἄχος κραδίην καὶ θυμὸν ἰκάνει·
 "Εκτωρ γάρ ποτε φήσει ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ' ἀγορεύων·
 "Τυδεῖδης ὑπ' ἐμεῖο φοβεύμενος ἵκετο νῆας.
 ὡς ποτ' ἀπειλήσει· τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεῖα χθών."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
 "ὦ μοι, Τυδέος υἱὲ δαῖφρονος, οἶον ἔειπες.
 εἴ περ γάρ σ' "Εκτωρ γε κακὸν καὶ ἀνάλκιδα φήσει,
 ἀλλ' οὐ πείσονται Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδανίωνες
 καὶ Τρώων ἄλοχοι μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστάων,
 τάων ἐν κονίησι βάλες θαλεροὺς παρακοίτας."

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας φύγαδε τράπε μώνυχας ἵππους

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-

αῦτις ἀν' ἰωχμόν· ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶές τε καὶ "Ἐκτωρ
ἡχῆ θεσπεσίη βέλεα στονόεντα χέοντο.

τῷ δ' ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄϋσε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Ἐκτωρ·

"Τυδεῖδη, περὶ μέν σε τίον Δαναοὶ ταχύπωλοι
ἔδρη τε κρέασίν τε ἵδε πλείοις δεπάεσσι·

νῦν δέ σ' ἀτιμήσουσι· γυναικὸς ἄρ' ἀντὶ τέτυξο.

ἔρρε, κακὴ γλήνη, ἐπεὶ οὐκ εἴξαντος ἐμεῖο¹
πύργων ἡμετέρων ἐπιβήσεαι, οὐδὲ γυναῖκας
ᾶξεις ἐν νήεσσι· πάρος τοι δάιμονα δώσω."²

"Ως φάτο, Τυδεῖδης δὲ διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν,
ἴππους τε στρέψαι καὶ ἐναντίβιον μαχέσασθαι.
τρὶς μὲν μερμήριξε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
τρὶς δ' ἄρ' ἀπ' Ἰδαίων ὄρέων κτύπε μητίετα Ζεὺς
σῆμα τιθεὶς Τρώεσσι, μάχης ἐτεραλκέα νίκην.

"Ἐκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄνσας·

"Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
γιγνώσκω δ' ὅτι μοι πρόφρων κατένευσε Κρονίων
νίκην καὶ μέγα κῦδος, ἀτὰρ Δαναοῖσί γε πῆμα.
νήπιοι, οἱ ἄρα δὴ τάδε τείχεα μηχανόντο
ἀβλήχρ' οὐδενόσωρα· τὰ δ' οὐ μένος ἀμὸν ἐρύξει·
ἴπποι δὲ ρέα τάφρον ὑπερθορέονται ὀρυκτήν.
ἄλλ' ὅτε κεν δὴ νησὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσι γένωμαι,
μνημοσύνη τις ἔπειτα πυρὸς δηϊοιο γενέσθω,
ώς πυρὶ νῆσις ἐνιπρήσω, κτείνω δὲ καὶ αὐτοὺς
'Αργείους παρὰ νησὶν ἀτυζομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ."³

"Ως εἰπὼν οἴποισιν ἐκέκλετο φώνησέν τε·

¹ Lines 164-166 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

² δάιμονα δώσω: πότμον ἐφήσω Zenodotus.

³ Line 183 is omitted in the best miss.

hooved horses, back through the tumult ; and the Trojans and Hector with wondrous shouting poured forth upon them their darts fraught with groanings. Over him then shouted aloud great Hector of the flashing helm : “ Son of Tydeus, above all others were the Danaans with swift steeds wont to honour thee with a seat of honour and meats and full cups, but now will they scorn thee ; thou art, it appeareth, no better than a woman. Begone, cowardly puppet ; since through no flinching of mine shalt thou mount upon our walls, and carry away our women in thy ships ; ere that will I deal thee thy doom.”

So spake he, and the son of Tydeus was divided in counsel whether he should not wheel his horses and fight him face to face. Thrice he wavered in heart and soul and thrice from the mountains of Ida Zeus the counsellor thundered, giving to the Trojans a sign and victory to turn the tide of battle. And Hector shouted aloud and called to the Trojans : “ Ye Trojans and Lycians and Dardanians, that fight in close combat, be men, my friends, and bethink you of furious valour. I perceive that of a ready heart the son of Cronos hath given unto me victory and great glory, and to the Danaans woe. Fools they are, that contrived forsooth these walls, weak and of none account ; these shall not withhold our might, and our horses shall lightly leap over the digged ditch. But when I be at length come amid the hollow ships, then see ye that consuming fire be not forgotten, that with fire I may burn the ships and furthermore slay the men, even the Argives beside their ships, distraught by reason of the smoke.”

So saying he shouted to his horses, and said :

“Ξάνθε τε καὶ σύ, Πόδαργε, καὶ Αἴθων Λάμπε
τε δῖε,¹

νῦν μοι τὴν κομιδὴν ἀποτίνετον, ἦν μάλα πολλὴν
’Ανδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος ’Ηετίωνος
nymīn πὰρ προτέροισι μελίφρονα πυρὸν ἔθηκεν
οἶνόν τ’ ἐγκεράσασα πιεῖν, ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι,²
ἢ ἐμοί, ὃς πέρ οἱ θαλερὸς πόσις εὔχομαι εἶναι.
ἄλλ’ ἐφομαρτεῖτον καὶ σπεῦδετον, ὅφρα λάβωμεν
ἀσπίδα Νεστορέην, τῆς νῦν κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει
πᾶσαν χρυσείην ἔμεναι, κανόνας τε καὶ αὐτήν,
αὐτὰρ ἀπ’ ὕμουν Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο
δαιδάλεον θώρηκα, τὸν Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεύχων.
εὶ τούτῳ κε λάβοιμεν, ἐελποίμην κεν ’Αχαιοὺς
αὐτονυχὶ νηῶν ἐπιβησέμεν ὡκειάων.”

“Ως ἔφατ’ εὐχόμενος, νεμέσησε δὲ πότνια Ἡρη,
σείσατο δ’ εὐνὶ θρόνῳ, ἐλέλιξε δὲ μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,
καὶ ῥὰ Ποσειδάωνα μέγαν θεὸν ἀντίον ηῦδα.

“ὦ πόποι, ἐννοσίγαι³ εὐρυσθενές, οὐδέ νυ σοί περ
ὸλλυμένων Δαναῶν ὄλοφύρεται ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός.
οἱ δέ τοι εἰς Ἐλίκην τε καὶ Αἴγας δῶρ’ ἀνάγουσι
πολλά τε καὶ χαρίεντα· σὺ δέ σφισι βούλεο νίκην.
εἴ περ γάρ κ’ ἐθέλοιμεν, ὅσοι Δαναοῖσιν ἀρωγοί,
Τρῶας ἀπώσασθαι καὶ ἐρυκέμεν εὐρύοπα Ζῆν,
αὐτοῦ κ’ ἐνθ’ ἀκάχοιτο καθήμενος³ οἶος ἐν “Ιδη.”

Τὴν δὲ μέγ’ ὄχθήσας προσέφη κρείων ἐνοσίχθων.
“Ἡρη ἀπτοεπές, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες.
οὐκ ἂν ἐγώ γ’ ἐθέλοιμι Διὶ Κρονίωνι μάχεσθαι
ἡμέας τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐπεὶ ή πολὺ φέρτερός ἔστιν.”

¹ Line 185 was rejected by Aristarchus.

² Line 189 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

³ ἐνθ’ ἀκάχοιτο καθήμενος: ἐνθα κάθοιτ’ ἀκαχήμενος Zenodotus.

" Xanthus, and thou Podargus, and Aethon, and goodly Lampus, now pay me back your tending wherewith in abundance Andromache, daughter of great-hearted Eëtion, set before you honey-hearted wheat, and mingled wine for you to drink when your souls bade you, sooner than for me, that avow me to be her stalwart husband. Nay, haste ye in pursuit, that we may take the shield of Nestor, the fame whereof now reacheth unto heaven, that it is all of gold, the rods alike and the shield itself ; and may take moreover from the shoulders of horse-taming Diomedes his breastplate richly-dight, which Hephaestus wrought with toil. Could we but take these twain, then might I hope to make the 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 ἄλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
 τῶν δ', ὅσον ἐκ νηῶν ἀπὸ¹ πύργου τάφρος ἔεργε,
 πλῆθεν ὁμῶς ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἀσπιστάων
 εὐλομένων· εἴλει δὲ θοῷ ἀτάλαντος Ἀρη²
 "Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκε.
 καὶ νῦ κ' ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέω νῆας ἔισας,
 εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκ³ Ἀγαμέμνονι πότνιᾳ Ἡρῃ
 αὐτῷ ποιπνύσαντι θοῶς ὄτρῦναι Ἀχαιούς.
 βῆ δ' οἴναι παρά τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
 πορφύρεον μέγα φᾶρος ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παχείῃ,
 στῇ δ' ἐπ' Ὁδυσσῆος μεγακήτεϊ νῆτι μελαίνῃ,
 ἥ ρ⁴ ἐν μεσσάτῳ ἔσκε γεγωνέμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε,
 ἡμὲν ἐπ' Αἴαντος κλισίας Τελαμωνιάδαο²
 ἡδ' ἐπ' Ἀχιλλῆος, τοί ρ⁵ ἔσχατα νῆας ἔισας
 εἴρυσαν, ἡνορέη πίσυνοι καὶ κάρτεϊ χειρῶν·
 ἦγεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖσι γεγωνώς.
 " αἰδώς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ' ἐλέγχεα, εἶδος ἀγητοί·
 πῆ ἔβαν εὐχωλαί, ὅτε δὴ φάμεν εἶναι ἄριστοι,
 ἀσ ὁπότ' ἐν Λήμνῳ κενεαυχέες ἡγοράασθε,
 ἔσθοντες κρέα πολλὰ βιῶν ὄρθοκραιράων,³
 πίνοντες κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφέας οἴνοιο,
 Τρώων ἄνθ' ἐκατόν τε διηκοσίων τε ἔκαστος
 στήσεσθ⁴ ἐν πολέμῳ· νῦν δ' οὐδὲ ἐνὸς ἄξιοί είμεν
 "Εκτορος, ὃς τάχα νῆας ἐνιπρήσει πυρὶ κηλέω.⁴
 Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἥ ρά τιν' ἥδη ὑπερμενέων βασιλήων
 τῇδ' ἀτῇ ἄσας καὶ μιν μέγα κῦδος ἀπηύρας;
 οὐ μὲν δή ποτέ φημι τεὸν περικαλλέα βωμὸν

¹ ἀπὸ: καὶ Zenodotus.

² Lines 224-226 are omitted in the best MSS.

³ Line 231 was rejected by Aristarchus.

⁴ Line 235 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

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-

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ινήι πολυκλήϊδι παρελθέμεν ἐνθάδε ἔρρων,
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι βοῶν δημὸν καὶ μῆρον ἔκηα,
ιέμενος Τροίην εύτείχεον ἐξαλαπάξαι.

ἀλλά, Ζεῦ, τόδε πέρ μοι ἐπικρήηνον ἐέλδωρ·
αὐτοὺς δή περ ἔασον ὑπεκφυγέειν καὶ ἀλύξαι,
μηδ' οὕτω Τρώεσσιν ἕα δάμνασθαι Ἀχαιούς."

"Ως φάτο, τὸν δὲ πατὴρ ὄλοφύρατο δάκρυ χέοντα,
νεῦσε δέ οἱ λαὸν σόον ἔμμεναι οὐδ' ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτίκα δ' αἰετὸν ἥκε, τελειότατον πετεηνῶν,
νεβρὸν ἔχοντ' ὀνύχεσσι, τέκος ἐλάφοιο ταχείης·
πὰρ δὲ Διὸς βωμῷ περικαλλέϊ κάββαλε νεβρόν,
ἔνθα πανομφαίω Ζηνὶ ρέζεσκον Ἀχαιοί.

οἱ δ' ὡς οὖν εἴδονθ' ὁ τ' ἄρ' ἐκ Διὸς ἥλυθεν ὅρνις,
μᾶλλον ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι θόρον, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.

"Ενθ' οὖτις πρότερος Δαναῶν, πολλῶν περ ἔόντων,
εὗξατο Τυδεῖδαο πάρος σχέμεν ὡκέας ἵππους
τάφρου τ' ἔξελάσαι καὶ ἐναντίβιον μάχεσασθαι,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρῶτος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστήν,
Φραδμονίδην Ἀγέλαον. ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' ἔτραπεν ἵπ-
πους·

τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν
ῶμων μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσεν·
ῆριπε δ' ἔξι ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Τὸν δὲ μετ' Ἀτρεῖδαι, Ἀγαμέμνων καὶ Μενέλαος,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Αἴαντες θοῦριν ἐπιειμένοι ἀλκήν,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὅπαων Ἰδομενῆος
Μηριόνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνναλίω ἀνδρειφόντη,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς νιός·
Τεῦκρος δ' εἴνατος ἥλθε, παλίντονα τόξα τιταίνων,

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 drove it through his breast ; so he fell from out the car, and upon him his armour clang'd.

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' Αἴαντος σάκεῃ Τελαμωνιάδαο.
 ἐνθ' Αἴας μὲν ὑπεξέφερεν σάκος· αὐτὰρ ὁ γ' ἦρως
 παπτήνας, ἐπεὶ ἄρ τιν' ὅϊστεύσας ἐν ὄμιλῳ
 βεβλήκοι, ὁ μὲν αὖθι πεσὼν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὅλεσσεν,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ αὗτις ἵων πάϊς ὡς ὑπὸ μητέρα δύσκεν
 εἰς Αἴανθ· ὁ δέ μιν σάκεῃ κρύπτασκε φαεινῷ.

"Ἐνθα τίνα πρῶτον Τρώων ἔλε Τεῦκρος ἀμύμων;
 Ὁρσίλοχον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ "Ορμενον ἥδ' Ὁφε-
 λέστην

Δαίτορά τε Χρομίον τε καὶ ἀντίθεον Λυκοφόντην
 καὶ Πολυαιμονίδην Ἀμοπάονα καὶ Μελάνιππον.
 πάντας ἐπασσυτέρους πέλασε χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη.¹
 τὸν δὲ ἴδων γήθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων,
 τόξου ἄπο κρατεροῦ Τρώων ὀλέκοντα φάλαγγας.
 στῇ δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἵων καί μιν πρὸς μῆθον ἔειπε
 "Τεῦκρε, φίλη κεφαλή, Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν,
 βάλλ' οὕτως, αἴ κέν τι φόως Δαναοῖσι γένηι
 πατρί τε σῷ Τελαμῶνι, ὁ σ' ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν ἔόντα,
 καί σε νόθον περ ἔόντα κομίσσατο ὥς ἐνὶ οἴκῳ.²
 τὸν καὶ τηλόθ' ἔόντα ἔϋκλείης ἐπίβησον.
 σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐξερέω ὡς καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
 αἴ κέν μοι δώῃ Ζεύς τ' αἰγίοχος καὶ Ἀθήνη
 Ἰλίου ἐξαλαπάξαι ἔϋκτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
 πρώτῳ τοι μετ' ἐμὲ πρεσβήϊον ἐν χερὶ θήσω,
 ἦ τρίποδ' ἡὲ δύω ἵππους αὐτοῖσιν ὅχεσφιν
 ἡὲ γυναιχ'³, ἦ κέν τοι ὅμὸν λέχος εἰσαναβαίνοι."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφώνεε Τεῦκρος ἀμύ-
 μων.

¹ Line 277 is omitted in most mss.

² Line 284 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

³ γυναιχ': 'Ιόπην 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 woul'd 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 :

“Ατρεΐδη κύδιστε, τί με σπεύδοντα καὶ αὐτὸν
δτρύνεις; οὐ μέν τοι ὅση δύναμίς γε πάρεστι
παύομαι, ἀλλ’ ἐξ οὗ προτὶ "Ιλιον ὡσάμεθ' αὐτούς, 2
ἐκ τοῦ δὴ τόξοισι δεδεγμένος ἄνδρας ἐναίρω.
δκτὼ δὴ προέηκα τανυγλώχινας δῖστούς,
πάντες δ’ ἐν χροῖ πῆχθεν ἀρηϊθόων αἰζηῶν·
τοῦτον δ’ οὐ δύναμαι βαλέειν κύνα λυσοτηῆρα.”

“Η ῥα, καὶ ἄλλον δῖστὸν ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ἵαλλεν 3
“Εκτορος ἀντικρύ, βαλέειν δέ ἐ ἵετο θυμός·
καὶ τοῦ μέν ρ’ ἀφάμαρθ’, ὁ δ’ ἀμύμονα Γοργυθίωνα
νιὸν ἐνν Πριάμοιο κατὰ στῆθος βάλεν ἵω,
τόν ρ’ ἐξ Αἰσύμηθεν ὀπυιομένη τέκε μήτηρ
καλὴ Καστιάνειρα δέμας ἔικυνα θεῆσι. 30
μήκων δ’ ὡς ἔτέρωσε κάρη βάλεν, ἦ τ’ ἐνὶ κήπῳ,
καρπῷ βριθομένη νοτίησί τε εἰαρινῆσιν,
ῶς ἔτέρωσ’ ἥμυνσε κάρη πήληκι βαρυνθέν.

Τεῦκρος δ’ ἄλλον δῖστὸν ἀπὸ νευρῆφιν ἵαλλεν
“Εκτορος ἀντικρύ, βαλέειν δέ ἐ ἵετο θυμός. 3
ἀλλ’ ὃ γε καὶ τόθ’ ἀμαρτε· παρέσφηλεν γὰρ Ἀπόλ-
λων·

ἄλλ’ Ἀρχεπτόλεμον, θρασὺν “Εκτορος ἡνιοχῆα,
ιέμενον πόλεμόνδε βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζόν.
ἥριπε δ’ ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπερώησαν δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ῶκύποδες· τοῦ δ’ αὖθι λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε. 3
“Εκτορα δ’ αἰνὸν ἄχος πύκασε φρένας ἡνιόχοιο·
τὸν μὲν ἔπειτ’ εἴασε καὶ ἀχνύμενός περ ἔταιρου,
Κεβριόνην δ’ ἐκέλευσεν ἀδελφεὸν ἐγγὺς ἔοντα
ἵππων ἡνὶ ἐλεῦν· ὃ δ’ ἄρ’ οὐκ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας.
αὐτὸς δ’ ἐκ δίφροιο χαμαὶ θόρε παμφανόωντος 32
σμερδαλέα ιάχων· ὃ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρί,

" Most glorious son of Atreus, why urgest thou me on, that of myself am eager ? Verily I forbear not so far as might is in me, but from the time when we drove them toward Ilios, even from that moment I lie in wait with my bow and slay the men. Eight long-barbed arrows have I now let fly, and all are lodged in the flesh of youths swift in battle ; only this mad dog can I not smite."

He spake, and shot another arrow from the string straight against Hector ; and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit him he missed, but peerless Gorgythion he smote in the breast with his arrow, Priam's valiant son, that a mother wedded from Aesyme had born, even fair Castianeira, in form like to the goddesses. And he bowed his head to one side like a poppy that in a garden is laden with its fruit and the rains of spring ; so bowed he to one side his head, laden with his helmet.

And Teucer shot another arrow from the string straight against Hector, and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit he missed him once again, for Apollo made his dart to swerve, but 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 thereat ; and there his spirit and his strength were undone. Then was the soul of Hector clouded with dread sorrow for his charioteer. Yet left he him to lie there, though he sorrowed for his comrade, and bade Cebriones, his own brother, that was nigh at hand, take the reins of the horses ; and he heard and failed not to hearken. And himself Hector leapt to the ground from his gleaming car crying a terrible cry, and

βῆ δ' ίθὺς Τεύκρου, βαλέειν δέ ἐ θυμὸς ἀνώγει.
 ἦ τοι δὲ μὲν φαρέτρης ἔξείλετο πικρὸν δῖστόν,
 θῆκε δ' ἐπὶ νευρῇ· τὸν δ' αὖ κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ
 αὐερύνοντα παρ' ὥμον, δθι κλητὶς ἀποέργει
 αὐχένα τε στῆθός τε, μάλιστα δὲ καίριόν ἐστι,
 τῇ ρῷ ἐπὶ οὖ μεμαῶτα βάλεν λίθῳ ὀκριόεντι,
 ῥῆξε δέ οἱ νεὺρήν· νάρκησε δὲ χεὶρ ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
 στῇ δὲ γνὺξ ἐριπών, τόξον δέ οἱ ἔκπεσε χειρός.
 Αἴας δ' οὐκ ἀμέλησε κασιγνήτοιο πεσόντος,
 ἀλλὰ θέων περίβη καὶ οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε.
 τὸν μὲν ἔπειθ' ὑποδύντε δύω ἐρίηρες ἔταιροι,
 Μηκιστεὺς Ἐχίοιο πάις καὶ δῖος Ἀλάστωρ,
 νῆας ἔπι γλαφυρὰς φερέτην βαρέα στενάχοντα.

"Αψ δ' αὗτις Τρώεσσιν Ὄλύμπιος ἐν μένος ὥρσεν
 οἱ δ' ίθὺς τάφροιο βαθείης ὥσαν Ἀχαιούς.
 Ἐκτωρ δ' ἐν πρώτοισι κίε σθένεῃ βλεμεαίνων.
 ὡς δ' ὅτε τίς τε κύων συὸς ἀγρίου ἦε λέοντος
 ἄπτηται κατόπισθε, ποσὶν ταχέεσσι διώκων,¹
 ἵσχία τε γλουτούς τε, ἐλισσόμενόν τε δοκεύει,
 ὡς Ἐκτωρ ὥπαζε κάρη κομόωντάς Ἀχαιούς,
 αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὄπίστατον· οἱ δὲ φέβοντο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ διά τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἔβησαν
 φεύγοντες, πολλοὶ δὲ δάμεν Τρώων ὑπὸ χερσίν,
 οἱ μὲν δὴ παρὰ νησὶν ἐρητύοντο μένοντες,
 ἀλλήλοισί τε κεκλόμενοι καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖσι
 χεῖρας ἀνίσχοντες μεγάλ' εὐχετόωντο ἔκαστος."

¹ διώκων : πεποιθώς.

seizing a stone in his hand made right at Teucer, and his heart bade him smite him. Now Teucer had drawn forth from the quiver a bitter arrow, and laid it upon the string, but even as he was drawing it back Hector of the flashing helm smote him beside the shoulder where the collar-bone parts the neck and the breast, where is the deadliest spot; even there as he aimed eagerly against him he smote him with the jagged stone, and he brake the bow-string; but his hand grew numb at the wrist, and he sank upon his knees and thus abode, and the bow fell from his hand. Howbeit Aias was not unmindful of his brother's fall, but ran and bestrode him and flung before him his shield as a cover. Then two trusty comrades stooped beneath him, even Mecisteus, son of Echius, and goodly Alastor, and bare him, groaning heavily, to the hollow ships.

Then once again the Olympian aroused might in the hearts of the Trojans; and they thrust the Achaeans straight toward the deep ditch; and amid the foremost went Hector exulting in his might. And even as a hound pursueth with swift feet after a wild boar or a lion, and snatcheth at him from behind either at flank or buttock, and watcheth for him as he wheeleth; even so Hector pressed upon the long-haired Achaeans, ever slaying the 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 ἵππους,
Γοργοῦς ὅμματ¹ ἔχων ἡδὲ βροτολοιγοῦ "Αρηος.

Τοὺς δὲ ἰδοῦσ' ἐλέησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη,
αἴψα δ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"ῳ πόποι, αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς τέκος, οὐκέτι νῶι
δόλλυμένων Δαναῶν κεκαδησόμεθ' ὑστάτιόν περ;
οἵ κεν δὴ κακὸν οὖτον ἀναπλήσαντες ὅλωνται
ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς ρίπῃ, ὃ δὲ μαίνεται οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς
"Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε."

Τὴν δ' αὗτε προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
"καὶ λίην οὐτός γε μένος θυμόν τ' ὄλέσειε,
χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων φθίμενος ἐν πατρίδι γαίῃ·
ἀλλὰ πατὴρ ούμὸς φρεσὶ μαίνεται οὐκ ἀγαθῆσι,
σχέτλιος, αἰὲν ἀλιτρός, ἐμῶν μενέων ἀπερωεύς.
οὐδέ τι τῶν μέμνηται, ὃ οἱ μάλα πολλάκις νιὸν
τειρόμενον σώεσκον ὑπ' Εύρυσθῆος ἀέθλων.
ἥ τοι ὃ μὲν κλαίεσκε πρὸς οὐρανόν, αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ Ζεὺς
τῷ ἐπαλεξήσουσαν ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν προῖαλλεν.
εὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ τάδε ἥδε² ἐνὶ φρεσὶ πευκαλίμησιν,
εὗτέ μιν εἰς Ἀΐδαο πυλάρταο προῦπεμφεν
ἐξ Ἐρέβεως ἄξοντα κύνα στυγεροῦ Ἀΐδαο,
οὐκ ἄν ὑπεξέφυγε Στυγὸς ὕδατος αἰπά ρέεθρα.
νῦν δ' ἐμὲ μὲν στυγέει, Θέτιδος δ' ἐξήνυσε βουλάς,
ἥ οἱ γούνατ² ἔκυσσε καὶ ἔλλαβε χειρὶ γενείου,²
λισσομένη τιμῆσαι Ἀχιλλῆα πτολίπορθον.
ἔσται μὰν ὅτ² ἄν αὗτε φίλην γλαυκῶπιδα εἴπῃ.

¹ ὅμματ²: οἷματ² Aristarchus.

² Lines 371 f. were rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.

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 thwartier of my purposes ; neither hath he any memory of this, that full often I saved his son when he was fordone by reason of Eurystheus’ tasks. For verily he would make lament toward heaven and from heaven would Zeus send me forth to succour him. Had I but known all this in the wisdom of my heart when Eurystheus sent him forth to the house of Hades the Warder, to bring from out of Erebus the hound of loathed Hades, then had he not escaped the sheer-falling waters of Styx. Howbeit now Zeus hateth me, and hath brought to fulfilment the counsels of Thetis, that kissed his knees and with her hand clasped his chin, beseeching him to show honour to Achilles, sacker of cities. Verily the day shall come when he shall again call me his flashing-eyed darling.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νῶϊν ἐπέντυε μώνυχας ἵππους,
ὅφρ' ἀνὸγώ καταδῦσα Διὸς δόμον αἰγιόχοιο
τεύχεσιν ἐσ πόλεμον θωρήξομαι, ὅφρα ἴδωμαι
ἢ νῷη Πριάμοιο πάϊς κορυθαίολος Ἔκτωρ
γηθήσει προφανέντε ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας.
ἢ τις καὶ Τρώων κορέει κύνας ἡδ' οἰωνοὺς
δημῷ καὶ σάρκεσσι, πεσὼν ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.”

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη.
ἢ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἔντυεν ἵππους
Ἡρη, πρέσβα θεά, θυγάτηρ μεγάλοιο Κρόνοιο·¹
αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο
πέπλον μὲν κατέχευεν ἕανὸν πατρὸς ἐπ’ οὔδει²
ποικίλον, ὃν ᾗ αὐτὴ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσίν,
ἢ δὲ χιτῶν’ ἐνδῦσα Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο
τεύχεσιν ἐσ πόλεμον θωρήσσετο δακρυόεντα.

ἐσ δ’ ὄχεα φλόγεα ποσὶ βήσετο, λάζετο δ’ ἔγχος
βριθὺ μέγα στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν³
ἡρώων, τοῖσίν τε κοτέσσεται ὀβριμοπάτρη.

“Ἡρη δὲ μάστιγι θοῶς ἐπεμαίετ’ ἄρ’ ἵππους.
αὐτόμαται δὲ πύλαι μύκον οὐρανοῦ, ἃς ἔχον Ὁραι,
τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς Οὐλυμπός τε,
ἥμεν ἀνακλῦναι πυκινὸν νέφος ἡδ’ ἐπιθεῖναι.
τῇ ῥᾳ δι’ αὐτάων κεντρηνεκέας ἔχον ἵππους.

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἰδηθεν ἐπεὶ ἴδε χώσατ’ ἄρ’ αἰνῶς,
“Ιριν δ’ ὥτρυνε χρυσόπτερον ἀγγελέουσαν.
“βάσκ” ἵθι, Ὁρι ταχεῖα, πάλιν τρέπε μηδ’ ἔα ἄντην
ἔρχεσθ”. οὐ γὰρ καλὰ συνοισόμεθα πτόλεμόνδε.

¹ Line 383 is omitted in some mss.

² Lines 385-387 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

³ Lines 390 f. (=v. 746 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.

But now make thou ready for us twain our single-hooved horses, the while I enter into the palace of Zeus, that beareth the aegis, and array me in armour for battle, to the end that I may see whether Priam's son, Hector of the flashing helm, will rejoice when we twain appear to view along the dykes of battle. Nay of a surety many a one of the Trojans shall glut the dogs and birds with his fat and flesh, when he is fallen at the ships of the Achaeans."

So spake she, and the goddess, white-armed Hera, failed not to hearken. She then went to and fro harnessing the horses of golden frontlets, even Hera, the queenly goddess, daughter of great Cronos ; but Athene, daughter of Zeus that beareth the aegis, let fall upon her father's floor her soft robe, richly 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. 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 drove 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

ωδε γὰρ ἔξερέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
 γυιώσω μὲν σφῶν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὥκέας ἵππους,
 αὐτὰς δ' ἐκ δίφρου βαλέω κατά θ' ἄρμata ἄξω·
 οὐδέ κεν ἐs δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
 ἐλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἃ κεν μάρπτησι κεραυνός·
 ὅφρα ἴδῃ γλαυκῶπις ὅτ' ἀν ω̄ πατρὶ μάχηται.
 "Ηρη δ' οῦ τι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὐδὲ χολοῦμαι·
 αἰεὶ γάρ μοι ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττι κεν εἴπω."¹

"Ωs ἔφατ", ὥρτο δὲ "Ιρις ἀελλόπος ἄγγελέουσα,
 βῆ δ' ἔξ 'Ιδαιών ὁρέων ἐs μακρὸν "Ολυμπον.²
 πρώτησιν δὲ πύλησι πολυπτύχου Οὐλύμποιο
 ἀντομένη κατέρυκε, Διὸς δέ σφ' ἔννεπε μῦθον·
 " πῇ μέματον; τί σφῶν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μαίνεται ἥτορ;
 οὐκ ἔάq Κρονίδης ἐπαμυνέμεν 'Αργείοισιν.
 ωδε γὰρ ἥπειλησε Κρόνου πάϊς, ἥ τελέει περ,
 γυιώσειν μὲν σφῶν ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὥκέας ἵππους,
 αὐτὰς δ' ἐκ δίφρου βαλέειν κατά θ' ἄρμata ἄξειν·
 οὐδέ κεν ἐs δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
 ἐλκε' ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἃ κεν μάρπτησι κεραυνός·
 ὅφρα ἴδης, γλαυκῶπι, ὅτ' ἀν σῷ πατρὶ μάχηαι.³
 "Ηρη δ' οῦ τι τόσον νεμεσίζεται οὐδὲ χολοῦται·
 αἰεὶ γάρ οἱ ἔωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττι κεν εἴπῃ.⁴
 ἀλλὰ σύ γ' αἰνοτάτη, κύον ἀδεές, εἰ ἐτεόν γε
 τολμήσεις Διὸς ἄντα πελώριον ἔγχος ἀεῖραι."

¹ κεν εἴπω Aristarchus: νοήσω (cf. 422).

² Line 410 is omitted in some mss.

³ Lines 420-424 were rejected by Aristarchus.

⁴ κεν εἴπῃ: νοήσῃ (cf. 408).

wise that we shall join in combat. For thus will I speak and verily this thing shall be brought to pass. I will maim their swift horses beneath the chariot, and themselves will I hurl from out the car, and will break in pieces the chariot ; nor in the space of ten circling years shall they heal them of the wounds wherewith the thunderbolt shall smite them ; that she of the flashing eyes may know what it is to strive against her own father. But against Hera have I not so great indignation nor wrath, seeing she is ever wont to thwart me in whatsoe'er I have decreed."

So spake he, and storm-footed Iris hasted to bear his message, and went forth from the mountains of Ida to high Olympus. And even at the entering-in of the gate of many-folded Olympus she met them and stayed them, and declared to them the saying of Zeus : " Whither are ye twain hastening ? Why is it that the hearts are mad within your breasts ? The son of Cronos suffereth not that ye give succour to the Argives. For on this wise he threateneth, even as he will bring it to pass : he will maim your swift horses beneath your chariot, and yourselves will he hurl from out the car, and will break in pieces the chariot ; nor in the space of ten circling years shall ye heal you of the wounds wherewith the thunderbolt shall smite you ; that thou mayest know, thou of the flashing eyes, what it is to strive against thine own father. But against Hera hath he not so great indignation nor wrath, seeing she is ever wont to thwart him in whatsoe'er he hath decreed. But most dread art thou, thou bold and shameless thing, if in good sooth thou wilt dare to raise thy mighty spear against Zeus."

‘Η μὲν ἄρ’ ὡς εἰποῦσ’ ἀπέβη πόδας ὡκέα Ἱρις,
αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίην Ἡρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·

“ ὡς πόποι, αἰγιόχοι Διὸς τέκος, οὐκέτ’ ἐγώ γε
νῶι ἐῶ Διὸς ἄντα βροτῶν ἔνεκα πτολεμίζειν·
τῶν ἄλλος μὲν ἀποφθίσθω, ἄλλος δὲ βιώτω,
ὅς κε τύχῃ· κεῦνος δὲ τὰ ἄ φρονέων ἐνὶ θυμῷ
Τρωσί τε καὶ Δαναοῖσι δικαζέτω, ὡς ἐπιεικές.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσασα πάλιν τρέπε μώνυχας ἵππους
τῆσιν δ’ Ὁραι μὲν λῦσαν καλλίτριχας ἵππους,
καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέδησαν ἐπ’ ἀμβροσίησι κάπησιν
ἄρματα δ’ ἔκλιναν πρὸς ἐνώπια παμφανόωντα·
αὐταὶ δὲ χρυσέοισιν ἐπὶ κλισμοῖσι καθῆζον
μίγδ’ ἄλλοισι θεοῖσι, φίλον τετιημέναι ήτορ.

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἰδηθεν ἐῦτροχον ἄρμα καὶ ἵππους
Οὐλυμπόνδε δίωκε, θεῶν δ’ ἔξικετο θώκους.

τῷ δὲ καὶ ἵππους μὲν λῦσε κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος,
ἄρματα δ’ ἅμ βωμοῖσι τίθει, κατὰ λῖτα πετάσσας
αὐτὸς δὲ χρύσειον ἐπὶ θρόνον εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
ἔζετο, τῷ δ’ ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγας πελεμίζετ’ Ὄλυμπος.
αἱ δ’ οἷαι Διὸς ἀμφὶς Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη
ἥσθην, οὐδέ τί μιν προσεφώνεον οὐδ’ ἐρέοντο·
αὐτὰρ δ’ ἔγνω ήσιν ἐνὶ φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε·

“ τίφθ’ οὕτω τετίησθον, Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη;
οὐ μέν θην κάμετόν γε μάχη ἐνι κυδιανείρῃ
όλλυσαι Τρῶας, τοῖσιν¹ κότον αἰνὸν ἔθεσθε.
πάντως, οἶον ἐμόν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρες ἄπτοι,
οὐκ ἄν με τρέψειαν ὅσοι θεοί εἰσ’ ἐν Ὄλύμπῳ.
σφῶϊν δὲ πρίν περ τρόμος ἐλλαβε φαίδιμα γυῖα,

¹ τοῖσιν: τοῖον Aristarchus.

When she had thus spoken swift-footed Iris departed ; but Hera spake to Athene, saying : " Out upon it, thou child of Zeus that beareth the aegis ! I verily will no more suffer that we twain seek to wage war against Zeus for mortals' sake. Of them let one perish and another live, even as it may befall ; and for him, let him take his own counsel in his heart and judge between Trojans and Danaans, as is meet."

So spake she, and turned back her single-hooved horses. Then the Hours unyoked for them their fair-maned horses, and tethered them at their ambrosial mangers, and leaned the chariot against the bright entrance wall ; and the goddesses sate them down upon golden thrones amid the other gods, with sore grief at heart.

But father Zeus drove from Ida his well-wheeled chariot and his horses unto Olympus, and came to the session of the gods. And for him the famed Shaker of Earth both unyoked his horses and set the car upon a stand, and spread thereover a cloth ; and Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, himself sat upon his throne of gold, and beneath his feet great Olympus quaked. Only Athene and Hera sat apart from Zeus, and spake no word to him nor made question. But he knew in his heart and spake, saying : " Why are ye thus grieved, Athene and Hera ? Surely ye twain be not grown weary with making havoc of the Trojans in battle, wherein men win glory, seeing ye cherish against them wondrous hate ! Come what will, seeing I have such might and hands irresistible, all the gods that are in Olympus could not turn me ; and for you twain, trembling gat hold of your glorious limbs or ever

πρὶν πόλεμόν τε ἵδεῦν πολέμοιό τε μέρμερα ἔργα.
ῶδε γὰρ ἐξερέω, τὸ δέ κεν τετελεσμένον ἦεν·
οὐκ ἀν ἐφ' ὑμετέρων ὄχέων πληγέντε κεραυνῷ
ἄψ ἐς "Ολυμπον ἵκεσθον, ἵν' ἀθανάτων ἔδος ἐστίν."

"Ως ἔφαθ", αἴ δ' ἐπέμυξαν 'Αθηναίη τε καὶ "Ηρη·
πλησίαι αἱ γ' ἥσθην, κακὰ δὲ Τρώεσσι μεδέσθην.¹
ἢ τοι 'Αθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν οὐδέ τι εἶπε,
σκυζομένη Διὺ πατρί, χόλος δέ μιν ἄγριος ἥρει·
"Ηρη δ' οὐκ ἔχαδε στήθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηύδα·
"αἰνότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπες.
εὖ νυ καὶ ἡμεῖς ἵδμεν ὅ τοι σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν.²
ἀλλ' ἔμπης Δαναῶν ὀλοφυρόμεθ' αἰχμητάων,
οἵ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἶτον ἀναπλήσαντες ὅλωνται.
ἀλλ' ἢ τοι πολέμου μὲν ἀφεξόμεθ', εἰ σὺ κελεύεις.³
βουλὴν δ' 'Αργείοις ὑποθησόμεθ', ἢ τις ὀνήσει,
ὡς μὴ πάντες ὅλωνται ὁδυσσαμένοιο τεοῦ."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"ἡοῦς δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα
ὅψεαι, αἴ κ' ἐθέλησθα, βοῶπις πότνια "Ηρη,
ὅλλύντ' 'Αργείων πουλὺν στρατὸν αἰχμητάων.
οὐ γὰρ πρὶν πολέμου ἀποπαύσεται ὅβριμος "Εκτωρ,
πρὶν ὅρθαι παρὰ ναῦφι ποδώκεα Πηλεῖωνα,
ἥματι τῷ ὅτ'⁴ ἀν οἵ μὲν ἐπὶ πρύμνῃσι μάχωνται⁴
στείνει ἐν αἰνοτάτῳ περὶ Πατρόκλοιο θανόντος,
ὡς γὰρ θέσφατόν ἔστι. σέθεν δ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζω
χωομένης, οὐδ' εἴ κε τὰ νείατα πείραθ' ἵκηαι
γαίης καὶ πόντοιο, ἵν' 'Ιάπετός 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

ἥμενοι οὗτ' αὐγῆς 'Τπερίονος 'Ηελίοιο
τέρποντ' οὗτ' ἀνέμοισι, βαθὺς δέ τε Τάρταρος ἀμφίς.
οὐδ' ἦν ἔνθ' ἀφίκηαι ἀλωμένη, οὐ σευ ἐγώ γε
σκυζομένης ἀλέγω, ἐπεὶ οὐ σέο κύντερον ἄλλο."

"Ως φάτο, τὸν δ' οῦ τι προσέφη λευκώλενος "Ηρη.
ἐν δ' ἔπεσ' 'Ωκεανῷ λαμπρὸν φάος ἡελίοιο,
ἔλκον νύκτα μέλαιναν ἐπὶ ζείδωρον ἄρουραν.
Τρωσὶν μέν ρ' ἀέικουσιν ἔδυ φάος, αὐτὰρ 'Αχαιοῖς
ἀσπασίῃ τρίλλιστος ἐπήλυθε νὺξ ἐρεβεννή.

Τρώων αὐτὸν ἀγορὴν ποιήσατο φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ,
νόσφι νεῶν ἀγαγὼν ποταμῷ ἐπὶ δινήεντι,
ἐν καθαρῷ, ὅθι δὴ νεκύων διεφαίνετο χῶρος.
ἔξ ἵππων δ' ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χθόνα μῦθον ἄκουον,
τόν ρ' "Εκτωρ ἀγόρευε διῆφιλος· ἐν δ' ἄρα χειρὶ¹
ἔγχος ἔχ' ἔνδεκάπηχυ· πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς
αἰχμῇ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσεος θέες πόρκης.
τῷ ὃ γ' ἐρεισάμενος ἐπεια Τρώεσσι² μετηύδα..
"κέκλυτέ μευ, Τρῷες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἥδ' ἐπίκουροι.
νῦν ἐφάμην νῆας τ' ὀλέσας καὶ πάντας 'Αχαιοὺς
ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν προτὶ "Ιλιον ἡνεμόεσσαν.
ἀλλὰ πρὶν κνέφας ἥλθε, τὸ νῦν ἐσάωσε μάλιστα
'Αργείους καὶ νῆας ἐπὶ ρήγμανι θαλάσσης.³
ἀλλ' ἡ τοι νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνη
δόρπα τ' ἐφοπλισόμεσθα· ἀτὰρ καλλίτριχας ἵππους
λύσαθ' ὑπὲξ ὀχέων, παρὰ δέ σφισι βάλλετ' ἐδωδήν.
ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξεσθε βόας καὶ ἴφια μῆλα
καρπαλίμως, οἶνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζεσθε
σῦτόν τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξύλα πολλὰ λέγεσθε,

¹ Lines 493-496 were omitted by Zenodotus.

² Τρώεσσι : πτερόεντα.

³ ἐπὶ ρήγμανι θαλάσσης : ἐπεὶ Διὸς ἐτράπετο φρήν 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 Achaeans welcome, aye, thrice-prayed-for, came the darkness of night.

Then did glorious Hector make a gathering of the Trojans, leading them apart from the ships beside the eddying river in an open space, where the ground shewed clear of dead. Forth from their chariots they stepped upon the ground, to hearken to the word that Hector dear to Zeus spake among them. In his hand he held a spear of eleven cubits, and before him blazed the spear-point of bronze, around which ran a ring of gold. Thereon he leaned, and spake his word among the Trojans : " Hearken to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies : I deemed but now to make havoc of the ships and all the Achaeans, and so return back again to windy Ilios ; but darkness came on ere that might be, the which above all else hath now saved the Argives and their ships upon the beach of the sea. So then for this present let us yield to black night and make ready our supper ; loose ye from the cars your fair-maned horses, and 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

ὡς κεν παννύχιοι μέσφ' ἡοῦς ἡριγενείης
 καίωμεν πυρὰ πολλά, σέλας δ' εἰς οὐρανὸν ἵκῃ,
 μή πως καὶ διὰ νύκτα κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ⁵
 φεύγειν ὄρμήσωνται ἐπ' εὐρέα νῶτα θαλάσσης.
 μὴ μὰν ἀσπουδί γε νεῶν ἐπιβαῖνεν ἔκηλοι,
 ἀλλ' ὡς τις τούτων γε βέλος καὶ οἴκοθι πέσσῃ,
 βλήμενος ἦ ἵω ἦ ἔγχεϊ ὁξύοεντι
 νηὸς ἐπιθρώσκων, ἵνα τις στυγέησι καὶ ἄλλος
 Τρωσὶν ἐφ' ἵπποδάμοισι φέρειν πολύδακρυν "Αρηα.
 κῆρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἄστυ διῆφιλοι ἀγγελλόντων
 παῖδας πρωθήβας πολιοκροτάφους τε γέροντας
 λέξασθαι περὶ ἄστυ θεοδμήτων ἐπὶ πύργων.
 θηλύτεραι δὲ γυναῖκες ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔκάστη
 πῦρ μέγα καιόντων· φυλακὴ δέ τις ἔμπεδος ἔστω,
 μὴ λόχος εἰσέλθησι πόλιν λαῶν ἀπεόντων.
 ὅδ' ἔστω, Τρῶες μεγαλήτορες, ὡς ἀγορεύω.
 μῦθος δ' ὃς μὲν νῦν ὑγιῆς εἰρημένος ἔστω,¹
 τὸν δ' ἡοῦς Τρώεσσι μεθ' ἵπποδάμοισι ἀγορεύσω.⁵
 εὔχομαι ἐλπόμενος² Διί τ' ἄλλοισίν τε θεοῖσιν
 ἔξελάαν ἐνθένδε κύνας κηρεσσιφορήτους,
 οὓς κῆρες φορέουσι μελαινάων ἐπὶ νηῶν.³
 ἀλλ' ἦ τοι ἐπὶ νυκτὶ φυλάξομεν ἡμέας αὐτούς,
 πρῶϊ δ' ὑπηρῶι σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
 νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἔγείρομεν ὁξὺν "Αρηα.
 εἴσομαι εἴ κέ μ' ὁ Τυδεΐδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης
 πὰρ νηῶν πρὸς τεῖχος ἀπώσεται, ἦ κεν ἔγὼ τὸν
 χαλκῷ δηώσας ἔναρα βροτόεντα φέρωμαι.
 αὔριον ἦν ἀρετὴν διαείσεται, εἴ κ' ἐμὸν ἔγχος⁴
 μείνῃ ἐπερχόμενον· ἀλλ' ἐν πρώτοισιν, ὅτῳ,

¹ Lines 524 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

² εὔχομαι ἐλπόμενος : ἐλπομαι εὐχόμενος Zenodotus.

³ Line 528 was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.

⁴ Lines 535-537 were omitted by Zenodotus.

wood, that all night long until early dawn we may burn fires full many and the gleam thereof may reach to heaven, lest haply even by night the long-haired Achaeans make haste to take flight over the broad back of the sea. Nay, verily, not without a struggle let them board their ships neither at their ease ; but see ye that many a one of them has a dart to nurse even at home, being smitten either with an arrow or sharp-pointed spear as he leapt upon his ship ; that so others may dread to bring tearful war against the horse-taming Trojans. And let heralds, dear to Zeus, make proclamation throughout the city that stripling boys and old men of hoary temples gather them round the city upon the battlement builded of the gods ; and for the women folk, let them build each one a great fire in her halls ; and let a diligent watch be kept, lest an ambush enter the city while the host is afield. Thus be it, great-hearted Trojans, even as I proclaim ; of counsel, good and sound for this present, be this enough ; but more will I proclaim at dawn amid the horse-taming Trojans. I pray in high hope to Zeus and the other gods to drive out from hence these dogs borne by the fates, whom the fates bare on their black ships. Howbeit for the night will we guard our own selves, but in the morning at the coming of dawn arrayed in our armour let us arouse sharp battle at the hollow ships. I shall know whether the son of Tydeus, mighty Diomedes, will thrust me back from the ships to the wall, or whether I shall slay him with the bronze and bear off his bloody spoils. To-morrow shall he come to know his valour, whether he can abide the on-coming of my spear. Nay,

HOMER

κείσεται οὐτηθείς, πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτὸν ἔταιροι,
ἢ ελίου ἀνιόντος ἐς αὔριον. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν ὡς
εἴην ἀθάνατος καὶ ἀγήραος ἡμata πάντα,
τιούμην δ' ὡς τίετ' Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,¹
ὡς νῦν ἡμέρη ᾗδε κακὸν φέρει Ἀργείοισιν."

"Ως Ἐκτωρ ἀγόρευ", ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῷες κελάδησαν.
οἱ δ' ἵππους μὲν λῦσαν ὑπὸ ζυγοῦ ἰδρώοντας,
δῆσαν δ' ἴμάντεσσι παρ' ἄρμασιν οἷσιν ἔκαστος·
ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξοντο βόας καὶ ἵφια μῆλα
καρπαλίμως, οἶνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζοντο,
σῖτόν τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξύλα πολλὰ λέγοντο,
ἔρδον δ' ἀθανάτοισι τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβας.²
κνίσην δ' ἐκ πεδίου ἄνεμοι φέρον οὐρανὸν εἴσω
ἥδεῖαν· τῆς δ' οὕ τι θεοὶ μάκαρες δατέοντο,²
οὐδ' ἔθελον· μάλα γάρ σφιν ἀπήχθετο "Ιλιος ἵρη,
καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἐϋμμελίω Πριάμοιο.

Οἱ δὲ μέγα φρονέοντες ἐπὶ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας
ἥπατο παννύχιοι, πυρὰ δέ σφισι καίετο πολλά.
ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄστρα φαεινὴν ἀμφὶ σελήνῃ·
φαίνετ' ἀριπρεπέα, ὅτε τ' ἔπλετο νήνεμος αἰθήρ·
ἔκ τ' ἔφανεν πᾶσαι σκοπιαὶ καὶ πρώονες ἄκροι³
καὶ νάπαι· οὐρανόθεν δ' ἄρ' ὑπερράγη ἄσπετος αἰθήρ,

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,] *Alcib.* II. 149 D.

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 *ὑπεράγη* 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."

HOMER

πάντα δὲ εἴδεται ἄστρα, γέγηθε δέ τε φρένα ποιμῆν·
τόσσα μεσηγὸν νεῶν ἡδὲ Ξάνθοιο ρόάων
Τρώων καιόντων πυρὰ φαίνετο Ἰλιόθι πρό.
χίλι¹ ἄρ' ἐν πεδίῳ πυρὰ καίετο, πὰρ δὲ ἔκάστω
ἡτα πεντήκοντα σέλα πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο.
ἴπποι δὲ κρὶ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας
έσταότες παρ' ὅχεσφιν ἐῦθρονον Ἡῶ μίμνον.

¹ χίλιοι: μυριός Zenodotus.

all stars are seen, and the shepherd joyeth in his heart ; even in such multitudes between the ships and the streams of Xanthus shone the fires that the Trojans kindled before the face of Ilios. A thousand fires were burning in the plain and by each sat fifty men in the glow of the blazing fire. And their horses, eating of white barley and spelt, stood beside the cars and waited for fair-throned Dawn.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Ι

“Ως οὶ μὲν Τρῶες φυλακὰς ἔχον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
θεσπεσίη ἔχει φύζα, φόβου κρυόεντος ἔταιρη,
πένθεϊ δ’ ἀτλήτω βεβολήτα πάντες ἄριστοι.
ώς δ’ ἄνεμοι δύο πόντον ὁρίνετον ἵχθυόεντα,
Βορέης καὶ Ζέφυρος, τώ τε Θρήκηθεν ἄητον,
ἔλθοντ’ ἐξαπίνης· ἀμυδις δέ τε κῦμα κελαινὸν
κορθύεται, πολλὸν δὲ παρέξ ἄλλα φῦκος ἔχευεν.
ώς ἔδαιζετο θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν.

‘Ατρεῖδης δ’ ἄχει μεγάλῳ βεβολημένος ἥτορ
φοίτα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφθόγγοισι κελεύων
κλήδην εἰς ἀγορὴν κικλήσκειν ἄνδρα ἔκαστον,
μηδὲ βοᾶν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πρώτοισι πονεῖτο.
ἴζον δ’ εἰν ἀγορῇ τετιηότες· ἂν δ’ Ἀγαμέμνων
ἴστατο δάκρυ χέων ὡς τε κρήνη μελάνυδρος,
ἢ τε κατ’ αἰγίλιπος πέτρης δνοφερὸν χέει ὕδωρ.
ώς ὁ βαρὺ στενάχων¹ ἔπει Ἀργείοισι μετηύδα.
“ ὡ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
Ζεύς με μέγας² Κρονίδης ἄτῃ ἐνέδησε βαρείη,
σχέτλιος, ὃς πρὶν μέν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν
‘Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ’ ἐϋτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,
νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει

¹ ὡς τε . . . στενάχων: Zenodotus omitted these words
and for ἔπει . . . μετηύδα read μετὰ δ’ Ἀργείοισιν ἔειπεν.

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

BOOK IX

Thus kept the Trojans watch, but the Achaeans were holden of wondrous Panic, the handmaid of numbing fear and with grief intolerable were all the noblest stricken. Even as two winds stir up the teeming deep, the North Wind and the West Wind that blow from Thrace, coming suddenly, and forthwith the dark wave rearereth itself in crests and casteth much tangle out along the sea ; even so were the hearts of the Achaeans rent within their breasts.

But the son of Atreus, stricken to the heart with sore grief, went this way and that, bidding the clear-voiced heralds summon every man by name to the place of gathering, but not to shout aloud ; and himself he toiled amid the foremost. So they sat in the place of gathering, sore troubled, and Agamemnon stood up weeping even as a fountain of dark water that down over the face of a beetling cliff poureth its dusky stream ; even so with deep groaning spake he amid the Argives, saying : “ My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, great Zeus, son of Cronos, hath ensnared me in grievous blindness of heart, cruel god ! seeing that of old he promised me, and bowed his head thereto, that not until I had sacked well-walled Ilios should I get me home ; but now hath he planned cruel deceit, and biddeth

δυσκλέα "Αργος ίκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὥλεσα λαόν.
οὗτω που Διὸς μέλλει ὑπερμενέῃ φίλον εἶναι,¹
ὅς δὴ πολλάων πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα
ἥδ' ἔτι καὶ λύσει· τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ως ἂν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
φεύγωμεν σὺν νησὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν·
οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἰρήσομεν εὔρυαγνιαν."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἵ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκῆν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ.
δὴν δ' ἄνεῳ ήσαν τετιηότες υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.
ὁψὲ δὲ δὴ μετέειπε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
"'Ατρεΐδη, σοὶ πρῶτα μαχήσομαι ἀφραδέοντι,
ἢ θέμις ἐστίν, ἄναξ, ἀγορῆ· σὺ δὲ μή τι χολωθῆσ.
ἀλκὴν μέν μοι πρῶτον ὀνείδισας ἐν Δαναοῖσι,
φὰς ἔμεν ἀπτόλεμον καὶ ἀνάλκιδα· ταῦτα δὲ πάντα:
ἴσασ' Ἀργείων ἡμὲν νέοι ἡδὲ γέροντες.²
σοὶ δὲ διάνδιχα δῶκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω·
σκῆπτρῳ μέν τοι δῶκε τετιμῆσθαι περὶ πάντων,
ἀλκὴν δ' οὐ τοι δῶκεν, ὃ τε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
δαιμόνι', οὕτω που μάλα ἔλπεαι υἱας Ἀχαιῶν
ἀπτολέμους τ' ἔμεναι καὶ ἀνάλκιδας, ως ἀγορεύεις;
εἰ δέ τοι αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται ὡς τε νέεσθαι,
ἔρχεο· πάρ τοι ὁδός, νῆες δέ τοι ἄγχι θαλάσσης
ἐστᾶσ', αἱ τοι ἔποντο Μυκήνηθεν μάλα πολλαί.³
ἀλλ' ἄλλοι μενέουσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
εἰς ὃ κέ περ Τροίην διαπέρσομεν. εἰ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ⁴
φευγόντων σὺν νησὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

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

ἢτοι δ' γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο θυμὸν ἀχείων,
τοῦσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·

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 Achacans, but at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry : " Son of Atreus, with thee first will I contend in thy folly, where it is meet, O king, even in the place of gathering : and be not thou anywise wroth thereat. My valour didst thou revile at the first amid the Danaans, and saidst that I was no man of war but a weakling ; and all this know the Achaeans both young and old. But as for thee, the son of crooked-counselling Cronos hath endowed thee in divided wise : with the sceptre hath he granted thee to be honoured above all, but valour he gave thee not, wherein is the greatest might. Strange king, dost thou indeed deem that the sons of the Achaeans are thus unwarlike and weaklings as thou sayest ? Nay, if thine own heart is eager to return, get thee gone ; before thee lies the way, and thy ships stand beside the sea, all the many ships that followed thee from Mycenae. Howbeit the other long-haired Achaeans will abide here until we have laid waste Troy. Nay, let them also flee in their ships to their dear native land ; yet will we twain, Sthenelus and

² ἡμὲν . . . γέροντες : ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες Zenodotus.

³ Line 44 was rejected by Aristarchus.

νῶι δ', ἐγὼ Σθένελός τε, μαχησόμεθ' εἰς ὅ κε τέκμωρ
Ίλίου εῦρωμεν· σὺν γὰρ θεῷ εἰλήλουθμεν."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπίαχον νῆες Ἀχαιῶν,
μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.

τοῖσι δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετεφώνεεν ἵππότα Νέστωρ

"Τυδεῖδη, πέρι μὲν πολέμῳ ἔνι καρτερός ἐστι,
καὶ βουλῇ μετὰ πάντας δύμήλικας ἔπλευ ἄριστος.
οὐ τίς τοι τὸν μῦθον ὄνόσσεται, ὅστοι Ἀχαιοί,
οὐδὲ πάλιν ἔρεει· ἀτὰρ οὐ τέλος ἵκεο μύθων.

ἢ μὲν καὶ νέος ἐσσί, ἐμὸς δέ κε καὶ πάις εἴης
ὅπλότατος γενεῆθιν· ἀτὰρ πεπνυμένα βάζεις
Ἀργείων βασιλῆας, ἐπεὶ κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.

ἀλλ' ἄγ' ἐγών, ὃς σεῦ γεραίτερος εὔχομαι εἶναι,
ἔξείπω καὶ πάντα διέξομαι· οὐδέ κέ τίς μοι
μῦθον ἀτιμήσει', οὐδὲ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.

ἀφρήτωρ ἀθέμιστος ἀνέστιος ἐστιν ἐκεῦνος
ὅς πολέμου ἔραται ἐπιδημίου ὁκρυόεντος.

ἀλλ' ἢ τοι νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνῃ
δόρπα τ' ἐφοπλισόμεσθα· φυλακτῆρες δὲ ἔκαστοι
λεξάσθων παρὰ τάφρον ὀρυκτὴν τείχεος ἔκτος.

κούροισιν μὲν ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλομαι· αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα,
Ἄτρεῖδη, σὺ μὲν ἄρχε· σὺ γὰρ βασιλεύτατός ἐστι.
δαίνυν δαῖτα γέρουσιν· ἔοικέ τοι, οὐ τοι ἀεικές.

πλεῖαί τοι οἴνου κλισίαι, τὸν νῆες Ἀχαιῶν
ἡμάτιαι Θρήκηθεν ἐπ' εὐρέα πόντον ἄγουσι·
πᾶσά τοι ἐσθ' ὑποδεξίη, πολέέσσοι δ' ἀνάσσεις.

πολλῶν δ' ἀγρομένων τῷ πείσεαι ὃς κεν ἀρίστην
βουλὴν βουλεύσῃ. μάλα δὲ χρεὼ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς τ
ἐσθλῆς καὶ πυκινῆς, ὅτι δῆϊοι ἐγγύθι νηῶν

I, fight on, until we win the goal of Ilios ; for with the aid of heaven are we come."

So spake he, and all the sons of the Achaeans shouted aloud, applauding the word of Diomedes, tamer of horses. Then uprose and spake among them the horseman Nestor : " Son of Tydeus, above all men art thou mighty in battle, and in council art the best amid all those of thine own age. Not one of all the Achaeans will make light of what thou sayest neither gainsay it ; yet hast thou not reached a final end of words. Moreover, thou art in sooth but young, thou mightest e'en be my son, my youngest born ; yet thou givest prudent counsel to the princes of the Argives, seeing thou speakest according to right. But come, I that avow me to be older than thou will speak forth and will declare the whole ; neither shall any man scorn my words, no, not even lord Agamemnon. A clanless, lawless, hearthless man is he that loveth dread strife among his own folk. Howbeit for this present let us yield to black night and make ready our supper ; and let sentinels post themselves severally along the digged ditch without the wall. To the young men give I this charge ; but thereafter do thou, son of Atreus, take the lead, for thou art most kingly. Make thou a feast for the elders ; this were but right and seemly for thee. Full are thy huts of wine that the ships of the Achaeans bring thee each day from Thrace, over the wide sea ; all manner of entertainment hast thou at hand, seeing thou art king over many. And when many are gathered together thou shalt follow him whoso shall devise the wisest counsel. And sore need have all the Achaeans of counsel both good and prudent, seeing that foemen hard by

καίουσιν πυρὰ πολλά· τίς ἀν τάδε γηθήσειε;
νὺξ δ' οὗδ' ἡὲ διαρραισει στρατὸν ἡὲ σαώσει.”

“Ως ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἥδ’
ἐπίθοντο.

ἐκ δὲ φυλακτῆρες σὺν τεύχεσιν ἐσσεύοντο
ἀμφὶ τε Νεστορίδην Θρασυμήδεα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
ἥδ’ ἀμφ’ Ἀσκάλαφον καὶ Ἰάλμενον, νῖας Ἀρηός,
ἀμφὶ τε Μηριόνην Ἀφαρῆά τε Δηΐπυρόν τε,
ἥδ’ ἀμφὶ Κρείοντος νίὸν Λυκομήδεα δῖον.

ἔπτ’ ἔσαν ἡγεμόνες φυλάκων, ἑκατὸν δὲ ἑκάστῳ
κοῦροι ἄμ’ ἐστειχον δολίχ’ ἔγχεα χερσὶν ἔχοντες.
κὰδ δὲ μέσον τάφρου καὶ τείχεος ἵζον ιόντες.
ἔνθα δὲ πῦρ κήαντο, τίθεντο δὲ δόρπα ἔκαστος.¹

‘Ατρεῖδης δὲ γέροντας² ἀολλέας ἦγεν Ἀχαιῶν
ἐς κλισίην, παρὰ δέ σφι τίθει μενοεικέα δᾶῖτα.
οἱ δ’ ἐπ’ ὀνείαθ’ ἐτοῦμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἕαλλον.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
τοῖς δὲ γέρων πάμπρωτος ὑφαίνειν ἥρχετο μῆτιν,
Νέστωρ, οὖν καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή.
ὅ σφιν ἔν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν.

“ ‘Ατρεῖδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
ἐν σοὶ μὲν λήξω, σέο δὲ ἄρξομαι, οῦνεκα πολλῶν
λαῶν ἐσσι ἄναξ καὶ τοι Ζεὺς ἐγγυάλιξε
σκῆπτρόν τ’ ἥδε θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλεύῃσθα.
τῶ σε χρὴ πέρι μὲν φάσθαι ἐπος ἥδ’ ἐπακοῦσαι,
κρηῆναι δὲ καὶ ἄλλω, ὅτ’ ἀν τινα θυμὸς ἀνώγη
εἰπεῖν εἰς ἀγαθόν· σέο δὲ ἐξεται ὅττι κεν ἄρχῃ.

¹ δόρπα ἔκαστος: δᾶῖτα θάλειαν Zenodotus.

² γέροντας: ἀριστέας Aristarchus.

the ships are kindling their many watchfires ; what man could rejoice thereat ? This night shall either bring to ruin or save our host."

So spake he, and they readily hearkened to him and obeyed. Forth hasted the sentinels in their harness around Nestor's son Thrasymedes, shepherd of the host, and Ascalaphus and Ialmenus, sons of Ares, and Meriones and Aphareus and Deipyrus, and the son of Creon, goodly Lycomedes. Seven were the captains of the sentinels, and with each fared an hundred youths bearing long spears in their hands ; then they went and sate them down midway betwixt trench and wall ; and there they kindled a fire and made ready each man his meal.

But the son of Atreus led the counsellors of the Achaeans all together to his hut, and set before them a feast to satisfy the heart. So they put forth their hands to the good cheer lying ready before them. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, first of all the old man began to weave the web of counsel for them, even Nestor, whose rede had of old ever seemed the best. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them : " Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, with thee will I begin and with thee make an end, for that thou art king over many hosts, and to thee Zeus hath vouchsafed the sceptre and judgments, that thou mayest take counsel for thy people. Therefore it beseemeth thee above all others both to speak and to hearken, and to fulfil also for another whatsoever his heart may bid him speak for our profit ; for on thee will depend whatsoever any man may begin. So will

αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐρέω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα.
 οὐ γάρ τις νόον ἄλλος ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοήσει,
 οἷον ἐγὼ νοέω, ἡμὲν πάλαι ἦδ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν,
 ἐξ ἔτι τοῦ ὅτε, διογενές, Βριστῆδα κούρην
 χωριμένου Ἀχιλῆος ἔβης κλισίηθεν ἀπούρας
 οὗ τι καθ' ἡμέτερόν γε νόον· μάλα γάρ τοι. ἐγώ γε
 πόλλον ἀπεμυθεόμην· σὺ δὲ σῷ μεγαλήτορι θυμῷ
 εἴξας ἄνδρα φέριστον, ὃν ἀθάνατοί περ ἔτισαν,
 ἡτίμησας· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἔχεις γέρας· ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν
 φραζώμεσθε ὡς κέν μιν ἀρεσσάμενοι πεπίθωμεν
 δώροισίν τούτοις ἔπεσσί τε μειλιχίοισι.”

Τὸν δ' αὐτέπειπεν ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.
 “ὦ γέρον, οὐ τι ψεῦδος ἐμὰς ἄτας κατέλεξας.
 ἀσάμην, οὐδέν αὐτὸς ἄναινομαι. ἀντί νυ πολλῶν
 λαῶν ἔστιν ἀνὴρ ὃν τε Ζεὺς κῆρι φιλήσῃ,
 ὡς νῦν τοῦτον ἔτισε, δάμασσε δὲ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.
 ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἀσάμην φρεσὶ λευγαλέησι πιθήσας,
 ἄψ ἐθέλω ἀρέσαι δόμεναι τούτοις ἀποινα.
 ὑμῖν δέν πάντεσσι περικλυτὰ δῶρα δονομήνω,
 ἔπειτα πάντας τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσοῖο τάλαντα,
 αἴθωνας δὲ λέβητας ἔείκοσι, δώδεκα δέν ἵππους.
 πηγοὺς ἀθλοφόρους, οἵ ἀέθλια ποσσὶν ἄροντο.
 οὐ κεν ἀλήιος εἴη ἀνὴρ ὁ τόσσα γένοιτο,
 οὐδέ κεν ἀκτήμων ἐριτίμοιο χρυσοῖο,
 ὅσσα μοι ἡνείκαντο ἀέθλια μώνυχες ἵπποι.
 δώσω δέν ἔπτὰ γυναικας ἀμύμονα ἔργα ἴδυίας,
 Λεσβίδας, ἃς ὅτε Λέσβον ἐϋκτιμένην ἔλεν αὐτὸς

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 Briseis 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 dis honour; for thou tookest away and keepest his prize. Howbeit let us still even now take thought how we may make amends, and persuade him with kindly gifts and with gentle words."

To him then spake in answer the king of men, Agamemnon: "Old sir, in no false wise hast thou recounted the tale of my blind folly. Blind I was, myself I deny it not. Of the worth of many hosts is the man whom Zeus loveth in his heart, even as now he honoureth this man and destroyeth the host of the Achaeans. Yet seeing I was blind, and yielded to my miserable passion, I am minded to make amends and to give requital past counting. In the midst of you all let me name the glorious gifts; seven tripods that the fire hath not touched, and ten talents of gold and twenty gleaming cauldrons, and twelve strong horses, winners in the race, that have won prizes by their fleetness. Not without booty were a man, nor unpossessed of precious gold, whoso had wealth as great as the prizes my single-hooved steeds have won me. And I will give seven women skilled in goodly handiwork, women of Lesbos, whom on the day when himself took well-built Lesbos I chose me from out the spoil, and that in

ἔξελόμην, αἱ κάλλει ἐνίκων φῦλα γυναικῶν.
 τὰς μέν οἱ δώσω, μετὰ δ' ἔσσεται ἦν τότ' ἀπηύρων,
 κούρη Βρισῆος· καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὄρκον ὅμοῦμαι
 μή ποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβήμεναι ἥδε μιγῆναι,
 ἦ θέμις ἀνθρώπων πέλει, ἀνδρῶν ἥδε γυναικῶν.
 ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρέσσεται· εἰ δέ κεν αὗτε
 ἀστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο θεοὶ δώσω³ ἀλαπάξαι,
 τῆς ἄλις χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νηγσάσθω
 εἰσελθών, ὅτε κεν δατεώμεθα ληῆδ' Ἀχαιοῖ,
 Τρωϊάδας δὲ γυναικας ἔείκοσιν αὐτὸς ἐλέσθω,
 αἱ κε μετ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην κάλλισται ἔωσιν.
 εἰ δέ κεν "Ἀργος ἴκοίμεθ" Ἀχαιϊκόν, οὐθαρ. ἀρούρης,
 γαμβρός κέν μοι ἔοι· τίσω δέ μιν ἵσον Ὁρέστη,
 ὃς μοι τηλύγετος τρέφεται θαλίη ἔνι πολλῇ.
 τρεῖς δέ μοι εἰσι θύγατρες ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ ἐϋπήκτῳ,
 Χρυσόθεμις καὶ Λαοδίκη καὶ Ἰφιάνασσα,
 τάων ἦν κ' ἐθέλησι φίλην ἀνάεδνον ἀγέσθω
 πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ μείλια δώσω
 πολλὰ μάλ', ὃσσ' οὖ πώ τις ἐῇ ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί.
 ἐπτὰ δέ οἱ δώσω ἐν ναιόμενα πτολίεθρα,
 Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπην τε καὶ Ἰρὴν ποιήεσσαν,
 Φηράς τε ζαθέας ἥδ' "Αινθειαν βαθύλειμον,
 καλήν τ' Αἴπειαν καὶ Πήδασον ἀμπελόεσσαν.
 πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλόσ, νέαται Πύλου ἡμαθόεντος.
 ἐν δ' ἄνδρες ναίουσι πολύρρηνες πολυβοῦται,
 οἵ· κέ ἐ δωτίνησι θεὸν ὡς τιμήσουσι
 καὶ οἱ ὑπὸ σκήπτρω λιπαρὰς τελέουσι θέμιστας.
 ταῦτα κέ οἱ τελέσαιμι μεταλλήξαντι χόλοιο.
 δμηθήτω¹—Αἰδης τοι ἀμείλιχος ἥδ' ἀδάμαστος·
 τοῦνεκα καὶ τε βροτοῖσι θεῶν ἔχθιστος ἀπάντων—

¹ δμηθήτω: καμφθήτω Zenodotus and Aristophanes.

beauty surpass all women folk. These will I give him, and amid them shall be she that then I took away, the daughter of Briseus ; and I will furthermore swear a great oath that never went I up into her bed neither had dalliance with her as is the appointed way of mankind, even of men and women. All these things shall be ready to his hand forthwith ; and if hereafter it so be the god grant us to lay waste the great city of Priam, let him then enter in, what time we Achaeans be dividing the spoil, and heap up his ship with store of gold and bronze, and himself choose twenty Trojan women that be fairest after Argive Helen. And if we return to Achaean Argos, the richest of lands, he shall be my son, and I will honour him even as Orestes that is reared in all abundance, my son well-beloved. Three daughters have I in my well-builded hall, Chrysothemis, and Laodice, and Iphianassa ; of these let him lead to the house of Peleus which one he will, without gifts of wooing, and I will furthermore give a dower full rich, such as no man ever yet gave with his daughter. And seven well-peopled cities will I give him, Cardamyle, Enope, and grassy Hire, and sacred Pherae and Antheia with deep meadows, and fair Aepeia and vine-clad Pedasus. All are nigh to the sea, on the uttermost border of sandy Pylos, and in them dwell men rich in flocks and rich in kine, men that shall honour him with gifts as though he were a god, and beneath his sceptre shall bring his ordinances to prosperous fulfilment. All this will I bring to pass for him, if he but cease from his wrath. Let him yield—Hades, I ween, is not to be soothed, neither overcome, wherefore he is most hated by mortals of all gods. And let him

καί μοι ὑποστήτω, ὅσσον βασιλεύτερός εἴμι
ἡδ' ὅσσον γενεῇ προγενέστερος εὔχομαι εἶναι.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.
“Ατρεῖδη κυδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν ’Αγάμεμνον,
δῶρα μὲν οὐκέτ’ ὄνοστὰ διδοῖς ’Αχιλῆϊ ἄνακτι.
ἄλλ’ ἄγετε, κλητοὺς ὀτρύνομεν, οἵ κε τάχιστα
ἔλθωσ’ ἐς κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω ’Αχιλῆος.
εἰ δ’ ἄγε, τοὺς ἀν ἐγὼ ἐπιόψομαι, οἵ δὲ πιθέσθων.
Φοῖνιξ μὲν πρώτιστα διῆφιλος ἡγησάσθω,
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ’ Αἴας τε μέγας καὶ δῖος ’Οδυσσεύς.
κηρύκων δ’ ’Οδίος τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτης ἅμ’ ἐπέσθων. 1
φέρτε δὲ χερσὶν ὕδωρ, ἐϋφημῆσαι τε κέλεσθε,
ὅφρα Διὶ Κρονίδῃ ἀρησόμεθ’, αἴ κ’ ἐλεήσῃ.”

“Ως φάτο, τοῖσι δὲ πᾶσιν ἁδότα μῦθον ἔειπεν.
αὐτίκα κήρυκες μὲν ὕδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἔχεναν,
κοῦροι δὲ κρητῆρας ἐπεστέψαντο ποτοῖο,
νώμησαν δ’ ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάεσσιν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σπεῖσάν τ’ ἔπιόν θ’ ὅσον ἥθελε θυμός,
ώρμωντ’ ἐκ κλισίης ’Αγαμέμνονος ’Ατρεῖδαο.
τοῖσι δὲ πόλλ’ ἐπέτελλε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ,
δενδίλλων ἐς ἔκαστον, ’Οδυσσῆϊ δὲ μάλιστα,
πειρᾶν ὡς πεπίθοιεν ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖωνα.

Τὸ δὲ βάτην παρὰ θῦνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης,
πολλὰ μάλ’ εὐχομένω γαιηόχῳ ἐννοσιγαίῳ
ρήιδίως πεπιθεῖν μεγάλας φρένας Αἰακίδαο.
Μυρμιδόνων δ’ ἐπί τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἰκέσθην,
τὸν δ’ εὑρον φρένα τερπόμενον φόρμιγγι λιγείη,

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 ἔπειτα*) ; 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 twain¹ went their way along the shore of the loud-resounding sea, with many an instant prayer to the god that holdeth the earth and shaketh it, that they might easily persuade the great heart of the son of Aeacus. And they came to the huts and the ships of the Myrmidons, and found him delighting his soul with a clear-toned lyre, fair

καλῇ δαιδαλέῃ, ἐπὶ δ' ἀργύρεον ζυγὸν ἦεν,
τὴν ἄρετ' ἔξ ἐνάρων πόλιν Ἡετίωνος ὀλέσσας.
τῇ ὅ γε θυμὸν ἔτερπεν, ἀειδε δ' ἄρα κλέα ἀνδρῶν.
Πάτροκλος δέ οἱ οἶος ἐναντίος ἦστο σιωπῆ,
δέγμενος Αἰακίδην, ὅπότε λήξειεν ἀείδων.
τῷ δὲ βάτην προτέρω, ἥγεῦτο δὲ δῖος Ὁδυσσεύς,
στὰν δὲ πρόσθ' αὐτοῖο· ταφὼν δ' ἀνόρουσεν Ἀχιλλεὺς
αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμιγγι, λιπὼν ἔδος ἐνθα θάσσεν·
ὡς δ' αὕτως Πάτροκλος, ἐπεὶ ἵδε φῶτας, ἀνέστη.
τῷ καὶ δεικνύμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
“ χαίρετον· ἦ φίλοι ἄνδρες ἰκάνετον·—ἡ τι μάλα
χρεώ—¹

οἵ μοι σκυζομένῳ περ Ἀχαιῶν φίλτατοί ἔστον.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας προτέρω ἄγε δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
εἶσεν δ' ἐν κλισμοῖσι τάπησί τε πορφυρέοισιν·
αἴψα δὲ Πάτροκλον προσεφώνεεν ἐγγὺς ἔόντα·
“ μείζονα δὴ κρητῆρα, Μενοιτίου νιέ, καθίστα,
ζωρότερον δὲ κέραιε, δέπας δ' ἐντυνον ἐκάστῳ·
οἱ γὰρ φίλτατοι ἄνδρες ἐμῷ ὑπέασι μελάθρῳ.”

“Ως φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἔταιρῳ.
αὐτὰρ ὅ γε κρεῖον μέγα κάββαλεν ἐν πυρὸς αὐγῇ,
ἐν δ' ἄρα νῶτον ἔθηκ' ὅϊος καὶ πίονος αἰγός,
ἐν δὲ συὸς σιάλοιο ράχιν τεθαλυῖαν ἀλοιφῇ.
τῷ δ' ἔχεν Αὔτομέδων, τάμνεν δ' ἄρα δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.
καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ μίστυλλε καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν ἐπειρε,
πῦρ δὲ Μενοιτιάδης δαιεν μέγα, ἵσθεος φώς.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάη καὶ φλὸξ ἐμαράνθη,
ἀνθρακιὴν στορέσας ὀβελοὺς ἐφύπερθε τάνυσσε,

¹ ἡ τι μάλα χρεώ: ἡμέτερονδε Aristarchus.

and richly wrought, whereon was a bridge of silver ; this had he taken from the spoil when he laid waste the city of Eëtion. Therewith was he delighting his soul, and he sang of the glorious deeds of warriors ; and Patroclus alone sat over against him in silence, waiting until Aeacus' son should cease from singing. But the twain came forward and goodly Odysseus led the way, and they took their stand before his face ; and Achilles leapt up in amazement with the lyre in his hand, and left the seat whereon he sat ; and in like manner Patroclus when he beheld the men uprose. Then swift-footed Achilles greeted the two and spake, saying : “ Welcome, verily ye be friends that are come—sore must the need be—ye that even in mine anger are to me the dearest of the Achaeans.”

So saying, goodly Achilles led them forward and made them sit on couches and rugs of purple ; and forthwith he spake to Patroclus, that was near : “ Set forth a larger bowl, thou son of Menoetius ; mingle stronger drink, and prepare each man a cup, for these be men most dear, that are beneath my roof.”

So he spake, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear comrade. He cast down a great fleshing-block in the light of the fire and laid thereon a sheep’s back and a fat goat’s, and the chine of a great hog withal, rich with fat. And Automedon held them for him, while goodly Achilles carved. Then he sliced the meat with care and spitted it upon spits, and the son of Menoetius, a godlike man, made the fire blaze high. But when the fire had burned down and the flame was abated, he scattered the embers and laid thereover the spits, and sprinkled the

πάσσε δ' ἀλὸς θείοιο κρατευτάων ἐπαείρας.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ρ̄ ὥπτησε καὶ εἰν ἐλεοῦσιν ἔχενε,¹
 Πάτροκλος μὲν σῦτον ἐλὼν ἐπένειμε τραπέζῃ
 καλοῖς ἐν κανέοισιν, ἀτὰρ κρέα νεῦμεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
 αὐτὸς δ' ἀντίον οὖν Ὁδυσσῆος θείοιο
 τοίχου τοῦ ἑτέροιο, θεοῖσι δὲ θῦσαι ἀνώγει
 Πάτροκλον, ὃν ἑταῖρον· ὁ δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε θυηλάς.
 οἱ δ' ἐπ' ὄνείαθ' ἐτοῦμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἵαλλον.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
 νεῦστος Αἴας Φοίνικι· νόησε δὲ δῖος Ὁδυσσεύς,
 πλησάμενος δ' οἴνοιο δέπας δείδεκτ' Ἀχιλῆα.
 "χαῖρ", Ἀχιλεῦ· δαιτὸς μὲν ἔισης οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς
 ἡμὲν ἐνὶ κλισήῃ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο
 ἤδε καὶ ἐνθάδε νῦν· πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέα πολλὰ
 δαίνυσθ². ἀλλ' οὐ δαιτὸς ἐπηράτου ἔργα μέμηλεν,
 ἀλλὰ λίην μέγα πῆμα, διοτρεφές, εἰσορόωντες
 δείδιμεν· ἐν δοιῇ δὲ σαωσέμεν ἢ ἀπολέσθαι
 νῆας ἔϋσσελμους, εἰ μὴ σύ γε δύσεαι ἀλκήν.
 ἐγγὺς γὰρ νηῶν καὶ τείχεος αὐλιν ἔθειτο
 Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοί τ' ἐπίκουροι,
 κηάμενοι πυρὰ πολλὰ κατὰ στρατόν, οὐδ' ἔτι φασὶ³
 σχήσεοθ⁴, ἀλλ' ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνησιν πεσέεσθαι.
 Ζεὺς δέ σφι Κρονίδης ἐνδέξια σήματα φαίνων
 ἀστράπτει· "Ἐκτωρ δὲ μέγα σθένει βλεμεαίνων
 μαίνεται ἐκπάγλως, πίσυνος Διύ, οὐδέ τι τίει
 ἀνέρας οὐδὲ θεούς· κρατερὴ δέ ἐ λύσσα δέδυκεν.
 ἀρᾶται δὲ τάχιστα φανήμεναι Ἡῶ δῖαν.
 στεῦται γὰρ νηῶν ἀποκόψειν ἄκρα κόρυμβα

¹ ἔχενε: ἔθηκε.

² Possibly, "that we shall no more hold our ground, but fling ourselves (in rout) upon our black ships." The same ambiguity is found also in parallel passages.

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.¹ 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

αὐτάς τ' ἐμπρήσειν¹ μαλεροῦ πυρός, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὺς
 δηῶσειν παρὰ τῆσιν ὄρινομένους² ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.
 ταῦτ' αἰνῶς δεῖδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μὴ οἱ ἀπειλὰς
 ἐκτελέσωσι θεοί, ήμιν δὲ δὴ αἴσιμον εἴη
 φθίσθαι ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἔκας "Αργεος ἵπποβότοιο.
 ἀλλ' ἄνα, εἰ μέμονάς γε καὶ ὄψε περ νῖας Ἀχαιῶν
 τειρομένους ἐρύεσθαι ὑπὸ Τρώων ὄρυμαγδοῦ.
 αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ' ἄχος ἔσσεται, οὐδέ τι μῆχος
 ῥεχθέντος κακοῦ ἔστ' ἄκος εὔρεν· ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὶν
 φράζειν ὅπως Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξήσεις κακὸν ήμαρ.
 ὡς πέπον, ηδὲ μὲν σοί γε πατὴρ ἐπετέλλετο Πηλεὺς
 ἦματι τῷ ὅτε σ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονι πέμπε·
 τέκνον ἐμόν, κάρτος μὲν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρῆ
 δώσουσ', αἴ κ' ἐθέλωσι, σὺ δὲ μεγαλήτορα θυμὸν
 ἴσχειν ἐν στήθεσσι· φιλοφροσύνη γὰρ ἀμείνων·
 ληγέμεναι δ' ἐριδος κακομηχάνου, ὅφρα σε μᾶλλον
 τίωσ' Ἀργείων ημὲν νέοι ηδὲ γέροντες·
 ὡς ἐπέτελλ' δι γέρων, σὺ δὲ λήθεαι. ἀλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν
 παύε', ἂν δὲ χόλον θυμαλγέα· σοὶ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων
 ἄξια δῶρα δίδωσι μεταλλήξαντι χόλοιο.
 εἰ δὲ σὺ μέν μεν ἄκουσον, ἐγὼ δέ κέ τοι καταλέξω
 ὅσσα τοι ἐν κλισίησιν ὑπέσχετο δῶρος Ἀγαμέμνων·
 ἐπτ' ἀπύρους τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσοῖο τάλαντα,
 αἴθωνας δὲ λέβητας ἐείκοσι, δώδεκα δ' ἵππους
 πηγοὺς ἀθλοφόρους, οἵ ἀέθλια ποσσὸν ἄροντο.
 οὐ κεν ἀλήιος εἴη ἀνὴρ ὡς τόσσα γένοιτο,
 οὐδέ κεν ἀκτήμων ἐριτίμοιο χρυσοῖο,
 ὅσσε' Ἀγαμέμνονος ἵπποι ἀέθλια ποσσὸν ἄροντο.
 δώσει δ' ἐπτὰ γυναικας ἀμύμονα ἐργα ἰδυίας,

¹ ἐμπρήσειν : ἐμπλήσειν Aristarchus (cf. ii. 415).

² ὄρινομένους : ἀτυχομένους (cf. viii. 183).

consuming fire, and amidst them make havoc of the Achaeans, distraught by reason of the smoke. This then is the great fear of my heart, lest the gods fulfil for him his boastings, and it be our fate to perish here in Troy, far from horse-pasturing Argos. Nay, up then, if thou art minded even at the last to save from the war-din of the Trojans the sons of the Achaeans, that are sore bested. To thine own self shall sorrow be hereafter, nor can healing be found for ill once wrought—nay, rather, ere it be too late bethink thee how thou mayest ward from the Danaans the day of evil. Good friend, surely it was to thee that thy father Peleus gave command on the day when he sent thee to Agamemnon forth from Phthia : ‘ My son, strength shall Athene and Hera give thee if they be so minded, but do thou curb thy proud spirit in thy breast, for gentle-mindedness is the better part ; and withdraw thee from strife, contriver of mischief, that so the Argives both young and old may honour thee the more.’ On this wise did that old man charge thee, but thou forgettest. Yet do thou cease even now, and put from thee thy bitter wrath. To thee Agamemnon offereth worthy gifts, so thou wilt cease from thine anger. Nay come, hearken thou to me, and I will tell the tale of all the gifts that in his hut Agamemnon promised thee : seven tripods, that the fire hath not touched, and ten talents of gold and twenty gleaming cauldrons, and twelve strong horses, winners in the race, that have won prizes by their fleetness. Not without booty were a man nor unpossessed of precious gold, whoso had wealth as great as the prizes Agamemnon’s horses have won by their speed. And he will give seven women skilled in

Λεσβίδας, ἃς ὅτε Λέσβον ἐϋκτιμένην ἔλεις αὐτὸς
 ἔξέλεθ', αἱ τότε κάλλει ἐνίκων φῦλα γυναικῶν.
 τὰς μέν τοι δώσει, μετὰ δ' ἔσσεται ἦν τότ' ἀπηύρα,
 κούρη Βρισῆος· ἐπὶ δὲ μέγαν ὄρκον ὁμεῖται
 μή ποτε τῆς εὐնῆς ἐπιβήμεναι ἥδε μιγῆναι,
 ἢ θέμις ἔστιν, ἄναξ, ἢ τ' ἀνδρῶν ἡ τε γυναικῶν.
 ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρέσσεται· εἰ δέ κεν αὗτε
 ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμοιο θεοὶ δώωσ' ἀλαπάξαι,
 νῆα ἄλις χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νηῆσασθαι
 εἰσελθών, ὅτε κεν δατεώμεθα ληῆδ' Ἀχαιοί,
 Τρωϊάδας δὲ γυναικας ἐείκοσιν αὐτὸς ἐλέσθαι,
 αἱ κε μετ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην κάλλισται ἔωσιν.
 εἰ δέ κεν Ἀργος ἵκοίμεθ' Ἀχαιϊκόν, οὐθαρ ἀρούρης,
 γαμβρός κέν οἱ ἔοις· τίσει δέ σε Ίσον Ὁρέστη,
 ὃς οἱ τηλύγετος τρέφεται θαλίῃ ἔνι πολλῇ.
 τρεῖς δέ οἱ εἰσι θύγατρες ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ εὐπήκτῳ,
 Χρυσόθεμις καὶ Λαοδίκη καὶ Ἰφιάνασσα.
 τάων ἦν κ' ἐθέλησθα φίλην ἀνάεδνον ἄγεσθαι
 πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆος· ὁ δ' αὐτὸς ἐπὶ μείλια δώσει
 πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσσ' οὐ πώ τις ἔῃ ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί.
 ἐπτὰ δέ τοι δώσει ἐνὶ ναιόμενα πτολίεθρα,
 Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπην τε καὶ Ἰρήν ποιήσσαν
 Φηράς τε ζαθέας ἥδ' Ἀνθειαν βαθύλειμον,
 καλήν τ' Αἴπειαν καὶ Πήδασον ἀμπελόεσσαν.
 πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγὺς ἀλόσ, νέαται Πύλου ἡμαθόεντος.
 ἐν δ' ἄνδρες ναίουσι πολύρρηνες πολυβοῦται,
 οἱ κέ σε δωτίνησι θεὸν ὡς τιμῆσουσι
 καὶ τοι ὑπὸ σκήπτρῳ λιπαρὰς τελέουσι θέμιστας.
 ταῦτα κέ τοι τελέσειε 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-builded 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

εὶ δέ τοι Ἀτρεῖδης μὲν ἀπήχθετο κηρόθι μᾶλλον,
αὐτὸς καὶ τοῦ δῶρα, σὺ δ' ἄλλους περ Παναχαιοὺς
τειρομένους ἐλέαιρε κατὰ στρατόν, οἵ σε θεὸν ὡς
τίσουσ'. ἦ γάρ κέ σφι μάλα μέγα κῦδος ἄροιο.
νῦν γάρ χ' Ἔκτορ' ἔλοις, ἐπεὶ ἂν μάλα τοι σχεδὸν
ἔλθοι

λύσσαν ἔχων ὀλοήν, ἐπεὶ οὕτι τινά φησιν ὅμοιον
οἵ ἔμεναι Δαναῶν, οὓς ἐνθάδε νῆες ἔνεικαν."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὥκὺς
Ἀχιλλεύς.

"διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμῆχαν' Ὀδυσσεῦ,
χρὴ μὲν δὴ τὸν μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποειπεῖν,
ἥ περ δὴ φρονέω¹ τε καὶ ὡς τετελεσμένον ἔσται,
ὡς μή μοι τρύζητε παρήμενοι ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος.
ἔχθρὸς γάρ μοι κεῖνος ὁμῶς Ἀΐδαο πύλησιν
ὅς χ' ἔτερον μὲν κεύθῃ ἐνὶ φρεσίν, ἄλλο δὲ εἴπη.
αὐτὰρ ἔγὼν ἐρέω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα.
οὗτ' ἔμει γ' Ἀτρεῖδην Ἀγαμέμνονα πεισέμεν οὕτω
οὗτ' ἄλλους Δαναούς, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρα τις χάρις ἦν
μάρνασθαι δηῖοισιν ἐπ' ἀνδράσι νωλεμὲς αἰεί.
ἴση μοῖρα μένοντι, καὶ εἰ μάλα τις πολεμίζοι.
ἐν δὲ ἵη τιμῇ ἡμὲν κακὸς ἡδὲ καὶ ἐσθλός.
κάτθαν' ὁμῶς ὅ τ' ἀεργὸς ἀνὴρ ὅ τε πολλὰ ἐοργώς.
οὐδέ τί μοι περίκειται, ἐπεὶ πάθον ἄλγεα θυμῷ,
αἰεὶ ἔμὴν ψυχὴν παραβαλλόμενος πολεμίζειν.
ὡς δ' ὅρνις ἀπτῆσι νεοσσοῖσι προφέρησι
μάστακ', ἐπεὶ κε λάβῃσι, κακῶς δ' ἄρα οἱ πέλει αὐτῇ,
ὡς καὶ ἔγω πολλὰς μὲν ἀυπνους νύκτας ἵανον,
ῆματα δ' αἵματόεντα διέπρησσον πολεμίζων,
ἀνδράσι μαρνάμενος δάρων ἔνεκα σφετεράων.

¹ φρονέω: κρανέω.

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 νησὶ πόλεις ἀλάπαξ' ἀνθρώπων,
 πεζὸς δ' ἔνδεκά φῆμι κατὰ Τροίην ἐρίβωλον·
 τάων ἐκ πασέων κειμήλια πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ
 ἔξελόμην, καὶ πάντα φέρων Ἀγαμέμνονι δόσκον
 Ἀτρεῖδῃ· ὁ δ' ὅπισθε μένων παρὰ νησὶ θοῆσι
 δεξάμενος διὰ παῦρα δασάσκετο, πολλὰ δ' ἔχεσκεν.
 ἄλλα δ' ἀριστήσσοι δίδου γέρα καὶ βασιλεῦσι,
 /τοῖσι μὲν ἔμπεδα κεῖται, ἐμεῦ δ' ἀπὸ μούνου Ἀχαιῶν
 εἴλετ¹, ἔχει δ' ἄλοχον θυμαρέα. τῇ παριαύων
 τερπέσθω. τί δὲ δεῖ πολεμιζέμεναι Τρώεσσιν
 Ἀργείους; τί δὲ λαὸν ἀνήγαγεν ἐνθάδ' ἀγείρας
 Ἀτρεῖδης; ἢ οὐχ Ἐλένης ἔνεκ' ἡγκόμοιο;
 ἢ μοῦνοι φιλέουσ', ἄλοχους μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
 Ἀτρεῖδαι; ἐπεὶ ὃς τις ἀνὴρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἔχέφρων
 τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλέει καὶ κήδεται, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν
 ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον, δουρικτητήν περ ἐοῦσαν,
 νῦν δ' ἐπεὶ ἐκ χειρῶν γέρας εἴλετο καὶ μ' ἀπάτησε,
 μή μεν πειράτω ἐν εἰδότος· οὐδέ με πείσει.
 ἄλλ', Ὁδυσεῦ, σὺν σοί τε καὶ ἄλλοισιν βασιλεῦσι
 φραζέσθω νήεσσιν ἀλεξέμεναι δῆιον πῦρ.
 ἢ μὲν δὴ μάλα πολλὰ πονήσατο νόσφιν ἐμεῖο,
 καὶ δὴ τεῖχος ἔδειμε, καὶ ἥλασε τάφρον ἐπ' αὐτῷ
 εὔρεῖαν μεγάλην, ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κατέπηξεν.
 ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ὡς δύναται σθένος "Ἐκτορος ἀνδροφόνοιο"
 ἵσχειν. ὅφρα δ' ἐγὼ μετ' Ἀχαιοῖσιν πολέμιζον
 οὐκ ἐθέλεσκε μάχην ἀπὸ τείχεος ὄρυμεν "Ἐκτωρ,
 ἄλλ' ὅσον ἐσ Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἵκανεν
 ἐνθα ποτ' οἶον ἔμιμνε, μόγις δέ μεν ἔκφυγεν ὄρμήν.

¹ Many scholars put a full stop after εἴλετ¹, on the ground that Achilles must not be assumed to speak of Briseis as his wife (ἄλοχος). 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 ἔθέλω πολεμιζέμεν "Εκτορὶ δίῳ,
 αὔριον ἴρα Διὶ ρέξας καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖσι,
 νηήσας ἐῦ νῆας, ἐπὴν ἄλαδε προερύσσω,
 ὅψεαι, αἴ κ' ἔθέλησθα καὶ αἴ κέν τοι τὰ μεμήλῃ,
 ἥρι μάλ' Ἐλλήσποντον ἐπ' ἵχθυόντα πλεούσας 360
 νῆας ἐμάς, ἐν δ' ἄνδρας ἐρεσσέμεναι μεμαῶτας.
 εἰ δέ κεν εὐπλοίην δώῃ κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος,
 ἥματί κε τριτάτῳ Φθίην ἐρίβωλον ἰκούμην.
 ἔστι δέ μοι μάλα πολλά, τὰ κάλλιπον ἐνθάδε ἔρρων.
 ἄλλον δ' ἐνθένδε χρυσὸν καὶ χαλκὸν ἐρυθρὸν 365
 ἡδὲ γυναικας ἐϋζώνους πολιόν τε σίδηρον
 ἀξομαι, ἄσσ' ἔλαχόν γε γέρας δέ μοι, ὃς περ ἔδωκεν,
 αὐτὶς ἐφυβρίζων ἔλετο κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
 Ἀτρεΐδης· τῷ πάντ' ἀγορευέμεν, ὡς ἐπιτέλλω,
 ἀμφαδόν, ὅφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπισκύζωνται Ἀχαιοί, 370
 εἴ τινά που Δαναῶν ἔτι ἔλπεται ἐξαπατήσειν,
 αἰὲν ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένος. οὐδ' ἀν ἐμοί γε
 τετλαίη κύνεός περ ἐών εἰς ὥπα ἰδέσθαι.
 οὐδέ τί οἱ βουλὰς συμφράσσομαι, οὐδὲ μὲν ἔργον·
 ἐκ γὰρ δὴ μ' ἀπάτησε καὶ ἥλιτεν. οὐδ' ἀν ἔτ' αὐτὶς 375
 ἐξαπάφοιτ' ἐπέεσσιν· ἄλις δέ οἱ. ἄλλὰ ἔκηλος
 ἐρρέτω· ἐκ γάρ οἱ φρένας εἴλετο μητίετα Ζεύς.
 ἔχθρὰ δέ μοι τοῦ δῶρα, τίω δέ μιν ἐν καρὸς αἴσῃ.
 οὐδ' εἴ μοι δεκάκις τέ καὶ εἰκοσάκις τόσα δοίη
 ὅσσα τέ οἱ νῦν ἔστι, καὶ εἴ ποθεν ἄλλα γένοιτο, 380
 οὐδ' ὅσ' ἐσ Ὁρχομενὸν ποτινίσεται, οὐδ' ὅσα Θήβας
 Αἰγυπτίας, ὅθι πλεῖστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται,

¹ The precise meaning of *καρὸς* is uncertain, but connexion with *κείρω* is probable. The word does not recur.

escape my onset. But now, seeing I am not minded to battle with goodly Hector, to-morrow will I do sacrifice to Zeus and all the gods, and heap well my ships, when I have launched them on the sea ; then shalt thou see, if so be thou wilt, and carest aught therefor, my ships at early dawn sailing over the teeming Hellespont, and on board men right eager to ply the oar ; and if so be the great Shaker of the Earth grants me fair voyaging, on the third day shall I reach deep-soiled Phthia. Possessions full many have I that I left on my ill-starred way hither, and yet more shall I bring from hence, gold and ruddy bronze, and fair-girdled women and grey iron—all that fell to me by lot ; howbeit my prize hath he that gave it me taken back in his arrogant pride, even lord Agamemnon, son of Atreus. To him do ye declare all, even as I bid, openly, to the end that other Achaeans also may be wroth, if haply he hopeth to deceive yet some other of the Danaans, seeing he is ever clothed in shamelessness. Yet not in my face would he dare to look, though he have the front of a dog. Neither counsel will I devise with him nor any work, for utterly hath he deceived me and sinned against me. Never again shall he beguile me with words ; the past is enough for him.— Nay, let him go to his ruin in comfort, seeing that Zeus the counsellor hath utterly robbed him of his wits. Hateful in my eyes are his gifts, I count them at a hair's¹ 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

αῖ θ' ἑκατόμπυλοί εἰσι, διηκόσιοι δ' ἀν' ἑκάστας
 ἀνέρες ἔξοιχνεῦσι σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὅχεσφιν.
 οὐδ' εἴ μοι τόσα δοίη ὅσα ψάμαθός τε κόνις τε,
 οὐδέ κεν ὡς ἔτι θυμὸν ἐμὸν πείσει¹ Ἀγαμέμνων,
 πρὸν γ' ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ἐμοὶ δόμεναι θυμαλγέα λώβην.
 κούρην δ' οὐ γαμέω Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρεΐδαο,
 οὐδ' εἰ χρυσείη Ἀφροδίτη κάλλος ἐρίζοι,
 ἔργα δ' Ἀθηναίη γλαυκώπιδι ἰσοφαρίζοι.
 οὐδέ μιν ὡς γαμέω· ὁ δ' Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλον ἐλέσθω,
 ὃς τις οἱ τ' ἐπέοικε καὶ ὃς βασιλεύτερός ἐστιν.
 ἦν γὰρ δή με σαῶσι θεοὶ καὶ οἴκαδ' ἵκωμαι,
 Πηλεύς θήν μοι ἔπειτα γυναικά γε μάσσεται¹ αὐτός.
 πολλαὶ Ἀχαιῆδες εἰσὶν ἀν' Ἑλλάδα τε Φθίην τε,
 κοῦραι ἀριστήων, οἵ τε πτολίεθρα ρύονται,
 τάων ἦν κ' ἐθέλωμι φίλην ποιήσομ² ἄκοιτιν.
 ἔνθα δέ μοι μάλα πολλὸν ἐπέσουτο θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
 γήμαντα μνηστὴν ἄλοχον, ἔικυναν ἄκοιτιν,
 κτήμασι τέρπεσθαι τὰ γέρων ἐκτήσατο Πηλεύς.
 οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ψυχῆς ἀντάξιον οὐδ' ὅσα φασὶν
 Ἰλιον ἐκτῆσθαι, ἐνν ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον,
 τὸ πρὸν ἐπ' εἰρήνης, πρὸν ἐλθεῖν υἱας Ἀχαιῶν,
 οὐδ' ὅσα λάϊνος οὐδὸς ἀφήτορος ἐντὸς ἔέργει,
 Φοίβου² Ἀπόλλωνος, Πυθοῖ ἔνι πετρηέσσῃ.
 ληϊστοὶ μὲν γάρ τε βόες καὶ ἵφια μῆλα,
 κτητοὶ δὲ τρίποδές τε καὶ ἵππων ξανθὰ κάρηνα.
 ἀνδρὸς δὲ ψυχὴ πάλιν ἐλθεῖν οὔτε λεϊστὴ
 οὕθ' ἐλετή, ἐπεὶ ἄρ τε κεν ἀμείψεται ἔρκος ὀδόντων.
 μήτηρ γάρ τέ μέ φησι θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα
 διχθαδίας κῆρας φερέμεν θανάτοιο τέλοσδε.

¹ γε μάσσεται Aristarchus: γαμέσσεται MSS.

² Φοίβου: νηοῦ Zenodotus.

houses,—Thebes which is a city of an hundred gates wherefrom sally forth through each two hundred warriors with horses and cars ;—nay, not though he gave gifts in number as sand and dust ; not even so shall Agamemnon any more persuade my soul, until he hath paid the full price of all the despite that stings my heart. And the daughter of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, will I not wed, not though she vied in beauty with golden Aphrodite and in handiwork were the peer of flashing-eyed Athene : not even so will I wed her ; let him choose another of the Achaeans that is of like station with himself and more kingly than I. For if the gods preserve me, and I reach my home, Peleus methinks will thereafter of himself seek me a wife. Many Achaean maidens there be throughout Hellas and Phthia, daughters of chieftains that guard the cities ; of these whomsoever I choose shall I make my dear wife. Full often was my proud spirit fain to take me there a wedded wife, a fitting helpmeet, and to have joy of the possessions that the old man Peleus won him. For in my eyes not of like worth with life is even all that wealth that men say Ilios possessed, the well-peopled citadel, of old in time of peace or ever the sons of the Achaeans came,—nay, nor all that the marble threshold of the Archer Phoebus Apollo encloseth in rocky Pytho. For by harrying may cattle be had and goodly sheep, and tripods by the winning and chestnut horses withal ; but that the spirit of man should come again when once it hath passed the barrier of his teeth, neither harrying availeth nor winning. For my mother the goddess, silver-footed Thetis, telleth me that two-fold fates are bearing me toward the doom of death :

εὶ μέν κ^α αῦθι μένων Τρώων πόλιν ἀμφιμάχωμαι,
ῶλετο μέν μοι νόστος, ἀτὰρ κλέος ἄφθιτον ἔσται.
εὶ δέ κεν οἴκαδ' ἵκωμι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
ῶλετό μοι κλέος ἐσθλόν, ἐπὶ δηρὸν δέ μοι αἰῶν
ἔσσεται, οὐδέ κέ μ^α ὥκα τέλος θανάτοιο κιχείη.¹

καὶ δ^ο ἄν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἐγὼ παραμυθησαίμην
οἴκαδ' ἀποπλείειν, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δήετε τέκμωρ
Ἰλίου αἰπεινῆς· μάλα γάρ ἔθεν εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
χεῖρα ἔην ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρσήκασι δὲ λαοί.
ἀλλ' ὑμεῖς μὲν ίόντες ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν
ἀγγελίην ἀπόφασθε—τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἔστι γερόντων—
ὅφρ' ἄλλην φράζωνται ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μῆτιν ἀμείνω,
η̄ κέ σφιν νῆάς τε σαῶ καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
νησὸν ἐπι γλαφυρῆς, ἐπεὶ οῦ σφισιν ηδε γ^α ἔτοίμη,
ἢν νῦν ἐφράσσαντο ἐμεῦ ἀπομηνίσαντο.

Φοῖνιξ δ^ο αῦθι παρ' ἄμμι μένων κατακοιμηθήτω,
ὅφρα μοι ἐν νήεσσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδ^ο ἔπηται
αὔριον, ἢν ἐθέλησιν· ἀνάγκη δ^ο οῦ τί μιν ἄξω.”

“Ως ἔφαθ^ο, οἱ δ^ο ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ
μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀπέειπεν.
οὐφὲ δὲ δὴ μετέειπε γέρων ἵππηλάτα Φοῖνιξ
δάκρυ^ο ἀναπρήσας· περὶ γὰρ δίε νησὸν Ἀχαιῶν.
“ εὶ μὲν δὴ νόστον γε μετὰ φρεσί, φαιδιμ^ο, Ἀχιλλεῦ,
βάλλεαι, οὐδέ τι πάμπαν ἀμύνειν νησὶ θοῆσι
πῦρ ἐθέλεις ἀτδηλον, ἐπεὶ χόλος ἔμπεσε θυμῷ,
πῶς ἄν ἔπειτ^ο ἀπὸ σεῦ, φίλον τέκος, αῦθι λιποίμην
οῖος; σοὶ δέ μ^α ἔπειμπε γέρων ἵππηλάτα Πηλεὺς

¹ Line 416 was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.

if I abide here and war about the city of the Trojans, then lost is my home-return, but my renown shall be imperishable ; but if I return home to my dear native land, lost then is my glorious renown, yet shall my life long endure, neither shall the doom of death come soon upon me. Aye, and I would counsel you others also to sail back to your homes ; seeing there is no more hope that ye shall win the goal of steep Ilios ; for mightily doth Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, hold forth his hand above her, and her people are filled with courage. But go ye your way and declare my message to the chieftains of the Achaeans—for that is the office of elders—to the end that they may devise some other plan in their minds better than this, even such as shall save their ships, and the host of the Achaeans beside the hollow ships ; seeing this is not to be had for them, which now they have devised, by reason of the fierceness of my anger. Howbeit let Phoenix abide here with us, and lay him down to sleep, that he may follow with me on my ships to my dear native land on the morrow, if so he will ; but perforce will I not take him."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marvelling at his words ; for with exceeding vehemence did he deny them. But at length there spake among them the old horseman Phoenix, bursting into tears, for that greatly did he fear for the ships of the Achaeans : " If verily thou layest up in thy mind, glorious Achilles, the purpose of returning, neither art minded at all to ward from the swift ships consuming fire, for that wrath hath fallen upon thy heart ; how can I then, dear child, be left here without thee, alone ? It was to thee

ἥματι τῷ ὅτε σ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονι πέμπε
 νήπιον, οὐ πω εἰδόθ' ὄμοιῶν πολέμοιο,
 οὐδ' ἀγορέων, ἵνα τ' ἄνδρες ἀριπρεπέες τελέθουσι.
 τοῦνεκά με προέηκε διδασκέμεναι τάδε πάντα,
 μύθων τε ρήτηρ^ρ ἔμεναι πρηκτῆρά τε ἔργων.
 ὡς ἂν ἔπειτ^τ ἀπὸ σεῦ, φίλον τέκος, οὐκ ἐθέλοιμι
 λείπεσθ^θ, οὐδ' εἴ κέν μοι ὑποσταίη θεὸς αὐτὸς
 γῆρας ἀποξύσας θήσειν νέον ἡβώντα,
 οἶνον ὅτε πρῶτον λίπον Ἑλλάδα καλλιγύναικα,
 φεύγων νείκεα πατρὸς Ἀμύντορος Ὄρμενίδαο,
 ὃς μοι παλλακίδος περιχώσατο καλλικόμοιο,
 τὴν αὐτὸς φιλέεσκεν, ἀτιμάζεσκε δ' ἄκοιτιν,
 μητέρ^ρ ἐμήν. ἡ δ' αἰὲν ἐμὲ λισσέσκετο γούνων
 παλλακίδι προμιγῆναι, ἵν^τ ἔχθρειε γέροντα.
 τῇ πιθόμην καὶ ἔρεξα· πατὴρ δ' ἐμὸς αὐτίκ^τ ὁϊσθεὶς
 πολλὰ κατηράτο, στυγερὰς δ' ἐπεκέκλετ^τ Ἔριν^ν,
 μή ποτε γούνασιν οἶσιν ἐφέσσεσθαι φίλον νιὸν
 ἐξ ἐμέθεν γεγαῶτα· θεοὶ δ' ἐτέλειον ἐπαράς,
 Ζεύς τε καταχθόνιος καὶ ἐπαινὴ Περσεφόνεια.
 τὸν μὲν ἔγῳ βούλευσα κατακτάμεν ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ.¹
 ἄλλά τις ἀθανάτων παῦσεν χόλον, ὃς ρ^ρ ἐνὶ θυμῷ
 δήμου θῆκε φάτιν καὶ ὄνείδεα πόλλ' ἀνθρώπων,
 ὡς μὴ πατροφόνος μετ' Ἀχαιοῖσιν καλεοίμην.
 ἔνθ^τ ἐμοὶ οὐκέτι πάμπαν ἐρητύετ^τ ἐν φρεσὶ θυμὸς
 πατρὸς χωμένοιο κατὰ μέγαρα στρωφᾶσθαι.
 ἡ μὲν πολλὰ ἔται καὶ ἀνεψιοὶ ἀμφὶς ἔόντες
 αὐτοῦ λισσόμενοι κατερήτυνον ἐν μεγάροισι,

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

πολλὰ δὲ ἵφια μῆλα καὶ εἰλίποδας ἔλικας βοῦς
 ἔσφαζον, πολλοὶ δὲ σύες θαλέθοντες ἀλοιφῇ
 εὐόμενοι τανύοντο διὰ φλογὸς 'Ηφαίστοιο,
 πολλὸν δ' ἐκ κεράμων μέθυ πίνετο τοῦ γέροντος.
 εἰνάνυχες δέ μοι ἀμφ' αὐτῷ παρὰ νύκτας ἰανον·
 οἱ μὲν ἀμειβόμενοι φυλακὰς ἔχον, οὐδέ ποτ' ἔσβη
 πῦρ, ἔτερον μὲν ὑπ' αἴθούσῃ εὐερκέος αὐλῆς,
 ἄλλο δ' ἐνὶ προδόμῳ, πρόσθεν θαλάμοιο θυράων.
 ἄλλ' ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη μοι ἐπήλυθε νὺξ ἐρεβεννή,
 καὶ τότ' ἐγὼ θαλάμοιο θύρας πυκινῶς ἀραρυίας
 ρήξας ἔξηλθον, καὶ ὑπέρθορον ἐρκίον αὐλῆς
 ρεῖα, λαθὼν φύλακάς τ' ἄνδρας δμωάς τε γυναικας.
 φεῦγον ἔπειτ' ἀπάνευθε δι' 'Ελλάδος εὐρυχόροιο,
 Φθίην δ' ἔξικόμην ἐριβώλακα, μητέρα μήλων,
 ἐς Πηλῆα ἄναχθ'. ὁ δέ με πρόφρων ὑπέδεκτο,
 καὶ μ' ἐφίλησ' ὡς εἴ τε πατὴρ ὃν παῖδα φιλήσῃ
 μοῦνον τηλύγετον πολλοῖσιν ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι,
 καὶ μ' ἀφνειὸν ἔθηκε, πολὺν δέ μοι ὥπασε λαόν.
 ναῖον δ' ἐσχατιὴν Φθίης, Δολόπεσσιν ἀνάσσων.
 καὶ σε τοσοῦτον ἔθηκα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' 'Αχιλλεῦ,
 ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλέων, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἔθέλεσκες ἄμ' ἄλλω
 οὕτ' ἐσ δαῖτ' ἴέναι οὕτ' ἐν μεγάροισι πάσασθαι,
 πρίν γ' ὅτε δὴ σ' ἐπ' ἐμοῦσιν ἐγὼ γούνεσσι καθίσσας
 ὅφου τ' ἄσαιμι προταμῶν καὶ οἶνον ἐπισχών.
 πολλάκι μοι κατέδευσας ἐπὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα
 οἴνου ἀποβλύζων ἐν νηπιέῃ ἀλεγεινῇ.
 ὡς ἐπὶ σοὶ μάλα πόλλ' ἐπαθον καὶ πόλλ' ἐμόγησα,
 τὰ φρονέων, ὃ μοι οὖ τι θεοὶ γόνον ἔξετέλειον
 ἐξ ἐμεῦ. ἄλλὰ σὲ παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ' 'Αχιλλεῦ,
 ποιεύμῃ, ἵνα μοί ποτ' ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύνῃς.

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· οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
 νηλεὲς ἥτορ ἔχειν· στρεπτοὶ δέ τε καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοί,
 τῶν περ καὶ μείζων ἀρετὴ τιμῆ τε βίη τε.
 καὶ μὲν τοὺς θυέεσσι καὶ εὐχωλῆς ἀγανῆσι
 λοιβῇ τε κνίσῃ τε παρατρωπῶσ' ἄνθρωποι
 λισσόμενοι, ὅτε κέν τις ὑπερβήῃ καὶ ἀμάρτη.
 καὶ γάρ τε Λιταί εἰσι Διὸς κούραι μεγάλοιο,
 χωλαί τε ρυσαί τε παραβλῶπές τ' ὁφθαλμώ,
 αἴ ῥά τε καὶ μετόπισθ' "Ατης ἀλέγουσι κιοῦσαι.
 ἡ δ' "Ατη σθεναρή τε καὶ ἀρτίπος, οὖνεκα πάσας 5
 πολλὸν ὑπεκπροθέει, φθάνει δέ τε πᾶσαν ἐπ' αἰαν
 βλάπτουσ' ἄνθρωπους· αἱ δ' ἔξακέονται ὅπισσω.
 ὃς μέν τ' αἰδέσεται κούρας Διὸς ἀστον ἰούσας,
 τὸν δὲ μέγ' ὕνησαν καὶ τ' ἔκλυνον εὐχομένοιο.
 ὃς δέ κ' ἀνήνηται καὶ τε στερεῶς ἀποείπῃ, 5
 λίσσονται δ' ἄρα ταί γε Δία Κρονίωνα κιοῦσαι
 τῷ "Ατην ἄμ' ἔπεσθαι, ἵνα βλαφθεὶς ἀποτίσῃ.
 ἀλλ', Ἀχιλεῦ, πόρε καὶ σὺ Διὸς κούρησιν ἔπεσθαι
 τιμήν, ἡ τ' ἄλλων περ ἐπιγνάμπτει νόον ἐσθλῶν.
 εἰ μὲν γὰρ μὴ δῶρα φέροι, τὰ δ' ὅπισθ' ὀνομάζοι 5
 'Ατρεῖδης, ἀλλ' αἰὲν ἐπιζαφελῶς χαλεπαίνοι,
 οὐκ ἄν ἔγώ γέ σε μῆνιν ἀπορρίψαντα κελούμην
 'Αργείοισιν ἀμυνέμεναι χατέουσί περ ἔμπης.
 νῦν δ' ἄμα τ' αὐτίκα πολλὰ διδοῖ, τὰ δ' ὅπισθεν
 ὑπέστη,

ἄνδρας δὲ λίσσεσθαι ἐπιπροέηκεν ἀρίστους 5
 κρινάμενος κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιϊκόν, οἵ 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 outrunneth 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.

φίλτατοι Ἀργείων· τῶν μὴ σύ γε μῦθον ἐλέγξῃς
μηδὲ πόδας· πρὶν δ' οὐ τι νεμεσοσητὸν κεχολῶσθαι.
οὕτω καὶ τῶν πρόσθεν ἐπευθόμεθα κλέα ἀνδρῶν
ἡρώων, ὅτε κέν τιν' ἐπιζάφελος χόλος ἵκοι·
δωρητοί τε πέλοντο παράρρητοί τ' ἐπέεσσι.
μέμνημαι τόδε ἔργον ἐγὼ πάλαι, οὐ τι νέον γε,
ώς ἦν· ἐν δ' ὑμῖν ἐρέω πάντεσσι φίλοισι.

Κουρῆτες τ' ἐμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχάρμαι
ἀμφὶ πόλιν Καλυδῶνα καὶ ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον,
Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἀμυνόμενοι Καλυδῶνος ἐραννῆς,
Κουρῆτες δὲ διαπραθέειν μεμαῶτες "Ἀρηϊ.

καὶ γὰρ τοῖσι κακὸν χρυσόθρονος "Ἄρτεμις ὥρσε,
χωσαμένη ὅ οἱ οὐ τι θαλύσια γουνῷ ἀλωῆς
Οἴνεὺς ἔρξ¹. ἄλλοι δὲ θεοὶ δαίνυνθ' ἐκατόμβας,
οὗη δ' οὐκ ἔρρεξε Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλῳ.

ἢ λάθετ² ἢ οὐκ ἐνόησεν· ἀάσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ.
ἢ δὲ χολωσαμένη δῖον γένος ἰοχέαιρα
ὥρσεν ἔπι χλούνην σῦν ἄγριον ἀργιόδοντα,
ὅς κακὰ πόλλ³ ἔρδεσκεν ἔθων Οἴνηος ἀλωήν.
πολλὰ δ' ὅ γε προθέλυμνα χαμαὶ βάλε δένδρεα

μακρὰ

αὐτῆσιν ρίζησι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἄνθεσι μήλων.
τὸν δ' υἱὸς Οἴνηος ἀπέκτεινεν Μελέαγρος,
πολλέων ἐκ πολίων θηρήτορας ἄνδρας ἀγείρας
καὶ κύνας· οὐ μὲν γάρ κε δάμη παύροισι βροτοῖσι·
τόσσος ἔην, πολλοὺς δὲ πυρῆς ἐπέβησ⁴ ἀλεγεινῆς.
ἢ δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῷ θῆκε πολὺν κέλαδον καὶ ἀϋτήν,
ἀμφὶ συὸς κεφαλῇ καὶ δέρματι λαχνήεντι,

¹ ἔθων is generally taken to mean simply, "as the wont of boars is"; but the word is glossed by βλάπτων.

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 forgat, 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, wasting¹ 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

HOMER

Κουρήτων τε μεσηγὸν καὶ Αἰτωλῶν μεγαθύμων.
 // ὅφρα μὲν οὖν Μελέαγρος ἀρητῖφιλος πολέμιζε,
 τόφρα δὲ Κουρήτεσσι κακῶς ἦν, οὐδ' ἐδύναντο¹
 τείχεος ἔκτοσθεν μίμνειν πολέες περ ἔοντες.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Μελέαγρον ἔδυ χόλος, ὃς τε καὶ ἄλλων
 οἰδάνει ἐν στήθεσσι νόον πύκα περ φρονεόντων,
 ἥ τοι ὁ μητρὶ φίλῃ Ἀλθαίῃ χωόμενος κῆρ
 κεῦτο παρὰ μνηστῇ ἀλόχῳ, καλῇ Κλεοπάτρῃ,
 κούρῃ Μαρπήσσης καλλισφύρου Εὐηνίνης
 "Ιδεώ θ", ὃς κάρτιστος ἐπιχθονίων γένετ' ἀνδρῶν
 τῶν τότε, καὶ ῥά ἄνακτος ἐναντίον εἴλετο τόξον
 Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος καλλισφύρου εἴνεκα νύμφης. 56
 τὴν δὲ τότ' ἐν μεγάροισι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μῆτηρ
 Ἀλκυόνην καλέεσκον ἐπώνυμον, οὗνεκ' ἄρ' αὐτὴ
 μῆτηρ ἀλκυόνος πολυπενθέος οἵτον ἔχουσα
 κλαῖεν ὃ μιν ἔκάεργος ἀνήρπασε Φοίβος Ἀπόλλων.
 τῇ ὃ γε παρκατέλεκτο χόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσων, 56
 ἐξ ἀρέων μητρὸς κεχολωμένος, ἥ ῥά θεοῖσι
 πόλλ' ἀχέουσ' ἡράτο κασιγνήτοι φόνοιο,
 πολλὰ δὲ καὶ γαῖαν πολυφόρβην χερσὶν ἀλοίᾳ
 κικλήσκουσ' Ἀϊδην καὶ ἐπαινὴν Περσεφόνειαν,
 πρόχνυ καθεζομένη, δεύοντο δὲ δάκρυσι κόλποι, 57
 παιδὶ δόμεν θάνατον· τῆς δ' ἡεροφοῖτις Ἐρινὸς

¹ οὐδ' ἐδύναντο: οὐδ' 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 mother¹ 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 halcyon-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.

³ 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 ἔξι Ερέβεσφιν, ἀμείλιχον ἦτορ ἔχουσα.
 τῶν δὲ τάχ' ἀμφὶ πύλας ὅμαδος καὶ δοῦπος ὄρώρει
 πύργων βαλλομένων· τὸν δὲ λίσσοντο γέροντες
 Αἴτωλῶν, πέμπον δὲ θεῶν ἵερης ἀρίστους,
 ἔξελθεῖν καὶ ἀμῆναι, ὑποσχόμενοι μέγα δῶρον·
 ὁππόθι πιότατον πεδίον Καλυδῶνος ἐραννῆς,
 ἔνθα μιν ἥνωγον τέμενος περικαλλὲς ἐλέσθαι
 πεντηκοντόγυνον, τὸ μὲν ἥμισυ οἰνοπέδοιο,
 ἥμισυ δὲ ψιλὴν ἄροσιν πεδίοιο ταμέσθαι.
 πολλὰ δέ μιν λιτάνευε γέρων ἵππηλάτα Οὐνεὺς
 οὐδοῦ ἐπεμβεβαὼς ὑψηρεφέος θαλάμοιο,
 σείων κολλητὰς σανίδας, γουνούμενος νιόν·
 πολλὰ δὲ τόν γε κασίγνηται καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
 ἐλλίσσονθ'. ἂντας ἀλλοιούσιον εἶναι τούτο· πολλὰ δ' ἐταῖροι,
 οἵ οἱ κεδνότατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἡσαν ἀπάντων·
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς τοῦ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἐπειθον,
 πρίν γ' ὅτε δὴ θάλαμος πύκτης ἐβάλλετο, τοὶ δ' ἐπὶ
 πύργων

βαῖνον Κουρῆτες καὶ ἐνέπρηθον μέγα ἄστυ.
 καὶ τότε δὴ Μελέαγρον ἐῦζωνος παράκοιτις
 λίσσεται ὁδυρομένη, καὶ οἱ κατέλεξεν ἄπαντα
 κῆδε, ὅστις ἀνθρώποισι πέλει τῶν ἄστυ ἄλωη·
 ἄνδρας μὲν κτείνουσι, πόλιν δέ τε πῦρ ἀμαθύνει,
 τέκνα δέ τ' ἄλλοι¹ ἄγουσι βαθυζώνους τε γυναικας.
 τοῦ δ' ὡρίνετο θυμὸς ἀκούοντος κακὰ ἔργα,
 βῆ δ' ἴέναι, χροῖ δ' ἔντε² ἐδύσετο παμφανόωντα.
 ὡς οὐ μὲν Αἴτωλοῖσιν ἀπήμυνεν κακὸν ἥμαρ
 εἴξας ὡς θυμῷ· τῷ δὲ οὐκέτι δῶρο³ ἐτέλεσσαν
 πολλά τε καὶ χαρίεντα, κακὸν δὲ ἥμυνε καὶ αὔτως.
 ἀλλὰ σὺ μή μοι ταῦτα νόει φρεσί, μηδέ σε δαίμων
 ἐνταῦθα τρέψειε, φίλος· κάκιον δέ κεν εἴη

¹ τ' ἄλλοι: δῆιοι Zenodotus.

even she of the ungentle heart. Now anon was the din of the foemen risen about their gates, and the noise of the battering of walls, and to Meleager the elders of the Aetolians made prayer, sending to him the best of the priests of the gods, that he should come forth and succour them, and they promised him a mighty gift ; they bade him, where the plain of lovely Calydon was fattest, there choose him out a fair tract of fifty acres, the half of it vine-land, and the half clear plough-land, to be cut from out the plain. And earnestly the old horseman Oeneus besought him, standing upon the threshold of his high-roofed chamber, and shaking the jointed doors, in prayer to his son, and earnestly too did his sisters and his honoured mother beseech him—but he denied them yet more—and earnestly his companions that were truest and dearest to him of all ; yet not even so could they persuade the heart in his breast, until at the last his chamber was being hotly battered, and the Curetes were mounting upon the walls and firing the great city. Then verily his fair-girdled wife besought Meleager with wailing, and told him all the woes that come on men whose city is taken ; the men are slain and the city is wasted by fire, and their children and low-girdled women are led captive of strangers. Then was his spirit stirred, as he heard the evil tale, and he went his way and did on his body his gleaming armour. Thus did he ward from the Aetolians the day of evil, yielding to his own spirit ; and to him thereafter they paid not the gifts, many and gracious ; yet even so did he ward from them evil. But, friend, let me not see thee thus minded in heart, neither let heaven turn thee into this path ; it were a harder task

νηυσὶν καιομένησιν ἀμυνέμεν· ἀλλ' ἐπὶ δώρων
ἔρχεο· ἵσον γάρ σε θεῷ τίσουσιν Ἀχαιοῖ.
εἰ δέ κ' ἄτερ δώρων πόλεμον φθισήνορα δύῃς,
οὐκέθ' ὅμῶς τιμῆς ἔσεαι πόλεμόν περ ἀλαλκών.”
Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς
Ἀχιλλεύς.

“Φοῖνιξ, ἄττα γεραιέ, διοτρεφές, οὐ τί με ταύτης
χρεὼ τιμῆς· φρονέω δὲ τετιμῆσθαι Διὸς αἴσῃ,
ἥ μ' ἔξει παρὰ νηυσὶν κορωνίσιν, εἰς ὅ κ' ἀϋτμὴ
ἐν στήθεσσι μένη καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὄρώρη.
ἄλλο δέ τοι ἔρέω, σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σῆσι·
μή μοι σύγχει θυμὸν ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχεύων,¹
Ἀτρεῖδῃ ἥρωϊ φέρων χάριν· οὐδέ τί σε χρὴ
τὸν φιλέειν, ἵνα μή μοι ἀπέχθηαι φιλέοντι.
καλόν τοι σὺν ἐμοὶ τὸν κήδειν ὅς κ' ἐμὲ κήδῃ.
ἵσον ἐμοὶ βασίλευε καὶ ἥμισυ μείρεο τιμῆς.
οὗτοι δ' ἀγγελέουσι, σὺ δ' αὐτόθι λέξεο μίμνων
εὐνῇ ἔνι μαλακῇ· ἀμα δ' ἦοι φαινομένηφι
φρασσόμεθ' ἥ κε νεώμεθ' ἐφ' ἥμέτερ' ἥ κε
μένωμεν.”

“Η, καὶ Πατρόκλῳ ὅ γ' ἐπ' ὁφρύσι νεῦσε σιωπῇ
Φοίνικι στορέσαι πυκινὸν λέχος, ὅφρα τάχιστα
ἐκ κλισίης νόστοιο μεδοίατο. τοῖσι δ' ἄρ' Αἴας
ἀντίθεος Τελαμωνιάδης μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·
“διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν’ Ὀδυσσεῦ,
ἴομεν· οὐ γάρ μοι δοκέει μύθοιο τελευτὴ
τῇδέ γ' ὅδῷ κρανέεσθαι· ἀπαγγεῖλαι δὲ τάχιστα
χρὴ μῦθον Δαναοῖσι καὶ οὐκ ἀγαθόν περ ἔόντα,

¹ ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχεύων: ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀχεύων Aristarchus;
ὀδυρόμενος κινυρίζων Zenodotus.

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,

οῖ που νῦν ἔαται ποτιδέγμενοι. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
 ἄγριον ἐν στήθεσσι θέτο μεγαλήτορα θυμόν,
 σχέτλιος, οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότητος ἔταιρων
 τῆς ἦ μιν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἐτίομεν ἔξοχον ἄλλων,
 νηλής· καὶ μέν τίς τε κασιγνήτοι φονῆος¹
 ποιηὴν ἦ οὖ παιδὸς ἐδέξατο τεθνητος.
 καί ρ' ὁ μὲν ἐν δήμῳ μένει αὐτοῦ πόλλ' ἀποτίσας,
 τοῦ δέ τ' ἐρητύεται κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
 ποιηὴν δεξαμένῳ· σοὶ δ' ἄλληκτόν τε κακόν τε
 θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι θεοὶ θέσαν εἴνεκα κούρης
 οἵης· νῦν δέ τοι ἑπτὰ παρίσχομεν ἔξοχ' ἀρίστας,
 ἄλλα τε πόλλ' ἐπὶ τῆσι· σὺ δ' ἵλαον ἐνθεο θυμόν,
 αἰδεσσαι δὲ μέλαθρον· ὑπωρόφιοι δέ τοι είμεν
 πληθύος ἐκ Δαναῶν, μέμαμεν δέ τοι ἔξοχον ἄλλων
 κήδιστοι τ' ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὅσσοι Ἀχαιοί."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς
 Ἀχιλλεύς.

"Ἄλαν διογενὲς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν,
 πάντα τί μοι κατὰ θυμὸν ἔείσαο μυθήσασθαι·
 ἄλλα μοι οἰδάνεται κραδίη χόλῳ, δόππότε κείνων
 μνήσομαι, ὡς μ' ἀσύφηλον ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἔρεξεν
 Ἀτρεΐδης, ὡς εἴ τιν' ἀτίμητον μετανάστην.
 ἄλλ' ὑμεῖς ἔρχεσθε καὶ ἀγγελίην ἀπόφασθε·
 οὐ γὰρ πρὶν πολέμοιο μεδήσομαι αἷματόεντος,
 πρὶν γ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο δαΐφρονος, "Ἐκτορα διον,
 Μυρμιδόνων ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἰκέσθαι
 κτείνοντ' Ἀργείους, κατά τε σμῦξαι πυρὶ νῆας.
 ἀμφὶ δέ τοι τῇ ἐμῇ κλισίῃ καὶ νῆῃ μελαίνη
 "Ἐκτορα καὶ μεμαῶτα μάχης σχήσεσθαι δίω."

¹ φονῆος: φόνοιο.

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 : " Aias, sprung from Zeus, thou son of Telamon, captain of the host, all this thou seemest to speak almost after mine own mind ; but my heart swelleth with wrath whenso I think of this, how the son of Atreus hath wrought indignity upon me amid the Argives, as though I were some alien that had no rights. Howbeit do ye go and declare my message, for I will not sooner bethink me of bloody war until wise-hearted Priam's son, even goodly Hector, be come to the huts and ships of the Myrmidons, as he slays the Argives, and have smirched the ships with fire. But about my hut and my black ship I deem that Hector will be stayed, eager though he be for battle."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ ἕκαστος ἐλῶν δέπας ἀμφι-
κύπελλον

σπείσαντες παρὰ νῆας ἵσαν πάλιν· ἥρχε δ' Ὀδυσ-
σεύς.

Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτάροισιν ἵδε δμῳῆσι κέλευσε
Φοίνικι στορέσαι πυκινὸν λέχος ὅττι τάχιστα.
αἱ δ' ἐπιπειθόμεναι στόρεσαν λέχος ως ἐκέλευσε,¹
κώεά τε ρήγος τε λίνοιό τε λεπτὸν ἄωτον.
ἔνθ' ὁ γέρων κατέλεκτο καὶ Ἡῶ δῖαν ἔμιμνεν.
αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς εῦδε μυχῷ κλισίης εὐπήκτου·
τῷ δ' ἄρα παρκατέλεκτο γυνή, τὴν² Λεσβόθεν ἥγε,
Φόρβαντος θυγάτηρ, Διομήδη καλλιπάρηος.
Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐλέξατο· πὰρ δ' ἄρα καὶ τῷ
Ἴφις ἐῦζωνος, τὴν οἱ πόρε δῖος Ἀχιλλεὺς
Σκῦρον ἐλῶν αἰπεῖαν, Ἐνυῆος πτολίεθρον.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίῃσι ἐν Ἀτρεΐδαο γένοντο,
τοὺς μὲν ἄρα χρυσέοισι κυπέλλοις υῖες Ἀχαιῶν
δειδέχατ' ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἀνασταδόν, ἔκ τ' ἐρέοντο·
πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέεινεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
“εἴπ’ ἄγε μ’, ὡς πολύαιν’ Ὀδυσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος
Ἀχαιῶν,

ἡ δὲ ἐθέλει νήεσσιν ἀλεξέμεναι δῆϊον πῦρ,
ἡ ἀπέειπε, χόλος δ' ἔτ' ἔχει μεγαλήτορα θυμόν;”

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς.
“Ἀτρεΐδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
κεῖνός γ' οὐκ ἐθέλει σβέσσαι χόλον, ἀλλ' ἔτι μᾶλλον
πιμπλάνεται μένεος, σὲ δ' ἀναίνεται ἥδε σὰ δῶρα.
αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἐν Ἀργείοισιν ἀνωγεν
ὅππως κεν νῆάς τε σαῶς καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν.

¹ ως ἐκέλευσε: ἐγκονέουσαι Zenodotus.

² τῷ δ' ἄρα παρκατέλεκτο γυνή, τὴν: τῷ ἐε γυνὴ παρέλεκτο
Κάειρ' ήν Zenodotus.

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-builded 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 Scyrus, 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' ἡπείλησεν ἄμ' ἥοι φαινομένηφι
 νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους ἀλαδ' ἐλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας.
 καὶ δ' ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἔφη παραμυθήσασθαι
 οἴκαδ' ἀποπλείειν, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δήετε τέκμωρ
 Ἰλίου αἰπεινῆς· μάλα γάρ ἔθεν εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς
 χεῖρα ἔην ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρσήκασι δὲ λαοί.
 ὡς ἔφατ'. εἰσὶ καὶ οἵδε τάδ' εἰπέμεν, οἱ μοι
 ἔποντο,¹

Αἴας καὶ κήρυκε δύω, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω.
 Φοῖνιξ δ' αὐθ' ὁ γέρων κατελέξατο, ὡς γὰρ ἀνώγει, 6
 ὅφρα οἱ ἐν νήεσσι φίλην ἐσ πατρίδ' ἔπηται
 αὔριον, ἦν ἔθέλησιν ἀνάγκη δ' οὕ τι μιν ἄξει.”²

“Ως ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ
 μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀγόρευσε.³
 δὴν δ’ ἄνεῳ ἥσαν τετιηότες υἱες Ἀχαιῶν.
 ὀψὲ δὲ δὴ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.
 “Ατρεΐδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,
 μὴ ὅφελες λίσσεσθαι ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖαν,
 μυρία δῶρα διδούς· δ’ ἀγήνωρ ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλως·
 νῦν αὖ μιν πολὺ μᾶλλον ἀγηνορίησιν ἐνῆκας.
 ἀλλ’ ἦ τοι κεῦνον μὲν ἔάσομεν, ἦ κεν ἵησιν,
 ἦ κε μένη· τότε δ’ αὗτε μαχήσεται, ὅππότε κέν
 μιν

θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἀνώγῃ καὶ θεὸς ὅρσῃ.
 ἀλλ’ ἄγεθ’, ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
 νῦν μὲν κοιμήσασθε τεταρπόμενοι φίλον ἥτορ
 σίτου καὶ οἴνοιο· τὸ γὰρ μένος ἐστὶ καὶ ἀλκή·
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κε φανῆ καλὴ ρόδοδάκτυλος 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.

Achaeans. But himself he threateneth that at break of day he will launch upon the sea his well-benched curved ships. Aye and he said that he would counsel the others also to sail back to their homes, seeing there is no more hope that ye shall win the goal of steep Ilios ; for mightily doth Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, hold forth his hand above her, and her people are filled with courage. So spake he, and these be here also to tell thee this, even they that followed with me, Aias and the heralds twain, men of prudence both. But the old man Phoenix laid him down there to rest, for so Achilles bade, that he may follow with him on his ships to his dear native land on the morrow, if he will, but perforce will he not take him."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marvelling at his words ; for full masterfully did he address their gathering. Long time were they silent in their grief, the sons of the Achaeans, but at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry : " Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, would thou hadst never besought the peerless son of Peleus, nor offered countless gifts ; haughty is he even of himself, and now hast thou yet far more set him amid haughtinesses. But verily we will let him be ; he may depart or he may tarry ; hereafter will he fight when the heart in his breast shall bid him, and a god arouse him. But come, even as I shall bid, let us all obey. For this present go ye to your rest, when ye have satisfied your hearts with meat and wine, for therein is courage and strength ; but so soon as fair, rosy-fingered Dawn appeareth,

HOMER

καρπαλίμως πρὸ νεῶν ἔχέμεν λαόν τε καὶ ἵππους
δτρύνων, καὶ δ' αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπήνησαν βασιλῆες, 71
μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἵπποδάμοιο.
καὶ τότε δὴ σπείσαντες ἔβαν κλισίηνδε ἔκαστος,
ἔνθα δὲ κοιμήσαντο καὶ ὑπνου δῶρον ἔλοντο.

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.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Κ

"Αλλοι μὲν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν
εῦδον παννύχιοι, μαλακῷ δεδμημένοι ὑπνῳ·
ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρεῖδην Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
ὑπνος ἔχε γλυκερὸς πολλὰ φρεσὶν ὄρμαίνοντα.
ώς δ' ὅτ' ἀν ἀστράπτη πόσις "Ηρης ἡγεκόμοιο,
τεύχων ἥ πολὺν ὅμβρον ἀθέσφατον ἦτε χάλαζαν
ἥ νιφετόν, ὅτε πέρ τε χιῶν ἐπάλυνεν ἀρούρας,
ἥτε ποθι πτολέμοιο μέγα στόμα πευκεδανοῖο,
ώς πυκίν¹ ἐν στήθεσσιν ἀνεστενάχιζ² Ἀγαμέμνων
νειόθεν ἐκ κραδίης, τρομέοντο δέ οἱ φρένες ἐντός.
ἥ τοι ὅτ' ἐσ πεδίον τὸ Τρωϊκὸν ἀθρήσειε,
θαύμαζεν πυρὰ πολλά, τὰ καίετο Ἰλιόθι πρό,
αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ' ἐνοπὴν ὅμαδόν τ' ἀνθρώπων.
αὐτὰρ ὅτ' ἐσ νῆάς τε ἵδοι καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν,
πολλὰς ἐκ κεφαλῆς προθελύμνους ἐλκετο χαίτας
ὑψόθ³ ἐόντι Διί, μέγα δ' ἔστενε κυδάλιμον κῆρ.
ἥδε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστη φαίνετο βουλή,
Νέστορ⁴ ἐπὶ πρῶτον Νηλήϊον ἐλθέμεν ἀνδρῶν,
εἴ τινά οἱ σὺν μῆτιν ἀμύμονα τεκτήναιτο,
ἥ τις ἀλεξίκακος πᾶσιν Δαναοῦσι γένοιτο.
ὅρθωθεὶς δ' ἐνδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα,

¹ The connexion is obscure, but the underlying thought seems to be that lightning, unaccompanied by rain or hail or snow, must be in a special sense a portent—assumed

BOOK X

Now beside their ships all the other chieftains of the host of the Achaeans were slumbering the whole night through, overcome of soft sleep, but Agamemnon, son of Atreus, shepherd of the host, was not holden of sweet sleep, so many things debated he in mind. Even as when the lord of fair-haired Hera lightenneth, 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 war¹; 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 whensover he looked toward the ships and the host of the Achaeans, then many were the hairs that he pulled from his head by the very roots in appeal to Zeus that is above, and in his noble heart he groaned mightily. And this plan seemed to his mind the best, to go first of all to Nestor, son of Neleus, if so be he might contrive with him some goodly device that should be for the warding off of evil from the Danaan host. So he sate him up and did on his tunic naturally to be a sign portending war. The phrase πολέμου στόμα recurs in xix. 313, and xx. 359.

ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἔπειτα δαφοινὸν ἔέσσατο δέρμα λέοντος
αἴθωνος μεγάλοιο ποδηνεκές, εἴλετο δ' ἔγχος.

“Ως δ’ αὗτως Μενέλαιον ἔχε τρόμος—οὐδὲ γὰρ
αὐτῷ

ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἐφίζανε—μή τι πάθοιεν
’Αργεῖοι, τοὶ δὴ ἔθεν εἴνεκα πουλὺν ἐφ’ ὑγρὴν
ῆλυθον ἐσ Τροίην πόλεμον θρασὺν ὄρμαίνοντες.
παρδαλέῃ μὲν πρῶτα μετάφρενον εὐρὺν κάλυψε
ποικίλῃ, αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλῆφιν ἀείρας
θήκατο χαλκείην, δόρυ δ’ εἴλετο χειρὶ παχείῃ.
βῆ δ’ ἴμεν ἀντήσων δὲν ἀδελφεόν, ὃς μέγα πάντων
’Αργείων ἥνασσε, θεὸς δ’ ὡς τίετο δήμω.

τὸν δ’ εὑρ’ ἀμφ’ ὕμοισι τιθήμενον ἔντεα καλὰ
νηῆ πάρα πρυμνῆ· τῷ δ’ ἀσπάσιος γένετ’ ἐλθών.
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαιος·

“ τίφθ” οὕτως, ἥθειε, κορύσσεαι; ἥ τιν’ ἐταίρων
δτρυνέεις Τρώεσσιν ἐπίσκοπον; ἀλλὰ μάλ’ αἰνῶς
δεῖδω μὴ οὐ τίς τοι ὑπόσχηται τόδε ἔργον,
ἄνδρας δυσμενέας σκοπιαζέμεν οἶος ἐπελθὼν
νύκτα δι’ ἀμβροσίην· μάλα τις θρασυκάρδιος ἔσται.”

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων ’Αγα-
μέμνων·

“ χρεὼ βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ, διοτρεφὲς· ὁ Μενέλαιος,
κερδαλέης, ἥ τίς κεν ἐρύσσεται ἥδὲ σαώσει
’Αργείους καὶ νῆας, ἐπεὶ Διὸς ἐτράπετο φρήν.
Ἐκτορέοις ἄρα μᾶλλον ἐπὶ φρένα θῆχ’ ἰεροῖσιν.
οὐ γάρ πω ἵδόμην, οὐδὲ ἔκλυνον αὐδήσαντος,
ἄνδρ’ ἔνα τοσσάδε μέρμερ’ ἐπ’ ἥματι μητίσασθαι,
ὅσσ’ “Ἐκτωρ ἔρρεξε διῆφιλος υἱὸς ’Αχαιῶν,

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

αὗτως, οὕτε θεᾶς υἱὸς φίλος οὕτε θεοῦ.

ἔργα δ' ἔρεξ' ὅσα φημὶ μελησέμεν 'Αργείοισι¹
δηθά τε καὶ δολιχόν· τόσα γὰρ κακὰ μήσατ' Αχαιούς.

ἀλλ' ᾧτι νῦν Αἴαντα καὶ 'Ιδομενῆα κάλεσσον
ρίμφα θέων παρὰ νῆας· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπὶ Νέστορα δῖον

εἶμι, καὶ ὀτρυνέω ἀντήμεναι, αἴ κ' ἐθέλησιν 55
ἐλθεῖν ἐς φυλάκων ἱερὸν τέλος ἡδ' ἐπιτεῦλαι.

κείνῳ γάρ κε μάλιστα πιθοίατο· τοῦ οὐ γάρ υἱὸς
σημαίνει φυλάκεσσι, καὶ 'Ιδομενῆος ὀπάων

Μηριόνης· τοῖσιν γὰρ ἐπετράπομέν γε μάλιστα."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος· 60

"πῶς γάρ μοι μύθῳ ἐπιτέλλεαι ἡδὲ κελεύεις;
αὐθὶ μένω μετὰ τοῖσι, δεδεγμένος εἰς ὃ κεν ἐλθῆς,
ἥε θέω μετὰ σ' αὐτις, ἐπὴν ἐν τοῖς ἐπιτεύλω;"

Τὸν δ' αὐτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων.

"αὐθὶ μένειν, μή πως ἀβροτάξομεν ἀλλήλουιν
ἐρχομένω· πολλαὶ γὰρ ἀνὰ στρατόν εἰσι κέλευθοι.

φθέγγεο δ' ἥ κεν ἵησθα, καὶ ἐγρήγορθαι ἄνωχθι,
πατρόθεν ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἔκαστον,

πάντας κυδαίνων· μηδὲ μεγαλίζεο θυμῷ,
ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοί περ πονεώμεθα· ὥδέ που ἄμμι

Ζεὺς ἐπὶ γιγνομένοισιν ἵει κακότητα βαρεῖαν."

"Ως εἰπὼν ἀπέπεμπεν ἀδελφεὸν εὑ ἐπιτεύλας.
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ρ' ἵέναι μετὰ Νέστορα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
τὸν δ' εὑρεν παρά τε κλισίῃ καὶ νηῇ μελαίῃ
εύνῃ ἔνι μαλακῇ· παρὰ δ' ἔντεα ποικίλ' ἔκειτο,

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 where-soever 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

ἀσπὶς καὶ δύο δοῦρε φαεινή τε τρυφάλεια.
 πὰρ δὲ ζωστὴρ κεῖτο παναιόλος, ὡς ῥ' ὁ γεραιὸς
 ζώννυθ', ὅτ' ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα θωρήσσοιτο
 λαὸν ἄγων, ἐπεὶ οὐ μὲν ἐπέτρεπε γῆραι λυγρῷ.
 ὁρθωθεὶς δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' ἄγκωνος, κεφαλὴν ἐπαείρας,
 Ἀτρεῖδην προσέειπε καὶ ἐξερεείνετο μύθῳ.
 "τίς δ' οὗτος κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατὸν ἔρχεαι οἶος
 νύκτα δι' ὁρφναίην, ὅτε θ' εῦδουσι βροτοὶ ἄλλοι,
 ἡέ τιν' οὐρήων διζήμενος, ἢ τιν' ἑταίρων;¹
 φθέγγεο, μηδ' ἀκέων ἐπ' ἔμ' ἔρχεο. τίπτε δέ σε
 χρεώ; "

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.
 "ὦ Νέστορ Νηληϊάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
 γνώσεαι Ἀτρεῖδην Ἀγαμέμνονα, τὸν περὶ πάντων
 Ζεὺς ἐνέηκε πόνοισι διαμπερές, εἰς ὃ κ' ἀϋτμὴ
 ἐν στήθεσσι μένη καί μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὁρώρῃ.
 πλάζομαι ὅδ', ἐπεὶ οὖ μοι ἐπ' ὅμμασι νήδυμος ὕπνος
 ἵζάνει, ἄλλα μέλει πόλεμος καὶ κήδε' Ἀχαιῶν.
 αἰνῶς γὰρ Δαναῶν περιδείδια, οὐδέ μοι ἦτορ
 ἐμπεδον, ἄλλ' ἄλαλύκτημαι, κραδίη δέ μοι ἐξω
 στηθέων ἐκθρώσκει, τρομέει δ' ὑπὸ φαίδιμα γυῆα.
 ἄλλ' εἴ τι δραίνεις, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ σέ γ' ὕπνος ἵκάνει,
 δεῦρ' ἐς τοὺς φύλακας καταβήσομεν, ὅφρα ἴδωμεν,
 μὴ τοὶ μὲν καμάτω ἀδηκότες ἥδε καὶ² ὕπνῳ
 κοιμήσωνται, ἀτὰρ φυλακῆς ἐπὶ πάγχυ λάθωνται.
 δυσμενέες δ' ἄνδρες σχεδὸν ἥσται· οὐδέ τι ἴδμεν
 μή πως καὶ διὰ νύκτα μενοιήσωσι μάχεσθαι."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.
 "Ἀτρεῖδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον,

¹ Line 84 was rejected by Aristarchus.

² ἥδε καὶ: ἥδει Zenodotus.

shield and two spears and gleaming helmet. And by his side lay the flashing girdle, wherewith the old man was wont to gird himself, whenso he arrayed him for battle, the bane of men, and led forth his people, for he yielded not to grievous old age. He rose upon his elbow, lifting up his head, and spake to the son of Atreus, and questioned him, saying : " Who art thou that art faring alone by the ships throughout the camp in the darkness of night, when other mortals are sleeping ? Seekest thou one of thy mules, or of thy comrades ? Speak, and come not silently upon me. Of what hast thou need ? "

Then made answer the king of men, Agamemnon : " Nestor, son of Neleus, great glory of the Achaeans, thou shalt know Agamemnon, son of Atreus, whom beyond all others Zeus hath set amid toils continually, so long as the breath abideth in my breast and my knees are quick. I wander thus, because sweet sleep settleth not upon mine eyes, but war is a trouble to me and the woes of the Achaeans. Wondrously do I fear for the Danaans, nor is my mind firm, but I am tossed to and fro, and my heart leapeth forth from out my breast, and my glorious limbs tremble beneath me. But if thou wouldest do aught, seeing on thee too sleep cometh not, come, let us go to the sentinels, that we may look to them, lest fordone with toil and drowsiness they be slumbering, and have wholly forgot their watch. The foemen bivouac hard by, nor know we at all whether haply they may not be fain to do battle even in the night."

Then made answer to him the horseman Nestor of Gerenia : " Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, of a surety not all his purposes

οῦ θην "Εκτορι πάντα νοήματα μητίετα Ζεὺς
 ἐκτελέει, ὅσα πού νυν ἔέλπεται· ἀλλά μιν οἴω
 κῆδεσι μοχθήσειν καὶ πλείοσιν, εἴ κέν Ἀχιλλεὺς
 ἐκ χόλου ἄργαλέοιο μεταστρέψῃ φίλον ἥτορ.
 σοὶ δὲ μάλ' ἔφομ' ἔγώ· ποτὶ δ' αὖ καὶ ἐγείρομεν
 ἄλλους,

ἡμὲν Τυδεῖδην δουρικλυτὸν ἡδ' Ὁδυσῆα
 ἡδ' Αἴαντα ταχὺν καὶ Φυλέος ἄλκιμον υἱόν.
 ἀλλ' εἴ τις καὶ τόύσδε μετοιχόμενος καλέσειεν,
 ἀντίθεόν τ' Αἴαντα καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἄνακτα·
 τῶν γὰρ νῆες ἔασιν ἕκαστάτω, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἔγγυς.
 ἀλλὰ φίλον περ ἔόντα καὶ αἰδοῖον Μενέλαον
 νεικέσω, εἴ πέρ μοι νεμεσήσεαι, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω,
 ὡς εῦδει, σοὶ δ' οἴω ἐπέτρεψεν πονέεσθαι.
 νῦν ὅφελεν κατὰ πάντας ἀριστῆας πονέεσθαι
 λισσόμενος· χρειώ γὰρ ἵκανεται οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός."

Τὸν δ' αὗτε προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων.
 " ὁ γέρον, ἄλλοτε μέν σε καὶ αἰτιάσθαι ἄνωγα·
 πολλάκι γὰρ μεθιεῖ τε καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλει πονέεσθαι,
 οὕτ' ὄκνῳ εἴκων οὕτ' ἀφραδίησι νόοιο,
 ἀλλ' ἐμέ τ' εἰσορόων καὶ ἐμὴν ποτιδέγυμενος ὅρμην.
 νῦν δ' ἐμέο πρότερος μάλ' ἐπέγυρετο καὶ μοι ἐπέστη·
 τὸν μὲν ἔγὼ προέηκα καλήμεναι οὓς σὺ μεταλλᾶς.
 ἀλλ' ἵομεν· κείνους δὲ κιχησόμεθα πρὸ πυλάων
 ἐν φυλάκεσσ', ἵνα γάρ σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἡγερέθεσθαι."

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
 " οὗτος οὐ τίς οἱ νεμεσήσεται οὐδ' ἀπιθήσει
 Ἀργείων, ὅτε κέν τιν' ἐποτρύνῃ καὶ ἀνώγῃ."
 "Ως εἰπὼν ἔνδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτῶνα,

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,

ποσσὶ δ' ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἔδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρα χλαιναν περονήσατο φοινικόεσσαν
διπλῆν ἐκταδίην, οὐλὴ δ' ἐπενήγοθε λάχνη.

εἶλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ἀκαχμένον ὁξεῖ χαλκῷ, 13
βῆ δ' ἵέναι κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

πρῶτον ἔπειτ' Ὁδυσῆα, Διὺ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον,
ἔξ ὕπνου ἀνέγειρε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ
φθεγξάμενος· τὸν δ' αὖθις περὶ φρένας ἥλυθ' ἵωή,
ἐκ δ' ἥλθε κλισίης καὶ σφεας πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε· 14
“τίφθ’ οὗτῳ κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἵοι ἀλάσθε
νύκτα δι’ ἀμβροσίην, ὅ τι δὴ χρειώ τόσον ἵκει;”

Τὸν δὲ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ·
“διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν’ Ὁδυσσεῦ,
μὴ νεμέσα· τοῖον γάρ ἄχος βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιούς. 14
ἄλλ’ ἔπειτα, ὅφρα καὶ ἄλλον ἐγείρομεν, ὃν τ’ ἐπέοικε
βουλὰς βουλεύειν, ἢ φευγέμεν ἡὲ μάχεσθαι.”

“Ως φάθ’, ὅ δὲ κλισίηνδε κιῶν πολύμητις Ὁδυσ-
σεὺς

ποικίλον ἀμφ’ ὕμοισι σάκος θέτο, βῆ δὲ μετ’ αὐτούς.
βὰν δ’ ἐπὶ Τυδεῖδην Διομήδεα· τὸν δὲ ἐκίχανον 15
ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ κλισίης σὺν τεύχεσιν· ἀμφὶ δὲ ἑταῖροι
εῦδον, ὑπὸ κρασὶν δὲ ἔχον ἀσπίδας· ἔγχεα δέ σφιν
ὅρθ’ ἐπὶ σαυρωτῆρος ἐλήλατο, τῇλε δὲ χαλκὸς
λάμφ’ ὡς τε στεροπὴ πατρὸς Διός. αὐτὰρ ὅ γ’
ἡρως

εὗδ’, ὑπὸ δὲ ἔστρωτο ρίνὸν βοὸς ἀγραύλοιο,
αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ κράτεσφι τάπης τετάνυστο φαεινός.
τὸν παρστὰς ἀνέγειρε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ,
λὰξ ποδὶ κινήσας, ὅτρυνέ τε νείκεσέ τ’ ἄντην·
“ἔγρεο, Τυδέος νιέ· τί πάννυχον ὕπνον ἀωτεῖς;

and beneath his shining feet bound his fair sandals and around him buckled a purple cloak of double fold and wide, whereon the down was thick. And he grasped a mighty spear, tipped with sharp bronze, and went his way among the ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans. Then Odysseus first, the peer of Zeus in counsel, did the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, awaken out of sleep with his voice, and forthwith the call rang all about his mind and he came forth from the hut and spake to them, saying : “ How is it that ye fare thus alone by the ships throughout the camp in the immortal night ? What need so great hath come upon you ? ”

Then made answer to him the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia : “ Zeus-born son of Laértes, 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 ἀτεῖσις ὡς Τρῶες ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίοιο
ἥτατι ἄγχι νεῶν, ὀλίγος δ' ἔτι χῶρος ἐρύκει; ”

“Ως φάθ’, ὁ δ’ ἔξ ūπνοιο μάλα κραιπνῶς ἀνόρουσε,
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηγύδα·
“ σχέτλιός ἐστι, γεραιέ· σὺ μὲν πόνου οῦ ποτε λήγεις.
οῦ νν καὶ ἄλλοι ἔασι νεώτεροι υἱες Ἀχαιῶν,
οἵ κεν ἔπειτα ἔκαστον ἐγείρειαν βασιλήων
πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι; σὺ δ’ ἀμήχανός ἐστι, γεραιέ.”

Τὸν δ’ αὗτε προσέειπε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
“ ναὶ δὴ ταῦτα γε πάντα, φίλος, κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπες.
εἰσὶν μέν μοι παῖδες ἀμύμονες, εἰσὶ δὲ λαοὶ
καὶ πολέες, τῶν κέν τις ἐποιχόμενος καλέσειεν.
ἄλλὰ μάλα μεγάλη χρειὰ βεβίηκεν Ἀχαιούς.
νῦν γάρ δὴ πάντεσσιν ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἵσταται ἀκμῆς
ἢ μάλα λυγρὸς ὄλεθρος Ἀχαιοῖς ἡὲ βιῶναι.
ἄλλ’ ἦθι νῦν Αἴαντα ταχὺν καὶ Φυλέος υἱὸν
ἄνστησον, σὺ γάρ ἐστι νεώτερος—εἴ μ’ ἐλεαίρεις.”

“Ως φάθ’, ὁ δ’ ἀμφ’ ὕμοισιν ἔέσσατο δέρμα λέοντος
αιθωνος μεγάλοιο ποδηνεκές, εἴλετο δ’ ἔγχος.
βῆ δ’ ἰέναι, τοὺς δ’ ἔνθεν ἀναστήσας ἄγεν ἥρως.

Οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ φυλάκεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένοισιν ἔμι-
χθεν,¹
οὐδὲ μὲν εῦδοντας φυλάκων ἥγήτορας εὖρον,
ἄλλ’ ἔγρηγορτὶ σὺν τεύχεσιν ἥτο πάντες.
ώς δὲ κύνες περὶ μῆλα δυσωρήσωνται ἐν αὐλῇ
θηρὸς ἀκούσαντες κρατερόφρονος, ὃς τε καθ’ ὑλην
ἔρχηται δι’ ὅρεσφι· πολὺς δ’ ὀρυμαγδὸς ἐπ’ αὐτῷ

¹ ἔμιχθεν : 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

ἀνδρῶν ἡδὲ κυνῶν, ἀπό τέ σφισιν ὑπνος ὅλωλεν·
ώς τῶν νήδυμος ὑπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάρουν ὄλώλει
νύκτα φυλασσομένοισι κακήν· πεδίονδε γὰρ αἰεὶ¹
τετράφαθ', ὁππότ' ἐπὶ Τρώων ἀποιεν ἵόντων.
τοὺς δ' ὁ γέρων γήθησεν ἴδων θάρσυνέ τε μύθῳ
καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηύδα·¹
“οὗτω νῦν, φίλα τέκνα, φυλάσσετε· μηδέ τιν' ὑπνος
αἴρείτω, μὴ χάρμα γενώμεθα δυσμενέεσσιν.”

“Ως εἰπὼν τάφροιο διέσσυτο· τοὶ δ' ἄμ' ἔποντο
‘Αργείων βασιλῆες, ὅσοι κεκλήσατο βουλήν.
τοῖς δ' ἄμα Μηριόνης καὶ Νέστορος ἀγλαὸς νιὸς
ἥσσαν· αὐτοὶ γὰρ κάλεον συμμητιάασθαι.
τάφρον δ' ἐκδιαβάντες ὄρυκτὴν ἔδριόωντο
ἐν καθαρῷ, ὅθι δὴ νεκύῶν διεφαίνετο χῶρος
πιπτόντων· ὅθεν αὖτις ἀπετράπετ' ὅβριμος “Εκτωρ 2
όλλὺς Ἀργείους, ὅτε δὴ περὶ νὺξ ἐκάλυψεν.
ἔνθα καθεζόμενοι ἔπει ἀλλήλοισι πίφαυσκον·
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἥρχε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
“ὦ φίλοι, οὐκ ἂν δὴ τις ἀνήρ πεπίθοιθ' ἐῷ αὐτοῦ
θυμῷ τολμήεντι μετὰ Τρώας μεγαθύμους
ἐλθεῖν, εἴ τινά που δηῶν ἔλοι ἐσχατόωντα,
ἢ τινά που καὶ φῆμιν ἐνὶ Τρώεσσι πύθοιτο,
ἄσσα τε μητιόωσι μετὰ σφίσιν, ἢ μεμάσιν
αὐθὶ μένεικ παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀπόπροθεν, ἥε πόλινδε
ἄψ ἀναχωρήσουσιν, ἐπεὶ δαμάσαντό γ' Ἀχαιούς; 2
ταῦτά κε πάντα πύθοιτο, καὶ ἄψ εἰς ἡμέας ἔλθοι
ἀσκηθήσεται μέγα κέν οἱ ὑπουράνιον κλέος εἴη
πάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, καὶ οἱ δόσις ἔσσεται ἐσθλή·
ὅσσοι γὰρ νήεσσιν ἐπικρατέουσιν ἄριστοι,

¹ Line 191 is omitted in many mss.

din ariseth about him of men and dogs, and from them sleep perisheth ; even so from their eyelids did sweet sleep perish, as they kept watch through the evil night ; for toward the plain were they ever turning if haply they might hear the Trojans coming on. At sight of them the old man waxed glad and heartened them, and spake and addressed them with winged words : " Even so now, dear children, keep your watch, neither let sleep seize any man, lest we become a cause of rejoicing to our foes."

So saying he hasted through the trench, and there followed with him the kings of the Argives, even all that had been called to the council. But with them went Meriones and the glorious son of Nestor ; for of themselves they bade these share in their counsel. So they went through and out from the digged ditch and sate them down in an open space, where the ground shewed clear of dead men fallen, even where mighty Hector had turned back again from destroying the Argives, when night enfolded him. There they sate them down and spake one to the other, and among them the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, was first to speak : " My friends, is there then no man who would trust his own venturous spirit to go among the great-souled Trojans, if so be he might slay some straggler of the foemen, or haply hear some rumour among the Trojans, and what counsel they devise among themselves, whether to abide where they be by the ships afar, or to withdraw again to the city, seeing they have worsted the Achaeans ? All this might he learn, and come back to us unscathed : great would his fame be under heaven among all men, and a goodly gift shall be his. For of all the princes that

τῶν πάντων οἱ ἔκαστος ὅιν δώσουσι μέλαιναν
θῆλυν ὑπόρρηνον· τῇ μὲν κτέρας οὐδὲν ὄμοιον·
αἰεὶ δ' ἐν δαίτησι καὶ εὐλαπίνησι παρέσται."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο
σιωπῆ.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·

"Νέστορ, ἐμ' ὁτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
ἀνδρῶν δυσμενέων δῦναι στρατὸν ἐγγὺς ἐόντων,
Τρώων· ἀλλ' εἴ τις μοι ἀνήρ ἄμ' ἔποιτο καὶ ἄλλος,
μᾶλλον θαλπωρὴ καὶ θαρσαλεώτερον ἔσται.

σύν τε δύ' ἐρχομένω, καί τε πρὸ ὁ τοῦ ἐνόησεν
ὅππως κέρδος ἔη· μοῦνος δ' εἴ πέρ τε νοήσῃ,
ἄλλα τέ οἱ βράσσων τε νόος, λεπτὴ δέ τε μῆτις."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἔθελον Διομήδεϋ πολλοὶ ἔπεσθαι.
ἡθελέτην Αἴαντε δύω, θεράποντες "Αρηος,
ἡθελε Μηριόνης, μάλα δ' ἡθελε Νέστορος υἱός,
ἡθελε δ' Ἀτρεΐδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος,
ἡθελε δ' ὁ τλήμων Ὁδυσσεὺς καταδῦναι ὅμιλον
Τρώων· αἰεὶ γάρ οἱ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἐτόλμα.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·

"Τυδεΐδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
τὸν μὲν δὴ ἐταρόν γ' αἴρήσεαι, ὃν κ' ἔθέλησθα,
φαινομένων τὸν ἄριστον, ἐπεὶ μεμάσι γε πολλοί.
μηδὲ σύ γ' αἰδόμενος σῆσι φρεσὶ τὸν μὲν ἀρείω
καλλείπειν, σὺ δὲ χείρον ὀπάσσεαι αἰδοῖ εἴκων,
ἐσ γενεὴν ὄρόων, μηδ' εἰ βασιλεύτερός ἔστιν."

"Ως ἔφατ', ἔδδεισεν δὲ περὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ.¹
τοῖς δ' αὐτις μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
"εἰ μὲν δὴ ἐταρόν γε κελεύετέ 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’ Ὁδυσῆος ἐγὼ θείοιο λαθοίμην,
οὐ πέρι μὲν πρόφρων κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι, φιλεῖ δέ ἐν Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 2
τούτου γε σπομένοιο καὶ ἐκ πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο
ἄμφω νοστήσαιμεν, ἐπεὶ περίοιδε νοῆσαι.”

Τὸν δ’ αὖτε προσέειπε πολύτλας δῖος Ὁδυσσεύς.
“Τυδεῖδη, μήτ’ ἄρ με μάλ’ αἴνεε μήτε τι νείκει·
εἰδόσι γάρ τοι ταῦτα μετ’ Ἀργείοις ἀγορεύεις. 2
ἀλλ’ ἴομεν· μάλα γὰρ νὺξ ἄνεται, ἐγγύθι δ’ ἡώς,
ἄστρα δὲ δὴ προβέβηκε, παροίχωκεν δὲ πλέων
νὺξ

τῶν δύο μοιράων, τριτάτη δ’ ἔτι μοῖρα λέλειπται.”¹

“Ως εἰπόνθ” ὅπλοισιν ἔνι δεινοῖσιν ἔδύτην.
Τυδεῖδη μὲν δῶκε μενεπτόλεμος Θρασυμήδης
φάσγανον ἄμφηκες—τὸ δ’ ἐὸν παρὰ νητὶ λέλειπτο—
καὶ σάκος· ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κυνέην κεφαλῆφιν ἔθηκε
ταυρείην, ἄφαλόν τε καὶ ἄλλοφον, ἥ τε καταῖτυξ
κέκληται, ρύεται δὲ κάρη θαλερῶν αἰζηῶν.

Μηριόνης δ’ Ὁδυσῆος δίδου βιὸν ἦδε φαρέτρην
καὶ ξίφος, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ κυνέην κεφαλῆφιν ἔθηκε
ρίνοῦ ποιητήν· πολέσιν δ’ ἔντοσθεν ἴμᾶσιν
ἔντέτατο στερεῶς· ἔκτοσθε δὲ λευκοὶ ὄδόντες
ἀργιόδοντος ύὸς θαμέες ἔχον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
εὖ καὶ ἐπισταμένως· μέσσῃ δ’ ἐνὶ πῖλος ἀρήρει. 2
τὴν ρά ποτ’ ἐξ Ἐλεώνος Ἀμύντορος Ὄρμενίδαο
ἔξέλετ’ Αὐτόλυκος πυκινὸν δόμον ἀντιτορήσας,
Σκάνδειαν δ’ ἄρα δῶκε Κυθηρίων Ἀμφιδάμαντι·
Ἀμφιδάμας δὲ Μόλω δῶκε ξεινήιον εἶναι,
αὐτὰρ ὁ Μηριόνη δῶκεν ὧ παιδὶ φορῆναι·
δὴ τότ’ Ὁδυσσῆος πύκασεν κάρη ἀμφιτεθεῖσα.

¹ Line 253 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

should I then forget godlike Odysseus, whose heart and proud spirit are beyond all others eager in all manner of toils ; and Pallas Athene loveth him. If he but follow with me, even out of blazing fire might we both return, for wise above all is he in understanding."

Then spake unto him much enduring goodly Odysseus : " Son of Tydeus, praise me not overmuch, neither blame me in aught : this thou sayest among the Argives that themselves know all. Nay, let us go, for verily the night is waning and dawn draweth near ; lo, the stars have moved onward, and of the night more than two watches have past, and the third alone is left us."

So saying the twain clothed them in their dread armour. To Tydeus' son Thrasymedes, staunch in fight, gave a two-edged sword—for his own was left by his ship—and a shield, and about his head he set a helm of bull's hide without horn and without crest, a helm that is called a skull-cap, and that guards the heads of lusty youths. And Meriones gave to Odysseus a bow and a quiver and a sword, and about his head he set a helm wrought of hide, and with many a tight-stretched thong was it made stiff within, while without the white teeth of a boar of gleaming tusks were set thick on this side and that, well and cunningly, and within was fixed a lining of felt. This cap Autolycus on a time stole out of Eleon when he had broken into the stout-built house of Amyntor, son of Ormenus ; and he gave it to Amphidamas of Cythera to take to Scandeia, and Amphidamas gave it to Mолос 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.

Τὼ δ' ἐπεὶ οῦν ὅπλοισιν ἔνι δεινοῖσιν ἐδύτην,
 βάν ρ' ἵέναι, λιπέτην δὲ κατ' αὐτόθι πάντας ἀρίστους.
 τοῖσι δὲ δεξιὸν ἥκεν ἐρωδιὸν ἐγγὺς ὄδσιο
 Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη· τοὶ δ' οὐκ ἴδον ὄφθαλμοῖσι 2
 νύκτα δι' ὄρφναίην, ἀλλὰ κλάγξαντος ἀκουσαν.
 χαῖρε δὲ τῷ ὅρνιθ' Ὁδυσεύς, ἡράτο δ' Ἀθήνη·
 “κλῦθί μεν, αἰγιόχῳ Διὸς τέκος, ἣ τέ μοι αἰὲν
 ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι παρίστασαι, οὐδέ σε λήθω
 κινύμενος· νῦν αὗτε μάλιστά με φῦλαι, Ἀθήνη,
 δὸς δὲ πάλιν ἐπὶ νῆας ἐϋκλεῖας ἀφικέσθαι,
 ρέξαντας μέγα ἔργον, ὅ κε Τρώεσσι μελήσῃ.”

Δεύτερος αὖτ' ἡράτο βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης·
 “κέκλυθι νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο, Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη·
 σπεῖρο μοι ὡς ὅτε πατρὶ ἄμ’ ἔσπεο Τυδεῖ δίω 2
 ἐς Θήβας, ὅτε τε πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν ἄγγελος ἦει.
 τοὺς δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' Ἀσωπῷ λίπε χαλκοχίτωνας Ἀχαιούς,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλίχιον μῦθον φέρε Καδμείοισι
 κεῖσθαι· ἀτὰρ ἂψ ἀπιών μάλα μέρμερα μήσατο ἔργα
 σὺν σοί, δῆτα θεά, ὅτε οἱ πρόφρασσα παρέστησ. 2
 ὃς νῦν μοι ἐθέλουσσα παρίσταο καὶ με φύλασσε.¹
 σοὶ δ' αὖ ἐγὼ ρέξω βοῦν ἥνιν εὑρυμέτωπον,
 ἀδμήτην, ἥν οὖ πω ὑπὸ ζυγὸν ἤγαγεν ἀνήρ·
 τήν τοι ἐγὼ ρέξω χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχεύας.”

“Ως ἔφαν εὐχόμενοι, τῶν δ' ἕκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 2
 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἡρήσαντο Διὸς κούρη μεγάλοιο,

¹ καὶ με φύλασσε: καὶ πόρε κῦδος Zenodotus.

¹ That is, the slaying of the ambush, as narrated in iv. 392-397.

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 terrible¹ with thee, fair goddess, for with a ready heart thou stoodest by his side. Even so now of thine own will stand thou by my side, and guard me. And to thee in return will I sacrifice a sleek heifer, broad of brow, unbroken, which no man hath yet led beneath the yoke. Her will I sacrifice to thee and will overlay her horns with gold.”

So they spake in prayer and Pallas Athene heard them. But when they had prayed to the daughter of great Zeus, they went their way like

βάν ρ' ἴμεν ὡς τε λέοντε δύω διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν,
ἀμ φόνον, ἀν νέκυας, διά τ' ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα.

Οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ Τρῶας ἀγήνορας εἴασεν "Εκτωρ
εῦδειν, ἀλλ' ἄμυδις κικλήσκετο πάντας ἀρίστους,
ὅσσοι ἔσαν Τρώων ἡγήτορες ἥδε μέδοντες·
τοὺς ὅ γε συγκαλέσας πυκινὴν ἀρτύνετο βουλήν.
"τίς κέν μοι τόδε ἔργον ὑποσχόμενος τελέσειε
δώρῳ ἔπι μεγάλῳ; μισθὸς δέ οἱ ἄρκιος ἔσται.
δώσω γὰρ δίφρον τε δύω τ' ἐριαύχενας ἵππους,
οἱ κεν ἄριστοι ἔωσι θοῆς ἐπὶ νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν,¹
ὅς τίς κε τλαίη, οἱ τ' αὐτῷ κῦδος ἄροιτο,
νηῶν ὡκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἔκ τε πυθέσθαι
ἡὲ φυλάσσονται νῆες θοαὶ ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,
ἡ ἥδη χείρεσσιν ὑφ' ἡμετέρησι δαμέντες
φύξιν βουλεύουσι μετὰ σφίσιν, οὐδὲ ἐθέλουσι
νύκτα φυλασσέμεναι, καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες αἰνῶ."³

"Ως ἔφαθ", οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ.
ἥν δέ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δόλων, Εὔμήδεος υἱὸς
κήρυκος θείοιο, πολύχρυσος πολύχαλκος,
ὅς δή τοι εἶδος μὲν ἔην κακός, ἀλλὰ ποδώκης·
αὐτὰρ ὁ μοῦνος ἔην μετὰ πέντε κασιγνήτησιν.²
ὅς ρά τότε Τρωσίν τε καὶ "Εκτορι μῦθον ἔειπεν.
""Εκτορ, ἔμ' ὀτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
νηῶν ὡκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν ἔκ τε πυθέσθαι.
ἄλλ' ἄγε μοι τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνάσχεο, καὶ μοι ὅμοσσον
ἡ μὲν τοὺς ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ
δωσέμεν, οἱ φορέουσιν ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖωνα,
σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ οὐχ ἄλιος σκοπὸς ἔσσομαι οὐδὲ ἀπὸ³
δόξης.

¹ Line 306 was given by Zenodotus in the form
αὐτοὺς οἱ φορέουσιν ἀμύμονα Πηλεῖωνα,
² κασιγνήτησιν: κασιγνήτοισι 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 ἐσ στρατὸν εἶμι διαμπερές, ὅφρ' ἀν ἵκωμαι :
νῆ' Ἀγαμεμνονέην, ὅθι που μέλλουσιν ἄριστοι
βουλὰς βουλεύειν, ἢ φευγέμεν ἡὲ μάχεσθαι."

"Ως φάθ', ὁ δ' ἐν χερσὶ σκῆπτρον λάβε καὶ οἱ
ὅμοσσεν.

"ἴστω νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτός, ἐρίγδουπος πόσις "Ηρης,
μὴ μὲν τοῖς ἵπποισιν ἀνὴρ ἐποχήσεται ἄλλος
Τρώων, ἄλλά σέ φημι διαμπερὲς ἀγλαϊεῖσθαι."

"Ως φάτο καί ρ̄ ἐπίορκον ἐπώμοσε, τὸν δ' ὀρόθυνεν.
αὐτίκα δ' ἀμφ' ὥμοισιν ἐβάλλετο καμπύλα τόξα,
ἔσσατο δ' ἔκτοσθεν ρίνὸν πολιοῦ λύκοιο,
κρατὶ δ' ἐπὶ κτιδέην κυνέην, ἔλε δ' ὁξὺν ἄκοντα,
βῆ δ' ἵέναι προτὶ νῆας ἀπὸ στρατοῦ· οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔμελλεν
ἔλθων ἐκ νηῶν ἄψ "Εκτορι μῦθον ἀποίσειν.

ἄλλ' ὅτε δή ρ̄ ἵππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν κάλλιφ' ὅμιλον,
βῆ ρ̄ ἀν' ὁδὸν μεμαώς· τὸν δὲ φράσατο προσιόντα
διογενῆς Ὁδυσεύς, Διομήδεα δὲ προσέειπεν·

"οὗτός τις, Διόμηδες, ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἔρχεται ἀνήρ,
οὐκ οἶδ' ἢ νήεσσιν ἐπίσκοπος ἡμετέρησιν,
ἢ τινα συλήσων νεκύων κατατεθνηώτων.

ἄλλ' ἐώμέν μιν πρῶτα παρεξελθεῖν πεδίοιο
τυτθόν· ἔπειτα δέ κ' αὐτὸν ἐπαΐξαντες ἔλοιμεν
καρπαλίμως· εἰ δ' ἄμμε παραφθαίησι πόδεσσιν,
αἰεί μιν ἐπὶ νῆας ἀπὸ στρατόφι προτιειλεῖν,
ἔγχει ἐπαΐσσων, μή πως προτὶ ἄστυ ἀλύξῃ."

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντε παρεξ ὁδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι¹

¹ In place of line 349 Aristophanes gave,
ως ἔφατ' οὐδ' ἀπίθησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
ἔλθόντες δ' ἐκάτερθε παρεξ ὁδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι

For I will go straight on to the camp, even until I come to the ship of Agamemnon, where, I ween, the chieftains will be holding council, whether to flee or to fight."

So spake he, and Hector took the staff in his hands, and sware to him, saying : " Now be my witness Zeus himself, the loud-thundering lord of Hera, that on those horses no other man of the Trojans shall mount, but it is thou, I declare, that shalt have glory in them continually."

So spake he, and swore thereto an idle oath, and stirred the heart of Dolon. Forthwith then he cast about his shoulders his curved bow, and thereover clad him in the skin of a grey wolf, and on his head he set a cap of ferret skin, and grasped a sharp javelin, and went his way toward the ships from the host ; howbeit he was not to return again from the ships, and bear tidings to Hector. But when he had left the throng of horses and of men, he went forth eagerly on the way, and Odysseus, sprung from Zeus, was ware of him as he drew nigh, and spake to Diomedes : " Yonder, Diomedes, cometh some man from the camp, I know not whether as a spy upon our ships, or with intent to strip one or another of the corpses of the dead. But let us suffer him at the first to pass by us on the plain a little way, and thereafter let us rush forth upon him and seize him speedily ; and if so be he outrun us twain by speed of foot ever do thou hem him in toward the ships away from the host, darting after him with thy spear, lest in any wise he escape toward the city."

So saying the twain laid them down among the

κλινθήτην· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὥκα παρέδραμεν ἀφραδίησιν. 3
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ρ̄ ἀπέην ὕσσον τ' ἐπὶ οὐρα πέλονται
 ἡμιόνων—αἱ γάρ τε βοῶν προφερέστεραι εἰσιν
 ἐλκέμεναι νειοῖ βαθείης πηκτὸν ἄροτρον—
 τῷ μὲν ἐπεδραμέτην, ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔστη δοῦπον ἀκούσας.
 ἔλπετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀποστρέψοντας ἑταίρους 3
 ἐκ Τρώων ἴέναι, πάλιν "Ἐκτορος ὄτρύναντος.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δή ρ̄ ἀπεσαν δουρηνεκὲς ἦ καὶ ἔλασσον,
 γνῶ ρ̄ ἄνδρας δηὖν, λαιψηρὰ δὲ γούνατ' ἐνώμα
 φευγέμεναι· τοὶ δ' αἴψα διώκειν ὅρμήθησαν.
 ὡς δ' ὅτε καρχαρόδοντε δύω κύνε, εἰδότε θήρης, 3
 ἦ κεμάδ' ἦὲ λαγωὸν ἐπείγετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ³
 χῶρον ἀν' ὑλήενθ', ὁ δέ τε προθέησι μεμηκώς,
 ὡς τὸν Τυδεῖδης ἦδ' ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὀδυσσεὺς
 λαοῦ ἀποτμήξαντε διώκετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεί.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ἔμελλε μιγῆσεσθαι φυλάκεσσι
 φεύγων ἐς νῆας, τότε δὴ μένος ἔμβαλ' Ἀθήνη
 Τυδεῖδη, ἵνα μή τις Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
 φθαίη ἐπευξάμενος βαλέειν, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἔλθοι.
 δουρὶ δ' ἐπαῖσσων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
 "ἢ μέν", ἢέ σε δουρὶ κιχήσομαι, οὐδέ σέ φημι 3
 δηρὸν ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀλύξειν αἰπὺν ὅλεθρον."
 Ἡ ρά, καὶ ἔγχος ἀφῆκεν, ἐκὼν δ' ἡμάρτανε
 φωτός.

δεξιτερὸν δ' ὑπὲρ ὠμον ἐῦξου δουρὸς ἀκωκὴ
 ἐν γαιῇ ἐπάγη. ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἔστη τάρβησέν τε
 βαμβαίνων, ἄραβος δὲ διὰ στόμα γίγνετ' ὀδόντων, 3
 χλωρὸς ὑπαὶ δείους· τῷ δ' ἀσθμαίνοντε κιχήτην,
 χειρῶν δ' ἀψάσθην· ὁ δὲ δακρύσας ἔπος ηῦδα·

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

dead apart from the path, but he ran quickly past them in his witlessness. But when he was as far off as is the range of mules in ploughing¹—for they are better than oxen to draw through deep fallow land the jointed plough—then the two ran after him, and he stood still when he heard the sound, for in his heart he supposed that they were friends coming from amid the Trojans to turn him back, and that Hector was withdrawing the host. But when they were a spear-cast off or even less, he knew them for foemen and plied his limbs swiftly in flight, and they speedily set out in pursuit. And as when two sharp-fanged hounds, skilled in the hunt, press hard on a doe or a hare in a wooded place, and it ever runneth screaming before them; even so did the son of Tydeus, and Odysseus, sacker of cities, cut Dolon off from the host and ever pursue hard after him. But when he was now about to come among the sentinels, as he fled towards the ships, then verily Athene put strength into Tydeus' son, that no man among the brazen-coated Achaeans might before him boast to have dealt the blow, and he come too late. And mighty Diomedes rushed upon him with his spear, and called : “ Stand, or I shall reach thee with the spear, and I deem thou shalt not long escape sheer destruction at my hand.”

He spake, and hurled his spear, but of purpose he missed the man, and over his right shoulder passed the point of the polished spear, and fixed itself in the ground; and Dolon stood still, seized with terror, stammering and pale with fear, and the teeth clattered in his mouth; and the twain panting for breath came upon him, and seized his hands; and he with a burst of tears spake to them, saying :

“ ζωγρεῖτ’, αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐμὲ λύσομαι· ἔστι γὰρ ἔνδον
χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος,
τῶν κ’ ὅμμιν χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι’ ἄποινα,
εἴς κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπύθουιτ’ ἐπὶ νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν.”

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις
‘Οδυσσεύς.

“ θάρσει, μηδέ τί τοι θάνατος καταθύμιος ἔστω.
ἀλλ’ ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον·
πή δὴ οὕτως ἐπὶ νῆας ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἔρχεαι οἶος
νύκτα δι’ ὄρφναιήν, ὅτε θ’ εῦδουσι βροτοὶ ἄλλοι;
ἢ τινα συλήσων νεκύων κατατεθνηώτων;¹
ἢ σ’ “Εκτωρ προέηκε διασκοπιᾶσθαι ἔκαστα
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς; ἢ σ’ αὐτὸν θυμὸς ἀνῆκε; ”

Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἐπειτα Δόλων, ὑπὸ δ’ ἔτρεμε γυῖα·
“ πολλῆσιν μ’ ἄτησι παρὲκ νόσου ἥγαγεν² “Εκτωρ,
ὅς μοι Πηλεῖῶνος ἀγανοῦ μώνυχας ἵππους
δωσέμεναι κατένευσε καὶ ἄρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ,
ἡνῶγει δέ μ’ ίόντα θοὴν διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν
ἀνδρῶν δυσμενέων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἔκ τε πύθεσθαι
ἥè φυλάσσονται νῆες θοαὶ ὡς τὸ πάρος πέρ,
ἢ ἥδη χείρεσσιν ὑφ’ ἡμετέρησι δαμέντες³
φύξιν βουλεύουσι μετὰ σφίσιν, οὐδ’ ἐθέλουσι
νύκτα φυλασσέμεναι, καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες αἰνῶ.”

Τὸν δ’ ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη πολύμητις ‘Οδυσ-
σεύς.

“ ἦ ρά νύ τοι μεγάλων δώρων ἐπεμαίετο θυμός,
ἵππων Αἰακίδαο δαΐφρονος· οἱ δ’ ἀλεγεινοὶ
ἀνδράσι γε θυητοῖσι δαμήμεναι ἥδ’ ὀχέεσθαι,

¹ Lines 387 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

² ἥγαγεν : ἥπαφεν 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

³ Lines 397-399 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

ἄλλω γ' ἦ 'Αχιλῆ, τὸν ἀθανάτη τέκε μήτηρ.
 ἄλλ' ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον· 40
 ποῦ νῦν δεῦρο κιῶν λίπες "Εκτόρα, ποιμένα λαῶν;
 ποῦ δέ οἱ ἔντεα κεῖται ἀρήϊα, ποῦ δέ οἱ ἵπποι;
 πῶς δ' αἱ τῶν ἄλλων Τρώων φυλακαί τε καὶ εὐναῖ;
 ἄσσα τε μητιόωσι μετὰ σφίσιν, ἦ μεμάσιν¹
 αὖθι μένειν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀπόπροθεν, ἥε πόλινδε 41
 ἄψ ἀναχωρήσουσιν, ἐπεὶ δαμάσαντό γ' 'Αχαιούς."

Τὸν δ' αὗτε προσέειπε Δόλων, Εὔμήδεος υἱός·
 "τοιγάρ ἐγώ τοι ταῦτα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.
 "Εκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τοῖσιν, ὅσοι βουληφόροι εἰσί,
 βουλὰς βουλεύει θείου παρὰ σήματι "Ιλου, 42
 νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου· φυλακὰς δ' ἂς εἴρεαι, ἥρως,
 οὗ τις κεκριμένη ρύεται στρατὸν οὐδὲ φυλάσσει.
 ὅσσαι μὲν Τρώων πυρὸς ἐσχάραι, οἷσιν ἀνάγκη,
 οἱ δ' ἐγρηγόρθασι φυλασσέμεναι τε κέλονται
 ἄλλήλοις· ἀτὰρ αὗτε πολύκλητοι ἐπίκουροι
 εῦδουσι· Τρωσὶν γὰρ ἐπιτραπέουσι φυλάσσειν.
 οὐ γάρ σφιν παῖδες σχεδὸν ἥται οὐδὲ γυναῖκες."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις 'Οδυσ-
 σεύς·

" πῶς γὰρ νῦν, Τρώεσσι μεμιγμένοι ἴπποδάμοισιν
 εῦδουσ', ἦ ἀπάνευθε; δίειπέ μοι, ὅφρα δαείω." 43

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Δόλων, Εὔμήδεος υἱός·
 "τοιγάρ ἐγὼ καὶ ταῦτα μάλ' ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.
 πρὸς μὲν ἄλὸς Κᾶρες καὶ Παιόνες ἀγκυλότοξοι
 καὶ Λέλεγες καὶ Καύκωνες δῖοι τε Πελασγοί,
 πρὸς Θύμβρης δ' ἔλαχον Λύκιοι Μυσοί τ' ἀγέρωχοι 44

¹ Lines 409-411 (=208-210) were rejected by Aristarchus.

master or to drive, save only for Achilles whom an immortal mother bare. But come tell me this, and declare it truly : where now, as thou camest hither, didst thou leave Hector, shepherd of the host ? Where lies his battle-gear, and where his horses ? And how are disposed the watches and the sleeping-places of the other Trojans ? And what counsel devise they among themselves ?—to abide where they be by the ships afar, or to withdraw again to the city, seeing they have worsted the Achaeans ? ”

Then made answer to him Dolon, son of Eumedes : “ Therefore of a truth will I frankly tell thee all. Hector with all them that are counsellors is holding council by the tomb of godlike Ilus, away from the turmoil ; but as touching the guards whereof thou askest, O warrior, no special guard keepeth or watcheth the host. By all the watch-fires¹ of the Trojans verily, they that needs must, lie awake and bid one another keep watch, but the allies, summoned from many lands, are sleeping ; for to the Trojans they leave it to keep watch, seeing their own children abide not nigh, neither their wives.”

Then in answer to him spake Odysseus of many wiles : “ How is it now, do they sleep mingled with the horse-taming Trojans, or apart ? tell me at large that I may know.”

Then made answer to him Dolon, son of Eumedes : “ Therefore of a truth this likewise will I frankly tell thee. Towards the sea lie the Carians and the Paeonians, with curved bows, and the Leleges and Caucones, and the goodly Pelasgi. And towards Thymbre fell the lot of the Lycians and the lordly

¹ The word *εσχάπαι* should mean “ hearths,” or by a natural transfer, “ families,” but it is difficult so to render it in this context.

καὶ Φρύγες ἵππομαχοι¹ καὶ Μήονες ἵπποκορυσταί.
 ἀλλὰ τί ἡ ἐμὲ ταῦτα διεξερέεσθε ἔκαστα;
 εἰ γάρ δὴ μέματον Τρώων καταδῦναι ὅμιλον,
 Θρήϊκες οἴδ’ ἀπάνευθε νεήλυδες, ἔσχατοι ἄλλων.
 ἐν δέ σφιν 'Ρῆσος βασιλεύς, πάις 'Ηιονῆος.
 τοῦ δὴ καλλίστους ἵππους ἵδον ἥδε μεγίστους·
 λευκότεροι χιόνος, θείειν δ’ ἀνέμοισιν ὁμοῖοι.
 ἄρμα δέ οἱ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἀργυρῷ εὖ ἥσκηται·
 τεύχεα δὲ χρύσεια πελώρια, θαῦμα ἴδεσθαι,
 ἥλυθ’ ἔχων. τὰ μὲν οὖ τι καταθυητοῖσιν ἔοικεν
 ἄνδρεσσιν φορέειν, ἀλλ’ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσιν.
 ἀλλ’ ἐμὲ μὲν νῦν νησὶ πελάσσετον ὡκυπόροισιν,
 ἥε με δήσαντες λίπετ’ αὐτόθι νηλέῃ δεσμῷ,
 ὅφρα κεν ἔλθητον καὶ πειρηθῆτον ἐμεῖο,
 ἥε κατ’ αἶσαν ἔειπον ἐν ὑμῖν, ἥε καὶ οὐκί.

Τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-

μῆδης·

“μὴ δή μοι φύξιν γε, Δόλων, ἐμβάλλεο θυμῷ,
 ἐσθλά περ ἀγγείλας, ἐπεὶ ἵκεο χεῖρας ἐς ἄμας.
 εἰ μὲν γάρ κέ σε νῦν ἀπολύσομεν ἥε μεθῶμεν,
 ἥ τε καὶ ὕστερον εἶσθα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας 'Αχαιῶν,
 ἥε διοπτεύσων ἥ ἐναντίβιον πολεμίξων.
 εἰ δέ κ’ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δαμεὶς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσης,
 οὐκέτ’ ἔπειτα σὺ πῆμά ποτ’ ἔσσεαι 'Αργείοισιν.”

“Η, καὶ ὁ μέν μιν ἔμελλε γενείου χειρὶ παχείῃ
 ἀφάμενος λίσσεσθαι, ὁ δ’ αὐχένα μέσσον ἔλασσε
 φασγάνῳ ἀϊξας, ἀπὸ δ’ ἄμφῳ κέρσε τένοντε·
 φθεγγομένου δ’ ἄρα τοῦ γε κάρη κονίησιν ἐμίχθη.
 τοῦ δ’ ἀπὸ μὲν κτιδέην κυνέην κεφαλῆφιν ἔλοντο

¹ ἵππομαχοι: ἵπποδαμοι.

Mysians, 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 Achaeans, either to spy upon us, or to fight in open combat; but if, subdued beneath my hands, thou lose thy life, never again wilt thou prove a bane to the Argives."

He spake, and the other was at point to touch his chin with his stout hand and make entreaty, but Diomedes sprang upon him with his sword and smote him full upon the neck, and shore off both the sinews, and even while he was yet speaking his head was mingled with the dust. Then from him they stripped the cap of ferret skin from off his head,

καὶ λυκέην καὶ τόξα παλίντονα καὶ δόρυ μακρόν·
καὶ τά γ' Ἀθηναίη ληῆτιδι δῖος Ὁδυσσεὺς
ὑψόσ’ ἀνέσχεθε χειρὶ καὶ εὐχόμενος ἔπος ηῦδα·
“χαῖρε, θεά, τοῖσδεσσι· σὲ γὰρ πρώτην ἐν Ὄλύμπῳ
πάντων ἀθανάτων ἐπιβωσόμεθ”¹ ἀλλὰ καὶ αὗτις
πέμψον ἐπὶ Θρηκῶν ἀνδρῶν ἵππους τε καὶ εὐνάς.”

“Ως ἄρ’ ἐφώνησεν, καὶ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ὑψόσ’ ἀείρας
θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρίκην· δέελον δ’ ἐπὶ σῆμά τ’ ἔθηκε,
συμμάρφας δόνακας μυρίκης τ’ ἐριθηλέας ὅζους,
μὴ λάθοι αὗτις ιόντε θοὴν διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν.
τῷ δὲ βάτην προτέρω διά τ’ ἔντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα,
αἴψα δ’ ἐπὶ Θρηκῶν ἀνδρῶν τέλος ἤξον ιόντες.
οἱ δ’ εὖδον καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες, ἔντεα δέ σφιν
καλὰ παρ’ αὐτοῖσι χθονὶ κέκλιτο εὖ κατὰ κόσμον
τριστοιχί· παρὰ δέ σφιν ἔκάστῳ δίζυγες ἵπποι.
‘Ρήσος δ’ ἐν μέσῳ εὖδε, παρ’ αὐτῷ δ’ ὥκεες ἵπποι
ἔξ ἐπιδιφριάδος πυμάτης ἴμᾶσι δέδεντο.

τὸν δ’ Ὁδυσσεὺς προπάροιθεν ἴδων Διομήδεϊ δεῖξεν.
“οὗτός τοι, Διόμηδες, ἀνήρ, οὗτοι δέ τοι ἵπποι,
οὓς νῶν πίφανσκε Δόλων, ὃν ἐπέφνομεν ἡμεῖς.
ἀλλ’ ἄγε δὴ πρόφερε κρατερὸν μένος· οὐδέ τί σε

χρὴ

ἔστάμεναι μέλεον σὺν τεύχεσιν, ἀλλὰ λύ’ ἵππους·
ἡὲ σύ γ’ ἄνδρας ἔναιρε, μελήσουσιν δ’ ἐμοὶ ἵπποι.”

“Ως φάτο, τῷ δ’ ἔμπνευσε μένος γλαυκῶπις
Ἀθήνη,
κτεῖνε δ’ ἐπιστροφάδην· τῶν δὲ στόνος ὅρνυτ²
ἀεικῆς

¹ ἐπιβωσόμεθ': ἐπιδωσόμεθ' 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

ἄορι θεινομένων, ἐρυθαιίνετο δ' αἷματι γαῖα.
 ὡς δὲ λέων μῆλοισιν ἀσημάντοισιν ἐπελθών,
 αἴγεσιν ἢ ὁῖεσι, κακὰ φρονέων ἐνορούσῃ,
 ὡς μὲν Θρήϊκας ἄνδρας ἐπώχετο Τυδέος νιός,
 ὅφρα δυώδεκ' ἐπεφνεν· ἀτὰρ πολύμητις Ὁδυσσεύς,
 ὃν τινα Τυδεΐδης ἄορι πλήξειε παραστάς,
 τὸν δ' Ὁδυσσεὺς μετόπισθε λαβὼν ποδὸς ἔξερύσασκε,
 τὰ φρονέων κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως καλλίτριχες ἵπποι
 ρέια διέλθοιεν μηδὲ τρομεοίατο θυμῷ
 νεκροῖς ἐμβαίνοντες· ἀγέθεσσον γὰρ ἔτ' αὐτῶν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ βασιλῆα κιχήσατο Τυδέος νιός,
 τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον μελιηδέα θυμὸν ἀπηύρα
 ἀσθμαίνοντα· κακὸν γὰρ ὃναρ κεφαλῆφιν ἐπέστη
 τὴν νύκτ', Οἰνεΐδαο πάϊς, διὰ μῆτιν Ἀθήνης.¹
 τόφρα δ' ἄρ' ὁ τλήμων Ὁδυσσεὺς λύε μώνυχας ἵππους,
 σὺν δ' ἥειρεν ἴμᾶσι καὶ ἔξήλαυνεν ὅμιλου
 τόξῳ ἐπιπλήσσων, ἐπεὶ οὐ μάστιγα φαεινὴν
 ποικίλου ἐκ δίφροιο νοήσατο χερσὶν ἐλέσθαι·
 ροίζησεν δ' ἄρα πιφαύσκων Διομήδεῃ δίω.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ μερμήριζε μένων ὁ τι κύντατον ἔρδοι,
 ἢ ὃ γε δίφρον ἐλών, ὅθι ποικίλα τεύχε' ἐκεῖτο,
 ρύμοῦ ἔξερύοι ἢ ἐκφέροι ὑψόσ' ἀείρας,
 ἢ ἔτι τῶν πλεόνων Θρηκῶν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
 ἢος ὁ ταῦθ' ὕρμαινε κατὰ φρένα, τόφρα δ' Ἀθήνη
 ἐγγύθεν ἰσταμένη προσέφη Διομήδεα δῖον·
 "νόστου δὴ μνῆσαι, μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νιέ,
 νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς, μὴ καὶ πεφοβημένος ἔλθης,
 μή πού τις καὶ Τρῶας ἐγείρησιν θεὸς ἄλλος."

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

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

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,¹ by the device of Athene. Meanwhile steadfast Odysseus loosed the single-hooved horses and bound them together with the reins, and drove them forth from the throng, smiting them with his bow, for he had not thought to take in his hands the bright whip from the richly dight car ; and he whistled to give a sign to goodly Diomedes.

But he tarried and pondered what most reckless deed he might do, whether to take the chariot, where lay the war-gear richly dight, and draw it out by the pole, or lift it on high and so bear it forth, or whether he should rather take the lives of yet more Thracians. The while he was pondering this in heart, even then Athene drew nigh and spake to goodly Diomedes : “ Bethink thee now of returning, son of great-souled Tydeus, to the hollow ships, lest thou go thither in full flight, and haply some other god rouse up the Trojans.”

"Ως φάθ", ὁ δὲ ξυνέηκε θεᾶς ὅπα φωνησάσης,
καρπαλίμως δ' ἵππων ἐπεβήσετο· κόψε δ' Ὁδυσ-
σεὺς

τόξῳ· τοὶ δ' ἐπέτοντο θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
Οὐδ' ἀλαοσκοπιὴν εἶχ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων, 5
ώς ἵδ' Ἀθηναίην μετὰ Τυδέος νιὸν ἔπουσαν·
τῇ κοτέων Τρώων κατεδύσετο πουλὺν ὅμιλον,
ὢρσεν δὲ Θρηκῶν βουληφόρον Ἰπποκόωντα,
"Ρήσου ἀνεψιὸν ἐσθλόν. ὁ δ' ἔξ υπνου ἀνορούσας,
ώς ἵδε χῶρον ἐρῆμον, ὅθ' ἔστασαν ὡκέες ἵπποι, 5
ἄνδρας τ' ἀσπαίροντας ἐν ἀργαλέῃσι φονῆσιν,
ἄμωξέν τ' ἄρ' ἐπειτα φίλον τ' ὀνόμηνεν ἑταῖρον.¹
Τρώων δὲ κλαγγή τε καὶ ἀσπετος ὥρτο κυδοιμὸς
θυνόντων ἄμυδις· θηεῦντο δὲ μέρμερα ἕργα,
ὅσσ' ἄνδρες ρέξαντες ἔβαν κούλας ἐπὶ νῆας. 5

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δή ρῷ ἵκανον ὅθι σκοπὸν "Ἐκτορος
ἔκταν,

ἐνθ' Ὁδυσεὺς μὲν ἔρυξε διῆφιλος ὡκέας ἵππους,
Τυδεῖδης δὲ χαμᾶζε θορὼν ἔναρα βροτόεντα
ἐν χείρεσσος² Ὁδυσῆι τίθει, ἐπεβήσετο δ' ἵππων·
μάστιξεν δ' ἵππους,³ τὼ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς· τῇ γὰρ φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ.³
Νέστωρ δὲ πρῶτος κτύπον ἄϊε φώνησέν τε·
“ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
ψεύσομαι, ἦ ἔτυμον ἐρέω; κέλεται δέ με θυμός.⁴
ἵππων μ' ὡκυπόδων ἀμφὶ κτύπος οὔατα βάλλει. 5
αἱ γὰρ δὴ Ὁδυσεύς τε καὶ ὁ κρατερὸς Διομήδης

¹ Line 522 was placed by Zenodotus before 520.

² ἵππος: Ὁδυσεύς.

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.¹ 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 ?

ωδ' ἄφαρ ἐκ Τρώων ἐλασαίατο μώνυχας ἵππους·
ἀλλ' αἰνῶς δεῖδοικα κατὰ φρένα μή τι πάθωσιν
'Αργείων οἱ ἄριστοι ὑπὸ Τρώων ὄρυμαγδοῦ."

Οὐ πω πᾶν εἴρητο ἔπος, ὅτ' ἄρ' ἥλυθον αὐτοί. 5
καί ρ' οἵ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα, τοὶ δὲ χαρέντες
δεξιῇ ἡσπάζοντο ἔπεσσί τε μειλιχίοισι.

πρῶτος δ' ἔξερέεινε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
“εἴπ' ἄγε μ', ὡς πολύαιν' Ὁδυσεῦ, μέγα κῦδος

'Αχαιῶν,

ὅππως τούσδ' ἵππους λάβετον· καταδύντες ὅμιλον ε
Τρώων; ἦ τίς σφωε πόρεν θεὸς ἀντιβολήσας;
αἰνῶς ἀκτίνεσσιν ἐοικότες ἥελίοιο.

αἰεὶ μὲν Τρώεσσ' ἐπιμίσγομαι, οὐδέ τί φημι
μιμνάζειν παρὰ νηυσὶ γέρων περ ἐὼν πολεμιστῆς·
ἀλλ' οὕ πω τοίους ἵππους ἵδον οὐδέ ἐνόησα.
ἀλλά τιν' ὕμιν' ὅτια δόμεναι θεὸν ἀντιάσαντα·
ἀμφοτέρω γὰρ σφῶι φιλεῖ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
κούρη τ' αἰγιόχοιο Διὸς γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη.”

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὁδυσ-
σεύς.

“ὦ Νέστορ Νηληϊάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
ρέναι θεός γ' ἐθέλων καὶ ἀμείνονας ἡέ περ οἵδε
ἵππους δωρήσαιτ', ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰσιν.
ἵπποι δ' οἵδε, γεραιέ, νεήλυδες, οὓς ἐρεείνεις,
Θρηϊκιοι τὸν δέ σφιν ἄνακτ' ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
ἔκτανε, πὰρ δ' ἐτάρους δυοκαίδεκα πάντας ἀρίστους. 5
τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον σκοπὸν εἴλομεν ἐγγύθι νηῶν,
τόν ρά διοπτῆρα στρατοῦ ἔμμεναι ἡμετέροιο
“Εκτωρ τε προέηκε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἀγανοί.”

“Ως εἴπων τάφροιο διήλασε μώνυχας ἵππους

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 drove the single-hooved horses

καγχαλόων· ἄμα δ' ἄλλοι ἵσαν χαίροντες 'Αχαιοί. 5
οἱ δ' ὅτε Τυδεῖδεω κλισίην ἐῦτυκτον ἴκοντο,
ἴππους μὲν κατέδησαν ἐὕτμήτοισιν ἴμᾶσι
φάτνῃ ἐφ' ἵππείῃ, ὅθι περ Διομήδεος ἵπποι
ἔστασαν ὡκύποδες μελιηδέα πυρὸν ἔδοντες·
νηī δ' ἐνὶ πρυμνῇ ἐναρα βροτόεντα Δόλωνος 5
θῆκ' 'Οδυσεύς, ὅφρ' ἵρὸν ἐτοιμασσαίατ' 'Αθήνῃ.
αὐτοὶ δ' ἵδρῳ πολλὸν ἀπενίζοντο θαλάσση
ἐσβάντες κυνήμας τε ἵδε λόφον ἀμφί τε μηρούς.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεί σφιν κῦμα θαλάσσης ἵδρῳ πολλὸν
νίψεν ἀπὸ χρωτὸς καὶ ἀνέψυχθεν φίλον ἥτορ,
ἔς ρ" ἀσαμίνθους βάντες ἐϋξέστας λούσαντο.
τῷ δὲ λοεσσαμένῳ καὶ ἀλειψαμένῳ λίπ' ἐλαίῳ
δείπνῳ ἐφιζανέτην, ἀπὸ δὲ κρητῆρος 'Αθήνῃ
πλείου ἀφυσσόμενοι λεῖβον μελιηδέα οἶνον.

through the trench, exultingly, and with him went joyously the rest of the Achaeans. But when they were come to the well-builded 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.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Α

’Ηώς δ’ ἐκ λεχέων παρ’ ἀγαυοῦ Τιθωνοῖο
ὅρνυθ’, ἵν’ ἀθανάτοισι φόως φέροι ήδὲ βροτοῖσι.
Ζεὺς δ’ “Ερίδα προῖαλλε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
ἀργαλέην, πολέμοιο τέρας μετὰ χερσὶν ἔχουσαν.
στῇ δ’ ἐπ’ Ὁδυσσῆος μεγακήτεϊ νῆῃ μελαίνῃ,
ἥ ρ’ ἐν μεσσάτῳ ἔσκε γεγωνέμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε,
ημὲν ἐπ’ Αἴαντος κλισίας Τελαμωνιάδαο
ηδ’ ἐπ’ Ἀχιλλῆος, τοί ρ’ ἔσχατα νῆας ἔισας
εἴρυσαν, ἡνορέη πίσυνοι καὶ κάρτεϊ χειρῶν.
ἔνθα στᾶσ’ ἥψε θεὰ μέγα τε δεινόν τε
ὅρθι, Ἀχαιοῖσιν δὲ μέγα σθένος ἔμβαλ’ ἐκάστῳ
καρδίῃ, ἄλληκτον πολεμίζειν ηδὲ μάχεσθαι.
τοῖσι δ’ ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ’ ἡὲ νέεσθαι¹
ἐν νησὶ γλαφυρῆσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

’Ατρεΐδης δ’ ἐβόησεν ἵδε ζώννυσθαι ἄνωγεν
’Αργείους· ἐν δ’ αὐτὸς ἐδύσετο νώροπα χαλκόν.
κνημῖδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμησιν ἔθηκε
καλάς, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίοις ἀραρίας.
δεύτερον αὖ θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσσιν ἔδυνε,
τόν ποτέ οἱ Κινύρης δῶκε ξεινῆιον εἶναι.
πεύθετο γὰρ Κύπρονδε μέγα κλέος, οὐνεκ’ Ἀχαιοὶ¹
ἐς Τροίην νήεσσιν ἀναπλεύσεσθαι ἔμελλον.

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 furthest 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

τοῦνεκά οἱ τὸν δῶκε χαριζόμενος βασιλῆϊ.
 τοῦ δ' ἡ τοι δέκα οἶμοι ἔσαν μέλανος κυάνοιο,
 δώδεκα δὲ χρυσοῦν καὶ εἴκοσι κασσιτέροιο·
 κυάνεοι δὲ δράκοντες ὄρωρέχατο¹ προτὶ δειρὴν
 τρεῖς ἐκάτερθ', ἥρισσιν² ἐοικότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων
 ἐν νέφεῃ στήριξε, τέρας μερόπων ἀνθρώπων.
 ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὥμοισιν βάλετο ξίφος· ἐν δέ οἱ ἥλοι
 χρύσειοι πάμφαινον, ἀτὰρ περὶ κουλεὸν ἦεν
 ἀργύρεον, χρυσέοισιν ἀορτήρεσσιν ἀρηρός.
 ἀν δ' ἔλετ' ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦριν,
 καλήν, ἣν πέρι μὲν κύκλοι δέκα χάλκεοι ἦσαν,
 ἐν δέ οἱ ὄμφαλοὶ ἦσαν ἑείκοσι κασσιτέροιο
 λευκοί, ἐν δὲ μέσοισιν ἔην μέλανος κυάνοιο.
 τῇ δ' ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργὼ βλοσυρῶπις ἐστεφάνωτο
 δεινὸν δερκομένη, περὶ δὲ Δεῖμός τε Φόβος τε.
 τῆς δ' ἔξ ἀργύρεος τελαμῶν ἦν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτοῦ
 κυάνεος ἐλέλικτο δράκων, κεφαλαὶ δέ οἱ ἦσαν
 τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφέες, ἐνὸς αὐχένος ἐκπεφυνῖαι.
 κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην θέτο τετραφάληρον
 ἵππουριν· δεινὸν δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἔνευεν.
 εἴλετο δ' ἄλκιμα δοῦρε δύω, κεκορυθμένα χαλκῷ,
 ὁξέα· τῇλε δὲ χαλκὸς ἀπ' αὐτόφιν οὐρανὸν εἴσω
 λάμπῃ· ἐπὶ δ' ἔγδούπησαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ Ἡρη,
 τιμῶσαι βασιλῆα πολυχρύσοιο Μυκήνης.

‘Ηνιόχῳ μὲν ἔπειτα ἔώ ἐπέτελλεν ἔκαστος
 ἵππους εὖ κατὰ κόσμον ἔρυκέμεν αὐθ' ἐπὶ τάφρῳ,

¹ κυάνεοι . . . δρωρέχατο: σμερδαλέοι . . . ἐλειχμῶντο Aristophanes.

² ἥρισσιν: ἐρίδεσσιν Zenodotus.

¹ A blue enamel, or glass paste, imitating *lapis lazuli*: cf. *Od.* vii. 87.

² This is one of the very few passages in which the poet seems not to seek to give a clear picture, but to be content

he gave him the breastplate to do pleasure to the king. Thereon verily were ten bands of dark cyanus,¹ 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 crown² 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.

αὐτοὶ δὲ πρυλέες σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
ῥώοντ· ἀσβεστος δὲ βοὴ γένετ’ ἡῶθι πρό.
φθὰν δὲ μέγ¹ ἵππήων ἐπὶ τάφρῳ κοσμηθέντες,
ἵππῆς δ’ ὀλίγον μετεκίαθον. ἐν δὲ κυδοιμὸν
ῶρσε κακὸν Κρονίδης, κατὰ δ’ ὑψόθεν ἥκεν ἔέρσας
αἴματι μυδαλέας ἐξ αἰθέρος, οῦνεκ’ ἔμελλε
πολλὰς ἴφθίμους κεφαλὰς "Αἰδὶ προϊάψειν.

Τρῷες δ’ αὐθ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίοιο,
"Εκτορά τ’ ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἀμύμονα Πουλυδά-
μαντα

Αἰνείαν θ’, ὃς Τρωσὶ θεὸς ὡς τίετο δήμῳ,
τρεῖς τ’ Ἀντηνορίδας, Πόλυβον καὶ Ἀγήνορα δῖον
ἡΐθεόν τ’ Ἀκάμαντ², ἐπιείκελον ἀθανάτοισιν.
"Εκτωρ δ’ ἐν πρώτοισι φέρ’ ἀσπίδα πάντος’ ἐῖσην.
οἶος δ’ ἐκ νεφέων ἀναφαίνεται οὐλιος ἀστήρ
παμφαίνων, τοτὲ δ’ αὐτις ἐδυ νέφεα σκιόεντα,
ὡς "Εκτωρ δτὲ μέν τε μετὰ πρώτοισι φάνεσκεν,
ἄλλοτε δ’ ἐν πυμάτοισι κελεύων πᾶς δ’ ἄρα χαλκῷ
λάμφ’ ὡς τε στεροπὴ πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.

Οἱ δ’, ὡς τ’ ἀμητῆρες ἐναντίοι ἀλλήλοισιν
δύγμον ἐλαύνωσιν ἀνδρὸς μάκαρος κατ’ ἄρουραν
πυρῶν ἥ κριθῶν· τὰ δὲ δράγματα ταρφέα πίπτει.
ὡς Τρῷες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοισι θορόντες
δῆσσον, οὐδ’ ἐτεροι μνώοντ’ ὄλοοι φόβοιο.
ἴσας δ’ ὑσμίνη κεφαλὰς ἔχεν, οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς
θῦνον. "Ἐρις δ’ ἄρα χαῖρε πολύστονος εἰσορόωσα.

¹ μέγ' Aristarchus : μεθ'.

² The only possible way of reconciling μέγα and δλίγον is to follow the scholiast in taking the former of time and the latter of space.

² This strange phrase probably means no more than that

the trench, but themselves on foot, arrayed in their armour, ranged swiftly forward, and a cry unquenchable rose up before the face of Dawn. Long¹ in advance of the charioteers were they arrayed at the trench, but after them a little space followed the charioteers. And among them the son of Cronos roused an evil din, and down from on high from out of heaven he sent dew-drops dank with blood, for that he was about to send forth to Hades many a valiant head.

And the Trojans over against them on the rising ground of the plain mustered about great Hector and peerless Polydamas and Aeneas that was honoured of the folk of the Trojans even as a god, and the three sons of Antenor, Polybus and goodly Agenor and young Acamas, like to the immortals. And Hector amid the foremost bare his shield that was well balanced upon every side. Even as from amid the clouds there gleameth a baneful star, all glittering, and again it sinketh behind the shadowy clouds, even so Hector would now appear amid the foremost and now amid the hindmost giving them commands ; and all in bronze he flashed like the lightning of father Zeus that beareth the aegis.

And as reapers over against each other drive their swathes in a rich man's field of wheat or barley, and the sheaves fall thick and fast ; even so the Trojans and Achaeans leapt upon one another and made havoc, nor would either side take thought of ruinous flight ; and equal heads had the battle,² 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.

οἵη γάρ ρά θεῶν παρετύγχανε μαρναμένοισιν,
οἵ δ' ἄλλοι οὕ σφιν πάρεσαν θεοί, ἀλλὰ ἔκηλοι
οῖσιν ἐνὶ μεγάροισι καθήσατο, ἥχι ἔκάστω
δώματα καλὰ τέτυκτο κατὰ πτύχας Οὐλύμποιο.
πάντες δ' ἡτιόωντο κελαινεφέα Κρονίωνα,¹
οῦνεκ' ἄρα Τρώεσσιν ἐβούλετο κύδος ὄρέξαι.
τῶν μὲν ἄρ' οὐκ ἀλέγιζε πατήρ· ὃ δὲ νόσφι λιασθεὶς
τῶν ἄλλων ἀπάνευθε καθέζετο κύδεϊ γαίων,
εἰσορόων Τρώων τε πόλιν καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν
χαλκοῦ τε στεροπήν, ὀλλύντας τ' ὅλλυμένους τε.

"Οφρα μὲν ἡῶς ἦν καὶ ἀέξετο ἱερὸν ἥμαρ,
τόφρα μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων βέλε' ἡπτετο, πīπτε δὲ λαός.
ἥμος δὲ δρυτόμος περ ἀνὴρ ὠπλίσσατο δεῖπνον
οὔρεος ἐν βήσσησιν, ἐπεὶ τ' ἐκορέσσατο χεῖρας
τάμνων δένδρεα μάκρα, ἄδος τέ μιν ἵκετο θυμόν,
σίτου τε γλυκεροῦ περὶ φρένας ἵμερος αἴρει,
τῆμος σφῆ ἀρετῆ Δαναοὶ ρήξαντο φάλαγγας,
κεκλόμενοι ἑτάροισι κατὰ στίχας. ἐν δ' Ἀγα-
μέμνων

πρῶτος ὄρουσ', ἔλε δ' ἄνδρα Βιήνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
αὐτόν, ἐπειτα δ' ἑταρίον Ὁϊλῆα πλήξιππον.
ἥ τοι ὅ γ' ἔξ ἵππων κατεπάλμενος ἀντίος ἔστη·
τὸν δ' ἴθὺς μεμαῶτα μετώπιον ὀξεῖ δουρὶ³
νύξ³, οὐδὲ στεφάνη δόρυ οἱ σχέθε χαλκοβάρεια,
ἀλλὰ δι' αὐτῆς ἥλθε καὶ ὀστέου, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
ἔνδον ἄπας πεπάλακτο· δάμασσε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα.
καὶ τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὖθι ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
στήθεσι παμφαίνοντας, ἐπεὶ περίδυσε χιτῶνας.²
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ρ' Ἰσόν τε καὶ "Αντιφον ἔξεναρίξων,

¹ Lines 78-83 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

² περίδυσε χιτῶνας: κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἀπηύρα.

thereon ; for alone of the gods she was with them in their fighting ; whereas the other gods were not among them, but abode in peace in their own halls, where for each one a fair palace was builded amid the folds of Olympus. And all were blaming the son of Cronos, lord of the dark clouds, for that he willed to give glory to the Trojans. Howbeit of them the father recked not ; but aloof from the others he sat apart exulting in his glory, looking upon the city of the Trojans, and the ships of the Achaeans, on the flashing of the bronze, and on the slayers and the slain.

Now as long as it was morn and the sacred day was waxing, so long the missiles of either side struck home, and the folk kept falling ; but at the hour when a woodman maketh ready his meal in the glades of a mountain, when his arms are grown tired with felling tall trees, and weariness cometh upon his soul, and desire of sweet food seizeth his heart, even then the Danaans by their valour brake the battalions, calling to their fellows through the lines. And among them Agamemnon rushed forth the first and slew a warrior, Bienor, shepherd of the host,—himself and after him his comrade, Oileus, driver of horses. Oileus verily leapt down from his chariot and stood and faced him, but even as he rushed straight upon him the king smote him on the forehead with his sharp spear, nor was the spear stayed by his helm, heavy with bronze, but passed through it and through the bone, and all his brain was spattered about within ; so stayed he him in his fury. These then did Agamemnon, king of men, leave there, gleaming with their naked breasts, when he had stripped off their tunics, and went on to slay Isus and Antiphus,

υἱε δύω Πριάμοιο, νόθον καὶ γυνήσιον, ἅμφω
εἰνὶ ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἔόντας· ὁ μὲν νόθος ἡμίόχενεν,
"Αντιφος αὖ παρέβασκε περικλυτός. ὦ ποτ'
'Αχιλλεὺς

"Ιδης ἐν κυημοῖσι δίδη μόσχοισι λύγοισι,
ποιμαίνοντ' ἐπ' ὕεσσι λαβών, καὶ ἔλυσεν ἀποίνων.
δὴ τότε γ' 'Ατρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων
τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῦν κατὰ στῆθος βάλε δουρί,
"Αντιφον αὖ παρὰ οὓς ἔλασε ξίφει, ἐκ δ' ἔβαλ'
ἴππων.

σπερχόμενος δ' ἀπὸ τοῦν ἐσύλα τεύχεα καλά,
γιγνώσκων· καὶ γάρ σφε πάρος παρὰ νησὶ θοῆσιν
εἶδεν, ὅτ' ἐξ "Ιδης ἄγαγεν πόδας ὥκὺς 'Αχιλλεύς.
ῶς δὲ λέων ἐλάφοιο ταχείης νήπια τέκνα
ῥηγδίως συνέαξε, λαβὼν κρατεροῖσιν ὁδοῦσιν,
ἐλθὼν εἰς εὐνήν, ἀπαλόν τέ σφ' ἥτορ ἀπηύρα·
ἡ δ' εἴ πέρ τε τύχῃσι μάλα σχεδόν, οὐ δύναται σφι
χραισμεῖν· αὐτὴν γάρ μιν ὑπὸ τρόμος αἰνὸς ἵκανει·
καρπαλίμως δ' ἥξε διὰ δρυμὰ πυκνὰ καὶ ὑλην
σπεύδοντος' ἰδρώουσα κραταιοῦ θηρὸς ὑφ' ὄρμῆς.
ῶς ἄρα τοῖς οὖς τις δύνατο χραισμῆσαι ὅλεθρον
Τρώων, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ ὑπ' 'Αργείοισι φέβοντο.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ Πείσανδρόν τε καὶ 'Ιππόλοχον μενε-
χάρμην,

νίέας 'Αντιμάχοιο δαιφρονος,¹ ὃς ῥά μάλιστα
χρυσὸν 'Αλεξάνδροιο δεδεγμένος, ἀγλαὰ δῶρα,
οὐκ εἴασχ· 'Ελένην δόμεναι ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ,
τοῦ περ δὴ δύο παιδες λάβε κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων
εἰνὶ δίφρῳ ἔόντας, ὅμοῦ δ' ἔχον ὥκέας ἵππους.

¹ δαιφρονος : 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 destruction from these twain, but themselves were driven in flight before the Argives.

Then took he Peisander and Hippolochus, staunch in fight. Sons were they of wise-hearted Antimachus, who above all others in hope to receive gold from Alexander, goodly gifts, would not suffer that Helen be given back to fair-haired Menelaus. His two sons lord Agamemnon took, the twain being in one car, and together were they seeking to drive the swift horses, for the shining reins had

ἐκ γάρ σφεας χειρῶν φύγον ἡνία σιγαλόεντα,
τὼ δὲ κυκηθήτην· ὁ δ' ἐναντίον ὥρτο λέων ὡς
Ἄτρεῖδης· τὼ δ' αὐτὸν ἐκ δίφρου γουναζέσθην.
“ ζώγρει, Ἄτρεος νίέ, σὺ δ' ἄξια δέξαι ἄποινα·
πολλὰ δ' ἐν Ἀντιμάχοιο δόμοις¹ κειμήλια κεῖται,
χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος,
τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι² ἄποινα,
εἰ νῷ ζωοὺς πεπύθοιτ³ ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.”

“Ως τώ γε κλαίοντε προσαυδήτην βασιλῆα
μειλιχίοις ἐπέεσσιν· ἀμείλικτον δ' ὅπ' ἄκουσαν·
“ εἰ μὲν δὴ Ἀντιμάχοιο δαιφρονος² νίέες ἐστόν,
οὅς ποτ' ἐνὶ Τρώων ἀγορῇ Μενέλαιον ἄνωγεν,
ἀγγελίην ἐλθόντα σὺν ἀντιθέῳ Ὁδυσῆῃ,
αὖθι κατακτεῖναι μηδ' ἔξεμεν ἀψ ἐς Ἀχαιούς,
νῦν μὲν δὴ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀεικέα τίσετε λώβην.”

“ Ή, καὶ Πείσανδρον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὡσε χαμᾶζε
δουρὶ βαλῶν πρὸς στῆθος· ὁ δ' ὕππιος οὔδει
ἔρεισθη.³

‘Ιππόλοχος δ' ἀπόρουσε, τὸν αὖ χαμαὶ ἔξενάριξε,
χεῖρας ἀπὸ ξίφεῃ τμήξας ἀπό τ' αὐχένα κόψας,
οὅλμον δ' ὡς ἔσσενε κυλίνδεσθαι δι' ὄμιλον.
τοὺς μὲν ἔασ²· ὁ δ' ὅθι πλεῖσται κλονέοντο φάλαγ-
γες,

τῇ ρ' ἐνόρουσ², ἄμα δ' ἄλλοι ἔϋκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,
πεζοὶ μὲν πεζοὺς ὄλεκον φεύγοντας ἀνάγκῃ,
ἵππεῖς δ' ἵππηας, ὑπὸ δέ σφισιν ὥρτο κονίη
ἐκ πεδίου, τὴν ὥρσαν ἐρίγδουποι πόδες ἵππων,
χαλκῷ δηϊόωντες. ἀτὰρ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
αἱὲν ἀποκτείνων ἔπειτ³ Ἀργείοισι κελεύων.

¹ δόμοις: πατρὸς Zenodotus.

² δαιφρονος: κακόφρονος Zenodotus (cf. 123).

³ οὔδει ἔρεισθη: οὔδας ἔρεισεν Aristarchus (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,

ώς δ' ὅτε πῦρ ἀΐδηλον ἐν ἀξύλῳ ἐμπέσῃ ὕλῃ, 15
 πάντῃ τ' εἰλυφόων ἄνεμος φέρει, οἱ δέ τε θάμνοι
 πρόρριζοι πίπτουσιν ἐπειγόμενοι πυρὸς ὄρμῇ.
 ώς ἄρ' ὑπ' Ἀτρεΐδῃ Ἀγαμέμνονι πῖπτε κάρηνα
 Τρώων φευγόντων, πολλοὶ δ' ἐριαύχενες ἵπποι
 κείν' ὅχεα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας,
 ἥνιόχους ποθέοντες ἀμύμονας· οἱ δ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ
 κείατο, γύπεσσιν πολὺ φίλτεροι ἢ ἀλόχοισιν.

"Εκτορα δ' ἐκ βελέων ὑπαγε Ζεὺς ἔκ τε κονίης
 ἔκ τ' ἀνδροκτασίης ἔκ θ' αἴματος ἔκ τε κυδοιμοῦ.
 Ἀτρεΐδης δ' ἐπετο σφεδανὸν Δαναοῖσι κελεύων. 16
 οἱ δὲ παρ' Ἰλου σῆμα παλαιοῦ Δαρδανίδαο
 μέσσον κὰπ πεδίον παρ' ἐρινεὸν ἐσσεύοντο
 ἴέμενοι πόλιος· ὁ δὲ κεκληγὼς ἐπετ' αἰεὶ¹
 Ἀτρεΐδης, λύθρῳ δὲ παλάσσετο χεῖρας ἀάπτους.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἵκοντο,
 ἔνθ' ἄρα δὴ ἵσταντο καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀνέμιμνον.
 οἱ δ' ἔτι κὰμ μέσσον πεδίον φοβέοντο βόες ὡς,
 ἃς τε λέων ἐφόβησε μολὼν ἐν νυκτὶς ἀμολγῷ
 πάσας· τῇ δέ τ' ἵη ἀναφαίνεται αἰπὺς ὅλεθρος·
 τῆς δ' ἐξ αὐχέν' ἔαξε λαβὼν κρατεροῖσιν ὄδοισι 17
 πρῶτον, ἐπειτα δέ θ' αἷμα καὶ ἔγκατα πάντα²
 λαφύσσει·

ώς τοὺς Ἀτρεΐδης ἔφεπε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
 αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὄπίστατον· οἱ δ' ἐφέβοντο.
 πολλοὶ δὲ πρηνεῖς τε καὶ ὑπτιοὶ ἐκπεσον ἵππων¹
 Ἀτρεΐδεω ὑπὸ χερσί· περιπρὸ γὰρ ἔγχει θῦεν.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ τάχ' ἔμελλεν ὑπὸ πτόλιν αἰπύ τε
 τεῖχος

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

ἴξεσθαι, τότε δή ρά πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε
"Ιδης ἐν κορυφῆσι καθέζετο πιδηέσσης,
οὐρανόθεν καταβάς· ἔχε δ' ἀστεροπὴν μετὰ χερσίν.

"Ιριν δ' ὅτρυνε χρυσόπτερον ἀγγελέουσαν.
"βάσκ" ἵθι, "Ιρι ταχεῖα, τὸν "Εκτορι μῦθον ἐνίσπε·
ὅφρ' ἂν μέν κεν ὄρᾶς Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
θύνοντ' ἐν προμάχοισιν, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
τόφρ' ἀναχωρείτω, τὸν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχθω
μάρνασθαι δηῖοισι κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ' ἦ δουρὶ τυπεὶς ἦ βλήμενος ἵω
εἰς ἵππους ἀλεται, τότε οἵ κράτος ἐγγυαλίξω
κτείνειν, εἰς ὅ κε νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους ἀφίκηται
δύῃ τ' ἡέλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἔλθῃ."

"Ως ἔφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε ποδήνεμος ὡκέα "Ιρις, 19
βῆ δὲ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὄρέων ἐς "Ιλιον ἴρην.

εὗρ' υἱὸν Πριάμοιο δαιφρονος, "Εκτορα δῖον,
ἔσταότ' ἔν θ' ἵπποισι καὶ ἄρμασι κολλητοῖσιν.
ἀγχοῦ δ' ἰσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα "Ιρις.

" "Εκτορ, υἱὲ Πριάμοιο, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντε,
Ζεὺς με πατὴρ προέηκε τεῖν τάδε μυθήσασθαι.
ὅφρ' ἂν μέν κεν ὄρᾶς Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
θύνοντ' ἐν προμάχοισιν, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
τόφρ' ὑπόεικε μάχης, τὸν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνωχθεὶ²⁰
μάρνασθαι δηῖοισι κατὰ κρατερὴν ὑσμίνην.

αὐτὰρ ἐπεί κ' ἦ δουρὶ τυπεὶς ἦ βλήμενος ἵω
εἰς ἵππους ἀλεται, τότε τοι κράτος ἐγγυαλίξει
κτείνειν, εἰς ὅ κε νῆας ἐϋσσέλμους ἀφίκηται
δύῃ τ' ἡέλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἔλθῃ."

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 thunder-bolt. And he sent forth golden-winged Iris to bear his message : “ Up go, swift Iris, and declare this word unto Hector : So long as he shall see Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long let him hold back, and bid the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when, either wounded by a spear-thrust or smitten by an arrow, Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will I vouchsafe strength to Hector to slay and slay until he come to the well-benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on.”

So spake he, and wind-footed swift Iris failed not to hearken, but went down from the hills of Ida to sacred Ilios. She found the son of wise-hearted Priam, goodly Hector, standing by his horses and jointed car ; and swift-footed Iris drew nigh him and spake unto him, saying : “ Hector, son of Priam, peer of Zeus in counsel, Zeus the father hath sent me forth to declare to thee this message. So long as thou shalt see Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long do thou give place from battle, but bid the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when either wounded by a spear-thrust or smitten with an arrow Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will Zeus vouchsafe strength to thee to slay and slay until thou come to the well-benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on.”

‘Η μὲν ἄρ’ ὡς εἰποῦσ’ ἀπέβη πόδας ὡκέα Ἰρις, 21
 “Εκτωρ δ’ ἔξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε,
 πάλλων δ’ ὁξέε δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ὥχετο πάντη,
 ὅτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἔγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἰνῆν.
 οἱ δ’ ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσταν Ἀχαιῶν,
 ’Αργεῖοι δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας.
 ἀρτύνθη δὲ μάχη, στὰν δ’ ἀντίοι ἐν δ’ Ἀγα-
 μέμνων
 πρῶτος ὅρουσ’, ἔθελεν δὲ πολὺ προμάχεσθαι
 ἀπάντων.

“Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι, ’Ολύμπια δώματ’
 ἔχουσαι,

ὅς τις δὴ πρῶτος Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίον ἦλθεν
 ἢ αὐτῶν Τρώων ἡὲ κλειτῶν ἐπικούρων. 21
 ’Ιφιδάμας Ἀντηνορίδης, ἡῦς τε μέγας τε,
 δὸς τράφη ἐν Θρήκῃ ἐριβώλακι, μητέρι μήλων.¹
 Κισσεὺς τόν γ’ ἔθρεψε δόμοις ἔνι τυτθὸν ἔόντα
 μητροπάτωρ, δὸς τίκτε Θεανὼ καλλιπάρησον.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεί ρ’ ἥβης ἐρικυδέος ἵκετο μέτρον,
 αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ’ ὅ γε θυγατέρα ἥν.
 γῆμας δ’ ἐκ θαλάμοιο μετὰ κλέος ἵκετ’ Ἀχαιῶν
 σὺν δυοκαΐδεκα νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, αἴ οἱ ἔποντο.
 τὰς μὲν ἐπειτ’ ἐν Περκώτῃ λίπε νῆας ἐῖσας,
 αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς ἐὼν ἐσ Ἰλιον εὐληλούθει.
 ὅς ρά τότ’ Ἀτρεΐδεω Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίον ἦλθεν.
 οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἥσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλοισιν ἴόντες,
 Ἀτρεΐδης μὲν ἄμαρτε, παραὶ δέ οἱ ἐτράπετ’ ἔγχος,
 ’Ιφιδάμας δὲ κατὰ ζώνην θώρηκος ἐνερθε
 νύξ, ἐπὶ δ’ αὐτὸς ἔρεισε, βαρείη χειρὶ πιθήσας.

¹ μήλων: θηρῶν Zenodotus.

When she had thus spoken swift-footed Iris departed ; and Hector leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging them to fight, and roused the dread din of battle. So they rallied, and took their stand with their faces toward the Achaeans, and the Argives over against them made strong their battalions. And the battle was set in array, and they stood over against each other, and among them Agamemnon rushed forth the first, and was minded to fight far in advance of all.

Tell me now, ye Muses, that have dwellings on Olympus, who it was that first came to face Agamemnon, either of the Trojans themselves or of their famed allies. It was Iphidamas, son of Antenor, a valiant man and tall, that was nurtured in deep-soiled Thrace, mother of flocks, and Cisseus reared him in his house while he was yet but a little child, even his mother's father, that begat fair-cheeked Theano. But when he came to the measure of glorious youth he sought to keep him there, and offered him his own daughter; howbeit, a bridegroom newly wed, forth from his bridal chamber he went after the rumour of the coming of the Achaeans, with twelve beaked ships that followed him. Now these he had left at Percote, the shapely ships, but himself had come by land to Ilios ; he it was that now came to face Agamemnon, son of Atreus. And when they were come near as they advanced one against the other, the son of Atreus missed, and his spear was turned aside, but Iphidamas stabbed him on the girdle beneath the corselet, and put his weight into the thrust, trusting in his heavy hand ;

οὐδ' ἔτορε ζωστῆρα παναίολον, ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὶν
ἀργύρῳ ἀντομένη μόλιβος ὡς ἐτράπετ' αἰχμή.
καὶ τό γε χειρὶ λαβὼν εὔρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἔλκ² ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαῶς ὡς τε λίσ, ἐκ δ' ἄρα χειρὸς
σπάσσατο· τὸν δ' ἄστρι πλῆξ¹ αὐχένα, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.
ὡς ὁ μὲν αὐθὶ πεσὼν κοιμήσατο χάλκεον ὑπνον
οἰκτρός, ἀπὸ μνηστῆς ἀλόχου, ἀστοῖσιν ἀρήγων,
κουριδίης, ἷς οὕ τι χάριν ἵδε, πολλὰ δ' ἔδωκε·
πρῶθ² ἔκατὸν βοῦς δῶκεν, ἔπειτα δὲ χίλι' ὑπέστη,
αἴγας ὅμοῦ καὶ δῆς, τά οἱ ἀσπετα ποιμαίνοντο.
δὴ τότε γ' Ἀτρεΐδης Ἀγαμέμνων ἔξενάριξε,
βῆ δὲ φέρων ἀν' ὅμιλον Ἀχαιῶν τεύχεα καλά.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε Κόων, ἀριδείκετος ἀνδρῶν,
πρεσβυγενῆς Ἀντηνορίδης, κρατερόν ῥά ἐ πένθος
δόφθαλμοὺς ἐκάλυψε κασιγνήτοιο πεσόντος.
στῇ δ' εὐρὰξ σὺν δουρὶ λαθὼν Ἀγαμέμνονα δῖον,
νύξε δέ μιν κατὰ χεῖρα μέσην ἀγκῶνος ἐνερθε,
ἀντικρὺ δὲ διέσχε φαεινοῦ δουρὸς ἀκακή.
ρίγησέν τ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
ἄλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ἀπέληγε μάχης ἡδὲ πτολέμοιο,
ἄλλ' ἐπόρουσε Κόωνι ἔχων ἀνεμοτρεφὲς ἔγχος.
ἢ τοι δ' Ἰφιδάμαντα κασίγνητον καὶ δύπατρον
ἔλκε ποδὸς μεμαώς, καὶ ἀῦτει πάντας ἀρίστους·
τὸν δ' ἐλκοντ² ἀν' ὅμιλον ὑπ' ἀσπίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης
οῦτησε ξυστῷ χαλκήρεϊ, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.
τοῦ 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).

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

ἔνθ' Ἀντήνορος υἱες ὑπ' Ἀτρεῖδῃ βασιλῆι
πότμον ἀναπλήσαντες ἔδυν δόμον Ἄιδος εἴσω.

Αὐτὰρ ὁ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν
ἔγχει τ' ἄορί τε μεγάλοισί τε χερμαδίοισιν,
ὅφρα οἵ αἷμ' ἔτι θερμὸν ἀνήνοθεν ἔξι ὡτειλῆς.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τὸ μὲν ἔλκος ἐτέρσετο, παύσατο δ'
αἷμα,

οἵεῖαι δ' ὁδύναι δῦνον μένος Ἀτρεῖδαο.

ώς δ' ὅτ' ἀν ὡδίνουσαν ἔχη βέλος οἵεὺ γυναικα,
δριμύ, τό τε προϊεῖσι μογοστόκοι Εἰλείθυιαι,
“Ηρῆς θυγατέρες πικρὰς ὡδῖνας ἔχουσαι,
ώς οἵεῖ” οδύναι δῦνον μένος Ἀτρεῖδαο.

ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἡνιόχῳ ἐπέτελλε
νηυσὶν ἐπι γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· ἥχθετο γὰρ κῆρ.
ἥϋσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖσι γεγωνώς.

“ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
ὑμεῖς μὲν νῦν νηυσὶν ἀμύνετε ποντοπόροισι
φύλοπιν ἀργαλέην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐμὲ μητίετα Ζεὺς
εἴασε Τρώεσσι πανημέριον πολεμίζειν.”

“Ως ἔφαθ”, ἡνιόχος δ' ἵμασεν καλλίτριχας ἵππους
νῆας ἐπι γλαφυράς· τῷ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην.
ἄφρεον δὲ στήθεα, ράίνοντο δὲ νέρθε κονίη,
τειρόμενον βασιλῆα μάχης ἀπάνευθε φέροντες.

“Εκτωρ δ' ὡς ἐνόησ’ Ἀγαμέμνονα νόσφι κιόντα,
Τρωσί τε καὶ Λυκίοισιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀῦσας

“Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί,
ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούριδος ἀλκῆς.
οἴχετ’ ἀνὴρ ὥριστος, ἐμοὶ δὲ μέγ’ εὐχος ἔδωκε

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,

Ζεὺς Κρονίδης· ἀλλ' οὐδὲν ἐλαύνετε μώνυχας ἵππους
ἰφθίμων Δαναῶν, ἦν δέ πέρτερον εὐχός ἄρησθε.” 29

“Ος εἰπὼν ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἔκάστου.
ώς δέ ὅτε πού τις θηρητὴρ κύνας ἀργιόδοντας
σεύῃ ἐπ’ ἀγροτέρῳ συῖ καπρίῳ ἡὲ λέοντι,
ώς ἐπ’ Ἀχαιοῖσιν σεῦε Τρῶας μεγαθύμους
“Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, βροτολοιγῷ Ἰσος Ἄρη.
αὐτὸς δέ ἐν πρώτοισι μέγα φρονέων ἐβεβήκει,
ἐν δέ ἔπειστος ὑσμίνῃ ὑπεραέῃ Ἰσος ἀέλλῃ,
ἥ τε καθαλλομένη ἰοειδέα πόντον ὁρίνει.

“Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δέ υστατον ἔξενάριξεν
“Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Ζεὺς κῦδος ἔδωκεν; 30
’Ασαιον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ Αὐτόνοον καὶ Ὁπίτην,
καὶ Δόλοπα Κλυτίδην καὶ Ὁφέλτιον ἡδὲ Ἀγέλαον,
Αἴσυμνόν τ’ Ὡρόν τε καὶ Ἰππόνοον μενεχάρμην.
τοὺς ἄρρενας γένεται Δαναῶν ἔλεν, αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα
πληθύν, ώς ὅπότε νέφεα Ζέφυρος στυφελίξῃ
ἀργεστᾶο Νότοιο, βαθείη λαίλαπι τύπτων.
πολλὸν δὲ τρόφι κῦμα κυλίνδεται, ύψοσε δέ ἄχνη
σκίδναται ἔξι ἀνέμοιο πολυπλάγκτοιο ἴωῆς.
ώς ἄρα πυκνὰ καρήαθ’ ὑφ’ “Εκτορι δάμνατο λαῶν.

“Ενθα κε λοιγὸς ἔην καὶ ἀμήχανα ἔργα γένοντο, 31
καὶ νύ κεν ἐν νήεσσι πέσον φεύγοντες Ἀχαιοί,
εἰ μὴ Τυδεῖδη Διομήδεῃ κέκλετ’ Ὁδυσσεύς.
“Τυδεῖδη, τί παθόντε λελάσμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς;
ἀλλ’ ἄγε δεῦρο, πέπον, παρ’ ἔμ’ ἵσταο· δὴ γὰρ ἔλεγχος
ἔσσεται εἴ κεν νῆας ἔλῃ κορυθαίολος “Εκτωρ.” 315

granted great glory. Nay, drive your single-hooved horses straight towards the valiant Danaans, that ye may win the glory of victory."

So saying he aroused the strength and spirit of every man. And even as when a huntsman sets his white-toothed hounds upon a wild boar or a lion, so upon the Achaeans did Hector, son of Priam, peer of Ares, the bane of mortals, set the great-souled Trojans. Himself with high heart he strode among the foremost, and fell upon the conflict like a blustering tempest, that leapeth down and lasheth to fury the violet-hued deep.

Who then was first to be slain, and who last by Hector, Priam's son, when Zeus vouchsafed him glory? Asaeus first, and Autonous, and Opites and Dolops, son of Clytius, and Opheltius, and Agelaus, and Aesymnus, and Orus, and Hipponous, staunch in fight. These leaders of the Danaans he slew and thereafter fell upon the multitude, and even as when the West Wind driveth the clouds of the white South Wind, smiting them with a violent squall, and many a swollen wave rolleth onward, and on high the spray is scattered beneath the blast of the wandering wind; even so many heads of the host were laid low by Hector.

Then had ruin come, and deeds beyond remedy been wrought, and now would the Achaeans in flight have flung themselves upon their ships, had not Odysseus called to Diomedes, son of Tydeus: "Tydeus' son, what has come over us that we have forgotten our furious valour? Nay, come thou hither, good friend, and take thy stand by my side, for verily shame will it be if Hector of the flashing helm shall take the ships."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομῆδης.

“ ἦ τοι ἐγὼ μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι· ἀλλὰ μίνυνθα
ἡμέων ἔσσεται ἥδος, ἐπεὶ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
Τρωσὶν δὴ βόλεται δοῦναι κράτος ἡέ περ ἥμūν.”

“ Ή, καὶ Θυμβραῖον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὥσε χαμᾶζε, 320
δουρὶ βαλὼν κατὰ μαζὸν ἀριστερόν· αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσ-
σεὺς

ἀντίθεον θεράποντα Μολίονα τοῦ ἄνακτος.

τοὺς μὲν ἔπειτ' εἴασαν, ἐπεὶ πολέμου ἀπέπαυσαν·
τῷ δ' ἀν' ὅμιλον ἴόντε κυδοίμεον, ὡς ὅτε κάπρω
ἐν κυσὶ θηρευτῆσι μέγα φρονέοντε πέσητον. 325
ὡς ὅλεκον Τρῶας πάλιν ὄρμένω· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἀσπασίως φεύγοντες ἀνέπνεον “Εκτορα δῖον.

“ Ενθ' ἑλέτην δίφρον τε καὶ ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω,
υἱε δύω Μέροπος Περκωσίου, ὃς περὶ πάντων
ἥδεε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὓς παιδας ἔασκε 330
στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα· τῷ δέ οἱ οὐ τι
πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτοιο.
τοὺς μὲν Τυδεῖδης δουρικλειτὸς Διομῆδης
θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδὼν κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἀπηύρα·
‘Ιππόδαμον δ' Ὀδυσεὺς καὶ Ὑπείροχον ἔξενάριξεν. 335

“ Ενθα σφιν κατὰ ἵσα μάχην ἐτάνυσσε Κρονίων
ἔξ “Ιδης καθορῶν· τοὶ δ' ἀλλήλους ἐνάριξον.
ἥ τοι Τυδέος υἱὸς Ἀγάστροφον οὔτασε δουρὶ¹
Παιονίδην ἥρωα κατ' ἵσχιον· οὐ δέ οἱ ἵπποι
ἐγγὺς ἔσαν προφυγεῦν, ἀάσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ· 340
τοὺς μὲν γὰρ θεράπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχεν, αὐτὰρ ὁ πεζὸς
θῦνε διὰ προμάχων, ἥσος φίλον ὥλεσε 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' ὁξὺ νόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὥρτο δ' ἐπ'
αὐτοὺς

κεκλήγων· ἀμα δὲ Τρώων εἴποντο φάλαγγες.
τὸν δὲ ἵδων ρύγησε¹ βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
αὖφα δ' Ὁδυσσῆα προσεφώνεεν ἐγγὺς ἔόντα.
“ νῶιν δὴ τόδε πῆμα κυλίνδεται, ὅβριμος Ἐκτωρ·
ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ στέωμεν καὶ ἀλεξώμεσθα μένοντες.”

Ὕπαρχος,
καὶ βάλεν, οὐδ' ἀφάμαρτε, τιτυσκόμενος κεφαλῆφιν,
ἄκρην κὰκ κόρυθα· πλάγχθη δ' ἀπὸ χαλκόφι
χαλκός,
οὐδ' ἵκετο χρόα καλόν· ἐρύκακε γὰρ τρυφάλεια
τρίπτυχος αὐλῶπις, τήν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.

Ἐκτωρ δ' ὥκ' ἀπέλεθρον ἀνέδραμε, μίκτο δ'

οὐδὲ γνὺξ ἐριπὼν καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχείῃ
γαῖης· ἀμφὶ δὲ ὅσσε κελαινὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψεν.²
ὅφρα δὲ Τυδεΐδης μετὰ δούρατος ὧχετ' ἐρωὴν
τῆλε διὰ προμάχων, ὅθι οἱ καταείσατο γαῖης,
τόφρ' Ἐκτωρ ἐμπνυτο, καὶ ἄψ ἐς δίφρον ὁρούσας
ἐξέλαστ' ἐς πληθύν, καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν.
δουρὶ δ' ἐπαΐσσων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης.
“ ἐξ αὖ νῦν ἔφυγες θάνατον, κύον· ἡ τέ τοι ἄγχι
ἡλθε κακόν· νῦν αὗτέ σ' ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ῳ μέλλεις εὔχεσθαι ἵων ἐς δοῦπον ἀκόντων.
ἡ θήν σ' ἐξανύώ γε καὶ ὕστερον ἀντιβολήσας,
εἴ πού τις καὶ ἔμοιγε θεῶν ἐπιτάρροθός ἔστι.
νῦν αὖ τοὺς ἄλλους ἐπιείσομαι, ὃν κε κιχείω.”

¹ ρύγησε: ἐνέησε.

² Line 356 (=v. 310) was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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."

* Ή, καὶ Παιονίδην δουρικλυτὸν ἔξενάριζεν.
 αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡγύκόμοιο,
 Τυδεῖδη ἐπὶ τόξα τιταίνετο, ποιμένι λαῶν,
 στήλῃ κεκλιμένος ἀνδροκμήτῳ ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
 "Ιλου Δαρδανίδαο, παλαιοῦ δημογέροντος.
 ὃ τοι ὁ μὲν θώρηκα Ἀγαστρόφου ἴφθίμοιο
 αἴνυτ' ἀπὸ στήθεσφι παναίολον ἀσπίδα τὸ ὄμων
 καὶ κόρυθα βριαρήν· ὃ δὲ τόξου πῆχυν ἄνελκε
 καὶ βάλεν, οὐδὲ ἄρα μιν ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγε χειρός,
 ταρσὸν δεξιτεροῦ ποδός· διὰ δὲ ἀμπερὲς ἵὸς
 ἐν γαῖῃ κατέπηκτο· ὃ δὲ μάλα ἥδὺ γελάσσας
 ἐκ λόχου ἀμπήδησε καὶ εὐχόμενος ἐπος ηὔδα·
 "βέβληαι, οὐδὲ ἄλιον βέλος ἔκφυγεν· ώς ὅφελόν τοι
 νείατον ἐστιν κενεῶνα βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλέσθαι.
 οὕτω κεν καὶ Τρῶες ἀνέπνευσαν κακότητος,
 οἵ τέ σε πεφρίκασι λέονθος ώς μηκάδες αἰγεῖς."
 Τὸν δὲ οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομῆδης·
 "τοξότα, λωβητήρ, κέρᾳ ἀγλαέ, παρθενοπῖπα,
 εἰ μὲν δὴ ἀντίβιον σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθείης,
 οὐκ ἄν τοι χραίσμησι βιὸς καὶ ταρφέες ιοί·
 νῦν δέ μ' ἐπιγράψας ταρσὸν ποδὸς εὔχεαι αὕτως.
 οὐκ ἀλέγω, ώς εἴ με γυνὴ βάλοι ἢ πάϊς ἄφρων·
 κωφὸν γὰρ βέλος ἀνδρὸς ἀνάλκιδος οὐτιδανοῖο.
 ἢ τὸ ἄλλως ὑπὸ ἐμεῖο, καὶ εἴ κού δύλιγον περ ἐπαύρη,
 ὁξὺ βέλος πέλεται, καὶ ἀκήριον αὖθα τίθησι.
 τοῦ δὲ γυναικὸς μέν τὸ ἀμφίδρυφοί εἰσι παρειαί,

¹ That κέρᾳ ἀγλαέ 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.

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,¹ thou ogler of girls ! O that thou wouldest 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

παῖδες δ' ὄρφανικοί· ὁ δέ θ' αἴματι γαῖαν ἐρεύθων
πύθεται, οἰωνοὶ δὲ περὶ πλέες ἡὲ γυναῖκες.”

“Ως φάτο, τοῦ δ’ Ὁδυσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἐγγύθεν
ἔλθὼν

ἔστη πρόσθ· ὁ δ’ ὅπισθε καθεζόμενος βέλος ὥκὺ³
ἐκ ποδὸς ἔλκ’, ὀδύνη δὲ διὰ χροὸς ἥλθ’ ἀλεγεινή.
ἔς δίφρον δ’ ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἥνιόχῳ ἐπέτελλε
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· ἥχθετο γὰρ κῆρ.

Οἰώθη δ’ Ὁδυσεὺς δουρικλυτός, οὐδέ τις αὐτῷ
Ἀργείων παρέμεινεν, ἐπεὶ φόβος ἔλλαβε πάντας.
ὅχθήσας δ’ ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὅν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν·
“ὦ μοι ἔγώ, τί πάθω; μέγα μὲν κακὸν αἱ κε
φέβωμαι

πληθὺν ταρβήσας· τὸ δὲ ρίγιον αἱ κεν ἀλώω
μοῦνος· τοὺς δ’ ἄλλους Δαναοὺς ἐφόβησε Κρονίων.
ἄλλὰ τί ἦ μοι ταῦτα φίλος διελέξατο θυμός;
οἶδα γὰρ ὅττι κακοὶ μὲν ἀποίχονται πολέμοι,
ὅς δέ κ’ ἀριστεύῃσι μάχῃ ἔνι, τὸν δὲ μάλα χρεῶ
ἐστάμεναι κρατερῶς, ἢ τ’ ἔβλητ’ ἢ τ’ ἔβαλ’ ἄλλον.”

“Ἔντοντας δὲ ταῦθ’ ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ
θυμόν,

τόφρα δ’ ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἥλυθον ἀσπιστάων,
ἔλσαν δ’ ἐν μέσσοισι, μετὰ σφίσι πῆμα τιθέντες.¹
ώς δ’ ὅτε κάπριον ἀμφὶ κύνες θαλεροί τ’ αἰζηοὶ
σεύωνται, ὁ δέ τ’ εἰσι βαθείης ἐκ ξυλόχοιο
θήγων λευκὸν ὁδόντα μετὰ γναμπτῆσι γένυσσιν,
ἀμφὶ δέ τ’ ἀτσσονται, ὑπαὶ δέ τε κόμπος ὁδόντων
γίγνεται, οἱ δὲ μένουσιν ἄφαρ δεινόν περ ἔοντα·

¹ πῆμα τιθέντες: πῆμα δὲ ἔλσαν Zenodotus.

cheeks of his wife, and his children fatherless, while he, reddening the earth with his blood, rotteth away, more birds than women around him."

So spake he, and to him did Odysseus, famed for his spear, draw nigh, and take his stand before him, and Diomedes sat down behind him, and drew forth the sharp arrow from his foot, and a sore pang shot through his flesh. Then leapt he upon his chariot and bade his charioteer drive to the hollow ships, for he was sore pained at heart.

Now Odysseus, famed for his spear, was left alone, nor did anyone of the Argives abide by him, for that fear had laid hold of them all. Then mightily moved he spake unto his own great-hearted spirit : " Woe is me ; what is to befall me ? Great evil were it if I flee, seized with fear of the throng ; yet this were a worse thing, if I be taken all alone, for the rest of the Danaans hath the son of Cronos scattered in flight. But why doth my heart thus hold converse with me ? For I know that they are cowards that depart from battle, whereas whoso is pre-eminent in fight, him verily it behoveth to hold his ground boldly, whether he be smitten, or smite another."

While he pondered thus in mind and heart, meanwhile the ranks of the shield-bearing Trojans came on and hemmed him in the midst, setting among them their own bane. And even as hounds and lusty youths press upon a boar on this side and on that, and he cometh forth from the deep thicket, whetting his white tusks in his curving jaws, and they charge upon him on either side, and thereat ariseth the sound of the gnashing of tusks ; but forthwith they abide his onset, how dread soever he be ; even

ῶς ῥα τότ’ ἀμφ’ Ὁδυσῆα Διῖ φίλον ἐσσεύοντο
 Τρῷες· ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἀμύμονα Δηϊοπίτην
 οὔτασεν ὅμον ὑπερθεν ἐπάλμενος ὀξεῖς δουρὶ,
 αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Θόωνα καὶ Ἔννομον ἔξενάριξε.
 Χερσιδάμαντα δ’ ἔπειτα, καθ’ ἵππων ἀτέξαντα,
 δουρὶ κατὰ πρότμησιν ὑπ’ ἀσπίδος ὄμφαλοέσσης
 νύξεν· ὁ δ’ ἐν κονίησι πεσὼν ἔλε γαῖαν ἀγοστῷ.
 τοὺς μὲν ἔασ’, ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ Ἰππασίδην Χάροπ’ οὔτασε
 δουρὶ,

αὐτοκασίγνητον εὐηφενέος¹ Σώκοιο.

τῷ δ’ ἐπαλεξήσων Σώκος κίεν, ἴσοθεος φῶς,
 στῇ δὲ μάλ’ ἔγγὺς ἵων καὶ μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν.
 “ὦ Ὁδυσεῦ πολύαινε, δόλων ἀτ’ ἡδὲ πόνοιο,
 σήμερον ἦ δοιοῖσιν ἐπεύξεαι Ἰππασίδησι,
 τοιώδ’ ἄνδρε κατακτείνας καὶ τεύχε’ ἀπούρας,
 ἦ κεν ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσης.”

“Ως εἰπὼν οὔτησε κατ’ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ’ ἔτσην.
 διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἥλθε φαεινῆς ὅβριμον ἔγχος,
 καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλον ἥρήρειστο,
 πάντα δ’ ἀπὸ πλευρῶν χρόα ἔργαθεν, οὐδ’ ἔτ’ ἔασε
 Παλλὰς Ἀθηναίη μιχθήμεναι ἔγκασι φωτός.

γνῶ δ’ Ὁδυσεὺς ὃ οἱ οῦ τι βέλος² κατακαίριον ἥλθεν,
 ἄψ δ’ ἀναχωρήσας Σώκον πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·

“ἄ δείλ’, ἦ μάλα δή σε κιχάνεται αἴπὺς ὅλεθρος.
 ἦ τοι μέν ρ’ ἔμ’ ἔπαυσας ἐπὶ Τρῷεσσι μάχεσθαι·
 σοὶ δ’ ἔγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν
 ἥματι τῷδ’ ἔσσεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ’ ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα
 εὐχός ἐμοὶ δώσειν, ψυχὴν δ’ Ἄιδι κλυτοπώλῳ.”

“Ἡ, καὶ ὁ μὲν φύγαδ’ αὗτις ὑποστρέψας ἐβεβήκει,

¹ εὐηφενέος : εὐηγενέος MSS.

² βέλος Zenodotus : τέλος Aristarchus.

so then around Odysseus, dear to Zeus, did the Trojans press. But first he smote peerless Deïopites 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 dart had in no wise lighted on a fatal spot, and he drew back and spake to Socus, saying : “ Ah wretch, of a surety is sheer destruction come upon thee. Verily hast thou made me to cease from warring against the Trojans ; but upon thee I deem that here this day death and black fate shall come, and that vanquished beneath my spear thou shalt yield glory to me, and thy soul to Hades of the goodly steeds.”

He spake, and the other turned back and started

τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταφρένω ἐν δόρυ πῆξεν
ῶμων μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσε.
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών· ὁ δ' ἐπεύξατο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς·
“ὦ Σῶχ”, Ἰππάσου νίè δαιφρονος ἵπποδάμοιο,
φθῆ σε τέλος¹ θανάτοιο κιχήμενον, οὐδ' ὑπάλυξας.
ἄ δείλ”, οὐ μὲν σοί γε πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
ὅσσε καθαιρήσουσι θανόντι περ, ἀλλ’ οἰωνοὶ
ώμησται ἐρύουσι, περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες.
αὐτὰρ ἔμ”, εἴ κε θάνω, κτεριοῦσί γε δῖοι Ἀχαιοί.”

“Ως εἰπὼν Σώκοιο δαιφρονος ὅβριμον ἔγχος
ἔξω τε χροὸς ἐλκε καὶ ἀσπίδος ὄμφαλοέσσης·
αἷμα δέ οἱ σπασθέντος ἀνέσσυτο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν.
Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἐπεὶ ἴδον αἷμ’ Ὀδυσῆος,
κεκλόμενοι καθ’ ὅμιλον ἐπ’ αὐτῷ πάντες ἔβησαν.
αὐτὰρ ὁ γ’ ἔξοπίσω ἀνεχάζετο, αὖτε δ’ ἐταίρους.
τρὶς μὲν ἔπειτ’ ἥψεν ὅσσον κεφαλὴ χάδε φωτός,
τρὶς δ’ ἄϊεν ἰάχοντος ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος.
αἷμα δ’ ἄρ’ Αἴαντα προσεφώνεεν ἔγγὺς ἔόντα·

“Αἴαν διογενὲς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν,
ἀμφί μ’ Ὀδυσῆος ταλασίφρονος ἵκετ’ ἀϋτή,
τῷ ἵκέλῃ ὡς εἴ ἐ βιώσατο μοῦνον ἔόντα
Τρῶες ἀποτμήξαντες ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ.
ἄλλ’ ἴομεν καθ’ ὅμιλον· ἀλεξέμεναι γὰρ ἄμεινον.
δεῖδω μή τι πάθησιν ἐνὶ Τρώεσσι μονωθείς,
ἐσθλὸς ἐών, μεγάλη δὲ ποθὴ Δαναοῖσι γένηται.”

“Ως εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν ἥρχ”, ὁ δ’ ἄμ’ ἔσπετο ἵσθεος
φώς.
εὑρον ἔπειτ’ Ὀδυσῆα διῆφιλον ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ’ αὐτὸν

¹ τέλος : βέλος Zenodotus.

¹ Literally, “as big (a shout) as his head could hold.” Cf. the French *crier à pleine tête*.

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,¹ 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

Τρῶες ἔπονθ' ὡς εἴ τε δαφοινοὶ θῶες ὄρεσφιν
 ἀμφ' ἔλαφον κεραὸν βεβλημένον, ὅν τ' ἔβαλ' ἀνὴρ
 ἵω ἀπὸ νευρῆς· τὸν μέν τ' ἥλυξε πόδεσσι
 φεύγων, ὅφρ' αἷμα λιαρὸν καὶ γούνατ' ὁρώρῃ·
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τόν γε δαμάσσεται ὠκὺς ὁὔτος,
 ὡμοφάγοι μιν θῶες ἐν οὔρεσι δαρδάπτουσιν
 ἐν νέμεῃ σκιερῷ.¹ ἐπί τε λῖν ἥγαγε δαίμων
 σίντην· θῶες μέν τε διέτρεσαν, αὐτὰρ ὁ δάπτει·
 ὡς ῥά τότ' ἀμφ' Ὁδυσῆα δαῦφρονα ποικιλομήτην
 Τρῶες ἔπον πολλοί τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι, αὐτὰρ ὅ γ' ἥρως
 ἀΐσσων ὡς ἔγχει ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἥμαρ.

Αἴας δ' ἔγγυθεν ἥλθε φέρων σάκος ἡὔτε πύργου,
 στῇ δὲ παρέξ· Τρῶες δὲ διέτρεσαν ἄλλυδις ἄλλος.
 ἦ τοι τὸν Μενέλαος ἀρήϊος ἔξαγ' ὁμίλου
 χειρὸς ἔχων, ἥος θεράπων σχεδὸν ἥλασεν ἵππους.

Αἴας δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐπάλμενος εἶλε Δόρυκλον
 Πριαμίδην, νόθον υἱόν, ἔπειτα δὲ Πάνδοκον οὖτα,
 οὖτα δὲ Λύσανδρον καὶ Πύρασον ἡδὲ Πυλάρτην.
 ὡς δ' ὄπότε πλήθων ποταμὸς πεδίονδε κάτεισι²
 χειμάρρους κατ' ὄρεσφιν, ὅπαζόμενος Διὸς ὅμβρῳ,
 πολλὰς δὲ δρῦς ἀζαλέας, πολλὰς δέ τε πεύκας
 ἐσφέρεται, πολλὸν δέ τ' ἀφυσγετὸν εἰς ἄλα βάλλει,
 ὡς ἔφεπε κλονέων πεδίον τότε φαίδιμος Αἴας,
 δαῦζων ἵππους τε καὶ ἀνέρας. οὐδέ πω Ἐκτωρ
 πεύθετ', ἐπεὶ ῥά μάχης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ μάρνατο πάσης,
 ὅχθας πὰρ ποταμοῦ Σκαμάνδρου, τῇ ῥά μάλιστα
 ἀνδρῶν πῖπτε κάρηνα, βοὴ δ' ἄσβεστος ὁρώρει

¹ σκιερῷ: γλαφυρῷ Zenodotus.
² κάτεισι: δίηται 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 pitiless day of doom. Then Aias drew near, bearing his shield that was like a city wall, and stood forth beside him, and the Trojans scattered in flight, one here, one there. And warlike Menelaus led Odysseus forth from the throng, holding him by the hand, till his squire drove up the horses and car.

Then Aias leapt upon the Trojans and slew Doryclus, bastard son of Priam, and after him smote Pandocus with a thrust, and likewise Lysander and Pyrasus and Pylartes. And as when a river in flood cometh down upon a plain, a winter torrent from the mountains, swollen by the rain of Zeus, and many a dry oak and many a pine it beareth in its course, and much drift it casteth into the sea ; even so glorious Aias charged tumultuously over the plain on that day, slaying horses and men. Nor did Hector as yet know aught thereof, for he was fighting on the left of all the battle by the banks of the river Scamander, where chiefly the heads of warriors were falling, and a cry unquenchable arose,

Νέστορά τ' ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἄρηϊον Ἰδομενῆα.
 Ἔκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τοῖσιν δύμίλει μέρμερα ρέζων
 ἔγχεῖ θ' ἵπποσύνη τε, νέων δ' ἀλάπαζε φάλαγγας.
 οὐδ' ἂν πω χάζοντο κελεύθου δῖοι Ἀχαιοί,
 εἰ μὴ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡγύκομοιο,
 παῦσεν ἀριστεύοντα Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 ἱῷ τριγλώχιν βαλὼν κατὰ δεξιὸν ὅμον.

τῷ ρά περίδδεισαν μένεα πνείοντες Ἀχαιοί,
 μή πώς μιν πολέμοιο μετακλινθέντος ἔλοιεν.

αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενεὺς προσεφώνεε Νέστορα δῖον. 515

“ὦ Νέστορ Νηληϊάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,
 ἄγρει, σῶν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσεο, πὰρ δὲ Μαχάων
 βαινέτω, ἐς νῆας δὲ τάχιστ' ἔχε μώνυχας ἵππους·
 ἵητρὸς γὰρ ἀνὴρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων
 ιούς τ' ἐκτάμνειν ἐπί τ' ἥπια φάρμακα πάσσειν.”¹ 515

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ.
 αὐτίκα δ’ ὧν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσετο, πὰρ δὲ Μαχάων
 βαῖν’, Ἀσκληπιοῦ νίὸς ἀμύμονος ἵητῆρος·
 μάστιξεν δ’ ἵππους, τὼ δ’ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
 νῆας ἔπι γλαφυράς· τῇ γὰρ φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ.

Κεβριόνης δὲ Τρῶας ὄρινομένους ἐνόησεν
 Ἔκτορι παρβεβαώς, καί μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·
 “Ἐκτορ, νῷῃ μὲν ἐνθάδ’ δύμιλέομεν Δαναοῖσιν
 ἐσχατιῇ πολέμοιο δυσηχέος, οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι
 Τρῶες ὄρινονται ἐπιμίξ, ἵπποι τε καὶ αὐτοί.
 Αἴας δὲ κλονέει Τελαμώνιος· εὖ δέ μιν ἔγνων.

¹ Line 515 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

¹ Such oxymora are common, and serve to enhance the grimness of pictures of combat.

round about great Nestor and warlike Idomeneus. With these had Hector dalliance,¹ and terrible deeds he wrought with the spear and in horsemanship, and he laid waste the battalions of the young men. Yet would the goodly Achaeans in no wise have given ground from their course, had not Alexander, the lord of fair-haired Helen, stayed Machaon, shepherd of the host, in the midst of his valorous deeds, and smitten him on the right shoulder with a three-barbed arrow. Then sorely did the Achaeans breathing might fear for him, lest haply men should slay him in the turning of the fight. And forthwith Idomeneus spake to goodly Nestor : “ Nestor, son of Neleus, great glory of the Achaeans, come, get thee upon thy chariot, and let Machaon mount beside thee, and swiftly do thou drive to the ships thy single-hooved horses. For a leech is of the worth of many other men for the cutting out of arrows and the spreading of soothing simples.”

So spake he, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, failed not to hearken. Forthwith he got him upon his chariot, and beside him mounted Machaon, the son of Asclepius the peerless leech ; and he touched the horses with the lash, and nothing loath the pair sped on to the hollow ships, for there were they fain to be.

But Cebriones beheld the Trojans being driven in rout, as he stood by Hector's side in his chariot, and he spake to him, saying : “ Hector, we twain have dalliance with the Danaans here, on the skirts of dolorous war, whereas the other Trojans are driven in rout confusedly, both horses and men. And it is Aias, son of Telamon, that driveth them ; well do I know him, for wide is the shield he hath

εὐρὺ γὰρ ἀμφ' ὥμοισιν ἔχει σάκος· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἡμεῖς
κεῖσ' ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρμα ἰθύνομεν, ἔνθα μάλιστα
ἵππῆς πεζοί τε κακὴν ἔριδα προβαλόντες
ἀλλήλους ὀλέκουσι, βοὴ δ' ἀσβεστος ὅρωρεν.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἴμασεν καλλίτριχας ἵππους
μάστιγι λιγυρῆ· τοὶ δὲ πληγῆς ἀΐοντες
ρίμφ' ἔφερον θοὸν ἄρμα μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιούς,
στείβοντες νέκυας τε καὶ ἀσπίδας· αἴματι δ' ἄξων
νέρθεν ἄπας πεπάλακτο καὶ ἄντυγες αἱ περὶ δίφρον, 5
ἄς ἄρ' ἀφ' ἵππείων ὄπλέων ῥαθάμιγγες ἔβαλλον
αἱ τ' ἀπ' ἐπισσώτρων. ὁ δὲ ἵετο δῦναι ὅμιλον
ἀνδρόμεον ρῆξαι τε μετάλμενος· ἐν δὲ κυδοιμὸν
ῆκε κακὸν Δαναοῖσι, μίνυνθα δὲ χάζετο δουρός.
αὐτὰρ ὁ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν
ἔγχεῖ τ' ἄορί τε μεγάλοισί τε χερμαδίοισιν,
Αἴαντος δ' ἀλέεινε μάχην Τελαμωνιάδαο.¹

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Αἴανθ' ὑψίζυγος ἐν φόβον ὁρσε·
στῇ δὲ ταφών, ὅπιθεν δὲ σάκος βάλεν ἐπταβόειον,
τρέσσε δὲ παπτήνας ἐφ' ὅμιλον, θηρὶ ἐοικώς,
ἐντροπαλιζόμενος, ὀλίγον γόνυ γουνὸς ἀμείβων.
ώς δ' αἴθωνα λέοντα βοῶν ἀπὸ μεσσαύλοιο²
ἐσσεύαντο κύνες τε καὶ ἀνέρες ἀγροιῶται,
οἱ τέ μιν οὐκ εἰώσι βοῶν ἐκ πῖαρ ἐλέσθαι
πάννυχοι ἐγρήγοροις· ὁ δὲ κρειῶν ἐρατίζων
ἰθύει, ἀλλ' οὐ τι πρήσσει· θαμέες γὰρ ἄκοντες
ἀν ίον ἀΐσσονται θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν,
καὶ ἴμεναι τε δεταί, τάς τε τρεῖς ἐσσύμενός περ·

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

Ζεὺς γάρ οἱ νεμέτασχ' δτ' ἀμείνονι φωτὶ μάχοιτο.

² Lines 548-557 were rejected by Zenodotus.

about his shoulders. Nay, let us too drive thither our horses and car, where most of all horsemen and footmen, vying in evil rivalry, are slaying one another, and the cry goes up unquenchable."

So saying he smote the fair-maned horses with the shrill-sounding lash, and they, feeling the blow, fleetly bare the swift car amid the Trojans and Achaeans, trampling on the dead and on the shields, and with blood was all the axle sprinkled beneath, and the rims round about the car, with the drops that smote upon them from the horses' hooves and from the tires. And Hector was eager to enter the throng of men, to leap in and shatter it, and an evil din of war he sent among the Danaans, and scant rest did he give his spear.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 quailed, 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)."

ἡ ὁθεν δ' ἀπονόσφιν ἔβη τετιηότι θυμῷ·
 ὡς Αἴας τότ' ἀπὸ Τρώων τετιημένος ἦτορ
 ἥϊε πόλλ' ἀέκων· περὶ γὰρ δίε νησὶν Ἀχαιῶν.
 ὡς δ' ὅτ' ὄνος παρ' ἄρουραν ἵων ἐβιήσατο παῖδας
 νωθῆς, ω̄ δὴ πολλὰ περὶ ρόπαλ' ἀμφὶς ἔάγη,
 κείρει τ' εἰσελθὼν βαθὺ λήϊον· οἱ δέ τε παῖδες
 τύπτουσιν ροπάλοισι· βίη δέ τε νηπίη αὐτῶν·
 σπουδῇ τ' ἐξήλασσαν, ἐπεὶ τ' ἐκορέσσατο φορβῆς·
 ὡς τότ' ἔπειτ' Αἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον υἱόν,
 Τρῶες ὑπέρθυμοι πολυηγερέες τ' ἐπίκουροι
 νύσσοντες ξυστοῖσι μέσον σάκος αἰὲν ἔποντο.
 Αἴας δ' ἄλλοτε μὲν μνησάσκετο θούριδος ἀλκῆς
 αὐτις ὑποστρεφθείσ, καὶ ἐρητύσασκε φάλαγγας
 Τρώων ἵπποδάμων, ὅτε δὲ τρωπάσκετο φεύγειν.
 πάντας δὲ προέεργε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας ὁδεύειν,
 αὐτὸς δὲ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν θῦνε μεσηγὺ⁵
 ἴστάμενος. τὰ δὲ δοῦρα θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν
 ἄλλα μὲν ἐν σάκεῃ μεγάλῳ πάγεν ὅρμενα πρόσσω,
 πολλὰ δὲ καὶ μεσηγύ, πάρος χρόα λευκὸν ἐπαυρεῖν,
 ἐν γαίῃ ἴσταντο, λιλαιόμενα χροὸς ἄσαι.

Τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησ' Εὐαίμονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς
 Εύρυπυλος πυκινοῖσι βιαζόμενον βελέεσσι,
 στῇ ρά παρ' αὐτὸν ἵων, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ,
 καὶ βάλε Φαυσιάδην Ἀπισάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
 ἥπαρ ὑπὸ πραπίδων, εἴθαρ δ' ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσεν.
 Εύρυπυλος δ' ἐπόρουσε καὶ αἴνυτο τεύχε' ἀπ' ὅμων.
 τὸν δ' ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς
 τεύχε' ἀπαινύμενον Ἀπισάονος, αὐτίκα τόξον⁵

soever he be, and at dawn he departeth with sullen heart ; so Aias then gave way before the Trojans sullen at heart, and sorely against his will, for exceedingly did he fear for the ships of the Achaeans. And as when an ass that passeth by a cornfield getteth the better of boys—a lazy ass about whose ribs many a cudgel is broken, and he goeth in and wasteth the deep grain, and the boys beat him with cudgels, though their might is but puny, and hardly do they drive him forth when he hath had his fill of fodder ; even so then did the Trojans, high of heart, and their allies, gathered from many lands, smite great Aias, son of Telamon, with spears full upon his shield, and ever press upon him. And Aias would now be mindful of his furious valour, and wheeling upon them would hold back the battalions of the horse-taming Trojans, and now again he would turn him to flee. But he barred them all from making way to the swift ships, and himself stood between Trojans and Achaeans, battling furiously. And the spears hurled by bold hands were some of them lodged in his great shield, as they sped onward, and many, ere ever they reached his white body, stood fixed midway in the earth, fain to glut themselves with flesh.

But when Euaemon's glorious son, Eurypylus, saw him oppressed by thick-flying darts, he came and stood by his side and hurled with his shining spear, and smote Apisaon, son of Phausius, shepherd of the host, in the liver below the midriff, and straightway loosed his knees ; and Eurypylus leapt upon him and set him to strip the harness from his shoulders. But when godlike Alexander marked him stripping the harness from Apisaon, forthwith

ἔλκετ' ἐπ' Εύρυπύλω, καὶ μιν βάλε μηρὸν δῖστῳ
δεξιόν· ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ, ἐβάρυνε δὲ μηρόν.

ἄψ δ' ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κῆρ' ἀλεείνων,
ἥϋσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖσι γεγωνώς.

“ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
στῆτ’ ἐλελιχθέντες καὶ ἀμύνετε τηλεὲς ἥμαρ
Αἴανθ’, ὃς βελέεσσι βιάζεται· οὐδέ ἔ φημι
φεύξεσθ’ ἐκ πολέμοιο δυσηχέος· ἀλλὰ μάλ’ ἄντην
ἴστασθ’ ἀμφ’ Αἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον νίόν.”

“Ως ἔφατ’ Εύρύπυλος βεβλημένος· οἱ δὲ παρ’ αὐτὸν
πλησίοι ἔστησαν, σάκε’ ὥμοισι κλίναντες,
δούρατ’ ἀνασχόμενοι· τῶν δ’ ἄντίος ἥλυθεν Αἴας.
στῇ δὲ μεταστρεφθείσ, ἐπεὶ ἵκετο ἔθνος ἔταιρων.

“Ως οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοι·
Νέστορα δ’ ἐκ πολέμοιο φέρον Νηλήϊαι ἵπποι
ἰδρῶσαι, ἥγον δὲ Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
τὸν δὲ ἴδων ἐνόησε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
ἔστήκει γὰρ ἐπὶ πρυμνῇ μεγακήτεῃ νηᾶ,
εἰσορόων πόνον αἰπὺν ἴωκά τε δακρυόεσσαν.
αἴψα δ’ ἔταιρον ἔὸν Πατροκλῆα προσέειπε,
φθεγξάμενος παρὰ νηός· ὃ δὲ κλισίηθεν ἀκούσας
ἔκμολεν Ἰσος “Ἄρη, κακοῦ δ’ ἄρα οἱ πέλεν ἀρχῆ·
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Μενοιτίον ἀλκιμος νίός·
“τίπτέ με κικλήσκεις, Ἀχιλεῦ; τί δέ σε χρεὼ
ἐμεῖο; ”

τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλ-
λεύς.

“δῖε Μενοιτιάδη, τῷ ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
νῦν δῖω περὶ γούνατ’ ἐμὰ στήσεσθαι Ἀχαιοὺς

he drew his bow against Eurypylus, and smote him with an arrow on the right thigh ; and the reed of the arrow brake, yet was his thigh made heavy. Then back he shrank into the throng of his comrades, avoiding fate, and he uttered a piercing shout, and called to the Danaans : “ My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, turn ye and stand, and ward off the pitiless day of doom from Aias who is oppressed with darts ; nor do I deem that he will escape from dolorous war. Nay, verily, stand ye and face the foe about great Aias, son of Telamon.”

So spake the wounded Eurypylus, and they came and stood close beside him, leaning their shields against their shoulders and holding their spears on high ; and toward them came Aias, and turned and stood when he had reached the throng of his comrades.

So fought they like unto blazing fire ; but the mares of Neleus, all bathed in sweat, bare Nestor forth from the battle, and bare also Machaon, shepherd of the host. And swift-footed goodly Achilles beheld and marked him, for Achilles was standing by the stern of his ship, huge of hull, gazing upon the utter toil of battle and the tearful rout. And forthwith he spake to his comrade Patroclus, calling to him from beside the ship ; and he heard, and came forth from the hut like unto Ares ; and this to him was the beginning of evil. Then the valiant son of Menoetius spake the first : “ Wherefore dost thou call me, Achilles ? What need hast thou of me ? ” And in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot : “ Goodly son of Menoetius, dear to this heart of mine, now methinks will the Achaeans be standing about my knees in

λιστομένους· χρειώ γάρ ίκάνεται ούκέτ³ ἀνεκτός.
 ἀλλ' ίθι νῦν, Πάτροκλε διῆφιλε, Νέστορ³ ἔρειο
 ὅν τινα τοῦτον ἄγει βεβλημένον ἐκ πολέμοιο.
 ἦ τοι μὲν τά γ³ ὅπισθε Μαχάονι πάντα ἕοικε
 τῷ Ἀσκληπιάδῃ, ἀτὰρ οὐκ ἵδον ὅμματα φωτός.
 ἵπποι γάρ με παρήξαν πρόσσω μεμανῖαι."

"Ως φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλω ἐπεπείθεθ³ ἔταιρω,
 βῆ δὲ θέειν παρά τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δὴ κλισίην Νηληϊάδεω ἀφίκοντο,
 αὐτοὶ μέν ρ³ ἀπέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα πουλυβότειραν,
 ἵππους δ' Εὔρυμέδων θεράπων λύε τοῦ γέροντος
 ἐξ ὀχέων· τοὶ δ' ἵδρῳ ἀπεψύχοντο χιτώνων,
 στάντε ποτὶ πνοιὴν παρὰ θῦν ἀλός· αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα
 ἐς κλισίην ἐλθόντες ἐπὶ κλισμοῖσι κάθιζον.
 τοῖσι δὲ τεῦχε κυκειώ ἐϋπλόκαμος Ἐκαμήδη,
 τὴν ἄρετ³ ἐκ Τενέδοιο γέρων, ὅτε πέρσεν Ἀχιλ-
 λεύς,

θυγατέρ³ Ἀρσινόου μεγαλήτορος, ἣν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ³
 ἔξελον, οὕνεκα βουλῇ ἀριστεύεσκεν ἀπάντων.
 ἦ σφωϊν πρῶτον μὲν ἐπιπροΐηλε τράπεζαν
 καλὴν κυανόπεζαν ἐϋξοον, αὐτὰρ ἐπ' αὐτῆς
 χάλκειον κάνεον, ἐπὶ δὲ κρόμυον ποτῷ ὄψον,
 ἥδε μέλι χλωρόν, παρὰ δ' ἀλφίτου ἱεροῦ ἀκτήν,
 πὰρ δὲ δέπας περικαλλές, ὃ οἴκοθεν ἥγ' ὁ γεραιός,
 χρυσείοις ἥλοισι πεπαρμένον· οὕατα δ' αὐτοῦ
 τέσσαρ³ ἔσαν, δοιαὶ δὲ πελειάδες ἀμφὶς ἔκαστον
 χρύσειαι νεμέθοντο, δύω δ' ὑπὸ πυθμένες ἥσαν.

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

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 Euryomedon 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.

ἄλλος μὲν μογέων ἀποκινήσασκε τραπέζης
 πλεῖον ἔόν, Νέστωρ δ' ὁ γέρων ἀμογητὶ ἄειρεν.
 ἐν τῷ ρά σφι κύκησε γυνὴ ἔϊκυῖα θεῆσιν
 οἴνῳ Πραμνείῳ, ἐπὶ δ' αἴγειον κνῆ τυρὸν
 κνήστι χαλκείῃ, ἐπὶ δ' ἄλφιτα λευκὰ πάλυνε,
 πινέμεναι δὲ κέλευσεν, ἐπεί ρ' ὥπλισσε κυκειῶ.
 τῷ δ' ἐπεὶ οὖν πίνοντ' ἀφέτην πολυκαγκέα δύψαν,
 μύθοισιν τέρποντο πρὸς ἄλληλους ἐνέποντες,
 Πάτροκλος δὲ θύρησιν ἐφίστατο, ἵσθεος φώς.
 τὸν δὲ ἴδων ὁ γεραιὸς ἀπὸ θρόνου ὥρτο φαεινοῦ,
 ἐς δ' ἄγε χειρὸς ἐλών, κατὰ δ' ἐδριάσθαι ἄνωγε.
 Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀναίνετο εἶπέ τε μῦθον·
 “οὐχ ἔδος ἐστί, γεραιὲ διοτρεφές, οὐδέ με πείσεις.
 αἰδοῖος νεμεσητὸς ὁ με προέηκε πυθέσθαι
 ὅν τινα τοῦτον ἄγεις βεβλημένον. ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὸς
 γιγνώσκω, ὄρόω δὲ Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
 νῦν δὲ ἔπος ἐρέων πάλιν ἄγγελος εἴμ' Ἀχιλῆς.
 εὖ δὲ σὺ οἰσθα, γεραιὲ διοτρεφές, οἷος ἐκεῖνος
 δεινὸς ἀνήρ· τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναίτιον αἰτιόωτο.”

Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἵππότα Νέστωρ·
 “τίπτε τ' ἄρ' ὥδ' Ἀχιλεὺς ὀλοφύρεται νῖας Ἀχαιῶν,
 ὅσσοι δὴ βέλεσιν βεβλήσαται; οὐδέ τι οἶδε
 πένθεος, ὅσσον ὄρωρε κατὰ στρατόν· οἱ γὰρ ἄριστοι
 ἐν νηυσὶν κέαται βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοί τε.
 βέβληται μὲν ὁ Τυδεῖδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
 οὔτασται δ' Ὁδυσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ἡδ' 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 Achaeans, as many as have been smitten with darts ? Nor knoweth he at all what grief hath arisen throughout the camp ; for the best men lie among the ships smitten by darts or wounded with spear-thrusts. Smitten is the son of Tydeus, mighty Diomedes, wounded with spear-thrust is Odysseus, famed for his spear, and Aga-

βέβληται δὲ καὶ Εύρυπυλος κατὰ μηρὸν δῖστῳ¹
 τοῦτον δ' ἄλλον ἐγὼ νέον ἥγαγον ἐκ πολέμοιο
 ἵω ἀπὸ νευρῆς βεβλημένον. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς
 ἐσθλὸς ἐών Δαναῶν οὐ κήδεται οὐδ' ἐλεαίρει.
 ἦ μένει εἰς ὅ κε δὴ νῆες θοαὶ ἄγχι θαλάσσης
 Ἀργείων ἀέκητι πυρὸς δηῖοιο θέρωνται,
 αὐτοὶ τε κτεινώμεθ' ἐπισχερώ; οὐ γὰρ ἐμὴ ἵς
 ἔσθ' οἵη πάρος ἔσκεν ἐνὶ γναμπτοῖσι μέλεσσιν.
 εἴθ' ὡς ἡβώοιμι βίη δέ μοι ἔμπεδος εἴη,
 ὡς ὁπότ' Ἡλείοισι καὶ ἡμῖν νεῦκος ἐτύχθη
 ἀμφὶ βοηλασίῃ, ὅτ' ἐγὼ κτάνον Ἰτυμονῆα,
 ἐσθλὸν Ὑπειροχίδην, ὃς ἐν "Ηλιδι ναιετάασκε,
 ρύσι' ἐλαυνόμενος· ὁ δ' ἀμύνων ἦσι βόεσσιν
 ἐβλητ' ἐν πρώτοισιν ἐμῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἄκοντι,
 κὰδ δ' ἐπεσεν, λαοὶ δὲ περίτρεσαν ἀγροιῶται.
 ληῆδα δ' ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσσαμεν ἥλιθα πολλήν,
 πεντήκοντα βοῶν ἀγέλας, τόσα πώεα οἰῶν,
 τόσα συῶν συβόσια, τόσ' αἰπόλια πλατέϊ αἰγῶν,
 ἵππους δὲ ξανθὰς ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα,
 πάσας θηλείας, πολλῆσι δὲ πῶλοι ὑπῆσαν.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν ἥλασάμεσθα Πύλον Νηλήιον εἴσω
 ἐννύχιοι προτὶ ἄστυ· γεγήθει δὲ φρένα Νηλεύς,
 οὕνεκά μοι τύχε πολλὰ νέω πόλεμόνδε κιόντι.
 κήρυκες δὲ λίγαινον ἄμ' ἡοῖ φαινομένηφι
 τοὺς ἴμεν οίσι χρεῖος ὄφείλετ' ἐν "Ηλιδι δίη·
 οἱ δὲ συναγρόμενοι Πυλίων ἥγήτορες ἄνδρες
 δαίτρευον· πολέσιν γὰρ Ἐπειοὶ χρεῖος ὄφειλον,
 ὡς ἡμεῖς παῦροι κεκακωμένοι ἐν Πύλῳ ἥμεν.
 ἐλθὼν γάρ ρ' ἐκάκωσε βίη Ἡρακληέη

¹ Line 662 is omitted in the best mss.

memnon, and smitten is Eurypylus too with an arrow in the thigh, and this man beside have I but now borne forth from the war smitten with an arrow from the string. Yet Achilles, valiant though he be, careth not for the Danaans, neither hath pity. Doth he wait until the swift ships hard by the sea, in despite of the Argives, shall blaze with consuming fire, and ourselves be slain man after man? For my strength is not such as of old it was in my supple limbs. Would that I were young and my strength were firm as when strife was set afoot between the Eleans and our folk about the lifting of kine, what time I slew Itymoneus, the valiant son of Hypeirochus, a man that dwelt in Elis, when I was driving off what we had seized in reprisal; and he while fighting for the kine was smitten amid the foremost by a spear from my hand; and he fell, and the country folk about him fled in terror. And booty exceeding great did we drive together from out the plain, fifty herds of kine, as many flocks of sheep, as many droves of swine, as many roving herds of goats, and chestnut horses an hundred and fifty, all mares, and many of them had foals at the teat. These then we 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,

τῶν προτέρων ἐτέων, κατὰ δ' ἔκταθεν ὅσσοι
ἄριστοι.

δώδεκα γὰρ Νηλῆος ἀμύμονος υἱέες ἦμεν·
τῶν οἷος λιπόμην, οἵ δ' ἄλλοι πάντες ὅλοντο·
ταῦθ' ὑπερηφανέοντες Ἐπειοὶ χαλκοχίτωνες,
ἡμέας ὑβρίζοντες, ἀτάσθαλα μηχανόωντο.
Ἐκ δ' ὁ γέρων ἀγέλην τε βοῶν καὶ πῶϋ μέγ' οἰῶν
εἴλετο, κρινάμενος τριηκόσι' ἡδὲ νομῆας.
καὶ γὰρ τῷ χρεῖος μέγ' ὄφείλετ' ἐν "Ηλιδὶ δίῃ,
τέσσαρες ἀθλοφόροι ἵπποι αὐτοῖσιν ὅχεσφιν,¹
ἔλθοντες μετ' ἄεθλα· περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἔμελλον
θεύσεσθαι· τοὺς δ' αὖθι ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Αὔγείας
κάσχεθε, τὸν δ' ἐλατῆρ' ἀφίει ἀκαχήμενον ἵππων.
τῶν ὁ γέρων ἐπέων κεχολωμένος ἡδὲ καὶ ἔργων
ἔξείλετ' ἀσπετα πολλά· τὰ δ' ἄλλ' ἐς δῆμον ἔδωκε
δαιτρεύειν, μή τίς οἱ ἀτεμβόμενος κίοι ἵσης.²
ἡμεῖς μὲν τὰ ἔκαστα διείπομεν, ἀμφὶ τε ἄστυ
ἔρδομεν ἵρᾳ θεοῖς· οἵ δὲ τρίτῳ ἦματι πάντες
ἡλθον ὅμῶς αὐτοί τε πολεῖς καὶ μώνυχες ἵπποι
πανσυδίῃ· μετὰ δέ σφι Μολίονε θωρήσσοντο
παιδ' ἔτ' ἔοντ', οὐ πω μάλα εἰδότε θούριδος ἀλκῆς. 7
ἔστι δέ τις Θρυόεσσα πόλις, αἰπεῖα κολώνη,
τηλοῦ ἐπ' Ἀλφειῷ, νεάτη Πύλου ἡμαθόεντος.
τὴν ἀμφεστρατώντο διαρρᾶσαι μεμαῶτες.
ἄλλ' ὅτε πᾶν πεδίον μετεκίαθον, ἄμμι δ' Ἀθήνη
ἄγγελος ἥλθε θέουσ' ἀπ' Ὀλύμπου θωρήσσεσθαι
ἔννυχος, οὐδ' ἀέκοντα Πύλον κάτα λαὸν ἀγειρεν,
ἄλλα μάλ' ἐσσυμένους πολεμίζειν. οὐδέ με Νηλεὺς
εἴα θωρήσσεσθαι, ἀπέκρυψεν δέ μοι ἵππους.

¹ Line 699 was suspected in antiquity.

² Line 705 (= *Odysssey* ix. 42) was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.

and all that were our bravest had been slain. Twelve were we that were sons of peerless Neleus, and of these I alone was left, and all the rest had perished ; wherefore the brazen-coated Epeans, proud of heart thereat, in wantonness devised mischief against us. And from out the spoil old Neleus chose him a herd of kine and a great flock of sheep, choosing three hundred and their herdsman with them. For to him a great debt was owing in goodly Elis, even four horses, winners of prizes, with their car, that had gone to the games, for they were to race for a tripod ; but Augeias, king of men, kept them there, and sent back their driver, sorrowing for his horses. By reason of these things, both deeds and words, was the old man wroth, and chose him recompense past telling ; and the rest he gave to the people to divide, that so far as in him lay no man might go defrauded of an equal share. So we were disposing of all that there was, and round about the city were offering sacrifice to the gods ; and on the third day the Epeians came all together, many men and single-hooved horses, with all speed, and among them the two Moliones did on their battle-gear, though they were as yet but striplings unskilled in furious valour. Now there is a city Thryoessa, a steep hill, far off on the Alpheius, the nethermost of sandy Pylos ; about this they set their camp, fain to raze it utterly. But when they had coursed over the whole plain, to us came Athene, speeding down from Olympus by night with the message that we should array us for battle, and nowise loath were the folk she gathered in Pylos, but right eager for war. Now Neleus would not suffer me to arm myself, but hid away my horses, for he deemed that as yet

οὐ γάρ πώ τί μ' ἔφη ἵδμεν πολεμῆα ἔργα.
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς ἵππεῦσι μετέπρεπον ἡμετέροισι
 καὶ πεζός περ ἐών, ἐπεὶ ὡς ἄγε νεῖκος Ἀθήνη.
 ἔστι δέ τις ποταμὸς Μιωνῆς εἰς ἄλλα βάλλων
 ἐγγύθεν Ἀρήνης, ὅθι μείναμεν Ἡῶ διὰν
 ἵππης Πυλίων, τὰ δ' ἐπέρρεον ἔθνεα πεζῶν.
 ἔνθεν πανσυδίη σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
 ἔνδιοι ἱκόμεσθ' ἵερὸν ρόον Ἀλφειοῦ.
 ἔνθα Διὶ ρέξαντες ὑπερμενεῖ ἵερὰ καλά,
 ταῦρον δ' Ἀλφειῷ, ταῦρον δὲ Ποσειδάωνι,
 αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη γλαυκώπιδι βοῦν ἀγελαίην,
 δόρπον ἔπειθ' ἐλόμεσθα κατὰ στρατὸν ἐν τελέεσσι,
 καὶ κατεκοιμήθημεν ἐν ἔντεσιν οἷσιν ἔκαστος
 ἀμφὶ ροὰς ποταμοῦ. ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμοι Ἐπειοὶ
 ἀμφίσταντο δὴ ἄστυ διαρρᾶσαι¹ μεμαῶτες.
 ἀλλά σφι προπάροιθε φάνη μέγα ἔργον Ἀρησ.
 εὗτε γὰρ ἡέλιος φαέθων ὑπερέσχεθε γαίης,
 συμφερόμεσθα μάχῃ, Διύ τ' εὐχόμενοι καὶ Ἀθήνη.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πυλίων καὶ Ἐπειῶν ἔπλετο νεῖκος,
 πρῶτος ἐγὼν ἔλον ἄνδρα, κόμισσα δὲ μώνυχας
 ἵππους,

Μούλιον αἰχμητήν· γαμβρὸς δ' ἦν Αὐγείαο,
 πρεσβυτάτην δὲ θύγατρ' εἶχε ξανθὴν Ἀγαμῆδην,
 ἥ τόσα φάρμακα ἥδη ὅσα τρέφει εύρεια χθών.
 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ προσιόντα βάλον χαλκήρεϊ δουρί,
 ἥριπε δ' ἐν κονίησιν· ἐγὼ δ' ἐς δίφρον ὄρούσας
 στῆν ρά μετὰ προμάχοισιν. ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμοι
 Ἐπειοὶ

ἔτρεσαν ἄλλυδις ἄλλος, ἐπεὶ ἴδον ἄνδρα πεσόντα
 ἥγεμόν ἵππήων, ὃς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπόρουσα κελαωῆ λαίλαπι ἵσος,

¹ διαρρᾶσαι: διαπραθέειν.

I knew naught of deeds of war. Howbeit even so I was pre-eminent among our horsemen, on foot though I was, for so did Athene order the fight. There is a river Minyeius that empties into the sea hard by Arene, where we waited for bright Dawn, we the horsemen of the Pylians, and the throngs of footmen flowed ever after. Thence with all speed, arrayed in our armour, we came at midday to the sacred stream of Alpheius. There we sacrificed goodly victims to Zeus, supreme in might, and a bull to Alpheius, and a bull to Poseidon, but to flashing-eyed Athene a heifer of the herd ; and thereafter we took supper throughout the host by companies, and laid us down to sleep, each man in his battle-gear, about the streams of the river. But the great-souled Epeians were marshalled about the city, fain to raze it utterly ; but ere that might be there appeared unto them a mighty deed of war ; for when the bright sun stood above the earth we made prayer to Zeus and Athene, and joined battle. But when the strife of the Pylians and Epeians began, I was first to slay my man, and to get me his single-hooved horses—even the spearman Mulius ; son by marriage was he of Augeias, and had to wife his eldest daughter, fair-haired Agamede, who knew all simples that the wide earth nourisheth. Him as he came against me I smote with my bronze-tipped spear, and he fell in the dust ; but I leapt upon his chariot and took my stand amid the foremost fighters. But the great-souled Epeians fled one here, one there, when they saw the man fallen, even him that was leader of the horsemen and pre-eminent in fight. But I sprang upon them like a

πεντήκοντα δ' ἔλον δίφρους, δύο δ' ἀμφὶς ἔκαστον
φῶτες ὁδὰξ ἔλον οῦδας ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντες.
καὶ νῦ κεν Ἀκτορίωνε Μολίονε παῖδ' ἀλάπαξα,
εἰ μή σφωε πατὴρ εὐρὺ κρείων ἐνοσίχθων
ἐκ πολέμου ἐσάωσε, καλύφας ἡέρι πολλῇ.
ἔνθα Ζεὺς Πυλίοισι μέγα κράτος ἐγγνάλιξε·
τόφρα γὰρ οὖν ἐπόμεσθα διὰ σπιδέος πεδίοιο,
κτείνοντές τ' αὐτοὺς ἀνά τ' ἔντεα καλὰ λέγοντες,
ὅφρ' ἐπὶ Βουπρασίου πολυπύρου βήσαμεν ἵππους
πέτρης τ' Ὡλενίης, καὶ Ἀλησίου ἔνθα κολώνη
κέκληται· ὅθεν αὗτις ἀπέτραπε λαὸν Ἀθήνη.
ἔνθ' ἄνδρα κτείνας πύματον λίπον· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοὶ
ἄψ ἀπὸ Βουπρασίου Πύλονδ' ἔχον ὥκεας ἵππους,
πάντες δ' εὐχετόωντο θεῶν Διὶ Νέστορί τ' ἀνδρῶν.

“Ως ἔον, εἴ ποτ' ἔον γε, μετ' ἀνδράσιν. αὐτὰρ
Ἀχιλλεὺς

οῖος τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀπονήσεται· ή τέ μιν οἷω
πολλὰ μετακλαύσεσθαι, ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ λαὸς ὅληται.
ὦ πέπον, ή μὲν σοί γε Μενοίτιος ὥδ' ἐπέτελλεν
ῆματι τῷ ὅτε σ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονι πέμπε.
νῦν δὲ ἔνδον ἔόντες, ἐγὼ καὶ δῖος Οδυσσεύς,¹
πάντα μάλ' ἐν μεγάροις ἡκούομεν ὡς ἐπέτελλε.
Πηλῆος δ' ἰκόμεσθα δόμους ἐν ναιετάοντας
λαὸν ἀγείροντες κατ' Ἀχαιΐδα πουλυβότειραν.
ἔνθα δ' ἔπειθ' ἥρωα Μενοίτιον εῦρομεν ἔνδον
ἡδὲ σέ, πὰρ δ' Ἀχιλῆα· γέρων δ' ἵππηλάτα Πηλεὺς
πίονα μηρία καὶ βοὸς Διὶ τερπικεραύνῳ
αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτῳ· ἔχε δὲ χρύσειον ἄλεισον,
σπένδων αἴθοπα οἶνον ἐπ' αἴθομένοις ἱεροῦν.

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

black tempest and fifty chariots I took, and about each one two warriors bit the ground, quelled by my spear. And now had I slain the two Moliones, of the blood of Actor, but that their father, the wide-ruling Shaker of Earth, saved them from war, and shrouded them in thick mist. Then Zeus vouchsafed great might to the men of Pylos, for so long did we follow through the wide plain, slaying the men, and gathering their goodly battle-gear, even till we drove 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 drove back their swift horses from Buprasium to Pylos, and all gave glory among the gods to Zeus, and to Nestor among men.

Of such sort was I among warriors, as sure as ever I was. But Achilles would alone have profit of his valour. Nay, verily, methinks he will bitterly lament hereafter, when the folk perisheth. Ah, friend, of a surety Menoetius thus laid charge upon thee on the day when he sent thee forth from Phthia to Agamemnon. And we twain were within, I and goodly Odysseus, and in the halls we heard all things, even as he gave thee charge. For we had come to the well-builded house of Peleus, gathering the host throughout the bounteous land of Achaia. There then we found in the house the warrior Menoetius and thee, and with you Achilles; and the old man Peleus, driver of chariots, was burning the fat thighs of a bull to Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt, in the enclosure of the court, and he held in his hand a golden cup, pouring forth the flaming wine to accompany the burning offerings.

σφῶϊ μὲν ἀμφὶ βοὸς ἔπετον κρέα, νῷοι δ' ἔπειτα
στῆμεν ἐνὶ προθύροισι· ταφὼν δ' ἀνόρουσεν

⁷ ’Αχιλλεύς,

ἔς δ' ἄγε χειρὸς ἐλών, κατὰ δ' ἔδριάσθαι ἄνωγε,
ξείνιά τ' εὖ παρέθηκεν, ἃ τε ξείνοις θέμις ἔστιν.
αὐτὰρ ἔπει τάρπημεν ἐδητύος ἡδὲ ποτῆτος,
ἡρχον ἐγὼ μύθοιο, κελεύων ὅμιλον ἄμ' ἔπεισθαι·
σφὼ δὲ μάλ' ἡθέλετον, τῷ δ' ἄμφῳ πόλλ' ἔπ-
έτελλον.

Πηλεὺς μὲν ὁ παιδὶ γέρων ἔπέτελλ' ’Αχιλῆ⁷
αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων.
σοὶ δ' αὐθ' ὁδὸς ἔπέτελλε Μενοίτιος, Ἀκτορος νῖος·
‘τέκνον ἐμόν, γενεῇ μὲν ὑπέρτερός ἔστιν ’Αχιλλεύς,
πρεσβύτερος δὲ σύ ἐστι· βίη δ' ὅ γε πολλὸν
ἀμείνων.

ἄλλ' ἔντονος φάσθαι πυκινὸν ἔπος ἡδ' ὑποθέσθαι
καὶ οἱ σημαίνειν· ὁ δὲ πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθὸν περ.⁷
ὡς ἔπέτελλ' ὁ γέρων, σὺ δὲ λήθεαι· ἄλλ' ἔτι καὶ νῦν
ταῦτ' εἴποις ’Αχιλῆ δαιφρονι, αἴ κε πίθηται.
τίς δ' οἶδ' εἴ κέν οἱ σὺν δαιμονι θυμὸν ὄρίναις
παρειπών; ἀγαθὴ δὲ παραίφασίς ἔστιν ἔταιρου.
εἴ δέ τινα φρεσὶν ἥσι θεοπροπίην ἀλεείνει¹
καὶ τινά οἱ πάρ Ζηνὸς ἔπέφραδε πότνια μήτηρ,
ἄλλὰ σέ περ προέτω, ἄμα δ' ἄλλος λαὸς ἔπεισθω
Μυρμιδόνων, αἴ κέν τι φόως Δαναοῖσι γένηται·
καὶ τοι τεύχεα καλὰ δότω πόλεμόνδε φέρεσθαι,
αἴ κέ σε τῷ ἵσκοντες ἀπόσχωνται πολέμοιο
Τρῶες, ἀναπνεύσωσι δ' ἀρήϊοι νῖες ’Αχαιῶν
τειρόμενοι· ὀλίγη δέ τ' ἀνάπνευσις 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 Menoetius, 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

ρέῖα δέ κ' ἀκμῆτες κεκμηότας ἄνδρας ἀϋτῇ¹
ῶσαισθε προτὶ ἄστυ νεῶν ἅπο καὶ κλισιάων.”

“Ως φάτο, τῷ δ’ ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὅρινε,
βῆ δὲ θέειν παρὰ νῆας ἐπ’ Αἰακίδην Ἀχιλῆα.
ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ κατὰ νῆας Ὁδυσσῆος θείοιο
ἴξε θέων Πάτροκλος, ἵνα σφ’ ἀγορή τε θέμις τε
ἡην, τῇ δὴ καὶ σφι θεῶν ἐτετεύχατο βωμοί,
ἔνθα οἱ Εὐρύπυλος βεβλημένος ἀντεβόλησε
διογενῆς Εὐαιμονίδης κατὰ μηρὸν δῖστῳ,
σκάζων ἐκ πολέμου. κατὰ δὲ νότιος ρέεν ίδρως
ῶμων καὶ κεφαλῆς, ἀπὸ δ’ ἔλκεος ἀργαλέοιο
αἷμα μέλαν κελάρυζε· νόος γε μὲν ἔμπεδος ἦεν.
τὸν δὲ ίδων ὥκτειρε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος νιός,
καὶ ρὸς ὀλοφυρόμενος ἔπει πτερόεντα προσηύδα.
“ἄ δειλοί, Δαναῶν ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες,
ῶς ἄρ’ ἐμέλλετε τῇλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αἵης
ἄσειν ἐν Τροίῃ ταχέας κύνας ἀργέτι δημῶ.
ἀλλ’ ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπέ, διοτρεφὲς Εὐρύπυλ’ ἥρως,
ἥ ρὸς ἔτι που σχήσουσι πελώριον “Εκτορ’ Ἀχαιοί,
ἥ ἡδη φθίσονται ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ δουρὶ δαμέντες; ”

Τὸν δ’ αὐτ’ Εὐρύπυλος βεβλημένος² ἀντίον ηῦδα.
“οὐκέτι, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεες, ἄλκαρ Ἀχαιῶν
ἔσσεται, ἀλλ’ ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνησιν πεσέονται.
οἱ μὲν γὰρ δὴ πάντες, ὅσοι πάρος ἥσαν ἄριστοι,
ἐν νηυσὶν κέαται βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοί τε
χερσὶν ὑπὸ Τρώων· τῶν δὲ σθένος ὅρνυται αἰέν.
ἀλλ’ ἐμὲ μὲν σὺ σάωσον ἄγων ἐπὶ νῆα μέλαιναν,
μηροῦ δ’ ἔκταμ’ δῖστόν, ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ δ’ αἷμα κελαινὸν

¹ Lines 802 f. (=xvi. 44 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.

² βεβλημένος : πεπνυμένος.

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,

νίζ' ὕδατι λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δὲ ἥπια φάρμακα πάσσε,
ἐσθλά, τὰ σε προτί φασιν Ἀχιλλῆος δεδιδάχθαι,
ὅν Χείρων ἔδίδαξε, δικαιότατος Κενταύρων.
ἱητροὶ μὲν γὰρ Ποδαλείριος ἡδὲ Μαχάων,
τὸν μὲν ἐνὶ κλισίησιν δῖομαι ἔλκος ἔχοντα,
χρητίζοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμύμονος ἱητῆρος,
κεῖσθαι· ὁ δὲ ἐν πεδίῳ Τρώων μένει ὁξὺν "Αρηα."

Τὸν δὲ αὖτε προσέειπε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱός·
"πῶς τ' ἄρ' ἔοι τάδε ἔργα; τί ρέξομεν, Εὐρύπυλ'
ἡρως;

ἔρχομαι, ὅφρ' Ἀχιλῆος δαιφρονι μῦθον ἐνίσπω,
ὅν Νέστωρ ἐπέτελλε Γερήνιος, οὐρος Ἀχαιῶν·
ἄλλ' οὐδὲ ᾖς περ σεῖο μεθήσω τειρομένοιο."

"Η, καὶ ὑπὸ στέρνοιο λαβὼν ἄγε ποιμένα λαῶν
ἔσ κλισίην· θεράπων δὲ ἵδων ὑπέχειν βοείας.
ἔνθα μιν ἐκτανύσας ἐκ μηροῦ τάμνε μαχαίρῃ
ὁξὺ βέλος περιπευκέσ, ἀπ' αὐτοῦ δὲ αἷμα κελαινὸν
νίζ' ὕδατι λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δὲ ρίζαν βάλε πικρὴν
χερσὶ διατρύψας, ὁδυνήφατον, ἦ οἵ ἀπάσας
ἔσχ' ὁδύνας· τὸ μὲν ἔλκος ἐτέρσετο, παύσατο δὲ
αἷμα.

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, warden 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.

ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Μ

“Ως δέ μὲν ἐν κλισίησι Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος νῖὸς
ιᾶτ’ Εὐρύπυλον βεβλημένον· οἱ δέ ἐμάχοντο
’Αργεῖοι καὶ Τρῶες ὁμιλαδόν· οὐδέ τέρπει
τάφρος ἔτι σχήσει Δαναῶν καὶ τεῖχος ὑπερθεν
εὐρύ, τὸ ποιήσαντο νεῶν ὑπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον
ῆλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτὰς ἐκατόμβας,
ὅφρα σφιν νῆjas τε θοὰς καὶ λῃδὰ πολλὴν
ἐντὸς ἔχον ρύοιτο. θεῶν δέ ἀέκητι τέτυκτο
ἀθανάτων· τὸ καὶ οὖ τι πολὺν χρόνον ἐμπεδον ἦν.
ὅφρα μὲν “Εκτωρ ζωὸς ἔην καὶ μῆνι” ’Αχιλλεὺς
καὶ Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος ἀπόρθητος πόλις ἔπλεν,
τόφρα δὲ καὶ μέγα τεῖχος ’Αχαιῶν ἐμπεδον ἦν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μὲν Τρώων θάνον ὅσσοι ἄριστοι,
πολλοὶ δέ ’Αργείων οἱ μὲν δάμεν, οἱ δὲ λίποντο,
πέρθετο δὲ Πριάμοιο πόλις δεκάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ,
’Αργεῖοι δέ ἐν νησὶ φίλην ἐσ πατρίδ’ ἐβησαν,
δὴ τότε μητιόωντο Ποσειδάων καὶ ’Απόλλων
τεῖχος ἀμαλδῦναι, ποταμῶν μένος εἰσαγαγόντες,
ὅσσοι ἀπ’ ’Ιδαιῶν ὄρέων ἄλαδε προρέουσι,
’Ρῆσός θ’ ’Επτάπορος τε Κάρησός τε ’Ροδίος τε
Γρήνικός τε καὶ Αἴσηπος δῖος τε Σκάμανδρος
καὶ Σιμόεις, ὅθι πολλὰ βοάγρια καὶ τρυφάλειαι

BOOK XII

So then amid the huts the valiant son of Menoetius was tending the wounded Eurypylus, but the others, Argives and Trojans, fought on in throngs, nor were the ditch of the Danaans and their wide wall above long to protect them, the wall that they had builded as a defence for their ships and had drawn a trench about it—yet they gave not glorious hecatombs to the gods—that it might hold within its bounds their swift ships and abundant spoil, and keep all safe. Howbeit against the will of the immortal gods was it builded; wherefore for no long time did it abide unbroken. As long as Hector yet lived, and Achilles yet cherished his wrath, and the city of king Priam was unsacked, even so long the great wall of the Achaeans likewise abode unbroken. But when all the bravest of the Trojans had died and many of the Argives—some were slain and some were left—and the city of Priam was sacked in the tenth year, and the Argives had gone back in their ships to their dear native land, then verily did Poseidon and Apollo take counsel to sweep away the wall, bringing against it the might of all the rivers that flow forth from the mountains of Ida to the sea—Rhesus and Heptaporus and Caresus and Rhodius, and Granicus and Aesepus, and goodly Scamander, and Simoës, by the banks whereof many

κάππεσον ἐν κονίησι καὶ ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν·
τῶν πάντων δμόσε στόματ' ἔτραπε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλ-
λων,

ἐννῆμαρ δ' ἐς τεῖχος ἵει ρόον· θε δ' ἄρα Ζεὺς
συνεχέσ, ὅφρα κε θᾶσσον ἀλίπλοα τείχεα θείη.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐννοσίγαιος ἔχων χείρεσσι τρίαιναν
ἡγεῖτ', ἐκ δ' ἄρα πάντα θεμείλια κύμασι πέμπε
φιτρῶν καὶ λάων, τὰ θέσαν μογέοντες Ἀχαιοί,
λεῖα δ' ἐποίησεν παρ' ἀγάρροον Ἐλλήσποντον,
αὐτὶς δ' ἡϊόνα μεγάλην ψαμάθοισι πάλυψε,
τεῖχος ἀμαλδύνας· ποταμοὺς δ' ἔτρεψε νέεσθαι
κὰρ ρόον, ἥ περ πρόσθεν ἵεν καλλίρροον ὕδωρ.

"Ως ἄρ' ἔμελλον ὅπισθε Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀπόλλων
θησέμεναι· τότε δ' ἀμφὶ μάχῃ ἐνοπή τε δεδήει
τεῖχος ἐῦδμητον, κανάχιζε δὲ δούρατα πύργων
βαλλόμεν· Ἀργεῖοι δὲ Διὸς μάστιγι δαμέντες
νηυσὸν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσιν ἔελμένοι ἴσχανόνωτο,
"Εκτορα δειδιότες, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο·
αὐτὰρ ὃ γ' ὡς τὸ πρόσθεν ἐμάρνατο ίσος ἀέλλη·
ώς δ' ὅτ' ἀν ἔν τε κύνεσσι καὶ ἀνδράσι θηρευτῆσι
κάπριος ἡὲ λέων στρέφεται σθένεῃ βλεμεαίνων·
οἱ δέ τε πυργηδὸν σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες
ἀντίοι ἰστανται καὶ ἀκοντίζουσι θαμειὰς
αιχμὰς ἐκ χειρῶν· τοῦ δ' οὐ ποτε κυδάλιμον κῆρ
ταρβεῖ οὐδὲ φοβεῖται, ἀγηνορίη δέ μιν ἔκτα·
ταρφέα τε στρέφεται στίχας ἀνδρῶν πειρητίζων·
ὅππη τ' ιθύσῃ, τῇ τ' εἴκουσι στίχεις ἀνδρῶν·
ώς "Εκτωρ ἀν' ὅμιλον ἴών ἐλίσσεθ' ἔταίρους·
τάφρον ἐποτρύνων διαβαινέμεν· οὐδέ 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 drove 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-builded 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 qualeth, 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 ὡκύποδες, μάλα δὲ χρέμέτιζον ἐπ' ἄκρῳ
χείλει ἐφεσταότες· ἀπὸ γὰρ δειδίσσετο τάφρος
εὐρεῖ, οὕτ' ἄρ' ὑπερθορέειν σχεδὸν οὕτε περῆσαι
ῥηϊδίη· κρημνοὶ γὰρ ἐπηρεφέεις περὶ πᾶσαν
ἔστασαν ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ὑπερθεν δὲ σκολόπεσσιν
δέξεσιν ἥρήρει, τοὺς ἵστασαν υἱες Ἀχαιῶν
πυκνοὺς καὶ μεγάλους, δηὖταν ἀνδρῶν ἀλεωρήν.
Ἐνθ' οὐ κεν ῥέα ἵππος ἐῦτροχον¹ ἄρμα τιταίνων
ἔσβαιη, πεζοὶ δὲ μενοίνεον εἰ τελέουσι.

δὴ τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν "Ἐκτορα εἶπε παρα-
στάς.

" "Ἐκτορ τ' ἥδ' ἄλλοι Τρώων ἀγοὶ ἥδ' ἐπικούρων,
ἀφραδέως διὰ τάφρον ἐλαύνομεν ὡκέας ἵππους.
ἥ δὲ μάλ' ἀργαλέη περάαν· σκόλοπες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ
δέξεις ἔστασιν, ποτὶ δ' αὐτοὺς τεῦχος Ἀχαιῶν.
Ἐνθ' οὐ πως ἔστιν καταβήμεναι οὐδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἵππεῦσι· στεῦνος γάρ, ὅθι τρώσεσθαι δῖω.
εἰ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς πάγχυ κακὰ φρονέων ἀλαπάζει
Ζεὺς ὑψιβρεμέτης, Τρώεσσι δὲ ἵετ² ἀρήγειν,
ἥ τ' ἂν ἐγώ γ' ἐθέλοιμι καὶ αὐτίκα τοῦτο γενέσθαι,
νωνύμνους ἀπολέσθαι ἀπ' "Αργεος ἐνθάδ' Ἀχαιούς.
εὶ δέ χ' ὑποστρέψωσι, παλίωξι δὲ γένηται
ἐκ νηῶν καὶ τάφρω ἐνιπλήξωμεν ὄρυκτῇ,
οὐκέτ' ἔπειτ' δῖω οὐδὲ ἄγγελον ἀπονέεσθαι
ἄφορρον προτὶ ἄστυ ἐλιχθέντων ὑπ' Ἀχαιῶν.
ἄλλ' ἄγεθ', ως ἂν ἐγὼ εἴπω, πειθώμεθα· πάντες·
ἵππους μὲν θεράποντες ἐρυκόντων ἐπὶ τάφρῳ,
αὐτοὶ δὲ πρυλέεις σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες

¹ ἐῦτροχον : ἐῦξοον.

² ἵετ Aristarchus : βούλετ'.

his swift-footed horses dared not, but loudly they neighed, standing on the sheer brink, for the trench affrighted them, so wide was it, easy neither to o'erleap at a bound nor to drive across ; for overhanging 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,

HOMER

"Εκτορι πάντες ἐπώμεθ' ἀολλέες· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιοί,
οὐ μενέουσ', εἰ δή σφιν ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἔφῆπται."

"Ως φάτο Πουλυδάμας, ἄδε δ' "Εκτορι μῦθος
ἀπήμων,

αὐτίκα δ' ἔξ ὁχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμᾶζε.
οὐδὲ μὲν ἄλλοι Τρῶες ἐφ' ἵππων ἡγερέθοντο,
ἄλλ' ἀπὸ πάντες ὅρουσαν, ἐπεὶ ἴδον "Εκτορα δῖον.
ἡνιόχῳ μὲν ἔπειτα ἐῷ ἐπέτελλεν ἕκαστος
ἵππους εὖ κατὰ κόσμον ἐρυκέμεν αὐθ' ἐπὶ τάφρῳ·
οἱ δὲ διαστάντες, σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες,
πένταχα κοσμηθέντες ἄμ' ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἔποντο.

Οἱ μὲν ἄμ' "Εκτορ' ἵσαν καὶ ἀμύμονι Πουλυδά-
μαντι,

οἵ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι ἔσαν, μέμασαν δὲ μάλιστα
τεῦχος ρηξάμενοι κοίλῃς ἐπὶ νηυσὶ μάχεσθαι·
καὶ σφιν Κεβριόνης τρίτος εἴπετο· πὰρ δ' ἄρ' ὁχεσφιν
ἄλλον Κεβριόναο χερείονα κάλλιπεν "Εκτωρ.
τῶν δ' ἑτέρων Πάρις ἥρχε καὶ Ἀλκάθοος καὶ
Ἄγήνωρ,

τῶν δὲ τρίτων "Ελενος καὶ Δηϊφοβος θεοειδής,
νῦν δύω Πριάμοιο· τρίτος δ' ἦν "Ασιος ἥρως,
"Ασιος Τρτακίδης, ὃν Αρίσβηθεν φέρον ἵπποι
αἴθωνες μεγάλοι, ποταμοῦ ἄπο Σελλήνετος.
τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἥρχεν ἔντος πάüs Ἀγχίσαο,
Αἰνείας, ἄμα τῷ γε δύω Αντήνορος νῦν,
Αρχέλοχός τ' Ἀκάμας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
Σαρπηδὼν δ' ἡγήσατ' ἀγακλειτῶν ἐπικούρων,
πρὸς δ' ἔλετο Γλαῦκον καὶ ἄριόν Αστεροπαῖον.
οἱ γάρ οἱ εἴσαντο διακριδὸν εἶναι ἄριστοι
τῶν ἄλλων μετά γ' αὐτόν· ὁ δ' ἔπρεπε καὶ διὰ
πάντων.

οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ἄλλήλους ἄραρον τυκτῆσι βόεσσι,

follow all in one throng after Hector; and the Achaeans 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-

βάν ρ' ιθὺς Δαναῶν λελιημένοι, οὐδ' ἔτ' ἔφαντο
σχήσεσθ', ἀλλ' ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνησιν πεσέεσθαι.

"Ἐνθ' ἄλλοι Τρῶες τηλεκλειτοί τ' ἐπίκουροι
βουλῆ Πουλυδάμαντος ἀμιωμήτοι πίθοντο.
ἄλλ' οὐχ Ὑρτακίδης ἔθελ' "Ἄσιος, δρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,
αὐθὶ λιπεῖν ἵππους τε καὶ ἡνίοχον θεράποντα,
ἄλλὰ σὺν αὐτοῖσιν πέλασεν νήεσσι θοῇσι,
νήπιος, οὐδ' ἄρ' ἔμελλε κακὰς ὑπὸ κῆρας ἀλύξας,
ἵπποισιν καὶ ὅχεσφιν ἀγαλλόμενος παρὰ νηῶν
ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν προτὶ "Ιλιον ἡνεμόεσσαν.
πρόσθεν γάρ μιν μοῖρα δυσώνυμος ἀμφεκάλυψεν
ἔγχεϊ Ἰδομενῆος, ἀγανοῦ Δευκαλίδαο.
εἴσατο γὰρ νηῶν ἐπ' ἀριστερά, τῇ περ Ἀχαιοὶ¹
ἐκ πεδίου νίσοντο σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ ὅχεσφι.
τῇ ρ' ἵππους τε καὶ ἄρμα διήλασεν, οὐδὲ πύλησιν
εὑρ' ἐπικεκλιμένας σανίδας καὶ μακρὸν ὅχῆα,
ἄλλ' ἀναπεπταμένας ἔχον ἀνέρες, εἴ τιν' ἔταιρων
ἐκ πολέμου φεύγοντα σαώσειαν μετὰ νῆας.
τῇ ρ' ιθὺς φρονέων ἵππους ἔχε, τοὶ δ' ἄμ' ἔποντο
ὅξέα κεκλήγοντες· ἔφαντο γὰρ οὐκέτ' Ἀχαιοὺς
σχήσεσθ', ἀλλ' ἐν νηυσὶ μελαίνησιν πεσέεσθαι.
νήπιοι, ἐν δὲ πύλησι δύ' ἀνέρε τε εὗρον ἀρίστω,¹
νίε' ὑπερθύμω Λαπιθάων αἰχμητάων,
τὸν μὲν Πειριθόου νία, κρατερὸν Πολυποίτην,
τὸν δὲ Λεοντῆα, βροτολοιγῷ ίσον "Αρηϊ.
τῷ μὲν ἄρα προπάροιθε πυλάων ὑψηλάων
ἔστασαν ὡς ὅτε τε δρύες οὔρεσιν ὑψικάρηνοι,
αἱ τ' ἀνεμον μίμνουσι καὶ ὑετὸν ἥματα πάντα,
ρίζησιν μεγάλῃσι διηνεκέεσσ' ἀραρυῖαι.

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 drove he his horses in unswerving course, and after him followed his men with shrill cries, for they deemed that they would no more be stayed of the Achaeans, but would fall upon the black ships—fools that they were ! for at the gate they found two warriors most valiant, high-hearted sons of Lapith spearmen, the one stalwart Polypoetes, son of Peirithous, and the other Leonteus, peer of Ares the bane of men. These twain before the high gate stood firm even as oaks of lofty crest among the mountains, that ever abide the wind and rain day by day, firm fixed with roots great and long ; even so these twain,

ώς ἄρα τῷ χείρεσσι πεποιθότες ἡδὲ βίηφι
 μίμνον ἐπερχόμενον μέγαν "Ασιον οὐδ' ἐφέβοντο.
 οἱ δ' ἥθὺς πρὸς τεῖχος ἐϋδμητον βόας αὕας
 ὑψόσ' ἀνασχόμενοι ἔκιον μεγάλω ἀλαλητῷ
 "Ασιον ἀμφὶ ἄνακτα καὶ Ἰαμενὸν καὶ Ὀρέστην
 'Ασιάδην τ' Ἀδάμαντα Θόωνά τε Οἰνόμαόν τε.
 οἱ δ' ἡ τοι ἥσος μὲν ἐϋκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς
 ὅρνυον ἔνδον ἔόντες ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ νηῶν·
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τεῖχος ἐπεσσυμένους ἐνόησαν
 Τρῶας, ἀτὰρ Δαναῶν γένετο ἰαχή τε φόβος τε,
 ἐκ δὲ τῷ ἀτέξαντε πυλάων πρόσθε μαχέσθην,
 ἀγροτέροισι σύεσσιν ἐοικότε, τῷ τ' ἐν ὅρεσσιν
 ἀνδρῶν ἡδὲ κυνῶν δέχαται κολοσυρτὸν ἴόντα,
 δοχμῷ τ' ἀττισσοντε περὶ σφίσιν ἄγνυτον ὕλην
 πρυμνὴν ἐκτάμνοντες, ὑπαὶ δέ τε κόμπος ὁδόντων
 γίγνεται, εἰς ὃ κέ τίς τε βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἔληται·
 ὡς τῶν κόμπει χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι φαεινὸς
 ἄντην βαλλομένων· μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἐμάχοντο,
 λαοῖσιν καθύπερθε πεποιθότες ἡδὲ βίηφιν.

οἱ δ' ἄρα χερμαδίοισιν ἐϋδμήτων ἀπὸ πύργων
 βάλλον, ἀμυνόμενοι σφῶν τ' αὐτῶν καὶ κλισιάων
 νηῶν τ' ὠκυπόρων. νιφάδες δ' ὡς πῦπτον ἔραζε,
 ἃς τ' ἄνεμος ζαῆς, νέφεα σκιόεντα δονήσας,
 ταρφειὰς κατέχευεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ·
 ὡς τῶν ἐκ χειρῶν βέλεα ρέον, ἡμὲν Ἀχαιῶν
 ἡδὲ καὶ ἐκ Τρώων· κόρυθες δ' ἀμφ' αὖν ἀὔτευν
 βαλλόμεναι¹ μυλάκεσσι καὶ ἀσπίδες ὄμφαλόεσσαι.
 δὴ ρά τότ' ὥμωξέν τε καὶ ὡς πεπλήγετο μηρὼ
 "Ασιος Ὑρτακίδης, καὶ ἀλαστήσας ἔπος ηῦδα·

¹ βαλλόμεναι Zenodotus: βαλλουμένων Aristarchus.

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 Iamenus, 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, ἦ ρά νν καὶ σὺ φιλοψευδὴς ἐτέτυξο
πάγχυ μάλ· οὐ γὰρ ἔγώ γ' ἐφάμην ἥρωας Ἀχαιοὺς
σχήσειν ἡμέτερόν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἀπτούς.
οἵ δ', ὡς τε σφῆκες μέσον αἰόλοι ἦὲ μέλισσαι
οἰκία ποιήσωνται ὅδῷ ἐπὶ παιπαλοέσσῃ,
οὐδ' ἀπολείπουσιν κοῦλον δόμον, ἀλλὰ μένοντες
ἄνδρας θηρητῆρας ἀμύνονται περὶ τέκνων,
ὡς οἱ γ' οὐκ ἐθέλουσι πυλάων καὶ δύ' ἐόντε
χάσσασθαι πρών γ' ἦὲ κατακτάμεν ἦὲ ἀλῶναι.

“Ως ἔφατ', οὐδὲ Διὸς πεῖθε φρένα ταῦτ' ἀγορεύων.
“Εκτορὶ γάρ οἱ θυμὸς ἐβούλετο κῦδος ὄρέξαι.

“Αλλοι δ' ἀμφ' ἄλλῃσι μάχην ἐμάχοντο πύλῃσιν.¹
ἀργαλέον δέ με ταῦτα θεὸν ὡς πάντ' ἀγορεῦσαι.
πάντη γὰρ περὶ τεῖχος ὄρώρει θεσπιδαὶς πῦρ
λαίνον. Ἀργεῖοι δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοί περ ἀνάγκῃ
νηῶν ἡμύνοντο. θεοὶ δ' ἀκαχήπτο θυμὸν
πάντες, ὅσοι Δαναοῖσι μάχης ἐπιτάρροθοι ἦσαν.
σὺν δ' ἔβαλον Λαπίθαι πόλεμον καὶ δηϊοτῆτα.

“Ενθ' αὖ Πειριθόου νιός, κρατερὸς Πολυποίτης,
δουρὶ βάλεν Δάμασον κυνέης διὰ χαλκοπαρῆου.
οὐδ' ἄρα χαλκείη κόρυς ἐσχεθεν, ἀλλὰ διαπρὸ
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη ρῆξ² ὁστέον, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
ἔνδον ἄπας πεπάλακτο· δάμασσε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα.
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Πύλωνα καὶ “Ορμενὸν ἐξενάριξεν.
νιὸν δ' Ἀντιμάχοιο Λεοντεύς, ὅζος “Αρηος,
‘Ιππόμαχον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ ζωστῆρα τυχῆσας.
αὗτις δ' ἐκ κολεοῦ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ὁξὺ

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

² The adjective *αἴλος*, 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 Achaean warriors would stay our might and our invincible hands. But they like wasps of nimble¹ waist, or bees that have made their nest in a rugged path, and leave not their hollow home, but abide, and in defence of their young ward off hunter folk ; even so these men, though they be but two, are not minded to give ground from the gate, till they either slay or be slain."

So spake he, but with these words he moved not the mind of Zeus, for it was to Hector that Zeus willed to vouchsafe glory.

But others were fighting in battle about the other gates, and hard were it for me, as though I were a god, to tell the tale of all these things, for everywhere about the wall of stone rose the wondrous-blazing fire ; for the Argives, albeit in sore distress, defended their ships perforce ; and the gods were grieved at heart, all that were helpers of the Danaans in battle. And the Lapiths clashed in war and strife.

Then the son of Peirithous, mighty Polypoetes, cast with his spear and smote Damasus through the helmet with cheek pieces of bronze ; and the bronze helm stayed not the spear, but the point of bronze brake clean through the bone, and all the brain was spattered about within ; so stayed he him in his fury. And thereafter he slew Pylon and Ormenus. And Leonteus, scion of Ares, smote Hippomachus, son of Antimachus, with a cast of his spear, striking him upon the girdle. And again he drew from its sheath

cf. xix. 404 πέδας αἰόλος ἵππος ; xxii. 509 αἰόλαι εὐλαῖ. So in 208 *αἰόλος*, used of the serpent, seems to mean "writhing," rather than "with glancing scales."

Αντιφάτην μὲν πρῶτον, ἐπαῖξας δι' ὄμιλου,
πλῆξ¹ αὐτοσχεδίην· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὑπτιος οὔδει ἐρείσθη¹
αὐτὰρ ἔπειτα Μένωνα καὶ Ἰαμενὸν καὶ Ὀρέστην
πάντας ἐπασυντέρους πέλασε χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ.

"Οφρ' οἱ τοὺς ἐνάριζον ἀπ' ἔντεα μαρμαίροντα,
τόφρ' οἱ Πουλυδάμαντι καὶ "Εκτορι κοῦροι ἔποντο,
οἱ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἄριστοι ἦσαν, μέμασαν δὲ μάλιστα
τεῖχός τε ρήξειν καὶ ἐνιπρήσειν πυρὶ νῆας,
οἱ δὲ ἔτι μερμήριζον ἐφεστάότες παρὰ τάφρῳ.
ὅρνις γάρ σφιν ἐπῆλθε περησέμεναι μεμαῶσιν,
αἰετὸς ὑψιπέτης ἐπ' ἄριστερὰ λαὸν ἐέργων,
φουνήεντα δράκοντα φέρων ὄνύχεσσι πέλωρον
ζωὸν ἔτ' ἀσπαίροντα· καὶ οὐ πω λήθετο χάρμης·
κόψε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἔχοντα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ δειρὴν
ἰδνωθεὶς ὀπίσω· ὁ δὲ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἥκε χαμᾶξε
ἀλγήσας ὁδύνησι, μέσω δὲ ἐνὶ κάββαλ' ὄμιλω,
αὐτὸς δὲ κλάγξας πέτετο πνοιῆς ἀνέμοιο.
Τρῶες δὲ ἐρρίγησαν ὅπως ἵδον αἰόλον ὅφιν
κείμενον ἐν μέσσοισι, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο.
δὴ τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν "Εκτορα εἶπε πα-
στάς·

" "Εκτορ, ἀεὶ μέν πώς μοι ἐπιπλήσσεις ἀγορῆσιν
ἐσθλὰ φραζομένῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ ἔοικε
δῆμον ἔόντα παρὲξ ἀγορευέμεν, οὕτ' ἐνὶ βουλῇ
οὔτε ποτ' ἐν πολέμῳ, σὸν δὲ κράτος αἰὲν ἀέξειν·
νῦν αὖτ' ἐξερέω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα.
μὴ ἵομεν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμενοι περὶ νηῶν.
ῶδε γὰρ ἐκτελέεσθαι δῖομαι, εἰ ἐτεόν γε

¹ οὔδει ἐρείσθη: οὐδας ἐρεισεν 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 Danaans for the ships. For thus, methinks, will

Τρωσὶν ὅδ' ὅρνις ἥλθε περησέμεναι μεμαῶσιν,
 αὐτὸς ὑψιπέτης ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ λαὸν ἔέργων,¹
 φοινήεντα δράκοντα φέρων ὄνυχεσσι πέλωρον
 ζωόν· ἄφαρ δ' ἀφέηκε πάρος φίλα οἰκι' ἵκεσθαι,
 οὐδ' ἐτέλεσσε φέρων δόμεναι τεκέεσσιν ἕοῖσιν—
 ὡς ἥμεῖς, εἴ πέρ τε πύλας καὶ τεῦχος Ἀχαιῶν
 ρῆξόμεθα σθένεϊ μεγάλω, εἴξωσι δ' Ἀχαιοί,
 οὐ κόσμῳ παρὰ ναῦφιν ἐλευσόμεθ' αὐτὰ κέλευθα·
 πολλοὺς γὰρ Τρώων καταλεύψομεν, οὓς κεν Ἀχαιοί
 χαλκῷ δηώσωσιν ἀμυνόμενοι περὶ νηῶν.
 ὅδέ χ' ὑποκρίναιτο θεοπρόπος, ὃς σάφα θυμῷ
 εἰδείη τεράων καὶ οἱ πειθοίατο λαοί."

Τὸν δ' ἄρ' ὑπόδρα ἵδὼν προσέφη² κορυθαίολος
 "Εκτωρ·

"Πουλυδάμα, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ'
 ἀγορεύεις·

οἶσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσαι.
 εἰ δ' ἐτεὸν δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις,
 ἔξ ἄρα δὴ τοι ἔπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ᾠλεσαν αὐτοῖ,
 ὃς κέλεαι Ζηνὸς μὲν ἐρυγδούποιο λαθέσθαι
 βουλέων, ἃς τέ μοι αὐτὸς ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσε.
 τύνη δ' οἰωνοῖσι τανυπτερύγεσσι κελεύεις
 πείθεσθαι, τῶν οὖ τι μετατρέπομ' οὐδ' ἀλεγίζω,
 εἴτ' ἐπὶ δεξὶ ἵωσι πρὸς ἥῶ τ' ἡέλιόν τε,
 εἴτ' ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ τοι γε ποτὶ ζόφον ἡερόεντα.
 ἥμεῖς δὲ μεγάλοι Διὸς πειθώμεθα βουλῇ,
 ὃς πᾶσι θητοῖσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσει.
 —> εἴς οἰωνὸς ἄριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης.
 τίπτε σὺ δεῖδοικας πόλεμον καὶ δηϊοτῆτα;
 εἴ περ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε περὶ κτεινώμεθα πάντες

¹ Line 219 is omitted in the best mss.

² τὸν . . . προσέφη: τὸν δ ἥμείβετ' ἔπειτα 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

νησὶν ἐπ' Ἀργείων, σοὶ δ' οὐ δέος ἔστ' ἀπολέσθαι·
οὐ γάρ τοι κραδίη μενεδήϊος οὐδὲ μαχήμων.
εἰ δὲ σὺ δηϊοτῆτος ἀφέξεαι, ἡέ τιν' ἄλλον
παρφάμενος ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρέψεις πολέμοιο,
αὐτíκ' ἐμῶ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσεις."

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἥγήσατο, τοὶ δ' ἄμ' ἐποντο
ἥχῃ θεσπεσίῃ· ἐπὶ δὲ Ζεὺς τερπικέραυνος
ῶρσεν ἀπ' Ἰδαίων ὄρέων ἀνέμοιο θύελλαν,
ἥ ρ' ίθὺς νηῶν κονίην φέρεν· αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιῶν
θέλγε νόον, Τρωσὶν δὲ καὶ Ἐκτορὶ κῦδος ὅπαζε.
τοῦ περ δὴ τεράεσσι πεποιθότες ἡδὲ βίηφι
ρήγγυσθαι μέγα τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν πειρήτιζον.
κρόσσας μὲν πύργων ἔρυνον, καὶ ἔρειπον ἐπάλξεις,
στήλας τε προβλῆτας ἐμόχλεον, ἃς ἄρ' Ἀχαιοὶ
πρώτας ἐν γαίῃ θέσαν ἔμμεναι ἔχματα πύργων.
τὰς οἱ γ' αὐέρυνον, ἔλποντο δὲ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν
ρήξειν· οὐδέ νύ πω Δαναοὶ χάζοντο κελεύθου,
ἄλλ' οἱ γε ρινοῦσι βοῶν φράξαντες ἐπάλξεις
βάλλον ἀπ' αὐτάων δηῖους ὑπὸ τεῖχος ἴόντας.

'Αμφοτέρω δ' Αἴαντε κελευτιόωντ' ἐπὶ πύργων
πάντοσε φοιτήτην, μένος ὀτρύνοντες Ἀχαιῶν.
ἄλλον μειλιχίοις, ἄλλον στερεοῖς ἐπέεσσι
νείκεον, ὃν τινα πάγχυ μάχης μεθιέντα ἰδοιεν·
“ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ὃς τ' ἔξοχος ὃς τε μεσήεις
ὅς τε χερειότερος, ἐπεὶ οὐ πω πάντες ὁμοῖοι

¹ It is impossible to fix with certainty the meaning of the word *κρόσσαι*, 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 *κρόσσαι* of the steps of the pyramids. We can do no more than accept the word as denoting some part of the fortification, which we are unable to define with precision. In 444 the Trojans mount upon

of the Argives, yet is there no fear that thou shouldest perish, for thy heart is not staunch in fight nor warlike. Howbeit, if thou shalt hold aloof from battle, or shalt beguile with thy words any other, and turn him from war, forthwith smitten by my spear shalt thou lose thy life."

So spake he and led the way ; and they followed after with a wondrous din ; and thereat Zeus, that hurleth the thunderbolt, roused from the mountains of Ida a blast of wind, that bare the dust straight against the ships ; and he bewildered the mind of the Achaeans, but vouchsafed glory to the Trojans and to Hector. Trusting therefore in his portents and in their might they sought to break the great wall of the Achaeans. The pinnets¹ of the fortifications they dragged down and overthrew the battlements, and pried out the supporting beams that the Achaeans had set first in the earth as buttresses for the wall. These they sought to drag out, and hoped to break the wall of the Achaeans. Howbeit not even now did the Danaans give ground from the path, but closed up the battlements with bull's-hides, and therefrom cast at the foemen, as they came up against the wall.

And the two Aiantes ranged everywhere along the walls urging men on, and arousing the might of the Achaeans. One man with gentle words, another with harsh would they chide, whomsoever they saw giving ground utterly from the fight : " Friends, whoso is pre-eminent among the Danaans, whoso holds a middle place, or whoso is lesser, for in nowise

the κρόσσαι, but these are distinct from the ἔπαλξις, or battlement, which appears to have been a wooden rampart, breaks in which could be closed up with hides (263).

ἀνέρες ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν ἔπλετο ἔργον ἄπασι·
καὶ δ' αὐτοὶ τόδε που γιγνώσκετε. μή τις ὀπίσσω
τετράφθω ποτὶ νῆσος ὁμοκλητῆρος ἀκούσας,
ἀλλὰ πρόσω ἵεσθε καὶ ἀλλήλοισι κέλεσθε,
αἴ κε Ζεὺς δώῃσιν Ὄλύμπιος ἀστεροπητὴς
νεῖκος ἀπωταμένους δηῖους προτὶ ἄστυ δίεσθαι.”

“Ως τώ γε προβοῶντε μάχην ὥτρυνον Ἀχαιῶν.
τῶν δ’, ὡς τε νιφάδες χιόνος πίπτωσι θαμεῖαι
ῆματι χειμερίῳ, ὅτε τ’ ὥρετο μητίετα Ζεὺς
νιφέμεν, ἀνθρώποισι πιφαυσκόμενος τὰ ἀ κῆλα·
κοιμήσας δ’ ἀνέμους χέει ἔμπεδον, ὅφρα καλύψῃ
ὑψηλῶν ὄρέων κορυφὰς καὶ πρώνας ἄκρους
καὶ πεδία λωτοῦντα καὶ ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα·
καί τ’ ἐφ’ ἀλὸς πολιῆς κέχυται λιμέσιν τε καὶ ἀκταῖς,
κῦμα δέ μιν προσπλάζον ἐρύκεται· ἄλλα τε πάντα¹
εἴλυται καθύπερθ’, ὅτ’ ἐπιβρίση Διὸς ὅμβρος·
ὡς τῶν ἀμφοτέρωσε λίθοι πωτῶντο θαμειαί,
αἱ μὲν ἄρ’ ἐς Τρῶας, αἱ δ’ ἐκ Τρώων ἐς Ἀχαιούς,
βαλλομένων· τὸ δὲ τεῖχος ὑπερ πᾶν δοῦπος ὄρώρει.

Οὐδ’ ἄν πω τότε γε Τρῶες καὶ φαιδιμος Ἐκτωρ
τείχεος ἐρρήξαντο πύλας καὶ μακρὸν ὄχηα,
εἰ μὴ ἄρ’ οὐὸν ἐὸν Σαρπηδόνα μητίετα Ζεὺς
ὤρσεν ἐπ’ Ἀργείοισι, λέονθ’ ὡς βουσὸν ἐλιξιν.
αὐτίκα δ’ ἀσπίδα μὲν πρόσθ’ ἔσχετο πάντοσ’ ἐτσην,
καλὴν χαλκείην ἐξήλατον,¹ ἦν ἄρα χαλκεὺς
ἡλασεν, ἔντοσθεν δὲ βοείας ράψε θαμειὰς
χρυσείης ράβδοισι διηνεκέσιν περὶ κύκλον.
τὴν ἄρ’ ὅ γε πρόσθε σχόμενος, δύο δοῦρε τινάσσων,

¹ ἐξήλατον Zenodotus: ἐξήλατον Aristarchus.

¹ Possibly, “ because he hath heard the shouts of the foe.”

² In interpreting ράβδοισι 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 on¹; nay, press ye forward, and urge ye one the other, in hope that Olympian Zeus, lord of the lightning, may grant us to thrust back the assault and drive our foes to the city.”

So shouted forth the twain, and aroused the battle of the Achaeans. And as flakes of snow fall thick on a winter’s day, when Zeus, the counsellor, bestirreth him to snow, shewing forth to men these arrows of his, and he lulleth the winds and sheddeth the flakes continually, until he hath covered the peaks of the lofty mountains and the high headlands, and the grassy plains, and the rich tillage of men; aye, and over the harbours and shores of the grey sea is the snow strewn, albeit the wave as it beateth against it keepeth it off, but all things beside are wrapped therein, when the storm of Zeus driveth it on: even so from both sides their stones flew thick, some upon the Trojans, and some from the Trojans upon the Achaeans, as they cast at one another; and over all the wall the din arose.

Yet not even then would the Trojans and glorious Hector have broken the gates of the wall and the long bar, had not Zeus the counsellor roused his own son, Sarpedon, against the Argives, as a lion against sleek kine. Forthwith he held before him his shield that was well balanced upon every side, a fair shield of hammered bronze, that the bronze-smith had hammered out, and had stitched the many bull’s-hides within with stitches² of gold that ran all about its circuit. This he held before him, and

βῆ ρ' ἵμεν ὡς τε λέων ὄρεσίτροφος, ὃς τ' ἐπιδευής
 δηρὸν ἔῃ κρειῶν, κέλεται δέ ἐ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
 μῆλων πειρήσοντα καὶ ἐς πυκιὸν δόμον ἐλθεῖν·
 εἴ περ γάρ χ' εῦρησι παρ' αὐτόφι βώτορας ἄνδρας
 σὺν κυσὶ καὶ δούρεσσι φυλάσσοντας περὶ μῆλα,
 οὐ ρά τ' ἀπείρητος μέμονε σταθμοῖο δίεσθαι,
 ἀλλ' ὅ γ' ἄρ' ἦ ἥρπαξε μετάλμενος, ἡὲ καὶ αὐτὸς
 ἔβλητ' ἐν πρώτοισι θοῆς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἄκοντι·
 ὡς ρά τότ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα θυμὸς ἀνῆκε
 τεῖχος ἐπαΐξαι διά τε ρήξασθαι ἐπάλξεις.

αὐτίκα δὲ Γλαῦκον προσέφη, παῖδ' Ἰππολόχοιο·
 “Γλαῦκε, τί ἦ δὴ νῷ τετιμήμεσθα μάλιστα
 ἔδρη τε κρέασίν τε ἵδε πλείοις δεπάεσσιν
 ἐν Λυκίῃ, πάντες δὲ θεοὺς ὡς εἰσορόωσι;
 καὶ τέμενος νεμόμεσθα μέγα Ξάνθοιο παρ' ὅχθας,
 καλὸν φυταλιῆς καὶ ἀρούρης πυροφόροιο.
 τῷ νῦν χρὴ Λυκίοισι μέτα πρώτοισιν ἔόντας
 ἐστάμεν ἡδὲ μάχης καυστείρης ἀντιβολῆσαι,
 ὅφρα τις ὡδ' εἴπη Λυκίων πύκα θωρηκτάων·
 ‘οὐ μὰν ἀκλεέες Λυκίην κάτα κοιρανέουσιν
 ἡμέτεροι βασιλῆες, ἔδουσί τε πίονα μῆλα
 οἶνόν τ' ἔξαιτον μελιηδέα· ἀλλ' ἄρα καὶ ἵς
 ἐσθλή, ἐπεὶ Λυκίοισι μέτα πρώτοισι μάχονται.’
 ὦ πέπον, εἰ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε
 αἱὲν δὴ μέλλοιμεν ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτῳ τε
 ἐσσεσθ’, οὔτε κεν αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοισι μαχοίμην
 οὔτε κε σὲ στέλλοιμι μάχην ἐς κυδιάνειραν·
 νῦν δ’ ἔμπης γὰρ κῆρες ἐφεστᾶσιν θανάτοιο
 μυρίαι, ἂς οὐκ ἔστι φυγεῖν βροτὸν οὐδὲ ὑπαλύξαι,
 ἴομεν, ἡὲ τῷ εὐχος ὄρέξομεν, ἡὲ τις ἡμῖν.’”

brandished two spears, and so went his way like a mountain-nurtured lion that hath long lacked meat, and his proud spirit biddeth him go even into the close-built fold to make an attack upon the flocks. For even though he find thereby the herdsmen with dogs and spears keeping watch over the sheep, yet is he not minded to be driven from the steading 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 battlements. Straightway then he spake to Glaucus, son of Hippolochus: "Glaucus, wherefore is it that we twain are held in honour above all with seats, and messes, and full cups in Lycia, and all men gaze upon us as on gods? Aye, and we possess a great demesne by the banks of Xanthus, a fair tract of orchard and of wheat-bearing plough-land. Therefore now it behoveth us to take our stand amid the foremost Lycians, and confront the blazing battle, that many a one of the mail-clad Lycians may say: "Verily no inglorious men be these that rule in Lycia, even our kings, they that eat fat sheep and drink choice wine, honey-sweet: nay, but their might too is goodly, seeing they fight amid the foremost Lycians. Ah friend, if once escaped from this battle we were for ever to be ageless and immortal, neither should I fight myself amid the foremost, nor should I send thee into battle where men win glory; but now—for in any case fates of death beset us, fates past counting, which no mortal may escape or avoid—now let us go forward, whether we shall give glory to another, or another to us."

"Ως ἔφατ", οὐδὲ Γλαῦκος ἀπετράπετ' οὐδ'
ἀπίθησε.

τὼ δ' ίθὺς βήτην Λυκίων μέγα ἔθνος ἄγοντε. 33
τοὺς δὲ ίδών ρίγησ' υἱὸς Πετεῶδο Μενεσθεύς.
τοῦ γὰρ δὴ πρὸς πύργον ἵσαν κακότητα φέροντες·
πάπτηνεν δ' ἀνὰ πύργον Ἀχαιῶν, εἴ τιν' ἰδοιτο
ἡγεμόνων, ὃς τίς οἱ ἀρὴν ἐτάροισιν ἀμύναι.
ἔσ δ' ἐνόησ' Αἴαντε δύω, πολέμου ἀκορήτω,
ἐσταότας, Τεῦκρον τε νέον κλισίηθεν ἴόντα,
ἔγγυθεν· ἀλλ' οὐ πώς οἱ ἔην βώσαντι γεγωνεῖν.
τόσσος γὰρ κτύπος ἦεν, ἀυτὴ δ' οὐρανὸν ἴκε,
βαλλομένων σακέων τε καὶ ἵπποκόμων τρυ-
φαλειῶν

καὶ πυλέων· πᾶσαι γὰρ ἐπώχατο, τοὶ δὲ κατ'
αὐτὰς

ιστάμενοι πειρῶντο βίη ρήξαντες ἐσελθεῖν.
αἴφα δ' ἐπ' Αἴαντα προΐει κήρυκα Θοώτην.
"Ἐρχεο, δίε Θοῶτα, θέων Αἴαντα κάλεσσον,
ἀμφοτέρω μὲν μᾶλλον· δ γάρ κ' ὅχ' ἄριστον
ἀπάντων

εἴη, ἐπεὶ τάχα τῆδε τετεύξεται αἰπὺς ὄλεθρος. 34
ῳδε γὰρ ἔβρισαν Λυκίων ἀγοί, οἱ τὸ πάρος περ
ζαχρηῖς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
εὶ δέ σφιν καὶ κεῖθι πόνος καὶ νεῖκος ὅρωρεν,
ἀλλά περ οἶος ἵτω Τελαμώνιος ἄλκιμος Αἴας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἄμα σπέσθω τόξων ἐν εἰδώς."¹

"Ως ἔφατ", οὐδ' ἄρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας,
βῆ δὲ θέειν παρὰ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
στῇ δὲ παρ' Αἴαντεσσι κιών, εἴθαρ δὲ προσηύδα.
"Αἴαντ", Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων,

¹ Line 350 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

¹ In taking ὥδε in a local sense, and in reading κεῖσε in
568

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

359, I follow Zenodotus. Most editors read ὡδε in both lines, giving it its common Homeric sense of “ thus.”

ἡνώγει Πετεῶο διοτρεφέος φίλος νιὸς
κεῖσ' ἴμεν, ὅφρα πόνοιο μίνυνθά περ ἀντιάσητον,
ἀμφοτέρω μὲν μᾶλλον· ὁ γάρ κ' ὅχ' ἄριστον
ἀπάντων

εἴη, ἐπεὶ τάχα κεῖθι τετεύξεται αἰπὺς ὅλεθρος·
κεῖσε¹ γὰρ ἔβρισαν Λυκίων ἄγοί, οἱ τὸ πάρος περ
ζαχρηῆς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
εἰ δὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε περ πόλεμος καὶ νεῦκος ὅρωρεν,
ἄλλα περ οἶος ἵτω Τελαμώνιος ἄλκιμος Αἴας,
καὶ οἵ Τεῦκρος ἄμα σπέσθω τόξων ἐν εἰδώς.”²

“Ως ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε μέγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας.
αὐτίκ’ Ὁϊλιάδην ἔπεια πτερόεντα προσηγύδα·
“Ἄλαν, σφῶϊ μὲν αὖθι, σὺ καὶ κρατερὸς Λυκομήδης,
έσταότες Δαναοὺς ὀτρύνετον ἵφι μάχεσθαι·
αὐτὰρ ἔγὼ κεῖσ’ εἶμι καὶ ἀντιόω πολέμοιο.
αἴψα δ’ ἐλεύσομαι αὗτις, ἐπὴν ἐν τοῖς ἐπαμύνω.”

“Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἄμ’ ἥε κασίγνητος καὶ ὅπατρος.³
τοῖς δ’ ἄμα Πανδίων Τεύκρου φέρε καμπύλα τόξα.
εὗτε Μενεοθῆος μεγαθύμου πύργον ἵκοντο
τείχεος ἐντὸς ιόντες—ἐπειγομένοισι δ’ ἵκοντο—
οἱ δ’ ἐπ’ ἐπάλξεις βαῖνον ἐρεμνῇ λαίλαπι ἵσοι
ἴθιμοι Λυκίων ἡγήτορες ἥδε μέδοντες·
σὺν δ’ ἐβάλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίον, ὥρτο δ’ ἀütή.

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος ἄνδρα κατέκτα,
Σαρπήδοντος ἔταιρον, Ἐπικλῆα μεγάθυμον,
μαρμάρῳ ὀκριόεντι βαλών, ὃ ῥά τείχεος ἐντὸς
κεῖτο μέγας παρ’ ἐπαλξιν ὑπέρτατος. οὐδέ κέ μιν ρέα
χείρεσσ’ ἀμφοτέρης ἔχοι ἀνήρ οὐδὲ μάλ’ ἥβῶν,

¹ κεῖσε Zenodotus: ὥδε 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

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οῖοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὁ δ' ἄρ' ὑψόθεν ἔμβαλ' ἀείρας,
θλάσσε δὲ τετράφαλον κυνέην, σὺν δ' ὁστέῳ ἄραξε
πάντ' ἄμυδις κεφαλῆς· ὁ δ' ἄρ' ἀρνευτῆρι ἐοικώς 3
κάππεσ' ἀφ' ὑψηλοῦ πύργου, λίπε δ' ὁστέα θυμός.
Τεῦκρος δὲ Γλαῦκον, κρατερὸν παῖδ' Ἰππολόχοιο,
ἴῳ ἐπεσσύμενον βάλε τείχεος ὑψηλοῖο,
ἡ ρ̄ ἵδε γυμνωθέντα βραχίονα, παῦσε δὲ χάρμης·
ἄφ δ' ἀπὸ τείχεος ἀλτὸ λαθών, ἵνα μή τις Ἀχαιῶν 3
βλήμενον ἀθρήσειε καὶ εὐχετόωτ' ἐπέεσσι.
Σαρπήδοντι δ' ἄχος γένετο Γλαύκον ἀπιόντος,
αὐτίκ' ἐπεί τ' ἐνόησεν· ὅμως δ' οὐ λήθετο χάρμης,
ἀλλ' ὃ γε Θεστορίδην Ἀλκμάονα δουρὶ τυχήσας
νύξ, ἐκ δ' ἐσπασεν ἔγχος· ὁ δ' ἐσπόμενος πέσε
δουρὶ

πρηνής, ἀμφὶ δέ οἱ βράχε τεύχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.
Σαρπηδὼν δ' ἄρ' ἐπαλξιν ἐλῶν χερσὶ στιβαρῆσιν
ἔλχ', ή δ' ἐσπετο πᾶσα διαμπερές, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε
τεῖχος ἐγυμνώθη, πολέεσσι δὲ θῆκε κέλευθον.

Τὸν δ' Αἴας καὶ Τεῦκρος ὅμαρτήσανθ' ὁ μὲν ίῷ 4
βεβλήκει τελαμῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι φαεινὸν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότης· ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς κῆρας ἄμυνε
παιδὸς ἕοῦ, μὴ νηυσὶν ἐπὶ πρυμνῆσι δαμείη·
Αἴας δ' ἀσπίδα νύξεν ἐπάλμενος, οὐδὲ διαπρὸ
ῆλυθεν ἐγχείη, στυφέλιξε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα.

χώρησεν δ' ἄρα τυτθὸν ἐπάλξιος· οὐδ' ὃ γε πάμπαν
χάζετ' ἐπεί οἱ θυμὸς ἐέλπετο¹ κῦδος ἀρέσθαι.
κέκλετο δ' ἀντιθέοισιν ἐλιξάμενος Λυκίοισιν·
“ ὡ Λύκιοι, τί τ' ἄρ' ὥδε μεθίετε θούριδος ἀλκῆς;
ἀργαλέον δέ μοί ἔστι καὶ οἰθίμῳ περ ἔόντι

¹ ἐέλπετο Aristarchus : ἐέλδετο.

young and strong, but Aias lifted it on high and hurled it, and he shattered the four-horned helmet, and crushed together all the bones of the head of Epicles ; and he fell like a diver from the high wall, and his spirit left his bones. And Teucer smote Glaucus, the stalwart son of Hippolochus, as he rushed upon them, with an arrow from the high wall, where he saw his arm uncovered ; and he stayed him from fighting. Back from the wall he leapt secretly, that no man of the Achaeans might mark that he had been smitten, and vaunt over him boastfully. But over Sarpedon came grief at Glaucus' departing, so soon as he was ware thereof, yet even so forgat he not to fight, but smote with a thrust of his spear Alcmaon, son of Thestor, with sure aim, and again drew forth the spear. And Alcmaon, following the spear, fell headlong, and about him rang his armour, dight with bronze. But Sarpedon with strong hands caught hold of the battlement and tugged, and the whole length of it gave way, and the wall above was laid bare, and he made a path for many.

But against him came Aias and Teucer at the one moment : Teucer smote him with an arrow on the gleaming baldric of his sheltering shield about his breast, but Zeus warded off the fates from his own son that he should not be laid low at the ships' sterns ; and Aias leapt upon him and thrust against his shield, but the spear-point passed not through, howbeit he made him reel in his onset. So he gave ground a little space from the battlement, yet withdrew not wholly, for his spirit hoped to win him glory. And he wheeled about, and called to the godlike Lycians : " Ye Lycians, wherefore are ye thus slack in furious valour ? Hard is it for me,

μούνω ρήξαμένω θέσθαι παρὰ νηυσὶ κέλευθον·
ἀλλ' ἐφομαρτεῖτε· πλεόνων δέ τε ἔργον ἀμεινον."

"Ως ἔφαθ', οἵ δὲ ἄνακτος ὑποδδείσαντες ὅμοκλῆν
μᾶλλον ἐπέβρισαν βουληφόρον ἀμφὶ ἄνακτα,
'Αργεῖοι δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐκαρτύναντο φάλαγγας
τείχεος ἔντοσθεν, μέγα δέ σφισι φαίνετο ἔργον.
οὕτε γὰρ ἵθιμοι Λύκιοι Δαναῶν ἐδύναντο
τείχος ρήξαμενοι θέσθαι παρὰ νηυσὶ κέλευθον,
οὕτε ποτ' αἰχμηταὶ Δαναοὶ Λυκίους ἐδύναντο
τείχεος ἄψ ὥσασθαι, ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθεν.
ἀλλ' ὡς τ' ἀμφ' οὔροισι δύ' ἀνέρε δηριάσθον,
μέτρο' ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες, ἐπιξέννῳ ἐν ἀρούρῃ,
ὡς τ' ὀλίγῳ ἐνὶ χώρῳ ἐρίζητον περὶ ἵσης,
ὡς ἄρα τοὺς διέεργον ἐπάλξιες· οἵ δ' ὑπὲρ αὐτέων
δῆσσον ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας
ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισήγια τε πτερόεντα.
πολλοὶ δ' οὐτάζοντο κατὰ χρόα νηλέῃ χαλκῷ,
ἡμὲν ὅτεω στρεφθέντι μετάφρενα γυμνωθείη
μαρναμένων, πολλοὶ δὲ διαμπερὲς ἀσπίδος αὐτῆς.
πάντῃ δὴ πύργοι καὶ ἐπάλξιες αἷματι φωτῶν
ἐρράδατ' ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπὸ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς ἐδύναντο φόβον ποιῆσαι Ἀχαιῶν,
ἀλλ' ἔχον ὡς τε τάλαντα γυνὴ χερνῆτις ἀληθής,
ἥ τε σταθμὸν ἔχουσα καὶ εἴριον ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει
ἰσάζουσ', ἵνα παισὸν ἀεικέα μισθὸν ἄρηται.
ὡς μὲν τῶν ἐπὶ ἵσα μάχη τέτατο πτόλεμός τε,
πρὸν γ' ὅτε δὴ Ζεὺς κῦδος ὑπέρτερον "Εκτορὶ δῶκε
Πριαμίδῃ, ὃς πρῶτος ἐσήλατο τείχος Ἀχαιῶν.

how mighty so ever I be, alone to breach the wall, and make a path to the ships. Nay, have at them with me ; the more men the better work."

So spake he ; and they, seized with fear of the rebuke of their king, pressed on the more around about their counsellor and king, and the Argives over against them made strong their battalions within the wall ; and before them was set a mighty work. For neither could the mighty Lycians break the wall of the Danaans, and make a path to the ships, nor ever could the Danaan spearmen thrust back the Lycians from the wall, when once they had drawn nigh thereto. But as two men with measuring-rods in hand strive about the landmark-stones in a common field, and in a narrow space contend each for his equal share ; even so did the battlements hold these apart, and over them they smote the bull's-hide bucklers about one another's breasts, the round shields and fluttering targets. And many were wounded in the flesh by thrusts of the pitiless bronze, both whensoever any turned and his back was left bare, as they fought, and many clean through the very shield. Yea, everywhere the walls and battlements were spattered with blood of men from both sides, from Trojans and Achaeans alike. Howbeit even so they could not put the Achaeans to rout, but they held their ground, as a careful woman that laboureth with her hands at spinning, holdeth the balance and raiseth the weight and the wool in either scale, making them equal, that she may win a meagre wage for her children ; so evenly was strained their war and battle, until Zeus vouchsafed the glory of victory to Hector, son of Priam, that was first to leap within the wall of the Achaeans.

ἥϋσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Τρώεσσι γεγωνώς.

“ ὅρνυσθ’, ἵπποδαμοι Τρῶες, ρήγνυσθε δὲ τεῖχος
Αργείων καὶ νηυσὶν ἐνίετε θεσπιδαὲς πῦρ.”

“Ως φάτ’ ἐποτρύνων, οἵ δ’ οὐασι πάντες ἄκουον,
ιθυσαν δ’ ἐπὶ τεῖχος ἀολλέες· οἵ μὲν ἔπειτα
κροσσάων ἐπέβαινον ἄκαχμένα δούρατ’ ἔχοντες,¹
“Εκτωρ δ’ ἀρπάξας λᾶαν φέρεν, ὃς ρά πυλάων
ἔστήκει πρόσθε, πρυμνὸς παχύς, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθεν
όξὺς ἔην· τὸν δ’ οὐ κε δύ’ ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω
ρῆιδίως ἐπ’ ἄμαξαν ἀπ’ οῦδεος ὀχλίσσειαν,
οἵοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσο· ὁ δέ μιν ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος·
τόν οἱ ἐλαφρὸν ἔθηκε Κρόνου πάϊς ἀγκυλομήτεω.²
ώς δ’ ὅτε ποιμὴν ρέια φέρει πόκον ἄρσενος οἰὸς
χειρὶ λαβὼν ἐτέρῃ, ὀλίγον τέ μιν ἄχθος ἐπείγει,
ώς “Εκτωρ ιθὺς σανίδων φέρε λᾶαν ἀείρας,
αἴ ρά πύλας εἴρυντο πύκα στιβαρῶς ἀράριας,
δικλίδας ὑψηλάς· δοιοὶ δ’ ἔντοσθεν ὀχῆες
είχον ἐπημοιβοί, μία δὲ κλητὶς ἐπαρήρει.
στῇ δὲ μάλ’ ἐγγὺς ἵών, καὶ ἐρεισάμενος βάλε
μέσσας,

εὖ διαβάσ, ἵνα μή οἱ ἀφαυρότερον βέλος εἴη,
ρῆξε δ’ ἀπ’ ἀμφοτέρους θαιρούς· πέσε δὲ λίθος εἴσω
βριθοσύνη, μέγα δ’ ἀμφὶ πύλαι μύκον, οὐδ’ ἄρ
οχῆες

ἐσχεθέτην, σανίδες δὲ διέτμαγεν ἄλλυδις ἄλλη
λᾶος ὑπὸ ριπῆς· ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ ἐσθορε φαιδιμος “Εκτωρ
νυκτὶ θοῇ ἀτάλαντος ὑπώπια· λάμπε δὲ χαλκῷ
σμερδαλέω, τὸν ἔεστο περὶ χροῖ, δοιὰ δὲ χερσὶ¹
δοῦρ’ ἔχεν. οὐ κέν τίς μιν ἐρύκακεν ἀντιβολήσας

¹ ἄκαχμένα . . . ἔχοντες: ἐπεὶ θεοῦ ἐκλυνον αὐδήν Zenodotus.

² Line 450 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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

HOMER

νόσφι θεῶν, ὅτ' ἐσῆλτο πύλας· πυρὶ δ' ὕσσε δεδήει.
κέκλετο δὲ Τρώεσσιν ἐλιξάμενος καθ' ὅμιλον
τεῖχος ὑπερβαίνειν· τοὶ δ' ὀτρύνοντι πίθοντο.
αὐτίκα δ' οἱ μὲν τεῖχος ὑπέρβασαν, οἱ δὲ κατ'

αὐτὰς

ποιητὰς ἐσέχυντο πύλας· Δαναοὶ δὲ φόβηθεν
νῆας ἀνὰ γλαφυράς, ὅμαδος δ' ἀλίαστος 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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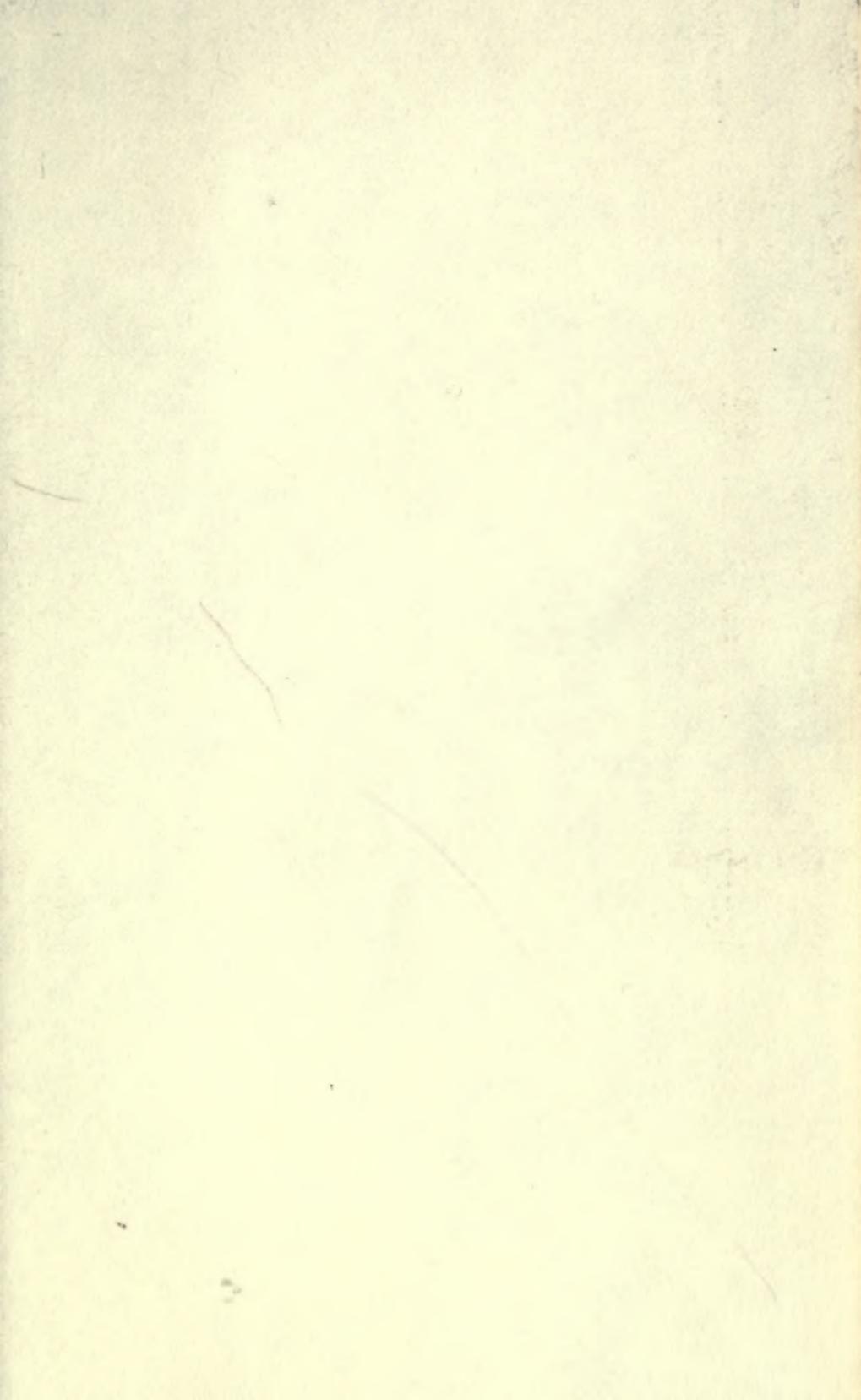
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