HOMER
THE ILIAD
I
Eric:

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

Yours Truly,

Stanley

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THE ILIAD OF HOMER
Μῆνιν ἀείδε, θεά, Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλήος οὐλομένην, ἣ μυρὶ Ἀχαιοῖς ἄλγε ἐθηκε, πολλὰς δ’ ἱφθίμους ψυχὰς Ἀιδι προϊαφεν ἥρωων, αὐτοὺς δὲ ἐλώρια τεῦχε κύνεσσων οἰωνοῖσι τε πᾶσι, Δίος δ’ ἐτελείετο βουλή, ἐξ οὗ δὴ τὰ πρῶτα διαστήτην ἐρίσαντε Ἀτρείδης τε ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν καὶ δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς.

Τίς τ’ ἄρ σφωε θεῶν ἔριδι ξυνέηκε μάχεσθαι; Λητοῦς καὶ Διὸς γὰν βασιλῇ χολωθεὶς "νοῦσον ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὦρσε κακὴν, ὀλέκοντο δὲ λαοί, οὐνεκά τὸν Χρύσην ἠτίμασεν ἀρητῆρα Ἀτρείδης, ἦλθε θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα φέρων τ’ ἀπερείσι’ ἀποινα, στέμματ’ ἐχων ἐν χερσῖν 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, "Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μούσαι, Ὀλύμπια δύματ' ἐχοῦσαι, ὅππως δὴ μῆνις τε χόλος θ' ἐλε Πηλείωνα, Λητοῦς τ’ ἀγλαίνυ νυόν. ὁ γὰρ βασιλῇ χολωθεὶς.
2 Lines 4 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
3 πᾶσι: δαίτα 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
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 portrayed as one that will not be bought; then the assumption that "in the original poem" the promise of Zeus to Thetis was at once followed by a Greek defeat, and that the whole content of the Iliad from the early part of Book II. to the battle scenes of Book XI. is a later insertion will be to us an improbable one. Nor will it matter how many or how learned may be the scholars who hold that view. The poet has taught us better, and the poet is our guide.

Similarly, in the case of the Odyssey, if we have clearly apprehended all that the Return implies—the adventures of the hero on his actual journey home, the lot of the wife, beset by ruthless wooers in his absence, and of the boy, of whom we would know whether he will make head against those who seek to drive him from his heritage, and stand by his father's side as a worthy comrade when the great day of reckoning comes—if we have regard to all this and all else that is implied in the great story, then we shall look with incredulity upon those who would take from the original Odyssey the pourtrayal of these very things, and who ask us to see in the first four books—the so-called "Telemachy"—a separate poem having neither beginning nor end, and quite inexplicable save as a part of the Odyssey. The Homeric criticism of the century following the publication of Wolf's Prolegomena (1795), for all the
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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
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events which we should naturally think of as occurring simultaneously, etc.—the more closely we study these things, the less significance shall we be led to attach to purely logical difficulties. As a guide for the solution of the problem of the Homeric poems merely analytical criticism leads nowhere; 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.
True, many, perhaps most, Homeric critics hold that the speech of Achilles to Patroclus at the opening of the sixteenth book of the Iliad is out of harmony with the fact that in Book IX an embassy had been sent to Achilles by Agamemnon proffering the return of Briseis and rich gifts besides, if he would aid the Greeks in their evil day. But the mere fact that without his rejection of the embassy Achilles would not be Achilles, nor his wrath the fitting subject of an epic, should have led to a closer and, one is fain to say, a saner study of the facts. To have refused Agamemnon’s attempt to buy his help at a time when his foe had not as yet known the bitterness of utter defeat, is in no sense incompatible with a willingness on Achilles’ part, after the very state of things for which he had prayed had come about, to accept gifts and recompense πρὸς πάντων Δαναῶν.

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

V. With reference to problems of a purely philo-
logical 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 incom-
plete, 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 sup-
posed 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 author-
ship or diversity of date.

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

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

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

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Books on the Alexandrian Critics


Lexicographical and Grammatical Works


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

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

1 Others connect ἐξ ὑπ' directly with ἐτελείετο, "was being brought to fulfilment from the time when."

2 The epithets ἐκῆβόλος (ἐκατηβόλος) and ἐκάεργος, with the shortened form ἐκατός, seem prevailingly to refer to Apollo as the Archer god, the sender of pestilence; but the words may at demand convey the idea of Apollo's being the averter ofills (so perhaps most clearly in i. 474). It has seemed best, however, to give everywhere a literal rendering.
χρυσέῳ ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς, 

"Ατρείδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν.

"Ατρείδαι τε καὶ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,

ἠμῖν μὲν θεοὶ δοῖεν Ὄλυμπια δώματ᾽ ἔχοντε

ἐκπέρσαι Πριάμοι πόλιν, ἐν δ′ οἰκαδ᾽ ἱκέσθαι:

παίδα δ′ ἔμοι λύσατε φιλῆν, τὰ δ′ ἄποινα δέχεσθαι, 

ἀξόμενοι Δίως νῦν ἐκηβόλον Ἀπόλλωνα.

"Ενθ οὐκ Ἀτρείδη Ἀγαμέμνονι ἥνδανε θυμῷ,

ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἄφιει, κρατερὸν δὲ ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλεοι

μή σε, γέρον, κοίλῃσιν ἐγὼ παρὰ νηυσὶ κιχείων

ζῆ νῦν 'δηθύνοντ᾽ ἢ ὕστερον αὖτις ἰόντα,

μή νῦ τοι οὐ χραίση σκῆπτρον καὶ στέμμα

θεοῖν.

τὴν δ′ ἐγὼ οὐ λύσω· πρῖν μιν καὶ γῆρας ἐπεισοῦν

ημετέρῳ εἰνὶ οἰκῷ, ἐν Ἀργεῖ, τηλόθι πάτρης,

ἰστὸν ἑποιχομένην καὶ ἐμὸν λέχος ἀντιώσαν.

" ἡ ἤτοι, μή μ′ ἐρέθιζε, σαώτερος ὥς κε γεναί.

"Ως ἐφατ', ἐδδεισεν δ′ ο γέρων καὶ ἐπείθετο

μῦθῳ.

βῇ δ′ ἀκέων2 παρὰ θῖνα πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης

πολλὰ δ′ ἐπειτ' ἀπάνευθε κιὼν ἡράθ' ὁ γεραιὸς

Ἀπόλλωνι ἄνακτι, τὸν ἥκομος τέκε Δητῶ.

" κλοθὶ μεν, ἄργυρότοις, ὁς Χρύσην ἀμφιβέβηκας

Κίλλαν τε ζαθέην Τενέδοι πες ἰὼν ἔρεβα,

ἡ ἐς τοι τοι κατά πίονα μηρὶ ἐκηα

1 Lines 29–31 were rejected by Aristarchus.

2 ἀκέων : ἀχέων Zenodotus.

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

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

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

"Ως ἐφατ' εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἐκλυε Φοῖβο
Απόλλων,
βῆ δὲ κατ' Ὀὐλύμπου καρήνων χωόμενοσ κήρ,
tοξ' ὠμοίσιν ἐξων ἀμφηρεφέα τε φαρέτρην.
ἐκλαγεῖαν δ' ἀρ' οὐστοὶ ἐπ' ὠμων χωόμενου,¹
αὐτοῦ κινηθέντος. δ' οὐν ἔμε νυκτὶ ἐοικῶς.²
ἐξετ' ἐπειτ' ἀπάνευθε νεών, μετὰ δ' ἔιν ἐηκε·
δεινή δὲ κλαγγή γένετ' ἀργυρέων βιοῦ.
οὐρῆας μὲν πρῶτον ἐπόχετο καὶ κύνας ἀργοὺς,
αὐτάρ ἐπειτ' αὐτοῖσι βέλος ἔχεπευκές ἐφιεὶς
βάλλ'· αἰεὶ δὲ πυράι νεκύων καίοντο θαμειαί.

'Εννήμαρ μὲν ἀνὰ στρατὸν ὄχετο κῆλα θεοῦ,
τῇ δεκάτῃ δ' ἀγορήνδε καλέσσατο λαὸν 'Αχίλλευς
τῷ γὰρ ἐπὶ φρεσί θήκε θεᾶ λευκώλενος 'Ἡρη·
kήδετο γὰρ Δαναῶν, ὅτι ρα θυήσκοντας ὅρατο.
oi δ' ἐπει oυν θήρεθεν ὁμηγερὲες τ' ἐγένοντο,
toioi δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη πόδας ὑκύς 'Αχιλ-
λεύς'

"'Ατρεΐδη, νῦν ἀμμε παλιμπλαγχθέντας ὧν
ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἴ κεν θάνατόν γε φύγουμεν,
ei δ' ὁμοί πόλεμος τε δαμὰ καὶ λοιμὸς 'Αχαιών ἀλλ'
ἀγε δ' τινα μάντων ἐρείομεν ἡ ἔρηπα,
η καὶ ὀνειροπόλων, καὶ γάρ τ' ὁναρ ἐκ Διὸς ἔστων,
do k' εἴποι δ' τι τόσον ἐχώσαστο Φοῖβος 'Απόλ
λων,
eiτ' ἄρ' δ' γ' εὐχωλῆς ἐπιμεμβεται εἰθ' ἐκατόμβης
αἰ κεν πως ἀρνών κνίσης αἰγῶν τε τελείων
βούλεται ἀντιάσας ἕμιν ἀπὸ λοιγὸν ἠμύναι."

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

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

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

3 Line 63 was rejected by Zenodotus.
Ἡ τοι ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἀρ' ἐξετο· τοῖσι δ' ἀνέστη Ἀχιλλεύς. 70

Κάλχας Ἑστορίδης, οἰωνοπόλων ὅχ' ἀριστός, δος ἴδη τά τ' ἐόντα τά τ' ἐσσόμενα πρὸ τ' ἐόντα, καὶ νήσοι' ἡγήσατ' Ἀχιλλὲν Ἰλιον εἰσώ ἦν διὰ μαντοσύνην, τὴν οί πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων.

ὁ σφιν ἐὰν φρονέων ἀγορῆσατο καὶ μετέειπεν ὦ Ἀχιλλεύ, κέλεαί με, Διήφιλε, μυθήσασθαι μὴν Ἀπόλλωνος ἑκατηβελέταο ἄνακτος·

tουγάρ ἐγών ἡρέω· ὑ ὅ ὅτε ἐόντα τὰ ἐσσόμενα πρὸ τ᾽ ἐόντα, ἡγήσατ᾽ Ἀχαιῶν Ἴλιον εἴσω ἣν διὰ μαντοσύνην, τὴν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων. ὥσπερ εἴ με σαώσεις ἀριστός "Ἀχιλλεύς· θαρσήσας μάλα εἰπὲ θεοπρόπιον ὦ Ἐῳ." ὧ μὰ γὰρ Ἀπόλλωνα διέφιλον, ὦ τε σὺ, Κάλ-

χαν, εὐχόμενος Δαναοῖς θεοπροπίας ἀναφαίνεις, οὗ τις ἐμεῖ ξύντος καὶ ἔπι χθονὶ δερκομένῳ σοι κοίλης παρὰ νησί βαρείας χεῖρας ἐποίει συμπάντων Δαναῶν, οὐδ᾽ ἦν Ἀγαμέμνονα εἰπῆς, ὅσ νῦν πολλὸν ἀριστός Ἀχιλλὲν εὐχεται εἶναί.

Καὶ τότε δὴ θάρσησε καὶ ηὐδα' μάντις ἀμύμων: "οὔτ' ἀρ' ὦ γ' εὐχωλής ἐπιμέμφεται οὐθ' ἐκατομβῆς,

1 Κάλχας: μάντις Zenodotus.
2 Line 73 was given by Zenodotus in the form, ὁς μὲν ἀμειβόμενος ἔπεα πτερόεινα 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

8 Line 80 was rejected by Zenodotus.
4 Ἀχαῖοι: ἐνὶ στρατῷ.
ἀλλ' ἐνεκ' ἀρητήρος, διν ηὕτημοι Ἀγαμέμνων
ουδ' ἀπέλυσε θύγατρα καὶ οὐκ ἀπεδέξατ' ἀποινα,
tούνεκ' ἄρ' ἄλγε' ἐδώκεν ἐκηβόλος ἥδ' ἐτι δώσει
ουδ' ἐν πρῶι Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοιγον ἀπώσει,
πρῶι γ' ἀπὸ πατρὶ φίλω δόμεναί ἐλικώπιδα κοῦρην
ἀπριατὴν ἀνάποινου, ἄγειν θ' ἱερὴν ἑκατόμβην
ἐς Χρύσην. τότε κέν μιν ἱλασσάμενοι πεπίθομεν.
"Ἡ τοι ὅ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἐζετο· τούι μὲν αὐτὸν ἐκήβολος ἄλγεα τεύχει,
οὕνεκ' ἐγὼ κοῦρης λινούντος ἂποινα
ἔθελον δὲ οὐκ ἔθελον δέχεσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἴκου ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ὅ μαντις Χρυσηθίδος ἀγορεύεις
ὡς δὴ τοῦδ' ἐνδικά σφιν ἆνθ' ἐπεὶ πολὺ βούλεσθαι,
οὐκ ἐθέλον δέχασθαι, ἐπεὶ τολμᾶ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἴκου ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ὅ αἰεί τὰ κάκ᾽ ἐστὶ φίλα
φρεσὶ μαντεύεσθαι, ἐσθλὸν δ᾽ οὔτε τί πω ἐπιπάσας ἐποὺ ἐτέλεσσας.
καὶ νῦν ἐν Δαναοῖσι θεοπροπέων ἀγορεύεις
ὡς δὴ τοῦδ' ἐνεκά σφιν ἅλγεα τεύχει, οὐνεκ' ἐγὼ κούρης Χρυσηθίδος ἀγλά' ἀποινα
οὐκ ἐθέλον δέχασθαι, ἐπεὶ τολμᾶ βούλομαι αὐτὴν
οἴκου ἔχειν. καὶ γάρ ὅ Κλυταιμνήστρης προβέβεβε
βουλα
κούρδης ἀλόχου, ἐπεὶ οὐ ἐθέλεις καλοὶ
οὐ δέμας οὐδὲ φυήν, οὔτ' ἀρ' φρένας οὔτε τί ἐργὰ.
ἄλλα καὶ ὅς ἐθέλω δόμεναι πάλιν, εἰ τὸ γα
ἀμεννον.
βούλομ' ἐγὼ λαὸν σοῖν ἐμμεναι ἓ ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ γέρας αὐτὰ' ἐτομάσατ', ὁφρα μὴ ὅλος
Ἀργείων ἀγέραστος ἤω, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ ἐοικε.

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 handi-
work. 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 το γε πάντες, ὅ μοι γέρας ἔρχεται ἀλλή.

Τὸν δ᾽ ἡμεῖς ἐπείτα ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς,
"Ἀτρείδη κύδιοτε, φιλοκτεανώτατε πάντων,
pώς γάρ τοι δῶσουι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί;
οὐδὲ τί που ἵδε μεν ἐξουσία μείμενα πολλά,
ἀλλὰ τὰ μὲν πολλῶν ἐξεπράθρομεν, τὰ δέδασται,
λαοὺς δ᾽ οὐκ ἐπέοικε παλιλλογα ταῦτ' ἐπαγείρειν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν τήνδε θεῶ πρόες· αὐτάρ Ἀχαιοί
τριπλῆ τετραπλῆ τ᾽ ἀποτίσομεν, αἴ κέ ποθι Ζεὺς
δῶς πόλιν Τροίην ἐὑτεῖχεον ἐξαλαπάξαι."

Τὸν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἅγα-
μέμνων
"μὴ δὴ οὕτως, ἀγαθός περ ἐών, θεοείκελ᾽ Ἀχιλλεῦ,
κλέπτε νόω, ἐπεὶ οὐ παρελεύσεαι οὐδὲ με πείσεις.
ἡ θέλεις, ὁφρ' αὐτὸς ἐχῆς γέρας, αὐτὰρ ἔμ' αὐτῶς
thy θεῖαι δευόμενον, κέλει δὲ με τήνδ' ἀποδούναι;
ἀλλ᾽ εἰ μὲν δῶσουι γέρας μεγάθυμοι Ἀχαιοί,
ἀρσαντες κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως αὐτάξιον ἔσται;
ier δὲ κε μὴ δώσωσιν, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτὸς ἐλωμαι
ἡ τευν ἸΑίαντος ἱνών γέρας, ἢ Ὅδυσσῆος
ἄξω ἐλών· ο δὲ κεν κεν κεν κεκολόσεται, ὡν κεν ἰκώμαι;
ἀλλ᾽ ἢ τοι μὲν ταύτα μεταφρασόμεσθα καὶ αὐτίς
νῦν δ᾽ ἂγε νήα μέλαινον ἐρύσσομεν εἰς ἀλα διὰν,
ἐν δ᾽ ἔρετας ἐπιτηδῆς ἀγείρομεν, εἰς δ᾽ ἐκατομβὴν
θείομεν, ἢν δ᾽ αὐτὴν Ὑρυσθίδα καλλιπάρην
βήσομεν. εἰς δὲ τις ἄρχος ἄνηρ βουληφόρος
ἔστω,
ἡ Ἀἰας ἢ Ἰδομενεὺς ἢ δῖος Ὅδυσσεὺς

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

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

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

1 Or, as Aristarchus, "a city of Troy-land."
Τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ύπόδρα ὕδων προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς:

"ὦ μοι, ἀναίδειν ἐπιειμένε, κερδαλεόφρον, πῶς τίς τοι πρόφρων ἐπεσων πείθηται Ἀχαιῶν Ἦ ὁδὸν ἐλθέμεναι ἡ ἀνδρᾶσιν ἰφι μάχεσθαι; οὐ γάρ ἐγὼ Τρώων ἑκατέρῳ ἐλυθον αἰχμητάνων δευρὸ μαχησόμενος, ἐπει οὐ τί μοι αἴτιοι εἰσιν’ οὐ γὰρ πώ ποτ’ ἐμὰς βοῦς ἢ ἐστὶ ἤλασαν οὔδε ὅπποι τις ὀφρᾶν κατετέρεσσα, δόσαν δὲ μοι φήματος ἀναίδεσ, ἣ μὲγ’ ἀναιδείς, ἣ μὲγ’ ᾖ ἐστὶν ἐπομεθ’, ὅφρα σὺ χαῖρῃς, τιμήν ἀρνύμενοι Μενελάῳ σοί τε, κυνώπα, πρὸς Τρώων τῶν οὐ τι μετατρέπη οὖδ’ ἀλεγί-ζεις· καὶ δὴ μοι γέρας αὐτὸς ἀφαιρήσεσθαι ἀπειλεῖς, ἤ ἐπὶ πολλὰ μόγησα, δόσαν δὲ μοι νῖς Ἀχαιῶν. οὐ μὲν σοὶ ποτε ἴσον ἔχω γέρας, ὅτποτ’ Ἀχαιοὶ Τρώων ἐκτέρεσσα’ ἐν ναιόμενον πτολιέθρον ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν πλεῖον πολυαίκος πολέμου χεῖρες ἐμαὶ διέπουσ’. ἀτάρ ἦν ποτὲ δασμὸς ικη-ται,

σοὶ τὸ γέρας πολὺ μεῖζον, ἐγὼ δ’ ὅλιγον τε φίλον τε ἐρχομ’ ἐχων ἐπὶ νῆας, ἐπει κε κάμω πολεμίζων. νῦν δ’ εἰμι θίηνυ’ ἐπει ἦ πολὺ φέρτερόν ἐστὶν οὐκαὶ ὢμεν σὺν νηυσὶ κορωνίσιν, οὔδε σ’ οὖν ἐνθάδ’ ἀτίμος ἐστὶν ἄρμος καὶ πλοῦτον ἀφύξειν.’’

Τὸν δ’ ἰμεῖμετ’ ἐπείτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἄγα-μέμνων.
en most dread, that thou mayest offer sacrifice
and appease him that worketh afar.”

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows
bake to him Achilles, swift of foot: “Ah me, thou
lothed in shamelessness, thou of crafty mind, how
shall any man of the Achaeans hearken to thy bidding
with a ready heart either to go on a journey or to
ight amain with warriors? I came not hither to
ght by reason of the spearmen of Troy, seeing they
ve no whit at fault toward me. Never harried they
any wise my kine or my horses, nor ever in deep-
biled Phthia, nurse of men, did they lay waste the
ain, 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
glad, seeking to win recompense for Menelaus
nd for thee, thou dog-face, at the hands of the Tro-
s. This thou regardest not, nor takest thought
ereof; 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,
e 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
ods and wealth.”

Then made answer the king of men, Agamemnon:

1 Line 160 was rejected by Zenodotus.
"Φεῦγε μάλ', εἴ τοι θυμὸς ἐπέσσυται, οὐδὲ σὺ ἐγὼ γε λίσσομαι εἶνεκ' ἐμεῖο μένειν: πάρ' ἐμοὶ γε καὶ ἄλλου οἴ κε με τιμήσονι, μάλιστα δὲ μητίες Ζεὺς ἔχθισεν δὲ μοί ἐσσι διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων· αἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἐρις τε φίλη πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε. εἴ μάλα καρτερὸς ἐσσι, θεὸς που σοι τὸ γε ἐδώκεν, οἳκαδ' ἰὼν σὺν νηυσί τε σής καὶ σφίς ἐτάρουσι· Μυρμιδόνεσσιν ἄνασσε, σέθεν δ' ἐγὼ οὐκ ἀλεγίζα ὁδ' ὀθομαί κοτέοντος. ἀπειλήσω δὲ τοι ὅδε· ὃς ἐμ' ἀφαρεῖται Χρυσηίδα Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων, τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σὺν νητ' τ' ἐμῇ καὶ ἐμοῖς ἐτάρουσὶ πέμψω, ἐγὼ δὲ κ' ἄγω Βρυσηίδα καλλιπάρην αὐτὸς ἰὼν κλισίηδε, τὸ σὸν γέρας, ὃφρ' εὐ εἰδῆς ὄσσον φέρτερος εἶμι σέθεν, στυγέῃ δὲ καὶ ἄλλος ἰὸν ἐμοὶ φάσθαι καὶ ὁμοιωθήμεναι ἀντην.' ὡς φάτο· Πηλεῖων δ' ἄχος γένετ', ἐν δὲ οἱ ἱτορ στήθεσον λασίουσι διάνδιχα μερμήριξεν, ἢ δ' γε φασγανον δὲν ἐρυσσαμενὸς παρὰ μηροῦ τοὺς μὲν ἀναστήσειεν, δ' δ' Ἀτρείδην ἐναρίζοι, ἢς χόλον παύσειεν ἐρητύσει τε θυμόν. ὡς οἱ ταύθ' ὀρμαίνει κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, ἐλκετο δ' ἐκ κολεοῖο μέγα ξίφος, ἦλθε δ' Ἀθήνη ὄυρανόθεν· πρὸ γὰρ ἤκεθα λευκώλενος Ἡρη, ἀμφ' ὁμώς θυμῷ φίλευσα τε κηδομένῃ της. στῇ δ' ὁπίθεν, ἐκανῆς δὲ κόμης ἐλε Πηλεῖωνα οἶῳ φαινομένῃ τῶν δ' ἄλλων οὐ τος ὀρᾶτο. θάμβησεν δ' Ἀχιλεύς, μετὰ δ' ἐτράπετ', αὐτικα δ' ἐγὼ
Παλλάδ' Ἀθηναίην· δεινώ δ' οἱ ὀσσε 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 Briseis, that prize of thine; that thou mayest know full well how far mightier am I than thou, and another too may shrink from declaring himself my peer and likening himself to me to my face."

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

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3 Lines 195 f. (=208 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.
καὶ μὴν φωνῆς ἐπεὶ πετρόεντα προσηύδα: "τίπτ' αὐτ', αὐγόχοιο Δίως τέκος, εἰλήλουθας; ἢ ἦνα ὑβρίν ὅθης Ἁγαμέμνονος Ἀτρέιδαο; ἀλλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τελέσθαι οἶων· ἂς ὑπερπλήσσει τάχ' ἂν ποτε θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃ."

Τὸν δ' αὕτε προσεείπε θεα γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη· "ἥλθον ἐγὼ παύσουσα τεον μένος, αἱ κε πίθηαι, οὐρανόθεν· πρὸ δὲ μ' ἴκε θεα λευκόλενος Ἡρη, ἀμφοὶ ὁμῶς θυμῶ φιλέουσα τε κηδομένη τε. ἀλλ' ἄγε λῆγ' ἔριδος, μηδὲ ξίφος ἔλκεο χειρί; ἀλλ' ἣ τοι ἐπεσιν μνὲν ὑνείδισον ὡς ἐσεται περ. ὧδε γὰρ ἔζερεω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται. καὶ ποτε τοι τρὶς τόσσα παρέσσεται ἁγλαὰ δῶρα ὑβριος εἶνεκα τήσδε· οὖ δ' ἵσχεο, πείθεο δ' ἡμῖν."

Τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὁκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς:

"χρῆ μὲν σφωτερόν γε, θεά, ἔπος εἰρύσσασθαι καὶ μάλα περ θυμῶ κεχολωμένον. ὡς γὰρ ἀμεινον. ὁς κε θεοῖς ἐπιπείθηται, μάλα τ' ἐκλυνόν αὐτοῦ."

"Ὑ καὶ ἐπ' ἀργυρείς κορδέ σχέθε χείρα βαρείαν, ἄψ δ' ἐσ κουλεῦν ὡσε μέγα ξίφος, οὐδ' ἀπίθησε μύθῳ Ἁθηναίης. ἡ δ' Οὐλυμπόνδε βεβήκει δῶματ' ἐς ἁγιόχου Δίως μετὰ δαίμονας ἄλλους. Πηλείδης δ' ἐξαύτας ἀταρτηροῖς ἐπέεσσι Ἀτρέιδην προσεείπε, καὶ οὐ πῶ λήγε χόλοιο: "οἰνοβαρές, κυνὸς ὀμματ' ἔχων, κραδίην δ' ἐλάφου, ἢ.

1 In the place of lines 219 f. Zenodotus gave, ὡς εἰπὼν πάλιν ὡσε μέγα ξίφος οἶδ' ἀπίθησε

2 Lines 225-233 were rejected by Zenodotus.

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

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

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

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

But the son of Peleus again addressed with violent words the son of Atreus, and in no wise ceased from his wrath: "Thou heavy with wine, thou with the front of a dog but the heart of a deer, never hast
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον ἀμα λαῷ θωρηχθήναι
οὔτε λόχον' ἱέναι σὺν ἀριστῆσοσι 'Αχαιῶν
tέτληκας θυμώ. τὸ δὲ τοι κήρ εἴδεται εἶναι.
ή πολύ λώιὸν ἐστὶ κατὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν 'Αχαιῶν
dòρ' ἀποαιρεῖσθαι ὦς τις σέθεν ἀντίον εἴη.
δημοβόρος βασιλεύς, ἐπεὶ ὀυτίδανοιοιοι 'Αχαιῶν
γὰρ ἂν, 'Ατρείδη, νῦν ὑστατα λωβήσαιο.
ἀλ' ἐκ τοι ἐρέω καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὅρκον ὁμοῦμαι
ναι μὰ τόδε σκῆπτρον, τὸ μὲν οὐ ποτε φύλλα καὶ
όξους
φύσει, ἐπεὶ δὴ πρώτα τομὴν ἐν ὀρεσσι λέλοιπεν,
οὐδ' ἀναθηλῆσει. περὶ γάρ ρά ἐ χαλκὸς ἔλεψε
φύλλα τε καὶ φλοίον, νῦν αὐτὲ μιν υῖες 'Αχαιῶν
ἐν παλάμησ φορέουσι δικαστόλοι, οἳ τε θέμιστας
πρὸς Διὸς εἰρύαται. ο δὲ τοι μέγας ἔσσεται ὅρκος.
ἡ ποτ' Ἀχιλῆος ποθὴ ἱεῖται υἷας 'Αχαιῶν
σύμπαντας. τότε δ' οὐ τι δυνῆσει ἁχυμενόσ περ
χραιμεῖν, εὐτ' ἂν πολλοὶ ὑφ' Ἐκτορος ἀνδρο-
φόνου
θνήσκοντες πίπτωσι. σοὶ δ' ἐνδοθι θυμὸν ἀμύζεις
χωόμενος δ' τ' ἀριστον 'Αχαιῶν οὐδὲν ἔτισας.'
'Ως φάτο Πηλείδης, ποτὶ δὲ σκῆπτρον βάλε γαϊῇ
χρυσείοις ἤλοισι πεπαρμένον, ἐξετὸ δ' αὐτός.
'Ατρείδης δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐμήνω: τοῖς δὲ Νέστωρ
ἐδυσῆς ἀνόρουσε, λιγὺς Πυλίων ἀγορητῆς,
tοι καὶ ἀπὸ γλώσσης μέλιτος γλυκίων ρέει αὐδή.
τῷ δ' ἔδη δύο μὲν γενεαὶ μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
ἐφθίαθ', οἳ οἱ πρόσθεν ἁμα τράφεν ἢδ' ἐγένοντο
20
thou had courage to arm thee for battle with thy folk, or go forth to an ambush with the chiefs of the Achaeans. That seemeth to thee even as death. In sooth it is better far throughout the wide camp of the Achaeans to take for thyself the prize of him whosoever speaketh contrary to thee. Folk-devouring king, seeing thou rulest over men of naught; else, son of Atreus, wouldest thou now work insolence for the last time. But I will declare my word to thee, and will swear thereto a mighty oath: verily by this staff, that shall no more put forth leaves or shoots since at the first it left its stump among the mountains, neither shall it again grow green, for that the bronze hath stripped it of leaves and bark, and now the sons of the Achaeans that give judgment bear it in their hands, even they that guard the dooms by ordinance of Zeus; and this shall be for thee a mighty oath:—verily shall a longing for Achilles some day come upon the sons of the Achaeans one and all, and in that day shalt thou in no wise be able to help them for all thy grief, when many shall fall in death before man-slaying Hector. But thou shalt gnaw thy heart within thee in wrath that thou didst honour no whit the best of the Achaeans."

So spake the son of Peleus, and down to the earth he dashed the staff studded with golden nails, and himself sate him down; while over against him the son of Atreus continued to vent his wrath. Then among them uprose Nestor, sweet of speech, the clear-voiced orator of the men of Pylos, he from whose tongue flowed speech sweeter than honey. Two generations of mortal men had he ere now seen pass away, who of old had been born and reared with
ἐν Πύλω ἡγαθέῃ, μετὰ δὲ τριτάτοισιν ἀνασσεν.

ὁ σφίν ἐν φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν:

"ὡς πότοι, ἥ μέγα πένθος Ἀχαίδα γαῖαν ἰκάνει,

ἡ κεν γηθήσαι Πρίμος Πριάμου τε παίδες

ἀλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμῷ,

εἰ σφώϊν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιν,

οὐ γενὲῖ μὲν βουλήν Δαναὼν, περὶ δ᾽ ἐστὲ máχεσθαι.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθ᾽· ἄμφω δὲ νεωτέρῳ ἔστων ἐμεῖο.

ὡς γάρ ποτ᾽ ἐγὼ καὶ ἀρείους ἥ περ ὑμῖν ἀνδράσιν ὑμῖν,

ἀνδράσιν ὑμῖν ἔλησαν, καὶ οὐ ποτὲ μ᾽ οἱ γ᾽ ἀθέριζον.

οὐ γάρ πω τοίον ἄνερας οὐδὲ ὑμῖν περὶ Πειρίθου ἄλλοι τε Τρῶες μέγα κεν κεχαροίατο θυμῷ, εἰ σφώϊν τάδε πάντα πυθοίατο μαρναμένοιν, οὐ γενὲῖ μὲν βουλήν Δαναὼν, περὶ δ᾽ ἐστὲ máχεσθαι.

κάρτιστοι δὴ κεῖνοι ἐπιχθούνιοι τράφεν ἀνδρῶν.

κάρτιστοι μὲν ἔσαν καὶ καρτίστοις ἐμάχοντο,

φηρσὶν ὀρεσκούσι, καὶ ἐκπάγλως ἀπόλεσσαν.

καὶ μὲν τοῖσιν ἐγὼ μεθομίλεον ἐκ τῶν ὑμών ἔθους, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαῖας καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ.

καὶ μαχόμην κατ᾽ ἐμ᾽ αὐτὸν ἐγώ· κείνοισι δ᾽ ἂν ὅLY tis τῶν οὐ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι μαχέοιτο.

καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνινε πείθοντο τε μύθῳ.

ἐπιχθόνιοι μαχέοιτο.

καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνινε πείθοντο τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὑμὲν, ἐπεὶ πείθοντασιν ἀμείνον.

μήτε σὺ τὸνδ᾽ ἀγαθὸς περὶ ὑμῖν ἀπολέσθω σοὶ τῶν ἐκ Ῥώδων ἔθους, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαῖας καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ.

καὶ μαχόμην κατ᾽ ἐμ᾽ αὐτὸν ἐγώ· κείνοισι δ᾽ ἂν ὅLY tis τῶν οὐ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι μαχέοιτο.

καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνινε πείθοντο τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὑμὲν, ἐπεὶ πείθοντασιν ἀμείνον.

μήτε σὺ τὸνδ᾽ ἀγαθὸς περὶ ὑμῖν ἀπολέσθω σοὶ τῶν ἐκ Ῥώδων ἔθους, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαῖας καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ.

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καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνινε πείθοντο τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὑμὲν, ἐπεὶ πείθοντασιν ἀμείνον.

μήτε σὺ τὸνδ᾽ ἀγαθὸς περὶ ὑμῖν ἀπολέσθω σοὶ τῶν ἐκ Ῥώδων ἔθους, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαῖας καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ.

καὶ μαχόμην κατ᾽ ἐμ᾽ αὐτὸν ἐγώ· κείνοισι δ᾽ ἂν ὅLY tis τῶν οὐ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι μαχέοιτο.

καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνινε πείθοντο τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὑμὲν, ἐπεὶ πείθοντασιν ἀμείνον.

μήτε σὺ τὸνδ᾽ ἀγαθὸς περὶ ὑμῖν ἀπολέσθω σοὶ τῶν ἐκ Ῥώδων ἔθους, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαῖας καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ.

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καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύνινε πείθοντο τε μύθῳ.

ἀλλὰ πίθεσθε καὶ ὑμὲν, ἐπεὶ πείθοντασιν ἀμείνον.

μήτε σὺ τὸνδ᾽ ἀγαθὸς περὶ ὑμῖν ἀπολέσθω σοὶ τῶν ἐκ Ῥώδων ἔθους, τηλόθεν ἐξ ἀπίης γαῖας καλέσαντο γὰρ αὐτοὶ.

καὶ μαχόμην κατ᾽ ἐμ᾽ αὐτὸν ἐγώ· κείνοισι δ᾽ ἂν ὅLY tis τῶν οὐ νῦν βροτοί εἰσιν ἐπιχθόνιοι μαχέοιτο.

καὶ μὲν μεν βουλέων ξύ

1 ὑμῖν: ἦμῖν 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 chiepest in war. Nay, hearken unto me; ye are both younger than I. Ere now have I consorted with warriors that were better men than ye, and never did they set me at naught. Such warriors have I never since seen, nor shall see, as Peirithous was and Dryas, shepherd of the host, and Caeneus and Exadius and godlike Polyphemus, and Theseus, son of Aegeus, peer of the immortals. Mightiest were these of all men reared upon the earth; mightiest were they, and with the mightiest did they fight, even with the centaurs that had their lairs among the mountains, and in terrible wise did they destroy them. With these men I had fellowship, when I had come from Pylos, from afar from a distant land; for of themselves they called me. And in fight I took my part as mine own man; but with them could no man fight of all mortals that now are upon the earth. Aye, and they hearkened to my counsel, and gave ear to my words. Even so do ye also hearken, for to hearken is better. Neither do thou, mighty though thou art, seek to take from him the girl, but let her be, even as at the first the sons of the Achaeans gave him her as a prize; nor do thou, son of Peleus, be minded to strive with of the Lapiths, but it may mean no more than that he took part in battle as a πρόμαχος, or individual combatant.
ἀντιβίην, ἐπεὶ οὐ ποθ’ ὤμοις ἐμμορε ὑμῖν
σκηπτούχος βασιλεύς, ὦ τε Ζεὺς κύδος ἐδωκένεν.
eἰ δὲ σὺ καρτερός ἐσσι, θεὰ δὲ σὲ γείνατο μήτηρ, 28
ἀλλ’ ὁδ’ ἀνὴρ ἐβέλει περὶ πάντων ἐμμορε ἀλλων,
pάντων μὲν κρατεέω ἐβέλει, πάντεσσι δ’ ἀνάσσεων
πάσι δὲ σημαινεῖν, ἀ τω’ οὐ πείσεσθαι οἶω.
eἰ δὲ μιν αἰχμητὴν ἐθεσαν θεοὶ αἰεν ἐόντες,
tουνεά οἱ προδέουσιν ονείδεα μυθήσασθαι;
Τὸν δ’ ἀρ’ ὑποβλήθην ἡμέιβετο δίοις Ἀχιλλεύς·
" khoá γὰρ κεν δειλὸς τε καὶ οὐτιδανὸς καλεοίμην,
eἰ δὴ σοι πάν ἔργον ὑπείξοιμαι ὅτι κεν εἴπης.
ἀλλοισιν δὴ ταῦτ’ ἐπιτέλλεο, μὴ γὰρ ἐμοί γε
σήμαιν’. οὐ γὰρ ἐγώ γ’ ἔτι σοι πείσεσθαι οἶω.1
ἀλλ’ ὁτι τοι ἐρέω, σου’ ἐν’ φρεσ’ βάλλεο σῇσι:
χερσὶ μὲν οὐ τοι ἐγὼ γε μαχήσοιμαι εἰνεκα κουρης
οὔτε σοι οὔτε τω ἀλλω, ἐπεὶ μ’ ἀφέλεσθε γε δόντες.2
των δ’ ἀλλων α’ μοι ἐστι θοῇ παρὰ νη’ μελαίνη,
των οὐκ αν τι φέρουν ανελων ἀκοντος ἐμείο.
eἰ δ’ ἀγε μὴν πείρησαι, ὡν γνώσωι καὶ οἰδε’
αἰσά τοι αῖμα κελαινὸν ἐρωθεί περὶ δουρ.”
Ὡς τῶ γ’ ἀντιβίοισι μαχεσαμένω ἐπέεσοιν

1 Line 296 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἐπεὶ μ’ ἀφέλεσθε γε δόντες: ἐπεὶ Ὁ ἐβέλεις ἀφέλεσθαι
Zenodotus.

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

Then in answer to him spake lord Agamemnon:
"Yea, verily, old sire, all this hast thou spoken
according to right. But this man is minded to be
above all others; over all is he minded to hold sway
and be king among all, and to all give orders; where-
in there is one, methinks, that will not obey him.
If the gods that are for ever made him a warrior,
do they therefore set him on 1 to utter revilings?"

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

So when the twain had made an end of contending

τίθημι be assumed. Aristarchus took ὀνείδεα as subject (so
Ameis and Monro), in which case we must render, “Do his
revilings dash forward for utterance?”
Ἀναστήτην, λύσαν δ’ ἀγορὴν παρὰ νηψῶν Ἀχαιῶν. 3 Ἡμεῖς μὲν ἐπὶ κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἐίσας ὑπὲρ σύν τε Μενοιτίαδη καὶ οἷς ἔταρκοις. Ἀτρείδης δ’ ἄρα νῆα θοὴν ἀλάδε προεύρωσεν, ἐν δ’ ἐρέτας ἐκρύνεν ἐκεῖκοσν, ἐς δ’ ἐκατομβὴν βῆσε θεῶ, ἀνὰ δ’ Χρυσηΐδα καλλιπάρην εἶσεν ἅγων. ἐν δ’ ἀρχός ἐβη πολύμητος Ὄδυσσεύς. Οἱ μὲν ἔπεπτ᾽ ἄναβαντες ἐπέπλεον ὕγρα κέλευθα, λαοὺς δ’ Ἀτρείδης ἀπολυμαίνεσθαι ἄνωγεν. οἱ δ’ ἀπελυμαίνοντο καὶ εἰς ἀλὰ λύματα βάλλον, ἔρδον δ’ Απόλλωνι τελήσσας ἐκατομβᾶς ταύρων ἢδ’ αἰγῶν παρὰ θίν’ ἀλὸς ἀτρυγετοῦ. κνίση δ’ οὐρανόν ἰκεῖν ἑλίσσομέν περὶ καπνῷ. Ὡς οἱ μὲν τὰ χέριαν κατὰ ὀργάνον. οὐδ’ Ἀγα-μέμνον ἔρδος, τὴν πρώτον ἐπηπείλησ’ Ἀχιλῆι, ἀλλ’ ὅ γε Ἰλιδίων τε καὶ Ἐὐρυβάτην προσέειπε, τω οἱ ἔσαν κήρυκε καὶ ἄτρητῳ θεράπου. ἔρχεσθον κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος χειρὸς ἑλόντ’ ἀγέμεν Βρισηΐδα καλλιπάρῃον. εἰ δὲ καὶ Ἧλιον ἐνων, ἐγὼ δὲ κεν αὐτός ἐλωμαι ἐλθὼν σὺν πλεόνεσσι τό οἱ καὶ βίγιον ἐσται.’ Ως εἰπὼν προεῖ, κρατερὸν δ’ ἐπὶ μῦθον ἐτελλε. τοῦ δ’ ἀέκοντε βάτην παρὰ θίν’ ἀλὸς ἀτρυγετοῦ, Μυρμιδόνων δ’ ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἱκέσθην. τοῦ δ’ εὗρον παρὰ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας εἰκέσθην. ἦμενον οὐδ’ ἀρα τῷ γε ἱδὼν γῆθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς. τῷ μὲν ταρβήσαντε καὶ αὐδομένω βασιλῆα

1 Others render “unvintaged” or “unharvested” (τρυγῶ), 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 drave on board a hecatomb for the god, and brought the fair-cheeked daughter of Chryses and set her in the ship; and Odysseus of many wiles went on board to take command.

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

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

So saying, he sent them forth, and laid upon them a stern command. Unwilling went the two along the shore of the unresting sea, and came to the huts and the ships of the Myrmidons. Him they found sitting beside his hut and his black ship; nor was Achilles glad at sight of them. And the twain, seized with dread, and in awe of the king, stood,
στήτην, οὐδὲ τί μν προσεφώνεον οὐδ’ ἐρέοντο·
αὐτάρ ὁ ἐγνω ὅσον ἐνι φρεσὶ φώνησέν τε·
"χαίρετε, κήρυκεσ, Δίός ἄγγελοι ἣδε καὶ ἀνδρών
ἀσσον ἦτ’ οὐ τί μοι ὑμμες ἐσπαίτιοι, ἀλλ’ Ἀγα-
μέμνον,
δ’ σφῶι προτεί Βρισηῖδος εἶνεκά κούρης.
ἀλλ’ ἄγε, διογενὲς Πατρόκλεες, ἐξαγε κούρην
καὶ σφαϊν δὸς ἄγεν· τῶ δ’ αὐτῳ μάρτυροι ἐστὼν
πρὸς τε θεῶν μακάρων πρὸς τε θυντῶν ἀνθρώπων,
καὶ πρὸς τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέως, εἰ ποτε δὴ αὐτὲ
χρεῶ ἐμεῖο γένηται ἀεικέα λοιγον ἀμώναι
τοῖς ἀλλοις. ἦ γὰρ ὁ γ’ ὀλοιζοι φρεσὶ θύει,
οὐδὲ τι οἶδε νοῆσαι ἄμα πρόσσω καὶ ὀπίσσω,
ὀππως οἱ παρὰ νημο ὑποι σοοι μαχειντο ᾿Αχαιοί." Ὁς φάτο,
Πάτροκλος δε φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ’ ἐταίρῳ 34
ἐκ δ’ ἄγανε κλισίης Βρισηῖδα καλλιπάρῃν,
δῶκε δ’ ἄγεν. τω δ’ αὐτω ἰτὴν παρὰ νημα ᾿Αχαιῶν.
ἡ δ’ ἀέκουσ’ ἄμα τοιο γυνη χίν. αὐταρ ᾿Αχιλ-
λευς
dakrússas étaíroun áfar exeto nósoi liaspeis,
θῶν’ ἐο’ ἄλος πολυῆς, ὅροιν ὅτι σωντα 1 πόντων
πολλὰ δὲ μητρὶ φίλῃ ἴτησεν χεῖρας ὀρεγνὺς:
“μῆτερ, ἐπεὶ μ’ ἐτεκές γε μινυθάδιν περ ἐόντα,
τυμήν πέρ μοι όφελεν Ὀλύμπιος εγγυαλίξαι
Ζεὺς ψυβρομετῆς: νῦν δ’ οὐδὲ με τυθὸν ἐτίσειν.
ἡ γὰρ μ’ Ἀτρείδης εὐρῆ κρείων Ἁγαμέμνων
ἡτίμησεν· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἐχει γέρας, αὐτῶς ἀπούρας.”

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

So spake he, and Patroclus gave ear to his dear
comrade, and led forth from the hut the fair-cheeked
Briseis, and gave her to them to lead away. So
the twain went back beside the ships of the Achaeans,
and with them, all unwilling, went the woman.
But Achilles forthwith burst into tears, and withdrew
apart from his comrades, and sate him down on the
shore of the grey sea, looking forth over the wine-
dark deep; and earnestly did he pray to his dear
mother with hands outstretched: "My mother,
seeing thou didst bear me, though to so brief a span
of life, honour surely ought the Olympian to have
given into my hands, even Zeus that thundereth on
high; but now hath he honoured me, no not a whit.
Yea verily, the son of Atreus, wide-ruling Aga-
memnon hath done me dishonour; for he hath
taken away and holdeth my prize through his own
arrogant act."
'Ως φάτο δάκρυ χέων, τοῦ δ' ἐκλυε πότνια μήτηρ ἡμένη ἐν βένθεσιν ἄλος παρὰ πατρὶ γέροντι· καρπαλίμως δ' ἀνέδυ πολυής ἄλος ἠήτ᾽ ὀμίχλη, καὶ ρά πάρουθ' αὐτοῦ καθέζετο δάκρυ χέοντος, χειρὶ τε μιν κατερέξεν, ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζε· "τέκνον, τί κλαίεις; τί δέ σε φρένας ἱκετο πένθος; ἐξαύδα, μὴ κεῖθε νόω, ἵνα εἰδομεν ἄφῳ." Τὴν δὲ βαρὺ στενάχων προσέφη πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς· "οὐδ' ἐσθα. τί ὦ τοι ταῦτα ἴδυῃ πάντ' ἀγορεύω; ψυχόμεθ' ἐς Θήβην, ἱερὴν πόλιν ἤητώνος, τὴν δὲ διεπράθομέν τε καὶ ἤγομεν ἐνθάδε πάντα. καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ δάσσαντο μετὰ σφίσιν νῖς Ἀχαιῶν, ἐκ δ' ἔλον Ἀτρείδης Χρυσηίδα καλλιπάρην. Χρύσης δ' ἀδθ' ἱερεὺς ἐκατηβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος ἦλθε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χάλκικωτῶν λυσόμενός τε θύγατρα φέρων τ' ἀπερείσι ἄπωνα, στέμματ' ἔχων ἐν χερῶν ἐκῆβόλου Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσεῶ ἀνὰ σκῆπτρῳ, καὶ λίσσετο πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς, Ἀτρείδα δὲ μάλιστα δύω, κοσμήτορε λαῶν. ἐνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες ἐπευφήμησαν Ἀχαιοὶ αἰδεῖσθαί θ' ἱερὰ καὶ ἄγλα δέχθαι ἄπωνα· ἀλλ' οὐκ Ἀτρέιδη Αγαμέμνονη ἦνδανε θυμῆ, ἀλλὰ κακῶς ἄφιει, κρατερὸν δ' ἐπὶ μῦθον ἔτελλε. χωόμενος δ' ὁ γέρων πάλιν ὡχετο· τοίο ν' Ἀπόλ-

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

Then with heavy moaning spake to her Achilles, swift of foot: “Thou knowest. Why, in truth, should I tell the tale to thee who knowest all? We went forth to Thebe, the sacred city of Eetion, and laid it waste, and brought hither all the spoil. This the sons of the Achaeans divided aright among themselves, but for the son of Atreus they chose out the fair-cheeked daughter of Chryses. Howbeit, Chryses, priest of Apollo, that smiteth afar, came to the swift ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans, to win freedom for his daughter, and he brought ransom past counting, bearing in his hands the fillets of Apollo, that smiteth afar, on a staff of gold, and he made prayer to all the Achaeans, but most of all to the two sons of Atreus, the marshallers of the host. Then all the rest of the Achaeans shouted assent, bidding reverence the priest and accept the glorious ransom; yet the thing pleased not the heart of Agamemnon, son of Atreus, but he sent him away harshly, and laid upon him a stern command. So the old man went back again in wrath; and Apollo heard his prayer, for he was very dear to him, and sent against the Argives an evil dart. Then the folk began to die thick and fast, and the
θυήσκον ἐπασσύτεροι, τὰ δ’ ἐπώχετο κῆλα θεοῖό
πάντη ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὔρυν Ἀχαιῶν. ἄμμι δὲ
μάντις εὖ εἰδῶς ἀγόρευε θεοπροπίας ἐκάτοιο.
αὐτὶκ’ ἐγὼ πρῶτοσ κελόμην θεοὶ ἰλάσκεσθαι;
’Ατρείωνα δ’ ἐπείτα χόλος λάβεν, αὖμα δ’ ἀναστὰς
ἡπείλησεν μῦθον, ὁ δὴ τετελεσμένος ἐστὶ την μὲν γὰρ σὺν νηὴ θοῇ ἐλίκωπτε Ἀχαιῶν;
ἐς Χρύσην πέμποντιν, ἄγουσι δὲ δύρα ἀνάκτι:
ην δὲ νέον κλησθὲν ἐβαυν κήρυκες ἄγοντες
κούρην Βρισῆος, τὴν μοι δόσαν υἷς Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ, εἰ δύνασαι γε, περίσχεο παιδὸς ἐοὶοι
ἐλθοῦσ‘ Οὐλυμπόνδε Δία λίσαι, εἰ ποτε δὴ τι ἡ ἐπει ὄνησας κραδίην Διὸς ἦ καὶ ἐργων.
πολλάκι γὰρ σεο πατρὸς ἐνί μεγάρωσσών ἀκουσας
εὐχομένης, ὅτ’ ἐφησθα κελανεφέι Κρονίων
οἰη ἐν ἀθανάτοιον ἀεικέα λοιγον ἀμύναι,
ὀππότε μυν ἕνυδησαι Οὐλυμποι ηθελον άλλοι,
"Ηρη τ’ ἢδε Ποσειδάων καὶ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη."
ἀλλὰ σὺ τόν γ’ ἐλθούσα, θεά, ὑπέλυσαο δεσμῶν,
ὡς ἐκατόγχειρον καλέσασ’ ἐς μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,
ὅν Βριάρεων καλεῦσι θεοί, ἄνδρες δέ τε πάντες
Αἰγαίων’ δ’ αὖτε βίῃ οὗ πατρὸς ἀμείνων
ὅς παρὰ Ἰκρονίων καθέζετο κύδει γαίων·
tὸν καὶ ὑπέδδεισαν μάκαρες θεοί οὐδὲ τ’ ἔδησαν.
tῶν νῦν μυν μνήσασα παρέξεο καὶ λαβὲ γούνων,
α’ κέν πως ἐθέλησιν ἐπὶ Τρώεσθον ἁρῆσαι,

1 ἐοὶο : ἐγος.
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 camest, goddess, and didst loose him from his bonds, when thou hadst with speed called to high Olympus him of the hundred hands, whom the gods call Briareus, but all men Aegaeon; for he is mightier than his father. He sate him down by the side of the son of Cronos, exulting in his glory, and the blessed gods were seized with fear of him, and bound not Zeus. This do thou now bring to his remembrance, and sit thee by his side, and clasp his knees, in hope that he may haply be minded to succour the Trojans, and for

1 His father was Poseidon.
τοὺς δὲ κατὰ πρῶμας τε καὶ ἀμφ᾽ ἄλα ἔλοσαί Ἀχαιοὺς
κτενομένους, ἵνα πάντες ἐπιαύρωνται βασιλῆος,
γνῷ δὲ καὶ Ἀτρείδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
ἡν ἄτην, ὡ τ᾽ ἀριστον Ἀχαιῶν οὐδὲν έτισεν.”
Τὸν δ᾽ ἦμείβετ’ ἐπείτα Θέτις κατὰ δάκρυ
χέουσα:
"Ὄ μοι τέκνον ἐμόν, τί νῦ ὁ’ ἔστρεφον αἰνὰ τέκοσα;
αίθ’ ὀφελεῖς παρὰ νησίων ἀδάκρυτος καὶ ἀπήμων ἦσθαι,
ἐπεί νῦ τοι αἴσα μίνυνθα περ, οὐ τι. μάλα δὴν
νῦν δ᾽ ἄμα τ’ ὀκύμορος καὶ δίζυρος περὶ πάντων ἐπλεο: τῶ οὲ κακῆ ἀɵη τέκον ἐν μεγάρουσι.
τοῦτο δὲ τοι ἔρεουσα ἐποὺ Δι’ τερπικεράνων
εἶμ’ αὐτὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμπουν ἀγάννιφον, αἰ κε πίθηται.
ἄλλα σοῦ μὲν νῦν νησὸν παρῆκεν ὀκυπόροις
μὴν Ἀχαιοῖσιν, πολέμου δ’ ἀποπάυεσε πάμπαν.
Ζεὺς γὰρ ἐς Ὀκεανὸν μετ’ ἀμύμονας Αἴνιοπῆας
χθιζὸς ἔβη κατὰ δαῖτα, ἱεροὶ δ᾽ ἑποὺ πάντες ἐποντο.1
dωδεκάτη δέ τοι αὖτις ἐλεύσεται Ὀλυμπόνδε; καὶ τότ’ ἔπειτα τοι εἰμὶ Διὸς ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,
καὶ μιν γοινάσομαι καὶ μιν πείσεσθαι δίω.”
"Ὅς ἄρα φωνήσα’ ἀπεβήστο, τὸν δὲ λιπ’ αὐτοῦ
χωμένον κατὰ θυμὸν εὐξάνοιο γυναῖκος,
τὴν ρὰ βίη ἀέκοντος ἀπηύρων’ αὐτὰρ Ὄδυσσεος
ἐς Χρύσην ἴκανεν ἄγων ἱερήν ἐκατόμβην.
oi δ’ ὅτε δὴ λιμένος πολυβενθέος ἐντὸς2 ἴκοντο,
ἰστία μὲν στείλαντο, θέσαν δ’ ἐν νητὶ μελανή,
ἰστὸν δ’ ἱστοδόκη πέλασαν προτόνωσιν υφέντες

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

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

So saying, she went her way and left him where he was, wroth at heart for the fair-girdled woman's sake, whom they had taken from him by force in his despite; and meanwhile Odysseus came to Chryse bringing the holy hecatomb. When they were now got within the deep harbour, they furled the sail, and stowed it in the black ship, and the mast they lowered by the forestays and brought it to the
καρπαλίμως, τήν δ' εἰς ὀρμον προέρεσαν ἔρετμοις. 4 ἐκ δ' εὐνάς ἐβαλον, κατὰ δὲ προμήσισ' ἐδησαν· ἐκ δὲ καὶ αὐτοῖ βαίνον ἐπὶ ῥηγμαὶ θαλάσσης, ἐκ δ' ἐκατόμβην βῆσαν ἐκηβόλω Ἀπόλλωνι· ἐκ δὲ Χρυσῆς νηὸς βῆ ποντοπόροι. τὴν μὲν ἔπειτ' ἐπὶ βωμον ἄγων πολύνητις Ὀδυσ-σεὺς πατρὶ φίλω εν χεραί τίθει, καὶ μιν προσσεῖπεν· "ὡ Χρύση, πρὸ μ' ἐπεμβείεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγα-μέμνων παίδα τε σοι ἀγέμεν, Φοῖβωθ' ἰερὴν ἐκατόμβην ῥέξαι ὑπὲρ Δαναῶν, ὁφ' ἱλασόμεσθα ἄνακτα, ὃς νῦν Ἀργείοισι πολύστονα κῆδε' ἐφήκεν." "Ὡς εἰπὼν εν χεραί τίθει, δ' δε δέξατο χαίρων παίδα φίλην· τοί δ' ὁκα θεῶ ἰερὴν εκατόμβην ἐξεῖς ἐστησαν ἐνδημητον περὶ βωμών, χερψαντο δ' ἐπειτα καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο. τοῖσι δὲ Χρύσῃς μεγαλ' εὐχετο χεῖρας ἀνασχών· "κλεῖθί μεν, ἀργυρότοξ", ὃς Χρύσῃς ἀμφιβέβηκας Κήλλαν τε ζαθέν Τενέδοις τε ίψι ἀνάσσεις· ἡδ' μὲν ποτέ ἐμεῦ πάρος ἐκλυες εὐξαμένοιο, τίμησας μὲν ἐμε, μέγα δ' ὕφασα λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν· ἡδ' ἐτι καὶ νῦν μοι τόδ' ἐπικρήνην εὐλόδωρ· ἡδ' νῦν Δαναοῖσιν ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἄμμουν."

"Ὣς ἐφατε εὐχόμενος, τοῦ δ' ἐκλυες Φοῖβος Ἀπόλ-λων.

(αὑτὰρ ἐπεί ρ' εὐξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο, αὐνέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἐσφαξαν καὶ ἐδειραν,

1 Line 444 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 For lines 446 f. Zenodotus read, ὃς εἰπὼν (εἶπεν ?) τοῖ δ' ὁκα θεῶ ἰερὴν εκατόμβην ἱερὴν : 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 with we may propitiate the king, who hath now brought upon the Argives woes and lamentation."

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

So he spake in prayer, and Phoebus Apollo heard him. Then, when they had prayed, and had sprinkled the barley grains, they first drew back the victims' heads, and cut their throats, and flayed
μηροῦς τ' ἐξέταμον κατὰ τε κνίςῃ ἕκαλυψαν δίπτυχα ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὠμοθέτησαν. καὶ δ' ἐπὶ σχίζῃς ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἰθοπα οἰνον λείβε· νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχων πεμπώβολα χερσών. αὐτὰρ ἔπει κατὰ μὴρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχνων ἐπάσας, μύστυλον ἐρύιςαν τ' ἁρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖς ἐπειραν, ὁμέτησαν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύιςαν τε πάντα. αὐτὰρ ἔπει παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντο τε δαιτα, δαίνυντ', οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἰσῆς. αὐτὰρ ἔπει πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύς ἐξ' ἐρων ἐντο, κοῦροι μὲν κρητήρας ἐπεστέψαν ποτεῖν, νώμησαν δ' ἁρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάσας οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι μολυπ' θεον ἰλάσκοντο, καλὸν αἰείδοται πανῆνα, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν, μέλποντες ἐκέργην· ὁ δὲ φρένα τέρπετ' ἀκούων. Ἡμὸς δ' ἠλίου κατέδυ καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἐβλήμη, ὁ δὲ θεὸς κομησαντο παρὰ πρυμνήσια, νηός. Ἡμὸς δ' ἠγιγνεία φάνη ροδοδάκτυλος Ὁώς, καὶ τότ' ἔπειτ' ἀνάγοντο μετὰ στρατον εὐρῆν Ἀχαιῶν. τοῖσι δ' ἴκμενον οὐρον ιεὶ ἐκέργης Ἀπόλλων· οἱ δ' ἰστὸν στήσαντ' ἀνὰ θ' ἱστία λευκὰ πέτασαν, ἐν δ' ἄνεμος πρῆσεν μέσον ἰστίων, ἀμφὶ δὲ κύμα στείφη πορφυροὺς μεγάλ' ἵαζε νηός νούσης· ἡ δ' ἔθεεν κατὰ κύμα διαπρήσσουσα κέλευθον. αὐτὰρ ἔπειτ' ἴκοντο κατὰ στρατον εὐρῆν Ἀχαιῶν, νῆα μὲν οἱ γε μέλανάν ἐπ' ἱππεῖροι ἔρυσαν υμοῦ ἐπὶ φαμάθοις, ὑπὸ δ' ἐρματα μακρὰ τάνυσαν, αὐτοὶ δὲ σκίδναντο κατὰ κλισίας τε νέας τε.  

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

But when the sun set and darkness came on, they laid them down to rest by the stern cables of the ship, and as soon as early Dawn appeared, the rosy-fingered, then they set sail for the wide camp of the Achaeans. And Apollo, that worketh afar, sent them a favouring wind, and they set up the mast and spread the white sail. So the wind filled the belly of the sail, and the dark wave sang loudly about the stem of the ship, as she went, and she sped over the wave, accomplishing her way. But when they were come to the wide camp of the Achaeans, they drew the black ship up on the shore, high upon the sands, and set in line the long props beneath, and themselves scattered among the huts and ships.
Αὐτὰρ ὁ μήνιε νηυσὶ παρήμενος ὠκυπόροις
διωγενῆς Πηλῆος ιῶς, πόδας ὥς Ἀχιλλεὺς
οὔτε ποτ' ἐὶς ἀγορὴν πωλέσκετο κυδιάνειραν
οὔτε ποτ' ἐς πόλεμον, ἀλλὰ φθινύθεσκε φῖλον κήρ
ἀθι μένων, ποθέεσκε δ' αὐτὴν τε πτόλεμον τε.
'Αλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἰ' ἐκ τοιο δυσδεκάτη γένετ' ἤώς,
καὶ τότε δὴ πρὸς Ὀλυμπον ἵσαν θεοὶ αἰεν ἐόντες
πάντες ἄμα, Ζεύς δ' ἤρχε. Θετίς δ' οὐ λήθετ' ἐφετμένων
παιδὸς έοῦ, ἀλλ' ἦ γ' ἀνεδύσετο κύμα θαλάσσας,
ἡρήθ' δ' ἀνέβη μέγαν οὐρανὸν Οὐλυμπον τε.
ἐφαίνε δ' εὐρύσπη Κρονίδην ἁτερ ἦμενον ἄλλων
ἀκροτάτῃ κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμπου
καὶ ῥα πάρουθ' αὐτοῦ καθέζετο, καὶ λάβε γούνων
σκαίη, δεξιτερῇ δ' ὑπ' ἀνθερεῶν ἑλοῦσα
λισσομένη προσέειπε Δία Κρονίωνα ἀνακτά:
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, εἰ ποτ' ἐς μετ' ἀθανάτοις ὄνησα
ἡ ἐπεὶ ἡ ἐργι, τόδε μοι κρήηνον ἐέλδωρ
τίμησόν μοι υἱόν, ὃς ὠκυμορώτατος ἄλλων
ἐπλετ', ἀτάρ μιν νῦν γε ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἁγα-
μέμνων ἠτίμησεν. ἐλῶν γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.
ἀλλὰ σοῦ πέρ μιν τίσον, Ὀλύμπιε μητίετα Ζεῦ.
τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι τίθει κράτος, ὁφρ' ἀν Ὁχαιοὶ
υἱὸν ἐμὸν τίσωσιν ὀφέλλοσίν τε ἐ τιμή.
"Ως φάτο τὴν δ' οὖ τι προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεύς,
ἀλλ' ἀκέων δὴν ἦστο. Θετίς δ' ὂς ἦματο γούνων,
ὡς ἔχετ' ἐμπεφυνιὰ, καὶ εἴρετο δεύτερον αὐτίς:

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

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

So said she; howbeit Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, spake no word to her, but sat long time in silence. Yet Thetis, even as she had clasped his knees, so held to him, clinging close, and questioned him again
"νημερτές μὲν δὴ μοι ὑπόσχεο καὶ κατάνευσον, ἡ ἀπόευπ', ἐπεὶ οὗ τοι ἐπὶ δέος, ὅφρ' ἐν εἰδέω ὅσσον ἐγὼ μετὰ πᾶσιν ἀτιμοτάτη θεός εἰμυ.'

Τὴν δὲ μέγ' ὁχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς:

"ἡ δὴ λοίγια ἐργ' ὅ τε μ' ἐχθοδοπήσαι ἐφήσεις "Ἡρη' ὅτ' ἃν μ' ἐρήθησον οὐνειδεῖοι ἐπέεσσον. ἡ δὲ καὶ αὐτώς μ' αἰεὶ ἐν ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖν νεικεὶ, καὶ τε μὲ φησί λάβῃ Τρώεσσοιν ἀρήγεν. ἀλλὰ οὐ μὲν νῦν αὐτίς ἀπόστιχε, μὴ τί νοήσῃ "Ἡρη' ἐμοὶ δὲ κε ταῦτα μελήσεται, ὅφρα τελέσσω. εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι κεφαλὴ κατανεύσωμαι, ὅφρα πεποίθησιν τοῦτο γὰρ ἐξ ἐμέθεν γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισιν μέγιστον 5 τέκμωρ. οὐ γὰρ ἐμὸν παλινάγρητον στίχον ἀπατηλὸν στίχον ἀτελεύτητον, ὅφρα τελέσσω. εἰ δ' ἐμὸν κεφαλῇ κατανεύσωμαι, ὅφρα πεποίθησιν τοῦτο γὰρ ἐμὸν κεφαλῇ κατανεύσωμαι, ὅφρα τελέσσω "Ὀλύμποιν. τὸ γ' ὡς βουλεύσαντε διέτμαγεν: ἡ μὲν ἔπειτα εἰς ἅλη ἄλτο βαθεῖαν ἀπ' ἀθανάτοις ἀνακτος κρατός ἀπ' ἀθανάτοιοι μέγαν δ' ἐλέλειξεν "Ὀλύμποιν. ἡ γ' ὡς συμφράσσεται θεοὶ δ' ἐν πρὸς δῶμα: θεοὶ δ' ἀμα πάντες ἀνέσταν εἲ ἐδέων σφοῦ πατρὸς ἐναντίον. οὐδὲ τις ἐτλη μεῖναι ἐπερχόμενον, ἀλλ' ἀντίοι ἔσταν ἅπαντες, ὡς δ' ἐμὸν ἔνθα καθέσετ' ἐπί θρόνου. οὐδὲ μιν "Ἡρη ἤγνοιησεν ἰδοῦν' ὅτι οἱ συμφράσσατο βουλᾶς ἀργυρότερα Θεόσθ, θυγάτηρ ἅλιοο γέροντος. αὐτίκα κερτομίοιοι Δία Κρονίωνα προσηύδα: 1 Τι Aristarchus: σε μις.
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, θεών συμφράσσωτο
βουλᾶς;
aiei tοι φίλον εστίν έμευ ἀπονόσφων ἐόντα
κρυπτάδια φρονέοντα δικαζέμεν. οὐδὲ τί πώ μοι
πρόφρων τέτληκας εἰπεῖν ἐπος ὀττι νοῆσης.”

Τὴν δ’ ἥμειβετ’ ἐπείτα πατὴρ ἄνδρών τε θεών τε:
“Ὑρη, μὴ δὴ πάντας ἐμοὺς ἐπιέλπεο μύθον
εἰδήσεω: χαλεποὶ τοι ἐσοντ’ ἀλόχω περ ἐνύση.
ἀλλ’ οὐ κ’ ἐπιεικὲς ἀκούὲμεν, οὐ τις ἐπείπα
οὔτε θεῶν πρότερος τον γ’ εἴσεται οὔτ’ ἄνθρωπων;
οὐ κ’ ἐγώ ἀπάνειν ἐούν ἠθέλωμι νοῆσαι,
μὴ τι στα ταῦτα ἑκαστα διείρεο μηδὲ μετάλλα.”

Τὸν δ’ ἥμειβετ’ ἐπείτα βοῶπις πότινα “Ὑρη—
“ἀινότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖν τόν μὐθον ἐειπες—καὶ ἱην
σε πάρος γ’ οὔτ’ εἰρομαι οὔτε μεταλλω,
ἀλλ’ μὰλ’ εὐκηλὸς τὰ φράζει ἀοσα θέλησθα.
οὐν δ’ αἰνώς δείδουκα κατὰ φρένα μή σε παρεἴπῃ;
ἀργυρόπεζα Θέτις, θυγάτηρ ἁλίοιο γέροντος;
ἡ ερίη γὰρ σοὶ γε παρέξετο καὶ λάβε γούνων;
τῆ δ’ οἶω κατανεῦσαι ἐτήτυμον ὡς ᾿Αχιλῆ̂α
τιμήσῃς, ὀλέσῃς δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ᾿Αχαιῶν.”

Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενον προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεύς:
“δαίμονι, αἰεὶ μὲν ὁίκει, οὐδὲ σε λῆθω:
πρῆξαι δ’ ἐμπις οὗ τι συνήσεαι, ἀλλ’ ἀπὸ θυμω
μᾶλλον ἐμοὶ ἐσεῖαι τὸ δὲ τοι καὶ ῥίγιον ἐσται.
ei δ’ οὔτω τοὔτ’ ἐστίν, ἐμοὶ μέλλει φίλον εἶναι.

1 The word δαίμονι properly means “under the influence
of a δαίμων.” It is used in the vocative in cases where the
person addressed is acting in some unaccountable or ill-
omened way. Hence the tone varies from angry remonstrance
to gentle expostulation, or even pity.

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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 shouldst 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
"Ὡς ἐφατ', εἶδε τὸν δ' ἑοῦσαν δ' ἑοῦσαν δ' ἑοῦσαν ἐξ ὅποιον Ἴν ἅπασα ἔμεθα ἐμεί " Ὁμήρου καθήσο, ἐμῷ δ᾽ ἐπιπείθεο μῦθῳ, ἐμῷ δ᾽ ἐπιπείθεο μῦθῳ, μή νῦ τοι οὐ χραισμοιν οὗι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν Ὅλυμπῳ ἄσσον ἓνοθ', δάκτε κέν τοι ἄπτονος χείρας ἐφείω." Ὡς ἐφατ', εἶδε τὸν δ' ἑοῦσαν καθήσατο, ἐπιγνάμφιασα φίλον κηρ. ὧχθήσαν δ' ἄνα δῶμα Δίως θεοὶ Οὐρανίωνες· τοῖσιν δ' Ὅμηρος κλυτοτέχνης ἥρχ' ἀγορεύειν, μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρων, λευκωλεῖν "Ἡρη" "ἡ δὴ λοίγια ἔργα τάδ' ἔσσεται οὐδ' ἐτ' ἄνεκτα, εἰ δὴ σφώ ἑνεκα θνητῶν ἐρίδαιντον ὅπε, ἐν δὲ θεοῖς κολων ἐλαύνετον οὐδὲ τι δαιτὸς ἕσθλης ἔσσεται ἧδος, ἐπεὶ τὰ χερείωνα νικᾶ. μητρὶ δ' ἐγὼ παράφημε, καὶ αὐτῇ περ νοεύσῃ, πατρὶ φίλῳ ἐπὶ ἦρα φέρειν Διί, ὥφρα μὴ αὐτε νεικεῖσθι πατήρ, σὺ τὸ ἤλιον δαιτὰς παῖλε. εἰ περ γὰρ κ' ἐθέλησιν Ὅλυμπιος ἀστεροπητής εἷς ἐδεών στυφελίξαι· ὁ γὰρ πολύ φέρτατός ἐστιν. ἀλλὰ σὺ τὸν γ' ἐπέεσσει καθάπτεσθαι μαλακοῖς· αὐτίκ' ἐπειδ' ἦλιος Ὅλυμπιος ἐσσεται ἦμιν. Ὡς ἀρ' ἐφή, καὶ ἀναξίας δέπασ ἀμφικύπελλον μητρὶ φίλῃ ἐν χειρὶ τίθει, καὶ μιν προσείηπτε· "τέττας, μητὲρ ἐμή, καὶ ἀνάσχεω κηδομένῃ περ, μή σε φίλην περ ἐοῦσαν ἐν ὁφθαλμοῖς οἶωμαι θεινομένῃ, τότε δ' οὐ τι δυνησόμαι ἄχνυμενός περ χραισμεῖν· ἄργαλεος γὰρ Ὅλυμπιος ἀντιφέρεσθαι. ἢδη γὰρ με καὶ ἄλλοτ' ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαίῳτα ῥῆπε ποδὸς τεταγὼν ἀπὸ βηλοῦ θεσπεσίω, παῖν δ' ἦμαρ φερόμην, ἀμά δ' ἦλιῳ καταδύντι 46
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 Δήμω, ὀλίγος δὲ ἐτι θυμὸς ἐνῆεν· ἔνθα με Σίντις ἀνδρες ἀφαρ κομίσαντο πεσόντα.

"Ὡς φάτο, μειδήσεν δὲ θεὰ λευκώλενος Ἡρη, μειδήσασα δὲ παιδὸς ἐδέξατο χειρὶ κύπελλον· αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖς ἄλλους θεοῖς ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν οἴνοχοι γλυκὸ νέκταρ ἀπὸ κρητήρος ἀφύσσων. ἀσβεστος δ’ ἄρ’ ἐνώρτο γέλως μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν, ὡς ἓδον ὩΗφαιστον διὰ δώματα ποιπύοντα.

"Ὡς τότε μὲν πρόπαν ἅμαρ ἐς ἥλιον καταδύντα δαίνυντ’, οὐδὲ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς ἐίσης, οὐ μὲν φόρμιγγος περικαλλέος, ἣν ἔχ’ Ἄπόλλων, Μουσάων θ’, αἰ ἅειδον ἀμειβόμεναι ὁτὶ καλῆ.

Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατέδυ λαμπρὸν φάος ἡελίου, οἱ μὲν κακκεῖοντες ἔβαν οἰκόντε ἐκαστος, ἦχι ἐκάστῳ δῶμα περικλυτὸς ἀμφιγυήεις ὩἩφαιστος ποιήσεν ἰδυίῃσι πραπίδεσσι. Ζεὺς δὲ πρὸς ὃν λέχος ἢ’ Ὄλυμπιος ἀστεροπητής, ἔνθα πάρος κομμαθ’ ὡτε μὲν γλυκὺς ὑπνος ἰκάνουν· ἔνθα καθεῦθ’ ἀναβάς, παρὰ δὲ χρυσόθρονος ὩἩρη.
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 built with cunning skill by the famed Hephaestus, the god of the two strong arms; and Zeus, the Olympian, lord of the lightning, went to his couch, where of old he was wont to take his rest, when sweet sleep came upon him. There went he up and slept, and beside him lay Hera of the golden throne.
"Αλλοι μὲν ῥα θεοὶ τε καὶ ἄνέρες ἐπποκορυσταὶ
εὔδον παννύχιοι, Δία δ’ οὐκ ἔχε νήδυμος ὑπνος,
ἀλλ’ ὃ γε μερμήριζε κατὰ φρένα ὡς Ἀχιλῆα
tμήσῃ, ὀλέσῃ δὲ πολέας ἐπὶ νῆσων Ἀχαιῶν.
ηδὲ δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστῃ φαίνετο βουλή,
pέμψαι ἐπ’ Ἀτρείδη Ἀγαμέμνονοι οὐλον ὃνειρον·
καὶ μν φωνῆσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·
"βάσκ’ ἵθι, οὐλε ὄνειρε, θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν·
ἐλθὼν ἐς κλισίην Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαιο
πάντα μάλ’ ἀτρεκέως ἀγορευέμεν ὡς ἐπιτέλλω·
θωρήξαι ἐκ κέλευ κόρη κομόωντα Ἀχαιοὺς
πανούδην νόν γάρ κεν ἐλοὶ πόλων εὐρυάγυιαν
Τρώων· οὐ γάρ ἐτ’ ἀμφὶς Ὀλύμπια δώματ’ ἐχοντες
ἀθάνατοι φράζονται· ἐπέγνυσαν γάρ ἀπαντας
"Ηρη λυσσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε’ ἐφήπται."
"Ὡς φάτο, βή δ’ ἀρ’ ὃνειρος, ἐπει τὸν μῦθου
ἀκούσε·
καρπαλίμως δ’ ἰκανε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
βή δ’ ἀρ’ ἐπ’ Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα· τὸν δὲ
κιχανεν
eὐδοντ’ ἐν κλισίῃ, περὶ δ’ ἀμβρόσιος κέχυθ’ ὑπνος.
στὴ δ’ ἀρ’ ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς Νηληνῶι νὲ ἕοικός,
Νέστορι, τὸν ῥα καλιστα γερόντων τὶ’ 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 θείος1 ὀνειρος·
"ἐνδεις, Ἀτρέως νὶε δαίφρονος ἱπποδάμου
οὐ χρή παννύχιον εὐδεις βουληφόρον ἀνδρα,
ὡς λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράφαται καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε.
νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν εἰσε βάλεα· Διὸς δὲ τοι ἀγγελός εἰμι,
δὲ σεν ἀνεθεν ἔων μέγα κήδεται ἡδ' ἐλεάρει.2
θωρίζαι σε κέλευσε κάρη κομώντας 'Αχαιῶν
πανοῦδην· νῦν γάρ κεν ἤλοις πόλιν εὐρνάγιουν
Τρώων· οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἀμφὶς 'Ολύμπια δόματ' ἐχοντες ἀ
ἀθάνατοι φράζουσιν· ἐπέγναμήν γὰρ ἀπαντάς
"Ἡρη λισσομένη, Τρώεσσι δὲ κήδε' ἐφήπται
ἐκ Διός· ἀλλά σου σῆνεν ἔχε φρεσί, μηδὲ σε λήθη
ἀφεῖτω, εὐτ' ἄν σε μελίφρων ὕπνος ἀνή.”

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπεβήσετο, τὸν δ' ἐλυσ' αὐτοῦ
τὰ φρονέουν· ἀνα θυμὸν ᾿α' ὅ' ὅου τελέοθοι ἐμέλλον.
φή γὰρ ο' γ' αἱρήσεων Πριάμου πόλιν ἦματι κεῖνω,
νήπιοις, οὐδὲ τὰ ἡδή ᾿α' ᾿α' ᾿α' Πεννίδος ἐργα,
θήσεις γὰρ ἐτ' ἐμέλλειν ἐπ' ἀλγεία τε στοναχας τε
Τρωσὶ τε καὶ Δαναοῖς δῶς κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.

ἐγρετο δ' ἐξ ὕπνου, θεῖα δὲ μιν ἀμφέχυτ' ὅμφη.
ἐξετο δ' ὁρθωθεῖς, μαλακὸν δ' ἐνδυνε χιτῶνα,
καλὸν νηγάτεον, περὶ δὲ μέγα βάλλετο φᾶρος·
ποσί δ' ὑπὸ λυπαροῖς ἐδήσαντο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀμφὶ δ' ἀρ' ὁμοίων βάλετο ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον·
ἐἷετο δὲ σκηπτρον πατρώϊον, ἀφθιτον αἰει·
σον τῷ ἐβη κατὰ νήας 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων.

1 θείος: οὗλος.
2 Line 27 (=xxiv. 174) was rejected by Aristarchus.

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

So spake the Dream, and departed, and left him there, pondering in his heart on things that were not to be brought to pass. For in sooth he deemed that he should take the city of Priam that very day, fool that he was! seeing he knew not what deeds Zeus was purposing, who was yet to bring woes and groanings on Trojans alike and Danaans throughout the course of stubborn fights. Then he awoke from sleep, and the divine voice was ringing in his ears. He sat upright and did on his soft tunic, fair and glistering, and about him cast his great cloak, and beneath his shining feet he bound his fair sandals, and about his shoulders flung his silver-studded sword; and he grasped the sceptre of his fathers, imperishable ever, and therewith took his way along the ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans.
Ἡώς μὲν ἡθα προσεβήσετο μακρὸν ὁλυμπον, Ζηνὶ φόσα ἐρέουσα καὶ ἄλλοις ἄθανάτουσιν: αὐτὰρ ὁ κηρύκεςις λιγυφθόγγου κέλευσε κηρύσσεις ἀγορήνδε κάρη κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς: οἱ μὲν εὐδεῖς, τοὶ δὲ ἧγείροντο μᾶλθοκα.

Βουλὴν δὲ πρῶτον μεγαθύμων ίζε γερόντων Νεστορέῃ παρὰ νητὶ Πυλογενῖος βασιλῆος: τοὺς δὲ γεγακάλεσας πυκνὴν ἀρτύνετο βουλὴν. "κλήτε, φίλοι: θεῖός μοι ἐνύπνιον ἦλθεν ὅνειρόν, ἄμβροσίην διὰ νύκτα; μάλιστα δὲ Νέστορι δὲ ἐίδος τε μέγεθός τε φυήν τ' ἅγιοτα ἐώκει.

στῇ δ' ἀρ' ὑπὲρ κεφαλῆς καὶ με πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν: 'εὐδεῖς, Ἀτρέως νεία δαίφρωνοι ἐπποδάμου: οὐ χρὴ παννύχιν εὐδεῖς βουληφόρον ἀνδρα, ὅ λαοί τ' ἐπιτετράφωσι καὶ τόσσα μέμηλε: νῦν δ' ἐμέθεν ἐξοντις ὅκα. Διὸς δὲ τοι ἀνγελός εἰμι, ὅς σεῦ ἀνευθέν ἐων μέγα κήδεται ἂν' ἐλεαίρει: θωρήξαι σε κέλευσε πάρον κομίσοντας Ἀχαιοὺς πανσυδίῃ: νῦν γάρ κεν ἐλεοῦ πόλων εὐρυάγυιν Τρώων: οὐ γὰρ ἐτ' ἀμφίσ ὁλυμπία δώματ' ἐχοντες ἀθάνατοι φράζονται: ἕργων γάρ ἀπαντάς Ὁρη λισσομένη, Ὁρώσες δὲ κηδές ἐφηπται ἐκ Διός: ἀλλὰ σὺ σὴς ἐξε φρεσίν. ὃς ὁ μὲν εἰπὼν ἐωτ δ' ἔχεις ἀποτάμενοσ, ἐμὲ δὲ γυλοὺς ὑπνος ἀνήκεν. ἀλλ' ἄγετ', αὶ κέν πως θωρήξομεν νίαι Ἀχαιῶν: πρῶτα δ' ἐγὼν ἐπεσιν πειρήσομαι, ἢ θέμις ἐστί,

1 For line 55 Zenodotus read, οντὶ δ' ἀνιστάμενος μετέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων.

2 For lines 60-70 Zenodotus read, ἄκησε σε πατὴρ ψηλὼν αἰθέρι ναίων Τρώων: μαχήσασθαι προτὶ Ἡλιον ὃς 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 νησί οὐ πολυκλήσι κελεύσω· ὑμεῖς δὲ ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἐρητύειν ἐπέέσσων.

'Ἡ τοι ὅ γ᾽ ὃς εἰπὼν κατ᾽ ᾑρ᾽ ἐξετο, τοῖσι δ᾽ ἀνέστην'

Νέστωρ, ὃς ἐν Πύλου ἀναζ ἤν ἠμαθόεντος· ὁ σφιν εὐ ὕφον ἄγορήσατο καὶ μετεείπεν· "ὡς φίλοι, ἀργείων ἠγγύτορες ἤδε μεδοντες, εἰ μὲν τιν ὄνειρον Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλος ἔνισπερ, τοῖσι κεφαίμεν καὶ νοσφιζομέθα μᾶλλον. νῦν δ᾽ ἴδεν ὃς μέγ᾽ ἀριστος Ἀχαιῶν" εὐχεταί εἶναι. ἀλλ᾽ ἀγετ᾽, αἰ κέν πως θωρήζομεν νάις Ἀχαιῶν."

"Ως ἀρα φωνήσασ βουλῆς ἐξ ἄρχη νέεσθαι, οἱ δ᾽ ἐπανεστήσαν πείθοντο τε ποιμένι λαῶν σκηπτοῦχοι βασιλῆς· ἐπεσεβυκτον δε λαοὶ. ἐπεστή τοι ὃς εἰπὼν κατ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἑζετο, τοῖσι μέγ᾽ ἄρηκαι Ἀχαιῶν εὗρεται εἶναι. ἀλλ ἄγετ᾽, αἴ κέν πως θωρήξομεν υἷας Ἀχαιῶν. ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας βουλῆς ἐξ ἄρχη νέεσθαι, οἱ δ᾽ ἐπανεστήσαν πείθοντο τε ποιμένι λαῶν σκηπτοῦχοι βασιλῆς· ἐπεσεβυκτον δε λαοί. ἐπεστή τοι ὃς εἰπὼν κατ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἑζετο, τοῖσι μέγ᾽ ἄρηκαι Ἀχαιῶν εὗρεται εἶναι."
THE Iliad, II. 74-101

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
"Πολιόστος μὲν δῶκε Διὸς Κρόνιον ἄνακτι,
αὐτὰρ ἀρα Ζεὺς δῶκε διακτόρῳ ἀργεῖφόντης
'Ερμείας δὲ ἄναξ δῶκεν Πέλοπι πληξίππως,
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὖτε Πέλοψ δῶκ᾽ Ἀτρέι, ποιμένι λαῶν.
Ἀτρέυς δὲ θυήσκων ἔλιπεν πολύραμι Θυέστη,
αὐτὰρ ὁ αὖτε Θυέστ᾽ Ἀγαμέμνονι λείπε φορῆναι,
πολλῆσιν νῆσοι καὶ "Ἀργεῖ παντὶ ἄνάσσειν.
τῷ ὁ γ᾽ ἐρείσάμενος ἐπεί 'Αργείουσι μετηὔδα:
"ὦ φίλοι, ἥρωες Δαναοί, θεράποντες "Αρηος,
Zeüs με μέγας1 Κρονίδης ἀτη ἐνέδησε βαρείη,
σχέτλιος, ὃς πρὶν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν
"Ἰλιον ἔκπερσαντ' ἐὔτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,
νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει
dυσκλέα "Αργος ἰκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολύν ὑλεσα λαὸν.
οὕτω που Διὸς μέλλει ὑπερμενεῖ φίλον εἶναι,
ἄρσαν ἀπὸ πολλὰς ἀρχαὶ κατέλυσε κάρνη
ἡ δ᾽ ἐτι καὶ λύσει. τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον.
αἰσχρὸν γὰρ τόδε γ᾽3 ἐστὶ καὶ ἐσσομένοις
πυθέσθαι,
μὰς οὕτω τοιόντε τοσούδε τε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
ἂπρηκτοῦ πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἤδε μάχεσθαι
ἀνδράσι παυροτέροις, τέλος δ᾽ οὐ πῶς τι πέφανταί.
εἰ περ γὰρ κ᾽ ἐθέλομεν Ἀχαιοὶ τε Τρώες τε,
ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμόντε, ἀριθμηθήμεναι ἄμφω,
Τρώας μὲν λέξασθαι ἐφέστιοι ὁσοὶ ἔασιν,
ἡμεῖς δ᾽ ἐσ δεκάδας διακοσμηθείμεν Ἀχαιοί
Τρώων δ᾽ ἀνδρα ἐκαστοι ἐλοίμεθα οἰνοχοεύειν,
πολλάι κεν δεκάδες δενοίατο οἰνοχόηο.
wrought with toil. Hephaestus gave it to king Zeus, son of Cronos, and Zeus gave it to the messenger Argeiphontes; and Hermes, the lord, gave it to Pelops, driver of horses, and Pelops in turn gave it to Atreus, shepherd of the host; and Atreus at his death left it to Thyestes, rich in flocks, and Thyestes again left it to Agamemnon to bear, that so he might be lord of many isles and of all Argos. Thereon he leaned, and spake his word among the Argives: “My friends, Danaan warriors, squires of Ares, great Zeus, son of Cronos, hath ensnared me in grievous blindness of heart, cruel god! seeing that of old he promised me, and bowed his head thereto, that not until I had sacked well-walled Ilios should I get me home; but now hath he planned cruel deceit, and bids me return inglorious to Argos, when I have lost much people. So, I ween, must be the good pleasure of Zeus, supreme in might, who hath laid low the heads of many cities, yea, and shall yet lay low, for his power is above all. A shameful thing is this even for the hearing of men that are yet to be, how that thus vainly so goodly and so great a host of the Achaean warred a bootless war, and fought with men fewer than they, and no end thereof hath as yet been seen. For should we be minded, both Achaean and Trojans, to swear a solemn oath with sacrifice, and to number ourselves, and should the Trojans be gathered together, even all they that have dwellings in the city, and we Achaean be marshalled by tens, and choose, each company of us, a man of the Trojans to pour our wine, then would many tens lack a cup-
τόσσον ἐγὼ φημὶ πλέας ἐμμεναι νίας Ἀχαιῶν Τρώων, οἱ ναίοντι κατὰ πτώλων ἀλλ' ἐπίκουροι1
tολλέων ἐκ πολλίων ἐγχέσπαλοι ἀνδρεῖς ἔσων, οἱ μὲ μέγα πλάζουσι καὶ οὐκ εἰῶσ' ἐθέλοντα Ἰλίου ἐκπέρσαι εὐ ναϊόμενον πτολιθρόν.
ἐννέα δὴ βεβάσσι Διὸς μεγάλου ἐνιαυτοῖ, καὶ δὴ δοῦρα σέσηπτε νεῶν καὶ σπάρτα λένυνται· 
αἱ δὲ ποὺ ἢμετεραὶ τ' ἀλοχοὶ καὶ νήπια τέκνα ἦλι ἐν μεγάροις ποτιδέγμεναι· ἄμμι δὲ ἐργον αὐτῶς ἀκράαντον, οὐ εἶνεκα δεῦρ' ἱκόμεσθα.
ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ ἐἰπὼν, πειθώμεθα πάντες·
φεύγομεν σὺν νηῦσι φίλῆν ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν·
οὐ γὰρ ἐτὶ Τροϊὴν αἰρήσουμεν εὐφυόμενοι,

"Ως φάτο, τοίοι δὲ θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσον ὅρινε πᾶσι μετὰ πληθὺν, ὅσοι οὐ βουλὴς ἐπάκουσαν.3
κινήθη δ' ἀγορὴ φή4 κύματα μακρὰ θαλάσσης, 
pόντου Ἰκαρίου, τὰ μὲν τ' Ἑὗρος τε Νότος 
τε ὀροπ' ἐπαῖξας πατρὸς Διὸς εἰκ νεφελῶν.
ὡς δ' ὅτε κινήσῃ Ζέφυρος βαθὺ λήϊον ἐλθὼν, 
λάβρος ἐπαιγίζων, ἐπὶ τ' ἡμείς ἀσταχύεσσων, 
ὡς τῶν πᾶσ' ἀγορῆ κινήθη· τοῖς δ' ἀλαλητῷ νῆας ἐπ' ἐσσεύοντο, ποδῶν δ' ὑπένερθε κοινὴ ἱστατ' ἀειρομένη· τοῖς δ' ἀλλήλοις κέλευον ἅπτεσθαι νηῶν ἢδ' ἑλκέμεν εἰς ἀλα διάν, 
οὐροὺς τ' ἐξεκάθαιρον· αὕτη δ' οὐρανῶ ἱκεν 
οἴκαδε ιεμένων· ὑπὸ δ' ἱρεον ἔρματα νηῶν.

"Ενθα κεν Ἀργείοισιν ὑπέρμορα νόστος ἐτύχθη, 15

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

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

Then would the Argives have accomplished their return even beyond what was ordained, had not
ei μή Ἀθηναίην Ἡρή πρὸς μύθον ἐευπνεν.1

"ὤ πόποι, αἰγιόχοι θεός τέκος, Ἄττιτωνη, οὔτω δὴ οἴκονδε ψίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαιν Ἀργεῖοι ψεύςπηται ἐν οὐρά νῶτα παθάσης καδ δὲ κεν εὔχωλην Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωοὶ λύποιειν Ἀργεῖην Ελένην, ἢς εἰνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐν Τροίᾳ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης. ἀλλ' ἵθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχυτῶνων σοὶς ἄγανοὶς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυντε φώτα ἐκαστον, μηδὲ ἐὰν νῆας ἅλαδ' ἐλκεμὲν ἀμφιελίσσασα." Ως ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθηνες θεά γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνη, βη δὲ κατ' Οὐλύμποιο καρῆνων αἴξασα: καρπαλίμως δ' ίκανε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν.4 εὑρεν ἐπεειπ' Ὀδυσσῆα, Δι βέτων ἀτάλαντον, ἐσταότ' οὐδ' ὃ γε νῆσος εὐσυσέλμοι μελαίνης ἀπτετ', ἐπεὶ μν ἄχος κραδίν καὶ θυμὸν ἰκανεν αγχοὺ δ' ἵσταμενη προσέφη γλαυκώπις Ἀθήνης "διογενές Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' Ὀδυσσαῦ, οὔτω δὴ οἶκονδε ψίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαιν ψεύςπητε' ἐν νῆσοι πολυκλήισι λείσσατε; καδ δὲ κεν εὐχωλήν Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωοὶ λύποιειν Ἀργεῖην Ελένην, ἢς εἰνεκα πολλοὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐν Τροίᾳ ἀπόλοντο, φίλης ἀπὸ πατρίδος αἴης; ἀλλ' ἵθι νῦν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, μηδ' ἐτ' ἐράει, σοὶς δ' ἄγανοὶς ἐπέεσσιν ἐρήτυντε φώτα ἐκαστον, μηδὲ ἐὰν νῆας ἅλαδ' ἐλκεμὲν ἀμφιελίσσασα." Ως φάθ', ο δὲ ἐξυνήκει θεᾶς ὅπα φωνησάσης,

1 For line 156 Zenodotus read, ei μή Ἀθηναίην λαοσσόος ἥλθ' 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 Laërtes, sprung from Zeus, Odysseus of many wiles, is it thus indeed that ye will fling yourselves on your benched ships to flee to your dear native land? Aye, and ye would leave to Priam and the Trojans their boast, even Argive Helen, for whose sake many an Achaean hath perished in Troy, far from his dear native land. But go thou now throughout the host of the Achaeans, and hold thee back no more; and with thy gentle words seek thou to restrain every man, neither suffer them to draw into the sea their curved ships."

So said she, and he knew the voice of the goddess
βη δὲ θέεων, ἀπὸ δὲ χλαίναν βάλε· τὴν δὲ κόμισσε κῆρυξ Εὐρυβάτης 'Ἰθακήσιος, ὃς οἱ ὀπίσθεν.

αὐτὸς δ᾽ Ἀτρείδεω Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίος ἐλθὼν δέξατό οἱ σκῆπτρον πατρώϊον, ἀφθιτον αἰεὶ· σὺν τῷ ἐβη κατὰ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων.

"Ον τινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ξοχον ἄνδρα κιχείη, τὸν δ᾽ Ἀγανοίς ἐπέέσσον ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς· "δαιμόνι", οὐ σὲ ἔοικε κακὸν ὡς δειδίσσεσθαι, ἀλλ᾽ αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἰδρυε λαοὺς. οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἰσθ᾽ οίος νόος Ἀτρείδων· νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ᾽ ὑμεῖς νῖας Ἀχαιῶν. ἐν βουλῇ δ᾽ οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἴον ἔειπτε; μή τι χολωσάμενος ρέξῃ κακὸν νῖας Ἀχαιῶν.

Ὅν τινα μὲν βασιλῆα καὶ ἔξοχον ἄνδρα κιχείη, τὸν δ᾽ Ἀγανοίς ἐπέέσσον ἐρητύσασκε παραστάς· "δαιμόνι", οὐ σὲ ἔοικε κακὸν ὡς δειδίσσεσθαι, ἀλλ᾽ αὐτὸς τε κάθησο καὶ ἄλλους ἰδρυε λαοὺς. οὐ γάρ πω σάφα οἰσθ᾽ οίος νόος Ἀτρείδων· νῦν μὲν πειρᾶται, τάχα δ᾽ ὑμεῖς νῖας Ἀχαιῶν. 1 ἐν βουλῇ δ᾽ οὐ πάντες ἀκούσαμεν οἴον ἔειπτε; μή τι χολωσάμενος ρέξῃ κακὸν νῖας Ἀχαιῶν.

θυμὸς δὲ μέγας ἐστὶ διοτρεφέων βασιλῆων, τιμὴ δ᾽ ἐκ Διὸς ἐστι, φιλεῖ δὲ ἐς μητίετα Ζεὺς." "Ον δ᾽ αὐ ἅμου τ᾽ ἄνδρα ἰδοι βοῶντά τ᾽ ἐφευροι, τὸν σκῆπτρῳ ἐλάσασκεν ὁμοκλήσασκέ τε μύθω· "δαιμόνι", ἀτρέμας ἧσο καὶ ἄλλων μύθοιν ἄκουε, 2 οἱ σέο φέρτεροι εἰσι, σὺ δ᾽ ἀπτόλεμος καὶ ἀναλκις, οὔτε ποτ᾽ ἐν πολέμῳ ἐναρίθμιος οὔτ᾽ ἐνί βουλῇ. οὐ μέν πως πάντες βασιλεύσωμεν ἐνθάδ᾽ Ἀχαιοί· οὐκ ἄγαθὸν πολυκοιρανή· εἰς κοίρανος ἔστω, εἰς βασιλεύς, ὃ δῶκε Κρόνον πᾶσ ἀγκυλομήτεω 2 σκῆπτρον τ᾽ ἡδὲ θέμιστας, ἵνα σφίσι βουλεύῃσι." 2

"Ὡς δ᾽ γε κοιρανέων δίεπε στρατόν· οἱ δ᾽ ἀγορήυδε

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,
αἵτις ἐπεσσεύοντο νεῶν ἀπό καὶ κλισίαν ἥχη, ὡς ὅτε κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοι θαλάσσης 
ἀγιαλῶ ἐπικλήμων βρέμεται, σμαραγδέι δὲ τε πόντος.
"Ἀλλοι μὲν ρ᾽ ἐξοντο, ἐρήμουν δὲ καθ᾽ ἑδράς· 
Θερσίτης δ᾽ ἐτὶ μοῦνος ἀμετρετῆς ἐκολώμα, 
δὲ ἐπεα φρεαί ἦσιν ἄκοσμά σε πολλά σε ἦδη, 
μάς, ἀτὰρ οὐ κατὰ κόσμον, ἐρίζονται ἐβασιλεύον, 
ἀλλ᾽ ὃ τι οἱ εἰσαίτο γελοῖον Ἀργεῖοιν ἐμεναί. 
αὐστιστος δὲ ἄνηρ ὑπὸ Ἡλθε· 
φολκὸς ἦσιν, χωλὸς δ᾽ ἐτερον πόδα· τὸ δὲ οἱ ὅμως 
κυκλώ, ἕπὶ στῆθος συνοχωκότε· αὐτὰρ ὑπερθέ 
φοξὸς ἦσιν κεφαλῶν, μεδνὴ δ᾽ ἐπενήνθηνε λάχνη. 
ἐχθιστὸς δ᾽ Ἀχιλῆι μάλιστ᾽ ἢν ἦδ᾽ Ὀδυσσῆι, 
tὸ γὰρ νεικεῖσκε· τὸτ᾽ αὑτ᾽ Ἀγαμέμνονι δώ 
ὀξέα κεκλήγων λέγ᾽ ὀνείδεα. τῷ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ Ἀχαιοι 
ἐκπάγλως κοτέοντο νεμέσσηθεν τ᾽ εἰνὶ θυμῷ. 
αὐτὰρ ὁ μακρὰ βοῶν Ἀγαμέμνονα νείκεε μύθῳ. 
"Ἀπεῖθη, τέο δὴ αὐτ᾽ ἐπιμεμφει ὡσ χαλάσεις; 
πλείαι τοι χαλκοῦ κλισίαι, πολλαὶ δὲ γυναίκες 
eἰσὶν εἰνὶ κλισίως ἐξαίρετοι, ἀς τοι Ἀχαιοι 
πρωτίστῳ δίδομεν, εὖτ᾽ ἂν πτολειθρὸν ἔλωμεν. 
ἡ ἐτὶ καὶ χρυσοῦ ἐπιδεύεαι, ὡν κεὶ τις ὦσει 
Τρώων ἐπιποδάμων ἤς Ἡλίου νῖός ἄπονα, 
ὅν κεν ἐγὼ δήσας ἀγάγω ἡ ἄλλος Ἀχαιῶν, 
ἡ γυναῖκα νέην, ἵνα μίσγεαι ἐν φιλότητι, 
ἠὲ τ᾽ αὐτὸς ἀπονόσφι κατίσχει· οὐ μὲν ἐοίκεν 
ἀρχὸν ἐόντα κακῶν ἐπιβασκέμεν ὅτα Ἀχαιῶν.

1 Lines 220-223 were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 πολλαὶ δὲ γυναίκες: πλείαι 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
ὦ πέπονες, κάκ᾽ ἐλέγχε, ῾Αχαιΐδες, οὐκέτ᾽ ῾Αχαιοί,
oikadé per sìnv nēusí neówmeba, tónde δ᾽ ἐώμεν
autw ἐν ῾Τροίῃ γέρα πεσσέμεν, ὃφρα ἵδηται
η ῥά τι οἱ χήμεις προσαμύνομεν, ἥ καὶ οὐκὶ-
δς καὶ νῦν Ὁχιλη, ἔο μέγ᾽ ἀμείνονα φῶτα,
ητίμησεν ἐλών γὰρ ἔχει γέρας, αὐτὸς ἀπούρας.
ἀλλὰ μάλ᾽ οὐκ Ὁχιλη ὑλός φρεσίν, ἀλλὰ με-
θήμων.
η γὰρ άν, Ὁτρείδη, νῦν ἓστατα λωβήσαιο."
‘Ὡς φάτο νεικείων Ὁγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
Θερσίτης: τῷ δ᾽ ὁκα παρίστατο δῖς Ὁδυσσεύς,
καὶ μω υπόδρα ἓδων χαλεπῷ ἴναπαι μέθοφ·
‘Θερσίτ᾽ ἀκριτόμυθε, λιγὺς περ ἐὼν ἄγορητής,
ὐσχεο, μηδ᾽ ἐθελ᾽ οἶος ἐριξέμεναι βασιλεύσων.
oῦ γὰρ ἐγώ σὲο φημί χερειότερον βροτῶν ὅλλον
ἐμμεναι, ὅσσοι μὴ Ὁτρείδης ὕπο Ὁιλων ἕλθον.
tῷ οὐκ ἀν βασιλῆσα ἀνὰ στὸμ᾽ ἐχων ἄγορεύοις,
καὶ σφι ὅνείδεά τε προφέρωις, νόστον τε φιλάσσοις.
oúde τί πω σάφα ἱδμεν ὅπως ἐσται τάδε ἐργα,1
η εβ ἠκ κακῶσ νοοτήσομεν οἰε ’Αχαιῶν.
tῷ νῦν Ὁτρείδη Ὁγαμέμνονι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ῆσαι ὅνειδίζων, ὅτι οἰ μάλα πολλὰ διδοῦσιν
ηρωε Δαναοί: οὐ δὲ κερτομέων ἄγορεύεις.
ἀλλ᾽ ἐκ τοι ἐρέω, τό δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐσται·
ei κ᾽ ἐτι σ᾽ ἀφφαίνοντα κιχήσομαι ὃς νῦ περ ὁδε,

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' Ὄδυσση κάρη ὦμοισιν ἔπει', μηδ' ἐτι Ἡλεμάχου πατήρ κεκλημένος εἶν, εἰ μὴ ἐγὼ σε λαβὼν ἀπὸ μὲν φίλα εἰματα δύσω, χλαίναν τ' ὕδε χιτώνα, τά τ' αἰδῶ ἀμφικαλύπτει, αὐτὸν δὲ κλαίοντα θοὰς ἐπὶ νῆς ἄφησον πεπλήγων ἄγορήθεν αἰείκένωι πληγήσων.'

"Ὡς ἄρ' ἐφη, σκῆπτρῳ δὲ μετάφρενον ἤδε καὶ ὄμων πλῆξεν: ὁ δ' ἰδνώθη, θαλερὸν δὲ οἱ ἐκπεπέτει δάκρυ· σμώδιξ δ' αἰματόεσσα μεταφρένου ἔξυπανέστη σκήπτρου ὑπὸ χρυσεόου. ὁ δ' ἰδνώθη "ἐξέτο τάρβησεν τὲ, ἀλγήσας δ', ἀχρείου ἱδὼν, ἀπομόρφατο δάκρυ. οἱ δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοι περ ἐπ' αὐτὸ Ἦδου γέλασαν ὠδὲ δὲ τὰς εἶπεςκεν ἱδὼν ὡς πλησίον ἄλλον· "ὡ πόποι, ἦ δὴ μυρί' Ὄδυσσεύς ἔσθλα ἔσργη βουλάς τ' ἐξάρχων ἄγαθὰς πόλεμον τὲ κορύσσων· νῦν δὲ τὸδε μέγ' ἀριστον ὡς πότε ἀγεράν. αὐτὸς τὸν λωβητῆρα ἐπεβὸλον ἐσχ' ἄγοράν. οὐ θὴν μὲν πάλιν αὐτός ἀνήσει θυμὸς ἀγηνωρ νεικείεις βασιλῆς ὁνειδεῖοις ἐπέεσσων. "

"Ὡς φάσαιν ἦ πληθύς· ἀνὰ δ' ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὅδυσσεύς ἔστη σκῆπτρου ἔχων· παρὰ δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ὀδυσση ἐιδομένη κήρυκι σιωπαν λαὸν ἀνώγει, ὥς ἄμα θ' οἱ πρῶτοι τε καὶ ύστατοι νῖ σε Ὀχαιῶν μῦθον ἀκούσειαν καὶ ἐπιφρασσαῖατο βουλήν. ὁ σφιν ἐν φρονέων ἄγορήθοτο καὶ μετέειπεν· "Ἀτρείδη, νῦν δὴ σε, ἀνάξ, ἐθέλοσων Ὀχαιοὶ πάσων ἐλέγχιστον βheimerνυ μερόπεσσι 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
οὐδὲ τοι ἐκτελέουσιν ὑπόσχεσιν ἢν περ ὑπέσταν ἐνθάδ’ ἐτι στείχοντες ἀπ’ Ἀργεος ἱπποβότοιον, Ἰλιον ἐκπέρσαν εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι.

ἄς τε γὰρ ἦν παῖδες νεαροὶ χήραι τε γυναῖκες ἀλλήλοις ὀδύρονται οἶκόνδε νέεσθαι.

ἡ μήν καὶ πόνος ἐστὶν ἀνυηθέντα νέεσθαι.
καὶ γὰρ τίς θ’ ἐνα μήνα μένων ἀπὸ ἥς ἀλόχοιο ἀσχαλάν σὺν νηὶ πολυμύγῳ, ὃν περ ἀελλαι χειμέραι εἰλεὼσιν ὀρινομένη τε θάλασσα.

ἡμῖν δ’ εἶνατος ἐστὶ περιτροπέων ἐναυτός ἐνθάδε μυμνόντεσσι τὸν οὖ νεμεσίζωμ’ Ἀχαιοὺς ἀσχαλάαν παρὰ νηυσὶν κορωνίσων ἀλλα καὶ ἐμπης αἰσχρόν τοι τηρὸν τε μένειν κενεόν τε νέεσθαι.

πλῆτε, φίλοι, καὶ μείνατ’ ἐπὶ χρόνον, ὃφρα δαώμεν ἥ ἐτεοῦ Κάλχας μαντεύεται, ἤ καὶ σὺν.

εὕ γὰρ δὴ τόδε ὠθεὶν ἐν φρεοῦν, ἐστὲ δὲ πάντες μάρτυροι, οὔς μὴ κῆρες ἔβαν θανάτοι φέρουσαι: χθίζα τε καὶ πρωίζ’ ὡς Ἀυλίδα νης Ἀχαιῶν ἦνερθοῦτο κακὰ Πριάμῳ καὶ Τρωσὶ φέρουσαι: ἢμεὶς δ’ ἁμφὶ περὶ κρήνην ἱεροῦς κατὰ βωμοὺς ἐρδομεν ἀθανάτου τεληέσσας ἑκατόμβας, καλὴν ὑπὸ πλατανίστω, ὃθεν ἔρευν ἀγλαῶ ὂδωρ. ἐνθ’ ἐφάνη μέγα σῆμα: δράκων ἐπὶ νῶτα ἦκε φόωσδε, βωμῷ ὑπαίξας πρὸς ῥα πλατάνιστον ὄρουσεν.

ἔνθα δ’ ἐσαν στρουθοῖο νεοσσί, νήπια τεκνα ποτατατῶ, πεταλων ὑποπεπητέτες, ὀκτὼ, ἁτὰρ ἀκρότη ἐνάτη ἥν, ἥ τεκνα τέκνα.

1 ἀσχαλαὰν ... κορωνίσων: ἀσχαλαὰν μυμνόντεσσι (μυμνοῦτ’ ἐπὶ νήποο?’) Ζενόδωτος.

1 Others prefer to render, “When the ships had been gathering but one day or two in Aulis.”
the promise that they made to thee, while faring hitherward from Argos, the pasture-land of horses, that not until thou hadst sacked well-walled Ilios shouldest thou get thee home. For like little children or widow women do they wail each to the other in longing to return home. Verily there is toil enow to make a man return disheartened. For he that abideth but one single month far from his wife in his benched ship hath vexation of heart, even he whom winter blasts and surging seas keep afar; but for us is the ninth year at its turn, while we abide here; wherefore I count it not shame that the Achaeans have vexation of heart beside their beaked ships; yet even so it is a shameful thing to tarry long, and return empty. Endure, my friends, and abide for a time, that we may know whether the prophecies of Calchas be true, or no. For this in truth do we know well in our hearts, and ye are all witnesses thereto, even as many as the fates of death have not borne away. It was but as yesterday or the day before, when the ships of the Achaeans were gathering in Aulis, laden with woes for Priam and the Trojans; and we round about a spring were offering to the immortals upon the holy altars hecatombs that bring fulfilment, beneath a fair plane-tree from whence flowed the bright water; then appeared a great portent: a serpent, blood-red on the back, terrible, whom the Olympian himself had sent forth to the light, glided from beneath the altar and darted to the plane-tree. Now upon this were the younglings of a sparrow, tender little ones, on the topmost bough, cowering beneath the leaves, eight in all, and the mother that bare them was the ninth. Then the serpent
Εὖθ᾽ ὦ γε τοὺς ἐλεεινὰ κατήσθιε τετριγώτας.  
μήτηρ δ᾽ ἀμφιποτάτο οὐδυρομένη φίλα τέκνα. 
τὴν δ᾽ ἐλελιξάμενος πτέρνυγος láβεν ἀμφιαχυῦαν. 
αὐτὰρ ἑπεὶ κατὰ τέκν᾽ ἐφαγε στρουθῷο καὶ αὐτήν, 
τὸν μὲν αἰζήλον2 θήκεν θεός, ὃς περ ἐφηνε: 
λᾶν γάρ μν ἔθηκε Κρόνου πάις ἀγκυλομήτεω.3 
ἂν εἰς τετριγώτας 
μήτηρ δ᾽ ἐσταότες θαυμάζομεν οἶον ἐτύχη.

ὡς οὖν δεινὰ πέλωρα θεῶν εἰσήλθ᾽ ἐκατόμβας, 
Κάλχας δ᾽ αὐτίκο ἐπείτα θεοπροπέων ἄγορευε: 
‘τίπτ᾽ ἄνευ ἐγένεσθε, κάρη κομῶντες Ἀχαιοί; 
ἡμῖν μὲν τόδ᾽ ἐφηνε τέρας μέγα μητίετα Ζεὺς, 
ὀμιμον, ὀψιτέλεστον, ὃς κλέος οὐ ποτ᾽ ὀλεῖται. 
ὡς υδότος κατὰ τέκν᾽ ἐφαγε στρουθῷο καὶ αὐτήν, 
ὅτω, ἀτὰρ μήτηρ ἐνάτη ἦν, ἡ τέκνα 
ὡς ἡμεῖς τοσσαῦτ᾽ ἔτεα πτολεμίξομεν αὖθι, 
τῷ δεκάτῳ δὲ πόλιν αἱρήσομεν εὐρυάγυιαν.' 

κεῖνος τὼς ἀγόρευε: τὰ δὲ πάντα τελεύται. 3 
ἀλλ᾽ ἄγε, μίμνετε πάντες, ἐϊκνήμιδε Ἀχαιοί, 
αὐτοῦ, εἰς Ἰοῦν ἄστυ μέγα ἸΠριάμοι ἕλωμεν. 3 

"Ως ἐφατ", Ἀργείοι δὲ μέγ᾽ ἴαχον, ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆι 
σμερδαλέον κονάβησαν ὑπ᾽ Ἀχαιῶν, 
μῦθον ἐπαινήσαντες Ἰξείοιο. 3 

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ: 
"ὡ πόποι, ἡ δὴ παισίν ἐοικότες ἀγοράσας 
νηπιάχοις, οἴς οὗ τι μέλει πολεμία ἔργα. 
πὴ δὴ συνθεσίαι τε καὶ ὅρκια βῆσεται ἦμων; 
ἐν πυρὶ δὴ βουλαί τε γενολατο μήδεα τ' ἀνδρῶν, 3 

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

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

σπονδαί τ’ ἀκρητοί καὶ δεξιαί, ἃς ἐπέπυμεν·
αὔτως γὰρ ἐπέεσσο’ ἐριδαινομεν, οὐδὲ τι μῆχος
εὑρέμεναι δυνάμεσθα, πολὺν χρόνον ἐνθάδ’ ἐόντες.
’Ατρείδη, οὐ δ’ ἔθ’ ὡς πρὶν ἔχων ἀστεμφέα βουλὴν
ἀρχευ’ Ἀργείουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς υσμίνας,
tούσδε δ’ ἔα φθινύθεν, ἕνα καὶ δύο, τοῖς κεν Ἁχαιῶν
νόσφιν βουλεύσω—ἀνυσις δ’ οὐκ ἐσσκεται αὐτῶν—
priν Ἀργοοδ’ ἵνα, πρὶν καὶ Διός αἰγιόχοι
γνώμεναι εἰ τε ψεῦδος ὑπόσχεσις, εἰ τε καὶ οὐκὶ.
φημὶ γὰρ οὐν κατανεδοὺα ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα
ἡματι τῷ ὅτε νηψίν ἐν ωκυπόρουσ ἐβαινον
Ἀργείου Ἐλενεσι φόνων καὶ κήρα φέροντες,
ἀστράπτων ἐπιδέξι’, ἐναίσιμα σήματα φαίνων.
tῷ μὴ τις πρὶν ἐπειγέσθω οἰκόνδε νέοσθαι,
priν τινα πάρ’ Ἑλένης ὡς κατακοιμηθήναι,
tίςασθα δ’ Ἐλένης ὑμηματα τε στοναχας τε.
dε τις εκπάγλως ἐθέλει οἰκόνδε νέοσθαι,
ἐπιτρέσθω ἃς νηψις εὑσσελμοιο μελαίνης,
όβρα πρόσθ’ ἄλλων θανατων καὶ πότμουν ἔπίσηπη,
αλλά, ἀναξ, αὐτός τ’ εὗ μήδεο πειθεό τ’ ἄλλω.
o τιοι ἀπόβλητον ἐποσ ἐσσεται, ὤτι κεν εἰπω.
κρίν’ ἄνδρας κατὰ φύλα, κατὰ φρήτρας, Ἀγά
μεμνον,
ὡς φρήτρη φρήτρηφων ἀρήγη, φύλα δὲ φύλοις.
ei δε κεν ὡς ἐρέξης καὶ τοι πείθωνται Ἁχαιοι
γνώση ἐπείθ’ ὡς θ’ ἡγεμόνων κακος ὡς τε νυ λαῶν,
ἡδ’ ὡς κ’ ἐσθλὸς ἐησι 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

\(^1\) That is, the fact that the glory of success will accrue to his clan, will be an incentive to each man to do his best.
γνώσεαι δ᾽ εἰ καὶ θεσπεσίη πόλιν οὐκ ἀλαπάξεις,
ἡ ἀνδρῶν κακότητι καὶ ἀφραδίῃ πολέμουοι."
Τὸν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων Ἀγα-
μέμνων:
"ἡ μὰν αὐτ᾽ ἄγορη νικᾶς, γέρον, υῖας Ἀχαϊῶν. 
αἱ γὰρ Ζεὺς τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπολλον
τοιοῦτοι δέκα μοι συμφράδμονες εἰεν Ἀχαϊῶν
τῷ κε τάχ᾽ ἠμύσεε πόλις Πριάμου άνακτος
χερσίν υφ᾽ ἡμετέρησιν ἁλοῦσά τε περθομένη τε.
όσ με μετ᾽ ἀπρήκτους ἐρίδας καὶ νείκεα βάλλει.
καὶ γὰρ ἐγών Ἀχιλεύς τε μαχεσάμεθ᾽ εἶνεκα
κούρης
ἀντιβίοις ἐπέεσσων, ἐγὼ δ᾽ ἶρχον χαλεπαίνων·
ei dė pot' ἐς γε μίαν βουλεύσομεν, οὐκἐτ᾽ ἐπειτα
Τρωσίον ἀνάβλησις κακοῦ ἔσσεται, οὐδ᾽ ἱβαίος.
νῦν δ᾽ ἔρχεσθ᾽ ἐπὶ δεῖπνον, ἢν ἐνάγωμεν Ἄρηα.
eu μὲν τὸς δόρυ θηξάσωμεν, οὐδ᾽ ἀσπίδας ἄρος,
eu δὲ τις ῥποισιν δεῖπνον δότω ὁκυπόδεσσων,
eu δὲ τις άρματος ἀμφὶ ἱερών πολέμου μεδέσθω,
ὡς κε πανημερίου στυγερῷ κρινώμεθ᾽ Ἀρηῖ. οὐ
γὰρ παυσώλῃ γε μετέσσεται, οὐδ᾽ ἱβαιον,
ei μὴ νῦξ ἔλθον ἀσπίδα διακρίνει μένος ἀνδρῶν.
ἰδρόσει μὲν τευ τελαμῶν ἀμφὶ στήθεσφω
ἄσπιδος ἀμφιβρότης, περὶ δ᾽ ἐγχεὶ σειρὰ καμεῖται.
ἰδρόσει δὲ τευ ἐπισιν ἐυξοαν ἄρμα τυταινων.
ὅν δὲ κ᾽ ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε μάχης ἐθέλην τοὺς
μεμνάζειν παρὰ γηνοὶ κορωνίσων, οὐ οἱ ἐπειτα
ἀρκινον ἐσσεῖται φυγεῖν κύνας ήδ᾽ οἰνονοῦς."
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 preeminent in speech above the sons of the Achaeans. I would, O father Zeus and Athene and Apollo, that I had ten such counsellors; then would the city of king Priam forthwith bow her head, taken and laid waste beneath our hands. But the son of Cronos, even Zeus that beareth the aegis, hath brought sorrows upon me, in that he casteth me into the midst of fruitless strifes and wranglings. For verily I and Achilles fought about a girl with violent words, and it was I that waxed wroth the first; but if e'er we shall be at one in counsel, then shall there no more be any putting off of evil for the Trojans, no not for an instant. But for this present go ye to your meal, that we may join battle. Let every man whet well his spear and bestow well his shield, and let him well give to his swift-footed horses their food, and look well to his chariot on every side, and bethink him of fighting; that the whole day through we may contend in hateful war. For of respite shall there intervene, no, not a whit, until night at its coming shall part the fury of warriors. Wet with sweat about the breast of many a man shall be the baldric of his sheltering shield, and about the spear shall his hand grow weary, and wet with sweat shall a man's horse be, as he tugs at the polished car. But whomsoever I shall see minded to tarry apart from the fight beside the beaked ships, for him shall there be no hope thereafter to escape the dogs and birds."
"Ως ἐφατ', Ἀργεῖοι δὲ μέγ' ἱαν, ὡς ὅτε κύμα ἀκτῇ ἐφ' υψηλῇ, ὅτε κινήσῃ Νότος ἐλθὼν,
προβλήτι σκοπέλω· τὸν δ' οὖ ποτε κύματα λείπει παντοῖων ἀνέμων, ὅτ' ἄν ἐνθ' ἦ ἔνθα γένονται.
ἀνετάντες δ' ὀρέοντο κεδασθέντες κατὰ νῆας,
κάπνισσάν τε κατὰ κλισίας, καὶ δεῖστον ἐλοντο.
ἄλλος δ' ἄλλω ἐρέει θεῶν αἰειγενετάων,
εὐχόμενος θάνατον τε φυγεῖν καὶ μῶλον "Ἀρης.
αὐτάρ δ' βοών ἱέρευσεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
πίονα πενταέτηρον ὑπερμενετοί Κρονίων,
κἰκλησκεν δὲ γεροντας ἀριστῆς Παναχαίων,
Νέστορα μὲν πρώτιστα καὶ Ἰδомενῆα ἀνακτα,
αὐτάρ ἐπειτ' Αἴαντε δύω καὶ Τυδέος νίον,
ἐκτον δ' αὐτ' Ὀδυσσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον.
αὐτόματος δὲ οἱ ἦλθεν κατὰ θυμὸν ὡς ἐπονεῖτο.
βοῦν δὲ περιστήσαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας ἀνέλοντο.
τοῖσι δ' εὐχόμενος μετέφη κρεών Ἀγαμέμνων·
"Ζεῦ κύδιστε μέγιστε, κελαυφεῖς, αἰθέρι ναιν,
μὴ πρὶν ἐπὶ ᾿Ηλίου δύναι καὶ ἐπὶ κινέας ἐλθεῖν,
πρὶν με κατὰ πρηνές βαλέαν Ἰππομοῦ μέλαθρον
αἰθαλόεν, πρῆσαι¹ δὲ πυρὸς δηίου θύρετρα,
'Εκτόρεον δὲ χυτῶνα περὶ στήθεσσι δαβζεί
χαλκῷ ρώγαλεόν· πολέες δ' ἀμφ' αὐτῶν ἔταιροι
πρηνέες ἐν κονίσισιν ὀδὰξ λαζοίατο γαίαν."
"Ως ἐφατ', οὖδ' ἄρα πώ οἱ ἐπεκράσαντε Κρονίων,
ἄλλ' ὁ γε λύκυτο μὲν ἱρά, πόνον δ' ἀμέγαρτον² ὁφελλεν.

1 πρῆσαι: πλῆσαι Aristarchus (cf. ix. 242).
2 ἀμέγαρτον: ἀλλαστων 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 ὁ εὖξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας προβάλοντο, αὐέρυσαν μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ἔσφαξαν καὶ ἔδειραν, μηροὺς τ᾽ εξέταμον κατὰ τε κείση ἔκαλυψαν διπτυχὰ ποιήσαντες, ἐπ’ αὐτῶν δ’ ὠμοθέτησαν.
καὶ τὰ μὲν ἃρ σχίζησον ἀφύλλοισιν κατέκαιον, ὅπλα ὑπάρχοντες ὑπειρέχον Ἡφαῖστου. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μὴρ ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχνυ ἔπασαν, μιστυλόν τ’ ἄρα τάλλα καὶ ἀμφ’ ὀβελοῖσιν ἔπειραν, ὀψτισάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντό τε πάντα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνου τετύκοντο τε δαίτα, δαύνυντ’, οὐδὲ τὰ "θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαίτος εἰσης. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἐρύσαν ἐντό, τοῖς ἄρα μῦθων ἥρχε Γερήνου ἵπποτα Νέστωρ. ‘‘Ατρείδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον, μηκέτι νῦν δήθ’ αὕτη λεγώμεθα, μηδ’ ἐτι δηρὸν ἀμβλαώμεθα ἔργον, ἄνθος ἔγγυαλιξε. ἀλλ’ ἄγε, κήρυκες μὲν Ἀχαῖων χαλκοχιτῶνων λαὸν κηρύσσοντες ἀγείροντων κατὰ νῆας, ἡμεῖς δ’ ἀθρόοι ὡδε κατὰ στρατον εὐρὸν Ἀχαιῶν ἰομεν, ὅφρα κε πάσον ἐγείρομεν ὀξύν Ἁρμα.” Ὅσ’ ἐφατ’, οὖν ἀπίθησεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον.

αὐτίκα κηρύκεσσι λυγυφθόγγοισι κέλευσε κηρύσσειν πόλεμον καὶ κρίνειν κάρη κομώντας Ἀχαιοὺς. οἱ μὲν ἐκήρυσσον, τοῖ δ’ ἱγείροντο μάλ’ ὁκα. οἱ δ’ ἄμφ’ Ἀτρείδα διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες θύνον κρίνοντες, μετὰ δὲ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη, αἰγίδ’ ἔχουσ’ ἐρίτμιον αὐγήραον ἀδυνάτην τε,

1 νῦν δήθ’ αὕτη: νῦν δή 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, wherefrom
τῆς ἑκατὸν θύσανοι παγχρύσεοι ἠερέθονται,
pάντες ἐὕπλεκέες, ἐκατόμβοις δὲ ἐκαστος.
σὺν τῇ παιφάσσου διέσσυτο λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν
ὄτρυνου' ἴεναι: εν δὲ σθένος ὅρσεν ἐκάστω
καρδίῃ ἀλληκτὸν πολεμίζειν ἣδε μάχεσθαι.
tοῖσι δ' ἀφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ' ἤε νέεσθαι
ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι φιλήν ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν.

'Ἡτε πῦρ ἀξιδηλον ἐπιφλέγει ἄσπετον ὦλην
οὐρεος ἐν κορυφῆς, ἐκαθεν δ' ὑπὸ τοὺς ταῦρους ἀνυγή,
ὡς τῶν ἐρχομένων ἀπὸ χαλκοῦ θεσπεσίου
ἀγγλη παμφανόωσα δι' αἰθέρος οὐρανὸν ἰκε.

Τῶν δ', ὡς τ' ὀρνίθων πετενῶν ἐθνεα πολλά,
χηνῶν ἢ γεράνων ἢ κύκων δουλιχοδείρων,
'Ασίω ἐν λειμώνι, Καῦστρίου ἄμφι ῥέθρα,
ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα ποτῶνται ἀγαλλόμενα πτερύγεσι,
κλαγγηδὸν προκαθιζόντων, σμιραγεὶ δ' ὑπὸ τοὺς ταῦρους,
ὡς τῶν ἐθνεα πολλά νεών ἀπὸ καὶ κλυσιάων
ἐς πεδίον προξένοντο Κελαμάνδριον: αὐτάρ ὑπὸ χθῶν
κυπεδαλέων κονάβιζε ποδών αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἱππῶν.

Τῶν δ', ὡς τ' ἐν τοῖς ἀνθέων ἀνθεμόεντι
τοὺς ἀνθέων ἀνθανων ἤε καὶ κλισιάων
ἐς πεδίον προχέοντο Σκαμάνδριον: αὐτάρ ὑπὸ χθῶν
κυπεδαλέων κονάβιζε ποδών αὐτῶν τε καὶ ἱππῶν.

Τῶν δ', ὡς τ' ἐν λειμώνι Κελαμάνδριον ἀνθεμόεστι
μυρίοι, ὡς στὶς φύλλα καὶ ἀνθάη γίγνεται ὦρη.

'Ἡτε μυιάων ἀξιδηλαον ἐθνεα πολλά,
αἱ ὡς κατὰ σταθμὸν ποιμήνιον ἠλάσκουσιν
ἀρη ἐν εἰαρινή, ὡς τε γλάγος ἄγγεα δεύει,
τόσσοι ἐπὶ Τρώεσι κάρη κομώντες 'Αχαιοὶ
eν πεδίῳ ἴσταντο διαρραῖσαι μεμαῖτεσ.

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

Even as the many tribes of swarming flies that buzz to and fro throughout the herdsman’s farmstead in the season of spring, when the milk drenches the pails, even in such numbers stood the long-haired Achaeans upon the plain in the face of the men of Troy, eager to rend them asunder.
Τοὺς δ’, ὡς τ’ αἰπόλια πλατε’ αἰγών αἰπόλοι ἄνδρες
ῥέια διακρίνωσιν, ἐπεὶ κε νομῷ μυγέωσιν,
ὡς τοὺς ἠγεμόνες διεκόσμεον ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα
ὑσμίνδ’ ἰέναι, μετὰ δὲ κρείων ’Αγαμέμνων,
ομματα καὶ κεφαλὴν ἱκελος Δἴ τερπικεράνῳ,
”Αρεί δὲ ξώνην, στέρνου δὲ Ποσειδάωνι.
ήπτε βοὺς ἄγεληφι μέγ’ ἐξοχος ἐπλετο πάντων
ταῦρος’ ὁ γάρ τε βόεσσι μεταπρέτει ἀγρομένησι·
τοῖον ἀρ’ ’Ατρείδην θήκε Ζεὺς Ἦματι κείνω,
ἐκπρετε’ ἐν πολλοῖσι καὶ ἐξοχον ἡρώεσσιν.
”’Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μοῦσαι ’Ολυμπία δώματ’ ἔχουσαι—
ὑμεῖς γάρ θεαί ἐστε, πάρεστε τε, ἵστε τε πάντα,
ἡμεῖς δὲ κλέος οἶνον ἀκούομεν οὐδὲ τι ὑμεν—
οἱ τινες ἠγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἰθαν.
πληθὺν δ’ οὐκ ἀν ἐγὼ μυθήσομαι ὀουδ’ ὅνομὴν,
οὐδ’ εἰ μοι δέκα μὲν γλώσσαι, δέκα δὲ στόματ’ εἶεν,
φωνὴ δ’ ἄρρηκτος, χάλκεον δὲ μοι ἱτορ ἐνείη,
εἰ μὴ ’Ολυμπιάδε Μοῦσαι, Δίὸς αἰγιόχοιο
θυγατέρες, μυησαίαθ’ ὁσοὶ ὑπὸ Ἰλιον ἠλθον·
ἀρχοὺς αὐ νηὼν ἐρέω νήας τε προπάσας.
Βοιωτῶν μὲν Πηνέλεως καὶ Ληῖτος ἱρχον2

1 ’Ολυμπία . .. ἔχουσαι : ’Ολυμπιάδες βαθύκολτα Zenodotus.
2 Lines 494-877 are omitted in some ms. and in a few
are placed after the end of xxiv.

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 Leitus were

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

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

¹
"Αρκεσίλαός τε ἸΠροθοήνωρ τε καὶ Αὐλίδα πετρήσσαν, Σχοῖνον τε ἸΣκώλον τε πολύκνημον τ’ Ἑτεωνόν, Θέσπειαν Γραίαν τε καὶ εὐρύχορον Μυκαλησόν, οἱ τ’ ἀμφ’ Ἀρμ’ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Εἰλέσιον καὶ Ἐρυθράς, οἱ τ’ Ἐλεών’ εἶχον ἢδ’ ὶλην καὶ Πετεῶνα, Ὤκαλέην Μεδεώνα τ’, ἐυκτίμενον πτολίθρον, Κώπας Εὐτρησίν τε πολυτρήμωνα τε Θίσβην, οἱ τε Κορώνειαν καὶ ποιήθηκαν’ Ἀλίαρτον, οἱ τε Πλάταναν ἔχον ἢδ’ οἱ Γλισῶντ’ ἐνέμοντο, οἱ θ’ ὑποθῆβας εἶχον, ἐυκτίμενον πτολίθρον, Ὡγχηστὸν θ’ ἔρον, Ποσιδήνιον ἀγλαὸν ἀλσός, οἱ τε πολυστάφυλον Ἄρνης ἔχον, οἱ τε Μίδειαν Νίσαν τε ζαθέην Ἀνθηδόνα τ’ ἐσχατώσαν. τῶν μὲν πεντήκοντα νεῖς κιόν, ἐν δέ ἐκάστῃ κοῦροι Βοιωτῶν ἐκατόν καὶ εἶκοσι βαίνον. Οἱ δ’ Ἀσπληδόνα ναῖον ἵδ’ Ὀρχομενὸν Μινύειον, τῶν ἢρχ’ Ἀσκάλαφος καὶ Ἰάλμενος, νίες Ἀρης, οὔς τέκεν Ἀστυόχη δόμῳ Ἀκτορος Ἀξείδαο, παρθένος αἰδοίη, ὑπερώϊον εἰσαναβᾶσα, Ἀρηὶ κρατεὶ. ὅ δέ οἱ παρελέξατο λάθρῃ. τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. Αὐτὰρ Φωκήων Σχεδίος καὶ Ἐπιστροφος ἢρχον, νίες Ἰφίτου μεγαθύμου Ναυβολίδαο, οἱ Κυπάρισσον ἔχον Πυθῶνα τε πετρήσσαν Κρίσαν τε ζαθέην καὶ Δαυλίδα καὶ Πανοπῆα, οἱ τ’ Ἀνεμώρειαν καὶ Υάμπολυν ἀμφινέμοντο, οἱ τ’ ἅρα πάρ ποταμὸν Κηφισοῦν δῖον ἔναιον, οἱ τε Δίλαιαν ἔχον πηγῆς ἐπὶ Κηφισοῦο. τοῖς δ’ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἔποντο. 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 Eileium 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 Haliaartus, 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.
οί μὲν Φωκῆων στίχας ἱστασαν ἀμφιέποντες,
Βοιωτῶν δὲ ἔμπλην ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ θωρήσοντο.

Δοκρῶν δὲ ἤγεμόνευεν 'Οιλῆος ταχύς Αἴας,
μείων, οὗ τι τόσος γε ὁσος Τελαιώνιος Αἴας, ἅ
ἀλλὰ πολὺ μείων. ὅλγος μὲν ἐνυ, λυνθώρηξ,
ἐγχείη δὲ ἐκέκαστο Πανέλληνας καὶ 'Αχαιοῦς
οἳ Κύνον τ' ἐνέμοντ' 'Οπόεντά τε Καλλιαρόν
Βῆσσάν τε Σκάρφην τε καὶ Ἀγειάς ἐρατεινὰς
Τάρφην τε Θρόνιον τε Βοαγρίου ἁμπὶ ῥέεθρα.
τῷ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆας ἐποντο
Δοκρῶν, οἳ ναίονι πέρην ἦρῆς Εὐβοῖης.

Οἳ δ' Εὐβοιαν ἔχον μένεα πνεῖοντες 'Αβαντες,
Χαλκίδα τ' Εἰρέτριαν τε πολυστάφυλον τ' 'Ιστίαιαν
Κήρωθόν τ' ἐφαλον Δίου τ' αἵτι πτολίεθρον,
οἳ τε Κάρυστον ἔχον ὡδ' οἳ Στύρα ναιετάασκον,
τῶν αὐθ' ἤγεμόνευ' 'Ελεφήνωρ, ὦγος 'Αρηος,
Χαλκωδοντιάθης, μεγαθύμων ἄρχος 'Αβάντων.
τῷ δ' ἀμ' 'Αβαντες ἐποντο θοοί, ὀπιθεν κομώντες,
αἰχμηταὶ μεμαῶτες ὄρεκτησιν μελίσσου
θώρηκας ῥήξειν δηΐων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι.
τῷ δ' ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νῆες ἐποντο.

Οἳ δ' ἀρ' 'Αθήνας εἴχον, ἐὐκτίμενον πτολίεθρον,
δήμον 'Ερεχθήος μεγαλήτορος, οὐ ποτ' 'Αθήνηθ
θρέψε Δίως θυγάτηρ, τέκε δὲ ζείδωρος ἄρουραν
καὶ δ' ἐν 'Αθήνης εἴσεν, ἔδε τιον νης·
ἐνθα δὲ μιν ταύροις καὶ ἄρνειοὶς ἱλάονται
κοῦροι 'Αθηναίων περιτελλομένων ἐνιαυτῶν
τῶν αὐθ' ἤγεμόνευ' νῖς Πετεώο 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 Calliarius 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 Chaleis and Eretria and Histiaea, rich in vines, and Cerinthus, hard by the sea, and the steep citadel of Dios; and that held Carystus and dwelt in Styra,—all these again had as leader Elephenor, scion of Ares, him that was son of Chalcodon and captain of the great-souled Abantes. And with him followed the swift Abantes, with hair long at the back, spearmen eager with out-stretched 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
HOMER

τὼ δ᾽ οὖ πώ τις ὁμοίος ἐπιχθόνοις γένετ' ἀνήρ
κοσμῆσαι ὑποῦς τε καὶ ἄνερας ἀστιδιώτας.
Νέστωρ οἰος ἐρίζεν' ὁ γὰρ προγενέστερος ἦν.
τῷ δ᾽ ἀμα πεντήκοντα μελαναι νῆες ἐποντο.

Αἰας δʾ ἐκ Σαλαμῖνος ἄγεν δυοκαίδεκα νῆας,
στήσε δ᾽ ἅγων ὑ' Ἀθηναῖων ἵσταντο φάλαγγες.

Οἱ δ᾽ ἂργος τ᾽ εἶχον Τιρυνθά τε πειχρόςσαν,
'Ερμιώνην Ἀσίνην τε, βαθὺν κατὰ κόλπον ἔχουσας,
Τροίζην Ἡϊόνας τε καὶ ἄμπελοτέντ' Ἐπίδαυρον,
οἱ τ᾽ ἔχον Αἴγιναν Μάσητα τε κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν,
τῶν αὐθ᾽ ἤγεμόνευε βοῦν ἄγαθος Διομήδης
καὶ Σάδενελος, Καπανῆος ἀγακλειτοῦ φίλος νῦον.
τοῦσι δ᾽ ἅμι' Ἐνρύαλοις τρίτατοι κίεν, ἵαθος ὕσος,
Μηκοστέος νῦος Ταλαιώνιδαο ἁνακτος-
συμπάντων δ᾽ ἢγετό βοῦν ἄγαθος Διομήδης.

Οἱ δὲ Μυκήνας εἶχον, ἐὔκτιμον πτολίθρον,
ἀφνείον τε Κόρυνθον ἐὐκτιμένας τε Κλεωνάς,
'Ορνειάς τ᾽ ἐνέμοντο 'Αραιοῦρε��ν τ᾽ ἐρατεινή
καὶ Σικυῶν', ὅθ᾽ ἀρ' ἂν Ἀδρηστος πρωτ' ἐμβασίλευν,
οἱ θ᾽ Ὑπερήσιοι τε καὶ αἰπεινὴν Γονόςσαν
Πελλήνην τ᾽ εἶχον ὑδ᾽ Αἴγιναν ἀμφιέμοντο
Αἰγιαλόν τ᾽ ἀνὰ πάντα καὶ ἅμφ᾽ Ἐλίκην εὐρεῖαν,
τῶν ἐκατὸν νηῶν ἢρχε κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων
'Ἀτρείδης. ἀμα τῷ γε πολύ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἀριστοι
λαοὶ ἐποντ᾽. εὖ δ᾽ αὐτὸς ἐδύσετο νῷροππα χαλκὸν
κυδίων, πᾶσι δὲ μετέπρεπαν ἕρωςσον,
οὐνεκ' ἀριστος ἑην, πολυ δὲ πλεῖστος ἄγε λαοῦς.

Οἱ δἐ εἶχον κοίλην Λακεδαίμονα κητώσσαν,

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 through-
out all Aegialus, and about broad Helice,—of these
was the son of Atreus, lord Agamemnon, captain,
with an hundred ships. With him followed most
people by far and goodliest; and among them he
himself did on his gleaming bronze, a king all-
glorious, and was pre-eminent among all the warriors,
for that he was noblest, and led a people far the
most in number.

And they that held the hollow land of Lacedaemon
Φάριν τε Σπάρτην τε πολυτρήρωνά τε Μέσσην, 
Βρυσειάς τ᾽ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αὐγειάς ἕρατεινάς,
οἳ τ᾽ ἄρ᾽ Ἀμύκλας εἰχὼν Ἔλος τ᾽, ἐφαλόν πτο-
λίεθρον,
οἳ τε Δάαν εἰχὼν ἢδ᾽ Οἰτυλοῦν ἀμφενέμοντο,
τῶν οἳ ἀδελφεῖς ἤρχε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
ἐξήκοντα νεῶν. ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρῆσοντο.
ἐν δ᾽ αὐτῶς κίεν ἢσι προθυμίας πεποιθῶς,
ὀτρύνων πόλεμόν δὲ μάλιστα δὲ ίετο θυμῶν
τίσοσθαι Ἐλένης ὀρμήματα τε στοναχάς τε.
Οἳ δὲ Πύλον τ᾽ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀρήνην ἐρατεινὴν,
καὶ Λάαν εἶχον ἠδ᾽ Οἴτυλον ἀμφεμοντο,
τῶν οἳ ἀδελφεὸς ἦρχε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
ἑξήκοντα νεῶν: ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσοντο.
ἐν δ᾽ αὐτῶς κίεν ἢσι προθυμίας πεποιθῶς,
ὀτρύνων πόλεμόν δὲ μάλιστα δὲ ίετο θυμῶν
τίσοσθαι Ἐλένης ὀρμήματα τε στοναχάς τε.
Οἳ δὲ Πύλον τ᾽ ἐνέμοντο καὶ Ἀρήνην ἐρατεινὴν,
καὶ Λάαν εἶχον ἠδ᾽ Οἴτυλον ἀμφεμοντο,
τῶν οἳ ἀδελφεὸς ἦρχε, βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος,
ἑξήκοντα νεῶν: ἀπάτερθε δὲ θωρήσοντο.
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 Aeby, and that had their abodes in Cyparisseeis and Amphigeneia and Pteleos and Helus and Dorium, where the Muses met Thamyris the Thracian and made an end of his singing, even as he was journeying from Oechalia, from the house of Eurytus the Oechalian: for he vaunted with boasting that he would conquer, were the Muses themselves to sing against him, the daughters of Zeus that beareth the aegis; but they in their wrath maimed him, and took from him his wondrous song, and made him forget his minstrelsy;—all these folk again had as leader the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia. And with him were ranged ninety black ships.

And they that held Arcadia beneath the steep mountain of Cyllene, beside the tomb of Aepytus, where are warriors that fight in close combat; and they that dwelt in Pheneos and Orchomenus, rich in flocks, and Rhipe and Stratia and wind-swept Enispe; and that held Tegea and lovely Mantineia; and that held Stymphalus and dwelt in Parrhasia,—all these were led by the son of Ancaeus, lord
'Αρκάδες ἄνδρες ἐβαίνον, ἐπιστάμενοι πολεμίζειν. αὐτὸς γάρ σφιν δῶκεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων νῆας εὐσέβειμοι περάν ἐπὶ οὐνοπα πόντον Ἀτρείδης, ἐπει οὐ σφι θαλάσσια ἔργα μεμήλει.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα Βουπράσιον τε καὶ 'Ἡλιδα διὰν ἐναυὸν ὅσσον ἐφ' 'Υμήνη καὶ Μύροινος ἐσχατόωσα πέτρη τ' 'Ωλενὴ καὶ 'Αλήσιον εντὸς ἐέργει, τῶν αὖ τέσσαρες ἀρχοι ἔσαν, δέκα δ' ἄνδρε ἐκάστῳ νησὶ ἐποντο θοάι, πολεῖς δ' ἐμβαινεν Ἂπειοι. τῶν μὲν ἀρ' 'Αμφίμαχος καὶ Θάλπιος ἑγγοκόθην υφὲς ο μὲν Κτεάτου, δ' ἀρ' Εὐρύτου, 'Ακτορίων τῶν δ' Ἀμαργυκείδης ἧρχε κρατερὸς Διώρης τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἧρχε Πολύξευνος θεοειδῆς, υδὸς 'Αγασθένεος Λυγηύδααο ἀνακτος.

Οἱ δ' ἐκ Δουλίχιοιο 'Ἐχινῶν θ' ἱεράνειοι νῆσων, αἱ ναῖσσι πέρην ἀλὸς 'Ἡλιδας ἀντα, τῶν αὐθ' ἑγεμόνευε Μέγης ἀτάλαντος 'Ἀρηὶ Ψυλείδης, δι τίκτε διϑφῖλος ἱππότα Ψυλέα, ὅς ποτε Δουλίχιον ἀπενάσσατο ἱερός τοι ἁμὰ τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιναι νης ἐποντο.

Αὐτὰρ 'Οδυσσεὺς ἤγε Κεφαληνάς μεγαθύμους οἱ ρ' 'Ἰθάκην εἰχον καὶ Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον, καὶ Κροκύλει ἐνέμοντο καὶ Αἰγύλιπτα τρηχεῖαν, οἱ τε Ζάκυνθον ἔχον ἥδ' οἱ Σάμου ἄμφενεμοντο, οἱ τ' ἑπειρον ἔχον ἥδ' ἁντιπέραι ἐνέμοντο. τῶν μὲν 'Οδυσσεὺς ἦρχε Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντος τῷ δ' ἁμὰ νῆς ἐποντο δυώδεκα μιλτοπάρηοι.

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

And they that dwelt in Buprasium and goodly Elis, all that part thereof that Hyrmne and Myrsinus on the seaboard and the rock of Olen and Alesium enclose between them—these again had four leaders, and ten swift ships followed each one, and many Epeians embarked thereon. Of these some were led by Amphimachus and Thalpius, of the blood of Actor, sons, the one of Cteatus and the other of Eurytus; and of some was the son of Amarynceus captain, even mighty 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 vermilion prows.
Αἰτωλῶν δ᾽ ἡγεῖτο Θόας Ὄνας Ἀνδραίμονοι νόσοι, οἱ Πλευρῶν᾽ εὔμοιτο καὶ Ὀλενον ὑδὲ Πυλήνην Χαλκίδα τ᾽ ἀγχιάλον Καλυδῶνα τε πετρήσασαι  
οὐ γὰρ ἔτ᾽ Ὅλυνθος μεγαλήτορος νιέεσ 1 ἦσαν,  
οὐδ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἔτ᾽ αὐτὸς ἢπν, θάνε δὲ ξανθὸς Μελέαγρος,  
tῶ δ᾽ ἐπὶ πάντ᾽ ἐτέταλτο ἀνασσέμεν Αἰτωλοῖσι,  
tῶ δ᾽ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαναι νῆς ἑποντο.

Κρητῶν δ᾽ Ἰδιμενεύς δουρικλυτὸς ὑγεμόνευεν,  
οἱ Κνωσόν τ᾽ εἶχον Γόρτυνα τε τειχόδεσσαν,  
Λύκτον Μίλητον τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Λύκαστον  
Φαιστόν τε ἐς Ρύτιον τε, πόλεις ἐν ναιτοώσας,  
ἄλλοι θ᾽ οἱ Κρῆτην ἐκατόμπολων ἀμφενέμοντο.  
tῶν μὲν ἄρ᾽ Ἰδιμενεύς δουρικλυτὸς ὑγεμόνευε  
Μηριώνης τ᾽ ἀτάλαντος ἐνυαλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντης,  
tοῖσι δ᾽ ἁμ᾽ ὀγδώκοντα μέλαιναι νῆς ἑποντο.

Τληπόλεμος δ᾽ Ἡρακλείδης ἦς τε μέγας τε  
ἐκ Ῥόδου ἐννέα νῆας ἄγεν Ῥοδίων ἀγερώχων,  
oἱ Ῥόδον ἀμφενέμοντο διὰ τρίχα κοσμηθέντες,  
Λίνδον Ἰηλυσόν τε καὶ ἀργινόεντα Κάμειρον.  
tῶν μὲν Τληπόλεμος δουρικλυτὸς ὑγεμόνευεν,  
ὅν τέκεν Ἀστυόχεια διὰ Ἡρακληίην,  
tὴν ἄγεν᾽ ἐξ ᾿Εφύρης ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήνητος,  
πέρσας ἀστεὰ πολλὰ διοτρεφέων ἀιξηῶν.  
Τληπόλεμος δ᾽ ἐπεὶ οὖν τράφ᾽ ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ ἐϊπήκτῳ,  
αὐτίκα πατρὸς ἐοῖο φίλῳ μήτρωα κατέκτα  
ἡδη γηράσκοντα Δικυμινοῦν, οἶνον ᾿Αρηόν.  
αἴσα δὲ νῆας ἐπηξε, πολὺν δ᾽ ὀ γε λαὸν ἄγείρας  

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 Lycaustum, 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 Telemachus, 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 Telemachus, 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 Telemachus had grown to manhood in the well-fenced palace, forthwith he slew his own father's dear uncle, Licymnion, scion of Ares, who was then waxing old. So he straightway built him ships, and when he had gathered together much
βή φεύγων ἐπὶ πόντον· ἀπείλησαν γάρ οἱ ἄλλοι νιέες νίωνοι τε βίης 'Ἡρακληῖς.
αὐτάρ ό γʹ ἐς 'Ῥόδον ἤξεν ἀλώμενος, ἀλγεὶ πάσχουν:

τριχθὰ δὲ ὥκηθεν καταφυλαδόν, ἢδ' ἐφίληθεν ἐκ Διὸς, ὃς τε θεοῖς καὶ ἀνθρώποις ἀνάσσει, καὶ σφυν θεσπέσιον πλοῦτον κατέχευε Κρονίων.

Νιρεύς αὐ Σύμηθεν ἀγε τρεῖς νήςς εἴσας, Νιρεύς 'Αγλαῖς νίς Χαρόποιο τ' ἄνακτος, Νιρεύς, ὃς κάλλιστος ἄνηρ ὑπὸ "Ἰλιον ἡλθε" τῶν ἄλλων Δαναῶν μετ' ἀμύμωνα Πηλείωνα. ἀλλ' ἀλαπαδνὸς ἤην, παῦρος δὲ οἱ εἰπετο λαός.

Οἱ δ' ἁρα Νίσυρόν τ' εἴχον Κράπαθόν τε Κά

καὶ Κῶν Εὐρυτύλωιο πόλιν νήςους τε Καλύνας,

νῶθν αὐ Φείδιππός τε καὶ "Αντιφος ἡγησάσθην, Ὀσσαλοῦ νιὲ δύῳ 'Ἡρακλεῖδαι ἄνακτος.

τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυρά νέες ἐστιχόωντο.

Νῦν αὐ τοὺς ὅσσοι τὸ Πελασγικὸν "Ἀργος ἔναιον,

οἵ τ’ "Ἀλον οἵ τ’ 'Αλόπην οἵ τε Τρηχῶν' ἐνέμοντο

οἵ τ’ εἴχον Φθίην ὃδ’ 'Ελλάδα καλλιγύναικα,

Μυρμιδόνες δὲ καλεύντο καὶ "Ελληνες καὶ 'Αχαιοὶ τῶν αὐ πεντήκοντα νεῶν ἤν ἄρχος 'Ἀχιλλεύς. ἀλλ’ οἵ γ’ οἵ πολέμου δυσηχέος ἐμνώοντο.5

οὐ γὰρ ἤην ὃς τίς σφυν ἐπὶ στίχας ἡγήσατο. κεῖτο γὰρ ἐν νήςσοι ποδάρκης δῖος 'Ἀχιλλεύς,

κοῦρης χωόμενος Βρισιῶδος ἥκόμοιο,

τὴν εἰ Δυνησσοῦ ἐξεῖλετο πολλὰ μογήσας,

1 αὐτάρ: αἷς 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,
Λυρνησὸν διαπορθήσας καὶ τείχεα Θήβης,
καὶ δὲ Μύνητ’ ἐβαλεν καὶ ’Επιστροφον ἐγχεσι-
μώρους,
νυὲς Εὐνυνίο Σεληπιάδαο ἀνακτος.
τῆς ο’ γε κεῖτ’ ἀχέων, τάχα δ’ ἀναστήσεσθαι ἐμελλεν.
Οἰ δ’ εἶχον Φυλάκην καὶ Πύρασον ἀνθεμόενται.
Δήμητρος τέμενος, "Ἰτωνά τε μητέρα μήλων,
ἀγχιάλον τ’ Ἀντρώνα ἰδὲ Πτελεόν λεχεποιήν,
τῶν αὖ Πρωτεσίλαοι ἄρηίοις ἔγερμόνευ
ζωὸς ἐών’ τότε δ’ ἦδη ἔχεν κάτα γαία μέλαια.
τοῦ δὲ καὶ ἀμφιδρυφῆς ἄλοχος Φυλάκη ἐλεευπτό
καὶ δόμος ἡμιτελής’ τὸν δ’ ἐκταυ Δάρδανος ἀνή-
νής ἀποθρῶσκοντα πολὺ πρῶτιστον Ἀχαιῶν.
οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδ’ οἱ ἄναρχοι ἐσαν, πόθεον γε μὲν
ἀρχόν.
ἀλλὰ σφεας κόσμησε Ποδάρκης, ὦςος ’Ἀρης,
Ἰφίκλου νίὸς πολυμήλου Φυλακίδαο,
αὐτοκασίγνητος μεγαθύμου Πρωτεσιλάον
ὄπλότερος γενεῆ’ δ’ ἄμα πρότερος καὶ ἀργείων
ήρως Πρωτεσίλαοι ἄρηίοις’ οὐδέ τι λαοὶ
δεύονθ’ ἔσας, πόθεον γε μὲν ἐσθλὸν ἐόντα.
τῷ δ’ ἄμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιαι νῆες ἐποντο.
Οἰ δὲ Φερᾶς ἐνέμοντο παρὰ Βοιβηΐδα λίμνην,
Βοίβην καὶ Ἀλαφύρας καὶ ἐχκτιμένην Ἰαωλκόν,
τῶν ἦρξ’ Ὀλυμπίου φιλος παῖς ἐνδεκα νηῶν
Εὐμηλος, τὸν ὑπ’ Ἀδμήτων τέκε διὰ γυναικῶν
’Αλκηστις, Πελίαο θυγατρῶν εἰδος ἀρίστη.
Οἱ δ’ άρα Μηθώνην καὶ Θαυμακίην ἐνέμοντο καὶ
Μελίβοιαν ἐχον καὶ ’Ολυζώνα 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, 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 ἦρχεν τόξων εὗ εἰδῶς ἐπτὰ νεὼν ἐρέται δ᾽ ἐν ἑκάστῃ πεντήκοντα ἐμβέβασαν, τόξων εὗ εἰδότες ἵφι μάχεσθαι.

ἀλλ᾽ ο μὲν ἐν νήσῳ κεῖτο κρατέρ’ ἀλγεὰ πάσχων, Λήμνῳ ἐν ἠγαθέῃ, ὅθι μιν λίπον νίες Ἀχαίων ἐλκεὶ μοχθίζοντα κακῶ οἶοδρον ὑδρον. ἐνθ’ ὅ γε κεῖτ’ ἄχεων· τάχα δὲ μνήσεσθαι ἐμελλον' Ἄργειοι παρὰ νηυσὶ Φιλοκτήταο ἀνακτος. οὐδὲ μὲν οὖν οἱ ἀναρχού ἐσαν, πῦθεον γε μὲν ἀρχον.

ἀλλὰ Μέδων κόσμησεν 'Οἰλῆος νόθος ύιὸς, τὸν ρ’ ἐτεκεν 'Ῥῆνη ὑπ’ 'Οἰλῆο πτολιπόρθῳ.

Οἱ δ’ εἶχον Τρίκκην καὶ Ἰθώμην κλωμάκοσσαν,

οἱ τ’ ἔχον Οἰχαλίην, πόλιν Εὐρύτου Οἰχαλίηος, τῶν αὐθ’ ἴγείσθην 'Ασκληπιοῦ δύο παίδε, ἵητηρ’ ἀγαθό, Ποδαλείριος ἢδε Μαχάων.

τοῖς δὲ τριήκοντα γλαφυρὰς ἐστιχόωσαν.

Οἱ δ’ ἔχον Ορμένιον, οἱ τε κρήνης Ὀπέρειαν, οἱ τ’ ἔχον 'Αστέριον Τιτάνου τε λευκα κάρημα, τῶν ἵρξ’ Εὐρύτυνλος Εὐαίμωνος ἀγλαὸς ύιὸς.

τῷ δ’ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαιαι νῆες ἐστιχόωστο.

Οἱ δ’ ἀργισαν ἔχον καὶ Γυρτώνην ἐνεμοῦσαν, ὁρθὴν Ἡλώνην τε πόλιν τ’ Ὀλοοσσόνα λευκής, τῶν αὐθ’ ἤγεισθεν μενεπτόλεμος Πολυποίτης, ύιὸς Πειριθόου, τὸν ἀθάνατος τέκετο Ζεῦς.

τὸν ρ’ ὑπὸ Πειριθοῦ τέκετο κλυτὸς Ὀπποδάμεια ἦματι τῶν ὅτε φῆρας ἐτίσατο λαχνήεντας, τοὺς δ’ ἐκ Πηλίου ὅσε καὶ Αἰθίκεσοι πέλασσεν οὐκ ώιος, ἀμα τῷ γε Λεοντεύς, ὄζος Ἀρηος,

1 Line 718 was given by Zenodotus in the form,

τῶν αὐ ἤγεισθεν Φιλοκτήτης ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν

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

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

* Lines 724 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.*
οἶς ὑπερθύμου Κορώνου Καυνείδαο.

τοῖς δ᾽ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἐποντο.

Γουνεῦς δ᾽ ἐκ Κύφου ἤγε δύω καὶ εἴκοσι νῆας.

τῷ δ᾽ 'Ενυῆνες ἐποντο μενεπτόλεμοι τε Περαιβοί,

οἳ περὶ Δωδώνην δυσχείμονιν σική ἐθεντο,

οἳ τ᾽ ἀμφ᾽ ἦμερτον Τιταρησσὸν ἔργ᾽ ἐνέμοντο,

ὅς ὅς ἔστιν Πηνειῶν προῖεi καλλίρροον ὑδῷ,

οὐδ᾽ ὃ γε Πηνεῖῳ συμμίσχεται ἄργυροδίνη,

ἀλλά τέ μιν καθύπερθεν ἐπιρρέει ἡμ᾽ ἐλαιον·

ὁρκοῦ γάρ δεινοῦ Στυγὸν ὕδατος ἐστιν ἀπορρόξ.

Μαγνήτων δ᾽ ἤρεξε Πρόδοος Τευθρηδόνος νῦός,

οἳ περὶ Πηνεῖου καὶ Πήλιον εὐνοσίφυλλον

ναῖεσκον. τῶν μὲν Πρόδοος θοὸς ἤγεμόνευε,

τῷ δ᾽ ἀμα τεσσαράκοντα μέλαινα νῆες ἐποντο.

'Οὕτοι ἄρ᾽ ἤγεμόνες Δαναῶν καὶ κοίρανοι ἦσαν.

τὶς τ᾽ ἀρ τῶν ὅχ᾽ ἀριστος ἐην, σύ μοι ἐννεπε,

Μοῦσα,

αὐτῶν ἦς ἵππων, οἳ ἀμ᾽ Ἀτρείδησιν ἐποντο.

'Ἰπποὶ μὲν μέγ᾽ ἀρισταὶ ἐσαν Φηρητιάδαο,

τὰς Εὔμηλος ἐλαυνε ποδώκεας ὅρνιθας ὡς,

ὄτριχας οἰέτεας, σταφυλῆ ἐπὶ νῦτον ἐτόσας·

τὰς ἐν Πηρείηθ ρέπεψ ἄργυροτόξος Ἄπόλλων,

ἄμφω θηλείας, φόβον Ἀρηος φορεοῦσας.

ἀνδρῶν αὐ μὲγ᾽ ἀριστος ἐην Τελαμώνως Αἰας,

ὀφρ᾽ Ἀχιλεὺς κήμεν ὃ γάρ πολὺ φέρτατος ἦεν,

ἵπποι θ᾽, οἳ φορεσκον ἄμμονα Πηλεῖωνα.

ἀλλ᾽ ὁ μὲν ἐν νῆεσσυ κορωνίοι ποντοποροῦι

κεῖτ ἀπομηνίεσ Ἀγαμέμνονοι πομεν θαλάσσης

δίσκουσιν τέρποντο και αῖγανέης ἑντες.
'the son of Caenus' son, Coronus, high of heart. And with them there followed forty black ships.

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

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

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

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

Οἱ δ’ ἄρ’ ἴσαν ὡς εἰ τε πυρὶ χθὼν πᾶσα νέμουτο γαῖα δ’ ὑπεστενάχιζε Δι οὐ τερπικεράνως χωρομένως, ὅτε τ’ ἀμφὶ Τυφωέι γαῖαν ἰμάσῃ εἰν ’Αρίμοις, οἱ δ’ ἄρα τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ μέγα στεναχιζετο γαῖα ἐρχομένων: μάλα δ’ ὄκα διέπρησον πεδίοιο.

Τρωῶν δ’ ἄγγελος ἠλθε ποδήνεμος ὡκέα Ἰρις παρ Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο σὺν ἀγγελίῃ ἀλεγενή’ οἱ δ’ ἀγορὰς ἀγόρευον ἐπὶ Πριάμοιο θύρησι πάντες ὀμηγερέες, ἦμεν νέοι ἠδὲ γέροντες.

ἀγχοῦ δ’ ἱσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα Ἰρις,’ εἰσάτο δὲ φθογγὴν ὑπὸ Τυφωέαν ἴκας ῾Αρίμοις ὧς ἀμφὶ Τυφωέι γαῖαν ἱμάσῃ ἐν ᾿Αρίμοις, ὅτι φασὶ Τυφωέος ἔμμεναι εὐοἶνος’ ἡ μὲν ἡ καὶ οἰκότες ἔρχονται πεδίοιο μαχησόμενοι προτὶ ἄστυ.

Ἕκτορ, σοὶ δὲ μάλιστ’ ἐπιτέλλομαι, ὥδε δὲ ῥέξαι’

1 Lines 791-795 were rejected by Aristarchus.
and their horses each beside his own car, eating lotus and parsley of the marsh, stood idle, while the chariots were set, well covered up, in the huts of their masters. But the men, 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 swifted-footed Iris spake to Priam, saying: "Old sir, ever are endless words dear to thee, now even as of yore in time of peace; but war unabating is afoot. Verily full often have I entered ere now into battles of warriors, but never yet have I seen a host so goodly and so great; for most like to the leaves or the sands are they, as they march over the plain to fight against the city. Hector, to thee beyond all others do I give command, and do thou
πολλοὶ γὰρ κατὰ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμου ἐπίκουροι, ἄλλη δὲ ἄλλων γλώσσα πολυσπερέων ἀνθρώπων: τοῖσιν ἐκαστος ἀνὴρ σημαινέτω οἰς περ ἄρχει, τῶν δὲ ἐξηγεῖσθω κοσμησάμενοι πολιήτας.

'Ως ἐφαθ', 'Εκτωρ δ' οὐ τι θεᾶς ἐποσ ἡγουησεν, αῖσα δὲ λῦσ' ἀγορην· ἐπὶ τεύχεα δ' ἐσσεύντο· πᾶσαι δ' ὠγνυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἐσσυντο λαος, πεζοὶ θ' ἱππηες τε πόλις δ' ὄρμαγδος ὀρώρει.

'Εστι δὲ τις προπάρουθε πόλιος αἰπεία κολώνη, ἐν πεδίῳ ἀπάνευθε, περίδρομος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα, τὴν ἢ τοι ἄνδρες Βατίειαν κυκλήσκουσιν, ἀθάνατοι δὲ τε σήμα πολυσκάρθμοι Μυρίνης, ἐνθα τότε Τρώες τε διέκριθεν ἦδ' ἐπίκουροι.

Τρωσί μὲν ἡγεμόνευε μέγας κορυθαίολος 'Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης· ἀμα τὸ γε πολὺ πλείστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ λαοὶ θωρήσοντο μεμαότες ἐγχείησι.

Δαρδανίων αὐτ' ἤρχεν ἐνς παῖς 'Αγχίσαο, Αἰνείας, τὸν ὑπ' 'Αγχίσῃ τέκε δι' 'Αφροδίτη, 'Ιδης ἐν κυμοῖσι θεᾶ βροτῷ εὐνηθείσα, οὐκ οἶος, ἀμα τὸ γε δύω 'Ἀντήνωρος υἱε, 'Αρχέλοχοσ τ' 'Ακάμας τε, μάχης ἐν ἐιδότε πάσης.

Οἳ δὲ Ζέλειαν ἐναιον υπαὶ πόδα νείατον 'Ιδης, ἀφνείοι, πίνοντες ύδωρ μέλαν Αἰσήποιο, Τρώες, τῶν αὐτ' ἤρχε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς, Πάνδαρος, δ' καὶ τόξον 'Απόλλων αὐτὸς ἐδωκεν.
even according to my word. Inasmuch as there are allies full many throughout the great city of Priam, and tongue differs from tongue among men that are scattered abroad; let each one therefore give the word to those whose captain he is, and these let him lead forth, when he has marshalled the men of his own city."

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

Now there is before the city a steep mound afar out in the plain, with a clear space about it on this side and on that; this do men verily call 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 αὑπῦ, τῶν ἦρχ᾽ Ἄδρηστόσ τε καὶ Ἀμφιος λυνθώρηξ
υἷε δύω Μέροπος Περκωσίου, ὅσ περὶ πάντων ἵδε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οὐς παῖδας ἔασκε
στείχειν ἐς πόλεμον φθισήνορα. τῷ δὲ οὐ οὐ τι
πειθέσθην κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτοιο.

Οἱ δ᾽ ἄρα Περκώτην καὶ Πράκτιον ἀμφενέμοντο
καὶ Σηστὸν καὶ Ἀβυδον ἔχον καὶ δίαν Ἄρισβην,
tῶν ἀθό' ῾Υρτακίδης ἦρχ᾽ Ἄσιος, ὅρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,
Ἅσιος ῾Υρτακίδης, ὅν Ἄρισβηθεν φέρον ῥποι
αἴθωνες μεγάλοι, ποταμοῦ ἀπο Σελλήνηντος.

Ἰππόθοος δ᾽ ἄγε βύλα Πελασγῶν ἐγχεσιμώρων
tῶν οὐ Λάρισαν ἐμμάζολα καιετάσκον
τῶν ἦρχ᾽ ῾Ιππόθοόσ τε Πύλαιος τ', ὅζος Ἄρη
νυὲ δύω Λήθου Πελασγοῦ Τευταμίδο.

Ἀὐτὰρ Ὀρήκας ἦγ᾽ Ὀκάμας καὶ Πείροος ἦρως
όσσους Ὀλβίσποντοσ ἀγάρροος ἐντὸς ἐέργει.

Εὐφήμος δ᾽ ἀρχὸς Κικόνων ἦν αἰχμητῶν
ὐὸς Τροιζήνοιο διοτρεφέος Κέαδαο.

Ἀὐτὰρ Πυραίχμης ἄγε Παίονας ἀγκυλοτόξους,
tηλόθεν εξ ῾Αμυδῶνος, ἀπ' ῾Αξιοῦ εὐρυ ρέοντος,
῾Αξιοῦ, οὐ κάλλιστον ὕδωρ ἐπικίδναται αἰαν.

Παφλαγόνων δ᾽ ἴγειτο Πυλαιμένεος λάσιον κῆ
ἐξ ῾Ενετῶν, οἴεν ἡμιόνων γένος ἀγροτεράων,
οὐ' ὅ Κύτωρον ἐχοι καὶ Σήσαμον ἀμφενέμοντο

1 The use of the periphrasis, so common in Homer, mad
it necessary that the epithet λάσιον, indicative of manly
vigour (cf. i. 189), should here go directly with κῆρ. 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 shaggy heart lead from the land of the Eneti, whence is the race of wild she-mules. These were they that held Cytorus and dwelt about Sesamon, and had their famed dwellings around the river.
ἀμφὶ τε Παρθένων ποταμὸν κλυτὰ δώματα ναιὸν
Κρῶμνάν τ’ Αἰγιαλόν τε καὶ ύψηλοὺς Ἐρυθίνους.
Αὐτὰρ Ἀλιζώνων ὀδίος καὶ Ἐπίστροφος ἥρχον
τηλόθεν εῖς Ἀλύβης, οthal ἀργύρου ἐστὶ γενέθλη.
Μυσῶν δὲ Χρόμις ἥρχε καὶ Ἐννομος οἰωνιστής.
ἀλλ’ οὐκ οἰωνοῖσιν ἔρυσατο κῆρα μέλαιναν,
ἀλλ’ ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, ὃθι περ Τρῶας κεραίζε καὶ ἄλλους.
Φόρκυς αὐ Φρύγας ἥγε καὶ Ἀσκάνιος θεοειδής
τῆς εἶς Ἀσκανίης" μέμασαν δ’ ύσμινι μάχεσθαι.
Μήσων αὐ Μέσθλης τε καὶ Ἀντιφος ἡγησάθην,
νεὶς Ταλαμένεος, τῷ Γυγαίῃ τέκε λίμνῃ,
οὶ καὶ Μήσων ἦσον ὑπὸ Τμώλῳς γεγαώτας.
Νάστης αὐ Καρῶν ἡγήσατο βαρβαροφώνων,
οἱ Μίλητον ἦχον Φθιρῶν τ’ ὅρος ἀκριτόφυλλον
Μαιάνδρου τε ὀρᾶς Μυκάλης τ’ αὐπεινά κάρηνα.
τῶν μεν ἄρ’ Ἀμφίμαχος καὶ Νάστης ἡγησάθην,
Νάστης Ἀμφίμαχος τε, Νομίονος ἀγλαὰ τέκνα,
δς καὶ χρυσὸν ἦχων πόλεμον” ἰεν ἁυτὲ κοῦρη,
νήπιος, οὐδὲ τὶ οἱ τὸ γ’ ἐπήρκεσε λυγρὸν ὀλεθρον,
ἀλλ’ ἐδάμη ὑπὸ χερσὶ χερσὶ ποδώκεος Αἰακίδαο
ἐν ποταμῷ, χρυσὸν δ’ Ἀχιλεὺς ἐκόμισσε δαίφρων.
Σαρπηδῶν δ’ ἥρχεν Λυκίων καὶ Γλαῦκος ἀμύμων
τηλόθεν ἐκ Λυκίης, Ἑάνθου ἀπὸ δινήμενος.

1 Presumably Nastes, as the principal leader, although the pronoun would more naturally refer to Amphimachus.
Parthenius and Cromna and Aegialus and lofty Erythini.

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

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

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

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

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

And Sarpedon and peerless Glaucus were captains of the Lycians from afar out of Lycia, from the eddying Xanthus.
Αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κόσμηθεν ἀμφὶ ἡγεμόνεσσιν ἕκαστους, ἵππες μὲν κλαγγὴ τ' ἐνοπῇ τ' ἵππει, ὡριμέος ὡς, ἥπερ τε κλαγγὴ γεράνων πέλει οὐρανόθι πρό, αἰ ἵππει ὅπι χειμὼν φύγον καὶ ἀθέσφατον ὁμβρόν,
κλαγγὴ ταί γε πέτονται ἐν' Ὠκεανῷ ῥοάων, ἀνδράσι Πυγμαίοισι φόνον καὶ κήρα φέρουσαι ἁέρια δ' ἄρα ταί γε κακὴν ἔριδα προφέρονται. 
οἱ δ' ἄρ᾽ ὅπι σιγῇ μένεα πνεύμονες Ἀχαιοὶ, ἐν' ἐνθουμῷ μεμαῖσας ἀλέξεμεν ἀλλήλους.
Εὔπτ᾽ ὀρείας κορυφῆσι Νότος κατέχενεν ὁμίχλην, ποιμέσιν οὐ τʼ ἠκούσας, κλέπτη δὲ τε νυκτὸς ἀμείβως, τόσσον τίς τ’ ἐπιλεύσσει ὅσον τ’ ἐπὶ λάσθαν ῥηθαὶ· ἡς ἄρᾳ τῶν ὑπὸ ποσσὶ κονίσαλος ὀρνυτές ἀελλής ἐρχομένων μάλα δ' ὕκα διέπρησσον πεδίοιο:
Οἱ δ᾽ ότε ἐκεῖ ἀπελαύνον ἔτει ἀλλήλους ὀντες, Τρωσὶν μὲν προμάχισεν Ἀλέξαινδρος θεοειδῆς, παρδαλέην ὀμοίωσιν ἔχον καὶ καμπύλα τὸξα καὶ ξίφος· αὐτὰρ ὅ δ' ἀμφὶτροφεὶς κεκορυθμένα χαλκῶν πάλλων Ἀργεῖων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαι ἐν αἰνῇ δηϊοτητί.

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

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

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

Now when they were come near, as they advanced one host against the other, among the Trojans there stood forth as champion godlike Alexander, bearing upon his shoulders a panther skin and his curved bow, and his sword; and brandishing two spears tipped with bronze he challenged all the best of Argives to fight with him face to face in dread combat.
Τὸν δ᾽ ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν ἀρηύφιλος Μενέλαος ἐρχόμενον προπάροθεν ὄμιλον μακρὰ βιβάντα, ὡς τε λέων ἐχάρη μεγάλῳ ἐπὶ σώματι κύρσας, εὐρῶν ἡ ἑλαφον κεραν ἡ ἄγριον αῖγα πεινάων μάλα γάρ τε κατεσθίει, εἶ περ ἂν αὐτὸν σεῦνυνται ταχεῖς τε κῦνες θαλεροὶ τ᾽ αἰζηοί. ὡς ἐχάρη Μενέλαος Ἄλεξανδρον θεοειδεά ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ἑδὼν φάτο γάρ τίσασθαι ἀλείτην. αὐτίκα δ᾽ εὖ ὄχεων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμᾶξε.

Τὸν δ᾽ ὡς οὖν ἐνόησεν Ἄλεξανδρος θεοειδῆς ἐν προμάχοισι φανέντα, κατεπληγή φίλον ἢτορ, ἃψ δ᾽ ἑτάρων εἰς ἐθνοι ἐχάζετο κὺρ᾽ ἀλευκίων. ὡς δ᾽ ὅτε τὸς τε δράκοντα ἴδων παλύνορσος ἀπέστη σύρεος ἐν βήσσης, ὑπό το τρόμος ἐλλαβε γυία, ἃψ δ᾽ ἀνεκώρησεν, ὄχρος τὲ μιν εἴλε παρειάς, ὡς αὐτῖς καθ᾽ ὁμιλυν ἔδων Τρώων ἀγερώχων δεῖσας Ἄτρεος ὑίον Ἄλεξανδρος θεοειδῆς.

Τὸν δ᾽ Ἐκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἴδων αἰόχροις ἐπέεσσων "Δύσπαρι, εἶδος ἁριστε, γυναιμανεσ, ἄτηροπεντα, αἰθ᾽ ὀφελε άγονος τ᾽ ἐμεναι άγαμος τ᾽ ἀπολέσθαι. καὶ κε τὸ βουλοίμην, καὶ κεν πολὺ κέρδιον ἥν ἥ οὐτω λῶβην τ᾽ ἐμεναι καὶ ὑπόψιον ἄλλων. ἥ που καγχαλώσι κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοί, φάντες ἁριστημα πρόμων ἐμεναι, οὐνεκα καλὸν εἶδος ἑπτ᾽, ἀλλ᾽ οὐκ ἐστὶ βῆς φρεσίν οὔδε τις ἀλκῆ.

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

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

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

But Hector saw him, and chid him with words of shame: "Evil Paris, most fair to look upon, thou that art mad after women, thou beguiler, would that thou hadst ne'er been born and hadst died unwed. Aye, of that were I fain, and it had been better far than that thou shouldest thus be a reproach, and that men should look upon thee in scorn. Verily, methinks, will the long-haired Achaeans laugh aloud, deeming that a prince is our champion because a comely form is his, while there is no strength in his heart nor any valour. Was it in such strength but the sense "unborn" is demanded by the context, and is supported by Eur. Phoen., 1598.
ἦ τοιόσοδε ἐὼν ἐν ποντοπόροισι νέεσσι
πόντον ἐπιπλώσας, ἑτάρους ἐρίηρας ἀγείρας,
μιχθεὶς ἀλλοδαποῖσι γυναίκες ἐν ἀνήγγεις
ἐξ ἀπίης γαίης, νῦν ἄνδρῶν αἰχμητάων,
πατρὶ τε σῷ μέγα πῆμα πόλητ τε παντὶ τε δήμῳ,
δυσμενέσιν μὲν χάρμα, κατηφείν δὲ σοὶ αὐτῷ;
οὐκ ἂν δὴ μείνειας ἀρητιφιλον Μενέλαον;
γνοίης χ' οίου φωτὸς ἔχεις θαλερὴν παράκοιτιν.
οὐκ ἂν τοι χραίσμῃ κίθαρις τά τε δῶρ᾽ Ἀφροδίτης,
ὥ τε κόμη τό τε εἰδός, ὅτ' ἐν κοινήσι μυγείης.
ἀλλὰ μάλα Τρώες δειδήμονες; ἤ τε κεν ἦδη
λαϊνον ἐσσο χυτῶνα κακῶν ἕνεχ ὀσσα ἔργας.

Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσεέιπεν 'Αλέξανδρος Θεοειδὴς:
Εκτορ, ἐπεί με κατ' αἰσαν ἐνείκεσας οὐδ' ὑπὲρ ἀἰσαν,—
αιε τοι κραδήν πέλεκυς ὡς ἐστὶν ἀτειρής,
δο τ' εἴσαν διὰ δουρὸς ὕπ' ἀνέρος, ὡς τα τεχνὴ
νηγιν ἐκτάμνησιν, ὅφελεὶ δ' ἄνδρος ἐρωήν.
ὡς σοι ἐνι στήθεσιν ἀτάρβητος νός ἐστί—
μή μοι δώρο ερατὰ πρόφερε χυρσής Ἀφροδίτης
οὐ τοι ἀπόβλητ' ἐστὶ θεῶν ἐρμυκυγο δώρα,
ὀσσα κεν αὐτοὶ δῶσων, ἐκὼν δ' οὐκ ἂν τις ἔλοιτο.

νῦν αὐτ' εἴ μ' ἐθέλεις πολεμίζειν Ἡδὲ μάχεσθαι,
ἀλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρώας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιός,
αὐτὰρ ἐμ' ἐν μέσοι καὶ ἀρητιφιλον Μενέλαον
συμβάλετ' ἀμφ' Ἐλένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μά-
χεσθαι.

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

And to him did godlike Alexander make answer, saying: "Hector, seeing that thou dost chide me duly, and not beyond what is due—ever is thy heart unyielding, even as an axe that is driven through a beam by the hand of a man that skilfully shapeth a ship's timber, and it maketh the force of his blow to wax; even so is the heart in thy breast undaunted—cast not in my teeth the lovely gifts of golden Aphrodite. Not to be flung aside, look you, are the glorious gifts of the gods, even all that of themselves they give, whereas by his own will could no man win them. But now, if thou wilt have me war and do battle, make the other Trojans to sit down and all the Achaeans, but set ye me in the midst and Menelaus, dear to Ares, to do battle for Helen and all her possessions. And whichsoever as a euphemism for death by stoning; cf. χθονὸς χλαῖνα, Aesch. Ag. 872.
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ὄππότερος δὲ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
kτήμαθ᾽ ἐλὼν ἐν πάντα γυναῖκα τε οἰκαδ᾽ ἀγέσθων,
ioi δ᾽ ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμώντες
ναίοιτε Τροϊὴν ἐριβώλακα, τοι δὲ νεέσθων
"Ἀργοὶ ἐς ὑπόβοτον καὶ Ἀχαιῶδα καλλιγύναικα.
"Ὄς ἔφαθ᾽, Ἑκτὼρ δ᾽ αὐτὲ χάρη μέγα μῦθον
ἀκούσας,
καὶ Ρ᾽ ἐς μέσσον ἱῶν Τρώων ἀνέεργη φάλαγγας,
μέσσου δουρὸς ἐλὼν· τοὶ δ᾽ ἱδρύνθησαν ἀπάντες.¹
τῷ δ᾽ ἐπετοξάζοντο κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ἰοίσων τε τιτυσκόμενοι λάεσσὶ τ᾽ ἐβαλλον.
ἀυτὰς δ᾽ οἱ μακρὸν ἀψεν ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἄγαμέμνων·
"'ἰσχεσθ', Ἀργεῖοι, μὴ βάλλετε, κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν·
στεύται γάρ τι ἔπος ἐρεύνον κορυθαιόλος ᾿Εκτωρ.
"Ὄς ἔφαθ᾽, οἱ δ᾽ ἐσχοντο μάχης ἄνεῳ τ᾽ ἐγένοντο
ἐσσυμένως· ᾿Εκτὼρ δὲ μετ᾽ ἀμφοτέρουσιν ἔειπε·
"κέκλυτε μεν, Τρῶες καὶ ἐὐκνήμιδες Ἀχαιοί,²
μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροι, τοῦ εἴνεκα νεῖκος ὀρωρεν.
ἄλλους μὲν κέλεται Τρῶες καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιοὺς
τεύχεα κάλ' ἀποθέσθαι ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ,
αὐτὸν δ᾽ ἐν μέσσω καὶ ἀρηΐφιλον Μενέλαον
οἰους ἀμφ᾽ 'Ελένη καὶ κτήμασι πᾶσι μάχεσθαι.
ὄππότερος δὲ κε νικήσῃ κρείσσων τε γένηται,
kτήμαθ᾽ ἐλὼν εὐ πάντα γυναῖκα τε οἰκαδ᾽ ἀγέσθων·
ioi δ᾽ ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ τάμωμεν·"
"Ὄς ἔφαθ᾽, οἱ δ᾽ ἄρα πάντες ἄκην ἐγένοντο
σιωπῆ·
toῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
¹ Line 78 is omitted in some mss.
² After line 86 many mss. add,
δ῿φρ᾽ εἰπὼ τὰ με θυμὸς ἐνὶ στῆθεσι 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 whichever of the twain shall win, and prove him the better man, let him duly take all the wealth and the woman, and bear them to his home; but for us others, let us swear friendship and oaths of faith with sacrifice."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence; and among them spake Menelaus, good
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"κέκλυτε νῦν καὶ ἐμεῖο· μάλιστα γὰρ ἅλγος ἵκανε
θυμὸν ἐμόν, φρονέω δὲ διακρινθήμεναι ἥδη
'Ἀργεῖος καὶ Τρώας, ἐπει κακὰ πολλὰ πέπασθε
εἰνεκ' ἐμῆς ἑριδός καὶ 'Αλεξάνδρου ἔνεκ' ἁρχῆς. ἤμεων δὲ ὁπποτέρως θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα τέτυκται,
tεθναύη ἄλλοι δὲ διακρινθεῖτε τάχιστα.

οὔπετε ἄρν', ἐτερον λευκὸν, ἐτέρην δὲ μέλαναν,
Γῆ τε καὶ Ἡλίῳ ἡμεῖσι οἴσομεν ἄλλον
ὀἴσετε ἀρχή, ἔτερον λευκόν, ἑτέρην δὲ μέλαιναν,
'Αἴγι ἐπεὶ κακὰ πολλὰ πέπασθε ἔνεκ'
θυμὸν ἰδίους καὶ ἀρχῆς. ἤμεων δὲ ὁπποτέρως ἄνδρῶν πρὸς τὸν ἁρακτὴν ἀνθρώπων φρένες ἑρέθοντα. Ὀς δὲ ὁ γέρων μετέξθη ἀμμοῖς, ἀμμαῖς πρὸς τὸν ὀπίσω

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἴ θάνατος τοῦ Τρώες τοῦ ἐλπόμενοι παῦσασθαι δίαυρον πολέμου.
καὶ δ' ἐπετρεψάν μὲν ἐρυξαν ἐπὶ στίχας, ἐκ δ' ἐβάν ἀντί',
teύχεα τ' ἑξεδύνοντο· τὰ μὲν κατέθεντ' ἐτὶ γαίη
πλησίον ἄλληλων, ὀλίγη δ' ἴν ἂμφις ἄρουρα.

"Ἐκτωρ δὲ προτεί ὄστιν δύω κήρυκας ἐπεμπε
καρπαλίμως ἄρνας τε φέρειν Πρίαμόν τε καλέσσαι.

αὐτὰρ ὁ αλθύβιον προήει κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνων
νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς ἴεναι, ἴδ' ἄρν' ἐκέλευεν
οἰσέμεναι· ὁ δ' ἄρν' ὄψε ἀπίθησα Ἀγαμέμνονι δίω. Ἡ

'Iρις δ' αὐθ' Ἐλένη λευκωλένων ἀγγέλοις ἕλθεν,
εἰδομένη γαλόω, Ἀντηνορίδαο δάμαρτι,
τὴν Ἀντηνορίδης εἶχε κρεῖων Ἔλκαών,

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

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

But Iris went as a messenger to white-armed Helen, in the likeness of her husband's sister, the wife of Antenor's son, even her that lord Helicaon, Antenor's son, had to wife, Laodice, the comeliest
Λαοδίκην, Πριάμου θυγατρῶν εἶδος ἀρίστην. 
τὴν δ᾽ εὖρ᾽ ἐν μεγάρῳ· ἢ δὲ μέγαν ἵστον ύφανε, 
δίπλακα πορφυρέην, πολέας δ᾽ ἐνεπασσεν αέθλους 
Τρώων θ᾽ ἵπποδάμων καὶ ᾿Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν, 
οὐς ἔθεν εἶνεκ ἐπασχόν ὑπ᾽ "Ἀρηοὶ παλαμάων. 
ἀγχοῦ δ᾽ ἱσταμένη προσέφη πόδας ὡκέα Ἰρις· 
"δεῦρ᾽ ἵθι, νύμφα φίλη, ἵνα θέσκελα ἔργα ἴδηαι 
Τρώων θ᾽ ἵπποδάμων καὶ ᾿Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν· 
οἱ πριν ἐπ᾽ ἀλλήλους φέρον πολύδακρυν "Ἀρηα 
ἐν πεδίῳ, ὀλοοῖο λιλαιόμενοι πολέμου, 
οἱ δὴ νῦν ἔτατα συγῆ, πόλεμος ἐν πέπαιται, 
ἀστίσι κεκλιμένου, παρὰ δ᾽ ἐγχεα μακρὰ πέπηγεν. 
αὐτὰρ ᾿Αλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηφίλος Μενέλαος 
μακρῆς ἐγχεῖσι μαχήσονται περὶ σείο. 
τῷ δὲ κε νικήσαντι φίλη κεκλήσῃ ἄκοιτις."

"Ὡς εἰποῦσα θεὰ γλυκὺν ἔμβαλε θυμῷ 
ἀνδρὸς τε προτέρου καὶ ἄστεος ὡς τοκῆνων 
αὐτίκα δ᾽ ἀργεννῇσι καλυψαμένη ὀθόνῃσι 
ὁρμᾶτ᾽ ἐκ θαλάμοι τέρεν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα, 
οὐκ οὐ, ἃμα τῇ γε καὶ ἀμφίπολοι δῦ᾽ ἐποντο, 
Λήθη, Πιθῆος θυγάτηρ, Κλυμένη τε βοῶπις." 
αἷς δ᾽ ἐπειδὰν ἰκανὸν ὀθι Σκαιαι πῦλαι ἤσαν.

Οἱ δ᾽ ἀμφὶ Πρίαμον καὶ Πάνθοιν ἢδὲ Θυμοίτην 
Λάμπον τε Κλυτίον θ᾽ Ἰκετάονα τ᾽, ὅζον "Ἀρηος, 
Οὐκαλέγων τε καὶ ᾿Αντήνωρ, πεπνυμένω ἄμφω, 
ἤατο δημογέρον ὑπ᾽ Σκαιῃς πῦλῃσι, 
γήραϊ δὴ πολέμου πεπαιμένοι, ἀλλ᾽ ἀγορηταὶ 
ἔσθλοι, τεττίγεσιν ἔουκότες, οἳ τε καθ᾽ ὅλην

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

So spake the goddess, and put into her heart
sweet longing for her former lord and her city and
parents; and straightway she veiled herself with
shining linen, and went forth from her chamber,
letting fall 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,
mens of prudence both, sat as elders of the people at
the Scaean gates. Because of old age had they now
ceased from battle, but speakers they were full good,
like unto cicalas that in a forest sit upon a tree and
οὐ τί μοι αἰτή μου ἐσσ’ τοι νύ μου αἰτή μου εἰσιν, 
οἷ μοι ἐφώρμησαν πόλεμον πολύδακρυν Ἀχαιῶν—
ὡς μοι καὶ τόνδ’ ἀνδρά πελώριον ἐξονομήνης, 
ὁς τοι οὐ’ ἐστίν Ἀχαῖος ἄνηρ ἡς τε μέγας τε.
ἡ τοι μὲν κεφαλῆ καὶ μείζονες ἄλλοι ἔασι,
καλὸ δ’ οὔτω ἐγὼν οὔ πω ἴδον ωφθαλμοῖσιν,
οὐδ’ οὔτω γεράρφη βασιλῆ γὰρ ἀνδρὶ ἔοικε.”

Τὸν δ’ Ἐλένη μύθοισιν ἀμέίβετο, δία γυναικῶν—
“αἰδοῖς τέ μοι ἐσού, φίλε ἐκυρέ, δεινὸς τε.
ὡς ὀφελενθάνατός μοι ἀδεῖν κακὸς ὀππότε ἐνυεὶ
σω ἐπόμην, θάλαμον γνωτοὺς τε λιποῦσα
παίδα τε τηλυγέτην καὶ ὁμηλικήν ἐρατεινή
ἀλλὰ τά γ’ οὔκ ἐγένοντο· τό καὶ κλαίουσα τέτηκα.
τούτο δέ τοι ἐρέω, ὡς ὃς ἀνείρεια ἦδε 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-like voice; even in such wise sat the leaders of the Trojans upon the wall. Now when they saw Helen coming upon the wall, softly they spake winged words one to another: "Small blame that Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans should for such a woman long time suffer woes; wondrously like is she to the immortal goddesses to look upon. But even so, for all that she is such an one, let her depart upon the ships, neither be left here to be a bane to us and to our children after us."

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

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

2 I adopt uniformly the meaning "well-beloved" for this doubtful word.
οὐτὸς γ’ Ἄτρεΐδης εὐρὺ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων,
ἀμφότερον βασιλεὺς τ’ ἀγαθὸς κρατερός τ’ ἀλ-
χμητής.
δαὴρ αὐτ’ ἐμὸς ἐσκε κυνώπιδος, εἶ ποτ’ ἐην γε.’” 18

“Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ’ οὗ γέρων ἣγάσσασιτο φώνησεν τε·
phiaiκ’ Ἄτρεΐδη, μοιρηγενέσ, ὡλβιόδαιμον,
η βά νυ τοι πολλοὶ δειμήατο κοῦροι Ἀχαιῶν.
هة καὶ Φρυγίην εἰσήλθον ἀμπελόεσσαν,
ἐνθα ἰδον πλείστους Φρύγας ἀνέρας αἰολοπώλους, 18
λαοὺς Ὤτρης καὶ Μυγδόνος ἀντιθέου,
οῖ δ’ τοτ’ ἐστρατόωντο παρ’ ὧχθας Σαγγαρίωι
καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν μετὰ τοίσιν ἐλέχθη
ἡματι τῷ ὅτε τ’ ἦλθον Ἀμαζόνες ἀντιανείραι·
ἀλλ’ οοὐδ’ οἰ τόσοι ἦσαν δοῦν ἐλίκωπτες Ἀχαιῶι.” 19

Δεύτερον αὐτ’ Ὅδυσσηα ἰδὼν ἐρέειν’ δ’ γεραιός·
“εἰπ’ ἄγε μοι καὶ τόνδε, φίλον τέκος, ὅς τις ὅδ’
ἐστι·

μείων μὲν κεφαλὴ Ἀγαμέμνων Ἄτρεΐδαο,
εὐρύτεροσ δ’ ὁμοιωσ ἠτ’ ἐστίνην ἰδέσθαι.
τεύχεα μὲν οἱ κεῖται ἐπὶ ἱθοὶ πουλυτείρῃ,
αὐτὸς δὲ κτίλος ὃς ἐπιπωλεῖται στίχας ἀνδρῶν·
ἀρνεῖ μοι ἐν γέγυμεν τῆς πηγῆς θεμιστάω
ὅς τ’ οἴων μέγα πῶς διέρχεται ἀργεννάων.”

Τὸν δ’ ἢμείβετ’ ἐπειθ’ Ἐλενή Διὸς ἐκγεγαυῖα·
“οὐτὸς δ’ αὐτ’ Ἀαρτίάδης πολύμητις Ὅδυσσεύς, 19
ὁς τράφη ἐν δήμῳ Ἰθάκης κραναής περ ἐούσης
eiδως παντοίους τε δόλους καὶ μήδεα πυκνά.”

Τὴν δ’ αὐτ’ Ἀντήνωρ πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἦδα·
“ὡ γύναι, ἥ μάλα τοῦτο ἐποτ νημερτεὶς ἐευπεῖς.” 130
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
ἤδη γὰρ καὶ δευρό ποτ’ ἠλυθε δίος Ὀδυσσεύς

σεῦ ἕνεκ’ ἀγγελίης σὺν ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μένελαώ.

τοὺς δ’ ἐγὼ ἐξείνισσα καὶ ἐν μεγάροι ἐνίοτο 

ξυπόθησα καὶ μήδεα ὑφαίνω.

τοῖς μὲν Μενέλαος ὑπείρεχεν εὐρέας ὅμους, 26

ἀμφώ δ’ ἐξομένω γεραρώτερος ἦεν Ὀδυσσεύς.

ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ Ἕρμης ἐν ἀγρομένοις ἔμιχθεν,

παῦρα μὲν, ἀλλὰ μάλα λιγέως, ἐπεὶ οὐ πολύμυθος

οὐδ’ ἀφαμαρτοεπής, εἰ καὶ γένει υστερος ἦεν.

ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ πολύμητις ἁναξιζευ Ὀδυσσεύς,

στάσκεν, ὅποι δ’ ἱδεσκε κατὰ χθονὸς ὁματα

πῆξας,

σκῆπτρον δ’ οὔτ’ ὀπίσω οὔτε προπρηνεὶς ἐνώμα,

ἀλλ’ ἀστεμφές ἐχεσκεν, ἀδηρείτ’ ἐνωμα.

φαίης κε θάκοτον τε τιν’ ἐμμεναι ἀφρονά τ’ αὐτως. 2

ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ ὢτα πολύποσ αἰκοσάτους

καὶ ἐπεα νιφάδεσσων ἑοκόται χειμερήσων,

οὐκ ἂν ἄν ἐπειτ’ Ὀδυσῆτ’ γ’ ἐρίσσεε βραχω ἄλλος.

οὐ τότε γ’ ὡδ’ Ὀδυσῆος ἀγασσάμεθ’ εἴδος ἱδόντες.’

Τὸ τρίτον αὐτ’ Αίαντα ἴδων ἐρέεων’ ὁ γεραιός: τὸ

τὸ σ’ ἄρ’ ὕδ’ ἄλλος Ἀχαιὸς άνήρ ἴδο το μέγας

τε,

ἐξοχος Ἀργείων κεφαλήν τε καὶ εὐρέας ὤμους;’

Τὸν δ’ Ἐλένη ταυήπτελος ἀμείβετο, δία

γυναικῶν: ”

“οὔτος δ’ Αίας ἐστὶ πελώριος, ἐρκος Ἀχαιῶν.

Ἰδομενεὺς δ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐνὶ Κρῆτεσσι θεὸς ὥσ
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 whens& 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 δὲ μιν Κρήτων ἄγοι ἰγερέθονται.
πολλάκι μιν ἔστινος τὴν ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
οὐκ ἐν ἕμετέρῳ, ὅποτε Κρήτηθεν ἵκοντο.
νῦν δ' ἄλλους μὲν πάντας ὁρῶ ἐλίκωπας Ἀχαιοὺς,
οὺς κεν ἐν γνοήν καὶ τ' οὖνομα μυθησαίμην·
δοῦν δ' οὐ δύναμαι ἰδεῖν κοσμήτορε λαῶν,
Κάστορα θ' ἰππόδαμον καὶ πυξ ἀγαθὸν Πολυ-
δεύκεα,
αὐτοκασιγνήτω, τῷ μοι μία γείνατο μήτηρ.
η οὐχ ἔστεσθην Λακεδαιμονος εξ ἑρατευῆς,
η δεύρω μὲν ἐποντο νέεσθ' ἐν ποντοπόροις,
νῦν αὐτ' οὐκ ἐθέλουν μάχην καταδύμεναι ἀνδρῶν,
αἰσχεῖ δειδίστες καὶ ὅνειδε πόλλ' ἂ μοι ἔστω.
"Ως φάτο, τοὺς δ' ἤδη κάτεχεν φυσίζους αἴα
ἐν τῷ Λακεδαιμονι αὐθί, φίλῃ ἐν πατρίδι γαῖῃ.
Κήρυκες δ' ἀνὰ ἀστυ θεών χερος ὅρκια πιστὰ, 24
ἀρπῇ δῦν καὶ οὐνόν ἔφηραν, καρπὸν ἄροῦρας,
ἀσκῆ ἔν αἰγείῳ· χερεὶ δὲ κρητῆρα βασικῶν
κήρυξ Ἰδαῖος ἦδε χρύσεια κύπελλα·
δορυφοὺν δὲ γέροντα παριστάμενος ἐπέέσθων·
όρσεο, Λαομεδοντίαδη, καλέουσιν ἄριστοι
Τρώων θ' ἰπποδάμον καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων
ἐς πεδίον καταβῆναι, ἵν' ὅρκια πιστὰ τάμῃτε.
αὐτὰρ 'Αλέξανδρος καὶ ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος
μακρῆς ἐγχείου μαχήσοντ' ἀμφὶ γυναικῖ.
τῷ δὲ κε νικήσαντι γυνὴ καὶ κτήμαθ' ἐποιοῦ·
oi δ' ἄλλοι φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ ταμόντες
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him are gathered the captains of the Cretans. Full often was Menelaus, dear to Ares, wont to entertain him in our house, whene'er he came from Crete. And now all the rest of the bright-eyed Achaeans do I see, whom I could well note, and tell their names; but two marshallers of the host can I not see, Castor, tamer of horses, and the goodly boxer, Polydeuces, even mine own brethren, whom the same mother bare. Either they followed not with the host from lovely Lacedaemon, or though they followed hither in their seafaring ships, they have now no heart to enter into the battle of warriors for fear of the words of shame and the many revilings that are mine."

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

Meanwhile the heralds were bearing through the city the offerings for the holy oaths of the gods, two lambs and, in a goat-skin bottle, wine that maketh glad the heart, the fruit of the earth. And the herald Idaeus bare a shining bowl and golden cups; and he came to the old king's side and roused him, saying: "Rise, thou son of Laomedon, the chieftains of the horse-taming Trojans, and of the brazen-coated Achaeans, summon thee to go down into the plain, that ye may swear oaths of faith with sacrifice. But Alexander and Menelaus, dear to Ares, will do battle with long spears for the woman's sake; and whichever of the twain shall conquer, him let woman and treasure follow; and we others, swearing friendship and oaths of faith with sacrifice, should then dwell in deep-soiled Troy,
ναιομεν Τροϊν εριβωλακα, τοι δε νεονται
"Αργος εσ ιπποβοτον και 'Αχαιδα καλλιγυναικα."
"Ως φατο, ριγησεν δ' ο γερων, εκελευοε δ' εταιρους
ιππους ζεγνυμεναι, τοι δ' οτραλεως επιθοντο.
αι δ' æρ εβη Πριαμος, κατα δ' ήνια τεινεν ώπισω.
παρ δε οι 'Αντηνωρ περικαλλεα βησετο διφρον.
tιν δε δια Σκαιων πεδιονδ' εχον ωκεας ιππους.
'Αλλ' οτε δε ρ' εκοντο μετα Τρωας και 'Αχαιους,
ex ιππων αποβαντες επι χθονα πουλυβοτειραν
εσ μεσον Τρωων και 'Αχαιων εστιχωντο.
ορνυτο δ' αυτικ' επειτα αναξ ανδρων 'Αγαμεμνων,
αι δ' 'Οδυσευς πολυμητις: αταρ κηρυκες αγανω
ορκια πιστα θεων συναγυν, κρητηρι δε οινον
μισγουν, αταρ βασιλευς τω υδωρ επι χειρας εχεαν.
'Ατρειδης δε ερυσσαμενος χειρεσι μαχαιραν,
η οι παρ ειφες μεγα κουλευν αιεν αωρτο,
αρνων εκ κεφαλων ταμνε τριχας: αυταρ επειτα
κηρυκες Τρωων και 'Αχαιων νειμαν αριστως.
tουσιν δ' 'Ατρειδης μεγαλ' ευχετο χειρας ανασχων.
"Ζευ πατερ, 'Ιδηθεν μεδεων, κυδιστε, μεγιστε,
'Ηελιος θ', δε παντ' εφορας και παντ' επακουεις,
και ποταμοι και γαια, και οι υπενερθε καμοντας
ανθρωπος τυνυθον, οτις κε επιορκον ομοση,
υμεις μαρτυροι εστε, φυλασσετε δ' ορκια πιστα:
ει μεν κεν Μενελαον 'Αλεξανδρος καταπεφη,
αυτος επειθ' 'Ελευην εχετω και κτηματα παντα,
ημεις δ' εν νησει νεωμεθα ποντοπορουσιν.
ει δε κε 'Αλεξανδρον κτεινη ξανθος Μενελαος,
Τρωας επειθ' 'Ελευην και κτηματα παντ' αποδουναι,
but they will depart to Argos, pastureland of horses, and Achaea, the land of fair women."

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

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

1 Line 283 is omitted in some mss.
ΗΜΕΡ

την δ’ Ἀργείους ἀποτινέμευ ἄν τιν’ ἔοικεν, ἢ τε καὶ ἔσσομένουι μετ’ ἀνθρώποις πέληται. 
εἰ δ’ ἄν ἐμοὶ τιμήν Πρίαμος Πρίαμοι τε παϊδες τίνες οὐκ ἐθέλωσιν Ἀλεξάνδροιο πεσόντος, 
αὐτάρ ἐγώ καὶ ἕπειτα μαχήσομαι εἰνεκα ποιῆσι αὐθι μένων, ἢς κε τέλος πολέμου κιχείων.”

‘Ἡ, καὶ ἀπὸ στομάχους ἄρνων τάμε νηλεῖ χαλκῷ καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθονὸς ἀσπαίροντας, 
θυμοῦ δευομένους. ἀπὸ γὰρ μένος εἴλετο χαλκός. 
οἰνον δ’ ἐκ κρητήρος ἀφυσσόμενοι δεπάεσσιν 
ἔκχεον, ἢδ’ εὔχοντο θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησιν. 
ὡδε δὲ τις ἐπεσκεῖν Ἀχαίων τε ὑπὲρ ὅρκια πημήνειαν, 

“Ζεὺ κύδιστε μέγιστε, καὶ ἀθάνατοι θεοὶ ἄλλοι, ὁππότεροι πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια πημήνειαν, 
ὡδε σφ’ ἐγκέφαλος χαμάδις ρέοι ὡς ὄδε οἶνος, 
αὐτῶν καὶ τεκένων, ἄλοχοι δ’ ἄλλοις δαμεῖεν.”

“Ὡς ἐφαν, οὐδ’ ἄρα πώ σφιν ἐπεκράαινε Κρονίων. 
τοῖσι δὲ Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος μετὰ μῦθον ἐειπε’ 
κέκλυτε μεν, ὑπὲρ ὅρκια πημήνειαν, 

‘Η ῥα, καὶ ἐς δίφρον ἄρνας θέτο ἵσοθεος φῶς, ἢ μ’ 

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

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

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

So spake the godlike man, and let place the lambs in his chariot, and himself mounted, and drew back
πάρ δέ οἱ 'Αντήνωρ περικαλλέα βήσετο δίφρον.
τὼ μὲν ἄρ' ἄφορροι προτὶ 'Ἰλιον ἀπονέοντο ·
'Εκτωρ δὲ Πρώμοιο πάϊς καὶ δῖος 'Οδυσσεύς χώρον μὲν πρώτον διεμέτρεον, αὐτάρ ἐπείτα κλήρους ἐν κυνέῃ χαλκήρει πάλλον ἐλόντες, ὀππότερος δὴ πρόσθεν ἀφεὶ ἄγαρ ὄγχος λαοὶ δ' ἡρῆσαντο, θεοὶ δὲ ἱείρας ἀνέσχον, ὡδε δὲ τις εὐπέσκειν 'Αχαιῶν τε 'Τρώων τε·
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, 'Ιδηθεῖν μεδέων, κύδιστε, μέγιστε, ὀππότερος τάδε ἐργά μετ' ἄμφοτέρωιν ἔθηκε, τὸν δὸς ἀποφθίμενον δὖναι δόμον "Αἴdos εἰσω, ἧμῶν δ' αὐ φιλότητα καὶ ὅρκια πιστὰ γενέσθαι."
'Ομ' ἄρ' ἔφαν, πάλλεν δὲ μέγας κορυθαίος ὁμοίος. 'Εκτωρ ἄψ ὀρῶν. Πάριος δὲ θοῶς ἐκ κλήρος ὅρουσεν. οἱ μὲν ἐπειθ' ἱζόντο κατὰ στίχας, ἥχῳ ἐκάστῳ ἢπποι ἀερόποδες καὶ ποικίλα τεῦχεα κεῖτο.
αὐτάρ ὁ γ' ἄμφι ὦμοιοιν ἐδύσετο τεῦχεα καλὰ δῖος 'Αλέξανδρος, 'Ελένης πόσις ηὐκόμοιο.
κυμιδὰς μὲν πρώτα περὶ κυμιδὴς ἔθηκε καλά, ἀργυροποιων ἐπιφυλακτὰς ἀραμιὰς δεύτερον αὐθ' θώρηκα περὶ στήθεσιν ἐδυνεν οἰο κασιγνήτοι Δυκάνων· ἡμοσε δ' αὐτῶ· ἀμφὶ δ' ἄρ' ὦμοιοιν βάλετο ξῖφος ἀργυρόηλον χάλκεουν, αὐτάρ ἐπειτα σάκος μέγα τε στυβαρόν τε κρατί δ' ἐπ' ἱφθίμῳ κυνέῃ ἐνυτυκτον ἔθηκεν ἢπποὺρυν· δεῖνον δὲ λόφος καθύπερθεν ἐνενεν' εἰλετο δ' ἀλκιμον ἄγαρ, δ' οἱ παλάμηφιν ἀρήρει. ὅς δ' αὐτῶς Μενέλαος ἀρῆίος ἐντε' ἐδυνεν. Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ οὐν ἐκάτερθεν ὀμίλου θωρήκησαν,

1 Lines 334 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.
2 After 338 Zenodotus added a line,
the reins, and by his side Antenor mounted the beauteous car; and the twain departed back to Ilios. But Hector, Priam’s son, and goodly Odysseus first measured out a space, and thereafter took the lots and shook them in the bronze-wrought helmet, to know which of the twain should first let fly his spear of bronze. And the people made prayer and lifted their hands to the gods; and thus would one of the Achaeans and Trojans speak: "Father Zeus, that rulest from Ida, most glorious, most great, whosoever of the twain it be that brought these troubles upon both peoples, grant that he may die and enter the house of Hades, whereas to us there may come friendship and oaths of faith."

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

But when they had armed themselves on either
ἐς μέσσον Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἐστιχόων
dεινὸν δεικόμενοι: θάμβος δ᾽ ἔχεν εἰσορόωντας
Τρῶας θ᾽ ἐπιποδάμους καὶ ἐὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς·
καὶ ἐγγὺς στήτην διαμετρητῷ ἐνὶ χώρῳ
σείοντ᾽ ἐγχείας ἀλλήλοισι κοτέοντε.

πρόσθε δ᾽ Ἀλέξανδρος προτεί δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Ἀτρείδαο κατ᾽ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ' εἶσην,
οὐδ᾽ ἔρρηξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δὲ οἱ αἴχμη
ἀσπίδον ἐνὶ κρατερῇ. ὁ δὲ δεύτερον ὄρνυστας χαλκή
Ἀτρείδης Μενέλαος ἐπευξάμενος Διὶ πατρὶ·

Ζεῦ ἄνα, δὸς τίσασθαι ὅ με πρότερος κάκ᾽ ἐσπρεγε,
δῖον Ἀλέξανδρον, καὶ ἐμῆς ὑπὸ χερσὶ δάμασον·
ὀφρα τίς ἐρρίγεται καὶ ὄψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων
ξεινοδόκον κακὰ ῥέεσαι, ὃ κεν Πιρό αἰράσχῃ.

Ἡ ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτεί δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πριαμίδαο κατ᾽ ἀσπίδα πάντοσ᾽ ἐϊσην.

διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἡλθε φαενῆς ὄβριμον ἐγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἠρήρειστο·

Ἀτρείδης δὲ ἐρυσσάμενος ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον

πλῆξεν ἀνασχόμενοι κόρυθοι φάλον: ἀμφὶ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽

αὐτῷ
tριχθὰ τε καὶ τετραχθὰ διατρυφὲν ἐκπεσε χειρός.

Ἀτρείδης δ᾽ ὄμωξεν ἵδῳν εἰς οὐρανον εὐρύν.

"Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ τίς σεῖο θεῶν ὀλούτερος ἄλλος·

ἡ τ᾽ ἐφάμην τίσασθαί Ἀλέξανδρον κακότητος·

1 Line 352 was rejected by Aristarchus.

1 We must render πάντοσ’ εἶσην 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 δὲ μοι ἐν χείρεσσιν ἀγη ξίφος, ἐκ δὲ μοι ἐγχος
νῦν μὲν πολύκεστος ήμας ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρὴν,
οὐδ᾽ ἐβαλὸν μν. 1

"Ἡ, καὶ ἐπαιξας κόρυθος λάβεν ἱπποδασείης,
ἐλκε δ᾽ ἑπιστρέψας μετ᾽ ἑυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς·
ἀγχε δὲ μοι πολύκεστος ήμας ἀπαλὴν ὑπὸ δειρὴν,
ὅσ οἰ ύπ᾽ ἀνθρεῖνοι οχεὺς τέτατο τρυφαλείης.
καὶ νῦ κεν εἰρυσσέν τε καὶ ἀσπετον ἴρατο κύδος,
εἰ μὴ ἀρ᾽ ὁξὺ νόησε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη,
ἡ οἰ θηριεύμαν μας βόδας ἱφι κταμένου·
κεινὴ δὲ τρυφάλεια μὰ ἔσπετο χειρὶ παχείη.
tὴν μὲν ἐπειθ᾽ ἥρωις μετ᾽ ἑυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοῦς
ῥῆψ᾽ ἐπιδινῆσας, κόμισαν δ᾽ ἑρίσσες ἔταϊρον·
αὐτὰρ δ᾽ ἅψ ἐπάρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίων
ἐγχεὶ χαλκεῖων τὸν δ᾽ ἐξήρπαξ Ἀφροδίτη
 φείδα μάλ᾽ ὡς τε θεός, ἐκάλυμψε δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ θερὶ πολλῇ,
καὶ δ᾽ εἰσ᾽ ἐν θαλάμῳ εὐώδεὶ κηώειτι.
αὐτή δ᾽ αὐθ᾽ Ἐλένην καλέουσ᾽ ἐν τὴν δ᾽ ἐκίχανεν
πῦργῳ ἐφ᾽ υψηλῷ, περὶ δὲ Τρωῶι ἄλις ἤσαν
χειρὶ δὲ νεκταρέου ἑανοῦ ἑτίναξε λαβοῦσα,
γρηὶ δὲ μοι ἐϊκυῖα παλαιγενέϊ προσέειπεν
εἰροκόμῳ, ἥ οἱ Λακεδαίμονι ναιςταώσῃ
ἕσκειν εἴρια καλά, μάλιστα δὲ μοι φιλεσκε·
tὴ μὴν εὐσαμένη προσεξώοσε δεὶ Ἀφροδίτη·
"δεῦρ᾽ ἴθ᾽ Ἀλέξανδρός σε καλεῖ οἷκόνδε νέεσθαι.
κεῖνος δ᾽ ε ἐν θαλάμῳ καὶ δινωτοίσι λέχεσσι,
κάλλεῖ τε στίλβων καὶ εἱμασίν· οὔδε θείας

1 οὔδ᾽ ἐβαλὸν μν. οὔδ᾽ ἐδάμασσα Aristarchus.

1 This meaning suits all passages in Homer in which κηώεις occurs (cf. cavus); in vi. 483, however, κηώδει must mean "fragrant.”

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

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

"Ως φάτο, τῇ δ' ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνι στήθεσσον ὄρινε· καὶ θ᾽ ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε θεᾶς περικαλλέα δειρῆν στήθεα θ᾽ ἱμερόεντα καὶ ὄμματα μαρμαίροντα, θάμβησεν τ' ἀρ' ἐπειτα ἐπος τ' ἐφατ' ἐκ τ' ὄνομαζε· "δαμονίη, τί με ταῦτα λιλαίει ἦπερπειείν;  
η' π' με προτέρω πολίων εν ναιομενάων άξεις, ἦ Φρυγίης ἦ Μηνίης ἐρατεινής, εἰ τίς τοι καὶ κεῖθι φίλος μερόπων ἀνθρώπων· οὔνεκα δὴ νῦν δίδον Ἀλέξανδρον Μενέλαος νικήσας ἠθέλει στυγερῆν ἐμὲ οὐκαδ' ἀγεσθαί. 
τούνεκα δὴ νῦν δεύρῳ δολοφρονεύσα μαρτυρίας παρέστης. ἢςο παρ' αὐτὸν ιόυσα, θεών δ' ἀπόεικε κελεύθουν,1 μηδ' ἐτι σοιτη πόδοσσων ὑποντρέψειας "Ολυμπον, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ περὶ κεῖνον δίζε καὶ ἐφύλασσε, εἰς ὁ' κέ σ' ἠ ἀλοχον ποιήσεται, ἦ' ῃ νε δουλην. κείσε δ' ἐγὼν οὐκ εἰμι—νεμεσσητὸν δέ κεν εἶη— κεῖνον ποροσανέουσα λέχος. Τρωϊς δέ μ' ὀπίσω πάσαι μομήσονται· ἔχω δ' ἀχε' ἀκριτα θυμῶ." 
Τῇ 'θ χολωσαμένη προσεφώνευ δι' Ἀφροδίτης: "μη μ' ἐρεθε, σχητλή, μη χωσαμένη σε μεθεῖν, τὼς δε' ἀπεχθήρω ως νῦν ἐκπαγλα φίλησα, μέσου δ' ἀμφότερων μητίσομαι ἐχθεα λυγρά, Τρώων καὶ Δαναῶν, συ δε' κεν κακὸν οἴτον ὄληαι." "Ως ἐφατ', ἐδδείσεν δ' 'Ελενη Διὸς ἐκγεγανία,  

1 ἀπόεικε κελεύθου Aristarchus: ἀπόειπε κελεύθους mss.

1 This is the only passage in Homer in which the word δαίμων 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 wouldst 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 ἐανῶ ἀργῆτι φαεινῷ
συγῇ, πάσας δὲ Τρῳὰς λάθεν. ἦρχε δὲ δαίμων.

Αἱ δ᾽ ὅτ' Ἀλεξάνδρῳ δόμον περικαλλὲς ἵκοντο,
ἀμφίπολοι μὲν ἔπειτα θῶς ἐπὶ ἐργα τράποντο,
ἡ δ᾽ εἰς υψόροφον θάλαμον κε δία γυναικῶν.¹
τῇ δ᾽ ἄρα δίφρον ἐλοῦσα φιλομμειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη
ἀντ᾽ Ὁ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ θεὰ κατέθηκεν φέρουσα.
ἐνθὰ καθὶς Ἑλένῃ, κοὐρὶς Δίως αἰγιόχου,
ὁσσε πάλιν κλίνασα, πόσιν δ᾽ ἠνίππατε μύθῳ.
"ἡλυθες ἐκ πολέμου ὅσ ὁφελεῖς αὐτὸθ᾽ ὀλέσθαι,
ἄνδρὶ δαμεὶς κρατερῷ, ὁσ ἐμὸς πρὸτερος πόσις ἦν.
ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὶν γ᾽ ἐνχε' ἀρηφίλου Μενελάου
σῇ τὲ βη καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἐνχεῖ φέρτερους εἶναι
ἀλλ᾽ ἑπὶ νῦν προκάλεσσαι ἀρηφίλου Μενελαοῦ
ἐξαντί γαμέσασθαι ἐναντίον. ἀλλά σ᾽ ἐγώ γς
παύεσθαι κέλομαι, μὴ δὲ ξανθῷ Μενελάῳ
ἀλλὰ μῆν γ᾽ εὔχε' ἀρηφίλου Μενελαοῦ
σῇ τὲ βη καὶ χερσὶ καὶ ἐγχεῖ φέρτερος αὐτὸθ᾽ ὀλέσθαι ἀλλ᾽ ἵθι
ἐναντίον πόλεμον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἀρηφίλυς, μὴ πιὸ τὰχ᾽ ὑπ᾽ αὐτοῦ δουρὶ
damηῆς." —
Τὴν δὲ Πάρις μύθοισιν ἀμειβόμενοι προσέειπε:
"μή με, γύναι, χαλεποίσιν ὀνείδεσι θυμὸν ἔνιπτε.
νῦν μὲν γὰρ Μενέλαος ἐνίκησεν σὺν Ἀθηνη,
κεῖνον δ᾽ αὐτὸς ἐγὼ πάρα γὰρ θεοὶ εἰσὶ καὶ ἠμῖν. 44
ἀλλ᾽ ἔγνε σὺν ἠμὲν πρὸτερος μ΄ ἡρὰς ἐγὼ
ἵνεας ἀμφικάλυψεν,
οὖδ᾽ ὅτε σε πρῶτον Δακεδαίμονος ἕξ ἐρατευνῆς
ἐπλεον ἀρπάζας ἐν ποντοπόροις νέεσσι,
νήσῳ δ᾽ ἐν Κραναῇ ἐμίγην φιλοτητὶ καὶ εὐνῆ,
ὡς σε οὖν ἐραμαι καὶ με γλυκὺς ἱμερών αἱρεῖ." ¹

1 In place of lines 423-426 Zenodotus gave,

αὐτὴ δ᾽ ἀντίον τε Ἀλεξάνδρῳ ἄνακτος.

2 Lines 432-436 were rejected by Aristarchus.
in her bright shining mantle, in silence; and she was unseen of the Trojan women; and the goddess led the way.

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

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

Τῷ μὲν ἄρ᾽ ἐν τρητοῖσι κατεύνασθεν λεχέσσων, Ἀτρείδης δ᾽ ἀν᾽ ὀμιλον ἐφοίτα θηρὶ ἐοικώς, εἰ ποῦ ἐσαθρήσειεν Ἀλέξανδρον θεοειδέα.

ἀλλ᾽ οὐ. τις δύνατο Τρώων κλειτῶν τ᾽ ἐπικούρων δείξαι Ἀλέξανδρον τότ' ἀρηϊφίλῳ Μενελάων. οὐ μὲν γὰρ φιλότητι γ' ἐκεύθανον, εἰ τις ἰδοιτο- ἵσον γὰρ σφιν πᾶσιν ἀπήχθητο κηρὶ μελαίνη.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων. "κέκλυτε μεν, Τρῶες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἡδ᾽ ἐπίκουροι, νίκη μὲν δὴ φαίνετ' ἀρηϊφίλου Μενελάου, ὑμεῖς δ᾽ Ἀργείην 'Ελένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἂμ' ἀυτῇ ἐκδοτε, καὶ τιμὴν ἀποτινέμεν ἣν ἔοικεν, ἢ τε καὶ ἑσσομένοισι μετ᾽ ἀνθρώποις πέληται." 40

"Ως ἐφατ᾽ Ἀτρείδης, ἐπὶ δ' ᾿Ηνεον ἄλλοι ᾿Ἄχαιοι."
He spake, and led the way to the couch, and with him followed his wife.

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

So spake the son of Atreus, and all the Achaeans shouted assent.
Οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πάρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἡγορόωντο χρυσέως ἐν δαπέδῳ, μετὰ δὲ σφισὶ πότνια Ἡβη νέκταρ ἐῳνοχόει· τοῖ δὲ χρυσέως δεπάεσσι δειδέχατ᾽ ἀλλήλους, Τρώων πόλιν εἰσορόωντες. αὐτίκ’ ἐπειρᾶτο Κρονίδης ἐρεθιζέμεν Ἡρην κερτομίοις ἐπέέσσι, παραβλήθην ἀγορεύων. "δοιαὶ μὲν Μενελάω ἄργηνοις εἰσὶ θεάων, Ἡρη τ᾽ ᾿Αργείη καὶ ᾿Αλαλκομενηΐς ᾿Αθήνη. ἀλλ᾽ ἦ τοι ταῖ νόσφι καθήμεναι εἰσορόωσιν τέρπεσθον· τῷ δ’ αὐτὲ φιλομμειδὴς Ἀφροδίτη οἰεὶ παρμέμβλωκε καὶ αὐτοῦ κήρας ἀμύνει· καὶ νῦν ἐξεσάωσεν οἰούμενον θανέεσθαι. ἀλλ᾽ ἦ τοι νίκη μὲν ἄρτιφιλου Μενελάου· ἡμεῖς δὲ φραζώμεθ᾽ ὅπως ἔσται τάδε ἔργα, ἦρ’ αὔττις πόλεμόν τε κακόν καὶ φύλοπιν αἰνὴν ἵνα ὀρσομεν, ἦ φιλότητα μετ’ ἀμφοτέρους βάλωμεν. εἰ δ’ αὐ ποις τὸδε πάσι φίλων καὶ ἦδυ γένοιτο, ἦ τοι μὲν οἰκέοιτο πόλις Πριάμοιο ἄνακτος, αὐτὶς δ’ ᾿Αργείην ᾿Ελένην Μενέλαος ἄγοιτο." Ὅς ἐφαθ’, αἱ δ’ ἐπέμυξαν ᾿Αθηναῖα τε καὶ Ἡρη. 20

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

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BOOK IV

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

So spake he, and thereat Athene and Hera

Τὴν δὲ μεγ’ ὀχθήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς:

“δαμονίη, τι νῦ σε Πρίαμος Πριάμοι τοι παῖδες τόσσα κακὰ βέλουσιν, ο’ τ’ ἄσπερχ’ μενεαίνεις Ἰλίου ἐξαλαπάξαι εὐκτίμενον πτολίθρον; εἰ δὲ σύ’ εἶσελθοῦσα πύλας καὶ τείχεα μακρὰ ωμὸν βεβρῶθος Πρίαμον Πριάμοι τοι παίδας ἄλλους τε Τρώας, τότε κεν χόλον ἐξακέσαιο. ἔρξον ὅπως ἐθέλεις: μὴ τοῦτο γε νείκος ὁπίσω σοι καὶ ἐμοὶ μὲν’ ἔρισμα μετ’ ἀμφοτέρους γένηται ἄλλο δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνὶ φρέσι βάλλεο σῇσιν ὅπποτε κεν καὶ ἐγὼ μεραῖς πόλιν ἐξαλαπάξαι τὴν ἐθέλω θ’ τοι φιλοὶ ἀνέρες ἐγγεγάαςι, μὴ τ’ διατρίβειν τὸν ἐμὸν χόλον, ἀλλὰ μ’ ἐάσαι καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ σοι δῦκα ἐκὼν ἀέκοντι γε θυμῷ. αὔ γὰρ ὑπ’ ἥλιῳ τε καὶ ὀὐρανῷ ἀστερόεντι ναιετάουσι πόληες ἐπιχθονίων ἀνθρώπων, τάων μοι περὶ κῆρι τιέσκετο Ἰλιος ἱρή καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαός εὕμμελιῳ Πριάμοιο. 154
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 γὰρ μοι ποτε βωμὸς ἐδεύητο δαιτὸς ἐinsulaς, λουβῆς τε κνίσης τε ἐν γὰρ λάχομεν γέρας ἡμεῖς.”

Τὸν δ’ ἠμείβετ’ ἐπειτα βωμῖς πότνια Ἡρηῆ ἀργός τε καὶ εὐρυάγους Μυκήνης τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὥτ’ ἂν τοι ἀπέχωνται περὶ κήρυττόν τῶν οὐ τοι ἐγὼ πρόθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω. εἴ περ γὰρ φθονεύει τε καὶ οὐκ εἰῶ διαπέρσαι, οὐκ ἄνω φθονεύοισί· ἠπεῖ ἦν πολὺ φέρτατο ἐςσι ἀλλὰ χρῆ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, γένος δὲ μοι ἐνθεν ὅθεν σοὶ, καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκνον Κρόνου ἀγκυλομήτης, ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὕνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις οὔ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ παθῶ. εἴ περ γὰρ φθονέω τε καὶ οὐκ ἐνθεύσωσί, ἐφείσωσθ’ ἦν πολὺ φέρτατος ἐςσι. οὐκ ἄνω ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, γένος δὲ μοι ἐνθεν ὅθεν σοὶ, καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκνον Κρόνου ἀγκυλομήτης, ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὕνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις οὔ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω. ἀλλὰ χρῆ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, γένος δὲ μοι ἐνθεν ὅθεν σοὶ, καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκνον Κρόνου ἀγκυλομήτης, ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὕνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις οὔ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω. ἀλλὰ ἠμείβετ’ ἐπειτα βωμῖς πότνια Ἡρηῆ ἀργὸς τε καὶ εὐρυάγους Μυκήνης τὰς διαπέρσαι, ὥτ’ ἂν τοι ἀπέχωνται περὶ κήρυττόν τῶν οὐ τοι ἐγὼ πρόθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω. εἴ περ γὰρ φθονεύει τε καὶ οὐκ εἰῶ διαπέρσαι, οὐκ ἄνω φθονεύοισί· ἠπεῖ ἦν πολὺ φέρτατο ἐςσι ἀλλὰ χρῆ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, γένος δὲ μοι ἐνθεν ὅθεν σοὶ, καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκνον Κρόνου ἀγκυλομήτης, ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὕνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις οὔ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω. εἴ περ γὰρ φθονεύει τε καὶ οὐκ εἰῶ διαπέρσαι, οὐκ ἄνω φθονεύοισί· ἠπεῖ ἦν πολὺ φέρτατο ἐςσι ἀλλὰ χρῆ καὶ ἐμὸν θέμεναι πόνον οὐκ ἀτέλεστον καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼ θεός εἰμι, γένος δὲ μοι ἐνθεν ὅθεν σοὶ, καὶ με πρεσβυτάτην τέκνον Κρόνου ἀγκυλομήτης, ἀμφότερον, γενεῇ τε καὶ οὕνεκα σὴ παράκοιτις οὔ τοι ἐγὼ πρόσθ’ ἱσταμαι οὐδὲ μεγαῖρω.

"Ως ἐφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε πατήρ ἄνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε· αὐτίκ’ Ἄθηναιήν ἐπεα πτέροντα προσηύδα· "αἴθα μάλ’ εἰς στρατόν ἐλθεῖ μετὰ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν, πειράν τοίς ὡς κε Τρώας ύπερκύδαντας Ἀχαιῶν ἀρξωσι πρότεροι υπὲρ ὅρκων δηλίσσασθαι."

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."
"Ὤς εἰπὼν ὤτρυνε πάρος μεμαυίαν Ἀθήνην, βη δὲ κατ᾽ Οὐλύμπιοι καρῆνων ἀξίασα. οἶον δ’ ἀστέρα ἦκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω, τῇ ναύτησι τέρας ἑκείον ἐκράτῳ εὐρεί λαῶν, λαμπρόν· τοῦ δὲ τε πολλοὶ ἀπὸ σπωδῆροι ἕνες τῷ εἰκυν ἔξεν ἐπὶ χθόνα Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνην, κάδ δ’ ἔθορ’ ἐς μέσον θάμβος δ’ ἔχει εἰσορόωντας, Τρώας θ’ ἐποδάμους καὶ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς· ὁ ὅδε δὲ τις εἴπεσκεν ἰδὼν ἐς πλήσιον ἄλλον· ἡ γ’ αὐτὸς πόλεμὸς τε κακὸς καὶ φύλοτις αὐτὴ ἔσεται, ἡ φιλότητα μετ’ ἀμφοτέρους τίθησι Ζεύς, ὅσ τ’ ἀνθρώπων ταμίς πολέμου τέτυκται.”

"Ὡς ἄρα τις εἴπεσκεν Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε. η δ’ ἀνδρὶ ικέλη Τρώων κατεδύσεθ’ ὁμιλοῦ, Λαοδόκῳ Ἀντηνορίδῃ, κρατερῷ αἰχμητῇ, Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεον διζημένη, εἰ που ἐφεύροι. εὕρε Λυκάονος υἱὸν ἀμύμονά τε κρατερό τε ἐσταότ’ ἀμφὶ δὲ μν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστῶν γιάτ’ λαῶν, οἱ οὶ ἔποντο ἀπ’ Αἰσιήπου ῥοάν. ἄγχου δ’ ἱσταμένη ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα· ἡ γ’ ρά νύ μοι τι πίθοιο, Λυκάονος νεὶ ἀνθρωπίνος τε Τρώων τε ἐσταότ’ ἀμφὶ μν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστῶν γιάτ’ λαῶν, οἱ οὶ ἔποντο ἀπ’ Αἰσιήπου ῥοάν. τλαίης κεν Μενελάῳ ἐπιπροέμεν ταχὺν ἰόν, πᾶσι δὲ τε Τρώεσσι χάριν καὶ κύδος ἄροιο, ἐκ πάντων δὲ μάλιστα Ἀλεξάνδρῳ βασιλῆι. τοῦ κεν δὴ πάμπρωτα παρ’ ἀγλαὰ δώρα φέροι, αἴ κεν ἱδὴ Μενελαον ἄρητον Ἀτρέων νιόν σῷ βέλεὶ διηθέντα πυρῆς ἐπιβάτ᾽ ἀλεγεινής. ἄλλ’ ἄγ’ ὀτόστευσον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοιο,
So saying, he stirred on Athene that was already eager, and down from the peaks of Olympus she went darting. Even in such wise as the son of crooked-counselling Cronos sendeth a star to be a portent for seamen or for a wide host of warriors, a gleaming star, and therefrom the sparks fly thick; even so darted Pallas Athene to earth, and down she leapt into the midst; and amazement came upon all that beheld, on horse-taming Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans; and thus would a man say with a glance at his neighbour: "Verily shall we again have evil war and the dread din of battle, or else friendship is set amid the hosts by Zeus, who is for men the dispenser of battle."

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

"Ως φάτ' Ἀθηναίη, τῷ δὲ φρένας ἄφρονι πείθεν αὐτίκ' ἐσύλα τόξον εὔξουν ιξάλου αὐγὸς ἀγρίου, ὅν ρὰ ποτ' αὐτὸς ὑπὸ στέρνου τυχήσας πέτρης ἐκβαίνοντα δεδεγμένος ἐν προδοκῇ βεβλήκει πρὸς στῆθος· ὁ δ' ὑπίπτους ἔμπεσε πέτρῃ. τοῦ κέρα ἑκ κεφαλῆς ἐκκαιδέκαδωρα πεφύκει· καὶ τὰ μὲν ἀσκήσας κερασάδως ἵππας τέκτων, πᾶν δ' εὗ λευγνᾶς χρυσείς ἑπέθηκε καρφῷ γάλη αὐτίκ' πρὸς στῆθος δὲ σάκε αὐτὸς ἑταῖροι μὴ πρὶν ἀναίξειαν ἄρησης ὑεῖς 'Ἀχαιῶν, πρὶν βλησθῇ Μενέλαος ἄρην Ἄτρεος ὑίον.]

1 αὐτάρ ὁ σύλα πῶμα φαρέτρης, ἐκ δ' ἐλετ' ἰὸν ἁβλῆτα πτερόεντα, μελαινέων ἕρμα ὀδυνᾶν ἔμπετε κατεκόσμει πικρὸν ὀϊστόν, εὐχετο δ' Ἀπόλλωνι Δυκηγενεῖ κλυτοτόξῳ ἄρνων πρωτογόνων βέξεων κλειτήν ἐκατόμβην οἴκαδε νοστήσας ιερῆς εἰς ἄστυ Ζελείης. ἔλκε δ' ὄμοι γλυφίδιας τε λαβὼν καὶ νεύρα βόεια νευρῆν μὲν μαξῶ πέλασεν, τόξῳ δὲ σίδηρον. 3 αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ δὴ κυκλοτερὲς μέγα τόξον ἔτεινεν,

1 'Ατρέος ὑίον: ἄρχδῶν 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 ἔρμα. 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 ἕρμα is very obscure. In Homer it means "a prop," and the plural occurs in the sense of "earrings."

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

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

(xiv. 182, and Odyssey xviii. 297). The word occurs in later Greek in the sense of "ballast," and this may give a clue to the meaning here.
λίγ&ε βιός, νευρη δε μ&γ’ ιαχεν, αλτο δ’ διστός
dευμελής, καθ’ ομιλον επιπτεσθαι μενεαίνων.

Ουδε σέθεν, Μενέλαε, θεοι μάκαρες λελάθοντο
αθάνατοι, πρώτη δε Διος θυγάτηρ αγελείη,
η τοι πρόσθε στάσα βέλος ἔχεπεν καθ’ ὅμιλον
παιδὸς ἐφη μυιαν, οθ’ ηδει λεξεται ὑπνω,
αυτη δ’ αυτ’ θυνεν θι ζωστήρος όχιε
χρύσειοι σύνεχον και δυπλός ἕντετο θώρηξ.

ἐν δ’ ἐπεσε ζωστήρι ἀρηρότι πικρὸς διστός·
diα μὲν ἄρ ζωστήρος ἐλήλατο δαιδαλέωσ,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἠρήευστο
μύτησις θ’, ἦν ἐφόρει ἐρυμα1 χρόος, ἐρκος ἀκόντων,
η οῖ πλευστον ἐρυτο· διαπρο δε εἰσατο καὶ τῆς.
ἀκρότατον δ’ ἄρ διστός ἐπέγραψε χρόα φωτός·
αυτικα δ’ ἐρρεεν αῖμα κελανεφες εξ ὀπειλῆς.2

Ως δ’ οτε τίς τ’ ἐλεφαντα γυνη φοινικι μήνῃ
Μηνίσι ή ς Κάειρα, παρότου έμμεναι ἵππων·
κείται δ’ εν θαλάμω, πολέες τε μων ἠρησαντο
ἵππας φορέει’ βασιλεί’ δε κείται ἄγαλμα,
ἄμφοτερον κόσμος θ’ ἱππω ἐλατηρί τε κύδος·
τοιο τοι, Μενέλαε, ημάνθην αἴματι μηροί
eυφνεες κυνηαί τε ιδε σφυρά κάλ’ ὑπενερυθε.

Ῥιγησεν δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπειτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν ’Αγα-
μέμων,
ωσ ειδεν μελαν αίμα καταρρέον εξ ωτειλῆς.3

1 ἐρυμα: Ελυμα Zenodotus, Aristophanes.
2 Line 140 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 Line 149 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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

Then, O Menelaus, the blessed gods, the immortals, forgat thee not; and before all the daughter of Zeus, she that driveth the spoil, who took her stand before thee, and warded off the stinging arrow. She swept it just aside from the flesh, even as a mother 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,

ῥίγησεν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἀρηΐφιλος Μενέλαος. οἷον προστήσας πρὸ Ἀχαιῶν Τρωσὶ μάχεσθαι, οὐ μέν πως ἅλιον πέλει ὅρκιον αἷμα τε ἀρνῶν σπονδαί τ᾽ ἄκρητοι καὶ δεξιαί, ἥς ἐπέπιθεν. εἰ περ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ᾽ Ὅλυμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν, εἴ περ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ᾽ Ὅλυμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν, εἴ περ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ᾽ Ὅλυμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν, εἴ περ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ᾽ Ὅλυμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν, εἴ περ γάρ τε καὶ αὐτίκ᾽ Ὅλυμπιος οὐκ ἐτέλεσσεν,

1 πότμον Aristarchus: μοῖραν mss.
and Menelaus, dear to Ares, himself likewise shuddered. But when he saw that the sinew and the barbs were without the flesh, back again into his breast was his spirit gathered. But with a heavy moan spake among them lord Agamemnon, holding Menelaus by the hand; and his comrades too made moan: "Dear brother, it was for thy death, meseems, that I swore this oath with sacrifice, setting thee forth alone before the face of the Achaeans to do battle with the Trojans, seeing the Trojans have thus smitten thee, and trodden under foot the oaths of faith. Yet in no wise is an oath of none effect and the blood of lambs and drink-offerings of unmixed wine and the hand-clasps, wherein we put our trust. For even if for the moment the Olympian vouchsafeth not fulfilment, yet late and at length doth he fulfil them, and with a heavy price do men make atonement, even with their own heads and their wives and their children. For of a surety know I this in heart and soul: the day shall come when sacred Ilios shall be laid low, and Priam, and the people of Priam, with goodly spear of ash; and Zeus, son of Cronos, throned on high, that dwelleth in the heaven, shall himself shake over them all his dark aegis in wrath for this deceit. These things verily shall not fail of fulfilment; yet dread grief for thee shall be mine, O Menelaus, if thou shalt die and fill up thy lot of life. Aye, and as one most despised should I return to thirsty Argos, for straightway will the Achaeans bethink them of their native land, and so should we leave to Priam and the Trojans their boast, even Argive Helen. And thy bones shall the earth rot as thou liest in the land of Troy with thy task unfinished;
καὶ κέ τις ὄθ' ἐρέει Τρώων ὑπερηνορεόντων τύμβῳ ἐπιθρῴσκων Μενελάον κυδαλίμωιο· 'αἰθ' οὔτως ἐπὶ πᾶσι χόλον τελέσει 'Αγαμέμνων, ὡς καὶ νῦν ἄλιον στρατὸν ἦγαγεν ἐνθάδ' 'Αχαιῶν, καὶ δὴ ἐβη οἴκονδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν σὺν κεινῆσιν νησι, λιπῶν ἀγαθῶν Μενέλαον. ὡς ποτὲ τις ἐρέει τότε μοι χάνων εὑρεία χθῶν."

Τὸν δ' ἐπιθαρσύνων προσέφη ξανθὸς Μενέλαος· "θάρσει, μηδὲ τί πῳ δειδίσσεο λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν· οὐκ ἐν καρίῳ ὥσπερ πάγη βέλος, ἀλλὰ πάρουθεν εἰρύσατο ζωστὴρ τε παναίολος ὑπὲνερθε ζώμα τε καὶ μίρη, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἄνδρες."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρεῖων 'Αγαμέμνων· "αἰ γάρ δὴ οὔτως εἴη, φίλος ὃ Μενέλαε· ἐλκὸς δ' ἵππηρ ἐπιμάσσεται ἵδ' ἐπιθήσει φάρμαχ', ἀ κεν παύσῃσι μελαιάλων ὀδυνάων." Ὅ, καὶ Ταλθύβιον, θείον κήρυκα, προσηύδα· "Ταλθύβι', ὁτι τάχιστα Μαχάονα δεύρο κάλεσσον, φῶτ' 'Ασκληπιοῦ υἱόν, ἀμύμονος ἰητήρος, ὅφρα ὧδ' Μενέλαον ἀρήιόν Ἄτρέος υἱόν, ὃν τις ὀϊστεύσας ἔβαλεν, τόξων ἐὕ εἰδώς, Τρώων ἡ Λυκίων, τῷ μὲν κλέος, ἀμμυ δὲ πένθος." "Ως ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀρα οἱ κήρυξ ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας, βῆ δ' ἐνεά κατὰ λαὸν 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶν παπταίνων ἡρωα Μαχάονα· τὸν δ' ἐνόησεν ἐσταότ' ἀμφὶ δὲ μν κρατεραὶ στίχες ἀσπιστάων λαῶν, οἵ οἱ ἐποντο Τρίκης εἶ ἐπτοβότου."

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

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

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

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

So spake he, and the herald failed not to hearken, as he heard, but went his way throughout the host of the brazen-coated Achaeans, glancing this way and that for the warrior Machaon; and he marked him as he stood, and round about him were the stalwart ranks of the shield-bearing hosts that followed him from Trica, the pastureland of horses.
ἀγχοῦ δ᾽ ἱστάμενος ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσήύδα” ὧν τις οἰστεύσας ἐβαλεν, τόξων εὖ εἴδώς, ἰέναι καθ᾽ ὅμιλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ᾿Αχαιῶν. ὅπου ὃς ὀϊστεύσας ἔβαλεν, τόξων εἰδώς, ἰέναι καθ᾽ ὅμιλον ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ᾿Αχαιῶν.

"Ως φάτο, τῷ δ᾽ ἄρα θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ὄρνε" βὰν δ᾽ ἰέναι καθ’ ὀμιλοῦ ἀνὰ στρατὸν εὐρὺν ᾿Αχαιῶν. ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ ἰκανον ὃι ξανθός Μενέλαος βλήμενες ἦν, περὶ δ᾽ αὐτὸν ἀγηγέραθ’ ὁσσου ἀριστοὶ κυκλόσ’, ὁ δ᾽ ἐν μέσσουσι παρίστατο ἰσόθεος φώς.

αὐτίκα δ᾽ ἐκ ζωστήρος ἀρηρότος ἐλκεν ὀϊστόν τοῦ δ᾽ ἐξελκομένου πάλιν ἄγεν ὀξέες ὄγκοι. λύσε δὲ οἱ ζωστῆρα παναιὸλον ἢδ᾽ ὑπένερθε ξώμα τε καὶ μύτην, τὴν χαλκῆς κάμον ἀνδρες. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ἵδεν ἐλκος, ὅδ᾽ ἐμπεσε πικρὸς ὀϊστός; αἰμὲ ἐκμυζήσας ἐπ᾽ ἀρ᾽ ἦπια φάρμακα εἰδὼς πάσσε, τά οἱ ποτε πατρὶ φίλα φρονέων πόρε ἱππίων μὲν γὰρ καὶ ἅρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ καὶ τοὺς μὲν θεράπων ἀπάνευθ᾽ ἔχε φυσιόωντας Εὐρυμέδων, νῦς Πτολεμαίου Πειραιάδαο.

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

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

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

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

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τῷ μάλα πόλλ᾽ ἐπέτελλε παρισχέμεν, ὅπποτε
ekέν μω
γυία λάβῃ κάματος, πολέας διὰ κοιρανέοντα.
αὐτὰρ ὃ πεξὸς ἐὼν ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν.
καὶ ἤ oῖς μὲν σπεύδοντας ἓδοι Δαναῶν ταχυ-
πώλων,
tοὺς μᾶλα θαρσύνεσκε παριστάμενος ἐπέεσσων.
" Ἀργεῖοι, μή πὼ τι μεθίετε θούρδος ἀλκῆς·
oὐ γὰρ ἐπὶ ψεύδεσι πατήρ Zeuv ἐσσετ’ ἀρωγός·
ἀλλ’ οἱ περ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσαντο,
tῶν ἧ τοι αὐτῶν τέρενα χρόα γύπτες ἐδονται,
ἡμεῖς αὐτ’ ἀλόχους τε φίλαις καὶ νήπια τέκνα
ἀξομεν ἐν νήεσοι, ἐπήν πτολιέθρον ἐλωμεν."
Οὺς τινας αὐ μεθίεντας ἓδοι στυγεροῦ πολέμου,
tοὺς μᾶλα νεικείεσκε χολωτοῖσιν ἐπέεσσων.
" Ἀργεῖοι οἴμωροι, ἐλεγχέες, οὐ νυ σέβεσθε;
tύφθ’ οὕτως ἐστητε τεθηπότεστε ἥπτε νεβροῖ,
αἳ τ’ ἐπεὶ οὐν ἐκαμον πολέος πεδίου θέουσαι,
ἐσταο’, οὐδ’ ἀρὰ τίς σφι μετὰ φρεσὶ γίγνεται ἀλκῆ·
ὡς ὑμεῖς ἐστητε τεθηπότεστε, οὐδὲ μάχεσθε.
ἡ μένετε χρόνας σχεδον ἑλθέμεν, ἐνθα τη νήπε
ἐιρνατ’ ἐυπρυμνο, πολυῆς ἐπὶ θινὶ θαλάσσης,
ὁφρα ἴδητ‘ αἰ κ’ ὑμμὶν ὑπέρσχη χεῖρα Κρονίων;"
"Ως ὁ γε κοιρανέων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν.
ἡλθε δ’ ἐπὶ Κρῆτεσι κιὼν ἀνα ὀυλαμον ἀνδρῶν.
οἱ δ’ ἄμφ’ Ἰδομενῆα δαιφρονα θωρήσοντο.
Ἰδομενεύς μὲν ἐνὶ προμάχοις, οὐτ’ εἰκελος ἀλκῆν,
Μηριόνης δ’ ἀρα οἱ πυμάτας ὤτρυνε φάλαγγα.

1 I render the text in its traditional form, as given above, but we should almost certainly read the contemptuous
neuter, ἐλέγχεα, “things of shame,” as in ii. 235, v. 787,
viii. 228, xxiv. 260.
withdrawn apart; and straitly did Agamemnon charge him to have them at hand, whenever weariness should come upon his limbs, as he gave commands throughout all the host; but he himself ranged on foot through the ranks of warriors. And whomsoever of the Danaans with swift steeds he saw eager, to these would he draw nigh, and hearten them earnestly, saying: "Ye Argives, relax ye no whit of your furious valour; for father Zeus will be no helper of lies; nay, they that were the first to work violence in defiance of their oaths, their tender flesh of a surety shall vultures devour, and we shall bear away in our ships their dear wives and little children, when we shall have taken their citadel."

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

Thus ranged he giving his commands through the ranks of warriors; and he came to the Cretans as he fared through the throng of men. These were arming them for war around wise-hearted Idomeneus; and Idomeneus stood amid the foremost fighters like a wild boar in valour, while Meriones was speeding on the hindmost battalions. At sight of them
τοὺς δὲ ἰδὼν γῆθησεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ὠραμέμνων, αὐτίκα δ᾽ Ἰδομενῆα προσηύδα μειλιχίοισιν.

"Ἰδομενεύ, περὶ μὲν σε τίω Δαναῶν ταχυπώλων ἕμεν ἐν πτολέμω ἤδ᾽ ἄλοιῳ ἐπὶ ἔργῳ ἤδ᾽ ἐν δαίθ᾽, ὅτε πέρ τε γερούσιον αἰθοπα οἶνον Ἀργεῖων οἱ ἄρσοι ἐνὶ κρητήρι κέρωνται.

εἰ περ γάρ τ᾽ ἄλλου γε κάρη κομώντες Ἀχαιῶν δαιτρὸν πίνωσιν, σὸν δὲ πλεῖον δέπας αἰεὶ ἐστηχ᾽, ὡς περ ἐμοὶ, πιέων ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι. ἀλλ᾽ ὅρσεν πόλεμόνδ᾽, οἶος πάρος εὐχει εἶναι." Τὸν δ᾽ αὐτ᾽ Ἰδομενεύς Κρητῶν ἀγός ἀντίον ηὔδα Ἀτρείδη, μάλα μὲν τοῦ ἐγών ἐρίηρος ἐταῖρος ἐσσομαι, ὡς τὸ πρῶτον ὑπέστην καὶ κατένευσα· ἀλλ᾽ ἄλλους ὄρσευ πόλεμόνδ᾽, οἷος πάρος εὐχει εἶναι. ὡς ἐφατ᾽, Ἀτρείδης δὲ παρώχεστο γηθόσυνος κῆρ᾽ ἦλθε δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ Αἰάντεσσι κιὼν ἀνὰ οὐλαμὸν ἀνδρῶν τῷ δὲ κορυσσεόθην, ἢμα δὲ νέφος εἰπτετο πεζῶν ὡς δ᾽ ὅτ᾽ ἀπὸ σκοπηῆς εἰδεν νέφος αἰτόλος ἀνήρ ἐρχόμενον κατὰ πόντον ὑπὸ Ζεφύροιο ῥήης· τῶ δὲ τ᾽ ἀνευθεν έοντι μελάντερον ἀνὴρ ἐπεὶ πρότεροι ὑπὲρ ὅρκια δηλήσαν. ὡς ἐφατ᾽, Ἀτρείδης δὲ παρώχεστο γηθόσυνος κῆρ᾽
Agamemnon, king of men, waxed glad, and forthwith he spake to Idomeneus with gentle words: "Idomeneus, beyond all the Danaans with swift steeds do I show honour to thee both in war and in tasks of other sort, and at the feast, when the chieftains of the Argives let mingle in the bowl the flaming wine of the elders. For even though the other long-haired Achaeans drink an allotted portion, thy cup standeth ever full, even as for mine own self, to drink whenever thy heart biddeth thee. Come, rouse thee for battle, such a one as of old thou declaredst thyself to be."

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

So spake he, and the son of Atreus passed on, glad at heart, and came to the Aiantes as he fared through the throng of warriors; these were arming them for battle, and a cloud of footmen followed with them. Even as when from some place of outlook a goatherd seeth a cloud coming over the face of the deep before the blast of the West Wind, and to him being afar off it seemeth blacker than pitch as it passeth over the face of the deep, and it bringeth a mighty whirlwind; and he shuddereth at sight of it, and driveth his flock beneath a cave; even in such wise by the side of the Aiantes did the thick battalions of youths, nurtured of Zeus, move
κυάνεαι, σάκεσίν τε καὶ ἐγχεσι πεφρικυῖαι. καὶ τοὺς μὲν γῆθησεν ἵδων κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνων, καὶ σφαεις φωνῆςας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηῦδα: “Αἴαντ’ Ἀργείων ἑγήτορε χαλκοχιτώνων, σφώϊ μὲν—οὐ γὰρ έουκ οτρυνέμεν—οὐ τι κελεύω· αὐτῷ γὰρ μάλα λαὸν ἀνώγετον ὕφι μάχεσθαι. αἱ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἄπollων, τοῖς πάσιν θυμῶ έσι στήθεσσι γένοιτο· τῷ κε τάχ’ ἡμύσειε πόλις Πριάμωι ἀνακτος, χερσὶν ύφ’ ἠμετέρησαν ἀλοῦσα τε περθομένη τε.”

“Ως εἰπὼν τοὺς μὲν λύπην αὐτοῦ, βη δὲ μετ’ ἄλλους· ἐνθ’ ο γε Νέστορ’ ἔτετμε, λεγὼν Πυλίων ἀγορητήν, οὗς ἐτάρους στέλλοντα καὶ ὀτρυνόντα μάχεσθαι, ἀμφὶ μέγαν Πελάγῳντα Ἀλάστορά τε Χρομίων τε Αἰμονά τε κρεῖοντα Βιαντά τε, ποιμένα λαῶν. ἰππεύσας μὲν πρῶτα οὖν ἰπποικών καὶ ὀχεσφὶ, πεξάις δ’ ἐξόπθε στήσεν πολέας τε καὶ ἐσθλούς, ἔρκος ἐμεν πολέμιον· κακοὺς δ’ ἐς μέσσον ἠλασσεν, ὅφρα καὶ οὐκ ἠθέλων τις ἀναγκαίη πολεμίζων. ἰππευσόν μὲν πρῶτ’ ἐπετέλλετο· τοὺς γὰρ ἀνώγει σφῶἷς ἰπποίς ἐχέμεν μηδὲ κλονέεσθαι ὁμιλῶ. “μηδέ τις ἰπποσύνη τε καὶ ἡμορέφη τεποιθὼς ὅλος μεμάτω Τρώεσσι παρεικάτο τέμποις ἀλλοῦς, μηδ’ ἀναχωρεῖτω· ἀλαπαδνότεροι γὰρ ἔσσεθε. ὅσ δὲ κ’ ἀνὴρ ἀπὸ ὦν ὀχέων ἐτερ’ ἀρμαθ’ ἤκηται, ἐγχει ὀρεξάσθω, ἐπεὶ ἡ πολυ φέρτερον οὔτω. ὦδε καὶ οἱ προτέροι πόλεας καὶ τεῖχε’ ἐπόρθεον, τόνδε νόου καὶ θυμὸν ένι στήθεσσιν ἔχοντες.”

“Ως ο γέρων οτρυνε πάλαι πολέμων ἐν εἰδῶς.

1 κυάνεαι: ἦρων 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 γήθησεν ἱδὼν κρείων ᾿Αγαμέμνων,
καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσῆφε
".AppCompatActivity, εἰθ', ὡς θυμός ἐνι στήθεσοι φίλουσιν,
ὡς τοι γούναθ' ἐποιτο, βίη δέ τοι ἐμπεδος εἴη.
ἀλλά σε γῆρας τείρει ὀμοίων' ὡς ὀφελέν τις
ἀνδρῶν ἄλλος ἔχεω, οὐ δὲ κουροτέρουι μετεῖναι."

Τὸν δ' ἰμεῖβετ' ἐπείτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ.
"῾Ατρείδης, μάλα μέν τοι ἐγὼν ἔθελομι καὶ αὐτὸς
ὡς ἔμεν ὡς οτε δίον Ῥευθαλίωνα κατέκταν.
ἀλλ' οὔ πως ἁμα πάντα θεοὶ δόσαν ἀνθρώποισιν·
eι τότε κοῦρος ἐξα, νῦν αὐτέ με γῆρας ὀτάζει.¹
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς ἰππεύσι μετέσσομαι ἣδε κελεύσω
βουλή καὶ μῦθοι: τὸ γὰρ γέρας ἔστι γερόντων.
αἰχμὰς ὁ αἰχμάσσουι νεώτεροι, οἱ περ ἐμεῖο
ὀπλότεροι γεγάασι πεποίθασιν τε βιὴν.

"Ὡς ἐφατ' Ῥατρείδης δὲ παρῴχετο γηθόσυνος
κηρ.
εὐρ' ὁἱν Πετεώδ Μενεσθῆα πλήξιππον
ἐστατότ': ἀμφὶ δ' Ῥαθηναῖοι, μῆστρωρεῖς αὐτῆς·
aυτὰρ ὃ πλησίον ἐστήκει πολύμητς Ὁδυςσεύς,
pαρ δὲ Κεφαλλήνων ἀμφὶ στίχες οὐκ ἀλαπανδαί
ἐστάσαν: οὐ γὰρ πώ σφιν ἀκούετο λαός αὐτῆς,
ἀλλὰ νέον συνορινύμεναι κίνυντο φάλαγγες
Τρώων ἱπποδάμων καὶ Ῥαχαίων· οἱ δὲ μένοντες
ἐστάσαν, ὀππότε πύργος Ῥαχαίων ἄλλος ἐπελθὼν
Τρώων ὀρμήσειε καὶ ἀρξειν πολέμοιο.

¹ ὀτάζει: ἰκάνει (cf. viii. 102).

¹ The adjective ὁμοίϊος is certainly to be distinguished
from ὁμοῖος, and the traditional rendering, “common to
all,” is not particularly apt as applied to γῆρας, and is
quite inappropriate in connexion with πόλεμος, etc. The
word occurs in Homer only as an epithet of war, strife,
old age, and death. It seems best to follow the ancient
ledge of battles from of old. At sight of him lord Agamemnon waxed glad, and he spake, and addressed him with winged words: "Old Sir; I would that even as is the spirit in thy breast, so thy limbs might obey, and thy strength be firm. But evil old age presseth hard upon thee; would that some other among the warriors had thy years, and that thou wert among the youths."

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

So spake he, and the son of Atreus passed on glad at heart. He found Menestheus, driver of horses, son of Peteos, as he stood, and about him were the Athenians, masters of the war-cry. And hard by stood Odysseus of many wiles, and with him the ranks of the Cephallenians, no weakling folk, stood still; for their host had not as yet heard the war-cry, seeing the battalions of the horse-taming Trojans and the Achaeans had but newly bestirred them to move; wherefore these stood, and waited until some other serried battalions of the Achaeans should advance to set upon the Trojans, and begin the glossographers and understand the word as an equivalent of κακός, although we need not go so far as to read ὀλοίος, with Nauck.
Τοὺς δὲ ἱδὼν νείκεσσεν ἀνὰξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, καὶ σφεας φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύΐδα ὦ υἱὲ Πετεῖο, διοτρεφέος βασιλῆος, καὶ σὺ, κακοῖσι δόλουι κεκασμένε, κερδαλεόφρον, τίπτε καταπτώσσοντες ἀφέστατε, μύμνετε δὲ ἀλλούς;
σφώϊν μὲν τ᾽ ἐπέοικε μετὰ πρώτωσιν εόντας ἐστάμεν ὡς μάχης καυστείρης ἀντιβολήσαι πρῶτω γάρ καὶ δαιτὸς ἀκουάζεσθον ἐμείο, ὢππότε δαίτα γέρουν ἐφοπλίζωμεν Ἀκαιοί, ἐνθα φίλ᾽ ὀππαλεά κρέα ἐδυμεναν ὡς κύπελλα οἴου πινέμεναι μεληδέοσ, ὢφρ᾽ ἐθέλητον νῦν δὲ φίλως χ’ ὀρόωτε καὶ εἰ δέκα πῦργοι Ἀκαίω ὑμείων προπάροιθε μαχοίατο νηλεῖ χαλκῷ.
Τὸν δ᾽ ἀρ᾽ ὑπόδρα ἱδὼν προσέφη πολύμητι Ὄδυσσεὺς:
"Ἀτρείδη, ποίον σε ἔπος φύγεν ἔρκος ὄδонтων; πῶς δὴ φής πολέμου μεθίμεν, ὅππότ᾽ Ἀκαιοὶ Τρωῶν ἐφ᾽ ἱππόδαμοι ἐγείρομεν ὦ Ἀρη; ὡμαὶ, ὅν ἐθέλησθα καὶ αὐτὸν νῆματο τὰ μεμήλη, Τηλεμάχοιο φίλου πατέρα προμάχοισι μιγέντα Τρώων ἱππόδαμων ὁ δὲ ταύτ᾽ ἀνεμώλια βάζεις.
Τὸν δ᾽ ἐπιμειδήςσας προσέφη κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων ὦσ γνῶ χορμένοι: πάλιν δ᾽ ὅ γε λάζετο μῦθον " διογενῆς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν᾽ Ὄδυσσευ, οὔτε σε νεικεῖν περιώσιον οὔτε κελεύων οἶδα γάρ ὦς τοι θυμὸς ἐν ἐνείς στήθεσι φίλουν ὥπωσ δήμεα οἵδε τὰ γάρ φρονεῖς α ἀ τ᾽ ἐγὼ περι ἀλλ᾽ ἰθὶ, ταῦτα δ᾽ ὀπισθεὶν ἀρεσσόμεθ᾽, εἰ τι κακὸν νῦν εἱρηται, τὰ δὲ πάντα θεοὶ μεταμώνια θεῖεν."

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

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

Then lord Agamemnon spake to him with a smile, when he knew that he was wroth, and took back his words: "Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, neither do I chide thee overmuch nor urge thee on, for I know that the heart in thy breast knoweth kindly thoughts, seeing thou art minded even as I am. Nay, come, these things will we make good hereafter, if any harsh word hath been spoken now; and may the gods make all to come to naught."
Ὅς εἶπὼν τοὺς μὲν λίπεν αὐτοῦ, βῆ δὲ μετ᾽ ἄλλους ἐυρεῖ δὲ Τυδέος υἱόν, ὑπέρθυμον Διομήδεα, ἐσταότ’ ἐν θ’ ἵππουι καὶ ἀρμασὶ κολλητοῖς. πάρ δὲ οἱ ἑστήκει Σθένελος, Καπανήϊος υἱός. καὶ τὸν μὲν νείκεσσεν ἵδον κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων, καὶ μν φωνήσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα: "ὡ μοι, Τυδέος υἱὲ δαΐφρονος ἵπποδάμοις, τί πτώσσεις, τί δ’ ὑπιπεύεις πολέμοι γεφύρας; οὐ μὲν Τυδεί γ’ ὠδε φίλον πτωσκαζέμεν ἦν, ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὸ φίλων ἐτάρων δηίους μάχεσθαι, ὡς φάσαν οἱ μὲν ἵδοντο πονεύμενοι οὐ γὰρ ἐγωγεῖν ἑντην οὐδὲ ἤδον. περὶ δ’ ἄλλων φασὶ γενέσθαι. ἦ τοι μὲν γὰρ ἄτερ πολέμου εἰσῆλθε Μυκήνας ξεϊνοσ αὑτ’ ἀντιθείς Πολυνείκει, λαὸν ἀγείρων οἱ δὲ τότ’ ἐστρατόωνθ’ εἰρα πρὸς τείχεα Θήβης, καὶ ῥα μάλα λίσσοντο δόμεν κλειτοὺς ἐπικούρονθ’ οἱ δ’ ἐθελον δόμεναι καὶ ἐπὴν οὐς ἐκέλευν’ ἀλλὰ Ζεῦς έτρεψε παραίστα σήματα φαίνων. οἱ δ’ ἐπει οὐν ὄχοντο ἵδε πρὸ ὄδοι έγένεντο, Ἀσωπὸν δ’ ἰκοντο βαθύσχονον λεχεποῖην, ἐνθ’ αὐτ’ ἀγγελεῖν ἐπὶ Τυδὴ στείλαν Ἀχαιοί. αὐτὰρ δ’ βῆ, πολέας δ’ κιχήσατο Καδμείωνας ἀναφυμένους κατὰ δόμα βίης 'Ετεοκληείης. ἐνθ’ οὐδ’ ξείνος περ’ ἐων ἰππιλάτα Τυδεύς τάρβει, μοῦνος ἐων πολέσια μετὰ Καδμείωνι, ἀλλ’ δ’ γ’ ἀεθλεύει προκαλιζετο, πάντα δ’ ἐνικα ῥηϊδίως: τοι οἱ ἐπίρροθος ήν Αθήνη. οἱ δ’ χολωσάμενοι Καδμείοι, κέντορες ἰππῶν, ἄψ ἀρ’ ἀνερχομενων πυκιὼν 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 battle? Tydeus of a surety was not wont thus to cower, but far in advance of his comrades to fight against the foe, as they tell who saw him amid the toil of war; for I never met him, neither saw him; but men say that he was pre-eminent over all. Once verily he came to Mycenae, not as an enemy, but as a guest, in company with godlike Polyneices, to gather a host; for in that day they were waging a war against the sacred walls of Thebe, and earnestly did they make prayer that glorious allies be granted them; and the men of Mycenae were minded to grant them, and were assenting even as they bade, but Zeus turned their minds by showing tokens of ill. So when they had departed and were got forth upon their way, and had come to Asopus with deep reeds, that coucheth in the grass, there did the Achaeans send forth Tydeus on an embassage. And he went his way, and found the many sons of Cadmus feasting in the house of mighty Eteocles. Then, for all he was a stranger, the horseman Tydeus feared not, all alone though he was amid the many Cadmeians, but challenged them all to feats of strength, and in every one vanquished he them full easily; such a helper was Athene to him. But the Cadmeians, goaders of horses, waxed wroth, and as he journeyed back, brought and set a strong ambush,
κούρους πεντήκοντα· δύω δ᾽ ἡγήτορες ἦσαν
Μαῖων Αἰμονίδης, ἐπιείκελος ἀθανάτοις,
υίος τ᾽ Αὐτοφόνοιο, μενεπτόλεμος Πολυφόντης.
Τυδεὺς μὲν καὶ τοῖσιν ἀεικέα πότμον ἐφήκε·
pάντας ἐπεφυν, ἐνα δ᾽ οἶον ιει οἰκόνυδε νέεσθαι·
Μαῖον᾽ ἄρα προέηκε, θεῶν τεράεσσι πιθήσας.
τοῖσι ἐκ τοῦ Τυδεύς Αἰτώλιος· ἀλλὰ τὸν υἱὸν
geίνατο εἰο χέρεια μάχῃ, ἄγορη δὲ τ᾽ ἀμείνω."
"Ως φάτο, τὸν δ᾽ οὗ τι προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-
μήδης,
aιδεσθεὶς βασιλῆος ἐνυπὴν αἰδοίοιο·
τὸν δ᾽ υίος Καπανῆος ἀμείψατο κυδαλίμιο
" Ἀτρείδη, μῆ ψευδε ἐπιστάμενος σάφα εἰπεῖν.
ήμεῖς τοι πατέρων μέγ᾽ ἀμείνονες εὖχόμεθ' εἶναι·
ήμεῖς καὶ Θήβης ἔδος εἴλομεν ἐπταπύλουο,
pαυρότερον λαδύν ἀγαγόνθ' ὑπὸ τείχος ἄρειον,1
πειθόμενοι τεράεσσι θεῶν καὶ Ζηνὸς ἀρωγῇ·
κεῖνοι δὲ σφετέρησιν ἀτασθαλίσιν ὥλοντο·
tῷ μῆ μοι πατέρας ποθ' ὅμοιῇ ἐνθεο τιμῇ.""
Τὸν δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ὑπόδρα ίδων προσέφη κρατερὸς
Διομήδης:
"τέττα, σιωπῆ ἦσο, ἐμῷ δ᾽ ἐπιπείθεο μύθῳ·
oὐ γάρ ἐγὼ νεμεσῶ Ἁγαμέμνονοι, ποιμένι λαῶν,
ὄτρυνοντι μάχεσθαι ἐὐκνήμιδας Ἁχαιοὺς·
tοῦτῳ μὲν γὰρ κύδος ἀμι' ἐμεται, εἰ κεν Ἁχαιοὶ
Τρώως δημόσσωιν ἐλωσί αἰ Ἰλιον ἰρῆν,
τοῦτῳ δ᾽ αὐ μέγα πένθος Ἁχαιῶν δημοθέντων.
ἀλλ᾽ ἂν ἠγε δῆ καὶ νοὶ μεδώμεθα θούριδος άλκῆς.""
"Η ρα, καὶ εξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε·

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’ ἐβραχὲ χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στῆθεσιν ἀνακτὸς ὁρνύμενον: ὑπὸ κεν ταλασίφρονα περ δέος εἶλεν.

'Ως δ’ ὅτ’ ἐν αἰγιαλῷ πολυχεῖ θύμα θαλάσσης ὁρνυτ’ ἐπασσύτερον Ζεφύρου ὑπὸ κινήσαντος:
ἂν τῶν μὲν τε πρῶτα κορύσσεται, αὐτὰρ ἐπείτα χέρσῳ ὑγνύμενον μεγάλα βρέμει, ἄμφι δὲ τὰ ἀκρας
κυρτὸν ἐόν κορυφοῦται, ἀποπτύει δ’ ἄλος ἄχνην· ὡς τὸτ’ ἐπασσύτεραι Δαναῶν κίνυντο φάλαγγες
νωλεμέως πόλεμόνδε: κέλευε δὲ οἰσιν ἕκαστο

Tac δ᾽ ἀλλοι ἀκὴν ἴσαν, οὐδὲ κε φαίης
τόσσον λαὸν ἔπεσθαι ἔχοντ᾽ ἕτωλεμόνδε: κέλευε δὲ οἷσιν ἕκαστος

αὐδὴν, σιγῇ δειδιότες σημάντορας· ἀμφὲ δὲ τὰ ἔποιε τεύχεα ποικίλ’ ἔλαμπε, τὰ εἰμένοι ἐστιχόωντο.

Τρώες δ’, ὡς τ’ ὅτε πολυψάλονος ἄνδρος ἐν αὐλῇ
μυρίᾳ ἐστήκασιν ἀμελγόμεναι γάλα λευκόν,

ἀξηχὲς μεμακυῖαι ἀκοῦουσι ὅπα ἄρνων,

ἀργῷ ἐστήριξε κάρη καὶ ἐπὶ χθονὶ βαδνεῖ

ἥ σῶιν καὶ τότε νεῖκος ὁμοίϊον ἔμβαλε μέσσῳ

ἐρχομένη καθ’ ὅμιλον, ὀφελλοῦσα στόνον ἄνδρῶν.
to the ground, and terribly rang the bronze upon the breast of the prince as he moved; thereat might terror have seized even one that was steadfast of heart.

As when on a sounding beach the swell of the sea beats, wave after wave, before the driving of the West Wind; out on the deep at the first is it gathered in a crest, but thereafter is broken upon the land and thundereth aloud, and round about the headlands it swelleth and reareth its head, and speweth forth the salt brine: even in such wise on that day did the battalions of the Danaans move, rank after rank, without cease, into battle; and each captain gave charge to his own men, and the rest marched on in silence; thou wouldst not have deemed that they that followed in such multitudes had any voice in their breasts, all silent as they were through fear of their commanders; and on every man flashed the inlaid armour wherewith they went clad. But for the Trojans, even as ewes stand in throngs past counting in the court of a man of much substance to be milked of their white milk, and bleat without ceasing as they hear the voices of their lambs: even so arose the clamour of the Trojans throughout the wide host; for they had not all like speech or one language, but their tongues were mingled, and they were a folk summoned from many lands. These were urged on by Ares, and the Greeks by flashing-eyed Athene, and Terror, and Rout, and Discord that rageth incessantly, sister and comrade of man-slaying Ares; she at the first rears her crest but little, yet thereafter planteth her head in heaven, while her feet tread on earth. She it was that now cast evil strife into their midst as she fared through the throng, making the groanings of men to wax.
Οἱ δ᾽ ὅτε δὴ ῥ᾽ ἐς χῶρον ἕνα ξυνιόντες ἵκοντο,
σὺν δ᾽ ἔγχεα καὶ μένε’ ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρήκων. ἀτὰρ ἀστίδες ὀμφαλόεσσαι
ἐπληντ’ ἀλλήλησι, πολὺς δ᾽ ὀρυμαγδός ὁρώει.
ἐνθα δ᾽ ἀμ’ οἵμων, πεῖ τε καὶ εὐχωλὴ πέλεν ἄνδρῶν
ἐλλύντων τε καὶ ὀλυμμένων, ἔσε δ᾽ αἴματι γαῖα.
ὡς δ᾽ ὅτε χείμαρροι ποταμοὶ κατ’ ὀρεσφὶ βρέοντες
ἐς μισγάγκεσαι συμβάλλετον ὀβριμον ὑδωρ
κρονῶν ἐκ μεγάλων κοίλης ἐντοσθὲ χαράδρης,
tων δὲ τε τηλόσε δούπον ἐν οὐρεσιν ἐκλυεν
ποιμήν. ἡριπε δ᾽ ὡς ὅτε πύργοι, ἐν τεθήκειν
τὸν δὲ πεσόντα ποδῶν ἐλάβεν κρείων
Χαλκωδοντιάδης, μεγαθύμων ἀρχὸς Ἀβάντων,
ἐλκε δ᾽ ὑπὲκ βελέων, λελιημένος ὄφρα τάχιστα
τεύχεα οὐ λήσει. μίνυνθα δὲ οἱ γένεθ᾽ ὁρμή.
νεκρόν γὰρ ἐρούντα ἴδὼν μεγάθυμος Ἀγήνωρ
πλευρά, τά οἱ κύψαντι παρ᾽ ἀσπίδος ἔξεφαάνθη,
ουτησε ξυστῷ χαλκῆρει, λῦσε δὲ γυία.
ὡς τὸν μὲν λιπὲ θυμός, ἐπ’ αὐτῷ δ᾽ ἐργον ἑτύχη
ἀργαλεόν Ἁρμων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν. οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὡς
ἀλλήλοις ἐπόρουσαν, ἀνήρ δ᾽ ἄνδρ’ ἐδυνοπάλιζεν.

Πρῶτος δ᾽ Ἀντίλοχος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα
κορυστήν

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' ἐβαλ' Ἀνθεμίωνος νῦν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
ἡθεον θαλερὸν Σιμοείσιον, ὥν ποτε μήτηρ
"Ιδηθεν κατιοῦσα παρ' ὀχθησιν Σιμόεντος
γείνατ', ἐπεῖ ὑπεικεῖν αἳ ἐσπετο μῆλα ὑδέσαται
tούνεκά μην κάλεον Σιμοείσιον. οὐδὲ τοκεῦσιν
θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μηνυθάδιος δὲ οἱ αἴων
ἐπλεθ' ὑπ' Αἴαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.

πρῶτον γὰρ μην ἕσπερ καλὸν Σιμοείσιον: οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι
θρέπτρα φίλοις ἀπέδωκε, μηνυθάδιος δὲ οἱ αἰῶν
ἔπλεθ᾽ ὑπ᾽ Αἴαντος μεγαθύμου δουρὶ δαμέντι.
πρῶτον γὰρ μην ἕσπερ καλὸν Σιμοείσιον: οὐδὲ τοκεῦσι

τούνεκά μην κάλεον Σιμοείσιον ἔγχος
ηλθεν: ὁ δ' ἐν κονίῃσι χαμεὶ πέσεν αἴγειρος ὡς,
η ῥά τ' ἐν εἰαμενῇ ἔλεος μεγάλου πεψυκε
λεῖθ, ἀτάρ τε οἱ ὄζοι ἐπ' αἴροτάτῃ πεφύασι

τὴν μὲν θ' ἀρματοπηγὸς αἴρη αἴθωνι σιδήρῳ

εξέταμ', ὀφρα ἅπνων κάμψῃ περικαλλεί δίφρῳ

ἡ μὲν τ' ἀζομένη κεῖται ποταμοῖο παρ' ὀχθασ.
tοῦν ἀρ' Ἀνθεμίδην Σιμοείσιον ἐξενάριξεν
Αἴας διογενὴς: τοῦ δ' Ἀντιφος αἰολοθώρηξ
Πριαμίδης καθ' ὀξείδου δουρὶ φαεινῷ

tοῦ μὲν ἀμαρθ', ὁ δ' Λεῦκον, Ὄδυσσεος ἐσθλὸν

ἐταίρον,

βεβλήκει βουβῶνα, νέκυν ἐτέρωσ' ἐρύοντα:

Ἱππαῖς ἀμφ' αὐτῶ, νεκρὸς οἴκεσθι τοῖς ἐκπεσε χειρός.
tοῦ δ' Ὅδυσσεος μάλα θυμὸν ἀποκταμένου χο-

λώθη,

βὴ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένοι αἴθοποι χαλκῷ,

στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς ὦν καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαεινῷ

ἀμφὶ ἀκοντίσσαντο. ὁ δ' οὐχ ἀλὼν βέλος ἤκεν,

交流合作就βάλε Δημοκόωντα,

ὅς οἱ Ἀβυδόθεν ἦλθε, παρ' ἰππων ὑκειάων.
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
τὸν ἦν ὁ ᾿Οδυσεὺς ἑτάροιο χολωσάμενος βάλε δουρὶ κόρος. ἡ δὲ ἐτέρου διὰ κροτάφου πέρησεν αἰχμῇ χαλκεῖ. τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυπτε, δούπησεν δὲ πεσόν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε ἐπ' αὐτῷ. χόρησαν δ' ὑπὸ τε πρόμαχοι καὶ φαίδιμος ᾗ Εκτωρ. ᾿Αργείοι δὲ μέγα ἱαχον, ἐρύσαντο δὲ νεκροὺς, ἰθυσαν δὲ πολὺ προτέρω νυμέσσαμεν δ' ῾Απόλλων. Περγάμου ἐκκατιδών, Τρώεσσι δὲ κέκλετ’ ἀύσας. ὃ ῥυσθ, ἦπποδαμοι Τρώες, μηδ' εἴκετε χάρμῃς ᾿Αργείοι, ἔπει οὐ σφι λίθος χρῶς οὐδὲ σίδηρος χαλκῶν ἀνασχόσθαι ταμεσίχροα βαλλομένοισιν. οὐ μὰν οὖδ' ὦ Λιτεύσ, Θέτιδος παῖς ἦκόμοιο, μάρναται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ νησοὶ χόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσει. " Ὡς φάτ' ἀπὸ πτόλιος δεινὸς θεὸς. αὐτάρ ᾿Αχαῖος ὄρος διὸς θυγάτηρ κυδίστη Τριτογένεια, ἐρχομένη καθ' ὅμιλον, ὅθι μεθιέντας ἴδοτο. ᾿Ενθ' ᾿Αμαρυγκείδην Διώρεα μοῖρ' ἐπέδησε. χερμαδίῳ γὰρ βλήτῳ παρὰ σφυρὸν ὄκρισεν κυήμην δεξιτερὴν. βάλε δὲ Ὁρηκὼν ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν, Πείρως ᾿Ιμβρασίδης, ὃς ἄρ' Αἴνθεοι εἰληλούθει. ἀμφοτέρῳ δὲ τένοντε καὶ ὀστεά λᾶς ἀναιδῆς ἄχρις ἀπηλοίησεν. ὁ δ' ὕπτιος ἐν κονίῃσι κάππεσεν, ἀμφω χεῖρε φίλοις ἑτάρουι πετάσσας, θυμὸν ἀποπνείων. ὁ δ' ἐπέδραμεν ὃς ὅ ἐβαλέν περ, Πείρως, οὔτα δὲ δουρὶ παρ' ὁμφαλὸν. ἐκ δ' ᾿Αρα πᾶσαι χύντο χαμαῖ χολάδες, τὸν δὲ σκότος ὄσσε κάλυψε.

Τὸν δὲ Ὁδας Αἰτωλὸς ἀπεσύμενον βάλε δουρὶ

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

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

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

But as the other sprang back Thoas of Aetolia
στέρνον ύπ'ερ μαζοίον, πάγη δ' εν πνεύμονι χαλκός·
ἀγχύμολον δὲ οἱ ἥλιθε Θόας, ἐκ δ' ὀβριμον ἐγχὸς
ἐσπάσατο στέρνον, ἐρύσσατο δὲ ξίφος οξὺ,
τῷ ὁ γε γαστέρα τὺψε μέσην, ἐκ δ' αὐνυτο θυμόν.
τεύχηα δ' οὐκ ἀπέδυσε· περίστηςαν γὰρ ἐταῖροι
Θρῆικες ἀκρόκομοι, δολίχ' ἐγχεα χερσὶν ἐχοντες,
οἱ ε μέγαν περ ἑόντα καὶ ἱβθυμον και ἁγαυὸν
ἀδαν ἀπο σφείων· δ' δε χασσάμενος πελεμίχη.
ὡς τώ γ' ἐν κονίῃσι παρ' ἀλλήλοισιν τετάσθην,
ἡ τοι δ' μὲν Θρῆκων, δ' ἄ' Επειῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
ἡγεμόνες· πολλοὶ δὲ περὶ κτείνοντο καὶ ἄλλοι.
"Ενθα κεν οὐκέτι ἐργον ἀνήρ ὀνόσαιτο μετελθών,
ὁς τις ἐτ' ἀβλητος καὶ ἀνούτατος ὀξεί χαλκῷ
δινεύοι κατὰ μέσσον, ἄγοι δὲ ε Παλλᾶς 'Αθήνη
χειρὸς ἐλούσ', αὐτάρ βελέων ἀπερύκοι ἐρωῇ·
πολλοὶ γὰρ Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν ἤματι κείνῳ
πρηνέες εν 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.
"Ενθ' αὐ Tuδείδης Διομήδεϊ Παλλᾶς 'Αθήνη
dōke mέnos kai ἰόρσos, ἵν' ekdηlos metà pása
'Αργείουσι γένοιτο ἰδὲ κλέος ἐσθλῶν ἄροιτο.
daïe oii ἐk kórythos te kai ἀσπίδos ἀκάματoν πῦr,
ἀστέρ' ὀπωρινῷ ἐναλίγκιον, ὃς τε μάλιστα
λαμπρὸν παμφαιάνησι λελουμένος Ὀκεανοῦ
τοῖον oii pῦr dàiēn ἀπὸ κρατός te kai ὦμων,
ὁρσε δὲ μων κατὰ μέσσου, ὃθι πλεῖστοι κλονέοντο.
Ἡν δὲ τις ἐν Τρώεσσι Δάρης, ἀφνείος ἀμύμων,
Ἤρευς Ἥφαιστου δύω δὲ oii νίεes ἥστην,
Φηγεύς Ἰδαιός te, μάχης ἐπὶ εἰδὸτε πάσης.
τὼ oii ἀποκρινθέντε ἐναντίω ὀρμηθήτην
τὼ μὲν ἀφ’ ἵππων, δὲ ὅ ὀπὸ χθονὸς ὀρνυτο πεζός.
oi δ’ ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλήλουσι ηόntes,
Φηγεύς ὅ ὁ πρότερος προῖει δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος.
Τυδείδεω δ’ ὑπὲρ ὦμον ἀριστερὸν ἦλυθ’ ἀκωκή
ἔγχεος, οὐδ’ ἐβαλ’ αὐτῶν ὁ δ’ ὕστερος ὀρνυτο χαλκῷ
Τυδείδης· τοῦ δ’ οὐχ ἀλιν βέλος ἐκφυγε χειρός,
ἀλ’ ἐβαλε στήθος μεταμάζιοιν, ὅσε δ’ ἀφ’ ἵππων.
Ἰδαιός δ’ ἀπόρουσε λιπῶν περικαλλέα δίφρον,
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’ ἐτλη περιβήναι ἀδελφεῖον κταμένωι. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ κεν αὐτὸς ὑπέκφυγε κήρα μέλαναν, ἀλλ’ Ἡφαιστος ἔρυτο, σάωσε δὲ νυκτὶ καλύψας, ὃς δὴ οἱ μὴ πάγχυ γέρων ἀκαχήμενος εἰπ. ἦππους δ’ ἐξελάσασι μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νῦς δῶκεν ἑταῖρους κατάγειν κοίλας ἐπὶ νής. Τρῶες δὲ μεγαθύμου ἐπεὶ ἱδον νῦτε Δάρητος τὸν μὲν ἄλευαμεν, τὸν δὲ κτάμενον παρ’ ὅχεσφι, πᾶσιν ὀρίνθη θυμός: ἀτὰρ γλαυκώπις Ἀθηνή χειρὸς ἐλυόσ’ ἐπέεσσι προσηύδα θοῦρον Ἀρηα. Ἄρες Ἄρες βροτολυγέ, μιαιφόνε, τειχεσιπλῆτα, οὐκ ἂν δὴ Τρῶας μὲν εάσαμεν καὶ Ἀχαιός μάρνασθ’, ὁπποτέροις πατὴρ Ζεὺς κόδος ὀρέξῃ, νωὶ δὲ χαζώμεσθα, Διὸς δ’ ἀλεώμεθα μήνων; Ὀς εἶποῦσα μάχης ἐξήγαγε θοῦρον Ἀρηα. τὸν μὲν ἐπειτα καθεῖσεν ἐπ’ ἱδοντες Σκαμάνδρῳ, Τρῶας δ’ ἐκλιναν Δαναοί: ἐλε δ’ ἄνδρα ἐκκατος ἡγεμόνων πρῶτος δὲ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων ἄρχον Ἀλιζώνων Ὀδίον μὲγαν ἐκβαλε δίφρου πρῶτω γὰρ στρεφθεὶν μεταφέρειν ἐν δόρυ πήξεν ἄμων μεσθηνύς, διὰ δ’ στήρεσθιν ἐλαττε, δούπησεν δὲ πεσόν, ἀταῖςῃ δὲ τεύχε ἐπ’ αὐτῶ. Ἰδομενεὺς δ’ ἀρα Φαῖστον ἐνηρατο Μήνων νῦν Βώρου, ὃς ἐκ Τάρνης ἐριβώλακος εἰληλούθει. τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἰδομενεὺς δουρκλυτος ἐγχεῖ μακρῷ νῦς ἦππων ἐπιβησόμενον κατὰ δεξίων ὕμων ἦριπε δ’ ἐξ ὧχεσίῳ, στυγερος δ’ ἀρα μὲν σκότος εἴλε. Ὁ τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ Ἦδομενῆς ἐσύλευον θεράποντες. 

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

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

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

Him then the squires of Idomeneus stripped of
νίον δὲ Στροφίοι Σκαμάνδριον, αἴμονα θήρησ, Ἀτρείδης Μενέλαος ἐλ’ ἐγχεῖ δξύνετι, ἐσθλὸν θηρητῆρα: δίδαξε γὰρ Ἀρτεμίς αὐτὴ βάλλειν ἄγρια πάντα, τά τε τρέφει οὐρεσιν ὤλη. ἀλλ’ οὐ οἴ τότε γε χραῖσι’ Ἀρτεμίς ιοχέαιρα, οὐδὲ ἐκβολίαι, ἵσων τὸ πρῖν γ’ ἐκέκαστο. ἀλλά μὲν Ἀτρείδης δουρικλευτὸς Μενέλαος πρόσθεν ἐθεὶν φεύγοντα μετάφρενον οὔτασε δουρὶ ὁμων μεσοτάτο τά τε τρέφει υἱὰς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἔλασσεν. ἡρίπε δὲ πρηνής, ἀράβησε δὲ τεῦχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ. Μηριόνης δὲ Φέρεκλον ἐνήρατο, τέκτονοι υἱόν Ἀρμονίδεω, ὁς χερσὶν ἐπίστατο δαίδαλα πάντα τεῦχεν. ἐξοχα γὰρ μιν ἐφίλατο Παλαὶ Αθήνη’ ὅς καὶ Ἀλεξάνδρῳ τέκτηνατο νῆας ἀρχεκάκους, αἴ πάσι κακὸν Τρώωσσι γένοντο, οἵ τ’ αὐτῷ, ἔπει οὗ τι θεῶν ἐκ κόρων, βεβλήκει γλουτὸν κατὰ δεξιόν’ ἡ δὲ διαπρὸ ἀντίκρυ κατὰ κύστιν ὑπ’ ῥοδόν ἴήθη’ ἀκοκήγνυξ’ ὃ ρητ’ ἐριπ’ οἰμώξασι, θάνατος δὲ μιν ἄμφεκάλυψε.

Πήδαιον δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπεφυε Μέγης, Ἀντήνορος υἱόν, ὁς ῥα νόθος μὲν ἐν, πῦκα δ’ ἐτρεφε διὰ Θεανῶ ὅσα φίλοισι τέκεσι, χαρίζομεν πόσεὶ ὑ’. τὸν μὲν Φυλείδης δουρικλυτὸς ἐγγυθεὶς ἐλθὼν βεβλήκει κεφαλῆς κατὰ ἱστίαν ὑπ’ ῥοδόν ἵήθη ἀκοκήγνυξ’ ὃ ρητ’ ἐριπ’ οἰμώξασι, θάνατος δὲ μιν ἄμφεκάλυψε.

1 χραῖσι’ Ἀρτεμίς ιοχέαιρα’ χραῖσιν θανάτοιο πέλωρα Ζενοδότος.

2 Line 64 was rejected by Aristarchus.

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

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

And Pedaeus, Antenor's son, was slain of Meges; he was in truth a bastard, howbeit goodly Theano had reared him carefully even as her own children, to do pleasure to her husband. To him Phyleus' son, famed for his spear, drew nigh and smote him with a cast of his sharp spear on the sinew of the head; and straight through amid the teeth the bronze shore away the tongue at its base. So he fell in the dust, and bit the cold bronze with his teeth.
Εὐρύπυλος δ’ Εὐαίμονίδης Ὄψηνορα δίον,
υἰὸν ὑπερθύμου Δολοπίονος, οἷς βα Σκαμάνδρου
ἀρητὴρ ἐτέτυκτο, θεὸς δ’ ὃς τίετο δήμῳ,
τὸν μὲν ἄρ’ Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαιμωνὸς ἄγλαδος νῦός,
πρόσθεν ἔθεν φεύγοντα μεταδρομάδην ἔλασ’ ὧμον
φασγάνω αἴξας, ἀπὸ δ’ ἔξεσε χεῖρα βαρείαν.
αἵματόεσσα δὲ χεῖρ πεδίων πέσε· τὸν δὲ κατ’
όσσε
ἐλλαβε πορφύρεος θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα κραταιή.
"Ὡς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν υσμίνην·
Τυδείδην δ’ οὐκ ἂν γνοίης ποτέροισι μετείη,
ἡ μετὰ Τρώεσσιν ὀμιλέοι ἤ μετ’ Ἀχαιῶις.
θύνε γὰρ ἀμ πεδίον ποταμῷ πλήθοντι έοικώς
χειμάρρῳ, ὃς τ’ ὤκα ρέων ἐκέδασε γεφύρας·
tὸν δ’ οὔτ’ ἄρ τε γεφύραι ερρημέναι ἴοχανώσων,
οὔτ’ ἀρα ἔρκεα ἴσχει ἀλωάων ἐρθηλέων
ἔλθοντ’ ἔξαπινης, ὅτ’ ἐπιβρίσῃ Διὸς ὀμβρος.
πολλὰ δ’ ὑπ’ αὐτοῦ ἔργα κατήριπεν ἐρηήων.
ὡς ὑμὸ Τυδείδην πυκναῖς πολλαῖς
πόλεις περ ἐόντες.Τὸν δ’ ὃς οὖν ἐνόησε Λυκάονος ἀγλαὸς υἱὸς
θυντ’ ἀμ πεδίον πρὸ ἔθεν κλονέοντα φάλαγγας
αἰτ’ ἐπὶ Τυδείδην ἐπιταίνετο καμπύλα τόξα,
καὶ βάλ’ ἑπαινώντα τυχῶν κατὰ δεξιῶν ὧμον,
θώρηκος γύαλον· διὰ δ’ ἐπτατο πικρὸς ὀϊστός,
ἀντικρῶ δὲ διέσχα, παλάσσω τῷ δ’ ἀἱματι θώρηξ,
tῷ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρῶν ἀὖς Λυκάονος ἄγλαδος νυός.
"ἄρνυσθε, Τρῶες μεγάθυμοι, κέντορες ἱππών
βέβληται γὰρ ἀριστος Ἀχαιῶι, οὐδὲ ἐ φημι
200
And Eurypylus, son of Euaemon, slew goodly Hypsenor, son of Dolopion high of heart, that was made priest of Scamander, and was honoured of the folk even as a god—upon him did Eurypylus, Euaemon's glorious son, rush with his sword as he fled before him, and in mid-course smite him upon the shoulder and lop off his heavy arm. So the arm all bloody fell to the ground; and down over his eyes came dark death and mighty fate.

Thus toiled they in the mighty conflict; but of Tydeus' son couldst thou not have told with which host of the twain he was joined, whether it was with the Trojans that he had fellowship or with the Achaeans. For he stormed across the plain like unto a winter torrent at the full, that with its swift flood sweeps away the embankments; 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
δήδ’ ἀνυχήσεσθαι κρατερὸν βέλος, εἰ ἕτεον μὲ ὠρσεν ἄναξ Δίος νίδος ἀπορνύμενον Λυκήθεν᾽.

"Ὡς ἐφι' εὐχόμενος τὸν δ’ οὐ βέλος ὡκύ δάμασσεν,

ἀλλ’ ἀναχωρήσας πρόσθ’ ἵππουν καὶ ὄχεσφιν ἔστη, καὶ Σθένελον προσέφη, Καπανηίου νιόν.

"ὁροσ, πέπον Καπανηϊάδη, καταβήσεο δίφρου, ὅφρα μοι ἐξ ὠμοιο ἔρυσης πικρῶν οὐστόν."

"Ὡς ἄρ’ ἐφη, Σθένελος δὲ καθ’ ἵππων ἀλτο χαμάζει,

πάρ δὲ στὰς βέλος ὡκύ διαμπέρεσ εξέρνου’ ὠμοι·

ἀμα δ’ ἀνηκόντυζε διὰ στρεψαίο χιτῶνοι.

δὴ τότ’ ἐπει’ ἦρατο βοὴν ἅγαθος Διομήδης·

"κλυθή μεν, αἰγιόχοιο Δίος τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη,

εἵ ποτέ μοι καὶ πατρὶ φίλα φρονέουσα παρέστης
dηλ’ ἐν πολέμῳ, νῦν αὐτ’ ἐμὲ φίλαι, Ἀθήνη
dός δὲ τέ μ’ ἄνδρα ἐλείν καὶ ἐς ὀρμὴν ἐγχεος ἐλθεῖν,

ὸς μ’ ἐβαλε φθάμενος καὶ ἐπεύχεται, οὐδὲ με

φησι
dηρὸν ἐτ’ ὀψεσθαι λαμπρὸν φάος ἕλιοιο."  "Ὡς ἐφι’ εὐχόμενος τοῦ δ’ ἐκλυε Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη,

γυία δ’ ἔθηκεν ἐλαφρά, πόδας καὶ χεῖρας ὑπερθεν· ἀγχοῦ δ’ ἰσταμένη ἔπεα πτερόεντα προςηῦδα.

"θαρσῶν νῦν, Διόμηδες, ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·

ἐν γάρ τοι στήθεσι μένος πατρώιον ἤκα ἄτρομον, οἶον ἐχεσκε σακέσπαλος ἰππότα 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 pliant tunic. And thereat Diomedes, good at the war-cry, made prayer: "Hear me, child of Zeus that beareth the aegis, unwearied one! If ever with kindly thought thou stoodest by my father's side amid the fury of battle, even so do thou now be likewise kind to me, Athene. Grant that I may slay this man, and that he come within the cast of my spear, that hath smitten me or ever I was ware of him, and boasteth over me, and declareth that not for long shall I behold the bright light of the sun."

So spake he in prayer, and Pallas Athene heard him, and made his limbs light, his feet and his hands above; and she drew near to his side and spake to him winged words: "Be of good courage now, Diomedes, to fight against the Trojans, for in thy breast have I put the might of thy father, the dauntless might, such as the horseman Tydeus,

1 Others render "woven," or "woven of twisted yarn." Aristarchus took the στρεπτὸς χιτών to mean a coat of mail.
ἀχλὺν δ᾽ αὖ τοι ἁπ᾽ ὀφθαλμῶν ἔλον, ἣ πρὶν ἐπῆν,
ὁφρ᾽ εὗ γυγνώσκης ἦμεν θεὸν ἦδε καὶ ἄνδρα. τὸ νῦν, ἀι κε θεοὶς πειρώμενος ἐνθάδ᾽ ἐκηταί,
μή τι σὺ γ᾽ ἀθανάτοις θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι
tοῖς ἀλλοις· ἀτὰρ εἰ κε Διὸς θυγάτηρ Ἀφροδίτη
ἐλθῃς εἰς πόλεμον, τὴν γ᾽ ουτάμεν ὄξει χαλκῷ."'

'Ἡ μὲν ἂρ᾽ ὡς εἰποῦσ᾽ ἀπέβη γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
Τυδείδης δ᾽ ἐξαύτις ἱεῖν προμάχοισιν ἐμίχθη,
καὶ πρὶν περ ἴμμῳ μεμαῶς Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι·
δὴ τότε μὴν τῆς τόσσον ἔλεον μένος, ὡς τε λέοντα,
ἐν μὴ τε ποιμὴν ἀγρῷ ἐπ᾽ ἐφοπτόκοις ὀσσοι
χραύσῃ μὲν τ᾽ αὐλῆς ὑπεράλμενον οὐδὲ δαμάσσῃ
τοῦ μὲν τε σθένος ὠρσεν, ἐπειτα δὲ τ᾽ οὐ προσ-


άλλη κατὰ σταθμοῖς δύτεται, τὰ δ᾽ ἐρήμων φοβεῖται·
ἐν μὲν τ᾽ ἀγχιστῖναι ἐπ᾽ ἀλλήλης κέχυνται,
αὐτὰρ ὁ ἐμμεμαὼς βαθέης ἐξάλλεται αὐλῆς·
ὡς μεμαῶς Τρώεσσι μίγῃ κρατερὸς Διομήδης.

'Ἐνθ' ἐλευ Αστύνοον καὶ Ἡ πείρωνα, ποιμένα λαών,
τῶν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαζοῖο βαλῶν χαλκῆρει δουρί,
τῶν δ᾽ ἐτεροῦν ξίφεϊ μεγάλῳ κληίδα παρ᾽ ὦμον
πλῆξ', ἀπὸ δ᾽ αὐχένως ὄμοιν ἑργάθεν ἢδ᾽ ἀπὸ νώτου.
τοὺς μὲν ἔασ', ὁ δ᾽ Ἀβαντα μετῴχετο καὶ Πολύ-


ιέας Εὐρυδάμαμνους, ὀνειροπόλοιο γέροντος·
τοῖς οὐκ ἐρχομένους ὁ γέρων ἐκρίνατ' ὀνείροις,


1 ἠδὲ καὶ ἄνδρα: ἦδ᾽ ἀνθρωπον 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
ἀλλὰ σφεας κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἐξενάριζε·
βῆ δὲ μετὰ Ξάνθον τε Θόωνα τε, Ψάρωδος νῦν,
άμφω τηλυγέτω· ὁ δὲ τείρετο γῆραί λυγρῷ,
νῦν δ' οὗ τέκετ' ἄλλον ἐπὶ κτεάτεσσι λυπέσθαι.
ἐνθ' ὁ γε τοὺς ἐνάριζε, φίλον δ' ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν
ἀμφοτέρω, πατέρι δὲ γόον καὶ κήδεα λυγρὰ
λεῖτ', ἐπει οὐ ζώοντε μάχης ἐκ νοστήσαντε
dέξατο· χηρωσταὶ δὲ διὰ κτήσιν δατέοντο.

"Ενθ' νῖας Πριάμου δὺὼ λάβε Δαρδανίδαο
εἶν ἐν δίφρῳ ἐόντας, Ἐχέμμονα τε Χρομίον τε.
ὡς δὲ λέων ἐν βουοὶ θορῶν ἐξ αὐχένα ἀξη
πόρτιος ἐὑρὼ, ξύλοχον κατὰ βοσκομενάων,
ὡς τοὺς ἀμφοτέρους ἐξ ἵππων Τυδέος νῦος
βήσας κακῶς ἐέκοντας, ἐπεί στὸ τεύχε' ἐσύλα·
ὑπον δ' οῖς ἐπάρουι δίδοι μετὰ νιᾶς ἐλαύνειν.

Τὸν δ' ἰδεν Αἰνείας ἀλαπάζοντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν,
βῆ δ' ἴμεν ἀν τε μάχην καὶ ἀνὰ κλόνον ἐγχειάων
Πάνδαρον ἀντίθεαν διζῆμενος, εἰ που ἐφεύροι·
εὗρε Λυκάονος νῦον ἀμύμονα τε κρατερόν τε,
ἐνθ' ἔδε πρόσθ' αὐτοῦ ἐπος τε μιν ἀντίνη ἦδα:
"Πάνδαρε, ποῦ τοι τόξου ἴδε πτερόεντες διστοῖ
καὶ κλέος; ὅ οὐ τὶς τοι ἐρίζεται ἐνθάδε γ' ἀνήρ,
οὐδὲ τις ἐν Λυκίῃ σέο γ' εὑχεται εἶναι ἀμείνων.
ἀλλ' ἄγε τῶδ' ἐφες ἀνδρὶ βέλος, Διὸ χεῖρας ἀνα-
σχῶν,
ὁς τις οὗδε κρατεῖ καὶ δῆ κακὰ πολλὰ ἐσωρε
Τρῶας, ἐπεὶ πολλῶν τε καὶ ἐσθλῶν γούνατ' ἐλυσεν·

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

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

But Aeneas was ware of him as he made havoc of the ranks of warriors, and went his way along the battle amid the hurtling of the spears in quest of godlike Pandarus, if so be he might anywhere find him. He found the son of Lycaon, goodly and valiant, and took his stand before his face, and spake to him, saying: "Pandarus, where now are thy bow and thy winged arrows, and thy fame? Therein may no man of this land vie with thee, nor any in Lycia declare himself to be better than thou. Come now, lift up thy hands in prayer to Zeus, and let fly a shaft at this man, whoe'er he be that prevaleth thus, and hath verily wrought the Trojans much mischief, seeing he hath loosed the knees of
ei μη τις θεός εστι κοτεσσάμενος Τρώεσσων ἐρών μηνίσας: χαλεπή δε θεοῦ ἐπι μήνισ." 
Τὸν δ᾽ αυτὸ προσέειπε Λυκάωνος ἀγλαὸς υἱός: "Αἴνεια, Τρώων βουληφόρε χαλκοχιτῶν, 
Τυδεῖδη μιν ἐγώγη δαίφρων πάντα εἶσκω, ἀσπίδι γιγνώσκων αὐλώπιδι τε τρυφαλείῃ, 
ἵππους τ᾽ εἰσορόω: σάφα δ᾽ οὐκ οἶδ᾽ εἰ θεός ἐστιν. 
εἰ δ᾽ ὃ γ᾽ ἀνήρ ὁν φημι, δαίφρων Τυδεός υἱός, 
οὐχ ὃ γ᾽ ἀνευθε θεοῦ τάδε μαίνεται, ἀλλὰ τις ἄγχι 
ἐστηκ᾽ ἀθανάτων, νεφέλῃ εἰλυμένοις ὁμοὺς, 
ος τούτον βέλος ὡκυ κικήμενον ἔτραπεν ἀλλη: 
ηδή γάρ οἱ ἐφῆκα βέλος, καὶ μιν βάλων ὁμοὺ 
δεξιόν ἀντικρύ διὰ θώρηκος γνάλοιο: 
καὶ μιν ἐγώγ᾽ ἐφάμην ἀΣιωνῆ᾽ προϊάψειν, 
ἐμπῆς δ᾽ οὐκ ἐδάμασσα: θεός νῦ τις ἐστι κοτήεις. 
ἱπποὶ δ᾽ οὐ παρέασι καὶ ἄρματα, τῶν κ᾽ ἐπιβαίην᾽ 
ἀλλὰ που ἐν μεγάρου Λυκάωνος ἐνδεκα δίφροι 
καλοὶ πρωτοπαγεῖς νεοτευχέες: ἀμφὶ δὲ πέπλοι 
Pέταναι: παρὰ δὲ σφιν ἔκαστω διέζυγες ἱπποὶ 
ἔσται κρὶ λευκόν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας. 
ἡ μὲν μοι μάλα πολλὰ γέρων αἴχμητα Λυκάων 
ἔρχομεν ἐπέτελλε δόμοις ἐν ποιητοῖσιν: 
ἱπποίοις μ᾽ ἐκέλευε καὶ ἄρμασιν ἐμβεβαώτα 
ἀρχεύειν Τρώεσσι κατὰ κρατερὰς υσμίνας. 
ἀλλʹ ἐγὼ οὐ πιθόμην—ἡ τ᾽ ἄν πολὺ κέρδιον ἦεν— 
ἱππῶν φειδόμενοι, μή μοι δειούστο φοβῆς 
ἀνδρῶν εἰλομένων, εἰωθότες ἐδμεναι ἄδην. 
ὡς λίπον, αὐτὰρ πεζὸς ἐς Ἡλιον εἰληλουθὴ 

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 Ilions, trusting in my

¹ Possibly, “and the wrath of a god be heavy upon us.”
τόξουσιν πίσυνος· τὰ δὲ μ’ οὐκ ἄρ’ ἐμελλον ὑνήσεων. ἦδη γὰρ δουλισιν ἀριστήσουσιν ἐφήκα,
Τυδείδη τε καὶ Ἀτρείδη, ἕκ δ’ ἀμφοτέρουν ἄτρεκὲς αἰμ’ ἐσσευνα βαλὼν, ἦγειρα δὲ μᾶλλον.
τὰ ρα κακῆ αἴση ἀπὸ πασσάλου ἄγκυλα τὸξα ἦματι τῶ ἐλόμην οτε Ἰλιον εἰς ἐρατείνην
ηγεόμην Τρώεσσι, φέρων χάριν Ἐκτορι δίω.
εἰ δὲ κε νοστήσω καὶ ἐσόψομαι ὀφθαλμοὺς
πατρίδ’ ἐμῆν ἀλοχὸν τε καὶ ὑπερεφές μέγα δώμα,
αὐτίκ’ ἔπειτ’ ἀπ’ ἔμειο κάρη τάμοι ἀλλότριος φῶς,
εἰ μη’ ἐγὼ τάδε τόξα φαινὼ ἐν πυρὶ θείνη χερσὶ διακλάσσας· ἀνεμώλια γὰρ μοι ὀπηδεῖ.”
Τὸν δ’ αὐτ’ Αἰνείας Τρώων ἄγος ἀντίον ἦδα·
“μη’ δη’ οὕτως ἀγόρευε· πάρος δ’ οὐκ ἔσσεται ἄλλως,
πρίν γ’ ἐπὶ νῦ τῶδ’ ἀνδρὶ σὺν ἵππῳσιν καὶ ὀχεσθην’ ἀντιβὴν ἐλθόντε σὺν ἐντεσι πειρηθῆναι.
ἀλλ’ ἀγ’ ἀμήν σφων ἔπιβήσεο, ὀφρα ὑδηι
οῖοι Ἰτρώοι ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίῳ
cραυτθα μάλ’ ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα διωκέμεν ἴδε φέβεσθαι
tω καὶ νωὶ πόλινδε σαώσατον, εἰ περ ἂν αὐτὲ
Ζεὺς ἐπὶ Τυδείδη Διομήδει κύδος ὀρέξῃ.
ἀλλ’ ἀγε νῦν μάστιγα καὶ ἴδε σιγαλὸν
dεξαί, ἐγὼ δ’ ἵππων ἀποβῆσομαι, ὀφρα μάχωμαι
η’ σο τόνδε δεξαί, μελήσουσιν δ’ ἐμοὶ ἵπποι.”
Τὸν δ’ αὐτε προσεέιτε Λυκάονος ἀγάλαος νῦος·
“Αἰνεία, σὺ μὲν αὐτὸς ἔχ’ ἴδε καὶ τεῦ ἵππῳ
μᾶλλον υφ’ ἴδε φεβωτι καμπύλον ἅρμα
οἰστον, εἰ περ ἂν αὐτε φεβῶμεθα Τυδεός νῦον
μη’ τω μὲν δείσατε ματήσετον, οὐδ’ ἐθέλητον

1 ἀποβῆσομαι: ἐπιβῆσομαι 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
HOMER

ἐκφερέμεν πολέμοιο, τεόν φθόγγον ποθέοντε, νῦϊ δ᾿ ἐπαίξας μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υίος
αὐτῷ τε κτείνῃ καὶ ἐλάσσῃ μώνυχας ἵππους.
ἀλλὰ σύ γε αὐτὸς ἐλαυνε τε ἅρματα καὶ τεώ ἵππω,
τόνδε δ᾿ ἐγών ἐπιόντα δεδέξομαι ὡξεί δουρὶν.

"Ως ἄρα φωνήσαντες, ἐς ἅρματα ποικίλα βάντες,
ἐμμεμαχὼτ" ἐπὶ Τυδείδη ἐχον ὡκέας ἵππους.
τοὺς δὲ Ἰθένες, Καπανῆος ἀγλαὸς υίος,
ἀλλὰ δὲ Τυδείδην ἔπεα πτερόντα προσήμα.
"Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
ἄνδρ’ ὅρον κρατερὸ ἐπὶ σοὶ μεμαχὼτε μάχεσθαι,
Ἰν’ ἀπέλεθρον ἐχοντας ὃ μὲν τόξων εὖ εἰδὼς,
Πάνδαρος, υῖος δ’ αὐτῷ Λυκάονος εὐχεται εἶναι.
Αἰνείας δ’ υῖος μὲν ἄμύμονος Ἀγχύσαο εὐχεται ἐκγεγάμενιν.
ἀλλὰ σὺ γε ἔλαυνε τε᾽ ἅρματα Ἰταῖος τείνα.
τὸν δὲ ὑπόδρα ἰδὼν προσέφη κρατερὸς
προσέφη κρατερὸς

"μὴ τι φόβοντ’ ἀγόρειν’, ἔπει οὔδε σε πεισέμεν οἰω.
οὐ γάρ μοι γενναίον ἀλυσκάζοντι μάχεσθαι
οὔδε καταπτώσσοντι ἐτί μοι μένοι ἐμπεδὸν ἐστών.
ἐκ νείω δ’ ἵππων ἐπιβαίνεμεν, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτῶς
ἀντίων εἰμ’ αὐτῶν τρεῖν μ’ ὡκεῖν Ἡλίας Ἀθηνῆ.
τούτῳ δ’ οὔ πάλιν αὐτὶς ἀποίσετον ὡκέες ἵπποι
ἀμφω ἀφ’ ἥμειων, εἰ γ’ οὖν ἐτερός γε φύγησαν.
ἀλλο δέ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βαλλει σήμων
αἱ κέν μοι πολύβουλος Ἀθηνῆ κύδους ὀρέξῃ
ἀμφοτέρω κτείναι, σὺ δὲ τούσδε μὲν ὡκέας ἵππους
αὐτοῦ ἐρυκακέειν εἰς ἀντυγος ἦνια τείνας,

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

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

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows mighty Diomedes spake to him: "Talk not thou to me of flight, for I deem thou wilt not persuade me. "Not in my blood is it to fight a skulking fight or to cower down; still is my strength steadfast. And I have no mind to mount upon a car, but even as I am will I go to face them; that I should quail Pallas Athene suffereth not. As for these twain, their swift horses shall not bear both back from us again, even if one or the other escape. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart. If so be Athene, rich in counsel, shall vouchsafe me this glory, to slay them both, then do thou hold here these swift horses, binding the reins taut to the
Αἰνείαο δ’ ἐπαίξαι μεμνημένος ἵππων,
ἐκ δ’ ἐλάσαι Τρώων μετ’ εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς.
τῆς γὰρ τοι γενεῆς, ἱς Τρώι περ εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς 2
δῶχ’ υῖος ποιήσαν Γανυμήδεος, οὐλεκ’ ἀριστοὶ
ἵππων, ὅσοι ἔδωσα ὑπ’ ἄρτο γ’ ἠλιόν τε.
τῆς γενεῆς ἐκλείψεσαν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀχιλῆς,
λάθη λαομέδους ὑποσχὼς θήλεσι ἵππους.
τῶν οῖ εἰ ἑγέρνοτο ἐνί μεγάροις γενεάθη.
Moreover μὲν τέσσαρας αὐτὸς ἔχων ἀτίταλλ’ ἐπὶ φάτνῃ,
τῷ δ’ δώκε Αἰνεία, μὴστωρι φόβοιο.
eἰ τοῦτῳ κε λάβομεν, ἀροίμεθά κε κλέος ἐσθλόν.’’

‘’Ὄσ οἰ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἅλληλους ἀγόρευον,
τῷ δ’ τάχ’ ἐγγύθεν ἣλθον ἑλαύνοντ’ ὑκέα ἵππους.
τὸν πρότερον προσείπει Λυκάόνος ἄγαλος υῖος:
καρτερόθυμε, δαίφρον, ἄγανον Τυδέος υἱὲ,
ἡ μάλα σ’ οὐ βέλος ὑκ’ δαμάσσατο, πικρὸς διστός
νῦν αὐτ’ ἐγχεῖῃ πειρήσομαι, α’’ κε τύχωμ.”

‘’Η ῥα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτεὶ δολιχόσκοιν ἤγχος 22
καὶ βάλε Τυδεῖδαο κα’ ἀσπίδα: τῆς δ’ διαπρὸ
ἀχμή χαλκεῖη πταμένη θώρηκι πελάσθη:
τῷ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν δώσε Λυκάονος ἄγαλος υῖος:
βέβληαι κενεῶνα διαμπερές, οὐδέ σ’ οὐ
δηρὸν ἐτ’ ἀνοχήσεσθαι: ἐμοί δὲ μεγ’ εὐχὸς ἐδώκας.” 23

Τὸν δ’ οὐ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης:
ἡμβροτες οὐδ’ ἐτυχες: ἀτὰρ οὐ μὲν σφῶι γ’ οἰω

1 μὴστωρι: μὴστωρι.

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 wherefrom Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, gave to Tros recompense for his son Ganymedes, for that they were the best of all horses that are beneath the dawn and the sun. Of this stock the king of men Anchises stole a breed, putting his mares to them while Laomedon knew naught thereof. And from these a stock of six was born him in his palace; four he kept himself and reared at the stall, and the other two he gave to Aeneas, devisers of rout. Could we but take these twain, we should win us goodly renown."

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

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

Then with no touch of fear spake to him mighty Diomedes: "Thou hast missed and not hit; but
πρὶν γ' ἀποταύσησθαι, πρὶν γ' ἡ ἐτερόν γε πεσόντα αἴματος ἀσαὶ "Ἀρη, ταλαύρινον πολεμιστήν."

"Ὡς φάμενοι προήκε: bélos δ' ἵθυνεν 'Αθήνη ἡ ρίνα παρ' ὀφθαλμόν, λευκοὺς δ' ἐπέρησεν οἴδοντας. τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν γλώσσαν πρυμνήν τάμε χαλκὸς ἀτειρής, αἷμη δ' ἐξελύθη παρὰ νείαton ἀνθερέων: ήριτε δ' εὖ ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αυτῷ αἰόλα παμφανώντα, παρέτρεσσαν δὲ οἱ ὕπποι ὡκύποδες. τοῦ δ' αὕτη λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.

Αἰνείας δ' ἀπόρουσε σὺν ἀσπίδι δουρὶ τε μακρῷ, δείσας μὴ πῶς οἱ ἐρυσαίατο νεκρὸν Ἀχαιοῖ. ἀμφὶ δ' ἅρ' αὐτῷ βαἶνε λέων ὡς ἀλκὶ πεποιθόως, πρόσθε δὲ ὀδόν τ' ἐσχε καὶ ἀσπίδα πάντωσ' εἰσην, τὸν κτάμενα μεμαὼς ὃς τις τοῦ γ' ἀντίος ἐλθοί, σμερδαλέα ἰάχων: ὃ δὲ χερμάδιον λάβα χειρὶ Τυδεῖδης, μέγα ἐργὸν, ὁ οὐ δύο γ' ἅρ' αὐτῷ φέροιν, οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ' ὃ δὲ μν' ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἶος. τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείαο κατ' ἱσχίον, ἐνθά τε μηρὸς ἱσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δὲ τε μν' καλέοις. θλάσσε δὲ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' αὖθι λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε. τῷ βάλεν Αἰνείαο κατ' ἱσχίον, ἐνθά τε μηρὸς ἱσχίῳ ἐνστρέφεται, κοτύλην δὲ τε μν' καλέοις. θλάσσε δὲ οἱ κοτύλην, πρὸς δ' αὖθι λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε. 1 ἐξελύθη Aristarchus: ἐξεσύθη Zenodotus.
ye twain, I deem, shall not cease till one or the other of you shall have fallen and glutted with his blood Ares, the warrior with tough shield of hide."

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

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

And now would the king of men, Aeneas, have perished, had not the daughter of Zeus, Aphrodite, been quick to mark, even his mother, that conceived him to Anchises as he tended his kine. About her
ἀμφὶ δ᾽ εὸν φίλον υἱὸν ἐχεύατο πήχεε λευκῷ,
πρόσθε δὲ οἱ πέπλοιο φαεινοῦ πτύγμ᾽ ἐκάλυψεν,
ἔρκος ἐμὲν βελέων, μὴ τις Δαναῶν ταχυτώλων
χαλκὸν ἐγὼ στῆθεσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἐλοιτο.

'Η μὲν εὸν φίλον υἱὸν ὑπεξέφερεν πολέμιοι
οὐδ᾽ υἱὸς Καπανής ἐλήθετο συνθεσίασι
τάων ἀς ἐπέτελλε βοην ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
ἀλλ᾽ ὦ γε τοὺς μὲν ἐοὺς ἧρυκακε μόνυχας ἰπποὺς
νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου, εξ ἀντυγγος ἡνία τεῖνας,
Ἀινείαο δ᾽ ἐπαίξας καλλίτριχας ἰπποὺς
ἐξέλασε Τρώων μετ᾽ ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς,
δῶκε δὲ Δηῆτπύλω, ἔταρφ φίλω, ὅν περὶ πάσης
τίνιν ὡμηλίισι, ὅτι οἱ φρεσὶν ἄρτια ἤδη,
νηυσὶν ἔπι γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν. αὐτὰρ δ᾽ ἡ ἤρως
ἐν ἰπποὶ ἐπαγόχει ἐλαβεῖ ἠνία σιγαλόεντα,
αὐσα δὲ ῾Αθηναίη μὲθεπε κρατερώνυχας ἰπποὺς
ἐμμεμαῶς. δὲ δὲ Κύπριν ἐπὼχετο νηλεὶ χαλκῷ,
γυγὼσκων δ᾽ τ᾽ ἀναλκις ἐην θεός, οὐδὲ θεϊῶν
τάων αἱ τ᾽ ἀνδρῶν πόλεμον κάτα κοιρανέουσιν,
οὔτ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ῾Αθηναίη οὔτε πτολίπορθος ῾Ενω.
ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ ρ᾽ ἐκίχανε πολὺν καθ᾽ ὡμολογοῦν,
ἐνθ᾽ ἐπορεξάμενος μεγαθύμου Τυδέος υἱὸς
ἀκρην οὔτασε χείρα μετάλμενοι δέ ὥρι
ἀβληχρῆνε εἰθαρ δὲ δόρῳ χρῶς ἀντετόρησεν
ἀμβροσίον διὰ πέπλου, ὅν οἱ Χάριτες κάμον αὐταὶ,
πρυγῖν ὑπερ θέναρος. δεὲ δ᾽ ἀμβροτον αἰμα θεοῖο
ἰχὼρ, οἰός πέρ τε ρέει μακάρεσι θεοῖσιν
οὐ γὰρ σῖτον ἐδουσ', οὐ πίνουσ' αἴδοτα οἴνων,
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 Deīpylus 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
τούνεκ' ἀναίμονες εἶσι καὶ ἀθάνατοι καλέονται.

ἡ δὲ μέγα ἴάχουσα ἀπὸ ἐο κἀββαλεν μιῶν:
καὶ τὸν μὲν μετὰ χερσίν ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος ’Απόλλων
κυναγὴ νεφέλη, μή τις Δαναῶν ταχυτῶπων ἀχλάκων ἐνὶ στῆθεσι βαλὼν ἐκ θυμῶν ἐλοίτο.

τῇ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἀείσε βοήν ἄγαθος Διομήδης:
“ἐικε, Διὸς θύγατερ, πολέμου καὶ δηιοτήτος.
ἡ οὕχ ἄλις ὅτι γυναῖκας ἀνάλκιδας ἡπεροτεῖες;
εἰ δὲ σὺ γ’ ἐς πόλεμον πωλήσεαι, ἡ τέ σ’ οἶω ἃ
ρύγησεν πόλεμον γε καὶ εἰ χ’ ἐτέρωθι πῦθαι.”

“Ὡς ἐφαθ’, ἡ δ’ ἀλύουσ’ ἀπεβήσετο, τείρετο δ’

αινῶς

τὴν μὲν ἀρ’ Ἰρις ἐλούσα ποδὴνεμος ἐξαγ’ ὁμίλου
ἀχθομένην ὁδύνηςι, μελαινετο δὲ χρόα καλὸν.

εὑρεν ἐπειτα μάχης ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ θοῦρον Ἄρης
ημενον, ἕρι δ’ ἐγχος ἐκέκλιτο καὶ ταχ’ ἰππο.

ἡ δὲ γνὺξ ἐριποῦσα κασιγνήτοι φίλοι

πολλὰ λιθομένῃ χρυσάμπυκας ἔτεεν ἰππους:
“φίλε κασίγνητε, κόμισαι τέ με δὸς δὲ μοι

ἵπποις,

ὅφρ’ ἐς Ὁλυμπον ἐκωμαι, ἢ’ ἀθανάτων ἐδος ἐστί

καὶ χαλύματι ἐξεικος, ὅ με βροτὸς οὐτασεν ἄνηρ,

Τυδείδης, ὃς νῦν γε καὶ ἄν Διὸ πατρὶ μάχοιτο.”

“Ὡς φάτο, τῇ δ’ ἀρ’ Ἄρης δῶκε χρυσάμπυκας

ἵπποις.

ἡ δ’ ἐς δίφρον ἐβαιυν ἀκηχεμένη φίλον ἢτορ,

πάρ δὲ οἱ Ἰρις ἐβαιυν καὶ ἤνια λάζετο χερσί,

μάστιξεν δ’ ἐλάαν, τὼ δ’ οὐκ ἄκοντε πετέσθην.

αἰσψ δ’ ἐπειθ’ ἰκοντο θεῶν ἐδος, αἰτὶν Ὁλυμπον.

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

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

So spake she, and Ares gave her his horses with frontlets of gold; and she mounted upon the car, her heart distraught, and beside her mounted Iris and took the reins in her hand. She touched the horses with the lash to start them, and nothing loath the pair sped onward. Straightway then they came to the abode of the gods, to steep Olympus; and there wind-footed, swift Iris stayed the horses
λύσασ’ εξ ὁχέων, παρὰ δ’ ἀμβρόσιον βάλεν εἴδαρ· ἢ δ’ ἐν γούνασι πίπτε Διώνης δι’ Ἀφροδίτη, μητρὸς ἔης· ἢ δ’ ἄγκας ἐλάξετο θυγατέρα ἦν, χειρὶ τε μιν κατέρεξεν ἐπὸς τ’ ἐφατ’ εκ τ’ ὁνόμαξε· "τίς νῦ σε τοιάδ’ ἐρεῖε, φίλον τέκος, Οὐρανιώνων μαμιδίως, ὡς εἰ τι κακὸν ἐξουσιαν ἐνωπῆ;"

Τὴν δ’ ἠμείβετ’ ἐπείτα φιλομειδῆς Ἀφροδίτη· "οὐτά με Τυδέος νίός, ὑπέρθυμος Διομήδης, οὖνεκ’ ἐγὼ φίλον νίόν ὑπεξέφερον πολέμοιο, Ἀνείαν, δό εἰμοὶ πάντων πολὺ φίλτατός ἐστιν. οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τρώων καὶ Ἀχαιῶν φύλωσι αἰνῆ, ἀλλ’ ἠδὴ Δαναοῖ γε καὶ ἀθανάτουσι μᾶχονται.”

Τὴν δ’ ἠμείβετ’ ἐπείτα Διώνη, δία θεάων· "τέτλαθι, γείτον τεκνον ἐμόν, καὶ ἀνάσχεο κηδομένη περ’ πολλοὶ γὰρ δὴ τλῆμεν Ὀλύμπια δώματ’ ἐχοντες εξ ἀνδρῶν, χαλέπ’ ἄλγε’ ἐπ’ αλλήλουσι τιθέντες. τλῆ μὲν Ἀρη, οτὲ μιν Ἡτος κρατερὸς τ’ Ἐφιάλτης,

παῖδες Ἀλωήος, δήσαν κρατερῷ εὐὶ δεσμῷ· χαλκέως δ’ ἐν κεράμῳ δέδετο τρισκαίδεκα μῆνας· καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ’ ἀπόλοιτο Ἀρης ἄτος πολέμοιο, εἰ μὴ μητρινῆ, περικαλλῆς Ἡπίβοια, Ἐρμεά ἐξήγγειλεν· ὁ δ’ ἐξέκλεψεν Ἀρης ἡδὴ τειρόμενην, χαλεπός δὲ ἐ δεσμὸς ἐδάμνα. τλῆ δ’ Ἡρη, οτὲ μιν κρατερὸς πάϊς Ἀμφιτρύωνος δεξιτερὸν κατὰ μαζὸς τριγλώχινε κατὰ μαζὸν ὀϊστῷ βεβλήκει· τότε καὶ μιν ἀνήκεστον λάβεν ἄλγος. τλη δ’ Ἀἴδης ἐν τοῖς πελώρίοις ὕκευν διστὸν, εὐτέ μιν ὡντὸς ἀνήρ, νίός Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο, 222
and loosed them from the car, and cast before them food ambrosial; but fair Aphrodite flung herself upon the knees of her mother Dione. She clasped her daughter in her arms, and stroked her with her hand and spake to her, saying: "Who now of the sons of heaven, dear child, hath entreated thee thus wantonly, as though thou wert working some evil before the face of all?"

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

To her then made answer Dione, the fair goddess: "Be of good heart, my child, and endure for all thy suffering; for full many of us that have dwellings on Olympus have suffered at the hands of men, in bringing grievous woes one upon the other. So suffered Ares, when Otus and mighty Ephialtes, the sons of Aloeus, bound him in cruel bonds, and in a brazen jar he lay bound for thirteen months; and then would Ares, insatiate of war, have perished, had not the stepmother of the sons of Aloeus, the beauteous Eëriboea, brought tidings unto Hermes; and he stole forth Ares, that was now sore distressed, for his grievous bonds were overpowering him. So suffered Hera, when the mighty son of Amphitryon smote her on the right breast with a three-barbed arrow; then upon her too came pain that might in no wise be assuaged. And so suffered monstrous Hades even as the rest a bitter arrow, when this same man, the son of Zeus that beareth the aegis,
ἐν Πύλω ἐν νεκύεσσι βαλὼν ὀδύνησιν ἔδωκεν·
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ πρὸς δῶμα Δίος καὶ μακρὸν Ὁλυμπον
κῆρ ἀχέων, ὀδύνησι πεπαρμένος· αὐτὰρ οὔστος
ὥμω ἐνι στιβαρῷ ἠλήλατο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν.

τῷ δὲ ἐπὶ Παιήνῳ ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων
ηκέσατ· οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι καταθνητός γε τέτυκτο.

σχέτλιος, ὁβριμοεργὸς, ὅς οὐκ ὀθετ’ αἰσυλα βέζων,
ὅς τόξουν ἐκηδὲ θεούς, οἱ Ὁλυμπον ἔχουσι.

σοὶ δὲ ἐπὶ τούτον ἀνήκε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
nήμιος, οὐδὲ τὸ οἴδε κατὰ φρένα Τυδεός νῖός,
ὅτι μάλ’ οὐ δηναιὸς ὅς ἀθανάτοις μάχηται,
οὐδὲ τί μιν παῖδες ποτὶ γούνασι παππάζουσιν
ἐλθόντ’ ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αὐὴς δηιστήτος.

τῷ νῦν Τυδείδης, εἱ καὶ μάλα καρτερός ἔστι,
φραξέσθω μὴ τίς οἱ ἀμείνων σεῖο μάχηται,

μὴ δὴν Αἰγιάλεια, περίφρων Ἀδρηστίνη,
ἔξ ὧν οἶκον φίλουσα φίλου σικῆς ἐγείρῃ
κουρίδιον ποθέουσα πόσιν, τὸν ἀριστον Ἀχαϊῶν,

ἰφθίμη ἄλοχος Διομήδεος ἱπποδάμοι.

καὶ ἀμφοτέρῃσιν ἀπ’ ἰχῶ χειρὸς ἀμόργνυ
ἄλθετο χείρ, ὀδύναι δὲ κατηπιόων βαρεῖαι.

αἱ δὲ αὖτ᾽ εἰσορόωσαι Ἀθηναίῃ τε καὶ Ἡρη
κερτομίοις ἐπέεσσι Δία Κρόνιδῆν ἐρέθιζον.

τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχη χείρ τε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·

Ζεῦ πάτερ, ὃ ῥά τι μοι κεχολώσεαι, ὅτι κεν εἰπω;
ἡ μάλα δὴ τινα κύπριος Ἀχαϊάδων ἄνιείσα

Τρωσίν ἀμα σπέσθαι, τοὺς νῦν ἐκπαγλα φίλησε,

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

She spake, and with both her hands wiped the ichor from the arm; the arm was restored, and the grievous pains assuaged. But Athene and Hera, as they looked upon her, sought to anger Zeus, son of Cronos, with mocking words. And among them the goddess flashing-eyed Athene was first to speak:

"Father Zeus, wilt thou anywise be wroth with me for the word that I shall say? Of a surety now Cypris has been urging some one of the women of Achaea to follow after the Trojans, whom now she so wondrously loveth; and while stroking such a
τῶν τίνα καρπέζουσα Ἀχαϊάδων ἐυπέπλων πρὸς χρυσῆ περόνη καταμύξατο χείρα ἀραιήν." 4

"Ὡς φάτο, μείδησεν δὲ πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε, καὶ Ῥα καλεσσάμενος προσέφη χρυσῆν Ἀφροδίτην: "οὐ τοι, τέκνον ἐμόν, δέδοται πολεμήμια ἔργα, ἀλλὰ σύ γ' ἰμερόεντα μετέρχεο ἔργα γάμωο, ταῦτα δ᾽ "Αρηί θοῦ καὶ Ἄθηνη πάντα μελήσει." 4

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον, Ἀινεία δ᾽ ἐπόρουσε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης, γυνώσκων ὦ οἱ αὐτὸς ὑπεἰρεχὲ χείρας Ἀπόλλων· ἀλλ᾽ ὦ γ' ἀρ' οὐδὲ θεῶν μέγαν ἀξετο, ἵτετο δ᾽ αἰεὶ Ἀινείαν κτεῖναι καὶ ἀπὸ κλυτὰ τεῦχεα δύσαι. 4

τρὶς μὲν ἐπευτ ἐπόρουσε κατακτάμεναι μενεαίνων, τρὶς δὲ οἱ ἐστυφέλιξε φαεινὴν ἀσπίδ᾽ Ἀπόλλων. ἀλλ᾽ ὦτε δὴ τὸ τέταρτον ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἱσος, δεινὰ δ᾽ ὀμοκλήσας προσέφη ἑκάεργος Ἀπόλλων: "φράζεο, Τυδεΐδη, καὶ χάζεο, μηδὲ θεοῖσιν φράζεο, Τυδεΐδης δ᾽ ἀνεχάζετο τυτθὸν ὀπίσσω, μὴν ἄλενάμενος ἐκατηβόλοιο Ἀπόλλωνος. Ἀινείαν δ᾽ ἀπάτερθεν ὀμίλου θηκεν Ἀπόλλων Περγάμῳ εἰν ἱερή, ὦθι οἱ νήσος γ' ἐτέτυκτο. ἥ τοι τόν Λητώ τε καὶ Ἀρτεμίς ἰοχέαιρα ἐν μεγάλῳ ἀδύτῳ ἀκέοντο τε κύδαινόν τε αὐτὰρ ὦ εἴδωλον τεῦξ' ἄγνυροτοξὸς Ἀπόλλων αὐτῷ τ婼 Ἀινεία ἰκελὼν καὶ τεῦχεσι τοῖον, ἀμφὶ δ᾽ ἀρ' εἴδωλῳ Τρώες 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
δή οὖν ἄλληλων ἀμφὶ στῆθεσι βοείας ἀσπίδας ἐυκύκλους λαισήϊα τε πτερόεντα. δὴ τότε θυροῦν Ἄρης ὑποσύδας Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων. ἂς Ἀρες Ἀρες βροτολογεῖ, μιαφόνε, τειχεσπλήτα, οὐκ ἢν δὴ τόνδ' ἄνδρα μάχης ἐρύσαιο μετελθῶν, Τυδείδην, ὦ νῦν γε καὶ ἢν Δίω πατρὶ μάχοιτο; Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτα σχεδὸν οὔτασε χείρ' ἐπὶ καρπῷ, αὐτὰρ ἐπειτ' αὐτῷ μοι ἐπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἰσος.'

"Ὡς εἰπὼν αὐτὸς μὲν ἐφέζετο Περγάμῳ ἀκρη, Τρωᾶς δὲ στίχας οὖλος Ἄρης ὀτρυνε μετελθῶν, εἰδόμενος Ἀκάμαντι θοῷ ἡγήτορι Θρῆκων, νιάσι δὲ Πριάμῳ διοστρέφεσσο κέλευεν. ὡ νιεῖς Πριάμῳ, διοστρέφος βασιλῆος, ἐς τὶ ἐτι κτείνεσθαι έάσετε λαὸν Ἀχαιῶς; ἡ εἰς ὁ κεν ἀμφὶ πύλης ἐν ποιητῇ μάχων ταί θανατω, κείται ἂν ὅν ἰσον ἐτίομεν Ἐκτορι δίω, Αἰνείας, νιός μεγαλήτορος Ἀγχίσαο, ἀλλ' ἀγετ' ἐκ φλοίσβου σαώσομεν εσθλὸν ἔταἱρον."

"Ὡς εἰπὼν ὀτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου. ἐνθ' αὐ Σαρπηδὸν καὶ Μαλα νείκεσσαν Ἐκτορι δίον. Ἐκτορ, πῇ δὴ τοι μένος οἰχεταὶ ὡ πρὶν ἔχεσκε; φῆς που ἄτερ λαῶν πόλιν ἔξεμεν ἢ ἐπικούρων οἴος, σὺν γαμβροὺς κασιγνήτοις τε σοῖσι. τῶν νῦν ὥ τιν' ἐγὼ ἰδέειν δύναμι οὔτε νοῆσαι, ἀλλὰ καταπτώσσουσι κόινες ὃς ἀμφὶ λέοντα."

1 The λαισήϊα 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 wouldst hold the city alone with the aid of thy sisters’ husbands and thy brothers; howbeit of these can I now neither behold nor mark anyone, but they cower as dogs about a lion; and it is we
ἡμεῖς δὲ μαχόμεσθ’, οἱ πέρ τ’ ἐπίκουροι ἔνειμεν.
καὶ γὰρ ἔγων ἐπίκουρος ἐὼν μάλα τηλόθεν ἦκω·
tηλοῦ γὰρ Δυκίη, Ξάνθω ἐπὶ δινήετο,
ἐνθ’ ἀλοχὸν τε φίλην ἐλιπὼν καὶ νήπιον νῦόν,
cαὶ δὲ κτήματα πολλά, τὰ ἐλδέται ὅς κ’ ἐπιτεθήνης.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὡς Δυκίων ὀτρύνω καὶ μέμον’ αὐτὸς
ἀνδρὶ μαχῆσασθαι· ἀτὰρ οὐ τι μοι ἐνθάδε τοῖον
οἶν κ’ ἥ’ φέροιεν Ἀχαιοὶ ἡ κεν ἄγοιεν·
tύνη δ’ ἐστηκας, ἀτὰρ οὐδ’ ἄλλοις κελεύεις
λασίνων μενέμεν καὶ ἀμυνέμεναι ὁρεσσοί.
μὴ πως, ὡς ἀψιοί λίνοι’ ἀλόντε πανάγρου,
ἀνδράσι δυσμενέσσου ἐλωρ καὶ κύρμα γένησθε·
oi δὲ τάχ’ ἐκπέρουσ’ ἐν ναιομένην πόλιν υμήν.
sοι δὲ χρὴ τάδε πάντα μέλεων νύκτας τε καὶ ἦμαρ,
ἄρχοντος λισσομένω τηλεκλειτῶν ἐπικούρων
νύλεμεν’ ἐχέμεν, κρατερὴν’ δ’ ἀποθέσθαι ἐνυφήν.”

"Ὡς φάτο Σαριτῆδών, δάκε δὲ φρένας Ἕκτορι μοθος·
αὐτίκα δ’ ἐξ οὐχεῶν σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμάζε,
pάλλων δ’ ὀξῦ ποὺ κατὰ στρατόν ἄκετο πάντη,
ὀτρύνων μαχῆσασθαι, ἐγειρέ ὅπολοπιν αἰνήν.
oi δ’ ἐλελίχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἐσταν Ἀχαιοὶʹ
Ἀργεῖοι δ’ ὑπέμειναν αὐτλέεις οὐδ’ ἔφοβηθεν.
ὼς δ’ ἄνεμος ἄχνας φορέει ἱερὰς κατ’ ἀλώδας
ἀνδρῶν λυκώμων, ὅτε τε ξανθὴ Δημήτηρ.
κρίνῃ ἐπειγομένων ἀνέμων καρπὸν τε καὶ ἄχνας,
αἱ δ’ ὑπολευκαίνονται ἀχυρμιά: ὡς τοτ’ Ἀχαιοὶ
λευκοὶ ὑπέρθε γένοντο κοινσάλω, ὅν ὅ ὅ αὐτῶν
οὐρανὸν ἐς πολύχαλκον ἐπέπληγον πόδες ὑποπων,
ἄψ ἐπιμισγομένων: ὑπὸ δ’ ἐστρεφον ἡμιοχῆ.”

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

So spake Sarpedon, and his word stung Hector
to the heart. Forthwith he leapt in his armour from
his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two
sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host,
urging men to fight, and roused the dread din of
battle. So they rallied and took their stand with
their faces towards the Achaeans; and the Argives
in close throng abode their coming and fled not.
And even as the wind carrieth chaff about the sacred
threshing-floors of men that are winnowing, when
fair-haired Demeter amid the driving blasts of wind
separates the grain from the chaff, and the heaps of
chaff grow white; even so now did the Achaeans
grow white over head and shoulders beneath
the cloud of dust that through the midst of the
warriors the hooves of their horses beat up to the
brazen heaven, as the fight was joined again; and
οἱ δὲ μένος χειρῶν ἵθος φέρον· ἀμφὶ δὲ νύκτα θοῦρος ὁ Ἀρης ἐκάλυψε μάχη Τρώεσσιν ἀρήγων, πάντοσι ἐποιχόμενος. τοῦ δ᾽ ἐκράωουν ἐφετμᾶς Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος χρυσαόρου, ὥς μιν ἀνώγει Τρωσίν θυμὸν ἐγείρατι, ἔπειδ' ἐδει Παλλάδ' Ἀθηναῖος ὁ οἰχομένης ἳ γὰρ ρα πέλεν Δαναοίσιν ἀρηγών. αὐτὸς δ᾽ Αἰνείαν μάλα πίνον εἶ αδύτοιο ἃκε, καὶ ἐν στήθεσι μένος βάλε ποιμένι λαῶν. Αἰνείας δ᾽ ἐτάροισι μεθιστατο· τοι δ᾽ ἐχάρησαν, ὡς εἶδον ξώόν τε καὶ ἄρτεμεα προσοῦντα καὶ μένος ἐσθλῶν ἐχοτα. μετάλλησαν γε μὲν οὐ τι· οὐ γὰρ ἐὰ πόνον ἄλλος, δὲν ἄργυρότοξος ἐγειρεν Ἀρνο τῆς θροτολογούσ Ἐρις τ᾽ ἀμοτον μεμαυνία.

Τοὺς δ᾽ Αἰαντε δύω καὶ Ὄδυσσευς καὶ Διομήδης ὄτρυνον Δαναοὺς πολεμιζόμεν. οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ οὐτε βίας Τρώων ὑπεδείδον οὐτε ἱωκάς, ἂλλ᾽ ἔμενον νεφέλησιν ἐοικότες, ὡς τε Κρονίων νηνεμίης ἔστησεν ἐπ᾽ ἀκροτόξουν ὀρεσσον ἀτρέμας, ὁφρ᾽ εὐθυς μένος Βορέαο καὶ ἄλλων ζαχρειῶν ἀνέμων, οἱ τε νέφα σκιόεντα, στήθεσι μένος Βορέαο καὶ ἄλλων θρειῶν ἀνέμων, οἵ τε νέφα σκιόεντα πνοήσαν λυγυρῆσι διασκιδνάσιν ἀέντες· ὡς Δαναοὶ Τρώας μένον ἔμπεδον οὐδ᾽ ἐφέβοντο. 'Ατρέιδης δ᾽ ἀν᾽ ὀμιλον ἐφοίτα πολλά κελεύων· ὁ φίλοι, ἄνερεσ ἔστε καὶ ἄλκιμον ξτορ ἔλεσθε, ἄλληλοις τ᾽ αἰδεάσθε κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας· οἱ αἰδομένοις ἀνδρῶν πλέονες σοι όντε πέφανται φευγόντων δ᾽ οὔτ᾽ ἂρ κλέος ὀρνυται οὔτε τις ἀλκη.
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.'
Homer 7H, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ θοῶς, βάλε δὲ πρόμον ἀνδρα,
Αἰνείω ἔταρον μεγαθύμον, Δηϊκώντα
Περγασίδην, ὅν Τρῶες ὁμῶς Πριάμοιο τέκεσσι
τίνον, ἐπεῖ θοὸς ἐσκε μετὰ πρώτους μάχεσθαι.
τὸν ρα κατ’ ἀσπίδα δουρὶ βάλε κρείων 'Αγαμέμνων.
η δ’ οὐκ ἔγχος ἔρυτο, διαπρὸ δὲ ἐ̓σατο χαλκός,
νειαίρῃ δ’ ἐν γαστρὶ διὰ ζωστῆρος ἔλασσε.
δουπήσεν δὲ πεσῶν, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε’ ἐπ’ αὐτῷ. 5
"Ενθ’ αὐτ’ Αἰνείας Δαναῶν ἔλευ ἀνδρας ἀρίστους,
υὶ Διοκλῆος, Κρῆθωνά τε 'Ορσίλοχὸν τε,
τῶν ρα πατήρ μὲν ἐ̓ναιεν εὐκτιμένη ἐνὶ Φηρῇ,
ἀθνεῖος βιότοιο, γένος δ’ ἥν ἐκ ποταμοῦ
'Αλφειοῦ, ὅς τ’ εὐρυ ρέει Πυλίων διὰ γαίης,
ὁς τεκτ’ 'Ορσίλοχον1 πολέεσσ’ ἀνδρεσσων ἀνακτα.
'Ορσίλοχος δ’ ἀρ’ ἐτικετε Διοκλῆα μεγαθύμον,
ἐκ δὲ Διοκλῆος διδυμάονε παῖδε γενέσθἠν,
Κρῆθων 'Ορσίλοχος τε, μάχης εὕ εἰδότε πάσης.
τῶ μὲν ἁρ’ ἠβῆσαντε μελαιάνων ἐπὶ νηών
'Ἰλιον εἰς εὐπωλον ἀμ’ 'Αργείων ἐπεσθην,
τομην ‘Ατρείδης, 'Αγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ,
ἀρνυμένω; τῶ δ’ αὖθι τέλος θανάτου κάλυψεν.
οὐν τῶ γε λέοντε δύω ὀρεος κορυφῆσιν
ἐτραφέτην ὑπὸ μητρὶ βαθείς τάρφεσυν ύλης.
τῶ μὲν ἁρ’ ἀρταξόντε βοᾶς καὶ ἱφη μῆλα
σταθμοûσ ἀνθρώπων κεραίζετον, ὀφρα καὶ αὐτω
ἀνδρῶν ἐν παλάμησι κατέκταθεν ὀξεὲ χαλκῷ,
τοίω τώ χειρεσσων ὑπ’ Αἰνειαο δαμένετε
καππεσέτην, ἐλατησιν οὐκοτες υψηλής.
Τῶ δὲ πεσόντ’ ἐλέησεν ἀρηφίλως Μενέλαος,
1 'Ορσίλοχον: 'Ορτιλοχον Zenodotus, who also gave 'Ορτιλοχος in the following line; cf. Odyssey iii. 489.
He spake, and hurled his spear swiftly and smote a foremost warrior, a comrade of great-souled Aeneas, Deicóón, 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 drive 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 Ilíos famed for its horses, seeking to win recompense for the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus; but their own selves in that land did the doom of death enfold. Like them two lions upon the mountain tops are reared by their dam in the thickets of a deep wood; and the twain snatch cattle and goodly sheep and make havoc of the farmsteads of men, until themselves are slain by the hands of men with the sharp bronze; even in such wise were these twain vanquished beneath the hands of Aeneas, and fell like tall fir-trees.

But as they fell Menelaus dear to Ares had pity for them, and strode through the foremost fighters,
βη δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένος άιθοπι χαλκῷ,
σείω ἐγχείην· τοῦ δ᾽ ὤτρυνεν μένος "Αρης,
tὰ φρονέων, ὑνα χερσὶν υπ᾽ Αἰνείαο δαμείη.
τὸν δ᾽ ἴδεν Ἄντιλοχο, μεγαθύμου Νέστορος νῖος,
βῆ δὲ διὰ προμάχων. περὶ γὰρ διε ποιμένι λαῶν,
μή τι πάθοι, μέγα δὲ σφας ἀποσφήλειε πόνοιο.
τὸ μὲν δῆ χείρας τε καὶ ἐγχεα ἐξυόεντα
ἀντίον ἀλλήλων ἐχέτην μεμαῶτε μάχεσθαι·
'Αντιλοχος δὲ μᾶλ' ἄγχι παρίστατο ποιμένι λαῶν.
Αἰνεῖας δ᾽ οὐ μεῖνε, θοὸς περ ἐὼν πολεμιστής,
ὡς εἶδεν δύο φῶτε παρ’ ἀλλήλουι μένοντε·
οὶ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ οὖν νεκροὺς ἐρυσαν μετὰ λαῶν 'Αχαιῶν,
τὸ μὲν ἄρα δειλὼ βαλέτην ἐν χερσὶν ἑταίρων,
αὐτῷ δὲ στρεφθέντε μετὰ πρῶτουσι μαχέσθην.

"Ἐνθα Πυλαιμένεα ἐλέτην ἀτάλαντον "Αρηί,
ἀρχὸν Παφλαγόνων μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστῶν.
τὸν μὲν ἄρ μ᾽ Ἀτρείδης δουρικλειτὸς Μενέλαος
ἐσταότ' ἐγχεῖ νυὲ κατὰ κληίδα τυχήσας·
'Αντιλοχος δὲ Μύδωνα βάλ', ἰνίοχον θεράποντα,
ἐσθλὸν Ατμυνάδην, ὃ δ᾽ υπέστρεφε μῶνυχας ἦπους,
χερμαδίῳ ἀγκώνα τυχῶν μέσον. ἥκ δ᾽ ἄρα χειρῶν
ήνια λεύκ᾽ ἐλέφαντι χαμαι πέσον εν κονίῃσιν.
'Αντιλοχος δὲ ἄρ' ἐπαίξας ξίφει ήλασε κόρην·
αυτὰρ ὁ γ' ἀσθμαίνων εὐεργέος ἐκτεσε δίφρου
κύμβαχος ἐν κονίῃσιν ἐπὶ βρεχμὸν τε καὶ ὦμους.
δῆθα μᾶλ' ἐστήκει—τύχε γὰρ ρ' ἀμάθου βαλείας—
ὁφρ' ὑπὸ πλήξαντε χαμαι βάλον ἐν κονίῃσιν·
tοὺς ἱμασ' 'Αντιλοχο, μετὰ δὲ στρατὸν ἥλασ'
'Αχαιῶν.
harnessed in flaming bronze and brandishing his spear; and Ares roused his might with intent that he might be vanquished beneath the hands of Aeneas. But Antilochus, son of great-souled Nestor, beheld him, and strode through the foremost fighters; for greatly did he fear for the shepherd of the host, lest aught befall him, and he utterly thwart them of their toil. Now the twain were holding forth their hands and their sharp spears each against the other, fain to do battle, when Antilochus came close beside the shepherd of the host. Then Aeneas abode not, swift warrior though he was, when he beheld the two holding their ground side by side; and they, when they had dragged the dead to the host of the Achaeans, laid the hapless pair in the arms of their comrades, and themselves turned back and fought amid the foremost.

Then the twain slew Pylaemenes, peer of Ares, the leader of the great-souled Paphlagonian shield-men. Him as he stood still, the son of Atreus, spear-famed Menelaus, pierced with his spear, smiting him upon the collar-bone; and Antilochus made a cast at Mydon, his squire and charioteer, the goodly son of Atymnius, even as he was turning the single-hooved horses, and smote him with a stone full upon the elbow; and the reins, white with ivory, fell from his hands to the ground in the dust. Then Antilochus leapt upon him and drave his sword into his temple, and gasping he fell forth from out the well-built car headlong in the dust on his head and shoulders. Long time he stood there—for he lighted on deep sand—until his horses kicked him and cast him to the ground in the dust; and them Antilochus lashed, and drave into the host of the Achaeans.
Τοὺς δ᾽ Ἑκτωρ ἐνόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὦρτο δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦς
κεκλήγων. ἁμα δὲ Τρώων εἴποντο φάλαγγες
καρτεραί. ἥρχε δ᾽ ἀρα σφιν Ἀρης καὶ πότνι Ἐνυώ,
η μὲν ἐχουσα Κυδοιμὸν ἀναιδέα δηιοτήτος,
"Ἀρης δ᾽ ἐν παλάμησι πελώριον ἐγχος ἐνώμα,
φοίτα δ᾽ ἄλλοτε μὲν πρόσθ᾽ Ἑκτορος, ἄλλοτ'
ὀπισθε.
Τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ρίγησε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης.
ὡς δ᾽ ὅτ᾽ ἀνὴρ ἀπάλαμνος, ἰὼν πολέος πεδίου,
στήη ἐπ᾽ ὦκυρώῳ ποταμῷ ἠλαδε προρέοντι,
ἀφρῷ μορμύροντα ἰδὼν, ἀνα τ᾽ ἐδραμ᾽ ὀπίσω,
ὡς τὸτε Τυδείδης ἀνεχάζετο, εἰπὲ τε λαῷ:
"ὡς φίλοι, οἶον δὴ θαυμάζομεν Ὁκτορα δίον
αἴχμητην τ᾽ ἐμεναί καὶ θαρσαλέον πολεμιστὴν·
τῶδ᾽ αἰεὶ πάρα εἰς γε θεῶν, τοι λογον ἀμύνει
καὶ νῦν οἱ πάρα κεῖνος Ἀρης, βροτῷ ἀνδρὶ ἑοικώς.
ἀλλὰ πρὸς Τρῶας τετραμμένοι αἰεὶ ὀπίσω
εἰκετε, μηδὲ θεοῖς μενεανέμεν ἰφι μάχεσθαι."
"Ὡς ἀρ᾽ ἐφη, Τρῶες δὲ μάλα σχεδὸν ήλυθον
ἐπὶ τῶν.
ἐνθ᾽ Ἑκτωρ δύο φῶτε κατέκτανε εἰδότε χάρμης,
εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἐόντε, Μενέσθην Ἑγχιαλόν τε.
τῷ δὲ πεσόντι εἴλησα μεγας Τελαμώνιος Αἴας·
στῇ δὲ μάλ᾽ ἐγγυς ἰὼν, καὶ ἀκόντισε δουρὶ φαινῷ,
καὶ βάλεν "Ἀμφιον, Σελάγου νιόν, ὦς ῥἐ ἐνὶ Παισῳ
ναῖε πολυκτήμων πολυλήϊος· ἀλλὰ ἐ μοῦρα
῾ήγ᾽ ἐπικουρήσοντα μετὰ Πρίαμόν τε καὶ νιὰς.
τὸν δὲ κατὰ ξωστήρα βάλεν Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,

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

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But Hector marked them across the ranks, and rushed upon them shouting aloud, and with him followed the strong battalions of the Trojans; and Ares led them and the queen Enyo, she bringing ruthless Din of War, while Ares wielded in his hands a monstrous spear, and ranged now in front of Hector and now behind him.

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

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

εχουσα means "bearing in her hands," rather than "bringing in her train," and that by κυδοιμός we are to understand some symbolic attribute of Enyo.
νειαίρῃ δ᾿ ἐν γαστρὶ πάγη δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος,
δούπησεν δὲ πεσών: ο δ᾿ ἐπεδραμε φαίδιμος Αἴας
τεύχεα συλήσων: Τρώες δ᾿ ἐπὶ δούρατ᾿ ἐχευαν
ὀξέα παμφανώντα: σάκος δ᾿ ἀνεδέξατο πολλά.
αὐτὰρ ὁ λαξ προσβάσας ἐκ νεκροῦ χάλκεου ἔγχος
ἐσπάσατ᾿: οὐδ᾿ ἀρ᾿ ἔτ᾿ ἀλλα δυνήσατο τεύχεα καλὰ
ὦμοιν ἀφελέσθαι: ἐπείγετο γὰρ βελέσσι.
δεῖσε δ᾿ ὁ γ᾿ ἀμφίβασιν κρατερὴν Τρώων ἀγερώχων,
οἳ πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἑσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχεο?
ὦσαν ἀπὸ σφείων: ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.
"Ὡς οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κατὰ κρατερὴν ύσμίνην:
Τληπόλεμον δ᾿ Ἡρακλεΐδην, ἦν τε μέγαν τε,
ὦρσεν ἐπὶ ἀντιθέῳ Σαρπῆδοιν μοίρα κραταιή.
οἵ πολλοί τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχεο,
ὦσαν ἀπὸ σφείων: ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.
Τῆπόλεμον δ᾿ Ἡρακλεΐδην, ὑν τε μέγαν τε,
ὦρσεν ἐπὶ ἀντιθέῳ Σαρπῆδοιν μοίρα κραταιή.
οἵ πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχεο,
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οἵ πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχεο,
ὦσαν ἀπὸ σφείων: ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.
Τληπόλεμον δ᾿ Ἡρακλεΐδην, ὑν τε μέγαν τε,
ὦρσεν ἐπὶ ἀντιθέῳ Σαρπῆδοιν μοίρα κραταιή.
οἵ πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐφέστασαν ἔγχεο,
ὦσαν ἀπὸ σφείων: ὁ δὲ χασσάμενος πελεμίχθη.
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 ἔσσι, ἀλλ᾽ ὑπ᾽ ἐμοὶ δημηθέντα πύλας ᾿Αἴδαο περήσειν.'

Τὸν δ᾽ αὖ Σαρπηδὼν Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀντίον ηὕδα: "Τληπόλεμοι, ἢ τοι κεῖνος ἀπώλεσεν Ἰλιον ἱρὴν ἀνέρος ἀφραδίσιν ἀγαυοῦ Λαομέδωντος, ὃς ρά μιν εὐ ἐρξαντα κακῷ ἳνιπατε μῦθῳ, οὐδ᾽ ἀπέδωχ᾽ ἢπους, ὃν εἶνεκα τηλόθεν ἤλθε. σοὶ δ᾽ ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν ἐξ ἐμέθεν τεύξεσθαι, ἐμῷ δ᾽ ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα εὖχος ἐμοὶ δῶσειν, ψυχὴν δ᾽ "Αἴδι κλυτοπώλῳ,"

"Ὡς φάτο Σαρπηδών, ὃ δ᾽ ἀνέσχετο μείλινον ἐγχος Τληπόλεμοι· καὶ τῶν μὲν ἀμαρτῇ δούρατα μακρά ἐκ χειρῶν ἤιξαν· δὲ μὲν βάλεν αὐχένα μέσσον Σαρπηδών, αἴχυμη δὲ διαμπερὲς ἤλθ᾽ ἤλθεν ἀλεγεινή· τὸν δὲ κατ᾽ ὀφθαλμῶν ἐρεβεννὴ νὺξ ἐκάλυψε. Τληπόλεμος δ᾽ ἄρα μηρὸν ἀριστερὸν ἐγχεῖ μακρῷ βεβλήκειν, αἴχυμη δὲ διέσφυτο μαιμώωσα, ὅστεῳ ἐγχριμφθεῖσα, πατὴρ δ᾽ ἔτι λοιγὸν ἄμυνεν. Ὁι μὲν ἄρ᾽ ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἑταῖροι ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο: βάρυνε δὲ μιν δόρυ μακρὸν ἐλκόμενον· τὸ μὲν οὐ τις ἐπεφρᾶσατ᾽ οὐδ᾽ ἐνόησε, μηροῦ ἐξερύσαι δόρυ μείλινον, ὄφρ᾽ ἐπιβαίη, σπευδόντων· τοῖον γὰρ ἔχον πόνον ἀμφιέποντες. Τληπόλεμον δ᾽ ἑτέρωθεν ἀιδοίδες ᾽Αχαιοί ἐξέφερον πολέμοιο· νόησε δὲ δῖος ᾿Οδυσσεὺς τλήμονα θυμὸν ἔχων, μαίμηςε δὲ οἱ φίλοι ήτορ· μερμήριξε δ᾽ ἐπείτα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν

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

And to him Sarpedon, captain of the Lycians, made answer: “Tlepolemus, thy sire verily destroyed sacred Ilios through the folly of the lordly man, Laomedon, who chid with harsh words him that had done him good service, and rendered him not the mares for the sake of which he had come from afar. But for thee, I deem that death and black fate shall here be wrought by my hands, and that 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
Ἠ προτέρω Δίως υίον ἐργυδούποι διώκοι,
ἡ δ' γε τῶν πλεόνων Λυκίων ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
οὐδ' ἀρ' Ὑδυσσήτη μεγαλήτορι μόρσιμον ἦν
"ιφθιμον Δίως υίον ἀποκτάμεν δὲ ιχλκὼ.
τῷ ρα κατὰ πληθὺν Λυκίων τράπε θυμὸν 'Αθήνη.
ἐνθ' ὦ γε Κοῖρανον εἶλεν 'Αλάστορά τε Χρόμιον τε
'Αλκανδρόν θ' 'Αλιόν τε Νοήμονα τε Πρύτανίν τε.
καὶ νῦ κ' ἐτὶ πλέονας Λυκίων κτάνε δῖος Ὄδυσσεύς,
εἰ μὴ ἀρ' ἄξω νόησε μέγας κορυθαίολοθς 'Εκτωρ:
βῇ δὲ διὰ προμάχων κεκορυθμένοις αἴθοποι χαλκῶ.
δείμα φέρων Δαναοῖσι. χάρη δ' ἀρα οἱ προσιόντι
Σαρπηδῶν Δίως υίος, ἔπος δ' θολοφυνόν ἔτείπεν.
"Πριαμίδη, μὴ δὴ με ἐλωρ Δαναοῖσιν ἐάσθης
κεϊσθαι, ἀλλ' ἐπάμμυνον· ἐπειτά με καὶ λῖποι αἰῶν
ἐν πόλει ύμετέρη, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἄρ' ἐμέλλειν ἕγω
γε νοστήσας οἰκόπεδε φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν
εὐφρανέειν ἀλοχόν τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον υἱόν.
Αὐτὸς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη κορυθαίολοθς
'Εκτωρ,
ἀλλ' παρῄζειν, λελιημένος ὁφρα τάχιστα
ἐκσαυτ' Ἀργείους, πολέων δ' ἀπὸ θυμὸν ἔλοιτο.
οἱ μὲν ἄρ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα δῖοι ἑταῖρον
εἶσαν ὑπ' αἰγιόχοιο Δίως περικαλλεί φηγώ.
ἐκ δ' ἀρα οἱ μηρὸς δόρυ μείλινον ὦσε θύραξεν
"ιφθιμος Πελάγων, ὃς οἱ φίλος ἦν ἑταῖρος.
τὸν δὲ λίπε ψυχή, κατὰ δ' ὀφθαλμῶν κέχυτ' ἀχλῦ.
αὐτίς δ' ἀμπυνύθη, περὶ δὲ πνοή Βορέαο
ζώγρει ἐπιπνεύσωσα κακῶς κεκαφηότα θυμὸν.
'Αργείοι δ' ὑπ' Ἀρηί καὶ 'Εκτορὶ χαλκοκορυστὶ
οὔτε ποτε προτρέποντο μελανᾶν ἐπὶ νηῶν

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further after the son of Zeus that thundereth aloud, or should rather take the lives of more Lycians. But not for great-hearted Odysseus was it ordained to slay with the sharp bronze the valiant son of Zeus; wherefore Athene turned his mind toward the host of the Lycians. Then slew he Coeranus and Alastor and Chromius and Alcandrus and Halius and Noémon 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
οὐτε ποτ' ἀντεφέροντο μάχη, ἀλλ' αἰεὶν ὅπισον χάζονθ', ὡς ἑπύθοντο μετὰ Τρώους εἰ "Αρης.
"Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὑστατον ἐξενάριζαν Ἔκτωρ τε Πριάμωι πάις καὶ χάλκεος "Αρης; ἀντίθεον Τεῦδραν', ἐτὶ δὲ πλήξιππον Ὄρέστην, τε Τρῆχον τ' αἰχμητὴν Αἰτώλιον Οἰνόμαον τε, Οὐνόπιδην θ' Ἐλενον καὶ Ὄρέσβιον αἰολομίτην, ὅς ῥ' ἐν Ὕλη ναίεσκε μέγα πλούτου μεμηλώς, λίμνη κεκλιμένος Κηφισίδι. πάρ δὲ οἱ ἄλλοι ναῖον Βοιωτοῖ μάλα πίωνα δῆμον ἔχοντες.

Τοὺς δ' ως οὖν ἐνόησε θεᾶ λευκόλενος Ὅρη Ἄργείους ὑλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ ὑσμίνῃ, αὐτίκ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα. "ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοι Διὸς τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνη, ἥ ῥ' ἀλιον τὸν μόθον ὑπέστημεν Μενελάω, ᾿Ιλιον ἐκπέρσαντ' εὐτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι, εἰ οὖτω μαίνεσθαι εάσομεν οὖλον "Αρηα. ἀλλ' ἄγε δὴ καὶ νωὶ μεδώμεθα θούριδος ἀλκῆς." "Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεᾷ γλαυκῶπις ἴθνη. ἥ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἐντυεὶ ἔπιπους Ὅρη, πρέσβα θεᾶ, θυγάτηρ μεγάλοιο Ἰζρόνοιο. ἩΒη δ' ἀμφ' ἐχέσσει θοῦϊς βάλε καμπύλα κύκλα, χάλκεα ὀκτάκνημα, σιδηρέῳ ἄξονι ἰπδίς. τῶν ἥ τοι χρυσή ἵππος ἀφθιτος, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθε χάλκε' ἐπίσσωτρα προσαρηρότα, θαιμα ἴδεσθαι. τι πλῆμναι δ' ἀργύρου εἰσὶ περίδρομοι ἀμφοτέρωθεν. δίφρος δὲ χρυσεόις καὶ ἄργυροις ἰμᾶσιν ἐντεταται, δοιαὶ δὲ περίδρομοι ἀντυγές εἰσι. τού δ' ἐξ ἀργύρεοι ῥυμός πέλεν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ' ἀκρω 246
out in fight, but they ever gave ground backward, when they heard that Ares was amid the Trojans.

Who then was first to be slain and who last by Hector, Priam's son, and brazen Ares? Godlike Teuthras, and thereafter Orestes, driver of horses, Trechus, spearman of Aetolia, and Oenomaus, and Helenus, son of Oenops, and Oresbius with flashing 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 χρύσειν καλὸν ζυγόν, ἐν δὲ λεπάδαν
κάλ' ἐβαλε χρύσει'. ύπο δὲ ζυγὸν ἣγαγεν ὁ Ἡρη
ἵππους ὥκυποδας, μεμαυ' ἐρίδος καὶ αὔτῆς.

Αὐτάρ Ἀθηναίη, κοῦρη Διὸς αἰγιόχου,
pέπλον μὲν κατέχευεν έανὸν πατρός ἐπ' οὔδει,¹
ποικίλον, οὐ μῆν ἄυτη ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσίν.

ἡ δὲ χιτῶν' ἐνδῦσα Διὸς νεφεληγερέταο
tεῦχεσι καὶ πόλεμον θωρήσετο δακρύοεντα.
ἀμφι' ὅ' ἄρ' ὄμουσιν βάλετ' αἰγίδα θυσσανόεςσαν
dεινὴν, ἣν περὶ μὲν πάντῃ Φόβος ἐστεφάνωται,
ἐν δ' Ἐρις, ἐν δ' Ἄλκη, ἐν δὲ κρυόεςσα Ἰωκή, 7
ἐν δὲ τε Γοργείη κεφαλῆ δευνοῦ πελώρου,
dεινῇ τε σμερδήν' τε, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχου.

κρατὶ δ' ἐπ' ἀμφίφαλον κυνέην ἠμὲν ἐφτασαν
χρυσείην, ἐκατὸν πολίων πρυλέεσσ' ἀραρυῖαν.
ἐς δ' όχεα φλόγεα ποσι βήσετο, λάζετο δ' ἐγχος 7
βριθὺ μέγα στιβαρόν, τῶ δάμνησι στίχας ἀνδρῶν ἱρώων,
οἰσίν τε κοτέσσεται ὀβριμοπάτρη.

'Ἡρη δὲ μάστιγι θοῶς ἑπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἱππους·
αὐτόμαται δὲ πῦλαι μύκον οὐρανοῦ, δὲς ἐχον Ὄραι,
τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανός Οὐλυμπός τε,

ἡμὲν ἀνακλῖναι πυκινὸν νέφος ἑδ' ἐπιθεῖναι.

τῇ ρᾳ δι' αὐτάν κεντηνεκέας ἑχον ἱππους·
ἐβρον δὲ Κρονίωνα θεῶν ἀτερ ἡμὲνον ἄλλων
ἀκροτάτη κορυφῇ πολυδειράδος Οὐλύμπου.

ἐνθ' ἱππους στήσασα θεὰ λευκόκλενος ὁ Ἡρη
Ζη' ύπατον Κρονίδην ἐξείρετο καὶ προσεειπε·

¹ Lines 734 f. were rejected by Zenodotus.

¹ The φάλα 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 brodered, that herself had wrought and her
hands had fashioned, and put on her the tunic of
Zeus, the cloud-gatherer, and arrayed her in armour
for tearful war. 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 drave their horses patient of the goad; and
they found the son of Cronos as he sat apart from
the other gods on the topmost peak of many-ridged
Olympus. Then the goddess, white-armed Hera,
stayed the horses, and made question of Zeus most
high, the son of Cronos, and spake to him: "Father
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεῖσθή "Αρη τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα,
ὅσσάτιον τε καὶ οἶνον ἀπὸλεσε λαὸν ᾿Αχαίων
μάψ, ἀτὰρ οὐ κἀτὰ κόσμον, ἐμοὶ δ᾽ ἄχος, οἱ δὲ
ἐκηλοι
tέρπονται Κύπρις τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος ᾿Απόλλων,
ἀφρονα τοῦτον ἀνέντες, ὦς οὐ τυν οἴδε θέμιστα;
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ρά τι μοι κεχολώσει, αἰ κεν "Αρη
lυγρῶς πεπληγνία μάχης ἐξ ἀποδίωμαι;
Τῇ δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεῦς·
"ἄγρει μάν οἱ ἐπορσόν Ἀθηναίην ἀγελείην,
ἡ ἐ μάλιστ' εἴωθε κακῆς ὁδύνησι πελάζεων."
"Ως ἐφατ', οὐδ᾽ ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ὅρη,
μάστιξεν δ᾽ ῥήποις τῶν δ᾽ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
μεσσηγύς γαῖς τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.
ὁςον δ᾽ ἥρεοεδες ἀνήρ ἰδεν ὀθοθαλμοῖς
ἡμενοι ἐν σκοπιη, λεύσσων ἐπὶ οἴνοπτα πόντον,
tόσον ἐπιθρώσκουσι θεών ύψηεις ὑποι.
ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ Ἰορίην ἰξον ποταμῷ τε ἐρευτε,
ἵχι ρόασ Σιμώεις συμβάλλετον ἢδὲ Σκάμανδρος,
ἐνθ᾽ ῥῆποις ἐστησε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ὅρη
λύσασ᾽ ἐξ ὀχέων, περὶ δ᾽ ἢρα πουλὺν ἐχεύει
τοῖσι δ᾽ ἄμφροσῃ Σιμώεις ἀνέτειλε νέμεσθαι.
Αἱ δὲ βάτην τρήρωσι πελείασιν ἰθμαθ' ὀμοίαι,
ἀνδράσι προκαίοι λεγόμεναι μεμαυῖαι; αἰ
ἀνδράσι 'Αργείοισιν ἀλεξέμεναι μεμαυῖαι;
ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ ῥῆ ἰκανον οἴθι πλείστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ ἐ
ἐστασαν, ἀμφὶ βηθν Διομήδεοι ἀποδάμῳ
εἰλόμενοι, λείουσιν ἔοικότες ὑμοφάγοις
ἡ συσὶ κάπροισιν, τῶν τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδόν,
ἐνθα στᾶσ' ἦσσε θεὰ λευκώλενος Ὅρη,
Zeus, hast thou no indignation with Ares for these violent deeds, that he hath destroyed so great and so goodly a host of the Achaeans recklessly and in no seemly wise to my sorrow; while at their ease Cypris and Apollo of the silver bow take their joy, having set on this madman that regardeth not any law? Father Zeus, wilt thou in any wise be wroth with me if I smite Ares in sorry fashion and drive him out of the battle?"

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

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

Then the goddesses twain went their way with steps like those of timorous doves, eager to bring aid to the Argive warriors. And when they were come where the most and the bravest stood close thronging about mighty Diomedes, tamer of horses, in semblance like ravening lions or wild boars, whose is no weakling strength, there the goddess, white-
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Τυδεύς τοι μικρὸς μὲν ἦν δέμας, ἀλλὰ μαχητὴς
καὶ ὅτε πέρ μιν ἐγὼ πολεμίζειν οὐκ εἴασκον
οὐδὲ ἐκπαιφάσσειν, ὅτε ἤλυθε νόσφιν ᾿Αχαιῶν
ἄγγελος ἐς Θήβας πολέας μετὰ Καδμείωνας
dαίνυσθαί μιν ἄνωγον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἕκηλον
αὐτὰρ ὁ θυμὸν ἔχων ὃν καρτερόν, ὡς τὸ πάρος περ,
κούρους Καδμείων προκαλίζετο, πάντα δ᾽ ἐνίκα
ῥηϊδίως ὁ οἱ ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθος ἐκ
καὶ σε προφρονέως κέλομαι Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι
ἀλλὰ σευ ἢ κάματος πολυάιξ 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; therewith was he vexed and his arm grew weary, so he was lifting up the baldric and wiping away the dark blood. Then the goddess laid hold of the yoke of his horses, and said: "Verily little like himself was the son that Tydeus begat. Tydeus was small in stature, but a warrior. Even when I would not suffer him to fight or make a show of prowess, what time he came, and no Achaean with him, on an embassage to Thebes into the midst of the many Cadmeians—I bade him feast in their halls in peace—yet he having his valiant soul as of old challenged the youths of the Cadmeians and vanquished them in everything full easily; so present a helper was I to him. But as for thee, I verily stand by thy side and guard thee, and of a ready heart I bid thee fight with the Trojans, yet either hath weariness born of thy many onsets.
HOMER

η νῦ σὲ πον δέος ἵσχει ἄκηρμον οὐ σὺ γ᾽ ἐπειτα. Τυδέος ἐκγονός ἐσσι δαϊφρονος Οἰνείδαο.”

Τὴν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης ἡ γυγνώσκω σε, θεά, θύγατερ Διός αἰγιόχου τὸ τοι προφρονέως ἐρέω ἐπος οὐδ᾽ ἐπικεύσω. οὔτε τί με δέος ἵσχει ἄκηρμον οὔτε τις ὄκνος, ἀλλ᾽ ἐτι σέων μέμνημαι ἐφετμέων, ἃς ἐπέτειλας, οὗ μ᾽ εἰς μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἀντικρὺ μάχεσθαι τοῖς ἄλλοις. ἀτὰρ εἰ κε Διός θυγάτηρ 'Αφροδίτη ἐλθησ᾽ ἐς πόλεμον, τὴν γ᾽ οὐτάμεν ὀξεὶ χαλκῷ. τοῦνεκα νῦν αὐτὸς τ᾽ ἄναχάζομαι ἱδὲ καὶ ἄλλους Ἄργείους ἐκέλευσα ἀλῆμεναι ἐνθάδε πάντας γιγνώσκω γὰρ "Ἀρη μάχην ἀνὰ κοιρανέντα.”

Τὸν δ᾽ ἠμείβετ᾽ ἐπειτα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη τα "Τυδείδη Διόμηδες, ἐμὸ χαρασμένε θυμῷ, μήτε σὺ γ᾽ "Ἀρη το γε δείδιθι μήτε τιν᾽ ἄλλον ἀθανάτων τοῖς τοι ἐγὼν ἐπιτάρροθός εἰμι. ἀλλ᾽ αγ᾽ ἐπ᾽ "Ἀρηὶ πρώτω ἐχε μώνυχας ἵππους, τύφον δὲ σχεδὸν μηδ᾽ αὖξο θοῦρον "Ἀρηα, τοῦτον μακόμενον, τυκτὸν κακὸν, ἀλλοπρόσαλλον, ὃς πρώην μὲν ἐμοὶ τε καὶ Ἡρῆ στετ᾽ ἀγορεύων Τρωσὶ μαχήσεσθαι, ἀτὰρ Ἄργείους ἀρῆξεν, νῦν δὲ μετὰ Τρώεσσον ὀμιλεῖ, τῶν δὲ λέλασται.” Ὡς φαμένθη Σθένελον μὲν ἀφ᾽ ἵππων ὀσὶς Χάμαζε, εἰς χειρὶ πάλιν ἐρύσαο᾽ ὁ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἐμμαπέως ἀπόρουσεν. η δ᾽ ἐς δίφρον ἐβαίνε παραὶ Διομήδεα δῖον ἐμμεμαυῖα θεὰ. μέγα δ᾽ ἐβραχε φήγινος ἄξων 1

1 Lines 838 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.

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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, δεινή γὰρ ἄγεν θεόν ἀνδρα τ᾽ ἀριστον.
λάζετο δὲ μάστιγα καὶ ἣνια Πάλλας Ἀθήνη.
αὐτίκ’ ἐπ’ Ἄρη πρῶτω ἐξε μόνυχας ἰππος.
ἡ τοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελάριμον ἐζενάριξεν,
Λιτωλὼν ὁχ’ ἀριστον, Ὀχηνίου ἀγλαὸν ὑιόν.
τὸν μὲν Ἄρης ἐνάριξε μιαφόνος. αὐταρ Ἀθήνη δὺν’ Ἀἴδος κυνὴν, μὴ μιν ὄδοι ὀβριμος Ἄρης.

"Ως δὲ ἴδε βροτολογός Ἄρης Διομήδεα δίον,
ἡ τοι ὁ μὲν Περίφαντα πελάριμον αὐτόθ’ ἐασε
κείσθαι, οθ’ πρῶτον κτείνων ἐξαίνυτο θυμόν,
αὐτὰρ ὁ βῆ ὅ ἰδις Διομήδεας ἰπποδάμου.
οῖ δ’ ὄτε δῆ σχεδὸν ήσαν ἐπ’ ἀλλῆλουσιν ἴόντες, δι’
πρόσθεν Ἄρης ὁρέζαθ’ ὑπὲρ ξυγὸν ἦνὶα θ’ ἰππον
ἐγχεῖ χαλκείως, μεμαὼς ἀπὸ θυμόν ἑλέσθαι.
καὶ το γε χειρὶ λαβοῦσα θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη
ὡσεν ὑπὲκ δίφροι ἐτώσιον αἰχθῆναι.
δεύτερος αὖθ’ ὄρματο βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης
ἐγχεῖ χαλκείως ἐπέρεισε δὲ Πάλλας Ἀθήνη
νειατον ἐς κενεῶνα, ὅθι ζωννύσκετο μίτρῃ.
τῇ ρά μιν οὕτα τυχῶν, διὰ δὲ χρόα καλὸν ἐδαφεν,
ἐκ δὲ δόρυ ὁπάσεν αὐτὶς. δ’ ἐβραχε χάλκεος
Αρης,
οἴςον τ’ ἐννεάχιλοι ἐπίαχον ἤ δεκάχιλοι
ἄνερες ἐν πολέμῳ ἐρίδα ἐξυάγοντες Ἄρης.
τοὺς δ’ ἀρ’ ὑπὸ τρόμοισ εἴλεν Ἀχαιοὺς τε Τρῶας τε
δείσαντας. τόσον ἐβραχ ε Ἄρης ἀτος πολέμου.

Οὔτε δ’ ἐκ νεφέων ἐρεβενην φαίνεται ἄνρ
καύματος ἢν ἅνεμοιο δυσαέος ὀρνυμένοιο,
τοῖος Τυδεῖδη Διομήδει χάλκεος Ἄρης

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for it bare a dread goddess and a peerless warrior. Then Pallas Athene grasped the lash and the reins, and against Ares first she speedily drave the single-hooved horses. He was stripping of his armour huge Periphas that was far the best of the Aetolians, the glorious son of Ochesius. Him was blood-stained Ares stripping; but Athene put on the cap of Hades, to the end that mighty Ares should not see her.

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

Even as a black darkness appeareth from the clouds when after heat a blustering wind ariseth, even in such wise unto Diomedes, son of Tydeus, did
οἶον εἰς ὀυρανὸν εὐρύν.
καρπαλίμως δ’ ἵκανε θεῶν ἔδος, αὐτὸν "Ολυμπον,
πάρ δὲ Διό Κρονίωνι καθέζετο θυμὸν ἀχεύων,
δείξεν δ’ ἄμβροτον αἷμα καταρρέον εἰς ὦτειλῆς,
καὶ ὅ οἶλοφρόμενος ἐπεα πετρόεντα προσηύδα:
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐ νεμεσίζῃ ὅρων τάδε καρτερὰ ἔργα;
αἰεὶ τοι βίγιστα θεοὶ τετληότες εἰμὲν ἁλλήλων ὴτητι,
χάριν δ’ ἀνδρεσί φέροντες.
σοὶ πάντες μαχόμεσθα: σοὶ γὰρ τέκες ἄφρονα κοῦρην,
οὐλομένην, ἡ τ’ αἰεὶ ἄγουλα ἔργα μέμηλεν.
ἀλλοι μὲν γὰρ πάντες, ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ’ ἐν Ὀλυμπῶ,
σοὶ τ’ ἐπιπείθονται καὶ δεδμήμεσθα ἀκαστος:
ταῦτην δ’ οὔτ’ ἐπεῖ προτιβάλλειν οὔτε τι ἔργῳ,
ἄλλ’ ἀνιεῖς, ἐπεὶ αὐτὸς ἐγεῖνα παῖδ’ ἄδηλην.
ἡ νῦν Τυδέος υἱόν, ὑπερφίαλον Διομήδεα,
μαργαίνειν ἀνέηκεν ἐπ’ ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι.
Κύπριδα μὲν πρῶτον σχεδὸν οὐτασε χεῖρ’ ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
αὐτὰρ ἐπει’ αὐτῷ ὑπέσσυτο δαίμονι ἰσος:
ἀλλ’ ὑπήνεικαν ταχέες πόδες: ἢ τε κ’ ἐκ θηρὸν
αὐτοῦ πήματ’ ἔπασχον ἐν αἰνῇσι νεκάδεσσιν,
ἤ κ’ ἐξ ἀμενηνὸς ἐα χαλκοῖο τυπῆσι.”
Τὸν δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπόδρα ὡδὸν προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα
Ζεῦς:
"μὴ τί μοι, ἀλλοπρόσαλλε, παρεξόμενος μινύριζε.
ἐχθιστος δέ μοι ἐσσι θεῶν οἱ "Ολυμπον ἔχουσιν; αἰεὶ γὰρ τοι ἔρις τε φίλη πόλεμοι τε μάχαι τε.
μητρός τοι μένος ἐστὶν αἄσχετον, οὐκ ἐπιεικτον,
"Ηρης. τὴν μὲν ἐγὼ σπουδὴ δάμνημ’ ἐπέεσσοι,
τῶ σ’ ὦν κεῖνης τάδε πάσχειν ἐννεσίησιν.
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brazen Ares appear, as he fared amid the clouds unto broad heaven. Speedily he came to the abode of the gods, to steep Olympus, and sate him down by the side of Zeus, son of Cronos, grieved at heart, and shewed the immortal blood flowing from the wound, and with wailing spake to him winged words: "Father Zeus, hast thou no indignation to behold these violent deeds? Ever do we gods continually suffer most cruelly by one another's devices, whenas we show favour to men. With thee are we all at strife, for thou art father to that mad and baneful maid, whose mind is ever set on deeds of lawlessness. For all the other gods that are in Olympus are obedient unto thee, and subject to thee, each one of us; but to her thou payest no heed whether in word or in deed, but rather settest her on, for that this pestilent maiden is thine own child. Now hath she set on the son of Tydeus, Diomedes high of heart, to vent his rage upon immortal gods. Cypris first he wounded with a thrust in close fight upon the hand at the wrist, and thereafter rushed upon mine own self as he had been a god. Howbeit my swift feet bare me away; otherwise had I long suffered woes there amid the gruesome heaps of the dead, or else had lived strengthless by reason of the smitings of the spear."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him Zeus, the cloud-gatherer: "Sit thou not in any wise by me and whine, thou renegade. Most hateful to me art thou of all gods that hold Olympus, for ever is strife dear to thee and wars and fightings. Thou hast the unbearable, unyielding spirit of thy mother, even of Hera; her can I scarce control by my words. Wherefore it is by her
ἀλλ᾽ οὐ μάν σ᾽ ἐτι δηρὸν ἀνέξομαι ἄλγε᾽ ἐχοντα·
ἐκ γάρ ἐμεῦ γένος ἐσσί, ἐμοὶ δὲ σε γείνατο μήτηρ·
eι δέ τευ ἐξ ἄλλου γε θεών γένευ ὧδ᾽ ἀίδηλοσ,
καὶ κεν δὴ πάλαι ἦσσα ἐνέρτερος¹ Οὐρανώνων."

"Ως φάτο, καὶ Παιήνον ἀνώγειν ἵσασθαι·
tῶ δ᾽ ἔτι Παιήνων ὀδυνήφατα φάρμακα πάσσων²
ήκέσατο· οὐ μὲν γάρ τι καταθνητός γ᾽ ἐτέτυκτο.
ὡς δ᾽ ὅτ᾽ ὅπος γάλα λευκὸν ἐπευγόμενος συνεπήκαν
ὐγρὸν ἑόν, μάλα δ᾽ ὅκα περιτρέφεται κυκώντι,
ὡς ἀρα καρπαλίμως ἤσσα τὸ θοῦρον Ἅρηα.
τὸν δ᾽ Ἥβη λοῦσεν, χαρίεντα δὲ εἴματα ἐσαν·
πάρ δὲ Διὸς Κρονίων καθέζετο κύδεϊ γαίων.³

Ἄι δ᾽ αὕτης πρὸς δῶμα Διὸς μεγάλου νέουτο,
"Ηρη τ᾽ Ἀργείη καὶ Ἀλαλκομενής Ἀθήνη,
παύσασαι βροτολογόν Ἅρη 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.”

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

Then back to the palace of great Zeus fared Argive Hera and Alalcomenean Athene, when they had made Ares, the bane of mortals, to cease from his man-slaying.
Τρώων δ' οἰώθη καὶ Ἄχαιῶν φύλοπις αἰνή; πολλὰ δ' ἄρ' ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθ' ἦθυσε μάχη πεδίου ἀλλήλων ἰδυομένων χαλκήρεα δοῦρα, μεσοηγὺς Σιμόεντος ἑδε Ξάνθοιο ῥοαίων.1

Αἴας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος, ἔρκος Ἀχαιῶν, ὁ Τρώων βῆξε φάλαγγα, φῶς δ' ἐτάροισιν ἐθηκεν, ἁνύρα βαλὼν δ' ἀριστος ἐνὶ Θρήκεσσοι τέτυκτο, υἱὸν 'Εὐσσώρου, Ἀκάμαντ' ἥν τε μέγαν τε. τόν β' ἐβαλε πρῶτος κόρυθος φάλον ἱπποδασείης, ἐν δὲ μετώπῳ πήξε, πέρησε δ' ἄρ' ὀστέων εἰσω αἰχμὴ χαλκείη; τὸν δὲ σκότος ὀσσε κάλυψεν.

"Αξυλον δ' ἄρ' ἐπεφνε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης Τευθρανίδην, ὃς ἐναιεν ἐὐκτιμένη ἐν Ἀρίσβῃ ἀφνειὸς βιότοιο, φίλος δὲ ἦν ἀνθρώποισι. πάντας γὰρ φιλέσκεν ὁδῷ ἐπι οἰκία ναίων. ἀλλὰ οἱ οὔ τις τῶν γε τότ' ἦρκεσε λυγρὸν ὑπαντιάσας, ἀλλ' ἄμφω "θυμὸν ἀπηύρα, αὐτὸν καὶ θεράποντα Καλήσιον, ὁς ῥα τόθ' ὑππων ἐσκεν ψήνιοχος. τῷ δ' ἄμφω γαίαν ἐδύτην.

Δρῆσον δ' Εὐρύαλος καὶ Ὀφέλτιον ἐξενάριξε.

1 Aristarchus at first gave this line in the form, μεσοηγὺς ποταμοῦ Ἐκαμάνδρου καὶ στομαλίμνης. Chaeris gave, ποταμοῦ Ἐκαμάνδρου καὶ Σιμόεντος.
So was the dread strife of the Trojans and Achaeans left to itself, and oft to this side and to that surged the battle over the plain, as they aimed one at the other their bronze-tipped spears between the Simois and the streams of Xanthus.

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

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

Then Euryalus slew Dresus and Opheltius, and
βῆ δὲ μετ’ Αἰσθήνων καὶ Πήδασον οὕς ποτε νύμφη νησ’ Ἀβαρβαρῆ τέκ’ ἄμυμοι Βουκολίωνι. Βουκολίων δ’ ἦν υίὸς ἀγανοῦ Δαυμέδοντος πρεσβύτατος γενεῆ, σκότιον δὲ ἐ γείνατο μήτηρ. ποιμαίνων δ’ ἐπ’ ὕσσοι μίγη φιλότητι καὶ εὐνή, ἤ δ’ ὑποκυσαμένη διδυμάων γείνατο παίδε. καὶ μὲν τῶν ὑπέλυσε μένος καὶ φαίδμα γυνία Μηκιστηιάδης καὶ ἀπ’ ὅμων τεῦχε’ ἑσύλα. 'Αστύαλον δ’ ἀρ’ ἐπεφνε μενεπτόλεμος Πολυ-}

Πιδύτην δ’ Ὀδυσέας Περκώσιον ἐξενάριξεν ἐγχεὶ χαλκεῖω, Τεῦκρος δ’ Ἀρετάονα δῖον. Ἀντίλοχος δ’ Ἀβληροῦ ἐνήρατο δουρὶ φαεινῶ Νεστορίδης, Ἐλατοῦ δὲ ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμ-}

ναὶ δὲ Σατνιόεντος ἐὐρρεῖταο παρ’ οἴθας Πήδασον αἰπειών. Φύλακον δ’ ἔλε Ληητὸς ἐρωσ φεύγοντ’. Εὐρύτυλος δὲ Μελάνθου εξενάριξεν. Ἀδρηστοῖν δ’ ἀρ’ ἐπειτα βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος ζωὸν ἐλ’. ἵππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένω πεδίοιο, ὄξω ἐνι βλαφθέντε μυρικῶν, ἀγκύλον ἀρμα ἄξαντ’ ἐν πρώτοι ρυμῶν αὐτὸ μὲν ἐβήτην πρὸς πόλιν, ἥ περ οἱ ἀλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο, αὐτὸς δ’ ἐκ δίφροι παρὰ τροχῶν ἐξεκυλίσθη πρῃνῆς ἐν κονίῳσιν ἐπὶ στόμα. πάρ δὲ οἱ ἐστὶ Ἄττρείδης Μενέλαος, ἐκὼν δολιχόσκιον ἐγχωσ.

'Αδρηστοῖν δ’ ἀρ’ ἐπειτα βοῆν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος ζωὸν ἐλ’. ἵππω γάρ οἱ ἀτυζομένω πεδίοιο, ὄξω ἐνι βλαφθέντε μυρικῶν, ἀγκύλον ἀρμα ἄξαντ’ ἐν πρώτῳ ρυμῶν αὐτὸ μὲν ἐβήτην πρὸς πόλιν, ἥ περ οἱ ἀλλοι ἀτυζόμενοι φοβέοντο, αὐτὸς δ’ ἐκ δίφροι παρὰ τροχῶν ἐξεκυλίσθη πρῃνῆς ἐν κονίῳσιν ἐπὶ στόμα. πάρ δὲ οἱ ἐστὶ Ἄττρείδης Μενέλαος, ἐκὼν δολιχόσκιον ἐγχωσ.

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"Ζώγρει, 'Ατρέος υἱέ, σὺ δ’ ἀξία δέξαι ἄποινα: πολλὰ δ’ ἐν ἀφνειοῦ πατρὸς θαύματε, ἁλκὸς τε χρυσός τε πολύκηντος τε νύμφη, τῶν κέν τοι χαρίσατο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι’ ἄποινα, εἰ κεν ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπύθοιτ’ ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν.” Τ
went on after Aesepus and Pedasus, whom on a time the fountain-nymph Abarbarea bare to peerless Bucolion. Now Bucolion was son of lordly Laomedon, his eldest born, though the mother that bare him was unwed; he while shepherding his flocks lay with the nymph in love, and she conceived and bare twin sons. Of these did the son of Mecisteus loose the might and the glorious limbs and strip the armour from their shoulders.

And Polypoetes staunch in fight slew Astyalus, and Odysseus with his spear of bronze laid low Pidytes of Percote, and Teucer goodly Aretaon. And Antilochus, son of Nestor, slew Ablerus with his bright spear, and the king of men, Agamemnon, slew Elatus that dwelt in steep Pedasus by the banks of fair-flowing Satnioeis. And the warrior 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, τῶν δ’ ἄρα θυμόν ἐνὶ στῆθεσσον ἐπειθέ· καὶ δὴ μν τὰχ’ ἐμελλε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νής ᾿Αχαιῶν δώσειν ὁθεράποντι καταξέμεν· ἀλλ’ ᾿Αγαμέμνων ἀντίος ἠλθε θέων, καὶ ὄμοκλήσας ἐπος ηὔδα: "ὦ πέπον, ὃ Μενέλαε, τί ἔ δε συ κήδει τοι ὁντως ἀνδρῶν; ἦ σοι ἁριοτα πεποίηται κατὰ οἶκον πρὸς Τρώων; τῶν μὴ τις ὑπεκφύγοι αἰπῦν ὀλεθρον χειρᾶς θ’ ἡμετέρας, μηδ’ ὃν τινα γαστέρι μήτηρ κοῦρον ἐοντα φέροι, μηδ’ ὃς φύγοι, ἀλλ’ ἁμα πάντες Ῥίου εξαπολοιατ’ ἀκήδεστοι καὶ ἀφαντοι." ἀντιος θεων, καὶ ὁμοκλήσας ἐπος ηὔδα·

"Ὡς εἰπὼν ἐτρεψεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἦρως, αύτιμα παρειπών· φρενας ἦρως, αὐτίμα παρειπών· ὃ δ’ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ὠσατο χειρὶ ἦρω· Ἀδρηστον· τὸν δὲ κρείων ᾿Αγαμέμνων οὐτα κατὰ λαπάρην· ὃ δ’ ἀνετράπετ’, Ἀτρείδης δὲ λὰξ ἐν στῆθεσι βὰς ἑξέσπασε μείλινον ἐγχος. ἃντιος ἀνετράπετ’ Ἀτρείδης δὲ λαξ ἐν στήθεσι βας ἑξέσπασε μειλινον ἐγχος. ἐπος ἐπείθεν αδελφειοῦ φρένας ἦρως,

"Νέστωρ δ’ Ἀργείους Εκέκλετο μακρὸν αὔσας· ἄντιος ἀνετράπετ’ Ἀτρείδης δὲ λαξ ἐν στήθεσι βας ἑξέσπασε μείλινον ἐγχος. "ὦ φίλοι ἥρωes Δαναιοί, θεράποντες Ἀρης, μὴ τις νῦν ἐνάρων ἐπιβαλλόμενος μετόπισθε μυμνες, ὡς κε πλείστα φέρων ἐπὶ νῆς ἢκηται, ἀλλ’ ἁμαρας κτεύνωμεν· ἐπείτε δὲ καὶ Τα Εκηλοι 7ο νεκρους αμ πεδιον συλησετε τεθυνωτας. ἐνθα κεν αυτε Τρως ἀρηφιλων υπ’ ᾿Αχαιων ιλιον εισανεβησαν ἀναλκείσι δαμέντες, εὶ μὴ ἄρ Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἑκτορι εἰπε παραστὰς τις Πριμηδης Ἑλενος, οἰωνοπόλων όχ’ ἀριστος· "Αἰνεία τε καὶ Ἑκτορ, ἐπεὶ πόνος υμμι μάλιστα Τρώων και Λυκίων ἐγκέκλιται, οὐνεκ’ ἀριστοι

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1 ἐπειθεὶς: ὅρινα.
2 Zenodotus gave this line in the form,
Τρώων ἄμι πεδιον συλησομεν ἐντεα νεκρουσ.
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' ἰδὺν ἐστε μάχεσθαι τε φρονέων τε, στήτ' αὐτού, καὶ λαὸν ἐρυκάκετε πρὸ πυλάων πάντῃ ἐποιχόμενοι, πρὶν αὐτ' ἐν χερσὶ γυναικῶν φεύγοντας πεσέων, δητοὶ δὲ χάρμα γενέσθαι. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κε φάλαγγας ἐποτρύνητον ἀπάσας, ἡμεῖς μὲν Δαναοίς μαχησόμεθ' αὖθ' μένοντες, καὶ μάλα τειρόμενοι περ.' ἀναγκαίη γὰρ ἐπείγει. "Εκτωρ, ἀτὰρ σοὶ πόλυπε νεπέρχεο, εἰπὲ δ' ἐπείτα μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ... " ἀτὰρ πόλιν δεμέρχεο, εἰπὲ δ᾽ ἐπείτα μητέρι σῇ καὶ ἐμῇ... " Οἴξασα κληίδι θύρας ἱεροῖο δόμοιο, πέπλον, ὅς οἱ δοκεῖ χαριέστατος ἠδὲ μέγιστος εἶναι ἐνι μεγάρῳ καὶ οἱ πολυτ ὅλωτος αὐτή, θείαι Αθηναῖς ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἧκομιοι, καὶ οἱ υποσχέσθαι δυναίδεκα βοῦς ἐνι νηὸ ἃς ἱερευσέμεν, αἱ κ' ἔλεησή ἄστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νῆπια τέκνα, αἱ κεν Τυδέως νῦν ἀπόσχῃ Ἡλίου ῥῆς, ἀγριον αἰχμητήν, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβου, ὅν δὴ ἐγὼ καρτιστον Ἀχαιῶν φημὶ γενέσθαι. οὐδ᾽ Ἀχιλῆα ποθ᾽ ὧδε γ᾽ ἐδείδιμεν, ὄρχαμον ἄνδρῶν, ὅν πέρ φασι θεᾶς εξ ἐμμεναι. ἀλλ᾽ ὡδε λίπη μαίνεται, οὐδὲ τίς οἱ δυναται μένος ἐσοφαρίζειν." "Ως ἔφαθ᾽. "Εκτωρ δ᾽ οὐ τι κασιγνήτων ἀπίθησεν. αὐτίκα δ᾽ εξ ὁχέων συν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε, πάλλων δ᾽ ὀξεῖ δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ᾖχετο πάντῃ, ὀτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἐγειρε δὲ φύλοπιν αἶνῃν. 268
in every undertaking ye are the best both in war and in counsel, hold ye your ground, and go ye this way and that throughout the host and keep them back before the gates, or ever in flight they fling themselves in their women’s arms, and be made a joy to their foemen. But when ye have aroused all our battalions, we verily will abide here and fight against the Danaans, sore wearied though we be, for necessity weighs hard upon us; but do thou, Hector, go thy way to the city and speak there to her that is thy mother and mine; let her gather the aged wives to the temple of flashing-eyed Athene in the citadel, and when she has opened with the key the doors of the holy house, the robe that seemeth to her the fairest and ampest in her hall, and that is far dearest to her own self, this let her lay upon the knees of fair-haired Athene, and vow to her that she will sacrifice in her temple twelve sleek heifers that have not felt the goad, if she will have compassion on the city and the Trojan’s wives and their little children; in hope she may hold back from sacred Ilios the son of Tydeus, that savage spearman, a mighty deviser of rout, who has verily, meseems, proved himself the mightiest of the Achaeans. Not even Achilles did we ever fear on this wise, that leader of men, who, they say, is born of a goddess; nay, this man rageth beyond all measure, and no one can vie with him in might.”

So spake he, and Hector was in no wise disobedient unto his brother’s word. Forthwith he leapt in his armour from his chariot to the ground, and brandishing his two sharp spears went everywhere throughout the host, urging them to fight; and he roused the dread din of battle. So they rallied, and took their
οἱ ἃ ἐλελιχθῆσαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἔσται Ἀχαιῶν. Ἰππολόχοι πάις καὶ Τυδέος υἱὸς ἔσταν ἀμφοτέρων συνίτην μεμαώτε μάχεσθαι. οὐ γὰρ ὁτὲ δὴ σχεδὸν ἦσαν ἐν ἀλλήλοις ἰόντε, τὸν πρῶτον προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης. τὸν πρῶτον προσέειπε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης. οὐ μὲν γὰρ ποτ᾽ ὄπωπα μάχῃ ἔνι κυδιανείρῃ τὸ πρὶν ἀτὰρ μὲν νῦν γε πολὺ προβέβηκας ἁπάντων σῷ θάρσει, ὅ τ᾽ ἐμὸν δολιχόσκιον ἔγχος ἔμεινας. δυστήνων δέ τε παῖδες ἐμῷ μένει ἀντιόωσιν. ὅτις δὲ ἀθανάτων γε κατ᾽ οὐρανοῦ εἰλήλουθας, οὐκ ἂν ἐγώ θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισι μαχοίμην. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱὸς, κρατερὸς Λυκόεργος, ἃ δὴν ἦν, ὅς ρα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἐρυζεν. οὐδὲ γὰρ οὐδὲ Δρύαντος υἱὸς, κρατερὸς Λυκόεργος, ἃ δὴν ἦν, ὅς ρα θεοῖσιν ἐπουρανίοισιν ἐρυζεν. ὁς ποτὲ μαυσομένου Διωνύσου τιθήνας σεῦε κατ᾽ ἡγάθεον Νυσῆιον· αἰ δ᾽ ἄμα πᾶσαι

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, even the rim that ran about the outermost edge of his bossed shield.

But Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, and the son of Tydeus came together in the space between the two hosts, eager to do battle. And when the twain were now come near as they advanced one against the other, Diomedes, good at the war-cry, was first to speak, saying: "Who art thou, mighty one, among mortal men? For never have I seen thee in battle where men win glory until this day, but now hast thou come forth far in advance of all in thy hardihood, in that thou abidest my far-shadowing spear. Unhappy are they whose children face my might. But and if thou art one of the immortals come down from heaven, then will I not fight with the heavenly gods. Nay, for even the son of Dryas, mighty Lycurgus, lived not long, seeing that he strove with heavenly gods—he that on a time drave down over the sacred mount of Nysa the nursing mothers of mad Dionysus; and they all
θύσθλα χαμαὶ κατέχευαν, ὑπ’ ἀνδροφόνῳ Λυκούργου
θεινόμεναι βουπλῆγι. Διώνυσος δὲ φοβηθεῖσ’
dύσεθ’ ἀλὸς κατὰ κῦμα, Ὀετίς δ’ ὑπεδέξατο κόλπῳ
dειδιότα. κρατερὸς γὰρ ἔχει τρόμος ἀνδρὸς ὅμοκλῆ.
tῷ μὲν ἔπειτ’ ὀδύσαντο θεοὶ ἔπειτ’ θεοῖς,
καὶ μιν τυφλὸν ἐθηκε Κρόνου πάϊς. οὐδ’aut’ ἐτὶ δὴν
ἡν, ἐπεὶ ἀθανάτοις ἀπήχθετο πάσι τρόμος ἐπιδέχατο
κόλπῳ ἀν ἐγὼ μακάρεσσι θεοῖς ἐθέλομη μάχεσθαι.
εἰ δὲ τίς ἔσσι βροτῶν, οἱ ἀρούρης καρπὸν ἔδουσιν,
ἄσσον ἴθ᾽, ὥς κεν κατεδέχον ὀλέθρου πεῖραθ’ ἴκηαι.”
Τὸν δὲ αὐθ’ Ἰππολόχοιο προσηύδα φαίδιμος υἱός.
Τυδείδη μεγάθυμε, τίῃ γενεὴν ἐρεείνεις;
οὐ περ φύλλων γενεῇ, τοίῃ δὲ καὶ ἀνδρῶν.
φύλλα τὰ μὲν τ’ ἀνεμος χαμάδις χέει, ἀλλὰ δὲ
θ’ υλη
tηλεθόωσα φυεί, ἔαρος δ’ ἐπιγίγνεται ὡρη. ἔστιν ἐξ ἐφύρη μυχῶστ’ Ἀργεως ὑποβοθοῦο,
πολλοὶ δὲ μιν ἄνδρες ἔστι χαμάδις χέει, ἀνδρῶν,
τῷ δὲ θεοὶ κάλλος τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων, ὡσὶν ἀνδρῶν.
ἔστιν ἀνθρώπων κάλλος τε καὶ ἀνθρώπων, ὡσὶν ἀνθρῶπων
ημετέρῃ γενεῇ, πολλοὶ δὲ μιν ἄνδρες ἔστιν,
οὕς ῥ᾽ ἐκ δήμου ἔλασσεν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ δὴν φέρτερος ἦν,

1 φοβηθεῖσ : χολωθεῖς Zenodotus.
2 ὡρη : ὡρη 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."  

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 drave 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.
Ζεὺς γάρ οἱ ὅπο τοι οἰκήσας. τῷ δὲ γυνῇ Προίτου ἔπεμψατο, δὴ "Ἀντεια, κρυπταδίᾳ φιλότητι μιγῆμεναι· ἀλλὰ τὸν οὐ τι πεῖθ᾽ ἀγαθὰ φρονέοντα, δαφρόνα Βελλεροφόντην. ἦ δὲ ψευσαμένη Προίτου βασιλῆα προσηύδα. 'τεθναῖς, οἱ Προίτ', ἡ κάκταν Βελλεροφόντην, ὃς μ petites θεάθηνην γιλότητι μιγῆμεναι οὐκ ἐθελούση.' ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ ἀνακτα χόλος λάβεν οἶον ἄκουσε· κτεῖνα μὲν ρ' ἀλέευε, σεβάσσατο γάρ τὸ γε θυμῷ, πέμπε δὲ μιν Δυκίηνδε, πόρεν δ' ο γε σήματα λυγρά,

γράψας έν πίνακι πτυκτῳ θυμοφόρα πολλά, δεῖξαι δ' ἰνώγεν ὃ πενθερῷ, ὁφρ' ἀπόλοιτο. αὐτάρ ὁ βή Δυκιήνδε θεῶν ὅμοιον πομπή. ἀλλ' ὁτε δ' Δυκίην ξέ Εάνθον τε βέοντα, προφρονέως μω τίεν ἄναξ Δυκίης εὔρεις· ἐννήμαρ χείροσσε καὶ ἑνέα βοῦς ίερευσεν. ἀλλ' ὁτε δ' δεκάτη ἐφάνη ροδοδάκτυλος 'Ηδος, καὶ τότε μω μὲν εἶρεν καὶ ἦτε σῆμα ιδέσθαι, ὅτι ρά οι γαμβροῦ πάρα Προίτου φέροιτο. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ δ' σῆμα κακῶν παρεδέξατο γαμβροῦ, πρώτον μὲν ὅγον χίμαιραν ἄμαμμακέτην ἐκέλευσε πεφνέμεν. ἦ δ' ἄρ' ἐνθ' ήεν γένος, οὐδ' ἄνθρωπων, πρόσθε λέων, ὑπιθεν δ' δράκων, μέσῃ δ' χίμαιρα, δεῖον ἀπολυσά αἰθομένου πυρὸς μένος αἰθομένου. καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέσεθεν θεῶν περάεσσι πυθήσας. δεύτερον αὐ Σολύμοις μαχάσσατο κυδαλίμοις· καρτίστην δ' τὴν γε μάχῃν φάτο δύμεναι ἄνδρῶν. τὸ τρίτον αὐ κατέσεθεν Ἀμαζόνας 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 forbare, for his soul had awe of that; but he sent him to Lycia, and gave him baneful tokens, graving in a folded tablet many signs and deadly, and bade him show these to his own wife's father, that he might be slain. So he went his way to Lycia under the blameless escort of the gods. And when he was come to Lycia and the stream of Xanthus, then with a ready heart did the king of wide Lycia do him honour: for nine days' space he shewed him entertainment, and slew nine oxen. Howbeit when the tenth rosy-fingered Dawn appeared, then at length he questioned him and asked to see whatever token he bare from his daughter's husband, Proetus. But when he had received from him the evil token of his daughter's husband, first he bade him slay the raging Chimaera. She was of divine stock, not of men, in the fore part a lion, in the hinder a serpent, and in the midst a goat, breathing forth in terrible wise the might of blazing fire. And Bellerophon slew her, trusting in the signs of the gods. Next fought he with the glorious Solymi, and this, said he, was the mightest battle of warriors that ever he entered; and thirdly he slew the Amazons,
τῷ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἀνερχομένῳ πυκνῶν δόλων ἄλλων ὑφαινομένων κρίνας ἐκ Λυκίης εὐρείης φώτας ἄριστους εἶσε λόχον. τοῖ δ᾽ οὐ τι πάλιν οἰκόνδε νέοντο. πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνεν ἀμύμων Βελλεροφόντης. ἀλλ᾽ ὦτε δὴ γύγνωσκε θεοῦ γόνον ἲν ἐόντα, αὐτῷ μν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ᾽ ὦ γε θυγατέρα ἴν, δῶκε δὲ οἱ τιμῆς βασιλείδος ἴμισον πάσης καὶ μὲν οἱ Λύκιοι τέμενος τάμον ἔξοχον ἄλλων, καλὸν φυταλίης καὶ ἀρούρης, ἀφρα νέμοιτο. ἡ δ᾽ ἐτεκε τρία τέκνα δαίφρον Βελλεροφόντη, Ἰσανδρὸν τε καὶ Ἰππόλοχον καὶ Λαοδάμειαν. Λαοδάμειη μὲν παρελέξατο μητίετα Ζεὺς, ἡ δ᾽ ἐτεκ᾽ ἀντίθεου Σαρπηδόνα χαλκοκορυστήν. ἀλλ᾽ ὦτε δὴ καὶ κεῖνος ἀπήχθετο πᾶσι θεοῖσιν, ἤ τοι ὁ κἀπ πεδίον τὸ Ἀλῆιον ὄν  ἀλῆτο, ὁν θυμόν κατέδων, πάτον ἀνθρώπων ἀλεείων. Ἰσανδρὸν δὲ οἱ νόδον Ἀρης ἀτοσ πολέμου μαρνάμενον Σολύμοις κατέκτανε κυδαλίμοιι: τὴν δὲ χολωσαμένη χρυσήνιος Ἀρτέμις ἐκτα. Ἰππόλοχος δὲ μ. ἐτικτε, καὶ ἐκ τοῦ φημι γενέσθαι πέμπε δὲ μ᾽ ἐς Τροίην, καὶ μοι μάλα πόλλ᾽ ἐπ᾽ ἐτελείν, αἰὲν ἀριστεύειν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων, μηδὲ γένος πατέρων αἰσχυνεῖν, οἱ μὲγ᾽ ἀριστοὶ ἐν τ᾽ Ἐφύρη ἐγένοντο καὶ ἐν Λυκίη εὐρείῃ. ταύτης τοι γενεῆς τέ καὶ αῖματος εὐχομαι εἶναι.' Ὀς φάτο, γῆθησεν δὲ βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης: ἔγχος μὲν κατέπηξεν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρη, αὐτὰρ ὦ μειλιχίοις προσημίδα ποιμένα λαών.
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
"ἥ ὅ μοι ἥναν τοὺς πατρώιον ἔσσι παλαιός.
Οἰνεὺς γὰρ ποτὲ δὲς ἀμύμονα Βελλεροφόντην
ξείνιον ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔεικοσι ἰματ᾽ ἐρύξας.
οὶ δὲ καὶ ἀλλήλουιον πόρον ἔεικοσι καλά.
Οἰνεὺς μὲν ζωστήρα δίδου φοίνικας φαεινὸν,
Βελλεροφόντης δὲ χρύσεον δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον,
καὶ μὲν ἐγὼ κατέλειπον ἑῶν ἐν δῶμας ἐμοῖς.
Τυδέα δ᾽ οὐ μέμνημαι, ἐπεὶ μ᾽ ἐτι τυτθὸν ἐόντα
κάλλιον, ὦτ᾽ ἐν Θήβῃσιν ἀπώλετο λαὸς Ἁχαιῶν.
τὸ νῦν οὐ μὲν ἐγὼ ξείνιον φίλος Ἀργεῖι μέσσων
ἐμόι, ὥστε δ᾽ ἐν Δυκίτῃ, ὅτε κεν τῶν δῆμον ἱκωμαι.
ἐγχεα δ᾽ ἀλλήλων ἀλεώμεθα καὶ δι᾽ ὀμίλον
πολλοὶ μὲν γὰρ ἐμοὶ Τρώες κλειτοὶ τ᾽ ἐπίκουροι,
κτείνων ὄν κε θεός γε πόρη καὶ ποσοὶ κιχεῖον,
πολλοὶ δ᾽ αὐ σοι Ἁχαιοὶ ἐναιρέμεν ὄν κε δύνηαι.
τεύχεα δ᾽ ἀλλήλους ἐπαμείψομεν, ὥφρα καὶ ὀδίδ
γνώσω ὧτι ἥναν πατρώιον εὐχόμεθ′ εἶναι.
"Ως ᾧ ἐγὼ φωνήσαντε, καθ᾽ ἵππων ἀἵμαντε,
χεῖρας τ᾽ ἀλλήλων λαβέτην καὶ πιστώσαντο.
ἐνθ᾽ ἄντε Γλαύκῳ Κρονίδῃς φρένας ἐξέλετο Ζεὺς,
ὅσ πρὸς Τυδείδῃν Διομήδα τεύχε᾽ ἀμείβε
χρύσεα χαλκείων, ἐκατόμβου ἐννεαβοῖν.
"Εκτωρ δ᾽ ὃς Σκαιάς τε πύλας καὶ φηγὸν ἵκανε,
ἀμφ' ἄρα μὲν Τρώων ἀλοχοὶ θέον ἣδε θύγατρες
εἰρόμεναι παιδάς τε κασιγνήτους τε ἔτας τε
καὶ πόσιας: ὃ δ᾽ ἐπειτὰ θεοῖς εὐχεσθαὶ ἀνῶγει
πάσας ἐξεϊς: πολλησί δὲ κῆδε ἐφῆπτο.

1 ἐγχεα δ᾽ ἀλλήλων: ἐγχεσι δ᾽ ἀλλήλους Zenodotus.
2 φηγὸν: πύργον.

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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' ὁτε δή Πριάμῳ δόμον περικαλλέ' ἰκανε, ἔστης αἰθούσησι τετυγμένοι—αὐτὰρ ἐν αὐτῷ πεντηκοντ' ἔνεσαν θάλαμοι ἔστησει λίθους, πλησίον ἄλληλων δεδημένοι· ἐνθα δὲ παιδες κοιμώντο Πριάμῳ παρὰ μνηστῆς ἄλοχουσι· κουράων δ' ἐπέρωθεν ἐναντίοι ἐνδοθέν αὐλῆς δῶδεκ' ἔσαν τέγεοι θάλαμοι ἕστει οἶχοι λίθους, πλησίον ἄλληλων δεδημένοι· ἐνθα δὲ γαμβροι κοιμώντο Πριάμῳ παρ' αἴδοις ἄλοχουσι—ἐνθα οἱ ἡπιόδωροι ἐναντίῃ  ἦλθον μήτηρ Λαοδίκην ἐσάγουσα, θυγατρῶν εἴδος ἀρίστην· ἐν τ' ἀρα οἱ φῦ χειρὶ ἔτος τ' ἔφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαιε· "τέκνον, τίπτε λιπὼν πόλεμον θρασὺν εἰλήλουθας; ἥ μάλα δὴ τείρουσι δυσώνυμοι υἷες ᾿Αχαιῶν μαρνάμενοι περὶ ἄστυ· σὲ δ' ἐνθάδε θυμὸς ἀνήκεν ἔλθον' ἐξ ἀκρης πόλιος Δι' χειρας ἀνασχεῖν. ἀλλὰ μὲν', ὅφρα κέ τοι μελιδέα οἶνον ἐνείκω, ὡς σπείσης Δι' πατρὶ καὶ ἄλλοις ἀθανάτοις πρῶτον, ἐπείτα δὲ καύτος ὀνήσεαι, αἴ κε πήσθα. ἀνδρὶ δὲ κεκμήωτι μένος μέγα οἶνος ἀέξει, ὡς τύνη κέκμηκας ἁμύνων σοῖσιν ἔτησι." Τὴν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἐπείτα μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτωρ· "μή μοι οἶνον ἄειρε μελίφρονα, πότνια μήτερ, μή μ' ἀπογνιώσης, μένεος δ' ἀλκῆς τε λάθωμαι· χερσὶ δ' ἀνίπτουσιν Δι' λείβειν αἴθοπα οἶνον ἀξομαι· οὔδε πη ἐστὶ κελαυνεφεῖ Κρονίωνι αἴματι καὶ λύθρῳ πεπαλαγμένον εὐχετάσθαι. ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἄγελεῖνης 280
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,
'Ερχεο σὺν θυέσσαι, ἀολίσσασα γεραιάς:

πέπλον δ', ὅς τὰς καρυεῖστας ἦδε μέγιστος

ἔστιν ἐνὶ μεγάρῳ καὶ τοι πολὺ φιλτατος αὐτῇ,

τὸν θέαν Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασαι ἦκόμῳ,

καὶ οἱ ὑποσχέσθαι δυνοκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ

ήνω ἱκέστας ἱερεύσεμεν, αἱ κ' ἔλεησῃ

άστυ τε καὶ Τρώων ἀλόχους καὶ νῆπια τέκνα,

αἱ κεν Τυδέος υἱὸν ἀπόσχη Ἰλίου ἱρῆς,

ἀγριον αἴχμητην, κρατερὸν μήστωρα φόβοιο.

ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν πρὸς νηὸν Ἀθηναίης ἀγελείθης

ἔρχευ, ἐνὼ δὲ Πάρων μετελεύσομαι ὠφρα καλέσσω,

αἱ κ' ἔθελησ' εἰπόντως ἀκούεμεν· ὃς κε οἰ αἴθι

γαία χάνοι· μέγα γὰρ μιν ὀλύμπιος ἔτρεφε πῆμα

Τρώων τε καὶ Πριάμω μεγαλήτορὶ τοῦ τε παισίν.

εἰ κεῖνὸν γε ἵδουμ κατελθόντ' 'Αἴδων εἰσω,

φαῖν κεν φίλον ἠτορ1 οὐζύος ἐκλελαθέσθαι.'

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', ἡ δὲ μολοῦσα ποτὶ μέγαρ' ἀμφιπόλουις

κέκλετο· ταὶ δ' ἄρ' ἀολίσσασα κατὰ ἀστυ γεραιάς.

αὐτῇ δ' ἐς θάλαμον κατεβήσετο κηώεντα, — ἐνθ'

ἔνθ' ἔσαν οἱ πέπλοι παμποίκιλα ἐργα γυναικῶν

Σιδονίων, τὰς αὐτὸς Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς

ἠγαγε Σιδονίηθεν, ἐπιπλὼς εὐρέα πόντον,

τὴν ὁδὸν ῬΕΛΕΝΗΝ περ ἀνήγαγεν εὐπατέρειαν.

τῶν ἐν' ἀειραμένη Ἐκάβη φέρε δῶρον Ἄθηνην,

ὅς κάλλιστος ἔην ποικίλμασιν ἦδε μέγιστος,

ἀστήρ δ' ὃς ἀπέλαμπεν· ἔκειτο δὲ νείστας ἀλλων. 298

βῆ δ' ἱέναι, πολλαὶ δὲ μετεσσεύοντο γεραιάι.

1 κεν φίλον ἠτορ Zenodotus: κε φρέν' ἀτέρπτου mss.
driver of the spoil, with burnt-offerings, when thou hast gathered together the aged wives; and the robe that seemeth to thee the fairest and 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 brodered, 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 ἀκρῆ, τῆι σὺν θύρας ὠϊξε Θεανὼ καλλιπάρῃος, ὡς γὰρ Τρῶες ἔθηκαν Ἀθηναίης ἱέρειαν. 

αἱ δ᾽ ὀλολυγῇ πᾶσαι Ἀθήνη χεῖρας ἀνέσχον. ἢ δ᾽ ἄρα πέπλον ἑλοῦσα Θεανὼ καλλιπάρῃος θῆκεν Ἀθηναίης ἐπὶ γούνασιν ἥκόμοιο, εὐχομένη δ᾽ ἡράτο Διὸς κούρῃ μεγάλοιο. "πότνι Ἀθηναίη, ῥυσίπτολι, δῖα θεάων, ἄξον δὴ ἐγχὸς Διομήδεος, ἢδὲ καὶ αὐτὸν πρηνέα δὸς πεσέειν Σκαῖων προτάροιθε πυλάων, ὁφρα τοι αὐτίκα νῦν δυσκαίδεκα βοῦς ἐνὶ νηῷ ἔνωσ ἥκεστας ἰερεύσομεν, αἱ κ᾽ ἐλεήσῃς ἀστυ τε καὶ Τρῶων ἀλόχους καὶ νήπια τέκνα." ὡς ἐφατ᾽ εὐχομένη, ἀνένευε δὲ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. Ἕκτωρ δὲ πρὸς δώματ᾽ Ἀλεξάνδροῖς βεβήκε. καλὰ, τά δ᾽ αὐτὸς ἐτεῦξε σὺν ἀνδράσιν οἱ τὸτ᾽ ἀριστοὶ ἔσαν ἐνὶ Τροίῃ ἐριβώλακι τέκτονες ἄνδρες. 

οὐ ὁι ἐποίησαν θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλὴν ἐγγύθι τε Πριάμου καὶ "Εκτορος, ἐν πόλει ἀκρῆ. ἐνθ" "Εκτωρ εἰσῆλθε διψίλος, ἐν δ᾽ ἄρα χειρὶ ἐγχὸς ἐχ᾽ ἐνδεκάπτυχον. πάροιθε δὲ λάμπετο δουρὸς αἰχμὴ χαλκείη, περὶ δὲ χρύσους θέε πόρκης. τὸν δ᾽ εὗρ᾽ ἐν θάλαμῳ περικαλλέα τεῦχε᾽ ἐποντα, ἀσπίδα καὶ θώρηκα, καὶ ἀγκύλα τὸς ἀφώννατα. Ἄργειη δ᾽ Ἐλένη μετ᾽ ἄρα δμῳῇσι γυναιξὶν ἔστο, καὶ ἀμφιπόλοισι περικλυτὰ ἔργα κέλευε. τὸν δ᾽ "Εκτωρ νείκεσσεν ἴδων αἰσχροῖς ἐπέεσσι. 1

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

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

Thus were these praying to the daughter of great Zeus, but Hector went his way to the palace of Alexander, the fair palace that himself had builded with the men that were in that day the best builders in deep-soiled Troy; these had made him a chamber and hall and court hard by the palaces of Priam and Hector in the citadel. There entered in Hector, dear to Zeus, and in his hand he held a spear of eleven cubits, and before him blazed the spear-point of bronze, around which ran a ring of gold. He found Paris in his chamber busied with his beauteous arms, his shield and his corselet, and handling his curved bow; and Argive Helen sat amid her serving-women and appointed to them their glorious handiwork. And at sight of him Hector rebuked him with words of shame:
"δαμόνι', οὖ μὲν καλὰ χόλον τόνδ' ἐνθεο θυμῶ. λαοὶ μὲν φθυνύθουσι περὶ πτόλων αἰτύ τε τεῖχος μαρνάμενοι: σεό δ' εἶνεκ' αὖτή τε πτόλεμος τε ἄστυ τόδ' ἀμφιδέδη: σοί δ' ἂν μαχέσαι καὶ ἄλλω, ὃν τινά που μεθιέντα ἄλοις ἄστυ στυγεροὺ πολέμου. ἄλλ' ἄνα, μή τάχα ἄστυ πυρὸς δήτοιο θέρηται."

Τὸν δ' αὕτη προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδὴς. "Εκτορ, ἐπεὶ με κατ' αἴσαν ἐνείκεσας οὐδ' ὑπέρ ἄσαν, τούνεκά τοι ἔρέω· οὐ δὲ σύνθεο καὶ μεν ἄκουσον. οὗ τοι ἔγω Τρώων τόσον χόλῳ οὐδὲ νεμέσσι 33

ημην ἐν θαλάμῳ, έθελον δ' άχεϊ προτραπέσθαι. νῦν δέ με παρεπούσ' ἀλοχος μαλακοῖς ἐπέειςον ὅρμησ' εἰς πολέμουν, δοκεῖ δε μοι ὡδε καὶ αὐτῷ λώιον ἐσσεσθαι. νίκη δ' ἑφαιμεῖθεται ἄνδρας. ἄλλ' ἄγε νῦν ἐπίμεινον, ἀρήϊα τεῦχεα δύω: ἑ' ἐγώ δὲ μέτειμι· κιχήσεσθαι δε σ' ὧοω.

"Ως φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέθεφθε κορυθαίολος Εκτωρ'

tὸν δ' Ἐλένη μύθοις προσηύδα μειλιχίοις. "δαέρ ἐμείο κυνὸς κακομηχάνου ἄκρυοέσσης, 1 ζως μ' ὀφελ' ἡμματι τῷ ὅτε με πρῶτον τέκε μήτηρ 34v

οιχεσθαι προφέρουσα κακή ἀνέμουι θύελλα εἰς ὅρος ἤ εἰς κῦμα πολυφλοίσβοι θαλάσσης, ἐνθα με κῦμ' ἀπόερσε πάρος τάδε ἔργα γενέσθαι. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάδε γ' ὡδε θεοι κακὰ τεκμήραντο, ἄνδρος ἐπειτ' ὤφελλον ἀμείνοον εἶναι άκοιτις, 350

ὅς ήδη νέμεσίν τε καὶ αύσχεα πόλλ' ἄνθρωπων.

1 The original text must have had κακομηχάνου ἄκρυοέσσης, as ἄκρυοέσσης 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 shoulddest 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’ οὖτ’ ἂρ νῦν φρένες ἐμπεδοὶ οὐτ’ ἂρ’ ὀπίσω ἔσσονται: τῶ καὶ μιν ἐπαυρήσεσθαι οὖν.

ἀλλ’ ἂγε νῦν εἰσελθε καὶ ἐξεο τῶδ’ ἐπὶ δίφρω, δαέρ, ἐπεὶ σε μάλιστα πόνοις φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν 3 εἶνεκ’ ἐμεῖο κυνὸς καὶ ’Αλεξάνδρον ἐνεκ’ ἄτης,1 οἶον ἐπὶ Ζεὺς θήκε κακὸν μόρον, ὡς καὶ ὀπίσω ἀνθρώποι πελώμεθ’ ἀοίδμου ἔσσομένουι.

Τήν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ: “μή με κάθις, ’Ελένη, φιλέονσά περ’ οὐδὲ με πείσεις’ 3 ήδη γάρ μοι θυμός ἐπέσσουται ὅφρ’ ἐπαμώνω Τρώεσσ’, οὶ μέγ’ ἐμεῖο ποθήν ἀπεόντος ἔχουσων. ἄλλα σὺ γ’ ὀρνυθι τούτον, ἐπειγέσθω δὲ καὶ αὐτός, ὡς κεν ἐμ’ ἐντοσθεῖν πόλιος καταμάρψῃ ἐόντα. καὶ γὰρ ἐγὼν οἰκόνδε ἐλεύσομαι, ὥσσα ἠδώμαι οἰκῆς ἀλοχον τε φίλην καὶ νήπιον υἱόν. οὐ γὰρ οἶδ’ εἰ ἐτί σφιν ὕπότροποι ἱζομαι αὕτης, ἢ ἡδὴ μ’ ὑπὸ χερσίθ’ θεοί δαμόωσιν Ἀχαίων.”

“Ως ἀρα φωνῆσας ἀπέβη κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ: ἀίσθα δ’ ἐπειθ’ ἢκαν δόμους εὐ ναιτάντας, οὐδ’ εὐρ’ ’Ανδρομάχην λευκόλενον εὖ μεγάροις, ἀλλ’ ἡ γε εὖν παιδὶ καὶ ἀμφιπόλω ἐὕπετλῳ πῦργῳ ἐφεστήκει γοῦντα τε μυρομένη τε. ᾿Εκτωρ δ’ ὡς οὐκ ἔνδον ἀμύμονα τέτμεν ἄκοιτων, ἐστή ἐπ’ οὐδὸν ιών, μετὰ δὲ δρωῆσιν ἐειπεν: 3 “εἰ δ’ ἂγε μοι, δμωαι, νημερεῖα μυθήσοσθε: πὴ ἐβη Ἀνδρομάχη λευκόλενον ἐκ μεγάρου; ἥ ἐνα η ἐς γαλόων ἦ εἰνατέρων ἐὕπετλου, ἥ ἐς Ἄθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἐνθα περ ἀλλαὶ Τρωᾷ εὐπλόκαμοι δεινὴν θεὸν ἰλάσκονται; 3

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᾽ αὐτ' ὁτρηρή ταμίη πρὸς μύθον ἐειπεν: "Ἔκτωρ, ἐπεὶ μᾶλ' ἀνωγας ἀληθέα μυθήσασθαι, ὀυτε πη ἐς γαλόων ὀυτ' εἰνατέρων ἐϋπέπλων ὀυτ' ἐς Ἀθηναίης ἐξοίχεται, ἐνθα περ ἄλλαι Τρωαι ἐϋπλόκαμοι δευνὴ θεὸν ἠλάσκονται, ἀλλ' ἐπὶ τύργον ἐβη μέγαν Ἰλίου, οὐνεκ' ἄκουσε τείρεσθαι Τρώας, μέγα δὲ κράτος εἴναι Ἀχαιῶν. ἡ μὲν δὴ πρὸς τείχος ἐπειγομένη ἀφικάνει, μανομένη ἐϊκυία: φέρει δ' ἄμα παῖδα τιθήνῃ." Ἡ Ῥα γυνη ταμίη, ὁ δ' ἀπέσουτο δώματος Ἑκτωρ

τὴν αὐτὴν ὅδον αὐτὺς ἐὕκτιμένας κατ' ἀγυιάς. ἐντε πύλας ἱκανε διερχόμενος μέγα ἀστυ Σκαιάς, τῇ ἄρ' ἐμελλε διεξίμεναι πεδίονδε, ἐνθ' ἀλοχος πολύδωρος ἐναντία ἐλθε θέουσα Ἀνδρομάχη, θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἑτίωνος, Ἑτίων, δο ἐναιε ὑπὸ Πλάκω υλήσση, Ὁβή 'Ὑποπλακίη, Κιλίκεσσον ἀνάσσων τοῦ περ δὴ θυγάτηρ ἔχεθο Ἑκτωρι χαλκοκορυστή. η οἱ ἐπειτ' ἐντιη, ἀμα δ' ἀμφοτερὸς κίεν αὐτῆ παιδ' ἐπὶ κόλπῳ ἐχουσ' ἀταλάφρονα, νῆπον αὐτῶς, Ἑκτωρίδην ἀγαπητὸν, ἀλίγκιον ἀστέρι καλῶ, τὸν ρ' Ἑκτωρ καλέσσε τικαμάνδριον, αὐτὰρ οἱ ἂλλοι

Ἀστυάνακτ' οδος γὰρ ἐρύετο Ἰλιου 'Εκτωρ. η τοι δὲ μὲν μείδησεν ἢδων ἐς παῖδα σιωπῇ Ἀνδρομάχη δε οἱ ἄγχι παρίστατο δάκρυ χέουσα, ἐν τ' ἄρα οἰ φῦ χεϊρὶ ἕπος τ' ἐφατ' ἐκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν ὀ 

1 The name Astyanax occurs again in Homer only in xxii. 500 and 506. The connexion with the name Hector is 290
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. 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 ά ὁ γὰρ ἄναξ καὶ ὁ ἐκτωρ σχεδόν τι ταύτων σημαίνει), although Hector was ἄναξ of Troy only in the sense of being its guardian or defender.
παῖδα τε νηπίαχον καὶ ἐμ’ ἄμμορον, ἥ τάχα χήρη
σεῦ ἐσομαί· τάχα γάρ σε κατακτανέουσιν ᾿Αχαιοὶ
πάντες ἐφορμηθέντες· ἐμοὶ δὲ κε κέρδιον ἐγή
σεῦ ἀφαμαρτοῦσῃ χθόνα δύμενα· οὐ γὰρ ἐτ’ ἀλλη
ἔσται θαλπωρή, ἐπεὶ ἂν σὺ γε πότμον ἐπίστησις,
ἀλλ’ ἂχε’· οὐδὲ μοι ἔστιν πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ.
Ἥ τοι γὰρ πατέρ’ ἀμὸν ἀπέκτανε δῖος ᾿Αχιλλεύς,
ἐκ δὲ πόλιν πέρσεν Κιλίκων ἐν ποιμένοσαν,
Θήβην ὑψίπυλον· κατὰ δ’ ἐκτανεῖ ᾿Ηηείωνα,
οὐδὲ μιν ἐξενάριξε, σεβάσσατο γὰρ τὸ γε θυμῶ,
ἀλλ’ ἄρα μιν κατέκη καὶ ἐπὶ σῆμ’ ἔχειν· περὶ δὲ πτελέας ἐφύτευσαν
νῦμφαι ὀρεστιάδες, κούραι Διὸς αἰγιόχοι.
ὁ δὲ μοι ἐπτὰ κασίγνητοι ἔσαν ἐν μεγάροισι,
ὅι μὲν πάντες ἱῷ κίον ἤματ’ ἁμαίτι ᾿Αἴδος εἰσῶ.
πάντας γὰρ κατέπεφνε ποδάρκης δῖος ᾿Αχιλλεύς
βουσὶν ἐπ᾽ εἰλιπόδεσσι καὶ ἀργεννῇς ὀΐεσσι.
μητέρα δ’, ἥ βασιλευεν ὑπὸ Πλάκῳ ὕλησσῃ,
τὴν ἐπεὶ ἂρ δεῦρ’ ἠγαν’ ἁμ’ ἄλλουσι κτεάτεσσιν,
ὡς ο γε τὴν ἀπέλυσε λαβὼν ἀπερείσι’ ἄποινα,
πατρὸς δ’ ἐν μεγάροισι βάλ’ ᾿Αρτεμίς ἱούσια.
Ἔκτορ, ἀτὰρ σύ μοι ἐσσι πατήρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
ἤδ’ κασίγνητος, σὺ δὲ μοι θαλερὸς παρακοίτης·
ἀλλ’ ἄγε νῦν ἐλέαιρε καὶ αὐτοῦ μίμ’ ἐπὶ πύργῳ,
μη παῖδ’ ὀρφανικόν θῆς χήρην τε γυναίκα·
λαὸν δὲ στῆσον παρ’ ἐρινεόν, ἐνθα μάλιστα
ἀμβατός ἔστι πόλις καὶ ἐπιδρόμοιν ἐπλετο τεῖχος.
τρὶς γὰρ τῇ γ’ ἠλθόντες ἐπειρήσανθ’ οἱ ἀριστοὶ
ἀμφ’ Αἴαντε δῶ καὶ ἄγακλυτον ᾿Ιδομενῆα
ἠδ’ ἀμφ’ ᾿Ατρείδας καὶ Τυδέως ἀλκιμὸν νιῶν·

1 Lines 433-439 were rejected by Aristarchus.
thou any pity for thine infant child nor for hapless me that soon shall be thy widow; for soon will the Achaeans all set upon thee and slay thee. But for me it were better to go down to the grave if I lose thee, for nevermore shall any comfort be mine, when thou hast met thy fate, but only woes. Neither father have I nor queenly mother. My father verily goodly Achilles slew, for utterly laid he waste the well-peopled city of the Cilicians, even Thebe of lofty gates. He slew Eëtion, yet he despoiled him not, for his soul had awe of that; but he burnt him in his armour, richly dight, and heaped over him a barrow; and all about were elm-trees planted by nymphs of the mountain, daughters of Zeus that beareth the aegis. And the seven brothers that were mine in our halls, all these on the selfsame day entered into the house of Hades, for all were slain of swift-footed, goodly Achilles, amid their kine of shambling gait and their white-fleeced sheep. And my mother, that was queen beneath wooded Placus, her brought he hither with the rest of the spoil, but thereafter set her free, when he had taken ransom past counting; and in her father's halls Artemis the archer slew her. Nay, Hector, thou art to me father and queenly mother, thou art brother, and thou art my stalwart husband. Come now, have pity, and remain here on the wall, lest thou make thy child an orphan and thy wife a widow. And for thy host, stay it by the wild fig-tree, where the city may best be scaled, and the wall is open to assault. For thrice at this point came the most valiant in company with the twain Aiantes and glorious Idomeneus and the sons of Atreus and the valiant son of Tydeus,
Ἡ πού τίς σφίν ἐνισπε θεοπροπίων ἐν εἰδώς, ἢ νυ καὶ αὐτῶν θυμός ἐπαρύνει καὶ ἀνώγει.

Τὴν δ' αὐτὴ προσεύμπη μέγας κορυθαίολος Ἕκτωρ.

"Ἡ καὶ ἐμοὶ τάδε πάντα μέλει, γύναι! ἀλλὰ μάλ' αἰνῶς αἰδέομαι Τρῶας καὶ Τρῳάδας ἐλκεσιντέπλουσ,
αὑτῷ γὰρ ὁ φύσιν ἄλυσκάζω πολέμῳ·
οὐδὲ μὲ θυμὸς ἄνωγεν, ἐπεὶ μάθον ἐμμεναι ἐσθλὸς αἰεὶ καὶ πρωτοιού, μετὰ Ἕκτορος μάχεσθαι,
ἀρνύμενος πατρός τε μεγά, κλεος ἐδ' ἔμοι αὐτός,
ἐν γὰρ ἐγὼ τόδε οἶδα κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμὸν· ἐςσεται ἡμαρ ὑπ' ἄν. ποτ' ὅλωλη Ἰλιος ἤρη καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς ἑυμελίω Πριάμῳ.
ἀλλ' οὔ μοὺ Τρῶων τόσσον μέλει ἀλγος ὅπιζο, 44
οὔτ' αὐτῆς Ἕκάβης οὔτε Πριάμῳ ἀνακτος
οὔτε κασιγνήτων, οἱ καὶ πολεῖς τε καὶ ἐσθλοὶ ἐν κονίποι πέσοιειν ὑπ' ἀνδράσι δυσμενέως,
ὅσον σεῦ, ὅτε κέν ᾿Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων
dakρυόεσσαν ἄγηται, ἐλεύθερον ἡμαρ ἄπουρας. 45
καὶ κεν ἐν ὁ "Ἀργεί ἐδόσα πρὸς ἅλλος ἵστον ὑφαίνοις,
καὶ κεν ὤδωρ φορέως Μεσσηίδος ἤ ῥεπείς ὅπλλν ἁκαλομένη, κρατερὴ δ' ἐπικείσετ' ἀνάγκη.
καὶ ποτὲ τῆς εὔπησον ὑδὸν κατὰ οὐκρ ἁνυποσαν· 46
"Εκτορος ἦδε γυνῆ, ὅς ἀριστεύεσκε μάχεσθαι
Τρῶων ἐποδάμῳς, ὅτε ῾Ιλιον ἀμφεμάχοντο.· ὃς ποτὲ τῆς ἐρέει· σοὶ δ' αὐ νέον ἐςσεται ἀλγος
χήτεϊ τοιοῦτ' ἀνδρὸς ἀμύνειν ὑδὸλον ἡμαρ.
ἀλλα με τεθνηῶτα χυτῇ κατὰ γατα καλύττου, πρίν γἐ τι σῆς τε βοῆς σοῦ δ' ἐλκηθμοῖ 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."
Ὡς εἰπὼν οὗ παιδὸς ὀρέξατο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ· ἄφες δὲ ὁ παῖς πρὸς κόλπον εὐξώνου τιθήνης ἐκλίνθη ιάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχθεῖσιν, ταρβήσας χαλκόν τε ἐκλίνθη ἰάχων, πατρὸς φίλου ὄψιν ἀτυχθεῖσιν, δεινὸν ἀπ᾿ ἀκροτάτης κόρυθος νεύοντα νοῆσας· ἐκ δὲ ἐγέλασσε πατήρ τε φίλος καὶ πότνια μήτηρ· αὐτίκ᾿ ἀπὸ κρατός κόρυθος εἰλετο φαίδιμος Ἐκτωρ, καὶ τὴν μὲν κατέθηκεν ἐπὶ χθόνι παμφανόωσαν· αὐτάρ ὃ γ᾽ ὄν φίλον νεύει· καὶ τὸν φίλον νεύον ἐπεὶ κύσε πηλὲ τε χερσίν, εἰπεν ἐπευξάμενος Διὸ τ᾽ ἀλλοιοί τε θεοίσι· "Ζεῦ ἀλλοι τε θεοί, δότε δὴ καὶ τόνδε γενέσθαι παῖδ᾽ ἐμόν, ώς καὶ ἐγὼ περ, ἀριτρεπέα Ἰμάκωσιν, ὥδε βήν τ᾽ ἀγαθόν, καὶ Ἰλίου ἱφι ἀνάσσεων· καὶ ποτὲ τις εἴποι· πατρός γ᾽ ὄδε πολλὸν ἀμείνωσαν· ἐκ πολέμου ἀνιόντα· φέροι δὲ ἐναρά βροτοῦντα· κτείνας δὴ ἀνδρα, χαρείδ δὲ φρένα μήτηρ." Ὡς εἰπὼν ἀλόχοιο φίλης ἐν χερσίν ἔθηκε παῖδ᾽ ἐόν· ἂν δ᾽ ὁ ἄρα μὴν κηώδεὶ δέξατο κόλπῳ δακρυόεν γελάσασα· πόσις δ᾽ ἐλέησε νοῆσας, χειρὶ τε μὲν κατέρεξεν ἐπος τ᾽ ἐφατ᾽ ἀλλὰ εἰς οἶκον ἰοῦσα τὰ σ᾽ αὐτῆς ἔργα κόμιζε, ἔργαν ἐποίχεσθαι· πόλεμος δ᾽ ἀνδρεσσι μελήει πάσι, μάλιστα δ᾽ ἐμοὶ, τοὶ Ἰλίων ἐγγεγάδευσιν."
THE ILIAD, VI. 466–493

So saying, glorious Hector stretched out his arms to his boy, but back into the bosom of his fair-girdled nurse shrank the child crying, affrighted at the aspect of his dear father, and seized with dread of the bronze and the crest of horse-hair, as he marked it waving dreadfully from the topmost helm. Aloud then laughed his dear father and queenly mother; and forthwith glorious Hector took the helm from his head and laid it all-gleaming upon the ground. But he kissed his dear son, and fondled him in his arms, and spake in prayer to Zeus and the other gods: "Zeus and ye other gods, grant that this my child may likewise prove, even as I, pre-eminent amid the Trojans, and as valiant in might, and that he rule mightily over Ilios. And some day may some man say of him as he cometh back from war, 'He is better far than his father'; and may he bear the blood-stained spoils of the foeman he hath slain, and may his mother's heart wax glad."

So saying, he laid his child in his dear wife's arms, and she took him to her fragrant bosom, smiling through her tears; and her husband was touched with pity at sight of her, and he stroked her with his hand, and spake to her, saying: "Dear wife, in no wise, I pray thee, grieve overmuch at heart; no man beyond my fate shall send me forth to Hades; only his doom, methinks, no man hath ever escaped, be he coward or valiant, when once he hath been born. Nay, go thou to the house and busy thyself with thine own tasks, the loom and the distaff, and bid thy handmaids ply their work: but war shall be for men, for all, but most of all for me, of them that dwell in Ilios."
"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας κόρυθ᾽ εἰλετο φαίδιμος "Εκτωρ ἐππουριν· ἀλοχος δὲ φίλη οἰκόνδε βεβήκει
ἐντροπαλιζομένη, θαλερῶν κατὰ δάκρυ χέουσα.
αἶφα δ’ ἐπενθ’ ἤκανε δόμους εὖ ναιετάοντας
"Εκτωρος ἀνδροφόνου, κιχήσατο δ’ ἐνδοθ πολλάς
ἀμφιπόλους, τῆσιν δὲ γόον πάσησιν ἐνώρεν.
αἱ μὲν ἔπει ξωὸν γόον "Εκτορα δ’ ἐνι οίκων.
οὐ γάρ μιν ἐτ’ ἐφαντο ὑπότροπον ἐκ πολέμου ἐξεθαί, προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χειρας ᾧ Αχαιῶν.
Οὐδὲ Πάρις δήθουνεν ἐν ὑψηλοὶς δόμοισιν,
ἀλλ’ ὃ γ’, ἐπεί κατέδυ κλυτὰ τεῦχεα, ποικίλα
χαλκῷ,
σευατ’ ἐπενθ’ ἀνα ἀστυ, ποσὶ κραυνυνοὶς πεποιθῶς.
ὡς δ’ ὅτε τις σταθὸς ἐππο άκοστήσας θείη πεδίου κροαίνων,
ἐκοθύ σευατοίς ἐν τεσσαρείοις φωναίοις,
κυδίων. ὑψοῦ δὲ κάρη ἐχει, ἀμφί δὲ χαίται
ἀμοῖς αἴσθονται: ὁ δ’ ἀγλαίηφι πεποιθῶς,
ῥίμφα $€$ ἑ γοῦνα φέρει μετὰ τ ἡθεὰ καὶ νομὸν ἵππων
ὡς υἱὸς Πριάμοιο Πάρις κατὰ Περγάμου ἀκρης
τεῦχει παμφαίνων ὡς τ’ ἠλεκτωρ ἐβεβήκει
καγχαλίων, ταχέες δὲ πόδες φέρον. αἶφα δ’ ἐπειτα
"Εκτορα διόν ἐτετμεν ἀδελφεόν, εὖτ’ ἀρ’ ἐμελλε
στρέψεσθ’ ἐκ χώρης οὐ θ’ ὁ δάριζε γυναίκι.
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπεν Ἀλέξανδρος θεοειδῆς:
"ἡθεῖ, ὦ μάλα δή σε καὶ ἐσσύμενον κατερύκω
δηθύνων, οὐδ’ ἠλθον ἐναίσιμον, ὡς ἐκέλευες;"
Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κορυθαίολος
"Εκτωρ.
"δαιμόνι", οὐκ ἂν τὸς τοι ἄνηρ, ὃς ἐναίσιμος εἶῃ,
So spake glorious Hector and took up his helm with horse-hair crest; and his dear wife went forthwith to her house, oft turning back, and shedding big tears. Presently she came to the well-built palace of man-slaying Hector and found therein her many handmaidens; and among them all she roused lamentation. So in his own house they made lament for Hector while yet he lived; for they deemed that he should never more come back from battle, escaped from the might and the hands of the Achaeans.

Nor did Paris tarry long in his lofty house, but did on his glorious armour, dight with bronze, and hastened through the city, trusting in his fleetness of foot. Even as when a stalled horse that has fed his fill at the manger breaketh his halter and runneth stamping over the plain—being wont to bathe him in the fair-flowing river—and exulteth; on high doth he hold his head, and about his shoulders his mane floateth streaming, and as he glorieth in his splendour, his knees nimbly bear him to the haunts and pastures of mares; even so Paris, son of Priam, strode down from high Pergamus, all gleaming in his armour like the shining sun, laughing for glee, and his swift feet bare him on. Speedily then he overtook goodly Hector, his brother, even as he was about to turn back from the place where he had dallied with his wife. Then godlike Alexander was first to speak to him, saying: "My brother, full surely I delay thee in thine haste by my long tarrying, and came not in due season, as thou badest me."

Then in answer to him spake Hector of the flashing helm: "Strange man, no one that is right-
ἔργον ἀτιμήσει μάχης, ἐπεὶ ἀλκιμός ἐσσι·
ἀλλὰ ἐκὼν μεθεῖς τε καὶ οὐκ ἑθέλεις· τὸ δ᾽ ἐμὸν
κῆρ
ἀχνυται ἐν θυμῷ, ὥθ᾽ ὑπὲρ σέθεν αἴσχεν ἀκοῦν
πρὸς Τρώων, οἱ ἐξουσι πολὺν πόνον εἶνεκα σεῖο. 52
ἀλλ᾽ ἴομεν· τὰ δ᾽ ὀπισθεν ἀρεσσόμεθ᾽, αὖ κέ ποθι
Zeus
δώῃ ἐπουρανίοις θεοῖς αἰειγενέτησι
κρητῆρα στήσασθαι ἑλεύθερον ἐν μεγάρουσι,
ἐκ Τροίησ ἐλάσαντας ἐξικνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς."
minded could make light of thy work in battle, for thou art valiant; but of thine own will art thou slack, and hast no care; and thereat my heart is grieved within me, whenso I hear regarding thee words of shame from the lips of the Trojans, who because of thee have grievous toil. But let us go our way; these things we will make good hereafter, if so be Zeus shall grant us to set for the heavenly gods that are for ever a bowl of deliverance in our halls, when we have driven forth from the land of Troy the well-greaved Achaians."
ΙΛΙΑΔΟΣ Η

"Ὡς εἰπὼν πυλέων ἐξέσσυτο φαίδιμος Ἔκτωρ, τῷ δ’ ἀμ’ Ἀλέξανδρος κι’ ἀδελφεός· ἐν δ’ ἁρα θυμῷ ἀμφότεροι μέμασαν πολεμίζειν ἢδὲ μάχεσθαι. ὡς δὲ θεὸς ναύτησιν ἐελδομένους ἐδωκεν οὐρον, ἐπεὶ κε κάμωςιν εὐξέστης ἐλάτησι πόντον ἑλαύνοντες, καμάτω δ’ ὑπὸ γυία λέλυνται, ὡς ἁρα τῷ Τρώεσσιν ἐελδομένουι φανήτην. "Ενθ’ ἔλετην ὁ μὲν νιὸν Ἀρηθόουο ἀνακτος, "Ἀρνη ναιετάοντα Μενέσθιον, ὄν κορυνῆτις γείνατ, Ἀρηθόος καὶ Φυλομέδουσα βοώπις· Ἔκτωρ δ’ Ἡιονὴ βάλ’ ἐγχεῖ εξούσετι αὐχέν’ ὑπὸ στεφάνης εὐχάλκου, λύσε1 δὲ γυία. Γλαῦκος δ’ Ἰππολόχουο πάις, Λυκίων ἀγὸς ἀνδρῶν, Ἰφίνοον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ κρατερὴν υσμίνην Δεξιάδην, ἵππων ἐπιάλμενοι ὠκειάων, ὦμον· ὁ δ’ ἐξ ἵππων χαμάδις πέσε, λύντο δὲ γυία. Τοὺς δ’ ὅσον ἐνόησε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη Ἀργείους ὀλέκοντας ἐνὶ κρατερῇ υσμίνῃ, βῆ ρα κατ’ Οὐλύμπουο καρῆνων αἵξασα Ἰλιον εἰς ιερῆν· τῇ δ’ ἀντίος ὀρνυτ’ Ἀπόλλων, Περγάμου ἐκκατιδῶν, Τρώεσσι δὲ βούλετο νίκην.

1 λύσε: λύντο Aristarchus.
BOOK VII

So saying, glorious Hector hastened forth from the gates, and with him went his brother Alexander; and in their hearts were both eager for war and battle. And as a god giveth to longing seamen a fair wind when they have grown weary of beating the sea with polished oars of fir, and with weariness are their limbs fordone; even so appeared these twain to the longing Trojans.

Then the one of them slew the son of king Areithous, Menesthius, that dwelt in Arne, who was born of the mace-man Areithous and ox-eyed Phylomedusa; and Hector with his sharp spear smote Eioneus on the neck beneath the well-wrought helmet of bronze, and loosed his limbs. And Glaucus, son of Hippolochus, leader of the Lycians, made a cast with his spear in the fierce conflict at Iphinous, son of Dexios, as he sprang upon his car behind his swift mares, and smote him upon the shoulder; so he fell from his chariot to the ground and his limbs were loosed.

But when the goddess, flashing-eyed Athene, was ware of them as they were slaying the Argives in the fierce conflict, she went darting down from the peaks of Olympus to sacred Ilios. And Apollo sped forth to meet her, for he looked down from out of Pergamus and beheld her, and was fain to have
ἀλλήλοις δὲ τῷ γε συναντέσθην παρὰ φηγῷ. 
τὴν πρότερος προσέειπεν ἀνὰξ Διὸς vider Ἀπόλλων.
"τίπτε σὺ δὴ μεμαυῖα, Διὸς θύγατερ μεγάλοις,
τίπτε σὺ δὴ μεμαυῖα, Διὸς θύγατερ μεγάλοι,
τίπτε σὺ δὴ μεμαυῖα, Διὸς θύγατερ μεγάλοις.
Τὴν δὲ αὕτη προσέειπεν ἀνὰξ Διὸς vider Ἀπόλλων.
"Εκτορος ὄρσωμεν κρατερὸς μένος ἱπποδάμοι,
ὁ δὲ πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν "Εκτορ, ἦν τινά που Δαναῶν προκαλέσσεται οἰόθεν οἷος
ἤν τινά που Δαναῶν προκαλέσσεται οἰόθεν οἷος
ὁ δὲ πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν "Εκτορ, ἦν τινά που Δαναῶν προκαλέσσεται οἰόθεν οἷος

1 ἀθανάτησι: ἀθανάτοιοi Zenodotus: ἀμφοτέρησι Aristophanes.
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victory for the Trojans. So the twain met one with
the other by the oak-tree. Then to her spake first
the king Apollo, son of Zeus: "Wherefore art thou
again come thus eagerly from Olympus, thou
daughter of great Zeus, and why hath thy proud
spirit sent thee? Is it that thou mayest give
to the Danaans victory to turn the tide of battle,
seeing thou hast no pity for the Trojans, that
perish? But if thou wouldst in anywise hearken
unto me—and so would it be better far—let us now
stay the war and fighting for this day. Hereafter
shall they fight again until they win the goal of
Ilios, since thus it seemeth good to the hearts of
you immortal goddesses, to lay waste this city."

And in answer to him spake the goddess, flashing-
eyed Athene: "So be it, thou god that workest
afar; with this in mind am I myself come from
Olympus to the midst of Trojans and Achaeans.
But come, how art thou minded to stay the battle
of the warriors?"

Then in answer to her spake king Apollo, son of
Zeus: "Let us rouse the valiant spirit of horse-
taming Hector, in hope that he may challenge some
one of the Danaans in single fight to do battle
with him man to man in dread combat. So shall
the bronze-greaved Achaeans have indignation and
rouse some one to do battle in single combat against
goodly Hector."

So he spake, and the goddess, flashing-eyed
Athene, failed not to hearken. And Helenus, the
dear son of Priam, understood in spirit this plan
that had found pleasure with the gods in council;
and he came and stood by Hector's side, and spake
to him, saying: "Hector, son of Priam, peer of
ἠ ρά νῦ μοί τι πίθου; κασίγνητος δέ τοι εἰμι. ἄλλους μὲν κάθισον Τρώας καὶ πάντας Ἀχαιούς, αὐτὸς δὲ προκάλεσαι Ἀχαιῶν ὡς τις ἀριστος ἀντίβιον μαχέσασθαί εὲν αἰνὴ δηϊοτῆτι. οὐ γάρ πώ τοι μοίρα θανεῖν καὶ πότμον ἑπισπεῖν· ὡς γὰρ ἐγὼν ὡπ' ἄκουσα θεῶν αἱεγενετάων. "

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', Ἑκτωρ δ' αὐτ' ἐχάρη μέγα μῦθον ἄκουσας,
καὶ ᾧ ἐς μέσσον ἤν Τρώων ἀνέεργη βάλαγγας, μέσσον δουρὸς ἐλῶν· οἱ δ' ἱδρύνθησαν ἀπαντα, καδ δ' Ἀγαμέμνων εἰσεν ἐυκνήμιδας Ἀχαιοὺς. καδ δ' ᾖρ' Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων ἐξέσθην Ὀρνισὼν ἐοικότεσ ἀγυπιοίσοι 

φηγὼ ἔφ' υψηλῆ πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγίσχοιο,
ἀνδρασι τερπόμενοι τῶν δὲ στίχεσ ἤατο πυκναί, ἀσπίσι καὶ κορύθεσι καὶ ἔγχεσι πεφρικυίαι. οἶν ἔς Ζεφύροι έχευσεν πόντον ἐπί φρίξ ὀρνυμένου νέον, μελάνει δὲ τε πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς, τοῖοι ἄρα στίχεσ ήατ' Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρώων τε ἐν πεδίῳ. "Ἐκτωρ δὲ μετ' ἀμφότερους ἐειπε: "κέκλυτε μεν, Τρώες καὶ ἐκκάλημεν Ἀχαιοί, ὁφρ εἰπω τα με θυμὸς ἔνι στήθεσσι κελεύει. ὁρκια μὲν Κρονίδης ὑψίζυγος οὐκ ἐτέλεσεν, ἀλλὰ κακὰ φρονέων τεκμαίρεται ἀμφότεροι, εἰς ὁ κεν ἦ ὑμεῖς Τροῖν εὔπυργον ἔλητε, ὣς αὐτοὶ παρὰ νηυσὶ δαμήετε ποντοπόρους. ὑμῖν δ' ἐν γὰρ ἐασιν ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν τῶν νῦν ὁν τω νυμὸς ἐμοί μαχεσάθαι ανώγει, δεῦρ᾽ ἵτω ἐκ πάντων πρόμος ἐμμεναι Ἐκτορι δίως. ὥδε δὲ μυθέομαι, Ζεὺς δ' ἄμμε ἐπὶ μάρτυρος ἐστω.

1 Line 53 was rejected by Aristarchus.
Zeus in counsel, wouldst thou now in anywise hearken unto me? for I am thy brother. Make the Trojans to sit down, and all the Achaeans, and do thou challenge whoso is best of the Achaeans to do battle with thee man to man in dread combat. Not yet is it thy fate to die and meet thy doom; for thus have I heard the voice of the gods that are for ever."

So spake he, and Hector rejoiced greatly when he heard his words; and he went into the midst and kept back the battalions of the Trojans with his spear grasped by the middle; and they all sate them down, and Agamemnon made the well-greaved Achaeans to sit. And Athene and Apollo of the silver bow in the likeness of vultures sate them upon the lofty oak of father Zeus that beareth the aegis, rejoicing in the warriors; and the ranks of these sat close, bristling with shields and helms and spears. Even as there is spread over the face of the deep the ripple of the West Wind, that is newly risen, and the deep groweth black beneath it, so sat the ranks of the Achaeans and Trojans in the plain. And Hector spake between the two hosts: "Hear me, ye Trojans and well-greaved Achaeans, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Our oaths the son of Cronos, throned on high, brought not to fulfilment, but with ill intent ordaineth a time for both hosts, until either ye take well-walled Troy or yourselves be vanquished beside your sea-faring ships. With you are the chieftains of the whole host of the Achaeans; of these let now that man, whose heart soever biddeth him fight with me, come hither from among you all to be your champion against goodly Hector. And thus do I declare my word, and be Zeus our witness thereto:
ei μὲν κεν ἐμὲ κεῖνος ἐλη τανακῆει χαλκῷ,
τεύχεα σύλησας φερέτω κοῖλας ἐπὶ νῆας,
σώμα δὲ οὐκάδι ἐμὸν δόμεναι πάλιν, ὅφρα πυρός με
Τρῶες καὶ Τρῶων ἄλοχοι λελάχωσι θανόντα.
eἰ δὲ κ’ ἐγὼ τὸν ἐλω, δὼ ἐμὶ μοι εὐχούσ Ἀπόλλων,
tεύχεα σύλησας οὕσω προτὶ Ἰλιον ἱρῆν,
καὶ κρεμὼν προτὶ νηὸν Ἀπόλλωνος ἐκάτοιο,
τὸν δὲ νέκυν ἐπὶ νῆας εὐσέλημους ἀποδώσων,
ὅφρα ἐς ταρχύσωσι κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοί,
σήμα τε οἱ χεύσων ἐπὶ πλατεῖ Ἐλλησπόντως.
καὶ ποτὲ τις εὐπησι καὶ ὀψιγόνων ἀνθρώπων,
μητὶ πολυκλήιδι πλέων ἐπὶ οἴνοπα πόντον·
ἀνδρὸς μὲν τὸδε σήμα πάλαι κατατεθνηῶτος,
ὅν ποτ’ ἀριστεύοντα κατέκτανε φαίδιμος Ἑκτώρ.
ὡς ποτὲ τις ἔρεει· τὸ δ’ ἐμὸν κλέος οὐ ποτ’ ὀλεῖται.’’
‘’Ὡς ἐἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ
αὐδεσθὲν μὲν ἀνήνασθαι, δεῖσαν δ’ ὑποδέχθαι:
ὄψε δὲ δὴ Μενέλαος αὐτὸτο καὶ μετέειπε
νεῖκεν ὀνειδίζων, μέγα δὲ στεναχίζετο θυμῷ·
‘’ὡ μοι, ἀπειληπήρες, Ἀχαίδες, οὐκέτ’ Ἀχαιοί·
ἡ μὲν δὴ λύβη τάδε γ’ ἔσσεται αἰνόθεν αἰνῶς,
eἰ μή τις Δαναῶν νῦν Ἐκτὸρος ἀντίος εἶσον.
ἄλλ’ ὑμεῖς μὲν πάντες ὕδωρ καὶ γαῖα γένουσθε,
ημενοι αὐθὶ ἐκαστοι ἀκήριοι, ἀκλεὲς αὐτῶς·
tάδε δ’ ἐγὼν αὐτὸς θωρήξομαι· αὐτάρ ὑπερθε
νίκης πείρατ’ ἔχονται εἰν ἀθανάτουσι θεοῖσιν.’’
‘’Ὡς ἀρα 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 ὦδατος ἐκγενῆμεσθα (Xenophanes). Cf. Hesiod, Op. 61, and Herodas ii. 28 f.
if so be he shall slay me with the long-edged bronze, let him spoil me of my armour and bear it to the hollow ships, but my body let him give back to my home, that the Trojans and the Trojan wives may give me my due meed of fire in my death. But if so be I slay him, and Apollo give me glory, I will spoil him of his armour and bear it to sacred Ilios and hang it upon the temple of Apollo, the god that smiteth afar, but his corpse will I render back to the well-benchèd 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-benchèd 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 βιότοι τελευτή ἕκτος ἐν παλάμησιν, ἐπεὶ πολὺ φέρτερος ἦν, εἰ μὴ ἀναίξαντες ἔλον βασιλῆς ᾿Αχαιῶν, αὐτὸς τ᾽ Ἀτρείδης εὐρύ κρείων ᾿Αγαμέμνων δεξιτερῆς ἐλε χειρὸς ἔπος τ’ ἐφατ’ ἐκ τ’ ὄνομαζεν: "ἀφραίνεις, Μενέλαε διοτρεφές, οὐδὲ τί σε χρή ταύτης ἀφροσύνης: ἀνὰ δὲ σχέο κηδόμενός περ, ἀλλὰ μηδ᾽ ἔθελ’ εξ ἔριδος σεῦ ἀμέίνου φωτὶ μάχεσθαι, ᾿Εκτορὶ Πριαμίδῃ, τὸν τε στυγέουσι καὶ ἀλλοι. καὶ δ’ ᾿Αχιλεὺς τούτῳ γε μάχῃ ἐνυ κυδιανείρῃ ἐρρι’ ἀντιβολῆσαι, ὅ περ σέο πολλὸν ἀμέίνων. ἂλλα σὺ μὲν νῦν ἢεν ἢν καὶ ἔδος ἐπαίρων, τοῦτω δὲ πρόμον ἀλλον ἀναστήσουσι ᾿Αχαιοί. εἴ περ ἀδειής τ’ ἔστι καὶ εἰ μόθου ἔστ’ ἀκόρητος, φημὶ μιν ἀσπασίως γόνυ κάμψειν, αἰ κε φύγησι δηιοῦ ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αὐτῆς δηιοτῆτος."

"Ως εἴπων παρέπεισεν ἀδελφειοῦ φρένας ἦρως παρεπιπον, ἄλλως ἐπείτε. τοῦ μὲν ἐπείτα γηθόσουν θεράποντες απ’ ὠμῶν τεύχε” ἐλοντο. Νέστωρ δ’ ᾿Αργείων ανώτατο καὶ μετέειπεν: "ὦ πόποι, ἃ μέγα πένθος ᾿Αχαιίδα γαῖαν ἱκάνει. ἢ κε μέγ’ οἰμώξειε γέρων ῥεχλότατα Πηλεύς, ἐσθλὸς Μυρμιδόνων βουληφόρος ἦ’ αγορητής, ὃς ποτὲ μ’ εἰρόμενος μέγ’ ἐγήθεεν ὃ ἐν’ ὁκιω, πάντων Ὀργαίων ἔρεων γενεήν τε τόκον τε. "Ἐκτορὶ πάντας ἄκουσι, τούς νῦν εἰ πτωσοῦντας υφ’ ἐκτορὶ πάντας ἄκουσι, πολλά κεν ἀθανάτουι φίλας ἀνὰ χεῖρας ἀειραὶ, θυμὸν ἀπὸ μελέων δῦναι δόμιν "Αἰδος εἴσω."
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,
αἱ γάρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἄθηναι καὶ Ἀπόλλων, ἢβῳμ᾿ ὡς ὅτ’ ἐπ’ ὁκυρῷ Κελάδοντι μάχοντο ἀγρόμενοι Πύλιοί τε καὶ Ἄρκαδες ἐγχεούμωροι, Φειᾶς πάρ τείχεσσιν, Ἰαρδάνου ἄμψι βέθρα. 

tοῦσι δ’ Ἐρευναίων πρόμοσ ἵστατο, ἱσόῦς φῶς, τεύχε’ ἔχων ὁμοίων Ἀρηθόου ἄνακτος, 

dίον Ἀρηθόου, τὸν ἐπίκλησιν κορυνῆτην ἄνδρες κίκλησιν καλλίζωνοι τε γυναίκες, 

οὐκε’ ἄρ’ οὐ τόξοις μαχέσκετο δούρὶ τε μακρῷ, 

ἀλλὰ σιδηρεύῃ κορύφῃ ἐξενάριξε, τὰ τοὺς πόροι χάλκεος ἔπειτα φόρει μετὰ μῶλον Ἀρηθόος. 

cαὶ τὰ μὲν αὐτὸς ἐπείτα φόρει μετὰ μῶλον Ἀρηθόος αὐτὰρ ἐπεῖ Δυκόργος ἐνὶ μεγάροις ἐγήρα, 

dῶκε δ’ Ἐρευναίων φίλῳ θεράπον φορῆναί τοῦ δ’ γε τεύχε’ ἔχων προκαλίζετο πάντας ἀρίστους. 

οἴ δὲ μάλ’ ἔτρομες καὶ ἐδείδισαν, οὐδὲ τις ἔτλη. 

ἀλλ’ ἐμὲ θυμὸς ἀνῆκε πολυτλήμων πολεμίζειν θάρσει δὲ γενεῇ δὲ νεώτατος ἁπάντων. 

καὶ μαχόμην οἱ ἐγώ, δῶκεν δὲ μοι εὐχος Ἀθήνη. 

tὸν δὴ μῆκιστον καὶ κάρτιστον κτάνον ἄνδρα· 

πολλὸς γάρ τις ἔκειτο παρήορος ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα. 

eἰθ’ ὡς ἠβωμι, βῆ πολι ἐμπεδος εὗρ. 

tῶ κε τὰξ ἀντήςεις μάχης κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ. 

1 ὑποφθᾶς: 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 Arei.thous, goodly Arei.thous 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
Ἤσε νείκεσσ' ὁ γέρων, οἱ δ᾽ ἐννέα πάντες ἀνέσταν ὡρτο πολὺ πρῶτος μὲν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, τῷ δ᾽ ἐπὶ Τυδείδης ὡρτο κρατερὸς Διομήδης, τοῖσι δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ Ἀιαντες, θυρὶν ἐπειμένοι άλκήν, τοῖσι δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὅπάων Ἰδομενήος, Μηριώνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐνυαλίῳ ἄνδρειφόντη, τοῖσι δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ Εὐρύπυλος, Εὐαίμονος ἄγλαδος νίος, ἀν δὲ Θόας Ἀνδραμινίδης καὶ δίος Ὁδυσσεῦς πάντες ἄρ᾽ οἱ γ᾽ ἐθελον πολεμίζειν Ἂκτορι δίω. τοῖσ δ᾽ αὐτοὺς μετέειπε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ: "κλήρῳ νῦν πεπάλεσθε διαμπερές, ὅς κε λάχῃσιν οὗτος γὰρ δὴ ὄνησει εὐκνήμιδας Ἀχαιόος, καὶ δ᾽ αὐτοὺς ὅν θυμὸν ὄνησεται, αὶ κε φύγιο δηῖου ἐκ πολέμου καὶ αὐνῆς δηιτῆτος." Ἦσε ἐφαθ', οἱ δὲ κλῆρον ἐσημήναντο ἐκαστοσ, ἐν δ᾽ ἐβαλον κυνεγ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο λαοὶ δ᾽ ἦρησαντο, θεοῖσι δὲ κηρας ἀνέσχον. ὥδε δὲ τις εἰπεσκεν ἵδων εἰς οὐρανον εὐρύν. "Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἦ Ἀιαντα λαχείν, ἦ Τυδέος νίον, ἦ αὐτοῦ βασιλῆα πολυχρύσοιο Μυκήνης." Ἦσ ᾧρ᾽ ἐφαν, πάλλεν δὲ Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ, ἐκ δ᾽ ἐθοῖε κλῆρος κυνεγι, δὲν ᾧρ᾽ ἐθελον αὐτοῖ, Ἀιαντος κηρὺξ δὲ φέρων αὖ ὦμλον ἀπάντη δείξ' ἐνδέξια πᾶσιν ἀριστήεσσιν Ἀχαιῶν: οἱ δ᾽ οὐ γυγνώσκοντες ἀπηνήναντο ἐκαστοσ.
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 Euamon; 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 ἰκανὸν φέρων ἀν' ὁμιλοῦ ἀπάντη, ὁς μὲν ἐπιγράφας κυνῆ γ βάλε, φαίδιμος Αἴας, ἢ τοι ὑπέσχεθε χείρ', ὅ δ' ἄρ' ἐμβαλεν ἄγχι παραστάς, γνῶ δὲ κλήρου σήμα ἱδὼν, γήθησε δὲ θυμῷ. τὸν μὲν πάρ πόδ' ἐον χαμάδις βάλε φώνησεν τε "ὦ φίλοι, ἢ τοι κλήρος ἐμός, χαίρω δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς θυμῷ, ἑπει δοκέω νικησέμεν 'Ἐκτορά δίον. ἀλλ' ἄγετ', ὀφρ' ἂν ἐγώ πολεμήν καὶ τεύχεα δύω, τόφρ' ὑμεῖς εὔχεσθε Δι' Κρονίωνι ἀνακτι, σιγῇ ἐφ' ὑμεῖς, ἵνα μὴ Τρώες γε πύθωνται, ἢ καὶ ἀμφαδίην, ἑπει οὐ τινα δείδιμεν ἐμπη. οὐ γάρ τις με βή γε ἐκὼν ἀέκοντα δύω, οὐδὲ τις με βή γε ἐκὼν ὀντώς ἐλπομεν εν Σαλαμῖνι γενώσθαι τε τραφέμεν τε." ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' εὐχοντο Δι' Κρονίωνι ἀνακτι, ὅδε δὲ τις εἴπεσκεν ἱδὼν εἰς οὐρανόν εὐρών. "Ζεῦ πάτερ, Ἰδήθεν μεδέων, κύδιστε μέγιστε, δός νίκην Αἴαντι καὶ ἀγλαὸν εὐχός ἀρέσθαι: εἰ δὲ καὶ "Ἐκτορά περ φιλέεις καὶ κήδει αὐτοῦ, ἱσην ἀμφοτέρουι βήν καὶ κύδος ὀπασσόν." ὡς ἄρ' ἐφαν, Αἴας δὲ κορύσσετο νῷροτι χαλκῷ: αὐτάρ ἑπει δὴ πάντα περὶ χροὶ ἐςσατο τεύχεα, σενατ' ἑπειθ' οἰος τε πελώριος ἐρχεται 'Αρης, ὁς τ' εἶναι πολεμόνδε μετ' ἀνέρας, οὐς τε Κρονίων θυμοβόρου ἐρίδος μενει εὐνείκε μάχεσθαι. τοῖος ἄρ' Αἴας ὠρτο πελώριος, ἐρκος 'Αχαιών,
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
μειδίων βλοσυροῖσι προσώπασι· νέρθε δὲ ποσσίν
ἡτε μακρὰ βιβάς, κραδάων δολιχόσκιον ἐγχος.
τὸν δὲ καὶ ᾿Αργεῖοι μὲν ἐγῃθεον εἰσορώντες,
Τρῶας δὲ τρόμος αἰνὸς ὑπήλυθε γυνὰ ἑκαστον,
"Εκτορὶ τ’ αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐνὶ στήθεσι πάτασσεν.
ἀλλ’ οὐ πῶς ἐτί εἶχεν ὑποτρέσαι οὐδ’ ἀναδύναι
ἀφ λαών ἐς ὦμολον, ἐπεὶ προκαλέσασατο χάρμη.
Αἴας δ’ ἐγγύθεν ἤλθε φέρων σάκος ἑς τύργγον,
χάλκεον ἐπταβόειον, δ’ οἱ Τυχίος κάμε τεῦχων,
σκυτοτόμοιν ὁχ’ ἀριστος, ὶλη ἐνι οἰκία ναίον,
ὅς οἱ ἐποίησεν σάκος αἰόλον ἐπταβόειον
ταῦρων ζατρεφέων, ἐτὶ δ’ ὄγδοον ἣλασε χαλκόν.
τὸ πρόσθε στέρνοσι πέρικν Τελαμὼνιος Ἀἴας
στῇ ῥα μάλ’ "Εκτορος ἐγγύς, ἀπειλήσασ δὲ προσ−
ηύδα·
" Ῥ’ ἐκτορ, νῦν μὲν δ’ σάφα εἶσεαι οἴοθεν οἶος
οἴοι καὶ Δαναοῖσιν ἀριστῆες μετέασι,
καὶ μετ’ ᾿Αχιλλῆα ῥηξήνωρα θυμολέοντα.
ἀλλ’ ο μὲν ἐν νῆεσσι κορωνίσι ποντοπόροισι
κεῖτ’ ἀπομηνίσας ᾿Αγαμέμνων, ποιμέν ναίων.
ἡμεῖς δ’ εἰμὲν τοῖοι οἳ ἀν σέθεν ἀντιάσαιμεν
καὶ πολέες· ἀλλ’ ἀρχε μάχης ἥδε πτολέμουο.”
Τὸν δ’ αὕτε προσέειπε μέγας κορυθαίολος "Εκτορ.
"Αἶαν διογενὲς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαών,
μὴ τὶ μεν ἥς παιδὸς ἀφαυροῦ πειρήτις,
ἡ γυναικός, ἥ οὐκ οἴδεν πολεμῆια ἔργα.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν εὗ οἴδα μάχας τ’ ἀνδροκτασίας τε.
οἶδ’ ἐπὶ δεξία, οἶδ’ ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ νύμφης οῖν
ἀξιλένην, τὸ μοι ἐστι ταλαύρινον πολεμίζειν· 318
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
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σίδα δ᾽ ἐπαίξαι μόθον ἵππων ὠκειάων. 2
σίδα δ᾽ ἐνὶ σταδίῃ δηὼ μέλπεσθαι ἸΑρη. 2
ἀλλ᾽ οὔ γάρ σ᾽ ἐθέλω βαλέειν τοιοῦτον ἐόντα
λάθρη ὀπισύσας, ἀλλ᾽ ἀμφαδόν, αἳ κε τύχωμι."

"Ἡ ρα, καὶ ἀμπεπαλῶν προτεῖ δολιχόσκιον Ἥγχος,
καὶ βάλεν Αἶαντος δεώνον σάκος ἐπταβόειν
ἀκρότατον κατὰ χαλκόν, ὅς ὄγδοος ἦν ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ.
ἐξ δὲ διὰ πτύχας ἠλθε δαίζουν χαλκός ἀτειρῆς,
ἐν τῇ δὲ ἐβδομάτη ῥὼ ἐκτό. δεύτερος αὐτε
Αίας διογενής προτεῖ δολιχόσκιον ἥγχος,
καὶ βάλε Πριμίδαο κατ᾽ ἀσπίδα πάντος ἐίησ. 2
διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδος ἠλθε φαενής ὀβρίμμον ἥγχος,
καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἠρήιεστο
ἀντικρὺ δὲ παραὶ λατάρην διάμησε χιτώνα ἥγχος;
ὁ δ᾽ ἐκλίνθη καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν.

τῳ δ᾽ ἐκσπασσαμένῳ δολιχῷ ἥγχεα χερσὶν ἀμ᾽ ἄμφω 1
σύν ὑπ᾽ ἐπεσον λείουσιν ἑοικότες ἀμοφάγοιν ἥ
σοι κάπροισιν, των τε σθένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνόν.
Πριμίδης μὲν ἐπείτα μέσον σάκος οὐτασε δοῦρι,
οῦδ᾽ ἐρρήξεν χαλκός, ἀνεγνάμφθη δε οἱ αἰχμή.
Αίας δ᾽ ἀσπίδα νῦξεν ἐπάλμενος. ἡ δὲ διαπρὸ
ηλυθεν ἐγχείη, στυφέλιξε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα,
τμήδην δ᾽ αὐχέν' ἐπῆλθε, μέλαν δ᾽ ἀνεκήκιεν ἀιμα.
ἀλλ᾽ οῦδ᾽ ὁς ἀπέληγη μάχης κορυθαίολος Ἐκτωρ,
ἀλλ᾽ ἀναχασσάμενος λίθων εἴλετο χειρὶ παχεὶ,
κείμενον ἐν πεδίῳ, μέλαν, τρηχύν τε μέγαν τε. 2

1 Lines 255-257 were rejected by Zenodotus.

1 The line is obscure, and perhaps corrupt. It may also be rendered, “that is in my eyes to fight as warrior with tough shield of hide” — to play the part of ἸΑρης ταλαύρινος.
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
τῷ βάλεν Αἶαντος δεινὸν σάκος ἐπταβοῦν
μέσον ἐπομφαλιον· περιήχησεν δ᾽ ἀρα χαλκός.
δεύτερος αὗτ᾽ Αἴας πολὺ μείζονα λᾶαν ἀείρας
ήκ᾽ ἐπιδινήσας, ἐπέρεισε δὲ ἐν ἀπέλεθρον,
eἰσω δ᾽ ἀσπίδ᾽ ἔαξε βαλὼν μυλοειδέι πέτρῳ,
βλάψε δὲ οἱ φίλα γούναθ᾽· ὁ δ᾽ ὑππίους ἐξετανύσθη
ἀσπίδι ἐγχριμφθείς· τὸν δ᾽ αἰψ᾽ ὀρθωσεὶ Ὀπίλλων.
καὶ νῦ κε δὴ ἔιεέεσσ᾽ αὐτοσχεδὸν ουτάζοντο,
eἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἀγγελοὶ ἦδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἡλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ᾽ Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
Ταλθύβιος τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἁμφω.
μέσσῳ δ᾽ ἀμφοτέρων σκήπτρα σχέθον, εἶπε τε μῦθον
κήρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδῶσ ὁ δ᾽ ἀμφότερων σκήπτρα σχέθον, εἰπε τε μῦθον κήρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδῶσ.
καί νύ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ᾽ αὐτοσχεδὸν ουτάζοντο,
eἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἀγγελοὶ ἦδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἡλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ᾽ Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
Ταλθύβιος τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἁμφω.
μέσσῳ δ᾽ ἀμφοτέρων σκήπτρα σχέθον, εἶπε τε μῦθον
κήρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδῶσ.
καί νύ κε δὴ ξιφέεσσ᾽ αὐτοσχεδὸν ουτάζοντο,
eἰ μὴ κήρυκες, Διὸς ἀγγελοὶ ἦδε καὶ ἀνδρῶν,
ἡλθον, ὁ μὲν Τρώων, ὁ δ᾽ Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτώνων,
Ταλθύβιος τε καὶ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένω ἁμφω.
μέσσῳ δ᾽ ἀμφοτέρων σκήπτρα σχέθον, εἶπε τε μῦθον
κήρυξ Ἰδαῖος, πεπνυμένα μήδεα εἰδῶσ.
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 Tal-thybius 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
ὦς σὺ τ’ ἐὕφρηνης πάντας παρὰ νησίων Ἀχαίοις,
σούς τε μάλιστα ἔτας καὶ ἑταῖρους, οἳ τοι ἔσαυν. 29
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κατὰ ἀστὶ μέγα Πριάμῳ ἀνακτὸς
Τρῶας ἐὕφρανεω καὶ Τρῳάδας ἑλκεσιπέπλους,
αἳ τὲ μοι εὐχόμεναι θείον δύσονται ἄγωνα.
δῶρα δ’ ἀγ’ ἀλλήλοις περικλυτὰ δῶομεν ἀμφω,
Ὁφρα τις ὕδ’ ἐὑπησὶν ’Ἀχαιῶν τε Τρῶων τε’
‘ἡμὲν ἐμαρνάσθην ἔριδος πέρι θυμοβόροι,
ἠδ’ αὐτ’ ἐν φιλότητι διέτμαγεν ἀρθμήσαντε.’
‘Ὡς ἀρα φωνήσας δῶκε ξίφος ἀργυρόηλον,
σὺν κολεῷ τε φέρων καὶ ἑτμήτῳ τελαμῶνι.
Αἴας δὲ ξωστῆρα δίδου φοίνικα φαινον. 30
τὸ δὲ διακρινθέντε ὁ μὲν μετὰ λαὸν ’Ἀχαιῶν
ἡ’, ὃ δ’ ἐς Τρῶων ὄμαδον κίε. τοὶ δ’ ἐχάρησαν,
ῶς εἶδον ξώον τε καὶ ἀρτεμέα προσιόντε.
Αἴαντος προφυγόντα μένος καὶ χεῖρας ἀάπτους·
καὶ ὅ ἤγουν προτὶ ἄστυ, ἀελπτέοντε σὸν εἶναι.
Αἴαντ’ αὖθ’ ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνήμιδες ‘Ἀχαιοὶ
eἰς ’Ἀγαμέμνονα δίον ἄγων, κεχαρηότα νίκη.
Οἱ δ’ ὅτε δὴ κλισίησιν ἐν Ἀτρείδαο γένοντο,
tοῖσὶ δὲ βοῦν ἵερευσέν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων
ἀρσενα πανταέτηρον ὑπερμενεῖ Κρονίων. 31
τὸν δέρον ἀμφὶ θ’ ἔποιο, καὶ μιν διέχευαν ἀπαντα,
μίστυλλον τ’ ἀρ’ ἐπισταμένως πειράν τ’ ὀβελοῦσιν,
ὀπτησάν τε περιφραδέως, ἐρύσαντο τε πάντα.
αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ παύσαντο πόνον τετύκοντο τε δαιτα,
δαίωντ’, οὐδέ τι θυμὸς ἐδεύετο δαιτὸς εἴσης. 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 through-
out the great city of king Priam shall make glad
the Trojan men and Trojan women with trailing
robes, who because of me will enter the gathering
of the gods\textsuperscript{1} with thanksgivings. But come, let us
both give each to the other glorious gifts, to the end
that many a one of Achaeans and Trojans alike
may thus say: 'The twain verily fought in rivalry
of soul-devouring strife, but thereafter made them a
compact and were parted in friendship.'"

When he had thus said, he brought and gave
him his silver-studded sword with its scabbard and
well-cut baldric; and Aias gave his belt bright with
scarlet. So they parted, and one went his way to
the host of the Achaeans and the other betook him
to the throng of the Trojans. And these waxed
glad when they saw Hector coming to join them alive
and whole, escaped from the fury of Aias and his
invincible hands; and they brought him to the city
scarce deeming that he was safe. And Aias on his
part was led of the well-greaved Achaeans unto
goodly Agamemnon, filled with joy of his victory.

And when they were now come to the huts of
the son of Atreus, then did the king of men, Aga-
memnon, slay them a bull, a male of five years, for
the son of Cronos, supreme in might. This they
flayed and dressed, and cut up all the limbs. Then
they sliced these cunningly, and spitted them and
roasted them carefully and drew all off the spits.
But when they had ceased from their labour and
had made ready the meal, they feasted, nor did
their hearts lack aught of the equal feast. And unto
νῶτοισιν δ᾽ Αίαντα διηνεκέεσσι γέραιρεν ἥρως ᾿Ατρείδης, εὐρὶ κρείων ᾿Αγαμέμνων. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος εξ ἐρον ἐντο, τοῖς δὲ γέρον πάμπρωτος υφαίνειν ἤρχετο μήτιν Νέστωρ, οὐ καὶ πρόσθεν ἀρίστῃ φαίνετο βουλή. 32 ῥ᾽ σφυν εὐ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν:

" ᾿Ατρείδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστής Παναχαιῶν, πολλοὶ γὰρ τεθναίς κάρη κομώντες ᾿Αχαιῶν, τῶν νῦν αἴμα κελαυνον ἐὐρροον ἀμφὶ Σκάμανδρον ἐσκέδασ᾽ δὲς "Αρης, ψυχαὶ δ᾽ "Αἰδόσδε κατῆλθον· 33 τῶ σε χρῆ πόλεμον μὲν ἁμ᾽ ἕτοι παῦσαι ᾿Αχαιῶν, αὐτοῖ δ᾽ ἀγρόμενοι κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροὺς βους καὶ ἡμύονους· ἀτὰρ κατακήομεν αὐτοὺς τυτθὸν ἀποπρὸ νεῶν, ὡς κ᾽ ὅστεα παισὶν ἐκαστὸς 1 οὐκαδ᾽ ἄγη, ὅτ᾽ ἅν αὐτὲ νεώμεθα πατρίδα γαίαν. 32 τύμβον δ᾽ ἀμφὶ πυρὶ ἕνα κελαίνον ἐὔρροον ἀμφὶ Σκάμανδρον ἐσκέδασ᾽ ὀξὺς, ψυχαὶ δ᾽ Ἀἰϑδόσδε κατῆλθον.

τῶ σε χρὴ πόλεμον μὲν ἅμ᾽ ἠοῖ παῦσαι ᾿Αχαιῶν,
αὐτοὶ δ᾽ ἀγρόμενοι κυκλήσομεν ἐνθάδε νεκροὺς

βους καὶ ἡμύονους· ἀτὰρ κατακήομεν αὐτοὺς
tυτθὸν ἀποπρὸ νεῶν, ὥς κ᾽ ὀστέα παισὶν ἐκαστὸς

οὐκαδ᾽ ἄγη, ὅτ᾽ ἅν αὐτὲ νεώμεθα πατρίδα
gαίαν. 32 τύμβον δ᾽ ἀμφὶ πυρὶ ἕνα κελαί

νὸμον ἐὔρροον ἀμφὶ Σκάμανδρον ἐσκέδασ᾽ ὀξὺς,

ψυχαὶ δ᾽ Ἀἰϑδόσδε κατῆλθον.

1 Lines 334 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 ἐκ πεδίου: ἐν πεδίῳ Aristophanes (cf. 436).

1 This meaning of ἐξαγαγόντες is perhaps justified by Thucyd. i. 93. Aristarchus took the word to mean "marching out."
Aias for his honour was the long chine given by the warrior son of Atreus, wide-ruling Agamemnon. But when they had put from them the desire of food and drink, first of all the old man began to weave the web of counsel for them, even Nestor, whose rede had of old ever seemed the best. He with good intent addressed their gathering and spake among them: "Son of Atreus and ye other princes of the hosts of Achaea, lo, full many long-haired Achaeans are dead, whose dark blood keen Ares hath now spilt about fair-flowing Scamander, and their souls have gone down to the house of Hades; therefore were it well that thou make the battle of the Achaeans to cease at daybreak, and we will gather to hale hither on carts the corpses with oxen and mules; and we will burn them a little way from the ships that each man may bear their bones home to their children, whenso we return again to our native land. And about the pyre let us heap a single barrow, rearing it from the plain for all alike, and thereby build with speed a lofty wall, a defence for our ships and for ourselves. And therein let us build gates close-fastening, that through them may be a way for the driving of chariots; and without let us dig a deep ditch hard by, which shall intervene and keep back chariots and footmen, lest ever the battle of the lordly Trojans press heavily upon us."

So spake he, and all the kings assented thereto. And of the Trojans likewise was a gathering held in the citadel of Ilios, a gathering fierce and tumultuous, beside Priam’s gates. Among them wise Antenor was first to speak, saying: "Hearken
"κέκλυτέ μευ, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ᾦδ' ἐπίκουροι, ὃφρ' εἴπω τά με θυμός ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει. δεύτ' ἁγετ', Ἀργείην Ἐλένην καὶ κτήμαθ' ἀμ' αὐτῇ δώομεν Ἀτρείδησιν ἀγειν. νῦν δ' ὅρκια πιστὰ ψευσάμενοι μαχόμεσθα. τῶ οὖ νῦ τι κέρδιον ἡμῖν ἐλπομαι ἐκτελέσθαι, ὡδ' ἡ μή ῥέξομεν ὡδε."'

"Η τοι ὁ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τοὺσ δ' ἀνέστη δῖος Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡκόμοιο, ὀς μν ᾿ἀμειβόμενοι ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα: "Ἀντήνορ, σὺ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ’ ἀγορεύεις: οἴσθα καὶ ἄλλον μνθὸν ἀμείνονα τοὔδε νοησαι. εἰ δ' ἐτεὸν δὴ τούτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις, εξ ἀρα δὴ τοι ἐπειτα θεοὶ φρένας ἔλεσαν αὐτοὶ. αὐτὰρ εὐω Τρώεσσι μεθ' ἵπποδάμοις ἀγορεύσω· ἀντικρό δ' ἀπόφημι, γυναίκα μὲν οὐκ ἀποδόωσοι· κτήματα δ' ὅσσ' ἀγόμην εξ Ἰπτεο ἡμέτερον δῶ πάντ' ἐθέλω δόμεναι καὶ οὐκοθεν ἄλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι."'

"Η τοι ὁ γ' ὡς εἰπὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔζετο· τούσ δ' ἀνέστη Δαρδανίδης Πρίαμος, θεόφιν μήστωρ ἀτάλαντος, ο ὁσφ' ἐφ φρονέων ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπε: "κέκλυτε μευ, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ᾦδ' ἐπίκουροι, ὃφρ' εἴπων τά με θυμός ἐνὶ στήθεσσι κελεύει. νῦν μὲν δόρπον ἔλεος κατὰ πτόλων, ὡς τό πάρος περ, καὶ φυλακῆς μνήσασθε καὶ ἐγκαθόρθης έκαστος· ἥψθεν δ' Ἰδαιός οἴων κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας εἰπέμεν Ἀτρείδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ, μνθόν Ἀλεξάνδρῳ, τοῦ εἰνεκα νεϊκος ὁρως. καὶ δὲ τόδ' εἰπέμεναι πυκινον ἑπος, αἱ κ' ἐθέλωσι 37
to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Come ye now, let us give Argive Helen and the treasure with her unto the sons of Atreus to take away. Now do we fight after proving false to our oaths of faith, wherefore have I no hope that aught will issue to our profit, if we do not thus."

When he had thus spoken he sate him down, and among them uprose goodly Alexander, lord of fair-haired Helen; he made answer, and spake to him winged words: "Antenor, this that thou sayest is no longer to my pleasure; yea thou knowest how to devise better words than these. But if thou verily speakest this in earnest, then of a surety have the gods themselves destroyed thy wits. Howbeit I will speak amid the gathering of horse-taming Trojans and declare outright: my wife will I not give back; but the treasure that I brought from Argos to our home, all this am I minded to give, and to add thereto from mine own store."

When he had thus spoken he sate him down, and among them uprose Priam, son of Dardanus, peer of the gods in counsel. He with good intent addressed their gathering, and spake among them: "Hearken to me, ye Trojans and Dardanians and allies, that I may say what the heart in my breast biddeth me. For this present take ye your supper throughout the city, even as of old, and take heed to keep watch, and be wakeful every man; and at dawn let Idaeus go to the hollow ships to declare to Atreus' sons, Agamemnon and Menelaus, the word of Alexander, for whose sake strife hath been set afoot. And let him furthermore declare to them this word of wisdom, whether they are minded
παύσασθαι πολέμου δυσηχέος, εἰς ὅ κε νεκροὺς κήομεν· ὑστερον αὐτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὅ κε ὅμων ἀμίμε διακρίνη, δῶῃ δ' ἐτέρους γε νίκην.

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἀρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύν ηδ' ἐπίθοντο,
δόρπον ἐπεθ' ἐιλοντο κατὰ στρατον ἐν τελέεσσιν. ἦσθεν δ' Ἰδαιος ἐβη κοίλας ἐπὶ νήσας·
τούς δ' εὖρ' εἰν ἀγορῇ Δαναοὺς θεράποντας "Ἀρησ νη πάρα πρυμνῆ 'Ἀγαμέμνονος· αὐτάρ ὁ τοῖς στάς ἐν μέσσουσι μετεφώνεεν ἡπύτα κήρυξ·
" Ἀτρείδη τε καὶ ἄλλοι ἀριστῆες Παναχαιῶν, ἤνωγε Πρίαμός τε καὶ ἄλλοι Τρώες ἀγανοι ἐπείν, αἰ κέ πέρ ὑμι φίλο καὶ ἣδ' γένοιτο, μῦθον Ἀλεξάνδροι, τοῦ εἰνεκα νείκος ὀρώρε. κτήματα μὲν ὅσ' Ἀλεξάνδρος κοίλης εἰν νησίων ἥγαγετο Τροιην'—ώς πρὶν ὡφελ' ἀπολέσθαι—πάντ' ἐθέλει δόμεναι καὶ ἐτ' οἴκοθεν ἅλλ' ἐπιθεῖναι·
κουριδήν δ' ἀλοχον Μενελάου κυδαλίμοι
οὐ φησιν δῖσθεν· ἢ μήν Τρώες γε κέλονται.
καὶ δὲ τόδ' ἤνωγεον εἰπεῖν ἐποιος, αἰ κ' ἐθέλητε παύσασθαι πολέμου δυσηχέος, εἰς ὅ κε νεκροὺς κήομεν· ὑστερον αὐτε μαχησόμεθ', εἰς ὅ κε ὅμων ἀμίμε διακρίνη, δῶῃ δ' ἐτέρους γε νίκην."

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἀκήν ἐγένοντο σιωτη· ὤψε δὲ δὴ μετέειπε βοὴν ἄγαθος Διομήδης·
"μήτ' ἄρ τις νῦν κτήματ' Ἀλεξάνδροι δεξέσθω·
μήθ' Ἐλένην· γνωτὸν δὲ καὶ ὅς μᾶλα νῆπιὸς ἄτοιν,
ὡς ἦδη Τρώεσσιν ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφήπται."

"Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἐπίαχον ὕπ Αχαιῶν,

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 Achaean
μοῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἐπποδάμου.
καὶ τὸτ᾽ ἀρ᾽ Ἰδαῖον προσέφη κρείων ἸΑγαμέμνων.
"Ἰδαῖ", ἢ τοι μοῦθον ἸἈχαιῶν αὐτὸς ἀκούεις,
ὡς τοι ὑποκρίνονται: ἐμοὶ δ᾽ ἐπιανδάνει οὕτως.
ἀμφὶ δὲ νεκροῖσιν κατακαμεῖμεν οὐ τι μεγαίρω,
οὐ γὰρ τις φειδὼ νεκύων κατατεθνηῶτων
gίγνετ', ἐπεὶ κε θάνωσι, πυρὸς μειλισσέμεν ὥκα.
ὁρκία δὲ Ζεὺς ὑστω, ἐρίγονπος πόσις "Ἡρης."
"Ὡς εἰπὼν τὸ σκῆπτρον ἀνέσχεθε πᾶσι θεοῖς,
ἀμφοτέρον δ᾽ Ἰδαῖος ἐβη προτὶ ἸΛιον ἵρην.
οὶ δ᾽ ἐστ᾽ εἰν ἀγορῇ Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδανῖνων,
pάντες ὀμηγερέες, ποτιδέγμενοι ὅπποτ᾽ ἀρ᾽ ἐλθοὶ
Ἰδαῖος· ὅ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἤλθε καὶ ἀγγειλήν ἀπέειπε
στὰς ἐν μέσσοιν· τοὶ δ᾽ ὀπλίζοντο μάλ᾽ ὥκα,
ἀμφότερον, νέκυας τ᾽ ἀγέμεν, ἐτεροὶ δὲ μεθ᾽ ὕλην.
"Ἀργεῖοι δ᾽ ἐτέρωθεν εὐσσέλμων ἀπὸ νηῶν
ὀτρύνοντο νέκυς τ᾽ ἀγέμεν, ἐτεροὶ δὲ μεθ᾽ ὕλην.
"Ἡλιος μὲν ἔπειτα νέοι προσέβαλλεν ἄρουρας,
ἐξ ἀκαλαρρεῖται βαθυρρόου Ἡκεανοῖο
ὁυρανοῦ εἰσανῦν· οἱ δ᾽ ἦντεν ἀλήλουσιν.
ἐνθα διαγνώναι χαλεπῶς Ἰχ ἀνδρα ἐκαστον·
ἀλλ᾽ ὅδατι νίζοντες ἀπὸ βρότον αἰματόεντα,
ἀκρυα θερμὰ χέοντες ἀμαξάων ἐπάειραν.
wου δ᾽ εἰα κλαίειν Πρίαμος μέγας· οἱ δὲ σιωτῆ
νεκροὺς πυρκαῖῆς ἐπενήνεον ἄχυμενοι κῆρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρήσαντες ἐβαν προτὶ ἸΛιον ἵρην.
ὡς δ᾽ ἀυτῶς ἐτέρωθεν εὐκνήμιδες ἸἈχαιοὶ

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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 πυρκαίης ἐπινήνεον ἀχνύμενοι κῆρ,
ἐν δὲ πυρὶ πρῆσσαντες ἐβαν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆς.

"Ημος δ’ οὖτ’ ἄρ πω ἡώς, ἔτι δ’ ἀμφιλύκη νῦς,
tῆμος ἅρ’ ἀμφὶ πυρὴν κριτὸς ἐγρετο λαὸς ῾Αχαιῶν,
tύμβον δ’ ἀμφὶ αὐτὴν ἐνα ποίεον ἐξαγαγόντες
ἀκριτον ἐκ πεδίου, τοτὲ δ’ αὐτὸν τεῖχος ἐδειμαν,
pύργους θ’ ψηλοὺς, εἴλαρ νηών τε καὶ αὐτῶν.
ἐν δ’ αὐτοῖσι πύλας ἐνεποίεον εὐ ἄραρνιας,
οὑρά δι’ αὐτάφων ἅππηλασίη ὅδὸς εἴη.
ἐκτοσθεν δὲ βαθεῖαν ἐπ’ αὐτῷ τάφρων ὅρυξαν,
eὐρεῖαν μεγάλην, ἐν δὲ σκόλοπας κατέπηξαν.

"Ως οἱ μὲν πονέοντο κάρῃ κομώντες ῾Αχαιοί
οἱ δὲ θεοὶ πάρ Ζηνὶ καθήμενοι ἀστεροπητῇ
θηεύντο μέγα ἐργον ῾Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων.
τοὐσὶ δὲ μῦθων ἦρχε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων.
"Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ρὰ τίς ἐστὶ βροτῶν ἐπ’ ἀπείρονα γαῖαν
ὅς τις ἐν τ’ ἀθανάτοισι νόον καὶ μῆτιν ἐνίψει;
οὐχ ὁράῃς ὅτι δὴ αὐτὲ κάρῃ κομώντες ῾Αχαιοὶ
tεῖχος ἐτειχίσσαντο νεὼν ὑπέρ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρων
ηλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτὰς ἑκατόμβας;
τοῦ δ’ ἦ τοι κλέος ἐσταὶ ὅσον τ’ ἐπικίδναται ἡώς;
τοῦ δ’ ἐπιλήσονται ὁ τ’ ἐγὼ καὶ Φοῖβος ᾿Απόλλων
ὢρω Λαομέδοντι πολίσσαμεν ἀθλήσαντε.”

Τὸν δὲ μέγ’ ὁχθήςας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς.
"ὡ πόποι, ἐννοσίγαι ἐφυρπεθενεῖς, οἶον ἐειπεῖς.
ἀλλος κέν τις τοῦτο θεῶν δείσετε νόημα,

1 ἐκ πεδίου: ἐν πεδίῳ Aristophanes (cf. 337).
2 Lines 443-464 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes,
and Aristarchus.
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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
ὁς σέο πολλὸν ἀφαυρότερος χειρᾶς τε μένος τε σὸν δ’ ὃ τοι κλέος ἔσται ὁσον τ’ ἐπικίνδυναι ἦώς. ἀγρεὶ μᾶν, ὅτ’ ἂν αὐτε κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ οἴχονται σὺν νησὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν, τεῖχος ἀναρρήξας τὸ μὲν εἰς ἀλα πᾶν καταχεῦαι, αὕτης δ’ ἤμονα μεγάλην ψαμάθουσι καλύψαι, ὡς κεν τοι μέγα τεῖχος ἀμαλδύνηται Ἀχαιῶν."

"Ὅς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον, δύσετο δ’ ἰέλιος, τετέλεστο δὲ ἐργὸν Ἀχαιῶν, βουφόνεον δὲ κατὰ κλυσίας καὶ δώρον ἔλοντο. νῆς δ’ ἐκ Λήμνου παρέστασαν οἶνον ἀγουσί πολλαί, τὰς προέρχετεν Ἰησονίδης Εὖνης, τῶν ρ’ ἔτεχ’ Ἰψιπύλη ὑπ’ Ἰῆσου, ποιμένι λαῶν. χωρὶς δ’ Ἀτρείδης, Ἀγαμέμνονι καὶ Μενελάῳ, δώκεν Ἰησονίδης ἀγέμεν μέθυ, χίλια μέτρα. ἐνθὲν οἰνίζοντο κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ, ἀλλοι μὲν χαλκῷ, ἀλλοι δ’ αἴθωνι σιδῇρῳ, ἀλλοὶ δὲ ρυνοῖς, ἀλλοὶ δ’ αὐτῇσι βόεσσι, ἀλλοὶ δ’ ἀνδραπόδεσσι: τίθεντο δὲ δαίτα θάλειαν.¹

παννύχιοι μὲν ἐπείτα κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ δαίνυντο, Τρῶες δὲ κατὰ πτόλιν ἦδ’ ἐπίκουροι: παννύχιος δὲ σφιν κακὰ μήδετο μητίετα Ζεὺς σμερδαλέα κτυπέων. τοὺς δὲ χλωρὸν δέος ἤρει: οἶνον δ’ ἐκ δεπάων χαμάδις χέον, οὐδὲ τις ἔτλη πρὶν πιέειν, πρὶν λείψαι ὑπερμενεύει Κρονίων. κοιμήσαντ’ ἃρ’ ἐπείτα καὶ ὕπνου δῶρον ἔλοντο.²

¹ Line 475 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
² Line 482 was omitted by Zenodotus.
feeblcr 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.
Προς μὲν κροκόπεπλος ἐκὶ δνατό πᾶσαν ἐπ᾽ αἰαν, 1
Ζεὺς δὲ θεῶν ἀγορην ποιήσατο τερπικέραυνος
ακροτάτη κορυφῆ πολυτε νοίδος Οὐλύμπωιοι・
αὐτὸς δὲ σφ᾽ ἀγόρευε, θεοὶ δ᾽ ὑπὸ πάντες άκουον.
"κέκλυτε μεν, πάντες τε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαιναι,
ὀφρ᾽ εἶπω τά με θυμός ἐνί στήθεσσι κελεύει. 2
μήτε τις οὖν θήλεια θεὸς τό γε μήτε τις ἄρση
πειράτω διακέρσαι ἐμὸν ἐπος, ἀλλ᾽ ἁμα πάντες
αἰνεῖτ᾽, ὁφρα τάχιστα τελευτήσον τάδε ἔργα.
οὐ δ᾽ ἂν ἐγὼν ἀπάνευθε θεῶν ἑθέλοντα νοῆσω
ἐλθόντ᾽ ἡ Ῥώσσουν ἀργηγέμεν ἡ Δαναοῖς,
πληγεῖσον κατὰ κόσμον ἐλεύσεται Οὐλυμπόνδε・
ἡ μιν ἐλὼν ρύψω ἐς Τάρταρον ἥροεντα,
τῆλε μάλ," ὧκι βάθισον ὑπὸ χθονός ἐστὶ βέρεθρον,
ἐνθα σιδήρειαι τε πύλαι καὶ χάλκεος οὐδός,
τόσσον ἐνερθ᾽ 'Αἰδεω ἀον οὐρανός ἐστ᾽ ἀπὸ γαιῆς・
γνῶστε ἐπειθ᾽ ὅσον εἰμὶ θεῶν κάρτιστος ἀπάντων.
εἰ δ᾽ ἂγε πειρήσασθε, θεοὶ, ἵνα εἴδετε πάντες.
σειρήν χρυσείην ἐξ οὐρανόθεν κρεμάσαντες
πάντες τ᾽ ἐξάπτεσθε θεοὶ πᾶσαι τε θέαιναι・
ἀλλ᾽ οὐκ ἂν ἐρύσατ᾽ ἐξ οὐράνοθεν πεδίονδε
Ζην ὑπατον μῆςτωρ', οὐδ᾽ εἰ μάλα πολλὰ κάμοτε.

1 This line was placed by Zenodotus after 52.
2 Line 6 is omitted in many mss.
BOOK VIII

Now Dawn the saffron-robed was spreading over the face of all the earth, and Zeus that hurleth the thunderbolt made a gathering of the gods upon the topmost peak of many-ridged Olympus, and himself addressed their gathering; and all the gods gave ear: "Hearken unto me, all ye gods and goddesses, that I may speak what the heart in my breast biddeth me. Let not any goddess nor yet any god essay this thing, to thwart my word, but do ye all alike assent thereto, that with all speed I may bring these deeds to pass. Whomsoever I shall mark minded apart from the gods to go and bear aid either to Trojans or Danaans, smitten in no seemly wise shall he come back to Olympus, or I shall take and hurl him into murky Tartarus, far, far away, where is the deepest gulf beneath the earth, the gates whereof are of iron and the threshold of bronze, as far beneath Hades as heaven is above earth: then shall ye know how far the mightiest am I of all gods. Nay, come, make trial, ye gods, that ye all may know. Make ye fast from heaven a chain of gold, and lay ye hold thereof, all ye gods and all goddesses; yet could ye not drag to earth from out of heaven Zeus the counsellor most high, not though ye laboured sore. But whenso I were minded to
ἀλλ’ ὀτε δὴ καὶ ἐγώ πρόφρων ἐθέλομι ἐρύσαι,
αὐτή κεν γαίη ἐρύσαιμ’ αὐτή τε θαλάσση.
σειρήν μὲν κεν κεν ἐπειτα περὶ ῥίου Ὀυλύμπου
δησαίμην, τὰ δὲ κ’ αὐτὲ μετήρα πάντα γένοιτο.
τόσσον ἐγὼ περὶ τ’ εἰμὶ θεῶν περὶ τ’ εἰμ’ ἀν-
θρώπων.”

"Ος ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ
μῆθον ἁγασσάμενοι: μάλα γὰρ κρατερῶς ἀγόρευσεν.
ὅψε δὲ δὴ μετέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις ’Αθήνη·
"ἀλλ’ ἔμπης Δαναῶν ὀλοφυρόμεθ’ αἰχμητάων,
οἵ κεν δὴ κακὸν οἶτον ἀναπλήσαντε ὄλωνται.
ἀλλ’ ἢ τοι πολέμου μὲν ἀφεξόμεθ’, ὡς σὺ κελεύεις·
βουλὴ δὲ Ἀργείοις ὑποθησόμεθ’, ἥ τις ὀνήσει,
ὡς μὴ πάντες ὄλωνται ὑπερπαραμένοι τεοῖ." 3

Τὴν δ’ ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"θάρσει, Τριτογένεια, φίλον τέκος· οὐ νῦ τὶ θυμῷ
πρόφρων μυθέομαι, ἐθέλω δὲ τοι ἤπιος εἰλαμ. 4

Ὁ δ᾽ εἰπὼν ὑπ’ ὄχεσφι τιτύσκετο χαλκόποδ’ ἵππω,
ὠκυπέτα, χρυσέῃσιν κομόωντε,
χρυσὸν δ’ αὐτὸς ἔδυνε περὶ χροῖ, γέντο δ’ ἱμάσθλην
χρυσεῖν ἐντυκτον, ἐνοῦ δ’ ἐπιβήσετο δίφρου,
μάστιξεν δ’ ἐλάαν: τὼ δ’ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθην
μεσσηγὺς γαίης τε καὶ οὐρανοῦ ἀστερόεντος.
"Ιδὴν δ’ ἱκανεὶν πολυπίδακα, μητέρα θηρῶν,
Γάργαρον, ἔνθα τέ οἱ τέμενος βωμός τε θυήεις.
ἐνθ’ ὑπποὺς ἐστησε πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε
λύσας εξ ὀχέων, κατά δ’ ἴέρα πουλῦν ἐχενεν.

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 κύδεϊ γαίων,
eisorówn Tρώων te póliw kai νήας Ἀχαιών.

Οἱ δ' ἄρα δεῖπνον ἐλοντο κάρῃ κομώντες Ἀχαιοὶ
ῥίμφα κατὰ κλισίας, ἀπὸ δ' αὐτοῦ θωρήσοντο.
Tρῶες δ' αὖθ' ἑτέρωθεν ἀνὰ πτόλιν ὅπλιζοντο,
paurotéroró triómasan de kai òs ύσμιν μάχεσθαι,
χρειοὶ ἀναγκαίη, πρό te paídwn kai πρό γυναικῶν.
pásaı δ' ωίγνυντο πύλαι, ἐκ δ' ἐσοντο λαὸς,
pexóí θ' ἵππησ τε πόλις δ' ὅρμαγδός ὅρωρει.

Οἱ δ' ὅτε δ' ῥ' ἐς χῶρον ἕτω σὺνιόντες ἰκόντο, 60
сх' ἐβαλον ρμοὺς, σὐν δ' ἐγχεα καὶ μένε' ἀνδρῶν
χαλκεοθωρῆκαν· ἀτὰρ ἀσπίδες ὁμφαλόεσσαι
ἐπληντ' ἄλληλησι, πολὺς δ' ὅρμαγδὸς ὅρωρει.
ἔνθα δ' ἀμ' ωμωγῆ te kai exchōlĭ pélen ἀνδρῶν
ολλόντων te kai ollumēnous, pée δ' αἰματι γαῖa. 65

"Οφρα μὲν ἡὸς ἦν καὶ ἄξετο ἰερὸν ἦμαρ,
tóφρα μάλ' ἀμφοτέρων βέλε' ἣπτετο, πίπτε δὲ λαὸς.
ἡμος δ' Ἡέλιος μέσον οὐρανὸν ἀμφιβεβήκει,
καὶ τότε δ' ἡ χρῦσεια πατήρ ἐτίταινε τάλαντα·
ἐν δὲ τίθει δύο κήρε τανηλεγέος θανάτοιο,
Tρῶων θ' ἵπποδάμῳ καὶ Ἀχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων,
ἐλκε δὲ μέσσα λαβὼν. ῥέπε δ' αἴσιμον ἦμαρ Ἀχαιῶν.
αὶ μὲν Ἀχαιῶν κήρες ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτεῖρη
ἐξέσθην, Tρῶων δὲ πρὸς οὐρανὸν εὐρύν ἄερθεν.
αὐτὸς δ' ἐξ 'Ἰδῆς μεγάλ' ἐκτυπε, δαιὸμενὸν ἐδὲ
ἡκε σέλας μετὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν· οἱ δὲ ἰδόντες
θάμβησαν, καὶ πάντας ύπὸ 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' οὐτ’ Ἰδομενεύς τλή μίμνεως οὐτ’ Ἀγαμέμνων, οὔτε δι’ Ἀιαντες μενέτην, θεράποντες Ἀρην. Νέστωρ οἴος ἐμιμνε Γερήνιος, σφόν Ἀχαϊῶν, οὖ τι ἐκόν, ἀλλ’ ἱππος ἐτείρετο, τὸν βάλεν ἰῷ δίς Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένην πόσι ύκόμοιο, ἀκρην κὰκ κορυφῆν, θὰ τε πρῶται τρῖχες ἱππων κρανίων ἐμπεφύασι, μάλιστα δὲ καϊρίον ἑστων. ἀλγήσας δ’ ἀνέπαλτο, βέλος δ’ εἰσ ἐγκέφαλον δῦ, σὺν δ’ ἱππός ἐτάραξε κυλινδόμενος περὶ χαλκώ. ὡθ’ ο γέρων ἱππο ο παρηροίας ἀπέταμεν φασγάνω ἀίσων, τόθρ’ Ἕκτορος ἱκεές ἱππο ηλθον ἀν’ ἰῳχυν θρασύν ηνίοχον φορεόντες Ἕκτορα. καὶ νῦ κεν ἐνθ’ ο γέρων ἀπὸ θυμον ολεσσεν εἰ μη ἀρ’ ὀξύ νόσην βοην ἀγαθὸς Διομίδης. σμερδαλέον δ’ ἐβόησεν ἑποτρύνων Ὀδυσσια. "διογενεὺς Δαιρετίαδη, πολυμήχαν’ Ὀδυσσεῦ, πὴ φεύγεις μετὰ νῶτα βαλὼν κακὸς ως ἐν ὠμίλω; μὴ τίς τοι φεύγοντι μεταφρένω ἐν δόρυ πήξῃ. ἂλλὰ μὲν’, ὥρα γέροντος ἀπώσομεν ἄγριον ἄνδρα.’ Ὁς ἐφατ’, οὐδ’ ἐσάκουσε πολύτλας δίς Ὀδυσσεύ, ἀλλὰ παρηίξεν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαϊῶν. Τυδείδης δ’ αὐτὸς περ ἐὼν προμάχουσιν ἐμίχθη, στῇ δὲ πρόσθ’ ἱππων Νηληϊάδαο γέροντος, καὶ μὴν φωνήσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα." ὥ γέρων, ἡ μάλα δὴ σὲ νέοι τείρουσι μαχηταί, σῇ δὲ βίη λέλυται, χαλεπὸν δὲ σε γῆρας ὀπάζει, ἀλλὰ γέρων ἡμετέρας Ἀρισταρχος. Ὁ ἱππος ἐπηρεάζεται ἐπεὶ μὴ ἐσάκουσε πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεῦ, ἀλλὰ παρηίξεν κοίλας ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαϊῶν. Τυδείδης δ’ αὐτὸς περ ἐὼν προμάχουσιν ἐμίχθη, στῇ δὲ πρόσθ’ ἱππων Νηληϊάδαο γέροντος, καὶ μὴν φωνήσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα. ὅ γέρων, ἡ μάλα δὴ σὲ νέοι τείρουσι μαχηταί, σῇ δὲ βίη λέλυται, χαλεπὸν δὲ σε γῆρας ὀπάζει,
Then had neither Idomeneus the heart to abide, nor Agamemnon, nor yet the Aiantes twain, squires of Ares; only Nestor of Gerenia abode, the warder of the Achaeans, and he nowise of his own will, but his horse was sore wounded, seeing goodly Alexander, lord of fair-haired Helen, had smitten him with an arrow upon the crown of the head where the foremost hairs of horses grow upon the skull, and where is the deadliest spot. So, stung with agony the horse leapt on high as the arrow sank into his brain, and he threw into confusion horses and car as he writhed upon the bronze. And while the old man sprang forth and with his sword was cutting away the traces, meanwhile the swift horses of Hector came on through the tumult, bearing a bold charioteer, even Hector. And now would the old man here have lost his life, had not Diomedes, good at the war-cry, been quick to see; and he shouted with a terrible shout, urging on Odysseus: "Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, whither fleest thou with thy back turned, like a coward in the throng? Let it not be that as thou fleest some man plant his spear in thy back. Nay, hold thy ground, that we may thrust back from old Nestor this wild warrior."

So spake he, howbeit the much-enduring goodly Odysseus heard him not, but hasted by to the hollow ships of the Achaeans. But the son of Tydeus, alone though he was, mingled with the foremost fighters, and took his stand before the horses of the old man, Neleus' son, and spake and addressed him with winged words: "Old sir, of a surety young warriors press thee sore; whereas thy might is would not hearken," and the phrase was so taken by Aristarchus.
Ἡπεδανὸς δὲ νῦ τοι θεράπων, βραδέες δὲ τοι ἵπποι.
ἀλλ' ἤγ' ἐμῶν ὅχεων ἐπιβήσεο, ὅφρα ὑδηαι
οἱ τῷ Ἰπποῦ ἵπποι, ἐπιστάμενοι πεδίοι
κραυπνὰ μᾶλ' ἐνθα καὶ ἐνθα διωκέμεν ὡδὲ φέβεσθαι,
οὐς ποτ' ἕπ' Ἀινείαν ἐλόμην, μήστωρ ἕφοβοι.1
τούτω μὲν θεράποντε κομεῖτων, τῶδε δὲ νῦ Ἰπποῦ
Τρῳσὺν ἕφ' ἰπποδάμους ἰδύνομεν, ὅφρα καὶ "Εκτωρ
ἐίσεται εἰ καὶ ἐμὸν δόρυ μαίνεται ἐν παλάμῃσιν.'
"Ως ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε Εἰρήνιος ἰππότα Νέστωρ.
Νεστόρεας μὲν ἐπειθ' ἰπποὺς θεράποντε κομείτην,
"ἴφθιμος3 Σθένελός τε καὶ Εὐρυμέδων ἄγαπήνωρ.
τὸ δ' εἰς ἀμφοτέρω Διομήδεος ἁρματα βῆτιν.
Νέστωρ δ' ἐν χείρεσι Λάβ' Ἥνια σιγαλόευε,
μάστιξεν δ' ἰπποὺς· τάχα δ' "Εκτωρος ἄγχι γένοντο.
τῷ δ' ὕδις μεμαωτὸς ἀκούεις Τυδέος νιός.
καὶ τοῦ μὲν ὁ ἀφάμαρτεν, δ' ἰνίοχον θεράποντα,
νῦν ὑπερθύμου Θηβαῖον Ἡνιόχη,
ἰππων ἱν' ἕχοντα βάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζ' οὖν.
ἢπε δ' ἐξ ὅχεων, ὑπερώθησαν δὲ οἰ ἰπποὶ
ἀκύποδες· τοὺ δ' αὐθι λύθη ψυχή τε μένος τε.
"Εκτορα δ' αἴνων ἄχος πῦκασε φρένας ἰνίοχοιο.
τὸν μὲν ἐπειτ' εἰςε, καὶ ἀχνύμενός περ ἑταίρον,
κείσθαι, δ' ἰνίοχον μέθεπε θρασύν· οὖδ' ἄρ' ἐτί δὴν
ἰππων δενέσθην σημάντορος· αἴμα γὰρ έδυεν
'Ιφιτίδην 'Αρχεπτόλεμον θρασύν, ὦν ὅ τοῦ ἰππων
ἀκυπόδων ἑπέβησε, δίδου δὲ οἰ ἅνια χερσίν.
"Ἐνθα κε λογίος ἐν καὶ ἀμήχανα ἔργα γένοντο, 1

1 μήστωρ: μήστωρα (cf. v. 272).
2 Line 108 was rejected by Aristarchus.
3 ἴφθιμος: ἴφθιμοι.
broken and grievous old age attends thee, and thy squire is a weakling and thy horses slow. Nay, come, mount upon my car, that thou mayest see of what sort are the horses of Tros, well skilled to course fleetly hither and thither over the plain whether in pursuit or in flight, even those that once I took from Aeneas, devisers of rout. Thy horses shall our two squires tend, but these twain shall thou and I drive straight against the horse-taming Trojans, that Hector too may know whether my spear also rageth in my hands."

So spake he, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, failed not to hearken. So the mares of Nestor were tended by the two squires, valiant Sthenelus and Eurymedon the kindly; and the other twain mounted both upon the car of Diomedes. Nestor took in his hands the shining reins, and touched the horses with the lash, and speedily they drew nigh to Hector. Upon him then as he charged straight at them the son of Tydeus made a cast: him he missed, but his squire that drove the chariot, Eniopeus, son of Thebaeus, high of heart, even as he was holding the reins, he smote on the breast beside the nipple. So he fell from out the car, and the swift-footed horses swerved aside thereat; and there his spirit and his strength were undone. Then was the soul of Hector clouded with dread sorrow for his charioteer. Yet left he him to lie there, albeit he sorrowed for his comrade, and sought him a bold charioteer; nor did his horses twain long lack a master, for straightway he found Iphitus' son, bold Archeptolemus, and made him mount behind his swift-footed horses, and gave the reins into his hands.

Then had ruin come and deeds beyond remedy
καὶ νῦ κε σήκασθεν κατὰ Ἰλιον ἦπτε ἄρνες, 
εἰ μὴ ἀρ’ ὄξυ νόσηε σατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν 
βροντήσας δ’ ἄρα δεινὰν ἄφηκ’ ἀργὴτα κεραυνὸν, 
καὶ δὲ πρὸς θ’ ὅπων Διομήδεος ἦκε χαμάζε.
δεινὴ δὲ φλὸξ ὄρτο θεείου καιομένου,
τῷ δ’ ὅπω δεῖσαντε καταπτήτην ὅπ’ ὅχεσφι.
Νέστορα δ’ ἐκ χειρῶν φύγον ἦνία σιγαλόεντα, 
δεῖσε δ’ ὃ γ’ ἐν θυμῶ, Διομήδεα δὲ προσέειπε:
"Τυδείδη, ἄγε δῆ αὐτῇ φόβοιν’ ἔχε μῦνυχας ὅπων.
ἣ οὔ γιγνώςκεις ὃ τοι ἐκ Διὸς οὐχ ἔπετ’ ἄλκη;
νῦν μὲν γὰρ τούτῳ Κρονίδης Ζεὺς κῦδος ὅπαξε 
σήμερον. ὕστερον αὐτῇ καὶ ἦμιν, αἱ γ’ ἐθέλησι,
δώσει. ἀνὴρ δὲ κεν οὔ τι Διὸς νόον εἰρύσσετο
οὐδὲ μάλ’ ὕφθιμος, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός ἐστὶ."
Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἐπειτα βοηὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης:
"ναὶ δή ταῦτα γε πάντα, γέρον, κατὰ μοὑραν ἦενπες.
ἀλλὰ τόδ’ αὐνὸν ἄχος κραδίνην καὶ θυμὸν ἴκανεν.
‘Εκτωρ γὰρ ποτε φήσει ἐνὶ Τρώεσσ’ ἀγορεύων
‘Τυδείδης ὅπ’ ἐμείδο φοβεύμενος ὅκετο νῆας.
ὡς ποτ’ ἀπειλήσει τότε μοι χάνοι εὐρεία χθών’.
Τὸν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἐπειτα Γερήνιος ὅπποτα Νέστωρ:
"ω μοι, Τυδέος νιὲ δαίφρονος, οἶον ἦεπες.
εἴ περ γὰρ σ’ Ἐκτωρ γε κακῶν καὶ ἀνάλκιδα φῆσει,
ἀλλ’ οὔ πεῖσονται Τρῶες καὶ Δαρδανίων
καὶ Τρῶων ἀλοχοὶ μεγαθύμων ἀσπιστάων,
τάων ἐν κονίησι βάλες θαλεροὺς παρακοίτας."
"Ως ἄρα φωνήσας φύγαδε τράπε μῦνυχας ὅπων

1 σιγαλάεντα : φωνικόεντα.
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-
αὕτις ἀν’ ἰωχμόν’ ἐπὶ δὲ Τρώης τε καὶ Ἑκτωρ ἡχὴ θεσπεσίη βέλεα στονόεντα χέοντο.

τῷ δ’ ἐπὶ μακρὸν ἄυσε μέγας κορυθαῖολος Ἑκτωρ. “Τυδείδη, περὶ μὲν σε τίνον Δαναοί ταχύπωλοι ἐδρῇ τε κρέασιν τε ὅπε δὲ πλεῖοι δεπάεσσι. νῦν δὲ σ’ ἀτμήσουσι γυναικὸς ἀρ’ ἀντὶ τέτυξο. ἐρρε, κακὴ γλήνη, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐξαντὸς ἐμεῖον πύργων ἡμετέρων ἐπιθήσεαι, οὐδὲ γυναίκας ἄξεις ἐν νῆσσιν πάρος τοι δαίμονα δώσω.”

“Ὡς φάτο, Τυδείδης δὲ διάνδιξα μεμηρίζειν, ἵππους τε στρέψας καὶ ἕκτῳβατον μαχέσασθαι. τρὶς μὲν μεμηρίζει θαλά πρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, τρὶς δ’ ἄρ’ ἀπ’ Ἰδαίων ὅρεων κτύπε θυτίητα Ζεὺς σῆμα τιθεὶς Τρώεσσι, μάχης ἔτεραλκέα νίκην. Ἑκτωρ δὲ Τρώεσσων ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἄυσας. “Τρώες καὶ Δάκροι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχητή, ἀνέρες ἔστε, φίλοι, μή σαυτῷ δὲ θούρδως ἄλκης. γιγνώσκω δ’ ὅτι μοῖ πρόφρων κατένευσε Κρονίων νίκην καὶ μέγα κόδος, ἀτὰρ Δαναοῖσι γε πῆμα. νήπιοι, οὐ ἄρα δὴ τάδε τείχεα μηχανώντο ἀβλήχρ’ οὐδενόσωρα. τα’ δ’ οὐ μένος ἀμον ἐμοῖς ἐμεῖον ἵππου ἐλπίδο δὲ βέλτον ὑπερθορέονται ὑφικὴν. ἀλλ’ ὅτε κεν δὴ νηυριν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇ γένωμαι, μνημοσύνη τις ἐπειτα πυρὸς δηίῳ γενέσθω, ὡς πυρὶ νῆσι ἐνιπρήσω, κτείνω δὲ καὶ αὐτούς Ἀργείους παρὰ νηυριν ἀτυζομένους ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.”

“Ὡς εἰπὼν ἤπποισιν ἐκέκλετο φώνησεν τε.”

1 Lines 164-166 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
2 δαίμονα δώσω: πῦτρον ἐφήσω Zenodotus.
3 Line 183 is omitted in the best mss.
hooved horses, back through the tumult; and the Trojans and Hector with wondrous shouting poured forth upon them their darts fraught with groanings. Over him then shouted aloud great Hector of the flashing helm: "Son of Tydeus, above all others were the Danaans with swift steeds wont to honour thee with a seat of honour and meats and full cups, but now will they scorn thee; thou art, it appeareth, no better than a woman. Begone, cowardly puppet; since through no flinching of mine shalt thou mount upon our walls, and carry away our women in thy ships; ere that will I deal thee thy doom."

So spake he, and the son of Tydeus was divided in counsel whether he should not wheel his horses and fight him face to face. Thrice he wavered in heart and soul and thrice from the mountains of Ida Zeus the counsellor thundered, giving to the Trojans a sign and victory to turn the tide of battle. And Hector shouted aloud and called to the Trojans: "Ye Trojans and Lycians and Dardanians, that fight in close combat, be men, my friends, and bethink you of furious valour. I perceive that of a ready heart the son of Cronos hath given unto me victory and great glory, and to the Danaans woe. Fools they are, that contrived forsooth these walls, weak and of none account; these shall not withhold our might, and our horses shall lightly leap over the digged ditch. But when I be at length come amid the hollow ships, then see ye that consuming fire be not forgotten, that with fire I may burn the ships and furthermore slay the men, even the Argives beside their ships, distraught by reason of the smoke."

So saying he shouted to his horses, and said:
"Ἐάνθε τε καὶ σύ, Πόδαργε, καὶ Αἴθων Λάμπε τε διε, 1
νῦν μοι τὴν κομιδὴν ἀποτίνετον, ἣν μάλα πολλὴν Ἀνδρομάχη θυγάτηρ μεγαλήτορος Ἡνείων ὡμῶν πάρ προτέρους μελίφρον πυρὸν ἔθηκεν οἰνόν τ’ ἐγκεράσασα πιεῖν, ὅτε θυμὸς ἀνώγοι, 3 ἦ ἐμοὶ, ὅσ πέρ οἱ θαλεροὶ ἄρσις εὐχομαι εἶναι. ἄλλ’ ἐφομαρτεῖτον καὶ σπεύδετον, ὁφρα λάβωμεν ἀσπίδα Νεστορέην, τῆς νῦν κλέος οὐρανὸν ἱκεῖ πᾶσαν χρυσείην ἔμεναι, κανόνας τε καὶ αὐτήν, αὐτάρ ἀπ’ ὀμοῖον Διομήδεας ἑπτοδάμῳ δαιδάλεος θῶρηκα, τὸν Ἡφαιστος κάμε τεύχων. Εἰ τούτῳ κε λάβοιμεν, ἔελποίμη κεν Ἀχαιός αὐτονυχὶ νηῶν ἐπιβησέμεν ὕκειαν.”

"Ὡς ἔφατ’ εὐχόμενος, νεμέσησε δὲ πότνια Ὡρη, σείσατο δ’ εἰνὶ θρόνῳ, ἐλέλιξε δὲ μακρὸν “Ολυμποῦ, καὶ ρα Ποσειδάων οὐκ ἀντίον ἡὔδα.” 2 “ὦ πότνι, εὐνοσίγαι εὐρυσθενές, οὐδὲ νι σοι περ ὀλλυμένων Δαναῶν ὀλοφύρεται ἐν φρεσὶ θυμός. οἱ δὲ τοι εἰς Ἐλίκην τε καὶ Διὰγας δʷρ‛ ἀνάγουσι πολλά τε καὶ χαρίεντα. σὲ δὲ σφισι βούλεο νικὴν. εἰ περ γάρ κ’ ἐθέλουμεν, ὄσοι Δαναοῖσιν ἀρωγοί, 2 Τρῶας ἀπώσασθαι καὶ ἐρυκέμεν εὐρύστα Ζῆν, αὐτόκ’ ἐνθ’ ἀκάχοιτο καθῆμεν οίος ἐν “Ἅδη.”

Τὴν δὲ μέγ’ ὀχθῆσας προσέφη κρείεν ἐννοσίκθων: "Ἡρη ἀπτοεῖσ, ποῖον τὸν μῦθον ἔειπε. οὐκ ὃν ἔγω γ’ ἐθέλουμ Διὶ Κρονίων μάχεσθαι ἢμέας τοὺς ἄλλους, ἐπεὶ ἦ πολὺ φέρτερός εστιν.”

1 Line 185 was rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 189 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
3 ἐνθ’ ἀκάχοιτο καθῆμεν: ἐνθα κάθοιτ’ ἀκαχήμενο Zeno-
dotus.

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"Xanthus, and thou Podargus, and Aethon, and goodly Lampus, now pay me back your tending wherewith in abundance Andromache, daughter of great-hearted Eétion, 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."
Ὡς οἱ μὲν τοιαῦτα πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἀγόρευον·
τῶν δ’, ὀσον ἐκ νηῶν ἀπὸ πύργου τάφρον ἔργεν,
πλῆθεν ὡμῶς ῦππων τε καὶ ἀνδρῶν ἄσπιστῶν
εἰλομένων. εἶλει δὲ θοῦ ἀτάλαντος Ἀρηί
"Εκτῶρ Πριαμίδης, ὦτε οἱ Ζεύς κύδος ἐδωκε.
καὶ νῦ κ’ ἐνέπρησεν πυρὶ κηλέω νήας εἶσας,
εἰ μὴ ἐπὶ φρεσὶ θῆκες. Ἀγαμέμνονι πότινα Ἰρη
αὐτῶ ποινύσαντι θοῶσ ὀτρύνα α’ Ἀχαιοῦς.
βὴ δ’ ἦναι πάρα τα’ κλησίας καὶ νήας Ἀχαιῶν
πορφύρεον μέγα φάρος ἐχων ἐν χειρὶ παχεὶς,
στῇ δ’ ἐπ' Ὀδυσσῆος μεγακήτει νῆι μελανῆ,
ἡ ρ’ ἐν μεσσάτῳ ἐσκε γεγωνέμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε,
ἡμὲν ἐπ’ Αἰαντος κλησίας Τελαμωνιάδαο
ηδ’ ἐπ’ Ἀχιλλῆος, τοι ρ’ ἐσχατα νήας εἶσας
ἐ῎ρυσαν, ἶνορέη πίσονυ καὶ κάρτει χειρῶν
ἡμὲν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῦς. γεγωνὼς
"αἰδῶς, Ἀργεῖοι, κάκ’ ἐλέγχεα, εἶδος ἄγητοι·
πὴ ἔβαν εὐχωλαί, οτε δὴ φάμεν εἶναι ἀριστοί,
ἄς ὁπότ’ ἐν Λήμνῳ κενεαυχέες ἠγοράασθε,
ἐσθοντες κρέα πολλὰ βοῶν ὀρθοκραιρῶν,
πίνοντες κρητῆρας ἐπιστεφέας οἶνου,
Τρώων ἄνθ’ ἐκατόν τε διήκοσιων τε ἐκαστὸς
στῆσθοι’ ἐν πολέμω. νῦν δ’ οὐδ’ ἐνὸς ἄξιοι εἰμὲν
"Εκτορος, ὅσ τὰχα νήας ἐνπρήσει πυρὶ κηλέω.
Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ρά τιν’ ἄδη ὑπερμενεν βασιλῆων
τηδ’ ἀτη ἄσας καὶ μιν μέγα κύδος ἀπηύρας;
οὐ μὲν δὴ ποτε 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-
νηί πολυκλήιδι παρελθέμεν ἐνθάδε ἔρρων,
ἀλλ' ἐπὶ πᾶσι βοῶν δημὸν καὶ μηρ' ἐκκα,
ιέμενος Τροϊὴν εὐτείχεον ἐξαλαπάξαι.
ἀλλά, Ζεῦ, τόδε πέρ μοι ἐπικρήημον ἐέλδωρ·
αὐτοὺς δὴ περ ἔασον ὑπεκφυγεῖν καὶ ἀλύξαι,
μηδ' οὕτω Τρώεσσιν ἐὰν δάμνασθαι Ἀχαιοῖς.

"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δὲ πατὴρ ὁλοφύρατο δάκρυ χέοντα,
νεῦσε δὲ οἱ λαὸν σὸν ἐμμεναί οὐδ' ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτίκα δ' αἰετὸν ἤκε, τελειώτατον πετενῖσιν,
νεβρὸν ἔχοντ' ὄνυχεσσι, τέκος ἐλάφιο ταχεῖς·
pάρ δὲ Διὸς βωμῷ περικαλλέει κάββαλε νεβρῶν,
ἐνθα πανομφαίω Ζηνὶ βέβεσκον Ἀχαιοί.
οἱ δ' ὡς συν ἐνδονθ' ὦ τ' ἄρ' ἐκ Διὸς ἦλυθεν ὄρνις,
μᾶλλον ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι θόρον, μνήσαντο δὲ χάρμης.

"Ἐνθ' οὕτως πρότερος Δαναῶν, πολλῶν περ ἐόντων,
eὐξατο Τυδείδαο πάρος σχέμεν ὕκεᾶς ἐπίπους
τάφρου τ' ἔξελάσαι καὶ ἐναντίβιον μάχεσθαι,
ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρῶτος Τρώων ἔλεν ἄνδρα κορυστὴν,
Φραδμονίδην Ἀγέλαον. ὁ μὲν φύγαδ' ἐτραπεν ἐπίπους·
τῷ δὲ μεταστρεφθέντι μεταφρένῳ ἐν δόρω πήξεν
ὡμῶν μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσιν ἔλασσεν·
ήρπε δ' εἰς ὀχέων, ἀράβησε δὲ τεύχε' ἐπ' αὐτῷ.

Τὸν δὲ μετ' Ἀτρείδαι, Ἀγαμέμνον καὶ Μενέλαος,
τοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Αἰαντὴς θοῦρῳ ἐπειμέναι ἀλκῆν,
tοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Ἰδομενεὺς καὶ ὀπάων Ἰδομενῆος
Μηριόνης, ἀτάλαντος Ἐυναλίῳ ἀνδρειφόντῃ,
tοῖσι δ' ἐπ' Ἐυρύτυλος, Ἐναίμονος ἄγλαος νιὸς·
Τεῦκρος δ' εἰνατος ἤλθε, παλύτονα τόξα τίταίων,
starred way hither, but upon all I burned the fat and the thighs of bulls, in my eagerness to lay waste well-walled Troy. Nay, Zeus, this desire fulfil thou me: ourselves at least do thou suffer to flee and escape, and permit not the Achaeans thus to be vanquished by the Trojans.”

So spake he, and the Father had pity on him as he wept, and vouchsafed him that his folk should be saved and not perish. Forthwith he sent an eagle, surest of omens among winged birds, holding in his talons a fawn, the young of a swift hind. Beside the fair altar of Zeus he let fall the fawn, even where the Achaeans were wont to offer sacrifice to Zeus from whom all omens come. So they, when they saw that it was from Zeus that the bird was come, leapt the more upon the Trojans and be-thought them of battle.

Then might no man of the Danaans, for all they were so many, vaunt that he before the son of Tydeus guided his swift horses to drive them forth across the trench and to fight man to man; nay he was first by far to slay a mailed warrior of the Trojans, even Agelaus, Phradmon’s son. He in sooth had turned his horses to flee, but as he wheeled about Diomedes fixed his spear in his back between the shoulders, and drave it through his breast; so he fell from out the car, and upon him his armour clanged.

And after him came the sons of Atreus, Agamemnon and Menelaus, and after them the Aiantes, clothed in furious valour, and after them Idomeneus and Idomeneus’ comrade, Meriones, peer of Enyalius, slayer of men, and after them Eurypylus, the glorious son of Euaemon; and Teucer came as the
στῇ δ᾽ ἀρ’ ὑπ’ Αἴαντος σάκεὶ Τελαμωνιάδαο. ἐνθ’ Ἀιας μὲν ὑπεξέφερεν σάκος· αὐτάρ ὦ γ’ ἤρως παπτήνας, ἐπεὶ ἀρ’ τιν’ διστεύσας ἐν ὁμίλῳ βεβλήκοι, ὦ μὲν αὕθι πεσὼν ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσεν, ἀὐτάρ ὦ αὐτὸς ἰδὼν παῖς ὦς ὑπὸ μητέρα δύσκεν εἰς Αἴανθ’· ὦ δέ μιν σάκεὶ κρύπτασκε φαινω.

"Ενθα τίνα πρῶτον Τρώων ἐλε Τεῦκρος ἀμύμων; Ὁρσίλοχον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ὁ Ὄμιον ἡδ’ ὤφελέστην Δαίτορα τε Χρομίον τε καὶ ἀντίθεου Λυκοφόντην καὶ Πολυαμονίδην Ἄμοσάνα καὶ Μελάνιππον. πάντας ἐπασσυτέρους πέλασε χθόνι πολυβοτέρη.1 τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν γήθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ Τρώων ὀλέκοντα φάλαγγας· στῇ δὲ παρ’ αὐτὸν ἵον καὶ μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε· "Τεῦκρε, φίλη κεφαλῆ, Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν, βάλλ᾽ οὕτως, αἴ κέν τι φόως Δαναοῖσι γένηαι, ἔνθα τίνα πρῶτον Τρώων ἕλε Τεῦκρος ἀμύμων; Ὁρσίλοχον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ ὁ Ὄμιον ἡδ’ ὤφελέστην Δαίτορα τε Χρομίον τε καὶ ἀντίθεου Λυκοφόντην καὶ Πολυαμονίδην Ἄμοσάνα καὶ Μελάνιππον. πάντας ἐπασσυτέρους πέλασε χθόνι πολυβοτέρη.1 τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν γήθησεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων, τόξου ἀπὸ κρατεροῦ Τρώων ὀλέκοντα φάλαγγας· στῇ δὲ παρ’ αὐτὸν ἵον καὶ μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπε· "Τεῦκρε, φίλη κεφαλῆ, Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν, βάλλ᾽ οὕτως, αἴ κέν τι φόως Δαναοῖσι γένηαι, πατρί τε σῷ Τελαμῶνι, σ᾽ ἔτρεφε τυτθὸν ἐόντα, καὶ σε νόθον περ ἐόντα κομίσσατο ὦ ἐνὶ οἴκῳ.2 τὸν καὶ τηλόθ’ ἐόντα εὔκλείης ἐπίβησον. 2 
σοὶ δ’ ἐγὼ ἐξερεύω ὦς καὶ τετελεσμένον ἐσται· αἴ κέν μοι δὼ Ζεὺς τ’ αὐγίοχος καὶ ᾿Αθῆνη ᾿Ιλίου ἐξαλαπάξαι εὐκτίμενον πτολίθρον, πρῶτω τοι μετ’ ἐμὲ πρεσβηίων ἐν χερί θήσω, ἥ τρίποδ’ ἥ δὰν ὑπούς αὐτοῦσιν ὄχεσφιν ἥ γυναῖχ’; 3 ἥ κέν τοι ὁμὸν λέχος εἰσαναβαίνοι."

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφώνεε Τεῦκρος ἀμύμων.

1 Line 277 is omitted in most mss.
2 Line 284 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
3 γυναῖχ’ʼ: ᾿Ιδῆ πην Zenodotus.
ninth, stretching his back-bent bow, and took his stand beneath the shield of Aias, son of Telamon. Then would Aias move his shield aside from over him, and the warrior would spy his chance; and when he had shot his bolt and had smitten one in the throng, then would that man fall where he was and give up his life, and Teucer would hie him back, and as a child beneath his mother, so betake him for shelter to Aias; and Aias would ever hide him with his shining shield.

Whom first then of the Trojans did peerless Teucer slay? Orsilochus first and Ormenus and Ophelestes and Daetor and Chromius and godlike Lycophontes and Amopaon, Polyaeomon'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:
''Ατρείδη κύδιστε, τί με σπεύδοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ὀτρώνεις; οὐ μέν τοι ὅση δύναμις γε πάρεστι παύομαι, ἄλλ’ ἐξ οὗ προτί “Ιλιον ὠσάμεθ’ αὐτοὺς, 295 ἐκ τοῦ δὴ τόξουι δεδεγμένοι ἄνδρας ἐναίρω. ὁκτὼ δὴ προεήκα τανυγλώχινας οὐστοὺς, πάντες δ’ εἰν χροῖ πῆχθεν ἀρηθόων αἰξην’ τοῦτον δ’ οὐ δύναμαι βαλέεν κύνα λυσσητήρα.’’

’Η βα, καὶ ἄλλον ὀιστὸν ἀπὸ νευρήφων ἰάλλεν ἐκτορος ἀντικρύ, βαλέεων δε ε ἴτετο θυμός. καὶ τοῦ μὲν ρ’ ἀφάμαρθ’, ὁ δ’ ἀμύμονα Γοργυθίωνα νιὸν ἐνν Πριάμου κατὰ στῆθος βάλεν ἰω, τὸν ρ’ εἰς Αἰσυμήδην ὀπυζημένη τέκε μὴτηρ καλὴ Καστάνειρα δέμας εἰκνία θεῆς. 300

μήκων δ’ ὡς ἐτέρωσε κάρη βάλεν, ἦ τ’ ἐνι κήτω, καρπῳ βριθομένη νοτήσι τε εἰαρνήσων, ὡς ἐτέρωσ᾽ ἡμοσε κάρη πῆληκι βαρυθέν.

Τεύκρος δ’ ἄλλον ὀιστὸν ἀπὸ νευρήφων ἰάλλεν ἐκτορος ἀντικρύ, βαλέεων δε ε ἴτετο θυμός. 310 ἀλλ’ ο γε καὶ τὸθ’ ἀμαρτε. παρέσφηλεν γὰρ ’Απόλ- λων.

 sẻ Αρχεπτόλεμον, θρασὺν ἔκτορος ἰμωχια, ἰμενοσ πόλεμόου δάλε στῆθος παρὰ μαζόν. ἦρπε δ’ ἐξ ὀχέων, ὑπερώησαν δέ οἱ ὄπποι ὦκυποδες τοῦ δ’ αὐθι λυθη ψυχη τε μένος τε. 320 ἐκτορα δ’ αἰνὸν ἀχος πῦκασε φρένας ἰμωχου. τὸν μὲν ἐπειτ’ εἶασε καὶ ἀχνυμενός περ ἐταίρου, Κεβριόνην δ’ εκέλευσεν αἴδελφευν ἐγγὺς ἐόντα ὀππον χν’ ελειν. ὁ δ’ ἀρ’ ὅκ ἀπίθησαν ἀκοῦσας. αὐτὸς δ’ ἐκ διήρου χαμαῖ θόρε παμφανόωντος 330 σμερταλέα ἰάχων. ὁ δ’ ἐκ χερμάδιον λάβε χειρὶ,
"Most glorious son of Atreus, why urgest thou me on, that of myself am eager? Verily I forbear not so far as might is in me, but from the time when we drave them toward Ilios, even from that moment I lie in wait with my bow and slay the men. Eight long-barbed arrows have I now let fly, and all are lodged in the flesh of youths swift in battle; only this mad dog can I not smite."

He spake, and shot another arrow from the string straight against Hector; and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit him he missed, but peerless Gorgythion he smote in the breast with his arrow, Priam's valiant son, that a mother wedded from Aesyme had born, even fair Castianeira, in form like to the goddesses. And he bowed his head to one side like a poppy that in a garden is laden with its fruit and the rains of spring; so bowed he to one side his head, laden with his helmet.

And Teucer shot another arrow from the string straight against Hector, and his heart was fain to smite him. Howbeit he missed him once again, for Apollo made his dart to swerve, but 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᾽ ιθὺς Τεύκρου, βαλεειν δε ἐ θυμὸς ἀνώγει.
η τοι δ' μὲν φαρέτρης ἐξεῖλετο πικρὸν δίστοιν,
θήκε δ᾽ ἐπὶ νευρή· τὸν δ' αὖ κορυθαίολος Ἑκτωρ
αὐερύνοντα παρ' ὁμον, θύς κλησ ἀποέργει
αὐχένα τε στηθός τε, μάλιστα δὲ καίριον ἑστι,
τῇ ῥ' ἐπ' οἱ μεμαῶτα βάλεν λίθω ὀκριόεντι,
ῥήξε δὲ οἱ νευρήν· νάρκησε δὲ χείρ ἐπὶ καρπῷ,
στῇ δὲ γνὺξ ἐριπών, τόξον δὲ οἱ ἐκπεσε χειρῶς.
Αἰας δ' οὐκ ἀμέλησε κασιγνήτοιο πεσόντος,
ἀλλὰ θεων περίβη καὶ οἱ σάκος ἀμφεκάλυψε.
tὸν μὲν ἐπειθ' ὑποδύντε δύω ἡπίες ἑταῖροι,
Μηκιστεὺς Ἐχίοιο παῖς καὶ δῖος Ἀλάστωρ,
νῆπε ἐπι γλαφυρᾶς φερέτην βαρέα στενάχοντα.
"Αψ δ' αὐτίς Τρώεσσων Ὀλύμπιος ἐν μένος ὦρσεν
οἴ δ' ιθὺς τάφροι βαθείης ὠσαν Ἀχαιών.
"Ἑκτωρ δ' ἐν πρώτοις κίε σθένει βλεμεαίων.
ὡς δ' ὅτε τὶς τε κύων σνὸς ἀγρίου ἥ ἕ λέοντος
ἀπτηται κατόπισθε, ποσὶν ταχέεσσι διώκων, ἵσχία τε γλουτοῦς τε, ἐλισσόμενον τε δοκεύει,
ὡς Ἑκτωρ ὦπαζε κάρη κομώντας Ἀχαιῶν,
αἰεν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὀπίστατον· οἱ δ' φέβοντο.
ἀυτὰρ ἐπεὶ διὰ τε σκόλοπας καὶ τάφρον ἱβησαν
φεύγοντες, πολλοὶ δὲ δάμεν Τρώων ὑπὸ χερσίν,
oi μὲν δὴ παρὰ νηυοὺν ἐρητύνοντο μένοντες,
ἀλλήλοισι τε κεκλόμενοι καὶ πάσι θεοῖς
χειρας ἀνίσχοντες μεγάλ' εὐχετῶντο ἐκαστος.

1 διώκων: πεποίθως.
seizing a stone in his hand made right at Teucer, and his heart bade him smite him. Now Teucer had drawn forth from the quiver a bitter arrow, and laid it upon the string, but even as he was drawing it back Hector of the flashing helm smote him beside the shoulder where the collar-bone parts the neck and the breast, where is the deadliest spot; even there as he aimed eagerly against him he smote him with the jagged stone, and he brake the bow-string; but his hand grew numb at the wrist, and he sank upon his knees and thus abode, and the bow fell from his hand. Howbeit Aias was not unmindful of his brother's fall, but ran and bestrode him and flung before him his shield as a cover. Then two trusty comrades stooped beneath him, even Mecisteus, son of Echius, and goodly Alastor, and bare him, groaning heavily, to the hollow ships.

Then once again the Olympian aroused might in the hearts of the Trojans; and they thrust the Achaeans straight toward the deep ditch; and amid the foremost went Hector exulting in his might. And even as a hound pursueth with swift feet after a wild boar or a lion, and snatcheth at him from behind either at flank or buttock, and watcheth for him as he wheeleth; even so Hector pressed upon the long-haired Achaeans, ever slaying the 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 ὥμματ' ἔχων ἅδε βροτολογοῦ "Ἡρη, αἵμα δ' Ἀθηναίην ἔπεα πτερόεις προσηύδα. "ὡ πότοι, αἰγιόχοι Διὸς τέκος, οὐκέτι νωὶ ὀλλυμένων Δαναῶν κεκαδησόμεθ' ὑστάτιον περ; οἵ κεν δὴ κακὸν ὁτὸν ἀναπλήσαντες ὀλωνται ἀνδρὸς ἐνὸς ριπῆ, ὅ δὲ μαίνεται οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτῶς "Εκτωρ Πριαμίδης, καὶ δὴ κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε." Τὴν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπε θεὰ γλαυκῶπις Ὀθῆνη: "καὶ λίθν οὐτός γε μένος θυμὸν τ' ὀλέσειε, χερσὶν ὑπ' Ἀργείων φθίμενοι ἐν πατρίδι γαῖῃ ἀλλὰ πατὴρ οὐμὸς φρεσὶ μαίνεται οὐκ ἀγαθῆσι, σχέτλιος, αἰὲν ἁλιτρός, ἐμῶν μενέων ἀπερωεύς. οὐδὲ τὶ τῶν μέμνηται, ὅ οἱ μάλα κακὰ πολλὰ ἔοργε. θὴ τοι ὃ μὲν κλαίεσκε πρὸς οὐρανόν, αὐτὰρ ἐμὲ Ζεὺς τῶ ἐστὶν ἀψιµήσουσαν ἀπ' οὐρανόθεν προϊάλλευ. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ τάδε ἔδει ἐνὶ φρεσὶ πευκαλίμῃσιν, εὐτε' μιν ἐις 'Αἰδαο πυλάρταο προύσιπειν εξ 'Ερεβένεως ἄξοντα κύνα στυγεροῦ 'Αἴδαο, οὐκ ἂν ὑπεξέφυγε Στυγὸς ὕδατας αἰπὰ ρέεθρα. νῦν δ' ἐμὲ μὲν στυγειεί, Θέτιδος δ' ἐξήνυσε οὐρανόθεν προϊάλλευ, ἕ οἱ γούνατ' ἐκυσσε καὶ ἐλλαβε χειρὶ γενείου, λισσομένη τιμῆσαι Ἂχιλῆα πτολίπορθον. ἐσται μὰν ὃτ' ἂν αὐτὲ φίλην γλαυκώπιδα εἴπη.

1 ὥμματ': ὥμμα' 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 thwarter of my purposes; neither hath he any memory of this, that full often I saved his son when he was fordone by reason of Eurystheus' tasks. For verily he would make lament toward heaven and from heaven would Zeus send me forth to succour him. Had I but known all this in the wisdom of my heart when Eurystheus sent him forth to the house of Hades the Warder, to bring from out of Erebus the hound of loathed Hades, then had he not escaped the sheer-falling waters of Styx. Howbeit now Zeus hateth me, and hath brought to fulfilment the counsels of Thetis, that kissed his knees and with her hand clasped his chin, beseeching him to show honour to Achilles, sacker of cities. Verily the day shall come when he shall again call me his flashing-eyed darling."


 Homer

 ἀλλὰ σὺ μὲν νῦν νῶϊν ἐπέντυε μῶνυχας ἵππους, ὥρφ' ἄν ἔγω καταδύσα Διὸς δόμον αἰγιόχοιο, τεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρήξομαι, ὥφρα ἓιωμαι νἀ Πριάμου πάϊς κορυβαῖολος. Ἐκτώρ γηθήσει προφανέντε ἀνὰ πτολέμοιο γεφύρας. τὶς καὶ Τρῶων κορέει κύνας ἒδ' οἴωνοι δῆμῳ καὶ σάρκεσσι, πεσὼν ἐπὶ νηυσὶν Ἀχαιῶν. "Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ' ἀπίθησε θεὰ λευκώλενος "Ηρη. ἡ μὲν ἐποιχομένη χρυσάμπυκας ἐνυεν ἵππους "Ηρη, πρέσβει θεά, θυγάτηρ μεγάλαυο Κρόνου αὐτάρ Ἀθηναίη κούρη Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο πέπλον μὲν κατέχενεν ἔανὸν πατρὸς ἐπ' οὔδει 3 ποικίλον, ὅν ἐ' αὐτῇ ποιήσατο καὶ κάμε χερσὶν, ἡ δὲ χιτῶν' ἐνυύσα Νίδος νεφεληὲτας ἀνεύχεσιν ἐς πόλεμον θωρήσετο δακρυόεντα. ἐς δ' ὁχεα φλόγεα ποσὶ βῆσετο, λάζετο δ' ἐγχος βριθὺ μέγα στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι στίχας αὐτῶν ἥρώων, τοῖς τε κοτέσσεται οὐροπάτρη. Ἡρη δὲ μάστιγι θοῶς ἔπεμαίετ' ἄρ' ἵππους· αὐτόμαται δὲ πῦλα μύκων ὀυρανοῦ, ἂς ἔχουν Ο ngàn, τῆς ἐπιτέτραπται μέγας οὐρανὸς Οὐλυμπός τε, ἴμεν ἀνακλίναι πυκνὸν νέφος ἓδ' ἐπιθείναι. 3 τῇ βα δ' αὐτάων κεντημεκέας ἐχον ἵππους. Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ "Ἰδηθὲν ἐπεὶ ἱδὲ χώσατ' ἄρ' αἰνῶς, 'Ἰρν δ' ὤτρυνε χρυσόπτερον ἀγγελέουσαν· "βάσικ ἤθι, 'Ἰρι ταχειά, πάλιν τρέπε μηδ' ἐξ ἄντιν ἔρχεσθ'. οὐ γὰρ καλὰ συνοισόμεθα πτολεμόνδε.

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 drave their horses patient of the goad.

But when father Zeus saw them from Ida he waxed wondrous wroth, and sent forth golden-winged Iris to bear a message: "Up, go, swift Iris; turn them back and suffer them not to come face to face with me, seeing it will be in no happy
ὁδε γὰρ ἔξερεύω, τὸ δὲ καὶ τετελεσμένον ἔσται·
γυιώσω μὲν σφών υφ’ ἀρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους,
αὐταὶ δ’ ἐκ δίφρου βαλέω κατὰ θ’ ἀρματα άξειν·
οüδὲ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
ἐλκε’ ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἀ κεν μάρπτησι κεραυνός·
ὁφρα ἵδη γλαυκώπις ὄτ’ ἄν ω πατρὶ μάχηται.
"Ἡρη δ’ οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζομαι οὔδε χολοῦμαι·
ἀιεὶ γὰρ μοι ἐωθεν ἐνικλᾶν ὅττυ κεν εἰπω."

"Ὡς ἕφατ’, ἄρτῳ δὲ Ἰρις ἀελλότοσ ἀγγελέουσα,
βῆ δ’ εξ Ἰδαίων ὄρέων ἐς μακρὸν ὁλυμπον."

πρῶτησιν δὲ πῦλησι πολυπτύχου οὐλύμπουο
ἀντομένη κατέρυκε, Διὸς δὲ σφ’ ἐνεπε μοθον·
"πη μέματον; τι σφών ενὶ φρεσὶ μαίνεται ἦτορ;
οὐκ ἔας Κρονίδης ἑπαμυνέμεν ἀργείουσιν.
ὁδε γὰρ ἥπειλησε Κρόνου πάισ, ἡ τελευ περ,
γυιώσειν μὲν σφών υφ’ ἀρμασιν ὠκέας ἵππους,
αὐταὶ δ’ ἐκ δίφρου βαλέειν κατὰ θ’ ἀρματα άξειν·
οὐδὲ κεν ἐς δεκάτους περιτελλομένους ἐνιαυτοὺς
ἐλκε’ ἀπαλθήσεσθον, ἀ κεν μάρπτησι κεραυνός·
ὁφρα ἵδης, γλαυκώπις, ὄτ’ ἄν σφ’ πατρὶ μάχητα.

"Ἡρη δ’ οὐ τι τόσον νεμεσίζεται οὔδε χολοῦται·
ἀιεὶ γὰρ οἱ ἐωθεν ἐνικλὰν ὅττυ κεν εἰπῆ."

"Αλλὰ σὺ γ’ αἰνοτάτη, κύον ἀδεές, εἰ ἐτεὸν γε
τολμήσεις Διὸς ἄντα πελώριον ἐγχος ἀείραι."
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.”
Homer

'Ἡ μὲν ἄρ' ὡς εἴποιο' ἀπέβη πόδας ὡκέα Ἰρις, 'Αθηναίην Ἡρη πρὸς μῦθον ἔειπεν·

"ὦ πόποι, αἰγιόχοι Διὸς τέκος, οὐκέτ' ἐγώ γε νώι ἔστὶ Δίαν ἀντα βροτῶν ἐνεκα πτολεμίζειν·

τόν ἄλλος μὲν ἀποφθίσθω, ἄλλος δὲ βιῶτω,

δας κα τύχη. κεῖνος δὲ τὰ ὦ: φρονέων ἐνι θυμώ

Τρώσι τε καὶ Δαναοῖς δικαζέτω, ὡς ἐπιεικές."

"Ὡς ἀρα φωνήσασα πάλιν τρέπε μόνυχας ἀποτοι
tόσον δ' Ὠραι μὲν λύσαν καλλιτριχας ἀποτοι,

καὶ τοὺς μὲν κατέδησαν ἐπ' ἀμβροσίησιν πάνησον,

ἀρματα δ' ἐκλιναν πρὸς ἐνώπια παμφανόωντα·

αὐταὶ δὲ χρυσόειοιν ἐπὶ κληροῦσι καθίζουν

μίγδ' ἀλλοις θεοῖσι, φίλον τετιημέναι ἦτορ.

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἰδηθεὶν ἐὔτροχον ἄρμα καὶ ἀποτοι

Οὐλυμπόνδε διώκε, θεών δ' ἐξίκετο θώκους.

τῷ δ' καὶ ἀποτοι μὲν λύσει κλυτός ἐνυσίγαμος,

ἀρματα δ' ἀμβροσίας γειτε, κατά λίτα πετάσσας·

αὐτὸς δὲ χρύσου επὶ θρόνον εὐρύοπα Ζεὺς

ἐξετο, τῷ δ' ὑπὸ ποσαὶ μέγας πελεμίζετ' "Οὐλυμπόσ.

αἰ δ' οἴαι Διὸς ἀμφίς Ἡρην Ἀθηναίης τε καὶ Ἡρη

ἡθην, οὐδὲ τί μν προσεφώνεον οὐδ' ἐρέοντο·

αὐτὰρ ὦ ἐγνω ἤσων ἐνὶ φρεσί φώνησεν τε·

"κέφθ' οὕτω τετήσθου, Ἀθηναίης τε καὶ Ἡρη;

οὐ μὲν θην κάμετόν γε μάχη ἐν κυδιανείρη

ἄλλοις Τρώος, τοῖσι κότον αἰνὸν ἔθεσθα.

πάντως, οἴον ἐμόν γε μένος καὶ χεῖρες ἄπωτοι.

οὐκ ἄν με τρέψιειαν ὅσοι θεοὶ εἰσ' ἐν 'Ολυμπῷ.

σφωίν δὲ πρὸν περ τρόμοσ ἐλλαβε φαίδιμα γνία,

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 drave from Ida his well-wheeled chariot and his horses unto Olympus, and came to the session of the gods. And for him the famed Shaker of Earth both unyoked his horses and set the car upon a stand, and spread thereover a cloth; and Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, himself sat upon his throne of gold, and beneath his feet great Olympus quaked. Only Athene and Hera sat apart from Zeus, and spake no word to him nor made question. But he knew in his heart and spake, saying: "Why are ye thus grieved, Athene and Hera? Surely ye twain be not grown weary with making havoc of the Trojans in battle, wherein men win glory, seeing ye cherish against them wondrous hate! Come what will, seeing I have such might and hands irresistible, all the gods that are in Olympus could not turn me; and for you twain, trembling gat hold of your glorious limbs or ever
priν πόλεμον τε ἱδεῖν πολέμοιο τε μέρμερα ἔργα.
ὅδε γὰρ ἔξερεὼ, τὸ δὲ κεν τετελεσμένον Ἰέν' 
οὐκ ἕν ἐφ’ ὑμετέρων ὀχέων πληγέντε κεραινῷ
ἀψ ἐς "Ολυμπον ἵκεσθον, ἵν’ ἀθανάτων ἐδος ἐστὶν."
"Ὡς ἔφαθ’, αἱ δ’ ἐπέμυξαν Ἀθηναίη τε καὶ "Ἡρης
pλησίαι αἱ γ’ ἱσθήν, κακὰ δὲ Τρώωσοι μεδέσθην.¹
ἡ τοι Ἀθηναίη ἀκέων ἦν οὐδὲ τι εἶπε,
σκυζόμενη Δυὶ πατρί, χόλος δὲ μιν ἄγριος ἤρει.
"Ἡρη δ’ οὔκ ἔχαδε στήθος χόλον, ἀλλὰ προσηῦδα,""ἀινότατε Κρονίδη, ποῖον τὸν μυθὸν ἐειπες.
εὐν καὶ ἡμεῖς ἴδμεν δ’ τοι θένος οὐκ ἀλαπαδνὸν."³
ἀλλ’ ἐμπὶς Δαναῶν ὀλοφυρόμεθ’ αἰχμητάων,
οἱ κεν δὴ θὰ κακὸν οῖτον ἀναπλήταντε ὀλωνται.
ἀλλ’ ἢ τοι πολέμου μὲν ἄφεξόμεθ’, εἰ σὺ κελεύεις."³
"Βουλὴν δ’ Ἀργείων ὑποθησόμεθ’, ἂν τὸν ἄθισε,
ὁσ μὴ πάντες ὀλωνται ὕδυσσομένου τεοῦ.""Τὴν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσεφή νεφεληγερέτα Ζεύς·
"ἡνὶς δὴ καὶ μᾶλλον ὑπερμενέα Κρονίωνα
ὁμει, αἱ κ’ ἑθέλησα, βοῶπις πότνια "Ἡρης,
ἄλλων’ Ἀργείων ποινὶς ποτνία "Εκτωρ,
πρὶν ὡς μὲν ἀφεξόμεθ’, εἰ σὺ κελεύεις"³
στείνει ἐν αἰνοτάτῳ περὶ Πατρόκλοι θανόντος,
ὡς γὰρ θέσφατόν ἐστι. σέθεν δ’ ἐγὼ οὖκ ἀλεγίζω
χωομένης, οὐδ’ εἰ κε τὰ νείατα πειραθ’ ἱκαι
γαῖς καὶ πόντοιο, ἵν’ Ἰάπετός τε Κρόνος τε

¹ Line 458 is omitted in some mss.
² ἀλαπαδνὸν : ἐπιεικτὸν.
³ Lines 466-468 are omitted in most mss.
⁴ Lines 475 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
ye had sight of war and the grim deeds of war. For thus will I speak, and verily this thing had been brought to pass: not upon your car, once ye were smitten by the thunderbolt, would ye have fared back to Olympus, where is the abode of the immortals."

So spake he, and thereat murmured Athene and Hera, that sat by his side and were devising ills for the Trojans. Athene verily held her peace and said naught, wroth though she was with father Zeus, and fierce anger gat hold of her; howbeit Hera's breast contained not her anger, but she spake to him, saying: "Most dread son of Cronos, what a word hast thou said! Well know we of ourselves that thine is no weakling strength; yet even so have we pity for the Danaan spearmen who now shall perish and fulfil an evil fate. Yet verily will we refrain us from battle, if so thou biddest; howbeit counsel will we offer to the Argives which shall be for their profit, that they perish not all by reason of thy wrath."

Then in answer spake to her Zeus the cloud-gatherer: "At dawn shalt thou behold, if so be thou wilt, O ox-eyed, queenly Hera, the most mighty son of Cronos making yet more grievous havoc of the great host of Argive spearmen; for dread Hector shall not refrain him from battle until the swift-footed son of Peleus be uprisen beside his ships on the day when at the sterns of the ships they shall be fighting in grimmest stress about Patroclus fallen; for thus it is ordained of heaven. But of thee I reck not in thine anger, no, not though thou shouldst go to the nethermost bounds of earth and sea, where abide Iapetus and Cronos, and have
ὢμενοι οὔτ' αὐγήσ 'Ὑπερίονος 'Ηλίοιο
tέρποντ' οὔτ' ἀνέμουσι, βαθὺς δὲ τε Τάρταρος ἀμφίς.
οὐ̃' ἥν ἐνθ' ἀφίκησαι ἀλωμένη, οὔ σεν ἐγώ γε
σκυζομένης ἀλέγω, ἐπει οὐ σέο κύντερον ἄλλο."

"Ὡς φάτο, τὸν δ' οὐ τι προσέφη λευκώλενος "Ηρη.
ἐν δ' ἐπετ' Ὡκεανῷ λαμπρὸν φάος ἥμινοι,
ἐλκον νύκτα μέλαιναν ἐπὶ ζείδωρον ἄρουραν.
Τρώοις μὲν ρ' ἀέκουσιν ἐδυ φάος, αὐτὰρ 'Αχαιοὶς
ἀσπασίη τρίλλιστος ἐπήλυθε νύξ ἑρέβενην.

Τρώων αὐτ' ἀγορήν ποιήσατο φαίδιμος 'Εκτωρ,
νόσφι νεῶν ἄγαγων ποταμῷ ἐπι δινήεντι,
ἐν καθαρῷ, θὰ δὴ νεκύων διεδαίνετο χώρος.
ἐξ ὅπυων δ' ἀποβάντες ἐπὶ χρόνα μόθον ἄκουον,
τὸν ρ' "Εκτωρ ἀγόρευε διίφιλος. ἐν δ' ἀρα χειρ'
ἐγχος ἔχ', ἐνδεκάπησιν πάροιχε δὲ λάμπετο δουρός
αἰχμῇ χαλκείῃ, περὶ δὲ χρύσους θέε πόρκης.
τῷ ὁ γ' ἐρεισάμενος ἐπεα Τρώεσσι κλήσετα.

"κέκλυτέ μεν, Τρώες καὶ Δάρδανοι ἦδ' ἐπίκουροι
νῦν ἐφάμην νῆάς τ' ὀλέσας καὶ πάντας 'Αχαιοὺς
ἀφ' ἀπονοστήσεις προτὶ "Ιλιον ἦνεμόσσαν. 
ἀλλὰ πρὶν κνέφας Ἰλήθε, τὸ νῦν ἔσασε μᾶλιστα
'Αργείους καὶ νῆας ἐπὶ βηγμιν θαλάσσης.ἀ
ἀλλ' ἢ τοι νῦν μὲν πεθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνῃ
δόρπα τ' ἐφοπλισόμεθα. ἀτὰρ καλλίτριχας ὲπποὺς
λύσαθ' ὑπὲξ ὀχέων, παρὰ δὲ σφιοί βάλλετ' ἐδωδὴν.
ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἀξεσθε βόας καὶ ἱφια μῆλα
καρπαλίμως, οἶνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζεσθε
σιτόν τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ ξυλα πολλὰ λέγεσθε,

1 Lines 493-496 were omitted by Zenodotus.
2 Τρώεσσι: πτερύεντα.
3 ἐπὶ βηγμιν θαλάσσης: ἐπεὶ Δίος ἐτράπετο φρῆν Zenodotus.
joy neither in the rays of Helios Hyperion nor in
any breeze, but deep Tartarus is round about them.
Though thou shouldst fare even thither in thy
wanderings, yet reck I not of thy wrath, seeing there
is naught more shameless than thou.”

So said he; howbeit white-armed Hera spake
no word in answer. Then into Oceanus fell the
bright light of the sun drawing black night over the
face of the earth, the giver of grain. Sorely against
the will of the Trojans sank the daylight, but over
the 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
 Invocation to Night:

ὦς κεν παννύχιοι μέσφ’ ἥοὺς ἦργενείης
καῖωμεν πυρά πολλά, σέλας δ’ εἰς οὐρανὸν ἴκη,
μή πως καί διὰ νύκτα κάρη κομόωντες Ἀχαιοὶ
φεῦγεν ὁμήσωνται ἐπ’ εὐρέα νῦτα θαλάσσης.
μὴ μὰν ἀσπούνδη γε νεῦν ἐπιβαὶεν ἐκηλοι,
ἀλλ’ ὡς τοι τούτων γε βέλος καὶ οἴκοθι πέση,
βλήμενος ἦ ἦ ἐγχεῖ ἐξυόεντι
νῆος ἐπιθρῶσκων, ὢνα τοι στυγέσθοι καὶ ἄλλος
Τρωσίν ἐφ’ ἐπιποδάμιοι φέρευν πολύδακρυν Ἀρη.
κήρυκες δ’ ἀνὰ ἄστου διύφιλοι ἀγγελλόντων
παῖδας πρωθήβας πολυκροτάφους τε γέροντας
λέξασθαι περὶ ἄστου θεοδήμητων ἐπὶ πύργων.
θηλύτερες δὲ γυναῖκες ἐνὶ μεγάρωι φυλακή
d’ τις καὶ τοις ἄχαιοις οἰκόθι πέση
d’ ἀλλ’ ἢ τοι νυκτὶ φυλάξομεν ἡμέας αὐτούς,
πρῶι δ’ ὑπηοῖοι σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες
νηυσὶν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ἐγείρομεν ἐλπίδ’ ἄρη.
εἰσομαι εἰ’ ἔσωρ’ ἐν πρώτοισιν, ὀἴω,

1 Lines 524 f. were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 εὔχομαι ἐλπόμενος: ἔλπομαι εὐχόμενος Zenodotus.
3 Line 528 was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
4 Lines 535-537 were omitted by Zenodotus.
wood, that all night long until early dawn we may burn fires full many and the gleam thereof may reach to heaven, lest haply even by night the long-haired Achaeans make haste to take flight over the broad back of the sea. Nay, verily, not without a struggle let them board their ships neither at their ease; but see ye that many a one of them has a dart to nurse even at home, being smitten either with an arrow or sharp-pointed spear as he leapt upon his ship; that so others may dread to bring tearful war against the horse-taming Trojans. And let heralds, dear to Zeus, make proclamation throughout the city that stripling boys and old men of hoary temples gather them round the city upon the battlement builded of the gods; and for the women folk, let them build each one a great fire in her halls; and let a diligent watch be kept, lest an ambush enter the city while the host is afield. Thus be it, great-hearted Trojans, even as I proclaim; of counsel, good and sound for this present, be this enough; but more will I proclaim at dawn amid the horse-taming Trojans. I pray in high hope to Zeus and the other gods to drive out from hence these dogs borne by the fates, whom the fates bare on their black ships. Howbeit for the night will we guard our own selves, but in the morning at the coming of dawn arrayed in our armour let us arouse sharp battle at the hollow ships. I shall know whether the son of Tydeus, mighty Diomedes, will thrust me back from the ships to the wall, or whether I shall slay him with the bronze and bear off his bloody spoils. Tomorrow shall he come to know his valour, whether he can abide the on-coming of my spear. Nay,
κείσεται οὔτηθείς, πολέες δ' ἁμφ' αὐτὸν ἐταίρου, ἥλιον ἀνιόντος ἐς αὖριον. εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼν ὡς ἐϊνη ἄθανατος καὶ ἀγήραος ἡματα πάντα, τιοίμην δ' ὡς τιετ' Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,1 ὡς νῦν ἡμέρη ἦδε κακὸν φέρει Ἀργείσιον."

"Ὡς Ἐκτωρ ἀγόρευ', ἐπὶ δὲ Τρῶες κελάδησαν. οἱ δ' ἵππους μὲν λῦσαν ὑπὸ ξυγοῦ ἱδρῶντας, δῆσαν δ' ἰμάντεσσι παρ' ἀρμασιν οἰσιν ἐκαστος· ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἄξοντο βόας καὶ ἱφια μήλα καρπαλίμως, οἰνον δὲ μελίφρονα οἰνίζοντο, σῖτον τ' ἐκ μεγάρων, ἐπὶ δὲ Ξύλα πολλὰ λέγοντο, ἔρδον δ' ἄθανάτοισι τεληέσσας ἐκατόμβας.2

κνίσην δ' ἐκ πεδίου ἀνεμοι φέρον οὐρανὸν εἰσω ἠδειαν· τῆς δ' οὐ τι θεοὶ μάκαρες δατέοντο,2 οὐδ' ἐθελον· μάλα γάρ σφιν ἄπηχθετο Ἰλιος ἱρη', καὶ Πρίαμος καὶ λαὸς εἰμμελώ Πριάμῳ.

Οἱ δὲ μέγα φρονέοντες ἐπὶ πτολέμου γεφύας ἦνατο παννύχιοι, πυρὰ δὲ σφισι καίετο πολλά. ὡς δ' ὅτ' ἐν οὐρανῷ ἄστρα φαεῖνην ἁμφ' σελήνηι 53

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.

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amid the foremost, methinks, shall he lie smitten with a spear-thrust, and full many of his comrades round about him at the rising of to-morrow's sun. I would that mine own self I might be immortal and ageless all my days, and that I might be honoured even as Athene and Apollo, so surely as now this day bringeth evil upon the Argives."

So Hector addressed their gathering, and thereat the Trojans shouted aloud. Their sweating horses they loosed from beneath the yoke, and tethered them with thongs, each man beside his own chariot; and from the city they brought oxen and goodly sheep with speed, and got them honey-hearted wine and bread from their houses, and furthermore gathered abundant wood; and to the immortals they offered hecatombs that bring fulfilment. And from the plain the winds bore the savour up into heaven—a sweet savour, but thereof the blessed gods partook not, neither were minded thereto; for utterly hated of them was sacred Ilios, and Priam, and the people of Priam with goodly spear of ash.

These then with high hearts abode the whole night through along the dykes of war, and their fires burned in multitudes. Even as in heaven about the gleaming moon the stars shine clear, when the air is windless, and forth to view appear all mountain peaks and high headlands and glades, and from heaven breaketh open the infinite air;¹ and

¹ The meaning of ὑπερράγη is clearer in the parallel passage, xvi. 300, where clouds hanging over a mountain peak are, as it were, rent asunder, thus admitting a burst of light from the highest heavens. In the present passage the familiar idiom should be noted whereby the Greek has "from heaven," where we should say "unto heaven."
πάντα δὲ εἶδε τὰ ἄστρα, γέγηθε δὲ τε φρένα ποιμῆν. τόσα μεσημνυ νεῶν ἣδε Ἐάνθουο δοᾶν χρων καὶντων πυρὰ φαίνετο Ἰλιόθι πρό. 5 χίλι’ ἀρ’ ἐν πεδίῳ πυρὰ καῖετο, πάρ δὲ ἔκαστῳ ἥατο πεντήκοντα σέλα πυρὸς αἰθομένου. ἱπποι δὲ κρὶ λευκὸν ἐρεπτόμενοι καὶ ὀλύρας ἐσταότες παρ’ ὀχεσφων ἐυθρονον Ἡῶ μίμνον. 5 ὃ χίλι’ μυρὰ? 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.
'Ως οἱ μὲν Τρῶες φυλακᾶς ἔχον· αὐτάρ Ἀχαίων
θεσπεσίῃ ἔχε φύζα, φόβου κρυόεντος ἑταίρη,
pένθει δ᾽ ἀτλήτῳ βεβολήματο πάντες ἄριστοι.
ὡς δ᾽ ἀνεμοὶ δύο πόντον ὀρύνετον ἰχθυόεντα,
Βορέης καὶ Ζέφυρος, τώ τε Θρήκηθεν ἀητον,
ἐλθόντ' ἐξαπίνης· ἀμυνός δὲ τε κύμα κελαινὸν
κορθύεται, πολλὸν δὲ παρέξ ἄλα φύκος ἔχευεν·
ὡς ἐδαίζετο θυμὸς ἐντ' οἵ στῆθεσσιν Ἀχαίων.

'Ατρείδης δ᾽ ἀχεί μεγάλω βεβολημένος ἦτορ
φοίτα κηρύκεσσι λιγυφδόγχοισι κελεύσων
κλήδην εἰς ἀγορὴν κυκλήσκειν ἄνδρα ἑκαστὸν,
μηδε βοῶν· αὐτὸς δὲ μετὰ πρῶτοισι πονεῖτο.
Ἰδὼν δ᾽ εἰν ἀγορῇ τετημότες· ἀυτὸς δ᾽ Ἀγαμέμνων
ἐστάτο δάκρυ χέων ὡς τε κρήνη μελάνυδρος,
ἡ τε κατ᾽ αἰγίλιπος πέτρης δνοφερὸν χέει ὕδωρ·
ὡς ὁ βαρὺ στενάχων, ἔπε᾽ Ἀργείοισι μετηύδα
ὦ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε ἠδὲ μέδοντες,
Ζεὺς μὲ μέγας2 Κρονίδης ἀτη ἐνέδησε βαρείη,
σχέτλιος, ὃς πρὶν μὲν μοι ὑπέσχετο καὶ κατένευσεν
'Ἰλιον ἐκπέρσαντ᾽ ἐυτείχεον ἀπονέεσθαι,
νῦν δὲ κακὴν ἀπάτην βουλεύσατο, καὶ με κελεύει

1 ὡς τε ἐτε... στενάχων: Zenodotus omitted these words
and for ἐπε᾽... μετηύδα read μετὰ δ᾽ Ἀργείοισιν ἐεπεν.
2 μέγας Aristarchus: μέγα (cf. ii, 111).
Thus kept the Trojans watch, but the Achaeans were holden of wondrous Panic, the handmaid of numbing fear and with grief intolerable were all the noblest stricken. Even as two winds stir up the teeming deep, the North Wind and the West Wind that blow from Thrace, coming suddenly, and forthwith the dark wave reareth itself in crests and casteth much tangle out along the sea; even so were the hearts of the Achaeans rent within their breasts.

But the son of Atreus, stricken to the heart with sore grief, went this way and that, bidding the clear-voiced heralds summon every man by name to the place of gathering, but not to shout aloud; and himself he toiled amid the foremost. So they sat in the place of gathering, sore troubled, and Agamemnon stood up weeping even as a fountain of dark water that down over the face of a beetling cliff poureth its dusky stream; even so with deep groaning spake he amid the Argives, saying: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, great Zeus, son of Cronos, hath ensnared me in grievous blindness of heart, cruel god! seeing that of old he promised me, and bowed his head thereto, that not until I had sacked well-walled Ilios should I get me home; but now hath he planned cruel deceit, and biddeth
δυσκλέα Ὄρος ἱκέσθαι, ἐπεὶ πολὺν ὥλεσα λαὸν. 
οὖτω ποὺ Διὸ μέλλει ύπερμενεῖ φίλον εἶναι, ἵνα δὴ πολλὰς πολίων κατέλυσε κάρηνα ἥδ’ ἔτι καὶ λύσει τοῦ γὰρ κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον. ἐι ἄλλ’ ἄγεθ’, ὡς ἂν ἐγὼ εἶπο, πειθῶμεθα πάντες φεῦγωμεν σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν· 
οὐ γὰρ ἔτι Τροίην αἱρήσομεν εὐρυάγωνιν.

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οῖ δ’ ἀρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῆ· 
δὴν δ’ ἀνευ ἃςαν τετυπότες νίες Ἀχαιῶν. ὄβε δὲ δὴ μετέειπε βοὴν ἅγαθός Διομήδης· 
’Απρείδη, σοὶ πρώτα μαχήσομαι ἀφραδέοντι, ἦ θέμις ἐστίν, ἄναξ, ἄγορη· σοὶ δὲ μὴ τι χολωθής. 
ἀλκήν μὲν μοι πρώτων ὑνείδισας ἐν Δαναοῖς, φᾶς ἔμεν ἀπτόλεμον καὶ ἀνάλκιδα· ταῦτα δὲ πάντα ἢσαο’ Ἀργείων ἤμεν νέοι ἢδε γέροντες· 
σοὶ δὲ διάνδιχα δῶκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω· 
σκήπτρῳ μὲν τοι δῶκε τετυμήσθαι περὶ πάντων, 
ἀλκὴν δ’ οὐ τοι δῶκεν, ὅ τε κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον. 
δαμόν’, οὕτω ποὺ μάλα ἔλπει νίες Ἀχαιῶν ἀπτόλεμον τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ ἀνάλκιδας, ὡς ἀγορεύεις; 
εἰ δὲ τοι αὐτῷ θυμὸς ἐπέσεσθαι ως τε νέεσθαι, 
ἐρχεο· πάρ τοι ὀδός, νῆες δὲ τοι ἄγχι θαλάσσης ἐστάσ’, αἰ τοι ἐποντο Μυκήνηθεν μάλα πολλαί. 
ἀλλ’ ἄλλοι μενέουσι κάρη κομόωτες Ἀχαιοὶ 
eἰς ὁ κε περ Τροίην διαπέρσομεν. εἰ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ 
φευγόντων σὺν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν."

1 Lines 23-25 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus; in place of 23-31 Zenodotus gave,
me return inglorious to Argos, when I have lost much people. So, I ween, must be the good pleasure of Zeus supreme in might, who hath laid low the heads of many cities, yea, and shall lay low; for his power is above all. Nay, come, even as I shall bid let us all obey: let us flee with our ships to our dear native land; for no more is there hope that we shall take broad-wayed Troy."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence. Long time were they silent in their grief, the sons of the Achaeans, but at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry: "Son of Atreus, with thee first will I contend in thy folly, where it is meet, O king, even in the place of gather-
ing: 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 un-warlike 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 ἤμεν . . . γέροντες: ἡγήτορες ἡδὲ μέδοντες Zenodotus.  
3 Line 44 was rejected by Aristarchus.
νῶϊ δ', ἐγὼ Σθένελὸς τε, μαχησόμεθ' εἰς ὃ κε ὀκτὼ
'Ιλίου εὐφρωμὲν· σὺν γὰρ θεῷ εἰλήπουμεν."

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἐπίαχον νὶς ὧν Ἀχαιῶν, ὦ
μῦθον ἄγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἰπποδάμωιο.
τοῖς δ' ἀνιστάμενοι μετεφώνεεν ἱππότα Νέστωρ·
"Τυδείδη, πέρι μὲν πολέμῳ ἐνι καρτερός ἐσσι,
καὶ βουλῇ μετὰ πάντας ὦμηλικας ἐπλευν ἀριστος.
οὐ τὶς τοί τὸν μῦθον ὀνόσσεται, ὦσσι ὧν ὧν Ἀχαιῶν,
οὐδὲ πάλιν ἐρέει· ἀτὰρ ὦ τελὸς ἰκεο μῦθων.
ἡ μὲν καὶ νέος ἐσσὶ, ἔμοί δ' καὶ πάς εἰς
ὁπλότατος γενεήφων· ἀτὰρ πεπνυμένα βάζεις
Ἀργείων βασιλῆας, ἔπει κατὰ μοῖραν ἐκεῖς.

ἀλλ' ἂγ' ἐγὼν, ὅς σεῖο γεραίτερος εὐχομαί εἶναι, ὃ
ἐξείπω καὶ πάντα διξομαι· οὐδὲ καὶ τίς μοι
μῦθον ἀτιμήσει', οὐδὲ κρείων ᾿Αγαμέμνων.
ἀφρήτωρ ἀθέμιστος ἐστίς ἐκεῖς
ὁ πολέμου ἐραται ἐπιδημίου ῥηθεόντος.
ἀλλ' ἡ τοῦ νῦν μὲν πειθώμεθα νυκτὶ μελαίνη
δόρτα τ' ἐφοπλισσόμεθα· φυλακτῆρες δὲ ἐκαστοί
λεξάσων παρὰ τάφρον ὀρυκτὴν τείχεος ἐκτός.
κούροισιν μὲν ταῦτ' ἐπιτέλλομαι· αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα,
῾Ατρέιδη, σοὶ μὲν ἄρχε· σο γὰρ βασιλεύτατός ἐσσι.
δαινὺ δαίτα γέρουσιν· ἕοικε τοι, οὐ τοι ἀεικες.
Pλειαῖ τοι οἶνου κλισίαι, τὸν νῆς ὧν ὧν Αχαιῶν
ἡμάτιαι Θρήκηθεν ἐπ' εὐρέα πόντον ἀγουσι·

πάσα τοὶ ἐσθ' ὑποδεξίη, πολέεσσι δ' ἀνάσσεις.

πολλῶν δ' ἀγρομένων τῷ πείσει αὐς κεν ἀρίστην
βουλὴν βουλεύσῃ. μάλα δὲ χρεω πάντας ὧν ὧν
ἐσθλὴς καὶ πυκνῆς, ὃτι ὒλοι ἐγνύθι νῆων
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I, fight on, until we win the goal of Ilios; for with the aid of heaven are we come."

So spake he, and all the sons of the Achaeans shouted aloud, applauding the word of Diomedes, tamer of horses. Then uprose and spake among them the horseman Nestor: "Son of Tydeus, above all men art thou mighty in battle, and in council art the best amid all those of thine own age. Not one of all the Achaeans will make light of what thou sayest neither gainsay it; yet hast thou not reached a final end of words. Moreover, thou art in sooth but young, thou mightest e'en be my son, my youngest born; yet thou givest prudent counsel to the princes of the Argives, seeing thou speakest according to right. But come, I that avow me to be older than thou will speak forth and will declare the whole; neither shall any man scorn my words, no, not even lord Agamemnon. A clanless, lawless, hearthless man is he that loveth dread strife among his own folk. Howbeit for this present let us yield to black night and make ready our supper; and let sentinels post themselves severally along the digged ditch without the wall. To the young men give I this charge; but thereafter do thou, son of Atreus, take the lead, for thou art most kingly. Make thou a feast for the elders; this were but right and seemly for thee. Full are thy huts of wine that the ships of the Achaeans bring thee each day from Thrace, over the wide sea; all manner of entertainment hast thou at hand, seeing thou art king over many. And when many are gathered together thou shalt follow him whoso shall devise the wisest counsel. And sore need have all the Achaeans of counsel both good and prudent, seeing that foemen hard by
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καίνεσθαι πυρὰ πολλά· τίς ἂν τάδε γηθήσεις;
νῦξ δὲ ἦδ᾽ ἢ ἄριστος, στρατὸν ἦε σαώσει."  

"Ως ἐφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἦδ'
ἐπίθοντο.

ἐκ δὲ φυλακτῆρεσ σὺν τεύχεσι ἐσσεῦντο ἀμφί τε Ἕραστην Ὀρασμήδεα, πομένα λαῶν ἡδ' ἀμφὶ Ἀσκάλαφον καὶ Ἰάλμενον, ύδας Ἀρησ, ἀμφὶ τε Μηριώνην Ἀφαρῆ τε Δηῖπυρῶν τε, ἠδ' ἀμφὶ Κρείνοντο ύδων Λυκομήδεα δῖον. ἐπτ[s] ἔσαν ἢγεμόνες φυλάκων, ἐκατὸν δὲ ἐκάστῳ κούροι ἀμ' ἐστειχον δολίχ' ἐγχεων ἐχοντες· καὶ ὡς μέσον τάφρου καὶ τείχεος ἱζουν ἱοντες· ἐνθα δὲ πῦρ κήαντο, τίθεντο δὲ δόρπα ἐκαστος.  

'Ἀτρείδης δὲ γέροντας άολλεάς ἦγεν 'Αχαιῶν ἐς κλισίν, παρὰ δὲ σφι τίθει μενουκεέα δαίτα. οἵ δ' ἐπ' ὀνείαθ' ἐτοίμα προκείμενα χεῖρα ἴαλλον. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἐἐντο, τοῖς δ' γέρων πάμπρωτος ὑφαίνειν ἠδὲ ἐξήγον ἕξεραν ἐσσι μενοεικέα δαῖτα. ὁ σφιν ἐς ὠφρεόν ἀγορήσατο καὶ μετέειπεν:  

"Ἀτρείδη κύδιστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγάμεμνον, ἐς καὶ πέρι μὲν λῆξω, σέο δ' ἀρξόμαι, οὖνε καὶ πολλῶν λαῶν ἔσσο ἄναξ καὶ τοις Ζεὺς ἐγγυάλλεικα κρηῆναι. δὲ καὶ ἄλλῳ, ὅτ᾽ αὐτῷ θυμὸν ἀνώγῃ εἰπεῖν εἰς ἄγαθον: σέο δ' ἔξεται ὅττι κεν ἄρχῃ.

1 δόρπα ἐκαστος: δαῖτα 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 Deípyrus, 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
αὐτάρ ἐγὼν ἔρεω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα.
οὐ γὰρ τὸς νόον ἄλλος ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοῆσει,
οῖον ἐγὼ νοεῶ, ἥμεν πάλαι ἦδ᾽ ἐτὶ καὶ νῦν,
ἐξ ἐτὶ τοῦ ὅτε, διογενές, Βρισηίδα κούρην
χωμένου Ἀχιλῆος ἐβής κλισίθεν ἀπούρας
οὐ τι καθ' ἡμέραν γε νόον· μάλα γὰρ τοι ἐγὼ γε
πόλλ᾽ ἀπεμυθεόμην· ὥς δὲ σὺ μεγαλήτορι θυμῷ
εἰδάν ἄνδρα φερίστον, ὅν ἄθανατοι περ ἔτισαν,
ἡτίμησας· ἐλὼν γὰρ ἤχεις γέρας· ἀλλ᾽ ἐτὶ καὶ νῦν
φραζώμεσθ᾽ ὡς κέν μιν ἀρεσσάμενοι πεπίθωμεν
dῷρισίν τ᾽ ἀγανοίσων ἔπεσσοι τε μειλιχίοσιν.

Τὸν δ᾽ αὐτὸ προσεὼν ἀναξ ἄνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων·
"ὦ γέρον, οὐ τι ἴσσις ἐμὰς ἅτας κατέλεξες.
ἀασάμην, οὗτός αὐτὸς ἀναίτομαι. ἀντὶ νῦν πολλῶν
λαῶν ἄγαι ἄντηρ ὃν τοῦ Ὅης κῆρι φιλήσῃ,
ὡς νῦν τοῦτον ἔτισε, δάμασσε δὲ λαὸν ᾿Ἀχαιῶν.
ἀλλ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἀασάμην φρεσὶ λευγαλέῃσι πιθήσας,
ἄψ ἐθέλω ἀρέσαι δόμεναί τ᾽ ἀπερείσι ἄποινα.
ὑμῖν δ᾽ ἐν πάντεσσι περικλυτὰ δῶρ᾽ ὀνομήνω,
ἕπτ᾽ ἀπύρους τρίποδας, δέκα δὲ χρυσοῖο τάλαντα,
αἴθωνας δὲ λέβητας ἐείκοσι, δώδεκα δ᾽ ὕππους,
ἀθλοφόρους, ὃ ποικὶν ἀφότονο ἀεθλία ποσσὶν ἄροντο.
οὐ κεν ἐληίος εἰη ἄνηρ ὃ τόσσα γένοιτο,
οὐδὲ κεν ἀκτήμων ἐριτίμων χρυσοῖο,
ὅσσα μοι ὅνεικαντο ἀεθλία μόνυχες ὑπποι.
δῶσω δ᾽ ἐπτὰ γυναίκας ἀμύμονα ἔργα ἰδιόοις,
Λεσβίδας, ὡς οτε Λέσβον ἐυκτιμένην ἔλευν 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 Briseïs and go thy way—in no wise according to our will. Nay, for I, mine own self, urgently sought to dissuade thee; but thou didst yield to thy lordly spirit, and upon a man most mighty, whom the very immortals honoured, didst thou put dishonour; for thou tookest away and keepest his prize. Howbeit let us still even now take thought how we may make amends, and persuade him with kindly gifts and with gentle words.”

To him then spake in answer the king of men, Agamemnon: “Old sir, in no false wise hast thou recounted the tale of my blind folly. Blind I was, myself I deny it not. Of the worth of many hosts is the man whom Zeus loveth in his heart, even as now he honoureth this man and destroyeth the host of the Achaeans. Yet seeing I was blind, and yielded to my miserable passion, I am minded to make amends and to give requital past counting. In the midst of you all let me name the glorious gifts; seven tripods that the fire hath not touched, and ten talents of gold and twenty gleaming cauldrons, and twelve strong horses, winners in the race, that have won prizes by their fleetness. Not without booty were a man, nor unpossessed of precious gold, whoso had wealth as great as the prizes my single-hooved steeds have won me. And I will give seven women skilled in goodly handiwork, women of Lesbos, whom on the day when himself took well-built Lesbos I chose me from out the spoil, and that in
ἐξελόμην, αἱ κάλλει ἐνίκων φῦλα γυναικῶν. τὰς μὲν οἱ δώσω, μετὰ δὲ ἔσσεται ἤν τὸτ' ἀπηύρων, κούρη Βρισῆος· καὶ ἐπὶ μέγαν ὁρκον ὀμοῦμαι μὴ ποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβήμεναι ἢδὲ μιγῆναι, ἢ θέμις ἀνδρῶπων πέλει, ἀνδρῶν ἢδὲ γυναικῶν. ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρέστεται· εἰ δὲ κεν αὐτὲ ἀστν μέγα Πριάμου θεοὶ δῶσω' ἀλαπάξαι, νῆα ἀλος χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νησσάσθω εἰσελθών, ὅτε κεν δατεώμεθα ληθ' Ἀχαιοί, Τρωιάδας δὲ γυναῖκας ἐείκοσιν αὐτῶς ἐλέσθω, αἱ καὶ μετ' Ἀργείην Ἐλενὴν κάλλισται ἔσωσιν. εἰ δὲ κεν Ἀργος ἤκοιμεθ' Ἀχαιικόν, οὐδαρ.ἀροῦρης, γαμβρὸς κέν μοι ἐοι· τίςδε δὲ μιν ἰσον Ὀρέστη, ὡς μοι τηλύγετος τρέφεται θαλῆ ἐνι πολλῆ. τρεῖς δὲ μοι εἰσι θύγατρες εἰν ἡμέρᾳ ἐπιβήμιτω, Χρυσόθεμις καὶ Λαοδίκη καὶ Ἰφιάνασσα, τάων ἡν κ' ἐθέλησι φίλην ἀγάδεδου ἀγέσθω πρὸς οἴκον Πηλήσω· ἐγὼ δ' ἐπι μείλια δῶσω πολλὰ μάλ', ὅσσ' οὐ πώ τις ἐγ' ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί. ἐπτά δὲ οἱ δῶσω εὖ ναιόμενα πτολίθρα, Καρδαμύλην Ἐνόπτην τε καὶ Ἰρήνη ποιήσεσαν, Φηράς τε ζαθέας ἠδ' Ἀνθειαν βαθύλειμον, καλὴν τ' Ἀἰπείαν καὶ Πήδασον ἀμπελόεσσαν. πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγὺς αλός, νέαται Πύλου ἡμαθόεσσαν· αὕτη δ' ἁνδρες ναίωσιν πολύρρηνες πολυβοῦται, οἳ' κέ' ἐ δωτίνῃσι θεοῖν ὡς τιμήσουσι καὶ οἳ' ὑπὸ σκῆτρῳ λιπαρὰς τελέουσι θέμιστας. ταῦτα κέ οἳ τελέσαιμι μεταλλήξαντι χόλοι. δομηθήτωγ—'Αἴδης τοι ἄμειλχος ἢδ' ἀδάμαστος· τούνεκα καὶ τε βροτοῖσι θεῶν ἐχθιστος ἀπάντων—

1 δομηθήτω: καμφηθώ 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
καὶ μοι ὑποστήτω, ὃσον βασιλεύτερός εἰμι ἢ δ' ὃσον γενεῇ προγενέστερος εὐχομαι εἶναι."

Τὸν δ' ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Γερήνιος ἔπποτα Νέστωρ. "Ατρείδη κύδωστε, ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνον, δῶρα μὲν οὐκέτ' ὄνοστά διδοῖς Ἀχιλῆι ἀνακτήλλα' ἀγετε, κλητοὺς οτρύνομεν, οἴκε τάξιστα ἐλθωρ' ἐς κλισίην Πηληϊάδεω Ἀχιλῆος. εἰ δ' ἀγε, τοὺς ἀν ἐγὼ ἐπιύλομαι, οἴκε δε πιθέσθων. Φοίνιξ μὲν πρώτιστα διύφιλος ἱγνοσάσθω, αὐτάρ ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα Αίας τε μέγας καὶ δίος Ὀδυσσεός κηρύκων δ' Ὀδίος τε καὶ Εὐρυβάτης ἀμ' ἐπέσθων. φέρτε δὲ χερσὶν ύδωρ, ἐφημήσασι τε κέλεσθε, οφρα Δι' Κρονίδη ἀρησόμεθ', αὖ κ' ἐλεήσῃ."

"Ως φάτο, τούσι δὲ πᾶσιν ἐαδότα μῦθον ἐειπεν. αὐτίκα κηρύκεις μὲν ύδωρ ἐπὶ χεῖρας ἐχέματα, κούροι δὲ κρητήρας ἐπεστέμαντο ποτόιο, νώμησαν δ' ἀρα πᾶσιν ἐπαρξάμενοι δεπάςεσθων. αὐτάρ ἠμείβετ' ἔπειτα θυμός, ἐρμόντε ἐκ κλισίης Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἀτρείδαο. τούσι δὲ πόλλᾳ ἐπέτελλε Γερήνιος ἕπποτα Νέστωρ, δενδίλλων ἐς ἕκαστον, Ὀδυσσῆι δὲ μάλιστα, πειράν ως πεπίθοουεν ἁμύμονα Πηληϊάνων.

Τὼ δὲ βάτην παρὰ θίνα πολυύλοισθοι θαλάσσησ, πολλὰ μάλ' εὐχομένων γαυηχώς ἐννοσιγαίων ῥηϊδίως πεπιθεῖν μεγάλας φρένας Αἰακίδαο. Μυρμιδόνων δ' ἐπὶ τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας ἰκέσθην, τὸν δ' ἐβρόν φρένα τερπόμενον φόρμιγγι λυγείῃ,

1 The dual number is consistently used of the envoys, so that Phoenix cannot be regarded as strictly a member of the delegation. Probably we are to assume that he was sent in advance of the others (cf. πρώτιστα and ἐπειτα); so Aristarchus.
submit himself unto me, seeing I am more kingly, and avow me his elder in years."

Then made answer the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, the gifts that thou offerest the prince Achilles may no man any more contemn. Come, therefore, let us send forth chosen men to go forthwith to the hut of Peleus' son, Achilles. Nay, rather, whomsoever I shall choose, let them consent. First of all let Phoenix, dear to Zeus, lead the way, and after him great Aias and goodly Odysseus; and of the heralds let Odius and Eurybates attend them. And now bring ye water for our hands, and bid keep holy silence, that we may make prayer unto Zeus, son of Cronos, if so be he will have compassion upon us."

So said he, and the words that he spake were pleasing unto all. Then heralds poured water over their hands, and youths filled the bowls brim full of drink, and served out to all, pouring first drops for libation into the cups. But when they had made libation and had drunk to their hearts' content, they went forth from the hut of Agamemnon, son of Atreus. And the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, laid strait command upon them with many a glance at each, and chiefly upon Odysseus, that they should make essay to persuade the peerless son of Peleus.

So the twain 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 δαιδαλείᾳ, ἐπὶ δ' ἀργύρεον ζυγὸν ἦεν, τὴν ἄρετ' ἐξ ἐνάρων πόλων 'Ηετίωνος ὀλέσσας. τῇ ὁ γε θυμὸν ἐπερπεύν, άειδε δ' ἀρα κλέα ἀνδρῶν. Πάτροκλος δὲ οἱ οἰος ἑναντίος ἦστο σιωπῆ, δέγμενος Αιακίδην, ὅποτε λῆξεν ἀείδων. τῷ δὲ βάτην προτέρῳ, ὑγείτο δὲ δίος Ὀδυσσεύς, στὰν δὲ πρόσθ' αὐτοῖο· ταφῶν δ' ἀνόρουσεν 'Αχιλλεύς αὐτῇ σὺν φόρμυγγι, λυπῶν ἔδος ένθα θάασσεν· ὅς δ' αὐτῶς Πάτροκλος, ἐπεὶ ἱδε φώτας, ἀνέστη. τῷ καὶ δεικνύμενος προσέφη πόδας ὁκὺς 'Αχιλλεύς. "χαίρετον· ἐν εἰναὶ ἄνδρες ἱκάνετον—ἡ τι μάλα χρεώ—
oi μοι σκυιζομένων περ ᾿Αχαϊῶν φιλτατοί ἐστον." "Ὡς ἀρα φωνήσας προτέρῳ ἄγε δίος ᾿Αχιλλεύς, εἰσεν δ' ἐν κλισμοῖσι τάπης τε πορφυρέουσιν· αἰϕα δὲ Πάτροκλον προσεφώνεεν ἐγγὺς ἐόντα· "μείξονα δὴ κρητῆρα, Μενοιτίου υἱέ, καθίστα, ζωρότερον δὲ κέραιε, δέπας δ' ἐντυνον ἐκάστῳ· oi γὰρ φιλτατοί ἄνδρες ἐμῶ ὑπέασι μελάθρων." "Ὡς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλω ἐπεπείθεθ' ἑταίρῳ. αὐτάρ ὁ γε κρεῖον μέγα κάββαλεν ἐν πυρός αὐγῇ, ἐν δ' ἀρα νῶτον ἔθηκ' οἰος καὶ πίωνος αἰγός, ἐν δ' συὸς σιάλοι ῥάχιν τεθαλυῖαν ἀλοιφῇ. τῷ δ' ἔχεν Αὐτομέδων, τάμνεν δ' ἀρα δίος ᾿Αχιλλεύς. καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ μίστυλε καὶ ἀμφ᾽ ὀβελοῖσιν ἐπειρε, πῦρ δὲ Μενοιτιάδης δαῖεν μέγα, ἰσόθεος φῶς. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ πῦρ ἐκάνε καὶ φλόξ ἐμαράνθη, ἀνθρακηνι στορέσας ὀβελούς ἐφύπερθε τάνυσσε,
and richly wrought, whereon was a bridge of silver; this had he taken from the spoil when he laid waste the city of Eétion. 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 θείοι κρατευτάων ἐπαείρας.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ρ' ὤπτησε καὶ εἰν ἐλεοῦσιν ἔχευε; 1
Πάτροκλος μὲν σίτον ἐλὼν ἐπένειμε τραπέζῃ
καλῶς ἐν κανέοισιν, ἀτὰρ κρέα νεῖμεν Ἀχιλλεύς.
αὐτὸς δὲ ἀντίον ἕσεν ὁ Οδυσσήος θείοι
tοίχου τού ἐτέρου, θεοῖσι δὲ θύσαι ἀνώγει
Πάτροκλον, δό ἐτάιρον. ὁ δ' ἐν πυρὶ βάλλε θυηλάς.
οἱ δ᾽ ἐπ' ὅνειαθ' ἑτοίμα προκείμενα χεῖρας ἔλλοι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἐντο,
νεῦσ' Αἰας Φοίνικι. νόησε δὲ δίος ὁ Οδυσσεύς,
πλησάμενος δ' οὐνομο δέπασ δείδεκτ' Ἀχιλῆα·
'χαῖρ', Ἀχιλῆι δαιτὸς μὲν ἐίσης οὐκ ἐπιδευεῖς
ἡμὲν ἐνί κλισίᾳ Αἴας Θεότοκος Ἀτρείδαο
ἡδὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε νῦν. πάρα γὰρ μενοεικέᾳ πολλά
dαινοθ'. ἀλλ' οὐ δαιτὸς ἐπηράτου ἐργα μέμηλεν,
ἀλλὰ λίθων μέγα πῆμα, διοτρεφές, εἰσορόων
deίδυμεν' ἐν δοιῇ δὴ σαωσέμεν ἢ ἀπολέσθαι
νής ἐυπόσελμους, εἰ μὴ σὺ γε δύσεαι ἀλκὴν.
ἔγγος γὰρ νηῶν καὶ τείχεοι αὐλων ἔθεντο
Τρώες ὑπέρθυμοι τηλεκλειτοὶ τ' ἐπίκουροι,
κηάμενοι πυρὰ πολλὰ κατὰ στρατόν, οὐδ᾽ ἐτὶ φασὶ
χήσεσθ", ἀλλ' ἐν νηῶι μελαίνησιν. πεσέεσθαι.
Zeús δέ σφι Κρονίδησ ἐνδέξια σήματα φαίνων
ἀστράπτει. Ἐκτωρ δὲ μέγα σθένει βλεμμαίων
μαίνεται ἐκτάγλως, πίσυνος Δύ, οὐδὲ τι τίς
ἀνέρος οὐδὲ θεοῦς. κρατερ' δὲ ἐ λύσσα δέδυκεν.
ἀράται δὲ τάχιστα φανήμεναι Ἡ ὑ διαν·
στεῖται γὰρ νηῶν ἀποκόψειν ἅκρα κόρυμβα

1 ἔχευε: ἔθηκε.

1 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. 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
HOMER

αὐτῶς τ᾽ ἐμπρήσειν¹ μαλεροῦ πυρὸς, αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιός
dηώσειν παρὰ τῆς ὅρωμενος² ὑπὸ καπνοῦ.
tαῦτ᾽ αὐνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα, μη οἱ ἀπειλᾶς
ἐκτελέσωσι θεοῦ, ημῶν δὲ δὴ αὐσιμον εἴη
φθίσθαι ἐνὶ Τροΐῇ ἀκᾶσ Ἀργεός ἐπιποβότοιο.
ἀλλ᾽ ἄνα, εἰ μέμονας γε καὶ οὐδὲ περ ὑπὸ Ἀχαίων
τερμένους ἐρύσθαι υπὸ Τρώων ὀρμαγδοῦ.
αὐτῷ τοι μετόπισθ᾽ ἄχος ἔσσεται, οὐδὲ τι μῆχος
ῥεχθέντος κακοῦ ἔστ᾽ ἄκος εὑρεῖν. ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὶν 2
φράξει ὅπως Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξῆσεις κακὸν ἱμαρ.
ὁ πέπων, ἢ μὲν σοὶ γε πατήρ ἐπετελέστε Πηλεὺς
ἡματι τῷ ὅτε σ᾽ ἐκ Φῆις Ἀγαμέμνονι πέμπε·
τεκνὸν ἐμὸν, κάρτος μὲν Ἀθηναὶκη τε καὶ Ἡρη
dώσουσ', αἰ κ᾽ ἐθέλωσιν, σοὶ δὲ μεγαλητόρα θυμὸν 2
ἴσχεων ἐν στήθεσσι· φιλοφροσύνη γὰρ ἀμείνων·
ληγέμεναι δ᾽ ἐρίδος κάκομηχάνου, ὄφρα σε μᾶλλον
tίωσ᾽ Ἀργείων ἕμεν νέοι ἢ ἀλλὰ πολὺ πρὶν 2
φράζεκες ὅπως Δαναοῖσιν ἀλεξῆσεις κακὸν ἱμαρ.
οὐκ ἀλήίος εἴη ἀνὴρ τῷ ὅτε γένοιτο,
οὐδὲ κατὰ Ὕβρημοι χρυσοῖο,
ὁσσ᾽ Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀείθλα ποσσὶν ἄροντο.
δώσει δ᾽ ἑπτὰ γυναῖκας ἀμῦμον ἔργα ἰδυίας,

¹ ἐμπρήσειν: ἐμπλήσειν Aristarchus (cf. ii. 415).
² ὅρωμενος: ἀτυζομένος (cf. viii. 183).
consuming fire, and amidst them make havoc of the Achaeans, distraught by reason of the smoke. This then is the great fear of my heart, lest the gods fulfil for him his boastings, and it be our fate to perish here in Troy, far from horse-pasturing Argos. Nay, up then, if thou art minded even at the last to save from the war-din of the Trojans the sons of the Achaeans, that are sore bested. To thine own self shall sorrow be hereafter, nor can healing be found for ill once wrought—nay, rather, ere it be too late bethink thee how thou mayest ward from the Danaans the day of evil. Good friend, surely it was to thee that thy father Peleus gave command on the day when he sent thee to Agamemnon forth from Phthia: 'My son, strength shall Athene and Hera give thee if they be so minded, but do thou curb thy proud spirit in thy breast, for gentle-mindedness is the better part; and withdraw thee from strife, contriver of mischief, that so the Argives both young and old may honour thee the more.' On this wise did that old man charge thee, but thou forgettest. Yet do thou cease even now, and put from thee thy bitter wrath. To thee Agamemnon offereth worthy gifts, so thou wilt cease from thine anger. Nay come, hearken thou to me, and I will tell the tale of all the gifts that in his hut Agamemnon promised thee: seven tripods, that the fire hath not touched, and ten talents of gold and twenty gleaming cauldrons, and twelve strong horses, winners in the race, that have won prizes by their fleetness. Not without booty were a man nor unpossessed of precious gold, whoso had wealth as great as the prizes Agamemnon's horses have won by their speed. And he will give seven women skilled in
Λεσβίδας, ὃς ὅτε Λέσβον ἔξελεθ', αἱ τότε κάλλει ἐνίκων φῦλα γυναικῶν. τὰς μὲν τοι δώσει, μετὰ δ' ἐσσεται ἣν τότ' ἀπηύρα, κοῦρη Βρισῆς· ἐπὶ δὲ μέγαν ὅρκον ὀμεῖται μὴ ποτε τῆς εὐνῆς ἐπιβήμεναι ἢδὲ μιγῆναι, ἣ θέμις ἔστιν, ἀναξ, ἢ τ' ἀνδρῶν ἢ τε γυναικῶν. ταῦτα μὲν αὐτίκα πάντα παρέσσεται· εἰ δὲ κεν αὐτὲ ἄστυ μέγα Πριάμιοο θεοὶ δῶσο' ἀλαπάξαι, νῆα ἀλισ χρυσοῦ καὶ χαλκοῦ νηήσασθαι εἰσελθῶν, ὅτε κεν δατεώμεθα ληίδ' Ἀχαιοὶ, Τρῳάδας δὲ γυναίκας ἐείκοσιν αὐτὸς ἑλέσθαι, αἱ κε μετ' Ἀργείην Ἐλένην κάλλισται ἔωσιν. εἰ δὲ κεν "Αργος ἢκοίμεθ' Ἀχαιὸκόν, οὐθαρ ἀρούρης, γαμβρός κὲν ὀν οἰ ἔοις· τίσει δὲ σε ίσου Ὀρέστη, ὃς οἱ τηλύγετος τρέφεται θαλή ἐνι πολλῆ. τρεῖς δὲ οἱ εἰσι θύγατρες ἐνι μεγάρῳ εὐπήκτως, Χρυσόθεμις καὶ Λαοδίκη καὶ ᾿Ιφιάνασσα· τᾶς μὲν κ' ἔθελθαθα φίλην ἀνάεδνου ἀγεσθαί πρὸς οἶκον Πηλῆς· ὅ δ' αὐτ' ἐπὶ μείλια δῶσει πολλὰ μᾶλ', ὃσο' ὃ οὔ τοίς ἐγ' ἐπέδωκε θυγατρί. ἐπτὰ δὲ τοι δῶσει ἐν ναῦμενα πτολίεθρα, Καρδαμόλην Ἐνόπτην τε καὶ Ἰρην ποιήσασαν Φηράς τε ξαθέας ἢδ' Ἀνθείαν βαθύλειμον, καλῆν τ' Αἵτειαν καὶ Πηδάσον ἀμπελόεσσαν. πᾶσαι δ' ἐγγυς ἀλός, νεάται Πύλου ἡμαθόντος· ἐν δ' ἀνδρες ναϊουσι πολύρρηνες πολυβοῦται, οἱ κέ σε δωτίς θεόν ὡς τιμῆσουσι καὶ τοι ὑπὸ σκήπτρως λιπαρὰς παρά τοι τελέουσι θέμισται. 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 sur-
passed 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 here-
after 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,
ichest 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
εἰ δέ τοι Ἀτρεΐδης μὲν ἀπήχθετο κηρόθι μᾶλλον, αὐτὸς καὶ τοῦ δῶρα, σὺ δ’ ἄλλους περ Παναχαιόνς τειρομένους ἐλέαιρε κατὰ στρατόν, οἳ σε θεον ὃς τίσουσ’. ἥ γάρ κε σφι μάλα μέγα κύδος ἄρωι. νῦν γάρ χ’ Ἐκτὸς ἐλοις, ἐπεὶ ἄν μάλα τοι οὐκ ἔλθοι λύσσαν ἅχων ὀλοήν, ἐπεὶ οὐ τινά φησιν ὁμοίων οὐ ἐμεναι Δαναῶν, οὐσ ἐνθάδε νῆες ἐνεικαν.”

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενοι προσέφη πόδας ὦκυς Ἀχιλλεύς:

“διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν’ Ὑδυσσεῦ, χρὴ μὲν ὅτι τὸν μύθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποειπεῖν, ὅτι περ ὅδ᾽ φρονέω τε καὶ ὡς τετελεσμένον ἐσται, ὥς μὴ μοι τρύζητε παρῆμενοι ἄλλοθεν οὕτω. ἐγείρεσθαι γὰρ μοι κεῖνος ὁμώς Ἀἴδαο πύλησιν ὡς χ’ ἔτερον μὲν κεύθῃ ἐν ὅνυ, ἄλλο δὲ εἰπῆ. αὐτάρ ἔγων ἐρέω ὡς μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα. οὐτ’ ἐμὲ γ’ Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα πεισέμεν ὦι, οὐτ’ ἄλλους Δαναοὺς, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἀρα τις χάρις ἦν μάρνασθαι δηΐοισιν ἐπ’ ἀνδρᾶσι νωλεμές αἰεῖ. ἵσῃ μοῦρα μένοντι, καὶ εἰ μάλα τις πολεμίζοι: ἐν δὲ ἢ τιμῇ ἢμὲν κακός ἢδε καὶ ἐσθλός· κἀτὰν’ ὁμώς ὃ τ’ ἄργος ἀνὴρ ὃ τε πολλὰ ἔστοικας. οὐδὲ τί μοι περίκειται, ἐπεὶ πάθος αἰεὶ ἐμὴν ἡμεῖς τιμηθῆναι, ὡς δ’ ὁμώς ἀρρητοί πολεμίζειν μάστακ’, ἐπεὶ κε λάβησιν, κακὼς δ’ ἀρα οἰ πέλει αὐτῆ, ὥς καὶ ἐγὼ πολλὰς μὲν ἀνυπνοὺς νῦκτας ἰανον, ἢματα δ’ αἰματϊν δικαίον πολεμίζειν, ἀνδράσι μαρνάμενοι ὄραν ἐνεκα σφετεράσων.

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 Achaians, 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 νηυσὶ πόλεις ἀλάπαξ ἀνθρώπων,
πεζὸς δ᾽ ἐνδεκά φημι κατὰ Τροίην ἐρίβωλον·
tάων ἐκ πασέων κεμήλια πολλὰ καὶ ἐσθλὰ
ἐξελόμην, καὶ πάντα φέρων Ἀγαμέμνονι δόσκον
Ἀτρείδη· ὁ δ᾽ ὅπισθε μένων παρὰ νηυσὶ θοησὶ
dεξάμενος διὰ παῦρα δασάκετο, πολλὰ δ᾽ ἐχεσκεν.
ἀλλὰ δ᾽ ἀριστήσεσι δίδου γέρα καὶ βασιλεύσι,
τοῦτοι μὲν ἐμπεδα κείται, ἐμεῦ δ᾽ ἀπὸ μοῦν Ἀχαιῶν
eἰλετ', ἔχει δ᾽ ἀλοχον θυμαρέα. τῇ παριαύων
tερπέσθω. τὶ δὲ δεὶ πολεμιζέμεναι Τρώεσσον
Ἀργείους; τὶ δὲ λαὸν ἀνήγαγεν ἐνθάδ’ ἀγείρας
Ἀτρείδης; ἢ οὐχ Ἔλενής ἕνεκ’ ἥδονοι;
ἡ μοῦνοι φιλέουσ’ ἀλόχους μερόπων ἀνθρώπων
Ἀτρείδαι; ἐπεὶ ὅς τις ἄνηρ ἀγαθὸς καὶ ἐχεφρῶν
τὴν αὐτοῦ φιλέει καὶ κήδεται, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν
ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλέει καὶ κήδεται, ὡς καὶ ἐγὼ τὴν

1 Many scholars put a full stop after εἵλετ’, on the ground
that Achilles must not be assumed to speak of Briseis as his
wife (ἀλόχος). This, however, is to spoil the splendid
rhetoric of the passage.
men have I laid waste with my ships and by land eleven, I avow, throughout the fertile land of Troy; from out all these I took much spoil and goodly, and all would I ever bring and give to Agamemnon, this son of Atreus; but he staying behind, even beside his swift ships, would take and apportion some small part, but keep the most. Some he gave as prizes to chieftains and kings, and for them they abide untouched; but from me alone of the Achaeans hath he taken and keepeth my wife, the darling of my heart. Let him lie by her side and take his joy. But why must the Argives wage war against the Trojans? Why hath he gathered and led hither his host, this son of Atreus? Was it not for fair-haired Helen’s sake? Do they then alone of mortal men love their wives, these sons of Atreus? Nay, for whoso is a true man and sound of mind, loveth his own and cherisheth her, even as I too loved her with all my heart, though she was but the captive of my spear. But now, seeing he hath taken from my arms my prize, and hath deceived me, let him not tempt me that know him well; he shall not persuade me. Nay, Odysseus, together with thee and the other princes let him take thought to ward from the ships consuming fire. Verily full much hath he wrought without mine aid; lo, he hath builded a wall and digged a ditch hard by, wide and great, and therein hath he planted stakes; yet even so availeth he not to stay the might of man-slaying Hector. But so long as I was warring amid the Achaeans Hector had no mind to rouse battle far from the wall, but would come only so far as the Scaean gates and the oak-tree; there once he awaited me in single combat and hardly did he
νῦν δ᾽ ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθέλω πολεμιζέμεν Ἐκτορι διῶ,
αὔριον ἢ ἔργας καὶ πᾶσι θεοῖς,
νηήσας εὖ νήσας, ἐπὶν ἀλαδε προερύσσω,
ὄφειλα, αἱ κ᾽ ἐθέλησθα καὶ αἱ κέν τοι τὰ μεμήλῃ,
ἡμι μαλ᾽ Ἐλλήστοντον ἔπ᾽ ἱχθυόντα πλεούσας
νήσας ἐμάς, εὖ δ᾽ ἄνδρας ἐρεσσέμεναι μεμαῶτας·
ei de kev εὐπλοίην δώῃ κλυτὸς ἐννοσίγαιος,
ἡματί ke πριτάπτω Θήνην ἐρίβωλον ἔκοιμην.
ἔστι de moi μάλα πολλά, τὰ κάλλιτον ἐνθάδε ἐρρων·
ἀλλον δ᾽ ἐνθένδε χρυσὸν καὶ χαλκὸν ἐρυθρόν
ηδὲ γυναῖκας εὐξάνους πολιόν τε σίδηρον
ἀξομαί, ἀοτ᾽ ἔλαχον γε. γέρας de moi, ōs per ἐδωκεν,
αὐτὶς ἐφυβρίζων ἐλετο κρείων Ἀγαμέμνων
Ἀπείδης· τῷ πάντ᾽ ἀγορεύεμεν, ὃς ἐπιτέλλω,
ἀμφαδόν, ὀφρα καὶ ἄλλοι ἐπισκύζονται Ἀχαιοί,
εἰ τινὰ που Δαναῶν ἔτι ἐλπεται ἐξαπατήσειν,
αἰὲν ἀναιδείην ἐπιειμένος. οὐδ᾽ ἀν ἐμοὶ γε
tetlai Kyneos per eνω eis ὑπα ἰδέσθαι.
οὐδὲ τὶ οἱ boulais συμφράσσομαι, οὐδὲ μὲν ἐργον·
ἐκ γαρ δὴ μ᾽ ἀπάτησε καὶ ἦλυτεν. οὐδ᾽ ἂν ἐτ᾽ αὕτις
ἐξαπάφοιτ᾽ ἐπέεσσιν· ἀλις de oi. ἀλλὰ ἐκηλος
ἐρρέτω· ἐκ γὰρ οἱ φρένας εἰλετο μητίετα Ζεύς.
ἐχθρά δὲ μοὶ τοῦ δῷρα, τίω de μιν ἐν καρὸς αἰσθ.
οὐδ᾽ εἴ μοι δεκάκις τε καὶ εἰκοσάκις τόσα δοή
όσσα τε οἱ νῦν ἔστι, καὶ εἴ ποθεν ἀλλα γένοιτο,
οὐδ᾽ ὅσ᾽ ἐσ Ὀρχομενὸν ποτινίσεται, οὐδ᾽ ὅσα Θήβας
Ἀγυπτίας, θι πλειστα δόμοις ἐν κτήματα κεῖται,

1 The precise meaning of καρὸς is uncertain, but connexion with κεῖρω is probable. The word does not recur.
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escape my onset. But now, seeing I am not minded to battle with goodly Hector, to-morrow will I do sacrifice to Zeus and all the gods, and heap well my ships, when I have launched them on the sea; then shalt thou see, if so be thou wilt, and carest aught therefor, my ships at early dawn sailing over the teeming Hellespont, and on board men right eager to ply the oar; and if so be the great Shaker of the Earth grants me fair voyaging, on the third day shall I reach deep-soiled Phthia. Possessions full many have I that I left on my ill-starred way hither, and yet more shall I bring from hence, gold and ruddy bronze, and fair-girdled women and grey iron—all that fell to me by lot; howbeit my prize hath he that gave it me taken back in his arrogant pride, even lord Agamemnon, son of Atreus. To him do ye declare all, even as I bid, openly, to the end that other Achaeans also may be wroth, if haply he hopeth to deceive yet some other of the Danaans, seeing he is ever clothed in shamelessness. Yet not in my face would he dare to look, though he have the front of a dog. Neither counsel will I devise with him nor any work, for utterly hath he deceived me and sinned against me. Never again shall he beguile me with words; the past is enough for him. Nay, let him go to his ruin in comfort, seeing that Zeus the counsellor hath utterly robbed him of his wits. Hateful in my eyes are his gifts, I count them at a hair's worth. Not though he gave me ten times, aye twenty times all that now he hath, and if yet other should be added thereto I care not whence, not though it were all the wealth that goeth in to Orchomenus, or to Thebes of Egypt, where treasures in greatest store are laid up in men's
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αἳ θ᾽ ἐκατόμπυλοί εἰσι, διηκόσιοι δ᾽ ἀν᾽ ἐκάστας ἀνέρες ἐξοιχνεύσι σὺν ἵπποισιν καὶ όχεσφιν. οὐδ᾽ εἴ μοι τόσα δοίη ὡσα ψάμαθός τε κάμπισ τε, οὐδὲ κεν ὡς ἐτι θυμὸν ἐμὸν πείσει Ἀγαμέμνων, πρῖν γ᾽ ἀπὸ πᾶσαν ἐμοὶ δόμεναι θυμαλγέα λώβην. κούρην δ᾽ οὗ γαμεὼ Ἀγαμέμνονος Ἐτρείδαο, οὐδ᾽ εἰ χρυσείῃ Ἀφροδίτῃ κάλλος εἰρίζω, ἔργα δ᾽ Ἀθηναίῃ γλαυκώπιδι ἰσοφαρίζω: οὐδὲ μιν ὡς γαμεώ: ὃ δ᾽ Ἀχαιῶν ἀλλον ἐλέσθω, ὡς τις οἶ τ᾽ ἐπέοικε καὶ ὡς βασιλεύτερός ἐστιν. ἂν γάρ δὴ με σαῶσι θεοὶ καὶ οἶκαθ᾽ ἰκωμαι, Πηλεύς θην μοι ἑπείτα γυναϊκά γε μάσσεται Αὐτός. πολλαὶ Ἀχαιδὲς εἰσίν ἀν᾽ Ἐλλάδα τε Φθίθῃν τε, κούραι ἀριστήων, οἳ τε πτολίεθρα ρύονται, τάνων ἢν κ᾽ ἐθέλωμι φίλην πούσμοι ἁκοῖτων. ἐνθα δὲ μοι μάλα πολλὸν ἐπέσσυτο θυμὸς ἰγῆνακα γῆμαντα μνήσησθαι ἄλοχον, έικυιαν ἁκοῖτων, κτήμαισι ἑπεσθαι τὰ γέρων εκήσατο Πηλεύς. οὐ γὰρ ἐμοὶ ψυχῆς ἀντάξιον οὐδ᾽ ὅσα φασὶν Ἰλιὸν ἔκτησθαι, ἐν ναιόμενον πτολίεθρον, τὸ πρὶν ἐπ᾽ εἰρήνης, πρὶν ἐλθείν υίας Ἀχαιῶν, οὐδ᾽ ὅσα λαίνουσ οὐδός ἀφήτωρος ἐντὸς ἐέργει, Φοίβου Ἀπόλλωνος, Πυθοῖ ἐνε πετρηέσσῃ. λήιστοι μὲν γὰρ τε βόες καὶ ἴφια μῆλα, κτητοὶ δὲ τρίποδές τε καὶ ὑππὼν ξανθὰ κάρηνα: ἀνδρὸς δὲ ψυχῆς πάλιν ἐλθείν οὔτε λεῖστῃ οὐθ᾽ ἐλετή, ἐπεὶ ἄρ κεν ἀμείψεται ἔρκος ὀδόντων. μήτηρ γὰρ τε μέ φησι θεὰ Θέτις ἀργυρόπεζα δικαδίας κήρας φερέμεν θανάτου 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:
εἰ μέν κ’ αὖθι μένων Τρώων πόλιν ἄμφιμάχωμαι,
ὥλετο μέν μοι νόστος, ἀτὰρ κλέος ἄφθιτον ἔσται·
ei de kev oikad’ ἵκωμι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαῖαν,
ὥλετό μοι κλέος ἐσθλόν, ἐπι δηρὸν de μοι αἰών
ἔσσεται, οὐδὲ κέ μ’ ὤκα τέλος θανάτου κυκεῖν.¹

καὶ δ’ ἂν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἐγὼ παραμυθησάμην
οἰκαδ’ ἀποπλείειν, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι ὁδῆτε τέκμωρ
Ἰλίου αἰτπεινῆς· μάλα γάρ έθεν εὐρύσπα Ζεὺς
κείρα ἐν υπερέσχε, τεθαρσήκασι δε λαοί.

ἀλλ’ ὑμεῖς μὲν ἴοντες ἀριστῆσον Ἀχαιῶν
ἀγγελίην ἀπόφασθε—τὸ γάρ γέρας ἐστὶ γερόντων—
ὄφρ’ ἄλλην φράξωνται εἰνί φρεσί μὴτιν ἀμείνω,
η κέ σφιν νῆάς τε σαῦ καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν
νηυσίν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆς, ἐπεὶ οὔ σφισιν ëδε γ’ ἐτοίμη, 42
ην νῦν ἔφράσσαντο ἐμεῦ ἀπομηνίσαντο.

Φοῖνιξ δ’ αὖθι παρ’ άμμι μένων κατακοιμηθῆτω,
ὁφρα μοι εν νῆσοι φιλην ἐς πατρίδ’ ἐπηται
αὖριον, ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιὼ
"Ως ἔφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιὼπη
μῦθον ἀγασσάμενοι· μάλα γάρ κρατερῶς ἀπέειπεν.
οψὲ δὲ δὴ μετέειπε γέρων ἐπιτηλάτα Φοῖνιξ
δάκρυ ἀναπρῆσας· περὶ γάρ δε μὴν ἔδοξαν Ἀχαιῶν.
“εἰ μὲν δὴ νόστον γε μετα φρεσί, φαίδιμ’ Ἀχιλλεῦ,
βάλλει, οὔδε τι πάμπαν ἄμυνει νηυσὶ ἔτη,
πῶς ἂν ἐπειτ’ ἀπὸ σεῖο, φίλοιν τέκος, αὖθι λυποῖμην
οῖος; σοὶ δὲ μ’ ἐπεμπε γέρων ἐπιτηλάτα 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
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"Ὅμηρος Ἄγαμεσων πέμπτε νήπιον, οὐ πω εἴδοθ' ὀμοίουν πολέμοιον,
οὐδ' ἀγορέων, ὅνα τ' ἄνδρες ἀριτρετέες τελέθουσιν.
τοῦνεκά μὲ προείκε διδασκέμεναι τάδε πάντα,
μύθων τε ἄνθρωποι ἐμεῖναι πρηκτήρα τε ἔργων.
ὡς ἂν ἔπειτ' ἀπὸ σεῖο, φίλον τέκος, οὐκ ἐθέλομι λείπεσθ',
οὔ εἶ κέν μοι ὑποσταῖη θεὸς αὐτὸς γῆρας ἀποξύσας θήσει νέον ἠβώντα,
οἶν ὅτε πρῶτον λίπον 'Ελλάδα καλλιγύναια,
φεύγων νείκεα πατρὸς ᾿Αμύντορος ᾿Ορμενίδαο,
ὁς μοι παλλακίδος περιχώσατο καλλικόμοιο,
τὴν αὐτὸς φιλεσκεν, ἀτιμάζεσκε δ' ἀκοιτων,
μητήρ' ἐμὴν. ἥ δ' αἰεν ἐμὲ λισσόσκετο γούνων
παλλακίδι προμιγῆαι, ἐν' ἑχθηρεὶς γέροντα.
τῇ πιθόμην καὶ ἐρέξαντ' ἡμὺν δ' ἐμὸς αὐτίκ' ὀφθεῖς
πολλὰ κατηρᾶτο, στυγερὰς δ' ἑπεκέκλετε' Ῥωνός,
μή ποτε γούνασων οἴσων ἐφέσσεσθαι φίλον νῦν
ἐξ ἐμὲθεν γεγαῶτα. θεὸι δ' ἐτέλειων ἐπαράς,
Ζεὺς τε καταχθόνιος καὶ ἐπαινῇ Περσεφόνεα.
τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ βούλευσα κατακτάμεν ὄξει χαλκῷ
ἀλλὰ τὸς ἄθανάτων παῦσει χόλων, δέ ρ' ἐνὶ θυμῷ
δήμου θήκε φάτων καὶ οὐνέδεα πόλλ' ἄνθρωπων,
ὡς μὴ πατροφόνος μετ' Ἀχαιῶνοι καλεοίμην.
ἐνθ' ἐμοὶ οὐκέτι πάμπαν ἐρητύετ᾽ ἐν φρεσὶ
ἵνα μὲν πολλὰ ἐταί καὶ ἀνεβολὶ ἀμφὶς ἔντεσ
αὐτοῦ λισσόμενοι κατερήτυν ἐν μεγάρουι.

1 Lines 458-461, not found in the mss. of the Iliad, are
given by Plutarch, De aud. poet. 8.
that the old horseman Peleus sent me on the day when he sent thee to Agamemnon, forth from Phthia, a mere child, knowing naught as yet of evil war, neither of gatherings wherein men wax pre-eminent. For this cause sent he me to instruct thee in all these things, to be both a speaker of words and a doer of deeds. Wherefore, dear child, I am not minded hereafter to be left alone without thee, nay, not though a god himself should pledge him to strip from me my old age and render me strong in youth as in the day when first I left Hellas, the home of fair women, fleeing from strife with my father Amyntor, son of Ormenus; for he waxed grievously wroth against me by reason of his fair-haired concubine, whom himself he ever cherished, and scorned his wife, my mother. So she besought me by my knees continually, to have dalliance with that other first myself, that the old man might be hateful in her eyes. I hearkened to her and did the deed, but my father was ware thereof forthwith and cursed me mightily, and invoked the dire Erinyes that never should there sit upon his knees a dear child begotten of me; and the gods fulfilled his curse, even Zeus of the nether world and dread Persephone. Then I took counsel to slay him with the sharp sword, but some one of the immortals stayed mine anger, bringing to my mind the voice of the people and the many revilings of men, to the end that I should not be called a father-slayer amid the Achaeans. Then might the heart in my breast in no wise be any more stayed to linger in the halls of my angered father. My fellows verily and my kinsfolk beset me about with many prayers and sought to stay me there in the halls, and many
πολλά δὲ ὑφία μῆλα καὶ εἰλίποδας ἐλικας βοῦς ἐσφαξοῦν. πολλοὶ δὲ σὺς θαλέθοντες ἀλοιφὴ εὔομενοὶ ταύνυντο διὰ φλογὸς 'Ἡφαίστου, πολλὸν δ’ ἐκ κεράμων μὲθι πίνετο τοῦ γέροντος. εἰνάνυχες δὲ μοι ἀμφ’ αὐτῶ παρὰ νύκτας ίανον· οἱ μὲν ἀμειβόμενοι φυλακᾶς ἔχον, οὐδὲ ποτ’ ἐσῆ πῦρ, ἐτερον μὲν ὑπ’ αἰθούσῃ εὐερκέοις αὐλῆς, ἀλλο δ’ ἐνὶ προδόμῳ, πρόσθεν θαλάμῳ θυράων. ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ δεκάτη μοι ἐπήλυθε νὺξ ἐρεβεννή, καὶ τότ’ ἐγὼ θαλάμῳ θύρας πυκνῶς ἀραρυίας ῥήξας ἐξῆλθον, καὶ ὑπέρθορον ἑρκίον αὐλῆς ῥεῖα, λαθὼν φύλακάς τ’ ἀνδρας ὑμωᾶς τε γυναῖκας. φεύγων ἔπειτ’ ἀπάνευθε δι’ Ἐλλάδος εὐρυχόροιο, Φθίην δ’ ἐξικόμην ἐριβώλακα, μητέρα μῆλων, ἐς Πηλῆα ἄναχθ’. δ’ ὅτε με πρόφρων ὑπέδεκτο, καὶ μ’ ἐφίλησο’ ὡς εἰ τε πατήρ ὑπναὶδα φιλήσῃ μοῦνον τηλύγετον πολλοῖσιν ἐπὶ κτεάτεσιν, καὶ μ’ ἀφνειὸν ἔθηκε, πολὺν δὲ μοι ὅπασε λαόν· ναῖον δ’ ἐσχατην Φθίης, Δολόπεσσιν ἀνάσσων. καὶ σε τοσοῦτον ἔθηκα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ’ Ἀχιλλεύ, ἐκ θυμοῦ φιλέων, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐθέλεσκες ἅμ’ ἄλλῳ οὔτ’ ἐς δαῖτ’ ἐν μεγάροις πάσασθαι, πρὶν γ’ ὅτε δὴ ο’ ἐπ’ ἐμοῖσθον ἐγὼ γούνεσσι καθίσσας ὑμοὶ τ’ ἀσαίμι προταμῶν καὶ οἶνον ἐπισχών. πολλάκι μοι κατέδευσας ἐπὶ στήθοσι χιτῶνα ὅπου ἀποβλύζων ἐν νηπιεῆ ἀλεγεινῇ. ὡς ἐπὶ σοὶ μάλα πόλλ’ ἐπάθον καὶ πόλλ’ ἐμόγησα, τὰ φρονέων, ὃ μοι οὐ τι θεοὶ γόνον ἐξετέλειον ἔμεθ’. ἀλλὰ σε παῖδα, θεοῖς ἐπιείκελ’ Ἀχιλλεύ, ποιεύμη, ἵνα μοὶ ποτ’ ἀεικέα λοιγὸν ἀμύνης.
THE ILIAD, IX. 466–495

goodly sheep did they slaughter, and sleek kine of shambling gait, and many swine, rich with fat, were stretched to singe over the flame of Hephaestus, and wine in plenty was drunk from the jars of that old man. For nine nights' space about mine own body did they watch the night through; in turn kept they watch, neither were the fires quenched, one beneath the portico of the well-fenced court, and one in the porch before the door of my chamber. Howbeit when the tenth dark night was come upon me, then verily I burst the cunningly fitted doors of my chamber and leapt the fence of the court full easily, unseen of the watchmen and the slave women. Thereafter I fled afar through spacious Hellas, and came to deep-soiled Phthia, mother of flocks, unto king Peleus; and he received me with a ready heart, and cherished me as a father cherisheth his only son and well-beloved, that is heir to great possessions; and he made me rich and gave much people to me, and I dwelt on the furthermost border of Phthia, ruling over the Dolopians. And I reared thee to be such as thou art, O godlike Achilles, loving thee from my heart; for with none other wouldest thou go to the feast neither take meat in the hall, till I had set thee on my knees and given thee thy fill of the savoury morsel cut first for thee, and had put the wine cup to thy lips. Full often hast thou wetted the tunic upon my breast, sputtering forth the wine in thy sorry helplessness. So have I suffered much for thee and toiled much, ever mindful of this that the gods would in no wise vouchsafe me a son born of mine own body. Nay, it was thou that I sought to make my son, O godlike Achilles, to the end that thou mayest hereafter save
ἀλλ᾽, Ἀχιλεῦ, δάμασον θυμὸν μέγαν· οὐδὲ τί σε χρὴ νηλεὲς ἢ ἦτορ ἔχειν· στρεπτοὶ δὲ τε καὶ θεοὶ αὐτοί, τῶν περ καὶ μείζων ἁρετή τυμή τε βίη τε. καὶ μὲν τοὺς θυέσσι καὶ εὐχωλῆς ἀγανήσι λοιβῇ τε κνίσῃ τε παρατρωπῶσ᾽ ἀνθρώπωι λισσόμενοι, ὡτε κέν τις ὑπερβήῃ καὶ ἀμάρτῃ. καὶ γάρ τε Διταὶ εἰσὶ Διὸς κοῦραι μεγάλοι, χωλαί τε ῥυσαί τε παραβλῶπες τ᾽ ὀφθαλμοί, αἰρά τε καὶ μετόπισθ᾽ Ἀτης ἀλέγουσι κιοῦσαι. ἥ δ᾽ Ἀτη σθεναρή τε καὶ ἁρτίπος, οὐνεκα πᾶσας δει στρυκτρωθέει, φθάνει δὲ τε πᾶσαι ἐπ᾽ αἰαν βλάπτουσ᾽ ἀνθρώπως· αἰρ δ᾽ ἐξακούωσι ὑσίσων. ὅς μὲν τ᾽ αἰδόσσεται κοῦρας Διὸς ἁσσόν ἱούσας, τὸν δὲ μέγ᾽ ἀνήσυχος καὶ τ᾽ ἐκλύον εὐχωλέων. ὃς δὲ χαῦσθαι καὶ τε στερεῶσ ἀποείπη, λύσονται δ᾽ ἄρα ταῖ γε Δία Κρονίωνα κιοῦσαι τῷ Ἀτην ἀμή ἐπεσοῦν ἡ βλαφθεὶς ἀποτίσῃ. ἄλλ᾽, Ἀχιλεῦ, πόρε καὶ σὺ Διὸς κοῦρῃσιν ἐπεσθαί τιμήν, ἣ τ᾽ ἄλλων περ ἐπιγνάμπτει νόον ἐσθλῶν. ἐπὶ μὲν γὰρ μὴ δώρα φέροι, τὰ δ᾽ ὀνομάζων ὀνομάζοι 418 Ἀτρεῖδης Ἀτης οἱ τίνος ἐπιζαφεῖν κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, οἳ τε σοὶ αὐτῷ τοῖς ἔπιστοι, ἀνδράς δὲ λισσεσθαί ἐπιπροέηκεν ἀρίστους κρινάμενος κατὰ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, οἳ τε σοὶ αὐτῷ

1 Because the offender dares not look in the face of the one he has wronged.

2 The meanings of ἄτη range all the way from moral blindness to the sin resulting therefrom, and even to the ruin that ultimately ensues. That the abstract idea becomes
me from shameful ruin. Wherefore Achilles, do thou master thy proud spirit; it beseemeth thee not to have a pitiless heart. Nay, even the very gods can bend, and theirs withal is more excellent worth and honour and might. Their hearts by incense and reverent vows and libations and the savour of sacrifice do men turn from wrath with supplication, whenso any man transgresseth and doeth sin. For Prayers are the daughters of great Zeus, halting and wrinkled and of eyes askance, and they are ever mindful to follow in the steps of Sin. Howbeit Sin is strong and fleet of foot, wherefore she far out-runmeth them all, and goeth before them over the face of all the earth making men to fall, and Prayers follow after, seeking to heal the hurt. Now whoso revereth the daughters of Zeus when they draw nigh, him they greatly bless, and hear him, when he prayeth; but if a man denieth them and stubbornly refuseth, then they go their way and make prayer to Zeus, son of Cronos, that Ate may follow after such a one to the end that he may fall and pay full atonement. Nay, Achilles, see thou too that reverence attend upon the daughters of Zeus, even such as bendeth the hearts of all men that are upright. For if the son of Atreus were not offering thee gifts and telling of yet others hereafter, but were ever furiously wroth, I of a surety should not bid thee cast aside thine anger and bear aid to the Argives even in their sore need. But now he offereth thee many gifts forthwith, and promiseth thee more hereafter, and hath sent forth warriors to beseech thee, choosing them that are best throughout the personified in the present passage is in harmony with the methods of Homeric thought.
HOMER

φίλτατοι 'Αργείων· τῶν μὴ σὺ γε μόθον ἐλέγχης
μηδὲ πόδας· πρὶν δ᾽ οὔ τι νεμεσθοτὸν κεχολῶσθαι.
οὔτω καὶ τῶν πρόσθεν ἐπενθόμεθα κλέα ἀνδρῶν
ήρων, ὅτε κέν τιν' ἐπιξάφελος χόλος ἤκοι·
δωρητοὶ τε πέλοντο παράρρητοι τ᾽ ἐπέεσσι.
μέμνημαι τόδε ἐργον ἐγὼ πάλαι, οὔ τι νέον γε,
ὡς ἢν· ἐν δ᾽ ὑμῖν ἐρέω πάντες φίλους.
Κουρητές τ᾽ ἐμάχοντο καὶ Αἰτωλοὶ μενεχάμαι
ἀμφὶ πόλιν Καλυδώνα καὶ ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον,
Αἰτωλοὶ μὲν ἀμυνόμενοι Καλυδώνος ἑρανής,
Κουρητές δὲ διαπραθέευν μεμάωτες 'Ἀρηί.
καὶ γὰρ τοῖς κακὸν χρυσόθρονον 'Αρτεμίς ὄρσε,
χωσαμένη ὅ οἱ οὔτε θαλύσια γουνῷ ἀλωῆς
Οἰνεὺς ἔρξε· ἂλλοι δὲ θεοί δαίνυνθ' ἐκατόμβασ,
οὐγ δ᾽ οὔκ ἐπερρέξει Δίως κούρη μεγάλου·
ἡ λάθετ· ἢ οὔκ ἐνόησεν· ἀάσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ.
ἡ δὲ χολωσαμένη δῖον γένος ἱοχέαιρα
ὄρσεν ἐπὶ χλούνην σὺν ἄγριου ἀργιόδοντα,
ὅσ κακὰ πόλλ᾽ ἐρδεσκεν ἐθὼν Οἰνῆος ἀλωῆν·
pολλὰ δ᾽ ὅ γε προβελυμνα χαμαί βάλε δένδρεα
μακρὰ
αὐτῶν ρίζησοι καὶ αὐτοῖς ἀνθεσὶ μῆλων.
τὸν δ᾽ υἱός Οἰνῆος ἀπέκτεινεν Μελέαγρος,
pολλέων ἐκ πολῖων θηρήτορας ἀνδρὰς ἄγελρας
καὶ κύνας· οὐ μὲν γάρ κε δάμη παύροισι βροτοῖσι·
tόσσος ἐγν, πολλοὺς δὲ πυρῆς ἐπεβησ᾽ ἀλεγεῖν.
ἡ δ᾽ ἀμφὶ αὐτῷ θήκε πολὺν κέλαδον καὶ αὐτήν,
ἀμφὶ σὺνος κεφαλῇ καὶ δέρματι λαχνήντι,

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 forgot, or marked it not; and he was greatly blinded in heart. Thereat the Archer-goddess, the child of Zeus, waxed wroth and sent against him a fierce wild boar, white of tusk, that wrought much evil, wasting the orchard land of Oeneus; many a tall tree did he uproot and cast upon the ground, aye, root and apple blossom therewith. But the boar did Meleager, son of Oeneus, slay, when he had gathered out of many cities huntsmen and hounds; for not of few men could the boar have been slain, so huge was he; and many a man set he upon the grievous pyre. But about his body the goddess brought to pass much clamour and shouting concerning his head and shaggy
Κουρήτων τε μεσηγὺ καὶ Αἰτωλῶν μεγαθύμων.

οὐδὲν οὖν Μελέαγρος ἀρηφίλος πολέμιζε, 55
τόφρα δὲ Κουρήτεσσι κακῶς ἦν, οὐδ' ἐδύναντο 1
πεῖχεος ἐκτοσθεν μίμεν πολέες περ ἐόντες.

ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Μελέαγρον ἐδυ χόλος, ὃς τε καὶ ἄλλων
οἰδάνει ἐν στήθεσσι νόον πῦκα περ φρονεότων,
ἡ τοι ὁ μητρὶ φίλη Ἀλθαιή χωόμενος κήρ
κεῖτο παρὰ μνηστῇ ἀλόχω, καλῇ Κλεοπάτρῃ,
κούρη Μαρπήσσης καλλισφύρου Εὐνύνης
"Ιδεω θ', ὅδε κάρτιστος ᾿ἐπιχθονίων γένετ' ἀνδρῶν
tῶν τότε, καὶ βα νακτός ἐναντίον εἴλετο τόξον
Φοίβου ᾿Απόλλωνος καλλισφύρου εἰνέκα νύμφης.

τὴν δὲ τότ' ἐν μεγάροισι πατὴρ καὶ πότνια μήτηρ
Ἄλκυόνην καλέεσκον ἐπώνυμον, οὔνεκ' ἢρ' αὐτὴ
μήτηρ ἄλκυόνος πολυπενθέος οἴτον ἔχουσα
κλαίεν ὁ μιν ἐκάεργος ἀνήρπασε Φοῖβος ᾿Απόλλων.

τῇ γε παρκατέλεκτο χόλον θυμαλγέα πέσσων,

εἴς ἀρέων μητρὸς κεχολωμένος, ἢ βα θεοῖς
πόλλα ἀχέουσ' ἠρᾶτο κασιγνήτοιο φόνοι,
πολλὰ δὲ καὶ γαίαν πολυφόρην χερσὶν ἀλοία
κικλήσκουσ' Ἀἰδην καὶ ἐπαινὴν Περσεφόνειαν,

πρόχνυ καθεζομένη, δεύοντο δὲ δάκρυσι κόλποι,

παιδὶ δόμεν θάνατον τῆς δ' ᾿Ερινὺς ἔροφοῖτις.

1 οὐδ' ἐδύναντο: οὐδ' ἐθέλεσκον Aristophanes.
hide, between the Curetes and the great-souled Aetolians. Now so long as Meleager, dear to Ares, warred, so long went it ill with the Curetes, nor might they abide without their wall, for all they were very many. But when wrath entered into Meleager, wrath that maketh the heart to swell in the breasts also of others, even though they be wise, he then, wroth at heart against his dear mother 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. Her of old in their halls had her father and honoured mother called Halcyone by name, for that the mother herself in a plight even as that of the halcyon-bird of many sorrows, wept because Apollo that worketh afar had snatched her child away. By her side lay Meleager nursing his bitter anger, wroth because of his mother's curses; for she prayed instantly to the gods, being grieved for her brother's slaying; and furthermore instantly beat with her hands upon the all-nurturing earth, calling upon Hades and dread Persephone, the while she knelt and made the folds of her bosom wet with tears, that they should bring death upon her son; and the Erinys that walketh in darkness heard her from Erebus, the mortal dared to face the god in strife. But Zeus bade Marpessa choose between the two, and she chose Idas.

1 The mother, stricken with grief at the loss of her daughter, is likened to the kingfisher (ἁλκυών), whose plaintive note seemed to the ancients the expression of desolate sadness. Hence the name Halcyone was given to the daughter.
Εκλυεν ἔς Ἑρέβεσφιν, ἀμείλιχον ἦτορ ἔχουσα. τῶν δὲ τάχ’ ἀμφὶ πύλας ὀμαδὸς καὶ δοῦπος ὅρωρει πύργων βαλλομένων: τὸν δὲ λίσσοντο γέροντες Ἄιτωλῶν, πέμπον δὲ θεῶν ἱερής ἀρίστους, ἐξελθεῖν καὶ ἀμώναι, ύποσχόμενοι μέγα δῷ ρόν: ὅπποθὶ πιότατον πεδίον Καλυδώνος ἐρανῆς, ἐνθα μὴ ἧμων τέμενος περικάλλες ἐλέθαν πεντηκοντόγυον, τὸ μὲν ἧμων οὐσοπέδου, ἦμου δὲ ψιλὴν ἀροσιν πεδίον ταμέσθαι. 58
πολλὰ δὲ μὴν λυτάνευε γέρων ἰππηλάτα Οὐνέυς οὐδοῦ ἐπέμβεβασ ὑψηρεφέος θαλάμου, σείων κολλητᾶς σανίδας, γουνούμενος νῦν: πολλὰ δὲ τὸν γε κασίγνηται καὶ πότνια μήτηρ ἔλλισσονθ’· ὅ”’ ἀλλοι ἀνακόλυτο· πολλὰ δ’ ἔταιροι, δ’ ϰοι τῶν κεδνότατοι καὶ φίλτατοι ἦσαν ἀπάντων: ἀλλ’ οὐδ’ ὃς τοῦ θυμοῦ ἐνί στήθεσσιν ἔπειδον, πρὸν γ’ ὅτε δὴ θάλαμος πῦκ’ εβάλλετο, τοὶ δ’ ἐπὶ πύργων βαίνον Κουρῆτες καὶ εὐπρηθον μέγα ἄστυ. 590
καὶ τὸτε δὴ Μελέαγρον εὐγενὸς παράκοιτος λισσετ’ ὀνωρομένη, καὶ οἱ κατέλεξεν ἀπαντα κήδε’, ὅ’ αὐθρόποισι πέλει τῶν ἄστυ ἄλῳ: ἀνδρας μὲν κτείνουσι, πόλιν δὲ τε πῦρ ἀμαθύνει, τέκνα δὲ τ’ ἄλλοις ἰγνοσι βαθυζώνους τε γυναῖκας. τοῦ δ’ ὦρινετο θυμὸς ἀκούντος κακὰ ἔργα, βῆ δ’ ἰέναι, χροὶ δ’ ἐντε’ ἐδύσετο παμφάνωντα. 599
ὡς ὁ μὲν Αἰτωλοῖσιν ἀπήμυνεν κακὸν ἦμαρ εἶξας ὃ θυμῷ: τῷ δ’ οὐκέτι δῷ ρόν’ ἐτέλεσσαν πολλὰ τε καὶ χαρίεντα, κακὸν δ’ ἦμυνε καὶ αὐτῶς. ἀλλὰ σὺ μὴν ταῦτα νόει φρεσί, μηδὲ σε δαίμων 600 ἐνταῦθα τρέψειε, φίλος· κάκιον δὲ κεν εἶη

1 τ’ ἄλλοις δήμοι 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.
νηυσίν καιομένησιν ἀμυνέμεν: ἀλλ' ἐπὶ δόρων ἐρχεό· ἦσον γάρ σε θείω τίσουσιν 'Αχαιοί.
εἰ δὲ κ' ἀτερ δόρων πόλεμον φθινήνορα δύησ,
οὐκέθ’ ὀμῶς τιμῆς ἔσεαι πόλεμόν περ ἀλαλκών.' 6
Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὁκὺς
'Αχιλλεύς·
‘Φοίνιξ, ἄττα γεραίε, διοτρεφές, οὐ τί με ταύτης
χρεῶ τιμῆς· φρονέω δὲ τετμήσθαι Διὸς αἰσθ.,
ἡ μ’ ἔξει παρὰ νηυσὶν κορωνίσων, εἰς ὃ κ’ αὐτήν
ἐν στήθεσι μένη καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ’ ὀρώργῃ.
ἀλλὸ δὲ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δ’ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεω σήσι·
μὴ μοι σύγχει θυμὸν ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχεύων,' 1
'Ατρείδη ἦρωϊ φέρων χάριν· οὐδὲ τί σε χρή
tὸν πολεμὸν φθινῆσαι, ἣν μὴ μοι ἀπέχθαις φιλέοντι.
καλὸν τοι σὺν ἐμοῖ τὸν κήδευν ὁς κ’ ἐμὲ κήδῃ.
ἰσον ἐμοὶ βασίλευε καὶ ἠμᾶς μείρεσοι τιμῆς.
οὔτοι δ’ ἀγγελέουσι, σὺ δ’ αὐτὸθι λέξεο μίμνων
ἐνυή ἐνι μαλακῆ· ἅμα δ’ ἦν φαινομένη,
φρασσόμεθ’ ἤ κε νεώμεθ’ ἐφ’ ἠμέτερ’ ἤ κε
μένωμεν.’
‘Ἡ, καὶ Πατρόκλῳ δ’ ἐπ’ ὀφρύσι νεῦσε σιωπῆ
Φοίνικι στορέσαι πυκνὸν λέχος, ὀφρὰ τάχιστα
ἐκ κλισίας νόστοιο μεδοίατο. τοιύσι δ’ ἀρ’ Ἁίας
ἀντίθεος Τελαμωνιάδης μετὰ μῦθον ἔειπε·
‘διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν’ Ὄδυσσευ,
ἴομεν’ οὐ γὰρ μοι δοκέει μῦθοι τελευτῇ
τῆδε γ’ ὅδοι κρανέσθαι· ἀπαγγεῖλαι δὲ τάχιστα
χρῆ μῦθον Δαναοῖς καὶ οὐκ ἀγαθὸν περ ἐόντα;

1 ὀδυρόμενος καὶ ἀχεύων: ἐνὶ στήθεσιν ἀχεύων Aristarchus; ὀδυρόμενος κινρίζων Zenodotus.
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to save the ships already burning. Nay, come while yet gifts may be had; the Achaeans shall honour thee even as a god. But if without gifts thou enter into the battle, the bane of men, thou shalt not then be in like honour, for all thou mayest ward off the battle.”

Then in answer to him spake Achilles, swift of foot: “Phoenix, old sire, my father, nurtured of Zeus, in no wise have I need of this honour: honoured have I been, I deem, by the apportionment of Zeus, which shall be mine amid the beaked ships so long as the breath abideth in my breast and my knees are quick. And another thing will I tell thee, and do thou lay it to heart; seek not to confound my spirit by weeping and sorrowing, to do the pleasure of the warrior, son of Atreus; it beseemeth thee not to cherish him, lest thou be hated of me that cherish thee. Well were it that with me thou shouldest vex him whosoever vexeth me. Be thou king even as I am, and share the half of my honour. Howbeit these shall bear my message, but abide thou here and lay thee down on a soft couch, and at break of day we will take counsel whether to return to our own or to tarry here.”

He spake and to Patroclus nodded his brow in silence that he should spread for Phoenix a thick couch, that the others might forthwith bethink them to depart from the hut. But among them Aias, the godlike son of Telamon, spake, saying: “Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, let us go our way, for the fulfilment of the charge laid on us will not methinks be brought to pass by our coming hither; and it behoveth us with speed to declare the message, though it be no wise good, to the Danaans,
οἱ ποὺ νῦν ἔσται ποτιδέγμενοι. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς ἀγριον ἐν στήθεσι θέτο μεγαλήτωρ θυμόν, σχέτλιος, οὐδὲ μετατρέπεται φιλότητος ἐταίρων τῆς ἕ μν παρὰ νηυσίν ἐτίομεν ἔξοχον ἄλλων, νηλής. καὶ μὲν τὶς τε κασιγνήτωρ φονῆοι ἑυτὸς ἔδεξατο τεθνηῶτος. καὶ ὃ μὲν ἐν δήμῳ μένει ἀυτοῦ πόλλ’ ἀποτίσας, τοῦ δὲ τ’ ἐρητύεται κραδίη καὶ θυμός ἄγήνωρ ποιην δεξαμένως. σοὶ δ’ ἀληκτόν τε κακόν ἔξοχον ῥ’ ὁ μὲν δήμῳ μένει αὐτοῦ πόλλ’ ἀποτίσας, ἀλλὰ τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, αἴδεσσαι δὲ μέλαθρον. ὑπωρόφιοι δὲ τοι εἰμὲν πληθύος ἐκ Δαναῶν, μέμαμεν δὲ τοι ἕξοχον ἄλλων κήδιστοι τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κῆδιστοι τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κῆδιστοι τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κῆδιστοι τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κῆδιστοι τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κῆδιστοι τ’ ἔμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κηδιστοι τ’ έμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κηδιστοι τ’ έμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κηδιστοι τ’ έμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κηδιστοι τ’ έμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵνεκα κούρης νῦν δὲ τοι ἐμεῖσα νῆον ἀρίστας, ἄλλα τε πόλλ’ ἐπὶ τῆς σοὶ δ’ ἱλαιν ἐνθεο θυμόν, κηδιστοι τ’ έμεναι καὶ φίλτατοι, ὡς οἴης θεοὶ θέσαν εἵ

1 φονῆος: φόνου.
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—pitable 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."
"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δὲ ἐκαστὸς ἐλὼν δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον ὁπείσαντες παρὰ νῆας ἵπταν πάλιν. ἦρχε δ' Ὄδυσσεύς.

Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτάρουσιν ἵδε δμωήσει κέλευσε Φοίνικι στορέσαι πυκινῶν λέχος ὃτι τἄχιστα. αἱ δ' ἐπιπειθόμεναι στορέσαν λέχος ὅς ἐκέλευσε, 1 κώεά τε ρήγος τε λίνωι τε λεπτὸν ἀντὼν. ἐνθ' ὁ γέρων κατέλεκτο καὶ Ὂ Ἡδὶ διὰν ἐμμενεν. αὐτάρ ᾿Αχιλλεύς εὐδείς μυχῶ κλυαίνης εὑπήκτου τῷ δ' ἀρά παρκατέλεκτο γυνή, τὴν2 δεσβόθεν ἤγε, Φόρμαντος θυγάτηρ, Διομήδη καλλιπάρης. 6 Πάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἐλέξατο. πάρ' δ' ἀρά καὶ τῷ ᾿Ιφίς ἐὔξωνος, τὴν οἱ πόρε δῖος Ὅδυσσεύς Σκύρων ἐλὼν αἰτείαν, Ὅντις στολἐθρον.

Οἴ δ' ὅτε δὴ κλυαίνησιν ἐν ᾿Ατρείδαο γένοντο, τοὺς μὲν ἀρα χρυσέοις κυπέλλοις υἷες ᾿Αχαιῶν δειδέχατ᾽ ἄλλοθεν ἄλλος ἀναστάδον, ἐκ τ' ἐρεόντο πρῶτος δ' ἐξερέεσθεν ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν ᾿Αγαμέμνων. "ἐπ' ἀγε μ', ὁ πολύων Ὅδυσσεύ, μέγα κύδος ᾿Αχαιών, ἥ ῥ' ἐθέλει νήσον ἀλεξέμεναι δῆιον πῦρ, ἥ ἀπέειπε, χόλος δ' ἐτ' ἔχει μεγαλήτωρα θυμόν;" τὸν δ' αὕτε προσέειπε πολύτλας δῖος Ὅδυσσεύς. " ᾿Ατρείδη κύδιςτε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν ᾿Αγάμεμνων, κεῖνος γ' οὐκ ἐθέλει σβεσθαι χόλον, ἀλλ' ἐτι μᾶλλον πυμπλάνεται μένεος, σὲ δ' ἀναίνεται ἥδε σὰ δώρα. αὐτόν σε φράζεσθαι ἐν ᾿Αργείοισιν ἄνωγεν ὁππως κεν νῆας τε σαῖς καὶ λαὸν ᾿Αχαιῶν.

1 ὡς ἐκέλευσε: ἐγκονέουσαι Zenodotus. 2 τῷ δ' ἀρα παρκατέλεκτο γυνή, τὴν τῷ εὲ γυνὴ παρέλεκτο Κάειρ ἢ Zenodotus.

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THE ILIAD, IX. 656–681

So spake he, but they took each man a two-handled cup, and when they had made libation went their way along the lines of ships, and Odysseus led. But Patroclus bade his comrades and the handmaids spread forthwith a thick couch for Phoenix; and they obeyed, and spread the couch, as he bade, fleeces and a rug and soft fabric of linen. There the old man laid him down and waited for bright Dawn. But Achilles slept in the innermost part of the well-built 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᾽ ἠπείλησεν ἅμ᾽ ἠοῖ φαινομένης ἐυσσέλμους ἅλαδ᾽ ἑλκέμεν ἀμφιελίσσας. καὶ δ᾽ ἄν τοῖς ἄλλοισιν ἔφη παραμυθήσασθαι οἰκαδ᾽ ἀποπλείειν, ἐπεὶ οὐκέτι δῆτε τέκμωρ Ἰλίου αὐτευνῆς· μάλα γάρ ἐθεν εὑρύστα Ἰεὸς χεῖρα ἐγν ὑπερέσχε, τεθαρσήκασι δὲ λαοὶ. ὡς ἡφαῖ· εἰσὶ καὶ οἴδε τάδ᾽ εἰπέμεν, οἳ μοι ἔποντο; 1

Αἰας καὶ κήρυκε δῦω, πεπνυμένω ἀμφῳ. Φοίνιξ δ᾽ αὐθ᾽ ὦ γέρων κατελέξατο, ὦς γάρ ἀνώγει, ὥσορα οἳ ἐν νήέσσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδ᾽ ἐπηται αὐριον, ἤν ἑθέλησιν· ἀνάγκη δ᾽ οἳ τι μιν ἄξει." 2

"Ως ἡφαῖ, οἳ δ᾽ ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ ὑπείρος ἀγάσσαμενοι· μάλα γάρ κρατερός ἀγόρευσε. 3 δὴν δ᾽ ἂνεως ἢςαν τετινητε υες Ἀχαιῶν· ὅψε δὲ ὅ δ᾽ μετεειπε βοην ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· "Ἀτρείδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγάμεμνων, μὴ ὀφελες λίσσεσθαι ἀμύμονα Πηλείωνα, μυρία δώρα διδούς· δ᾽ ἄγηνωρ ἐστὶ καὶ ἄλλως· νῦν αὐ μιν πολὺ μάλλον ἀγηνορίῃσιν ἐνήκα. 7 ἀλλ᾽ ἦ τοι κεῖνον μὲν ἐάσομεν, ἦ κεν ἦσιν, ἦ κε μένη· τότε δ᾽ αὐτε μαχήσεται, ὄπποτε κέν μιν

θυμὸς ἐνι στήθεσειν ἀνώγη καὶ θεὸς ὀρση. ἀλλ᾽ ἄγεθ', ὦς ἂν ἐγὼ εἰτω, πειθώμεθα πάντες· νῦν μὲν κομῆσασθε τεταρπόμενοι φίλον ἦτορ σίτου καὶ οἴνου· τὸ γάρ μένος ἐστὶ καὶ ἀλκῆ. αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ κε φανῇ καλῆ ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ηώς,

1 Lines 688-692 were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 Line 692 was rejected by Zenodotus.
3 Line 694 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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Achaeans. But himself he threateneth that at break of day he will launch upon the sea his well-benchèd curved ships. Aye and he said that he would counsel the others also to sail back to their homes, seeing there is no more hope that ye shall win the goal of steep Ilios; for mightily doth Zeus, whose voice is borne afar, hold forth his hand above her, and her people are filled with courage. So spake he, and these be here also to tell thee this, even they that followed with me, Aias and the heralds twain, men of prudence both. But the old man Phoenix laid him down there to rest, for so Achilles bade, that he may follow with him on his ships to his dear native land on the morrow, if he will, but perforce will he not take him."

So spake he, and they all became hushed in silence, marvelling at his words; for full masterfully did he address their gathering. Long time were they silent in their grief, the sons of the Achaeans, but at length there spake among them Diomedes, good at the war-cry: "Most glorious son of Atreus, Agamemnon, king of men, would thou hadst never besought the peerless son of Peleus, nor offered countless gifts; haughty is he even of himself, and now hast thou yet far more set him amid haughtinesses. But verily we will let him be; he may depart or he may tarry; hereafter will he fight when the heart in his breast shall bid him, and a god arouse him. But come, even as I shall bid, let us all obey. For this present go ye to your rest, when ye have satisfied your hearts with meat and wine, for therein is courage and strength; but so soon as fair, rosy-fingered Dawn appeareth,
καρπαλίμως πρὸ νεῶν ἐχέμεν λαὸν τε καὶ ἵππους ὀτρύνων, καὶ δ’ αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτοισι μάχεσθαι."

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δ’ ἄρα πάντες ἐπῆνησαν βασιλῆες, ἵπποι δὲ μύθον ἀγασσάμενοι Διομήδεος ἱππόδαμοι. καὶ τότε δὴ σπείσαντες ἔβαν κλισίνδε ἕκαστος, ἔνθα δὲ κοιμήσαντο καὶ ὕπνου 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.
"Ἀλλοι μὲν παρὰ νησιῶν ἀριστῆς Παναχαιῶν εὕδον παννύχιοι, μαλακῷ δεδμημένοι ὑπνῶν: ἀλλ’ οὐκ Ἀτρείδην Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν, ὑπνὸς ἔρχε γλυκερός πολλὰ φρεσὶν ὀρμαίνοντα. ὡς δ’ ὅτ’ ἰδὲ ἀστράπτῃ πόσις Ἡρῆς ἡυκόμοιο, τεῦχοι ἡ πολὺν ὀμβρὸν ἀθέσφατον ἡ ἀλαζαν ἡ ψυχὴν, ὅτε πέρ τε χιῶν ἐπάλυνεν ἀροῦρας, ἦ ποθὶ πτολέμιον μέγα στόμα πευκεδανοῦ, ὡς πυκίν’ εἰν στήθεσων ἀνεστέναξις Ἀγαμέμνων νείδοθεν ἐκ κραδίς, τρομεόντο δὲ οἱ φρένες ἐντὸς. ἢ τοι ὅτ’ ἐς πεδίον τὸ Τρωϊκὸν ἀθρήσειε, θαύμαζον πυρὰ πολλά, τὰ καίετο Ἰλιόθη πρό, αὐλῶν συρίγγων τ’ ἐνοπὴν ὁμάδον τ’ ἀνθρώπων· αὐτὰρ ὅτ’ ἐς νηάς τε ἴδοι καὶ λαὸν Ἀχαιῶν, πολλὰς ἐκ κεφαλῆς προθελύμνους ἐλκετο χαίτας ψυχῆσ’ ἐόντι Δι, μέγα δ’ ἐστενε κυδάλιμον κήρ. ἣδε δὲ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀρίστῃ φαίνετο βουλὴ, Νέστορ’ ἐπὶ πρῶτον Νηλήϊον ἐλθέμεν ἀνδρῶν, εἰ τινὰ οἱ σὺν μῆτιν ἀμύμονα τεκτήνατο, ἢ τις ἀλεξίκακος πᾶσιν Δαναοῖσι γένοιτο. ὀρθωθεὶς δ’ ἐνδυκτεὶ στὴθεσι στὺνα, 1

1 The connexion is obscure, but the underlying thought seems to be that lightning, unaccompanied by rain or hail or snow, must be in a special sense a portent—assumed
BOOK X

Now beside their ships all the other chieftains of the host of the Achaeans were slumbering the whole night through, overcome of soft sleep, but Agamemnon, son of Atreus, shepherd of the host, was not holden of sweet sleep, so many things debated he in mind. Even as when the lord of fair-haired Hera lighteneth, what time he maketh ready either a mighty rain unspeakable or hail or snow, when the snow-flakes sprinkle the fields, or haply the wide mouth of bitter war; even so often did Agamemnon groan from the deep of his breast, and his heart trembled within him. So often as he gazed toward the Trojan plain, he marvelled at the many fires that burned before the face of Ilios, and at the sound of flutes and pipes, and the din of men; but wheresoever 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.
ποσὶ δ᾽ ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα,
ἀµφὶ δ᾽ ἐπειτα δαφοινὸν ἐέσσατο δέρμα λέοντος
αἴθωνος μεγάλου ποδηνεκές, εἴλετο δ᾽ ἐγχος.
"Ως δ᾽ αὐτὼς Μενέλαον ἔχε τρόμος—οὐδὲ γὰρ
αὐτῷ
ὑπνὸς ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἐφίζανε—μὴ τι πάθοιεν
'Αργείου, τοι δὴ ἔθεν είνεκα πουλῦν ἐφ᾽ ὕγρην
ηλυθὸν εἰς Τρούην πόλεμον θρασὸν ὀρμαίνοντες.
παρδαλεύµα μὲν πρῶτα μετάφρενον εὐρὺ κάλυψε
ποικίλη, αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ στεφάνην κεφαλῆφιν ἀείρας
θήκατο χαλκεὶν, δόρυ δ᾽ ἐγχος χειρὶ παχεὶν.
βῆ δ᾽ ὑμεν ἀνοσηθὸν οὐ ἀδελφεῖν, ὅς μέγα πάντων
'Αργείων ἦνασσε, θεὸς δ᾽ ὡς τίτετο δήμω.
τὸν δ᾽ εὐρ᾽ ἀμφ᾽ ὑµοισι· τῷ δ᾽ ἀσπάσεος γένετ᾽ ἐλθόν.
τὸν πρὸτερον προσεύχετε βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος·
"τίθ᾽ οὐτως, ήθεὶε, κορύσσεια; ἢ τὴν ἐταίρων
ὄπρονας Τρώωσιν ἐπίσκοπον; ἀλλὰ μαλ᾽ αἴνῳς
dεῖδω µὴ οὐ τὸν ὑπόσχηται τὸν ἔργον,
ἀνδρας δυσμενέας σκοπιαζέμεν οἴος ἐπελθὼν
νύκτα δ᾽ ἄμβροσης· µάλα τὶς θρασυκάρδιοι σεται.
"Τὸν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρείων 'Αγα-
μέμνων·
"χρεω βουλῆς ἐμὲ καὶ σέ, διοτρεφεσ· ου Μενέλαε,
κερδαλεία, η τίς κεφ ἐρύσσεται ἣδε σαιως
'Αργείους καὶ νῆας, ἔπει Διὸς ἐτράπετο φρήν.
'Εκτορέοις ἄρα µᾶλλον ἐπὶ πρέβα θῆξ' ἱεροῖων.
οὐ γὰρ πτω ἰδόμην, ουδ᾽ ἐκλυνο αὐδήσαντος,
ἀνδρ᾽ ἐνα τοσσάδε μέρμερ ἐπ᾽ ἣματι μητίσασθαι,
οοο' 'Εκτωρ ἐρρέξε διψίλος υῖας '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
αὕτως, οὔτε θεᾶς νῦν φίλος οὔτε θεοῖο.
έργα δ’ ἐρεξ’ οὐσα φημὶ μελησέμεν Ἀργείοισιν ἡθά τε καὶ δολιχόν· τόσα γὰρ κακὰ μῆσατ Ἀχαιοὺς. ἀλλ’ ἣν νῦν Αἴαντα καὶ Ἐδομενῆα κάλεσσον ρίμφα θέων παρὰ νῆας· ἐγὼ δ’ ἐπὶ Νέστορα διόν εἴμι, καὶ ὅτρυνεν ἀνστήμεναι, αἳ κ’ ἐθέλησων ἐλθεῖν ἐς φυλάκων ἱερὸν τέλος ἦδ’ ἐπιτείλαι. 
κεῖνῃ γὰρ κε μάλιστα πιθοῖστο· τοῦ γὰρ νῦς σημαινεῖ φυλάκησοι, καὶ Ἐδομενῆος ὅπάων Μηριόνης· τοῖσι γὰρ ἐπετράπομεν γε καλύστα.”
Τὸν δ’ ἠμεῖβε τ’ ἐπείτα βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Μενέλαος. “πῶς γὰρ μοι μύθῳ ἐπιτέλλεαι ἣδε κελευθεῖς; αὕθι μένω μετὰ τοῖσι, δεδεγμένωσ εἰς ὅ κεν ἐλθήσῃ, ἢσθι μετὰ σ’ αὕτης, ἐπὴν ἐν τοῖσι ἐπιτείλω;”
Τὸν δ’ αὕτη προσέειπεν ἀναζ ἀνδρῶν Ὀλυμπιούμων. “αὕθι μένειν, μή πως ἀβρόταξομεν ἀλλήλους ἐρχομένω· πολλαὶ γὰρ ἀνὰ στρατὸν εἰσὶ κέλευθοι. φθέγγεο δ’ ἤ κεν ἢγίσα, καὶ ἐγρήγορθαι ἄνωντι, πατρόθεν ἐκ γενεῆς ὀνομάζων ἄνδρα ἑκαστὸν, πάντας κυδαίνων· μηδὲ μεγαλίζεω θυμῷ, ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτοὶ περὶ πονεώμεθα· ὥδε πον ἀμμὶ Ζεὺς ἐπὶ γιγνομένους ἢει κακότητα βαρεῖν.”
“Ὡς εἰπὼν ἀπέπεμπεν ἀδελφεῖς εὗ ἐπιτείλας· αὐτάρ δ’ ὑῇ ῥ’ ἱέναι μετὰ Νέστορα, ποιμένα λαῶν· τὸν δ’ ἐδρεν παρὰ τε κλισίῃ καὶ νῆ’ μελαίνῃ εὐνῇ ἐνι μαλακῇ· παρὰ δ’ ἐντεα ποικίλ’ ἐκεῖτο, 1

1 Lines 51 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

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upon the sons of the Achaeans, by himself alone, he that is not the dear son of goddess or of god. Deeds hath he wrought that methinks will be a sorrow to the Argives for ever and aye, so many evils hath he devised against the Achaeans. But go now, run swiftly along the lines of ships and call hither Aias and Idomeneus, and I will go to goodly Nestor and bid him arise, if so be he will be minded to go to the sacred company of the sentinels and give them charge. To him would they hearken as to no other, for his son is captain over the guard, he and Meriones, comrade of Idomeneus; for to them above all we entrusted this charge.”

Then made answer to him Menelaus, good at the war-cry: “With what meaning doth thy word thus charge and command me? Shall I abide there with them, waiting until thou shalt come, or run back to thee again, when I have duly laid on them thy command?”

And to him did the king of men, Agamemnon, make answer, saying: “Abide there, lest haply we miss each other as we go, for many are the paths throughout the camp. But lift up thy voice wheresoever thou goest, and bid men be awake, calling each man by his lineage and his father’s name, giving due honour to each, and be not thou proud of heart but rather let us ourselves be busy; even thus I ween hath Zeus laid upon us even at our birth the heaviness of woe.”

So spake he, and sent forth his brother when he had duly given him commandment. But he went his way after Nestor, shepherd of the host, and found him by his hut and his black ship on his soft bed, and beside him lay his armour richly dight, his
ἀστὶς καὶ δύο δοῦρε φαεινή τε τρυφάλεια.
πάρ δὲ ξωστήρ κεῖτο παναίλος, ὡς ἄρτος
ζώννυθ', ὅτ' ἐσε πόλεμον φθιωτήρον θωρήσεοιτο
λαὸν ἄγων, ἐπεὶ οὐ μὲν ἐπέτρεπε γῆραῖ λυγρῷ.
ὦρθωθείς δ' ἄρ' ἐπ' ἄγκωνος, κεφαλὴν ἐπαείρας,
'Ατρείδην προσέειπε καὶ ἐξερεείνετο μύθῳ:
"τίς δ' οὖτος κατὰ νῆας ἀνα στρατὸν ἔρχεαι ὅλος
νῦκτα δι' ὀρφναίην, ὅτε θ' εὔδουσι βροτοὶ ἄλλοι,
ἥ τιν' οὐρἡμον διξήμενος, ἥ τιν' ἥταἱρων;¹
φθέγγεο, μηδ' ἄκεων ἐπ' ἐμ' ἔρχεο. τίπτε δὲ σε
χρεώ;
Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειτα ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων·
"οὐ Νέστορ Νηληξίδη, μέγα κύδος 'Αχαϊών,
γνώσεαι 'Ατρείδην 'Αγαμέμνονα, τὸν περὶ πάντων
Ζεὺς ἐνέκα ἐπονοιοῖ διαμπερέσ, εἰς ὃ κ' ἄυτμη
ἐν στήθεσοι μένη καὶ μοι φίλα γούνατ' ὁρώρῃ.
πλάξωμαι ὥδ', ἐπεὶ οὐ μοι ἐπ' ὀμμασὶ νῆδυμος ὅπνος
ιξάνει, ἀλλὰ μέλει πόλεμος καὶ κήδε' 'Αχαϊών.
ἀνώς γὰρ Δαναῶν περιδείδια, οὔδε μοι ἢτορ
ἐμπεδον, ἀλλ' ἀλαλυκτημαί, κραδίθ δὲ μοι ἐξω
στηθέων ἐκθρώσκει, τρομεῖ δ' ὕπο φαίδιμα γυία.
ἀλλ' εἰ τι δράινεις, ἐπεὶ οὔδε σε γ' ὅπνος ικάνει,
δεῦρ' ἐσ τοὺς φυλακας καταβήμουν, ὅφρα ιδωμεν,
μὴ τοὶ μὲν καμάτω ἀδηκότες ηδὲ καὶ² ὅπνῳ
κοιμήσωνται, ἀτὰρ φυλακῆς ἐπὶ πάγχυ λάθωνται.
δυσμενές δ' ἀνδρὲς σχεδὸν ἦτανι' οὔδε τι οἴδεμν
μὴ πώς καὶ διὰ νῦκτα μενουνήσωι μάχεσθαι."
Τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἐπειτα Γερήνιος ἰππότα Νέστωρ·
"'Ατρείδη κύδιστε, ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγάμεμνον,

¹ Line 84 was rejected by Aristarchus.
² ηδὲ καὶ: ηδὲι 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 setteth 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
οὗ θεον Ἑκτορὶ πάντα νοήματα μητίετα Ζεὺς ἐκτελεῖ, ὅσα ποὺ νῦν ἐέλπηται· ἀλλὰ μιν οἷῶν κῆδεσι μοχθῆσεν καὶ πλείοσιν, εἰ κεν Ἀχιλλεὺς ἐκ χόλου ἀργαλέωι μεταστρέψῃ φίλον ἐτορ. σοὶ δὲ μάλ' ἐφομ' ἐγώ· ποτὶ δ' αὐ καὶ ἐγείρομεν ἄλλους, ἴμεν Τυδείδην δουρικλυτὸν ᾧ Ὀδυσσὴ ᾧ ᾿Αίαντα ταχῦν καὶ Φυλέος ἀλκιμον νῦν. ἀλλ' εἰ τις καὶ τούσδε μετοιχόμενος καλέσειν, ἀντίθεον τ' ᾿Αίαντα καὶ ᾿Ιδομενῆα ἃνακτα· τῶν γὰρ νῆσε ἐαυτὸν ἐκαστάτω, οὐδὲ μάλ' ἐγγὺς. ἀλλὰ φίλον περ ἔόντα καὶ αἰδοῖον Μενέλαον νεκέσω, εἰ πέρ μοι νεμεσθέα, οὐδ' ἐπικεύσω, ώς εὐδεί, σοὶ δ' οἶω ἐπέτρεψεν νοέσθαι. νῦν ὅφελεν κατὰ πάντας ἀριστῆας πονέσθαι λυσόμενοι· χρειῶ γὰρ ἰκάνεται οὐκέτ' ἀνεκτός." Τὸν δ' αὐτὲ προσέειπεν ἄναξ ἄνδρῶν ᾿Αγαμέμνων· "ὦ γέρον, ἄλλοτε μὲν σε καὶ αἰτιάσθαι ἄνωγα· πολλάκι γὰρ μεθιεὶ τε καὶ οὐκ ἥθελει πονέσθαι, οὔτ' ὀκνὺς εἰκὼν οὔτ' ἀφραδίης νόοιο, ἀλλ' ἐμὲ τ' εἰσορῶν καὶ ἐμὴν ποτιδεύμενος ὁμῆρ. νῦν δ' ἐμέο πρὸτερος μάλ' ἐπέγρετο καὶ μοι ἐπέστη· τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ προεῖκα καλήμεναι οὐδ' οὐ μεταλλάς. ἀλλ' ἴομεν· κείνους δὲ κιχησόμεθα πρὸ πυλάων ἐν φυλάκεσσο', ἵνα γὰρ σφιν ἐπέφραδον ἦγερεθεσθαι." Τὸν δ' ἴμείβετ' ἐπείτα Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ· "οὕτως οὐ τίς οἱ νεμεσὴσεται οὐδ' ἀπιθήσει ᾿Αργείων, ὅτε κεν τιν' ἐποτρύνῃ καὶ ἀνώγη. ὃς εἰπὼν ἐνδυνε περὶ στήθεσσι χιτώνα, 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. 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,
ποσοὶ δὲ ὑπὸ λιπαροῖσιν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα, ἀμφὶ δὲ ἄρα χλαίναν περονῆσατο φωνικόεσσαν διπλῆν ἐκταδίνην, οὕλη δὲ ἐπενήνοθε λάχνη. εἰλετο δὲ ἄλκιμον ἐγχος, ἀκαχμένον ὃξεὶ χαλκῷ, βῆ δὲ ιέναι κατὰ νῆας 'Αχαιῶν χαλκοχιτῶνων. πρῶτον ἐπειτ'h 'Οδυσσῆα, Διὶ μῆτιν ἀτάλαντον, εξ ὑπνοῦ ἄνεγειρε Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ φθεγξάμενος· τὸν δ' αἴῳ περὶ φρένας ἤλυθ' ἰωὴ, ἐκ δ' ἥλθε κλισίης καὶ σφεις πρὸς μυθόν ἐπειτ' "τίθ' ὑπὸ κατὰ νῆας ἀνὰ στρατὸν οἴοι ἀλάσθη νυκτα δι' ἀμβροσίην, δ νὶ δὴ χρεώ ὁδόν ἵκει;" Τὸν δ' ἰμείβετ' ἐπειτὰ Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ· "διογενὲς Λαερτιάδη, πολυμήχαν' 'Οδυσσεύ, μὴ νεμέσα· τοῖον γὰρ ἄχος βεβίηκεν 'Αχαιῶς. ἀλλ' ἐπε', ὃφρα καὶ ἄλλον ἐγείρομεν, ὅν τ' ἐπέοικε βουλὰς ἐγείρομεν, ἥ φευγμέν ἥ μάχεσθαι." "_OBS фάθ', ὃ δὲ κλισίηνδε κιῶν πολύμητις Ὄδυσσευς ποικίλον ἀμφὶ ὡμοισι σάκος θέτω, βῆ δὲ μετ' αὐτούς· βὰν δ' ἐπὶ Τυδείδην Διομήδεα· τὸν δ' ἐκίχανον ἐκτὸς ἀπὸ κλισίης σὺν τεύχεσιν· ἀμφὶ δ' ἐταῖροι εὖδον, ὑπὸ κρασὶν δ' ἐχον ἀσπίδας· ἐγχεια δὲ σφιν ὅρθ' ἐπὶ σαυρωτῆρος ἐλήλατο, τῆλε δὲ χαλκὸς λάμφ᾽ ὡς τε στεροτη πατρὸς Δίος. αὐτὰρ δ' ὡς ἤρως εὖδ', ὑπὸ δ' ἐστρωτο ρινὸν βοὸς ἀγραύλῳ, αὐτὰρ ὑπὸ κράτεσφι τάπης τετάνυστο φαενός· τὸν παροῦσας ἄνεγειρε Γερήνιοι ἵπποτα Νέστωρ, λάξ ποδὶ κινήσας, ὅτρυνε τε νείκεσε τ' ἀντην· "ἔγρεο, Τυδεός νιε· τί πάνυνυχον ὑπνον ἀωτεῖς;
and beneath his shining feet bound his fair sandals and around him buckled a purple cloak of double fold and wide, whereon the down was thick. And he grasped a mighty spear, tipped with sharp bronze, and went his way among the ships of the brazen-coated Achaeans. Then Odysseus first, the peer of Zeus in counsel, did the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, awaken out of sleep with his voice, and forthwith the call rang all about his mind and he came forth from the hut and spake to them, saying: "How is it that ye fare thus alone by the ships throughout the camp in the immortal night? What need so great hath come upon you?"

Then made answer to him the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia: "Zeus-born son of Laërtes, Odysseus of many wiles, be not thou wroth, for great sorrow hath overmastered the Achaeans. Nay, follow, that we may arouse another also, whomsoever it behoveth to take counsel, whether to flee or to fight."

So spake he, and Odysseus of many wiles went to the hut and cast about his shoulders a shield richly dight, and followed after them. And they came to Tydeus' son, Diomedes, and him they found outside his hut with his arms; and around him his comrades were sleeping with their shields beneath their heads, but their spears were driven into the ground erect on their spikes, and afar shone the bronze like the lightning of father Zeus. But the warrior was sleeping, and beneath him was spread the hide of an ox of the field, and beneath his head was stretched a bright carpet. To his side came the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, and woke him, stirring him with a touch of his heel, and aroused him, and chid him to his face: "Awake, son of Tydeus, why slumberest
οὐκ ἀʹεις ὡς Τρῶες ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίου ἦσται ἀγχι νεὼν, ὀλίγος δ᾽ ἐτὶ χῶρος ἐρύκειν;"

"Ὡς φάθ', ὃς δ᾽ ἐξ ὑπνοίου μάλα κραυτὺν ἀνόρουσε, καὶ μιν φωνήσας ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα:
"σχέτλιοσ ἂσόι, γεραιε ὑπὲρ μὲν πόνου οὐ ποτε λήγειν. ὦ νῦ καὶ ἄλλοι ἐασι νεώτεροι ὑπὲρ Ἀχαιῶν, οἳ κεν ἔπειτα ἐκαστον ἐγείρειαν βασιλῆων πάντη ἐποιχόμενοι; οὐ δ᾽ ἄμηχανός ἂσόι, γεραιε."

Τὸν δ᾽ αὐτὸ προσεεπε Γερήνων ἵπτοτα Νέστωρ:
"ναλ δὴ ταυτά γε πάντα, φίλος, κατὰ μοίραν ἐειπτε. εἰςὶν μὲν μοι παῖδες ἁμύμονες, εἰσὶ δὲ λαοὶ καὶ πολεῖς, τῶν κέν τις ἐποιχόμενος καλέσειεν.

ἀλλ᾽ ἀμα μα λεγάλη χρειω βεβήκειν Ἀχαιῶς. νῦν γὰρ δὴ πάντεσσι ἐπὶ ξυροῦ ἰσταται ἄκμης ἡ μάλα λυγρὸς ὀλεθρος Ἀχαιῶς ἥ ἐβιώναι. ἀλλ᾽ ἦθι νῦν Αἰαντα ταξιν καὶ Φυλέως νῦν ἀνοτησουν, οὐ γὰρ ἂσοι νεώτερος—ἐι μ᾽ ἑλεαίρειες."

"Ὡς φάθ', ὃς δ᾽ ἄμφῳ ὡμοιον ἱσσοτα δέρμα λέοντος αἰθονος μεγάλου ποδηνεκές, εἴλετο δ᾽ ἐγχος. βῇ δ᾽ ἵναι, τοὺς δ᾽ ἐνθεν ἀναστήθας ἀγεν ἦρως. Οἱ δ᾽ ὁτε δὴ φυλάκεσσιν ἐν ἀγρομένους ἐμυ-χθεν,1
οὐδὲ μὲν εὐδοντας φυλάκων ἡγήτορας εὗρον, ἀλλ᾽ ἐγρηγορτι σιν τεύχεσιν ἦστο πάντες. ὦς δὲ κύνες περὶ μῆλα δυσωρήσωταν ἐν αὐλῇ θηρῶν ἀκούσαντες κρατερόφρονοι, ὃς τε καθ᾽ ὕλην ἐρχηται δι᾽ ὀρεσφι. πολὺς δ᾽ ὀρυμαγδὸς ἐπ᾽ αὐτῷ

1 ἐμυχθεν : γένοντο.
tha 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 ἠδὲ κυνῶν, ἀπὸ τέ σφισιν ὕπνος ὅλωλεν ὅσ τῶν νήδυμος ὕπνος ἀπὸ βλεφάρουν ὅλωλεν νύκτα φυλασσομένουι κακήν' πεδίονδε γὰρ αἰεὶ τετράφαθ', ὀππότ' ἐπὶ Τρώων αἴοιεν ἵοντων. τοὺς δὲ γέρων γῆθησαν ἕδω τάρανε πετοῦντα προσηύδα.·

"οὐτων νόν, φίλα τέκνα, φυλάσσετε. μηδὲ τιν' ὕπνος αἴρεῖτω, μὴ χάρμα γενώμεθα δυσμενέσσων."

"Ως εἰπὼν τάφροι διέσσυτο· τοί δ' ἀμ' ἔποντο Ἀργείων βασιλῆς, ὅσοι κεκλήσατο βουλῆν.

τοῖς δ' ἀμα Μηριόνης καὶ Νέστορος ἀγλαὸς νήδυς ήσαν· αὐτοῖ γὰρ κάλεον συμμητιᾶσθαι.

τάφρον δ' ἐκδιαβάνετο δρυκτὴν ἐδριόωντο ἐν καθαρῷ, ὅθεν νεκύων διεφαίνετο χῶρος πιπτόντων· ὅθεν αὖτις ἀπετράπετ' ὦ βραδὸς Ἐκτώρ 2

ολλὸς Ἀργείους, ὅτε δὴ περὶ νυξ ἐκάλυψεν.

ἐνθα καθεξόμενοι ἔπε' ἀλλήλοιο πέφαινον·

τοῖς δὲ μύθων ἥρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ· ὦ φίλοι, οὐκ ἂν δὴ τις ἄνηρ πεπίθοιθ' ἐφ' αὐτοῦ ἰσμοῦ τολμῆντε μετὰ Τρῶας μεγαθύμους εἴλθεν, εἰ τινὰ που δῆσων ἐλοι ἐσχατῶντα, ἦ τινὰ που καὶ φήμων ἐν Ἱ Τρώεσσι πῦθοιτο, ἀσσα τε μητιώσαι μετὰ σφίσιν, ἦ μεμάισων αὕτη μένειν παρὰ νηυσὶν ἀπόπροθεν, ἤρ πόλινιν ἀμ ἀναχωρῆσουσιν, ἐπεὶ δαμάσαντο γ' Ἀχαιόν; 2

tαῦτα κε πάντα πῦθοιτο, καὶ ἄψ εἰς ἡμέας ἐλθοί ἀσκηθῆς· μέγα κέν οἱ ὑπουράνιοι κλέες ἐν τάντας ἐπ' ἀνθρώπους, καὶ οἱ δόσις ἐσσπεταὶ ἐσθλῆ· ὅσσοι γὰρ νήσσοι ἐπικρατέοις 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 ἕκαστος δὴ γνώσοι μέλαιναν θῆλυν υπόρρησσον· τῇ μὲν κτέρας οὐδὲν ὁμοίουν· ἄει δ' ἐν δαίτης καὶ εἰλαπίνησι παρέσται·

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπε βοήν ἀγαθὸν Διομήδης· "Νέστορ, ἐμ' ὀπτύνει κραδιή καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ ἀνδρῶν δυσμενέων δῦναι στρατὸν ἐγγὺς ἕοντων,

Τρώων· ἀλλ' εἰ τίς μοι ἀνήρ αὐ' ἐποιτο καὶ ἄλλος, μᾶλλον θαλπωρή καὶ θαρσαλεώτερον ἔσται.

σὺν τε δ'il ἐρχομένω, καὶ τε πρὸ δ' τοῦ ἐνόησεν 2 ὄπτωσ κέρδος ἐγ' μούνοσ δ' εἰ πέρ τε νοήσῃ, ἀλλὰ τε οἱ βράσσων τε νόσος, λεπτή δὲ τε μῆτις·"

"Ὡς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἔθελον Διομήδεὶσ πολλοὶ ἐπέσθαι.

ἄδελέτην Ἀιάντε δὺσω, θεράποντες "Ἀρηος,

ὁθελε Μηριώνης, μάλα δ' ήθελε Νέστορος ύιός, 2452

ὁθελε δ' Ἀτρείδης δουρυκλεῖτος Μενέλαος,

ὁθελε δ' ὁ τλήμων Ὀδυσσεὺς καταδύναι ὁμιλον

Τρώων· αἰεὶ γάρ οἱ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θυμὸς ἐτόλμα.

τοῖσι δὲ καὶ μετέειπεν ἄναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἀγαμέμνων· "Τυδείδη Διομήδεσ, ἐμ' κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ, τὸν μὲν δὴ ἑταρὸν γ' αἰρήσεαι, ὡν κ' ἐθέλησθα, 2460

φαυνομένων τὸν ἀριστον, ἐπεὶ μεμάασι γε πολλοὶ.

μηδὲ σὺ γ' αἰδόμενος σῆσι φρεσὶ τὸν μὲν ἀρείω

καλλείπειν, σὺ δὲ χείρον' ὄπασσεαι αἰδοί εἴκων, ἐς γενεὴν ὅρον, μηδ' εἰ βασιλεύτερος ἔστιν."

"Ὡς ἔφατ', ἐδδεισεν δ' ἐπεὶ ξανθῷ Μενελάω. 1 2468

τοῖς δ' αὐτὶς μετέειπε βοήν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης· "εἰ μὲν δὴ ἑταρόν γε κελεύσετε 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, Mene-
laus, famed for his spear, and fain too was the stead-
fast 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᾽ Ὁδυσσήος ἐγὼ θείοι λαθοίμην,
οὐ πέρι μὲν πρόφρων κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἀγήνωρ
ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι, φιλεῖ δὲ ἐ Παλλὰς Ἀθήνη. 253
τούτου γε σπομένου καὶ ἐκ πυρὸς αἰθομένου
ἀμφω νοστήσαμεν, ἐπεὶ περίοιδε νοῆσαί.”
Τὸν δ᾽ αὐτέ προσεέπιπε πολύτλας δίος Ὁδυσσεύς.”
“Τυδείδη, μήτ’ ἂρ με μάλ’ αὖνε μήτε τι νείκειν
εἰδόσι γάρ τοι ταῦτα μετ’ Ἀργείοις ἀγορεύεις.
ἀλλ’ ἴομεν: μάλα γὰρ νῦς ἄνεται, ἐγγύθι δ’ ἥως,
ἀστρα δὲ ἦ δὴ προβέβηκε, παροιχώκεν δὲ πλέων

νῦς
τῶν δύο μοιράσων, τριτάτη δ᾽ ἐτὶ μοῦρα λέλειπται.”
1 Ως εἰπόνθ’ ὀπλοῦσ’ ἐνὶ δεινοῖς ἐδύτην.
Τυδείδη μὲν δῶκε μενεπτόλεμος Θρασυμήδης
φάσγανον ἄμφηκες—τὸ δ’ ἐὸν παρὰ νηΐ λέλειπτο—
καὶ σάκος: ἀμφίς δέ ὁι κυνένις κεφαλήφων ἐθηκε
ταυρείνην, ἀφαλὼν τε καὶ ἄλλοφοι, ἥ τε καταίνυς
κέκληται, ῥύεται δὲ κάρῃ θαλερῶν αἰζηῶν.
Μηριόνης δ᾽ Ὁδυσσήι δίδου βιὸν ἠδὲ φαρέτρην
καὶ ξίφος, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ κυνέην κεφαλῆφιν ἔθηκε
ῥινοῦ ποιητήν: πολέσι δ᾽ ἔντοσθεν ἱμᾶσιν
ἐντέτατο στερεῶς” ἔκτοσθε δὲ λευκοὶ ὀδόντες
ἀργιόδοντος ὑὸς θαμέες ἔχον ἔνθα καὶ ἔνθα
ἐν καὶ ἐπισταμένως: μέσση δ’ ἐνὶ πῖλος ἀρήρει. 266
τὴν ρὰ ποτ’ ἐξ Ἐλεώνος Ἀμύντορος Ὀρμενίδαο
εξέλετ’ Αὐτόλικος πυκνῶν δόμον ἀντιτρήσασι,
Σκάνδειαν δ᾽ ἄρα δῶκε Κυθηρίῳ Ἀμφιδάμαντι.
’Ἀμφιδάμας δὲ Μόλῳ δῶκε ξεινήϊον εἶναι,
αὐτὰρ δ’ Μηριόνη δῶκεν ὃ παιδὶ φορῆναι.

δὴ τὸτ’ Ὁδυσσήος πύκασεν κάρῃ ἀμφιτεθεῖσα.

1 Line 253 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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should I then forget godlike Odysseus, whose heart and proud spirit are beyond all others eager in all manner of toils; and Pallas Athene loveth him. If he but follow with me, even out of blazing fire might we both return, for wise above all is he in understanding."

Then spake unto him much enduring goodly Odysseus: "Son of Tydeus, praise me not overmuch, neither blame me in aught: this thou sayest among the Argives that themselves know all. Nay, let us go, for verily the night is waning and dawn draweth near; lo, the stars have moved onward, and of the night more than two watches have past, and the third alone is left us."

So saying the twain clothed them in their dread armour. To Tydeus' son Thrasymedes, staunch in fight, gave a two-edged sword—for his own was left by his ship—and a shield, and about his head he set a helm of bull's hide without horn and without crest, a helm that is called a skull-cap, and that guards the heads of lusty youths. And Meriones gave to Odysseus a bow and a quiver and a sword, and about his head he set a helm wrought of hide, and with many a tight-stretched thong was it made stiff within, while without the white teeth of a boar of gleaming tusks were set thick on this side and that, well and cunningly, and within was fixed a lining of felt. This cap Autolycus on a time stole out of Eleon when he had broken into the stout-built house of Amyntor, son of Ormenus; and he gave it to Amphidamas of Cythera to take to Scandeia, and Amphidamas gave it to Molus as a guest-gift, but he gave it to his own son Meriones to wear; and now, being set thereon, it covered the head of Odysseus.
Τώ δ’ ἐπεὶ οὖν ὀπλοσων ἐνι δεινοῖσιν ἐδύτην, βῶν ρ’ ἱέναι, λυπέτην δε κατ’ αὐτόθι πάντας ἀρίστουσ. τοῖσι δὲ δεξιόν ἦκεν ἐρωτήσαν ἐγγὺς ὅδοι τοῖσι δὲ πάλιν ἐπὶ νήσας ἐκλεῖσθαι, ἀλλὰ κλάγαντος ἀκουσαν. χαῖρε δὲ τῷ ὀρνιθ᾽ Ὀδυσεύς, ἦρατο δ’ Ἀθήνην. "κλόθι μεν, αἰγιόχοιο Δίος τέκος, η τε μοι ἀιεὶ ἐν πάντεσσι πόνοισι παρίστασαι, οὐδὲ σε λήθω κινύμενος ποῦν αὐτε μάλιστα με φίλαι, Ἀθήνη, δόσ δὲ πάλιν ἐπὶ νήσας εὐκλείας ἀφικέσθαι, ἀνομίας μέγα ἐργον, 0 κε Τρόιαν μελήσῃ." 

Δεύτερος αὐτ’ ἦρατο βοήν ἀγαθῶς Διομήδης. "κέκλυθι ποῦ καὶ ἐμείο, Δίος τέκος, Ἀτρυτώνης σπείο μοι ως οτε πατρὶ ἀμ’ ἐσπεο Τυδεῖ διό Τρόιας, οτε τε πρὸ ᾿Αχαιῶν ἀγγελον ήι. τοῦσ δ’ ἅρ ἔπ’ Ἀσωπή λίπε χαλκοχίτωνας Ἀχαιούς, αὐτὰρ ὁ μειλίχιον μῦθον φέρε Καδμεῖοι κεῖσ’ ἀτὰρ ᾿ας αἰπων μάλα μέρμερα μήσατο ἐργα σὺν σοί, δία θεά, οτε οἱ πρόφρασσα παρέστης. ὅς νῦν μοι ἐθέλουσα παρίσταο καὶ με φύλασε. σοὶ δ’ αὐ ἐγὼ ἐρέξω βοὴν ἦν εὐρυμέτωπον, ἀδμήτην, ἤν οὐ πω ὑπὸ ξυγὸν ἤγαγεν ἀνήρ τήν τοι ἐγὼ ἐρέξω χρυσὸν κέρασιν περιχεύας." ὡς ἰδον εὐχόμενοι, τῶν δ’ ἐκλυε Παλλᾶς Ἀθήνη. οἱ δ’ ἐπεὶ ἠρήσαντο Δίος κούρη μεγάλωι,

1 kal me φύλασσε: kal πάρε κύδος Zenodotus.

1 That is, the slaying of the ambush, as narrated in iv. 392-397.

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So when the twain had clothed them in their dread armour, they went their way and left there all the chieftains. And for them Pallas Athene sent forth on their right a heron, hard by the way, and though they saw it not through the darkness of night, yet they heard its cry. And Odysseus was glad at the omen, and made prayer to Athene:

"Hear me, child of Zeus, that beareth the aegis, thou that dost ever stand by my side in all manner of toils, nor am I unseen of thee where'er I move; now again be thou my friend, Athene, as ne'er thou wast before, and grant that with goodly renown we come back to the ships, having wrought a great work that shall be a sorrow to the Trojans."

And after him again prayed Diomedes, good at the war-cry: "Hearken thou now also to me, child of Zeus, unwearied one. Follow now with me even as thou didst follow with my father, goodly Tydeus, into Thebes, what time he went forth as a messenger of the Achaeans. Them he left by the Asopus, the brazen-coated Achaeans, and he bare a gentle word thither to the Cadmeians; but as he journeyed back he devised deeds right terrible with thee, fair goddess, for with a ready heart thou stoodest by his side. Even so now of thine own will stand thou by my side, and guard me. And to thee in return will I sacrifice a sleek heifer, broad of brow, unbroken, which no man hath yet led beneath the yoke. Her will I sacrifice to thee and will overlay her horns with gold."

So they spake in prayer and Pallas Athene heard them. But when they had prayed to the daughter of great Zeus, they went their way like
ΗΟΜΕΡ

βάν ῥ' ἵμεν ὡς τε λέοντε δύω διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν, ἐμὶ φόνον, ἄν νέκυας, διὰ τ' ἐντεα καὶ μέλαν αἷμα. ὂνδὲ μὲν ὦνδὲ Τρῶας ἁγήνορας εἴασεν Ἕκτωρ εὐδεῖ, ἀλλ' ἄμυδις κικλήσκετο πάντας ἄριστους, ὅσοι ἦσαν Τρῶων ἠγήτορες ἦδὲ μέδοντες· τοὺς οἳ γε συγκαλέσας πυκνὴν ἀρτύνετο βουλήν· "τίς κέν μοι τόδε ἐργον ὑποσχόμενος τελέσειε δόρῳ ἔπι μεγάλῳ; μισθὸς δὲ οἳ ἄρκιος ἔσται. δύσω γὰρ δίφρον τε δύω τ' ἐριαύχενας ὑποσκευασμένος τελέσειε καὶ μέλαν αἷμα· ὅσ τις κε τλαίη, οἵ τ' αὑτῷ κῦδος ἄριστο, ἡμῶν ὡκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν, ἐκ τε πυθέσθαι ἡ φυλάσσονται νῆς θοῖς ὡς το πάρος περ, ἢ ἣδη χείρεσσιν ύφ' ἠμετέρησι δαμέντες φύξιν βουλεύουσι μετὰ σφίσιν, οὔδ' ἐθέλουσι νύκτα φυλασσέμεναι, καμάτω ἄδηκκτοσ αἴνω." "Ὡς ἐφαθ', οἵ δ' ἀρα πάντες ἄκην ἐγένοντο σιωπή. ἤν δὲ τις ἐν Τρῶεσι Νόλων, Εὐμήδεος υἱὸς κήρυκος θείοιο, πολύχρυσος πολύχαλκος, ὁς δή τοι εἴδος μὲν ἔχειν πολυπολούμενος, ἄλλα ποδώκης: αὐτὰρ ὁ μοῦνος ἔχειν μετὰ πέντε κασιγνήτησιν. ὅσ βα τότε Τρωσίν τε καὶ Ἕκτωρ μῦθον ἐείπεν: "Εκτόρ, ἐμ' ὀτρύνει κραδίη καὶ θυμὸς ἁγὴν ἀριστοτέλεοιοι οἵ νυμῖν ὡκυπόρων σχεδὸν ἐλθέμεν ἐκ τε πυθέσθαι. ἀλλ' ἄγε μοι τὸ σκήπτρον ἀνάσχεο, καὶ μοι ὁμοσσον ἢ μὲν τοὺς ὑποσκευασμένος τε καὶ ἀρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ δωσέμεν, οἱ φορέουσιν ἄμυμον Πηλείωνα, σοι δ' ἐγὼ ὅτι πολυπολούμενος ἐσσομαι οὐδ' ἀπὸ δόξης.

1 Line 306 was given by Zenodotus in the form αὐτοὺς οἱ φορέουσιν ἄμυμον Πηλείωνα,
2 κασιγνήτησιν: κασιγνήτουσιν Zenodotus.
two lions through the black night, amid the slaughter, amid the corpses, through the arms and the black blood.

Nay, nor did Hector suffer the lordly Trojans to sleep, but he called together all the noblest, as many as were leaders and rulers of the Trojans; and when he had called them together he contrived a cunning plan, and said: "Who is there now that would promise me this deed and bring it to pass for a great gift? Verily his reward shall be sure. For I will give him a chariot and two horses with high arched necks, even those that be the best at the swift ships of the Achaeans, to the man whosoever will dare—and for himself win glory withal—to go close to the swift-faring ships, and spy out whether the swift ships be guarded as of old, or whether by now our foes, subdued beneath our hands, are planning flight among themselves and have no mind to watch the night through, being fordone with dread weariness."

So spake he and they all became hushed in silence. Now there was among the Trojans one Dolon, the son of Eumedes the godlike herald, a man rich in gold, rich in bronze, that was ill-favoured to look upon, but withal swift of foot; and he was the only brother among five sisters. He then spake a word to the Trojans and to Hector: "Hector, my heart and proud spirit urge me to go close to the swift-faring ships and spy out all. But come, I pray thee, lift up thy staff and swear to me that verily thou wilt give me the horses and the chariot, richly dight with bronze, even them that bear the peerless son of Peleus. And to thee shall I prove no vain scout, neither one to deceive thy hopes."
τόφρα γὰρ ἐς στρατὸν εἶμι διαμπερὲς, ὃφρʼ ἂν ἰκωμινοστάτη θεσσαλία ἀγαμεμνονένῡ, ὅθι που μέλλουσιν ἀριστοὶ
βουλᾶς βουλεύειν, ἥ φευγέμεν ἥ μάχεσθαί.”

“Ως φάθ’, ὦ δ’ ἐν χερὶ σκῆπτρον λάβε καὶ οἱ ὀμοσσων’

“ιστῳ νῦν Ζεὺς αὐτός, ἐρίγδουπος πόσις "Ἡρησ, µὴ μὲν τοὺς ἱπποὺς ἀνήρ ἐποχήσεται ἄλλος
Τρώων, ἀλλὰ σε φημὶ διαμπερὲς ἀγλαϊεῖσθαί.”

“Ως φάτο καὶ ρ’ ἐπίορκοι ἐπώμοσε, τὸν δ’ ὀρόθυνεν.
αὐτικὰ δ’ ἀμφ’ ὀμοιωῦν ἐβάλλετο καμπύλα τόξα, ἐσσατο δ’ ἐκτοσθεν ρινὸν πολυών λύκοιο,
κρατὶ δ’ ἐπὶ κτιδένθν κυνέη, ἔλε δ’ ὀξίν ἁκοντα, ζβῆ δ’ ἱέναι προτὶ νῆας ἀπὸ στρατοῦ· οὐδ’ ἄρ’ ἐμελλὲν ἐλθών ἑκ νηών ἄρ Ἐκτορὶ μύθον ἀποίσεω.
ἀλλ’ ὅτε δ’ ὰπων τε καὶ ἄνδρῶν κάλλιφ’ ὠμιλον,
βῆ ρ’ ἄν’ ὦδον μεμαώσε· τὸν δὲ φράσατο προσιόντα
διογενῆ ᾿Οδυσεύς, Διομήδεα δὲ προσέειπεν”

“οὐτός τις, Διομήδεις, ἀπὸ στρατοῦ ἔρχεται ἀνήρ,
οὐκ οἴδ’ ἡ νήεσσι ἐπίσκοπος ἡμετέρῃσιν,
ἡ τινα συλῆσσων νεκύων κατατενήσωτος.
ἀλλ’ ἐὼμεν μιν πρῶτα παρεξελθεῖν πεδίου
τυπθὼν· ἐπεῖτα δὲ κ’ αὐτὸν ἐπαίξαντες ἐλοεμὲν
καρπαλίμως· εἰ δ’ ἀμμε παραφαίησι πόδεσιν,
αἰεὶ μιν ἐπὶ νήιας ἀπὸ στρατόφι προτειεῖν,
ἔχηε ἐπαίασσων, µὴ πως προτὶ ἄστυ ἀλύζῃ.”

“Ως ἅρα φωνήσαντε παρέξ ὀδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι’

1 In place of line 349 Aristophanes gave,

ως ἑφαῖ’ οὐδ’ ἀπλῆσε βοην ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
ἐλθόντες δ’ ἐκάτερθε παρὲξ ὀδοῦ ἐν νεκύεσσι
For I will go straight on to the camp, even until I come to the ship of Agamemnon, where, I ween, the chieftains will be holding council, whether to flee or to fight."

So spake he, and Hector took the staff in his hands, and swore 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
κλυνθήτην· ὁ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ὄκα παρέδραμεν ἀφραδίησιν. 3 3 ἀλλ᾽ ὁτε δὴ ἡ ἔπεν ὅσον τ᾽ ἐπὶ οὐρα πέλονται ἠμώνων—αἱ γάρ τε βοῦν προφερέστερα εἰσόν

ἐλκέμεναι νειοί βαθείς πηκτῶν ἀροτρον—

τῷ μὲν ἔπεδραμέτην, ὁ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἔστη δούπον ἀκοῦσας. ἐλπτετο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀποστρέψοντας ἑταῖρους ἐκ Τρώων ἱέναι, πάλιν Ὁκτωρός ὀτρύσαντος. ἀλλ᾽ ὁτε δὴ ἡ ἀπεσαν δουρήνεκὲς ἢ καὶ ἐλασσον, γνὼ ὅς ἀνδρας ἀλίκους, λαυφηρὰ δὲ γούνατ' ἐνώμα

φευγέμεναι τοί δ᾽ αἰώφα διώκειν ὁμήθησαν. ὡς δ᾽ ὁτε καρχαρόδοντε δύω κύνε, εἰδότε θήρης, ἢ κεμαδ᾽ ἤ τε λαγών ἐπείγετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ χῶρον ἤν᾽ ὑλῆνθ᾽, ὁ δὲ τε προθέσι μεμηκόσ, ὡς τὸν Τυδείδης ἴδ᾽ ὁ πτολίπορθος Ὁκτωρός λαοῦ ἀποτμήξαντε διώκετον ἐμμενὲς αἰεὶ.

ἀλλ᾽ ὁτε δὴ τάχ᾽ ἐμελέε μιγήσεσα φυλάκεσσι φεύγων ὡς νήας, τότε ἄρειον ὡμβαλ᾽ Ἄθηνη Τυδείδη, ὅν μὴ τοῖς Ὁκαῖοι χαλκοχίτων ἐκεῖ ἐπετῆσανος βαλέευν, ὁ δὲ δεύτερος ἔλθοι. δουρὶ δ᾽ ἐπαίσσων προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης. "ἡ μὲν', ἣ σε δουρὶ κιχῆσομαι, οὐδὲ σε φῆμι δηρὸν ἐμής ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀλὺζει καί τὴν ὀλοθρον." Ὅ ρα, καὶ ἔγγος ἀφήκεν, ἐκών δ᾽ ἡμάρτανε φωτός·

δετεροῦ δ᾽ ὑπὲρ ὦμον ἑυξοῦ δουρὸς ἀκωκῇ ἐν γαϊὴ ἐπάγη. ὁ δ᾽ δρ᾽ ἔστη τάρβησεν τε βαμβαίνων, ἀραβὸς δὲ διὰ στομὰ γίγνετ' ὁδόντων, χλωρὸς ὑπαι δείους· τὼ δ᾽ ἁσθαίνοντε κιχῆτην, χειρῶν δ᾽ ἀψάθην· ὁ δὲ δακρύσας ἐπος ἦθα:

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 ploughing—for they are better than oxen to draw through deep fallow land the jointed plough—then the two ran after him, and he stood still when he heard the sound, for in his heart he supposed that they were friends coming from amid the Trojans to turn him back, and that Hector was withdrawing the host. But when they were a spear-cast off or even less, he knew them for foemen and plied his limbs swiftly in flight, and they speedily set out in pursuit. And as when two sharp-fanged hounds, skilled in the hunt, press hard on a doe or a hare in a wooded place, and it ever runneth screaming before them; even so did the son of Tydeus, and Odysseus, sacker of cities, cut Dolon off from the host and ever pursue hard after him. But when he was now about to come among the sentinels, as he fled towards the ships, then verily Athene put strength into Tydeus' son, that no man among the brazen-coated Achaeans might before him boast to have dealt the blow, and he come too late. And mighty Diomedes rushed upon him with his spear, and called: "Stand, or I shall reach thee with the spear, and I deem thou shalt not long escape sheer destruction at my hand."

He spake, and hurled his spear, but of purpose he missed the man, and over his right shoulder passed the point of the polished spear, and fixed itself in the ground; and Dolon stood still, seized with terror, stammering and pale with fear, and the teeth clattered in his mouth; and the twain panting for breath came upon him, and seized his hands; and he with a burst of tears spake to them, saying:
" ζωγρεῖτ', αὐτάρ εὖν ἐμὲ λύσομαι: ἐστι γὰρ ἕνδον χαλκὸς τε χρυσὸς τε πολύκμητος τε σίδηρος, τῶν κυμμών χαρίσαιτο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι ἀποικα, ἵνα κεν ἐμὲ ἔσον πεπύθουσι ἐπὶ νηυσὶν 'Αχαιῶν."

Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύκμητις Ὅδυσσεύς:

"θάρσει, μηδὲ τί τOi θάνατος καταθύμιος ἐστώ. ἄλλ' ἀγε μοι τὸδε εἰπέ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον: πῇ δὴ οὔτως ἐπι νήσας ἄπο πράτου ἐρχεῖν οἷς νύκτα δι' ὀρφναίν, ὅτε θ' εὐθὺς βροτοί ἄλλοι; ἤ τινα συλήσαν νεκύων καταθυμῆτων;

ἐἴ Κεῦ ἐμὲ ζωὸν πεπύθοιτ᾽ ἐπὶ νηυσὶν ᾿Αχαιῶν. Τὸν δ᾽ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύκμητις ᾿Οδυσσεύς:

"πολλῷσιν μ' ἄτησι παρὲκ νόον ἤγαγεν" Ἐκτωρ, ὅς μοι Πηλεῖων ἀγαυοῦ μόνων ῥηπον δωσέμεναι κατένευε καὶ ἅρματα ποικίλα χαλκῷ, ἤνωγε δὲ μ' ἵνα θυγν διὰ νύκτα μέλαιναν ἅνδρῶν δυσμενέων σχεδὸν ἔπειτα ἔπειτα, τῇ δὲ φυλάσσονται νῆες ἵπποι ὁς τὸ πάρος περ, ᾧ ἠδή κεῖσιν ὡφ' ἤμετέρησι δαμέντες

φύξιν βουλεύουσι μετὰ σφίσιν, οὐδ' ἐθέλουσι νύκτα φυλάσσεμεναι, καμάτω ἅδηκότες αἰνῶ." Τὸν δ' ἐπιμειδήσας προσέφη πολύκμητις Ὅδυσσεύς:

"ἵππων Αἰακίδαο δαίφρονος: οἱ δ' ἀλεγεινοὶ ἀνδρᾶς γε θνητοῖσι δαμήμεναι ἤθ' ὀχέεσθαι,

1 Lines 387 f. were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
2 ἤγαγεν : ἤπαφεν 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.
앨로 γ' ἦ 'Ἀχιλῆ, τὸν ἀθανάτη τέκε μήτηρ.

ἀλλ’ ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπὲ καὶ ἀτρεκέως κατάλεξον:

ποὺ νῦν δεῦρο κιὼν λίπες Ἐκτορά, πομένα λαῶν;

ποῦ δὲ οἱ ἐντεα κεῖται ἁρῆϊα, ποῦ δὲ οἱ ὕπποι;

πῶς δ' αἰ τῶν ἄλλων ὸρών φυλακαῖ τε καὶ εὖναι;

άσσα τε μητιώσι μετὰ σφίσιν, ἡ μεμάασιν

αὕτη μένειν παρὰ νηυσίν ἀπόπροθεν, ἢ ε πόλυνδε

άφ αναχωρήσουσιν, ἐπεὶ δαμάσαντό γ’ Ἁχαιόνς.’

Τὸν δ’ αὕτε προσέειπε Δόλων, Εὐμήδεος νῦσ:

‘τοιγὰρ ἐγὼ τοι ταῦτα μάλ’ ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.

Ἐκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τοῖς, ὅσοι βουληφόροι εἰσί,

βουλᾶς βουλεύει θείου παρὰ σήματι Ἰλου,

νόσφιν ἀπὸ φλοίσβου· φυλακάς δ’ ἄς εἴρεαι, ἢρως,

οὗ τις κεκριμένη ρύεται στρατὸν οὔδὲ φυλάσσει.

ὅσσαι μὲν ὸρών πυρὸς ἐσχάραι, οἷσιν ἀνάγκη,

οἷ π’ ἐγγεορήθαι φυλασσεμέναι τε κέλονται

ἄλληλους· ἀτὰρ αὕτε πολύκλητοι ἐπίκουροι

εὐδουσι· Οὐρων γὰρ ἑπιτραπέσου φυλάσσειν·

οὗ γὰρ σφιν παῖδες σχεδὸν ἦταί οὐδὲ γυναῖκες.’

Τὸν δ’ ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσ-

σεύς:

‘πῶς γὰρ νῦν, ὸρώσσυ ημιγιγμένοι ἵπποδάμοις

εὐδουσ’, ἢ ἀπάνευθε; δίειπτε μοι, ὅφρα δαείω.’

Τὸν δ’ ἠμείβετ’ ἐπείτα Δόλων, Εὐμήδεος νῦσ:

‘τοιγὰρ ἐγὼ καὶ ταῦτα μάλ’ ἀτρεκέως καταλέξω.

πρὸς μὲν ἄλος Κάρες καὶ Παίονες ἀγκυλότοξοι

καὶ Λέλεγες καὶ Καύκωνες διοί τε Τελασγοί,

πρὸς Θύμβρης δ’ ἐλαχον Λύκιοι Μυσοί τ’ ἀγέρωχοι

1 Lines 409-411 (=208-210) were rejected by Aristarchus.
master or to drive, save only for Achilles whom an immortal mother bare. But come tell me this, and declare it truly: where now, as thou camest hither, didst thou leave Hector, shepherd of the host? Where lies his battle-gear, and where his horses? And how are disposed the watches and the sleeping-places of the other Trojans? And what counsel devise they among themselves—to abide where they be by the ships afar, or to withdraw again to the city, seeing they have worsted the Achaeans?"

Then made answer to him Dolon, son of Eumedes: "Therefore of a truth will I frankly tell thee all. Hector with all them that are counsellors is holding council by the tomb of godlike Ilus, away from the turmoil; but as touching the guards whereof thou askest, O warrior, no special guard keepeth or watcheth the host. By all the watch-fires of the Trojans verily, they that needs must, lie awake and bid one another keep watch, but the allies, summoned from many lands, are sleeping; for to the Trojans they leave it to keep watch, seeing their own children abide not nigh, neither their wives."

Then in answer to him spake Odysseus of many wiles: "How is it now, do they sleep mingled with the horse-taming Trojans, or apart? tell me at large that I may know."

Then made answer to him Dolon, son of Eumedes: "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 lords of

1 The word ἐσχάραι should mean "hearths," or by a natural transfer, "families," but it is difficult so to render it in this context.
καὶ Φρύγες ἵππομαχοὶ καὶ Μήνες ἵπποκορυσταί. ἀλλὰ τί ἢ ἔμε ταῦτα διεξερέεσθε ἕκαστα; εἰ γὰρ δὴ μέματον Τρώων καταδύναι ὁμηλόν, Ὄρηκες οἴδ' ἀπάνευθε νεήλυδε, ἐσχατοί ἀλλων· ἐν δὲ σφιν 'Ῥήσος βασιλεύς, πάϊς 'Ηἰονήσιος. τοῦ δὴ καλλίστους ὑππους ἱδον ἦδε μεγίστους· λευκότεροι χιόνοι, θείειν δ' ἀνέμουσιν ὀμοῖοι. ἀρμα δὲ οἱ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἄργυρῳ εὔθυμωσιν ἔκανεν ἄνδρεσσιν φορέσαιν, ἀλλ' ἄθανάτους θεούς. ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ πελάσσετον ἔοικεν ἄνδρεσσαν φορέσαιν, ἀλλ' ἀνδρεσσαν φορέεσαν, ἔσχατοι ἄλλων· ἐν δέ σφιν Ῥῆσος βασιλεύς, πάϊς ᾿Ηἰονήσιος. ἀρμα δὲ οἱ χρυσῷ τε καὶ ἄργυρῳ εὔθυμωσιν, ἀλλ' ἄθανάτους θεούς. ἀλλ' ἐμὲ μὲν νῦν νηυσὶ πελάσσετον ἔοικεν ἄνδρεσσαν φορέσαιν, ἀλλ' ἀνδρεσσαν φορέεσαν, ἔσχατοι ἄλλων·

Τὸν δ' ἅρ' υπόδρα ἱδῶν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-

μήδης·

"μὴ δὴ μοι φύξων γε, Δόλων, εμβάλλειν θυμῷ, ἐσθλά περ' ἀγγείλας, ἐπεὶ ὅκεο χειρὰς ἐς ἀμάς. εἰ μὲν γὰρ κέ σε νῦν ἀπολύσουμεν ἥ μεθῶμεν, ἦ τε καὶ ὑπερείν εἰσθα θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἁχαιῶν, ἐς διοπτεύσων ἡ ἐναντίβιον πολεμίζων· εἰ δὲ κ' ἐμῆς υπὸ χεροὶ σάμεις ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσῃς, οὐκέτ' ἐπείτα σοὶ πῆμα ποτ' ἐσσεάι Ἀργείοισιν." Ἡ, καὶ δ' μὲν μιν ἐμελλε γενείου χειρὶ παχεῖν ἀφάμενος λίσσεσθαι, δ' δ' αὐχένα μέσου ἐλάσσε 4 φασγάνῳ άίξας, ἀπὸ δ' άμφῳ κέρσε τένοντε· φθεγγομένου δ' ἅρα τοῦ γε κάρη κονιήσων ἐμίχθη. τοῦ δ' ἀπὸ μὲν κτιδεύν κυνείν κεφαλήφιν ἐλοντο

1 ἵππομαχοὶ: ἱππόδαμοι.
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 λητιδι δίος Ἄδυσσεύς υψός ἀνέσχεθε χειρὶ καὶ εὐχόμενος ἐπός ηὕδα· "χαίρε, θεά, τοῖσδεσσι· σὲ γὰρ πρώτῃν ἐν Ὁλύμπῳ πάντων ἄθανάτων ἐπιβωσόμεθ’.· ἀλλὰ καὶ αὐτὶς πέμψον ἐπὶ Θρηκὼν ἄνδρῶν ἵππους τε καὶ εὐνάς.” Ὀς ἄρ’ ἐφώνησεν, καὶ ἀπὸ ἐθεὶ ἡ υψός ἀείρας θῆκεν ἀνὰ μυρίκην· δέελον δ’ ἐπὶ σημά τ’ ἐθηκε, συμμάρφας δόνακας μυρίκης τ’ ἐριθηλέας ὄζους, μὴ λάθοι αὐτὶς ἱόντε θοὴν διὰ νύκτα μέλαναν. τῷ δὲ βάτῃ προτέρῳ διά τ’ ἐντεα καὶ μέλαν αἶμα, αἶμα δ’ ἐπὶ Θρηκὼν ἄνδρῶν τέλος ἱξον ἱόντε νάρης ὑψόσ’.· ὧν ἐλεν καμάτῳ ἀδηκότες, ἐντεα δὲ σφιν καλὰ παρ’ αὐτοῖς χθοῦν κέκλιτο εὐ κατὰ κόσμον τριστοιχί.· πάρα δὲ σφιν ἐκάστῳ δίζυγες ἱπποι· Ἄρησος δ’ ἐν μέσῳ εὐδε, παρ’ αὐτῳ δ’ ὥκεε ἱπποι εξ ἐπιδιφράδος πυμάτης ἱμάσι δεδέντο. τοὺς δ’ Ὁδυσεύς προπάροιθεν ἱδὼν Διομήδεϊ δειξεν· “οὐτός τοι, Διόμηδε, ἀνήρ, οὗτοι δέ τοι ἵπποι, οὐς νώϊν πίθανον πάρα δέ σφιν πόλης ἱπποι, ἐν ἐπέφνομεν ἠμεῖς. ἀλλ’ ἄγε δὴ πρόφερε κρατερον μένος· οὐδὲ τὶ σε χρὴ ἐστάμεναι μέλεον σὺν τεύχεσιν, ἀλλὰ λύ’ ἵππους· ἢ ἐν σὺ γ’ ἄνδρας ἐναίρε, μελήσουσιν δ’ ἐμοὶ ἵπποι.’ Ὀς φάτο, τῷ δ’ ἐμπνευσε μένος γλαυκώπις Ἀθηνή, κτείνε δ’ ἐπιστροφάδην· τῶν δὲ στόνος ὄρνιτ’ ἀεικῆς

1 ἐπιβωσόμεθ’: ἐπιδωσόμεθ’ Aristarchus.

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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
Ὀμοί θεινομένων, ἐρυθαίνετο δ᾽ ἀἵματι γαῖα.
ὡς δὲ λέων μήλοισιν ἀσημάντοισιν ἐπελθὼν,
αὐγεσιν ἓ δίεσι, κακὰ φρονέων ἐνορούσῃ,
ὡς μὲν Θρήικας ἀνδρας ἐπώχετο Τυδέος νίός,
ἔφρα δυώδεκ᾽ ἐπεφευν· ἀτάρ πολύμητις Ὄδυσσεύς,
ὅν τινα Τυδεΐδης ἀορὶ πλήξει παραστάς,
τῶν δ᾽ Ὅδυσσεύς μετόπισθε λαβῶν ποδὸς ἐξερύσασκε, 4
τὰ φρονέων κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως καλλίτριχες ἱπποὶ
ῥεῖα διέλθοιεν μηδὲ τρομεοίτω ἔμβαλον.

ὡς μὲν Θρήικας ἄνδρας ἐπῴχετο Τυδέος νίός,
ὄφρα δυώδεκ᾽ ἔπεφνεν: ἀτὰρ πολύμητις ᾿Οδυσσεύς,
ὁν τινα Τυδεΐδης ἀορὶ πλήξει παραστάς,
τὸν δ᾽ ᾿Οδυσσεύς μετόπισθε λαβῶν ποδὸς ἐξερύσασκε, 4
τὰ φρονέων κατὰ θυμόν, ὅπως καλλίτριχες ἱπποὶ
ῥεῖα διέλθοιεν μηδὲ τρομεοίτω ἔμβαλον.

Ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε δὴ βασιλῆα κικήσατο Τυδέος νίός,
τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον μελιηδέα θυμόν ἀπηύρα
ἀσθμαίνοντα: Κακὸν γὰρ ὄναρ κεφαλήφιν ἐπέστη
τὴν νύκτ’, Οἰνείδαο πάϊς, διὰ μῆτιν ᾿Αθήνης. 1
τόφρα δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ἡ τλήμων Ὄδυσσεύς λύε μῶνυχας ἱπποὺς,
ἐπεὶ οὐ μάστιγα φαεινὴν ἐπέστη τὴν νύκτ᾽.

Ἄνταρ ὁ μερμηρίζε μένων ὃ τι κύντατον ἔρδοι,
η ὁ γε δίφροιν ἔλων, ὅθι ποικίλα τεῦχε ἐκεῖτο,
ῥυμοῦ ἐξερύοι ἢ ἐκφέροι ὑψόσ᾽ ἀείρας,
ἢ ἐτι τῶν πλεύσων Θρήικῶν ἀπὸ θυμόν ἔλοιτο.

Ἀπὸ τοῦ ταῦθ᾽ ὥρασσε κατὰ φρένα, τόφρα δ᾽ ᾿Αθήνη
ἐγγύθεν ἵσταμένη προσέφη Διομήδεα δῖον.

“nposτον δὴ μνῆσαι, μεγαθύμου Τυδέος νίε,
νῆσ ἑπὶ γλαφυράς, μη καὶ πεφοβημένος ἠλθης, 5
μη πού τις καὶ Τρώας ἐγείρησεν θεὸς ἀλλος.”

1 Line 497 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
sword, and the earth grew red with blood. And even as a lion cometh on flocks unshepherded, on goats or on sheep, and leapeth upon them with fell intent, so up and down amid the Thracian warriors went the son of Tydeus until he had slain twelve. But whomsoever the son of Tydeus drew nigh and smote with the sword, him would Odysseus of the many wiles seize by the foot from behind and drag aside, with this thought in mind, that the fair-maned horses might easily pass through and not be affrighted at heart as they trod over dead men; for they were as yet unused thereto. But when the son of Tydeus came to the king, him the thirteenth he robbed of honey-sweet life, as he breathed hard, for like to an evil dream there stood above his head that night the son of Oeneus' son,1 by the device of Athene. Meanwhile steadfast Odysseus loosed the single-hooved horses and bound them together with the reins, and drave them forth from the throng, smiting them with his bow, for he had not thought to take in his hands the bright whip from the richly dight car; and he whistled to give a sign to goodly Diomedes.

But he tarried and pondered what most reckless deed he might do, whether to take the chariot, where lay the war-gear richly dight, and draw it out by the pole, or lift it on high and so bear it forth, or whether he should rather take the lives of yet more Thracians. The while he was pondering this in heart, even then Athene drew nigh and spake to goodly Diomedes: "Bethink thee now of returning, son of great-souled Tydeus, to the hollow ships, lest thou go thither in full flight, and haply some other god rouse up the Trojans."
Ὡς φαάθ᾽, δὲ ἐπέτοντο θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν,
Οὐδ᾽ ἀλασκοπηὴν εἰχ' ἀργυρότοξος Ἀπόλλων,
δὲ ἠθναίην μετὰ Τυδεός νῦν ἔπουσαν·
τῇ κοτέων Τρώων κατεδύσετο πουλῦν ομφαλὸν,
ἀρσεν δὲ Ὄρηκὼν βουληφόρον Ἡπποκόωντα,
Ῥήσου ἀνεφίον ἐσθλόν. δὲ εὖ ὑπνὸν ἀνοροῦσας,
ὡς ἰδὲ χώρον ἐρήμου, ὅθ᾽ ἐστασαν ὡκεῖς ἱπποι,
ἀνδρας τ᾽ ἀσπαίροντας ἐν ἀργαλέῃσι φονῆσιν,
ὡς ἰδὲ χώρον ἐρήμου, ὅθ᾽ ἐστασαν ὡκεῖς ἱπποι,
ἀνδρας τ᾽ ἀσπαίροντας ἐν ἀργαλείῃσι φονῆσι,
ὡς ἰδὲ χώρον ἐρήμου, ὅθ᾽ ἐστασαν ὡκεῖς ἱπποι,
ἀνδρας τ᾽ ἀσπαίροντας ἐν ἀργαλείῃσι φονῆσι
Τρώων δὲ κλαγγή τε καὶ ἀσπετός ὦρτο κυδοιμὸς
θυνόντων ἄμυδος· θηεῦντο δὲ μέρμερα ἔργα,

Οἱ δὲ ότε δὴ ἰκανὸν θι σκοπὸν Ἐκτόρος
ἐκταὐ.

1 Line 522 was placed by Zenodotus before 520.
2 ἵππους: Ὅδυσσεύς.
3 Line 531 is omitted in the best mss.
4 Line 534 was omitted by Zenodotus.
So spake she, and he knew the voice of the goddess as she spoke, and swiftly mounted the horses; and Odysseus smote them with his bow, and they sped toward the swift ships of the Achaeans.

But no blind watch did Apollo of the silver bow keep, when he saw Athene attending the son of Tydeus; in wrath against her he entered the great throng of the Trojans, and aroused a counsellor of the Thracians, Hippocoön, the noble kinsman of Rhesus. And he leapt up out of sleep, and when he saw the place empty where the swift horses had stood, and the men gasping amid gruesome streams of blood, then he uttered a groan, and called by name upon his dear comrade. And from the Trojans arose a clamour and confusion unspeakable as they hasted together; and they gazed upon the terrible deeds, even all that the warriors had wrought and thereafter gone to the hollow ships.

But when these were now come to the place where they had slain the spy of Hector, then Odysseus, dear to Zeus, stayed the swift horses, and the son of Tydeus leaping to the ground placed the bloody spoils in the hands of Odysseus, and again mounted; and he touched the horses with the lash, and nothing loath the pair sped on to the hollow ships, for there were they fain to be. And Nestor was first to hear the sound, and he spake, saying: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, shall I be wrong, or speak the truth? Nay, my heart bids me speak. The sound of swift-footed horses strikes upon mine ears. I would that Odysseus and the valiant Diomedes may even thus

1 The line appears to be an interpolation from xi. 520. Why should Thracian horses be eager to reach the Greek camp?
ὦδ' ἀφαρ ἐκ Τρώων ἑλασαίατο μώνυχας ἵππους· ἀλλ' αἰνῶς δείδοικα κατὰ φρένα μή τι πάθωσιν Ἀργείων οἱ ἀριστοὶ ὑπὸ Τρώων ὀρμυμαγδοῦ.'

Οὔ πω πᾶν εἴρητο ἔπος, ὅτ' ἂρ' ἢλυθον αὐτοῖ. καὶ ὰ' οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα, τολ' δὲ χαρέντες δεξιῇ ἡσπάζοντο ἐπεσσ' τε μειλιχίοις.

πρῶτος δ' ἐξερεύνει Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ· "εἰπ' ἄγε μ', ὦ πολύαιν' Ὀδυσσεύ, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν,

ὅππως τούσδ' ἵππους λάβετον· καταδύνεται ὑμιλον ἤ πω τοὺς ἤλυσαν οὐτοὶ. καί ῥ' οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα, τοὶ δὲ χαρέντες δεξιῇ ἠσπάζοντο ἐπεσσ' τε μειλιχίοις.

καί ῥ' οἱ μὲν κατέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα, τοὶ δὲ χαρέντες δεξιῇ ἠσπάζοντο ἐπεσσ' τε μειλιχίοις.

πρῶτος δ' ἐξερεύνει Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ· "εἰπ' ἄγε μ', ὦ πολύαιν' Ὀδυσσεύ, μέγα κύδος Ἀχαιῶν,

ἵπποι δ' οἵδε, γεραιέ, νεήλυδες, οὗς ἐρεείνες, Θρηΐκιοι τὸν δὲ σφὶν ἄνακτ' ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης ἔκτανε, πὰρ δ' ἐτάρους δυνοκάιδεκα πάντας ἀρίστους· τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον σκοπὸν ἐλομεν ἐγγύθι νηῶν, τὸν δ' ἐτάρους δυνοκάιδεκα πάντας ἀρίστους· τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον σκοπὸν ἐλομεν ἐγγύθι νηῶν, τὸν δ' ἐτάρους δυνοκάιδεκα πάντας ἀρίστους· τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον σκοπὸν ἐλομεν ἐγγύθι νηῶν, τὸν δ' ἐτάρους δυνοκάιδεκα πάντας ἀρίστους· τὸν τρισκαιδέκατον σκοπὸν ἐλομεν ἐγγύθι νηῶν.

"Ως εἰπὼν τάφροι δυήλασε 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 drave the single-hooved horses
καγχαλόων· ἄμα δ᾽ ἄλλοι ἵσαν χαίροντες Ἀχαιοί. 523
οἱ δ᾽ ὄτε Τυδείδεω κλισίην ἐὔτυκτον ἴκοντο, ὑππος μὲν κατέδησαν ἐὐτμήτουσιν ἰμάσι
φάτνη ἐφ᾽ ὑππείρη, ὅθι περὶ Διομήδεος ὑπποι
ἐστασαν ὑκύποδες μελιηδέα πυρὸν ἔδοντες·
νὴ δ᾽ ἐνὶ πρυμνῇ ἑναρα βροτόεντα Δόλωνος
θηκ᾽ Ἄδυσεύς, ὃφρ᾽ ἵρον ἐτοιμασσαίατ᾽ Ἀθήνη.
αὐτοὶ δ᾽ ἴδρῳ πολλῶν ἀπενιζόντο θαλάσσῃ
ἐσβάντες κνήμας τε ὶδὲ λόφον ἀμφὶ τε μηροῦς.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ σφων κύμα θαλάσσης ἴδρῳ πολλῶν
νύμεν ἀπὸ χρωτὸς καὶ ἀνέψυκθεν φίλον ἤτορ,
ἐς ὅ ἀσαμίνθους βάντες ἐὔξεστας λουσάντο.
τὼ δὲ λοεσσαμένω καὶ ἀλειψαμένω λίπ᾽ ἐλαιῦ
δείπνῳ ἐφιζανέτην, ἀπὸ δὲ κρητήρος Ἀθήνη
πλείου ἄφυσσόμενου λείβον μελιηδέα οἶνον.
through the trench, exultingly, and with him went joyously the rest of the Achaeans. But when they were come to the well-builted hut of the son of Tydeus, the horses they bound with shapely thongs at the manger where stood the swift-footed horses of Diomedes, eating honey-sweet corn. And on the stern of his ship did Odysseus place the bloody spoils of Dolon until they should make ready a sacred offering to Athene. But for themselves they entered the sea and washed away the abundant sweat from shins and necks and thighs. And when the wave of the sea had washed the abundant sweat from their skin, and their hearts were refreshed, they went into polished baths and bathed. But when the twain had bathed and anointed them richly with oil, they sate them down at supper, and from the full mixing-bowl they drew off honey-sweet wine and made libation to Athene.
"Ἡδος δ’ ἐκ λεχέων παρ’ ἁγαυοῦ Τιθωνοῦ ὄρνυθ’, ὡς ἀθανάτωσι φόως φέροι ήδὲ βροτοίς. Ζεὺς δ’ Ἑριδα προῖαλλε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν ἀργαλέην, πολέμῳ τέρας μετὰ χερσίν ἔχουσαν. στὴ δ’ ἔπ’ Ὀδυσσῆος μεγακήτει νηὶ μελαίνῃ, ή ὅ ἐν μεσσάτω ἐσκε γεγωνέμεν ἀμφοτέρωσε, ἡμὲν ἔπ’ Αἰαντος κλισίας Τελαμωνιάδα δῆ ἐπ’ Ἀχιλλῆος, τοῦ ὅ ἐσχατα νῆας έίσαις εἴρυσαν, ἡνορέῃ πίσουνοι καὶ κάρτει χειρῶν. ἐνθά στάσ’ ἦ铌σε θεὰ μέγα τε μάχατον τε ὀρθ’ Ἀχαιοῖσι δὲ μέγα σθένος ἔμβαλ᾽ ἑκάστῳ καρδίῃ, ἀλληκτον πολεμίζειν ἠδὲ μάχεσθαι. τοῖσι δ’ ἄφαρ πόλεμος γλυκίων γένετ’ ἧ νέεσθαι ἐν νηυσὶ γλαφυρῇσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα γαϊν. Ἀτρείδης δ’ ἐβόησεν ἱδὲ ζώννυσθαι ἀνωγεν Ἀργείους ἐν δ’ αὐτὸς ἐδύσετο νώροπα χαλκόν. κνημίδας μὲν πρῶτα περὶ κνήμησιν ἐθηκε καλάς, ἀργυρέοισιν ἐπισφυρίσας ἀραρυίας. δεύτερον αὐθ ὀσρηκα περὶ στήθεσιν ἐδυνε, τὸν ποτὲ οἱ Κνύρης δῶκε ξεινὴίον εἶναι. πεύθετο γὰρ Κύροποδε μέγα κλέος, οὐνεκ ’ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐς Τροίην νήεσσιν ἀναπλεύσεσθαι ἐμελλον’

1 Lines 13 f. (=ii. 453 f.) were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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BOOK XI

Now Dawn rose from her couch from beside lordly Tithonus, to bring light to immortals and to mortal men; and Zeus sent forth Strife unto the swift ships of the Achaeans, dread Strife, bearing in her hands a portent of war. And she took her stand by Odysseus' black ship, huge of hull, that was in the midst so that a shout could reach to either end, both to the huts of Aias, son of Telamon, and to those of Achilles; for these had drawn up their shapely ships at the furthermost ends, trusting in their valour and the strength of their hands. There stood the goddess and uttered a great and terrible shout, a shrill cry of war, and in the heart of each man of the Achaeans she put great strength to war and to fight unceasingly. And to them forthwith war became sweeter than to return in their hollow ships to their dear native land.

But the son of Atreus shouted aloud, and bade the Argives array them for battle, and himself amid them did on the gleaming bronze. The greaves first he set about his legs; beautiful they were, and fitted with silver ankle-pieces; next he did on about his chest the corselet that on a time Cinyras had given him for a guest-gift. For he heard afar in Cyprus the great rumour that the Achaeans were about to sail forth to Troy in their ships, wherefore
τοῦνεκά οἱ τὸν δῶκε χαριζόμενος βασιλῆι. τοῦ δ᾽ ἡ τοι δέκα οίμοι ἔσαν μέλανος κυάνοιο, δώδεκα δὲ χρυσοί καὶ εἴκοσι κασσιτέροιο. κυάνεοι δὲ δράκοντες ὅρωρέχατο1 προτὶ δειρῆν τρεῖς ἐκάτερθ’, ἵρισσιν2 εἰκότες, ἃς τε Κρονίων ἐν νέφεῖ στήριξε, τέρας μερόπων ἄνθρωπων. ἀμφὶ δ’ ἄρ᾽ ὄρμους βάλετο ξίφος. ἐν δὲ οἱ ἰλιὶ χρύσεωι πάμφαινον, ἀτὰρ περὶ κουλεὶν ἢ τε ἀργύρεοι, χρυσεόωι ἀορτήσον ἄρρησι. ἂν δ᾽ ἔλετε ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦρυν, καλῆν, ἢν περὶ μὲν κύκλω δέκα χάλκεωι ἀσπίδα δέκα, ἐν δὲ οἱ ὀμφαλοὶ ἦσαν ἐνεικοσι κασσιτέροι λευκοὶ, ἐν δὲ μέσοισιν ἔσαν μέλανος κυάνοιο. τῇ δ᾽ ἐπὶ μὲν Γοργῷ βλοσυρώτως ἐστεφάνωτο δεινῶν δερκομένη, περὶ δὲ Δεῖμος τε Φόβος τε. τῆς δ᾽ ἐξ ἀργύρεος τελαμών ἦν· αὐτὰρ ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦ κυάνεος ἐλέλικτο δράκων, κεφαλὰι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφέες, εὐδὸς αὐχένος ἐκπεφυυια. κρατὶ δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ αμφίφαλον κυάνεος ἐρίδεσσιν τετραφάληρον ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦ κυάνεος ἐρίδεσσιν τετραφάληρον ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦ κυάνεος. ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦρυν, κεφαλὰι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦρυν, κεφαλὰι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφέες, εὖδὸς αὐχένος ἐκπεφυυια. κρατὶ δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ αμφίφαλον κυάνεος ἐρίδεσσιν τετραφάληρον ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦ κυάνεος. ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦρυν, κεφαλὰι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦρυν, κεφαλὰι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφέες, εὐδὸς αὐχένος ἐκπεφυυια. κρατὶ δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ αμφίφαλον κυάνεος ἐρίδεσσιν τετραφάληρον ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦ κυάνεος. ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦρυν, κεφαλὰι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν ἀμφιβρότην πολυδαίδαλον ἀσπίδα θοῦρυν, κεφαλὰι δὲ οἱ ἦσαν τρεῖς ἀμφιστρεφέες, εὖδὸς αὐχένος ἐκπεφυυια. κρατὶ δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ αμφίφαλον κυάνεος ἐρίδεσσιν τετραφάληρον ἐπ᾽ αὐτοῦ κυάνεος.
he gave him the breastplate to do pleasure to the king. Thereon verily were ten bands of dark cyanus, and twelve of gold, and twenty of tin; and serpents of cyanus writhed up toward the neck, three on either side, like rainbows that the son of Cronos hath set in the clouds, a portent for mortal men. And about his shoulders he flung his sword, whereon gleamed studs of gold, while the scabbard about it was of silver, fitted with golden chains. And he took up his richly dight, valorous shield, that sheltered a man on both sides, a fair shield, and round about it were ten circles of bronze, and upon it twenty bosses of tin, gleaming white, and in the midst of them was one of dark cyanus. And thereon was set as a crown the Gorgon, grim of aspect, glaring terribly, and about her were Terror and Rout. From the shield was hung a baldric of silver, and thereon writhed a serpent of cyanus, that had three heads turned this way and that, growing forth from one neck. And upon his head he set his helmet with two horns and with bosses four, with horsehair crest, and terribly did the plume nod from above. And he took two mighty spears, tipped with bronze; keen they were, and far from him into heaven shone the bronze; and thereat Athene and Hera thundered, doing honour to the king of Mycenae, rich in gold.

Then on his own charioteer each man laid command to hold in his horses well and orderly there at

with the suggestion of something mysterious and awe-inspiring, the details of which are left to the imagination; cf. the description of Athena’s aegis and helm in v. 738-744. Note further the vagueness of the mysterious “portent of war” which Eris bears in her hands (line 4). Cf. also the note on v. 592.
αὐτοὶ δὲ πρυλέες σὺν τεῦχεσι θωρηχθέντες ῥώνουτ’. ἀσβεστος δὲ βοὴ γένετ’ ἥωθι πρό. 
φθὰν δὲ μέγ’ ἵππησιν ἐπὶ τάφρω κοσμηθέντες, ἱππησις δ’ ὀλίγον μετεκιάθον. ἐν δὲ κυδομοῦν ὄρσε κακὸν Κρονίδης, κατὰ δ’ ὠψοθεν ἤκεν ἐέρσασ αἵματι μυδαλέας ἐξ αἰθέρος, οὐνεκ’ ἐμελλε πολλὰς ἱψίμουν κεφαλὰς "Αἴδη προιάμευν.
Τρώες δ’ αὐθ’ ἐτέρωθεν ἐπὶ θρωσμῷ πεδίου, "Εκτορά τ’ ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἀμύμονα Πολυδάμα
Αἶνείαν θ’, ὅς Τρωσὶ θεὸς ὑς τίετο δῆμῳ, 
τρεῖς τ’ Ἀντηνόριδας, Πόλυβον καὶ Ἀγήνορα δiov ἠθεόν ὅθεον τ’ Ἀκάμαντ’, ἐπιείκελον άθανάτους.
”Εκτωρ δ’ ἐν πρωτοιπις φέρ’ ἀσπίδα πάντος’ έύσην. 
οίος δ’ ἐκ νεφέων ἀναφαίνεται οὔλιος ἀστὴρ παμφαίνων, ὡστε δ’ αὐτὶς ἐδυ νέφεα σκιόεντα, 
ὡς Εκτωρ ὅτε μὲν τε μετὰ πρωτοιπις φάνεσκεν, 
ἀλλοτε δ’ ἐν πυμάτοις κελεύων” πᾶς δ’ ἄρα χαλκῷ ἐλάψων ἡμῖν ἀκάμαντ’ ὅσ τε στεροπῆ πατρὸς Διὸς αἰγιόχοιο.
Οἱ δ’, ὡς τ’ ἀμητῆρες ἐναντίοις άλληλοισιν ὁγμὸς ἔλαυνος ἀνδρὸς μάκαρος κατ’ ἀρουραν 
πυρῶν ἢ κριθῶν τὰ δὲ δράγματα ταρφέα πίπτει. 
ὡς Τρώες καὶ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐπ’ ἀλλῆλοισι θορόντες 
δῆμον, οὐδ’ ἐτεροι μνώντ’ ὀλοοῖο φόβοιο. 
"Ερις δ’ ὑσμίνη κεφαλᾶς ἐτέχει, οἱ δὲ λύκοι ὑς 
θῦνον. "Ερις δ’ ἄρα χαίρε πολύςτωνος εἰσορώσα.”

1 μέγ’ Aristarchus : μεθ’.

1 The only possible way of reconciling μέγα and ὀλίγον is to follow the scholiast in taking the former of time and the latter of space.

2 This strange phrase probably means no more than that
the trench, but themselves on foot, arrayed in their armour, ranged swiftly forward, and a cry unquenchable rose up before the face of Dawn. Long in advance of the charioteers were they arrayed at the trench, but after them a little space followed the charioteers. And among them the son of Cronos roused an evil din, and down from on high from out of heaven he sent dew-drops dank with blood, for that he was about to send forth to Hades many a valiant head.

And the Trojans over against them on the rising ground of the plain mustered about great Hector and peerless Polydamas and Aeneas that was honoured of the folk of the Trojans even as a god, and the three sons of Antenor, Polybus and goodly Agenor and young Acamas, like to the immortals. And Hector amid the foremost bare his shield that was well balanced upon every side. Even as from amid the clouds there gleameth a baneful star, all glittering, and again it sinketh behind the shadowy clouds, even so Hector would now appear amid the foremost and now amid the hindmost giving them commands; and all in bronze he flashed like the lightning of father Zeus that beareth the aegis.

And as reapers over against each other drive their swathes in a rich man's field of wheat or barley, and the sheaves fall thick and fast; even so the Trojans and Achaeans leapt upon one another and made havoc, nor would either side take thought of ruinous flight; and equal heads had the battle, and they raged like wolves. And Strife, that is fraught with many groanings, was glad as she looked both the contending lines remained erect, neither going down before the other.
οἴη γάρ ῥα θεῶν παρετύγχανε μαρναμένοισιν,
oi δ' ἄλλοι οὐ σφιν πάρεσαν θεοί, ἄλλα ἐκηλοὶ
οἰς εἰνε μεγάροιι καθήατο, ἧχι εκάστω
δώματα καλὰ τέτυκτο κατὰ πτύχας Οὐλύμποιο.
pάντες δώ ἤτιώντο κελανεφέα Κρονίωνα, 1
οὔνεκ' ἃρα Τρώεσσαν ἐβούλετο κύδος ὅρεξαι.
tῶν μὲν ἀρ' οὐκ ἄλεγίζε πατήρ: δ' ἐν νόσφι λιασθεὶς δὴ
tῶν ἄλλων ἀπάνευθε φαθέζετο κῦδει γαῖων,
eἰσορόων Τρώων τε πόλιν καὶ νήσας 'Αχαϊῶν
χαλκοῦ τε στερπτήν, ὀλυντας τ' ὀλυμμένους τε.
"Οφρα μὲν ἡγὸ ήν καὶ ἀέξετο ἱερὸν ἧμαρ,
tόφρα μὰλ' ἀμφοτέρων βέλε' ἄττετο, πῦπτε δ' ἐλαὸς· εἰ
ήμος δὲ ὄρνωμος περ ἀνήρ ὄνπλόσατο δεῖπνον
οὐρεὸς ἐν βήσσομοι, ἔπει τ' ἐκορέσσατο χεῖρος
tάμνων δένδρα μάκρα, ἄδος τε μὲν ἱκετο θυμόν,
οίουν τε γλυκερίον περὶ φρένας ἰμεροσ αἱρεί,
tήμος σφῆ ἄρετη Δαναοὶ ῥήξαντο φάλαγγας,
κεκλόμενοι ἔταοςι κατὰ στίχας. εν δ' 'Αγα-
μέμων
πρώτοις ὁροῦσ', ἔλε δ' ἄνδρα Βιήνορα, ποιμένα λαῶν,
αὐτόν, ἔπειτα δ' ἐταρίου 'Οιλῆα πλήξιπποι.
ἡ τοι δ' γ' ἐξ ὀπτίων κατεπάλμυσοι αὐτίος ἐστη
tὸν δ' ἰδὼς μεμαῖτα μετώπιον ὀξεὶ δουρὶ
νυξ', οὐδὲ στεφάνη δόρι οἱ σχέδε χαλκοβάρεια,
ἀλλὰ δ' αὐτῆς ἤλθε καὶ ὀστέου, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
ἐνδὸν ἀπᾶς πεπάλακτο- δάμασσε δὲ μὲν μεμαῖτα.
καὶ τὸν μὲν λίπεν αὐθι αναξ ἀνδρῶν 'Αγαμέμνων
στήθεσι παρμφαίνοντας, ἐπεὶ περίσει χυτῶν." 2
αὐτὰρ δ' ἑπὶ ὁ 'Ισὸν τε καὶ 'Αντίφων ἐξεναρίξων,

1 Lines 78-83 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.
2 περίσει χυτῶν: 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 built 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,
οις δύο Πριάμωιο, νόθον καὶ γνήσιον, ἀμφω
ein ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἔόντας· δὲ μὲν νόθος ἥνιόχευεν,
"Ἀντιφος αὖ παρεβάςκε περικλυτός. ὥ 
Ἀχιλλεὺς
"Ἰδῆς ἐν κυνημοίς δίδη μόσχουσι λύγουσι,
pομμαίνοντ’ ἐπ’ ὀεσσι λαβὼν, καὶ ἐλυσεν ἀποίων. 
dή τότε γ’ Ἀτρείδης εὑρὶ κρείων Ἀγαμέμνω
τὸν μὲν ὑπὲρ μαξοῦ κατὰ στῆθος βάλε δουρὶ,
"Ἀντιφον αὖ παρὰ οὐς ἐλασε ἐξει, ἐκ δ’ ἔβαλι

σπερχόμενοι δ’ ἀπὸ τοῖς ἐσύλα τεῦχεα καλά,
γιγνώσκων· καὶ γάρ σφε πάρος παρὰ νησοὶ θοησ
eidei, ὃτ’ ἐξ Ἰδῆς ἀγαγεν πόδας ὡκὺς Ἀχιλλεύς.
wς δὲ λέων ἐλάφοιο ταχείς ἡππη δύκθα τεκνα
ῥηϊδίως συνέαξε, λαβὼν κρατεροῖς ὀδοὺς,
ἐλθὼν εἰς εὐνήν, ἀπαλὼν τε σφ’ ἄμυρα· 
ἡ δ’ εἴ πέρ τε τύχησι μάλα σχεδόν, οὐ δύναται σφι
χραισμεῖν· αὐτὴν γάρ μιν ὑπὸ τρόμος αἰνὸς ἵκανει·
καρπαλίμως δ’ ἦζε διὰ δρυμά πυκνά καὶ ὠλη
σπεύδουσι’ ἱδρῶσα συνείδησι, χρυσὸν Ἀλεξάνδροιο δεδεγμένος, ἀγλαὰ δῶρα,
οὐκ εἴασχ’ Ἑλένην δόμει αἰνὸς Μενελάῳ, 1
τοῦ δὲ δύο παιδε λάβε κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνω
εἰν ἐνὶ δίφρῳ ἐόντας, ὥμου δ’ ἔχον ὥκεας ἅππους·

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1 δαφρονος : 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 ἧνια σιγαλόεντα,
tῷ δὲ κυκηθήτην. ὃ δ’ ἐναντίον ὄρτῳ λέων ὡς
’Ἀτρείδης: τῷ δ’ αὖτ’ ἐκ δίφρου γοναζέσθην.
"ζώγρει, ’Ατρέος νιέ, σοὶ δ’ ἄξια δέξαι ἀποινα:
pολλὰ δ’ ἐν ’Ἀντιμάχου δόμοις1 κειμήλια κεῖται,
χαλκός τε χρυσός τε πολύκμητός τε σίδηρος,
tῶν κέν τοι χαρίσατο πατὴρ ἀπερείσι’ ἀποινα,
eἰ νῦϊ ζωοὺς πεπῦθου’ ἐπὶ νησιὼν ’Ἀχαιῶν.’

"Ὡς τῷ γε κλαίοντε προσαυδήτην βασιλῆα
μειλιχίους ἐπέεσσων: ἀμείλικτον δ’ ὅπ’ ἀκουσαν:
"εἰ μὲν δὴ ’Ἀντιμάχου δαΐφρονος2 νιέεις ἐστόν,
ὁς ποτ’ εἰν Τρώων ἀγορῆ Μενέλαον ἄνωγεν,
ἀγγελίην ἐλθόντα σὺν ἀντιδέω ’Οδυσσῇ,
αὕτη κατακτεῖναι μηδ’ ἐξέμεν ἀφ’ ἐς ’Ἀχαιός,
νῦν μὲν δὴ τοῦ πατρὸς ἀεικέα τίσετε λώβην.”

’Ἡ, καὶ Πείσανδρον μὲν ἄφ’ ὑπποίν ώςε χαμάζε
δουρί βαλών πρὸς στῆθος. ὅ δ’ ὑπποίον οὔδει ἐρείσθη.3

’Ἰππόλοχος δ’ ἀπόρουσε, τὸν αὖ χαμαλ ἐξενάριξε, 14
χεῖρας ἀπὸ ξίφεὶ τμῆσας ἀπὸ τ’ αὐχένα κόψας,
ὀλυμν δ’ ὡς ἔσσευε κυλίνδεσθαι δι’ ὁμίλου.
tοῦς μὲν ἐασ’ ὅ δ’ ὅθι πλεῖσται κλονέοντο φάλαγ-
ges,
tῇ ρ’ ἐνόρουσ’, ἀμα δ’ ἄλλοι εὐκνήμιδες ’Αχαιοί,
πεζοὶ μὲν πεζοὺς ὀλεκον φεύγοντας ἀνάγκῃ,
ὑππεῖς δ’ ἐπτήσας, ὑπὸ δὲ σφισιν ὦρτο κοινή
ἐκ πεδίου, τὴν ὦρσαν ἐρίγδουποι πόδες ὑπποίν,
χαλκῷ δηίσωντες. ἀτὰρ κρεῖων Ἀγαμέμνονοι
αἰὲν ἀποκτείνων ἔπετ’ Ἀγαμέμνοι κελεύσων.

1 δόμοις: πατρὸς Zenodotus.
2 δαίφρονος: κακόφρονος Zenodotus (cf. 123).
3 οὔδει ἐρείσθη: οὔδας ἐρείσεω 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 Achaean.

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 Achaean, 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 Achaean. 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,
ὡς δ᾽ ὁτε πῦρ ἀέδηλον ἐν ἀξύλῳ ἐμπέσῃ ὕλη,
pάντη τ᾽ εἰλυφόων ἀνεμος φέρει, οἱ δὲ τε θάμνοι
πρόρριζοι πιπτουσιν ἐπευγόμενοι πυρὸς ὄρμη ·
ὡς ἀρ᾽ ὑπ᾽ Ἀτρείδη Ἀγαμέμνονι πίπτε κάρνα
Τρώων φευγόντων, πολλοί δ᾽ ἐριαὔχενες ὑπποι
κείν ὄχεα κροτάλιζον ἀνὰ πτολέμωο γεφύρας,
ήμιχους ποθέοντες ἀμύμονας· οἱ δ᾽ ἐπὶ γαῖ
κεῖατο, γύπτεσσιν πολὺ φίλτεροι ἡ ἀλόχοιουν.
"Εκτορὰ δ᾽ ἐκ βελέων ὑπαγε Ζεὺς ἐκ τε κονίς
ἐκ τ᾽ ἀνδροκτασίς ἐκ τι θ᾽ αἴματος ἐκ τε κυδομοῦ·
Ἀτρείδης δ᾽ ἐπέτο σφεδανὸν Δαναοῖς κελεύνων.
οὶ δὲ παρ᾽ Ἰλον σήμα παλαιοῦ Δαρδανίδα
μέσσον κατ᾽ ἰδίον παρ ἐρινεὸν ἐσσεύοντο
ἵμενοι πόλιος· ὃ δὲ κεκληγὼς ἐπετ᾽ αἰεί
Ἀτρείδης, λύθρῳ δὲ παλάσσετο χεῖρας ἀάπτουσιν.
ἄλλ ὁτε δὴ Σκιαῖς τε πύλας καὶ φῆγον ἱκόντο,
ἐνθ᾽ ἀρα δὴ ἵσταντο καὶ ἀλλήλους ἀνέμινον.
οἰ δ᾽ ἐτι κὰμ μέσσον πεδίον φοβέοντο βόες ὡς,
ἀς τε λέων ἐφόβησε μολὼν ἐν νυκτὸς ἀμολγῷ
πάσας: τῇ δὲ ἰῇ ἀναφαίνεται αἰπὺς ὀλεθρος·
τῆς δ᾽ ἐξ αὐχεν ἐαξε λαβῶν κρατεροὶς ὄδουι
πρῶτον, ἐπειτα δὲ θ᾽ αίμα καὶ ἐγκατα πάντα
λαφύσσει·
ὡς τοὺς Ἀτρείδης ἐφεπε κρείων Ἀγαμέμνοιν,
αἰεν ἀποκτείνων τὸν ὀπίστατον· οἱ δ᾽ ἐφέβοντο.
πολλοὶ δὲ πρηνεῖς τε καὶ ὑπτιοι ἐκπεσον ὑπτιον·
Ἀτρείδεω υπὸ χειρί περιπρὸ γαρ ἐγχει θεν.
ἀλλ ὁτε δὴ ταχ ἐμελλεν υπὸ πτόλων αἰτυ 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
Ἅρις, τότε δὴ ρα πατὴρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε ἦδη ἐν κορυφῇσι καθέζετο πιδηέσσης, οὐρανόθεν καταβὰς. Ὑπὲρ δὲ ἀστεροπὴν μετὰ χερσίν. Ἰρὶς δ᾽ ὀτρυνε χρυσόπτερον ἀγγελέουσαν. "βάσκ' ἢ, Ἰρὶς ταχεία, τὸν Ἀκτορὶ μῦθον ἐνίσπε- ὤφρ' ἄν μὲν κεν ὅρα 'Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν, θύνοντ' ἐν προμάχοισιν, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν, τόφρ' ἀναχωρεῖτω, τὸν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνώχθω μάρνασθαι δῆοισι κατὰ κρατερὴν ύσμίνην.

ἀυτὰρ ἐπεῖ κ᾽ ἢ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἢ βλήμενος ἱς εἰς ἵππους ἁλεῖται, τότε τοι κράτος ἐγγυαλίξει κτείνειν, εἰς ὅ κε νῆας ἐϊσσέλμους ἀφίκηται δύη τ' ἰόλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἐλθῃ."

"Ὡς ἐφατ', οὐδ᾽ ἀπίθησε ποδήνεμος ὠκέα Ἴρις, δὴ κατ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ἐς Ἰλιον ἔρη. εὐρ' ὠκόν Πριάμῳ δαφρονος, Ἀκτορὰ δῖον, ἔστατο' ἐν θ' ἰπποις καὶ ἄρμαι κόλλητοισιν. ἄγχον δ᾽ ἰσταμένῃ προσέφη πόδας ὠκέα Ἴρις. "Εκτορ, υἱὲ Πριάμοιο, Δ᾽ ὡς ἰήτων ἀτάλαντε, Ζεὺς μὲ πατὴρ προεήκε τεῖν τάδε μυθήσασθαι. ὤφρ' ἄν μὲν κεν ὅρας 'Ἀγαμέμνονα, ποιμένα λαῶν, θύνοντ' ἐν προμάχοισιν, ἐναίροντα στίχας ἀνδρῶν, τόφρ' ὑπόεικε μάχης, τὸν δ' ἄλλον λαὸν ἀνωχθὶ μάρνασθαι δῆοισι κατὰ κρατερὴν ύσμίνην.

ἀυτὰρ ἐπεὶ κ᾽ ἢ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἢ βλήμενος ἱς εἰς ἵππους ἁλεῖται, τότε τοι κράτος ἐγγυαλίξει κτείνειν, εἰς ὅ κε νῆας ἐϊσσέλμους ἀφίκηται δύη τ' ἰόλιος καὶ ἐπὶ κνέφας ἱερὸν ἐλθῃ."
to come beneath the city and the steep wall, then, verily, the father of men and gods came down from heaven, and sate him down on the peaks of many-fountained Ida; and in his hands he held the thunderbolt. And he sent forth golden-winged Iris to bear his message: "Up go, swift Iris, and declare this word unto Hector: So long as he shall see Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long let him hold back, and bid the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when, either wounded by a spear-thrust or smitten by an arrow, Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will I vouchsafe strength to Hector to slay and slay until he come to the well-benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on."

So spake he, and wind-footed swift Iris failed not to hearken, but went down from the hills of Ida to sacred Ilios. She found the son of wise-hearted Priam, goodly Hector, standing by his horses and jointed car; and swift-footed Iris drew nigh him and spake unto him, saying: "Hector, son of Priam, peer of Zeus in counsel, Zeus the father hath sent me forth to declare to thee this message. So long as thou shalt see Agamemnon, shepherd of the host, raging amid the foremost fighters, laying waste the ranks of men, so long do thou give place from battle, but bid the rest of the host fight with the foe in the fierce conflict. But when either wounded by a spear-thrust or smitten with an arrow Agamemnon shall leap upon his chariot, then will Zeus vouchsafe strength to thee to slay and slay until thou come to the well-benched ships, and the sun sets and sacred darkness cometh on."
Ἡ μὲν ἄρ᾽ ὡς εἴποντο ἀπέβη πόδας ὡκέα Ἶρις, Ἐκτωρ δ᾽ ἐξ ὀχέων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτο χαμάζε, πάλλων δ᾽ οξέε δοῦρε κατὰ στρατὸν ὑκετο πάντη, ὁτρύνων μαχέσασθαι, ἐγειρε δὲ φύλοπυν αἰνήν.
οὶ δ᾽ ἐλελέχθησαν καὶ ἐναντίοι ἐσταν Ἀχαιῶν, Ἀργείοι δ᾽ ἐτέρωθεν ἐκατούναντο φάλαγγας. ἀρτύνθη δὲ μάχη, στὰν δ᾽ ἀντίοι: ἐν δ᾽ Ἀγα-μέμνων πρῶτος ἴροου', ἐθελεν δὲ πολὺ προμάχεσθαι ἀπάντων.

'Εσπετε νῦν μοι, Μούσαι, Ὀλύμπια δώματ᾽ ἐχουσαι, ὃς τις δη πρῶτος Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίον ἦλθεν ἡ αὐτῶν Τρώων ἥ κελετῶν ἐπικουρῶν.
 Ἰφιδάμας Ἀντηνορίδης, ἥσι τε μέγας τε, ὃς τράφη ἐν Θρήκῃ ἐριβώλακι, μητέρι μήλων 1.
 Κισσεὺς τόν γ᾽ ἔθελεν δμοίον ἐν τυρθον ἑόντα μητροπάτωρ, ὃς τίκτε Θεανώ καλλιπάρῃ.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπείρο ἤβης ἐρµυκυδεῖος ἱκετο μέτρον, αὐτοῦ μιν κατέρυκε, δίδου δ᾽ ἦ πεγατέρα ἤν.
 γῆμας δ᾽ ἐκ θαλάμου μετὰ κλέος ἱκετ᾽ Ἀχαιῶν σὺν δυοκαίδεκα νηυσὶ κορωνίσι, αἱ ὁ ἑποντο.
 τὰς μὲν ἑπείτ᾽ ἐν Περκώτη λίπε νῆας ἐῖσας, αὐτὰρ ῥ πεζὸς ἑῶν ἐς Ἰλιον εἰληλούθειν.
 ὤς ῥὰ τότ᾽ Ἀτρείδεω Ἀγαμέμνονος ἀντίον ἦλθεν. οἰ δ᾽ ὁ τε δὴ σχέδου ἤσαν ἐπ᾽ ἀλλήλουσι νῆονς,
 Ἀτρείδης μὲν ἀμάρτε, παρὰ δὲ οἱ ἐστράτευτ᾽ ἐγχός, Ἰφιδάμας δὲ κατὰ γίων θῶρηκος ἐνερθε νῦξ', ἐπὶ δ᾽ αὐτὸς ἑρεισε, 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 μόλιbos ὃς ἔτραπετ᾽ αἰχμή. καὶ τὸ γε χειρὶ λαβὼν εὐρὺ κρείων Ἅγαμέμνων ἐλκ ἐπὶ οἱ μεμαὼς ὃς τε λῖς, ἐκ δ᾽ ἄρα χειρὸς σπάσσατο τὸν δ᾽ ἄορι πλῆς αὐχένα, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα. ὃς ὁ μὲν αὖθι πεσὼν κομιήσατο χάλκεον ὑπὸν ὁικτρός, ἀπὸ μνηστῆς ἀλόχου, ἁστοίσιν ἀρήγων, κουριδίησις, ἃς οὐ τι χάριν ὑδε, πολλὰ δ᾽ ἐδωκεῖ πρῶθ᾽ ἐκατόν βοῖς δῶκεν, ἑπείτα δὲ χίλι' ὑπέστη, αἴγας ὤμοι καὶ οῖς, τὰ οἱ ἁστετα ποιμαίνοντο. δὴ τότε γ᾽ Ἀτρείδης Ἅγαμέμνων ἔξενάριξε, βῆ δὲ φέρων ἀν᾽ ὀμιλοῦ Ἅχαιών τεύχεα καλά.

Τὸν δ᾽ ὡς οὖν ἐνόησε Κόων, ἀποδείκτων ἀνδρῶν, πρεσβυγενῆς Ἀντηνορίδης, κρατερὸν ρὰ ἐ πένθος ὑφαλμοῦς ἐκάλυψε κασιγνήτω ἄνικτα πεσόντος. στῇ δ᾽ εὐράξ σὺν δουρὶ λαθὼν Ἅγαμέμνων δίων, νῦξε δὲ μιν κατὰ χεῖρα μέσην ἀγκῶνος ἐνερθε, ἀντικρυ δὲ διέσχε φαεινοῦ δουρὸς ἀκωκή. ρίγησέν τ᾽ ἂρ᾽ ἐπείτα ἁναξ ἀνδρῶν Ἅγαμέμνων ἀλλ᾽ οὐδ᾽ ὃς ἀπέληγε μάχης ἃ ὑδὲ πτολέμου, ἀλλ᾽ ἐπόρους ὁ ἴων ἀνεμοτρεφὲς ἔγχος. ἢ τοῦ Ῥιδάμαντα κασίγνητο καὶ ὁπατρὸν ἐλκε ποδὸς μεμαῶς, καὶ ἄντει πάντας ἀρίστους τὸν δ᾽ ἐλκοντ' ἀν᾽ ὀμιλοῦ ὑπ᾽ ἁστίδος ὀμφαλοέσσης οὕτῃς εὐστῷ χαλκηρί, λῦσε δὲ γυῖα.

τοῦ δ᾽ ἐπ᾽ Ῥιδάμαντι κάρῃ 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, unhappy youth, far from his wedded wife, bearing aid to his townsfolk—far from the bride of whom he had known no joy, yet much had he given for her; first he gave an hundred kine, and thereafter promised a thousand, goats and sheep together, which were herded for him in flocks past counting. Then did Agamemnon, son of Atreus, strip him, and went through the throng of the Achaeans bearing his goodly armour.

But when Coön, pre-eminent among warriors, eldest son of Antenor, marked him, strong grief enfolded his eyes for his brother's fall, and he took his stand on one side with his spear, unseen of goodly Agamemnon, and stabbed him full upon the arm below the elbow, and clean through went the point of the shining spear. Thereat shuddered Agamemnon, king of men, yet even so he ceased not from battle and war, but, wind-nurtured spear in hand, leapt upon Coön. Now he was eagerly drawing by the foot Iphidamas, his own brother, begotten of the one father, and was calling upon all the bravest, but even as he dragged him through the throng Agamemnon smote him with a thrust of his bronze-shod spear beneath his bossed shield, and loosed his limbs; and he drew near and struck off his head over Iphidamas. There then the sons of
ἔνθ᾽ ᾿Αντήνορος ὑπ᾽ ᾿Ατρεΐδῃ βασιλῆι πότμον ἀναπλήσαντες ἔδων δόμον Ἀϊδος εἴσω.

Αὐτάρ ὁ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρῶν ἐγχεῖ τ’ ἀορί τε μεγάλοισι τε χερμαδίοισιν, ὁφρα οἱ αἴμ’ ἐτι θερμὸν ἀνήνοθεν εξ ὤτειλῆς.

αὐτάρ ἐπεὶ τὸ μὲν ἐλκος ἐτέρσητο, παύσατο δ’ αἷμα,

δὲ οὐδὲνα δοῦνοι μένος ᾿Ατρείδαο.

ὡς δ’ οὗ ὠδίνουσαν ἐξὶ βέλος ἰδ’ γυναίκα, ὁρμῆ, τὸ τε προ🥦σι μογοστόκοι Εἰλείθυιαι, Ὁρης θυγατέρεσ πικρᾶς ὠδίνας ἔχουσαι, ὡς δὲ οὐδὲνα δοῦνοι μένος ᾿Ατρείδαο.

ἔς δίφρον δ’ ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἤνοχω επέτελλε νηυσῖν ἐπὶ γλαφυρὴσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· ἤχετο γὰρ κήρ.

ἡσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖσι γεγωνώσι: "ἀ φίλοι, Ὁρης θυγατέρεσ ἦ’dε μέδουτες, ἵματι μὲν νῦν νηυσῖν ἀμύνετε ποντόποροι φύλοπιν ἄργαλέην, ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐμὲ μητίετα Ζεὺς εἰᾶσε Ἐπώεσσι πανημέρου πολεμίζεων."

"Ως ἔφαθ’, ἤνοχος δ’ ἰμασεν καλλιτριχα ποιποὺς νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς· τὸ δ’ οὐκ ἀείκοντε πετέσθην. ἄφρεον δὲ στήθεα, ῥαίνοντο δὲ νέρθε κονίῃ, τειρόμενον βασιλῆα μάχης ἀπάνευθε φέροντες.

"Εκτώρ δ’ ὡς ἐνόησ’ Ἁγαμέμνονα νόςφι κιόντα, Ἐπώσι τε καὶ Λυκίωσιν ἐκέκλετο μακρὸν ἀ(inplace) αὔσασι: "Τρῶες καὶ Λύκιοι καὶ Δάρδανοι ἀγχιμαχηταί, ἀνέρες ἐστε, φίλοι, μνήσασθε δὲ θούρδος ἀλκῆς. οἰχεὶ’ ἀνὴρ ὦριστος, ἐμοὶ δὲ μὲγ’ εὐχὸς ἐδωκε 500
Antenor beneath the hands of the king, the son of Atreus, fulfilled the measure of their fate, and went down to the house of Hades.

But Agamemnon ranged along the ranks of the other warriors with spear and sword and great stones, so long as the blood welled yet warm from his wound. But when the wound waxed dry, and the blood ceased to flow, then sharp pains came upon the mighty son of Atreus. And even as when the sharp dart striketh a woman in travail, the piercing dart that the Eilithyiae, the goddesses of childbirth, send—even the daughters of Hera that have in their keeping bitter pangs; even so sharp pains came upon the mighty son of Atreus. Then he leapt upon his chariot and bade his charioteer drive to the hollow ships, for he was sore pained at heart. And he uttered a piercing shout, and called to the Danaans: "My friends, leaders and rulers of the Argives, do ye now ward from the seafaring ships the grievous din of battle, for Zeus the counsellor suffereth me not to war the whole day through against the Trojans."

So spake he, and the charioteer lashed the fair-maned horses towards the hollow ships, and nothing loath the pair sped onward. With foam were their breasts flecked, and with dust their bellies stained beneath them as they bore the wounded king forth from the battle.

But when Hector saw Agamemnon departing, to Trojans and Lycians he called with a loud shout: "Ye Trojans and Lycians and Dardanians that fight in close combat, be men, my friends, and bethink you of furious valour. Gone is the best of the men, and to me hath Zeus, son of Cronos,
Ζεὺς Κρονίδης· ἀλλ' ἰθὺς ἐλαύνετε μώνυχας ὑπ' Ἰπθύμων Δαναῶν, ἵν' ὑπέρτερον εὐχὸς ἄρησθε.

"Ὡς εἴπ' ὅτρυνε μένος καὶ θυμὸν ἐκάστου. ὃς δ' ὅτε ποὺ τις θηρητὴρ κύνας ἄργιοδοντας σεῦ ἐπ' ἄγροτέρῳ σὺ καπρίῳ ἥ λέοντι, ὃς ἐπ' ἴχαιοίσων σεῦ Τρώας μεγαθύμοισ σ' Ἐκτωρ Πριαμίδης, βροτολογῷ ἱς "Ἀρηί. αὐτὸς δ' ἐν πρώτοισι μέγα φρονέων ἐβεβήκει, ἐν δ' ἐπεσ' ύσμίνη ὑπεραέι ἱς ἀέλλῃ, ἥ τε καθαλλομένη ἱςείδεα πόντον ὅριει.

"Ἐνθα τίνα πρῶτον, τίνα δ' ὅστατον ἐξενάριξεν Ἐκτωρ Πριαμίδης, ὅτε οἱ Ζεὺς κύδος ἐδώκεν; Ἀσάιον μὲν πρῶτα καὶ Αὐτόνοον καὶ Ὄπιτην, καὶ Δόλοπα Κλυτίδην καὶ Ὀφέλτιον ἑδ' Ἀγέλαον, Ἀἴσυνόν τ' Ὀρόν τε καὶ Ἰππόνοον μενεχάρμην. τοὺς ἐπ' ἀγρεστᾶς Νότοιο, βαθεῖᾳ λαίλαπι τύπτων πολλὸν δὲ τρόφι κῦμα κυλίνδεται, υψότε δ' ἁχνη σκίδναι εἰς ἀνέμῳ πολυπλάγκτοι ἰωῆς· ὃς ἐρα πυκνὰ καρῆαθ' υφ' Ἐκτορὶ δάμνατο λαῶν. Ἔνθα κε λοιγὸς ἐν καὶ ἀμήχανα ἐργα γένοντο, καὶ νῦ κεν ἐν νήσσι πέσον φεύγοντες Ἀχαιοὶ, εἰ μὴ Τυδείδη Διομήδει κέκλετ' Ὅδυσσεὺς: "Τυδείδη, τὶ παθόντε λελάσμεθα θοῦρίδος ἀλκῆς; ἀλλ' ἀγε δεῦρο, πέπον, παρ' ἱμ' ἵστασο. δὴ γὰρ ἐλεγχὸς ἐσσεται εἰ κεν νῆς ἐλη κορυθαῖολος Ἐκτωρ."
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."

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Τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη κρατερὸς Διο-
μήδης:

"η τοι ἐγὼ μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι· ἀλλὰ μίνυνθα ἡμέων ἔσσεται ἡδος, ἐπεὶ νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς
Τρωσίν δὴ βόλεται δοῦναί κράτος ἦ ἐπεὶ εἰπὼν.

"Η, καὶ Θυμβραῖον μὲν ἀφ' ἵππων ὦ σε χαμᾶζε, δουρὶ βαλὼν κατὰ μαζὸν ἀριστερὸν· αὐτὰρ Ὁδυ-
σεὺς ἀντίθεον θεράποντα Μολίονα τοῖο ἀνάκτος.

τοὺς μὲν ἐπευτ' εἰασαν, ἐπεὶ πολέμου ἀπέπαυσαν·
tῶ δ' ἄν' ὁμιλον ἱόντε κυδοίμεον, ὡς ὀτέ κάπρω
ἐν κυσί θηρευτῇσι μέγα φρονέοντε πέσητον.

ὡς ὀλεκον Τρώας πάλων ὀρμέων· αὐτὰρ Ὅχαιοι
ἀσπασίως φεύγοντες ἀνέπνεον ὕποκρα δίων.

"Εἰνθ' ἐλέτην δίφρον τε και ἀνέρε δήμον ἀρίστοι,
ὑε δύω Μέροπος Περκωσίου, ὣς περὶ πάντων
ἡδε μαντοσύνας, οὐδὲ οἷς παῖδας ἔασκε

στείχευεν ἐς πόλεμον φθισῆμορα· τῶ δ' ὦ τὶ
πειθέσθην· κῆρες γὰρ ἄγον μέλανος θανάτοιο.

τοὺς μὲν Τυδεῖδης δουρικλειτὸς Διομήδης
θυμοῦ καὶ ψυχῆς κεκαδὼν κλυτὰ τεύχε' ἀπηύρα'.

'Iππόδαμον δ' Ὁδυσεὺς καὶ Ἰππείροχον ἐξενάριξεν. 335

"Ενθα σφιν κατὰ ἤσσα μάχην ἐτάνυσσε Κρονίων
ἐξ Ἰδης καθορῶν· τοι δ' ἀλλήλους ἐνάριζον.

ἡ τοι Τυδεός νῦς 'Αγάστροφον οὔτασε δουρὶ
Παιονίδην ἠρωα κατ' ἵσχιον· οὐ δὲ οἱ ὅπποι
ἐνγύς ἐσαν προφυγεῖν, ἀάσατο δὲ μέγα θυμῷ.

τοὺς μὲν γὰρ θεράπων ἀπάνευθ' ἔχειν, αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ
θῶν διὰ προμάχων, ἦς φίλον ὡλεσε θυμὸν.
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.
Ἕκτωρ δ΄ ὀξὺ νόησε κατὰ στίχας, ὦρτο δ᾽ ἐπʼ αὐτοὺς
kekλήγων, ἀμα δὲ Τρώων εὔποντο φάλαγγες.
tὸν δὲ ἱδὼν ρίγησε1 βοὴν ἀγαθὸς Διομήδης,
ἀφα δ᾽ Ὑδυσσῆα προσεφώνεεν ἐγγὺς ἐόντα:
"νῶν δὴ τόδε πῆμα κυλίνδεται, ὄβριμος Ἐκτώρ:
ἀλλ᾽ ἄγε δὴ στέωμεν καὶ ἀλεξώμεσθα μένοντες."
Τρώοι δὲ ἐπὶ νῦν ἐσόμεν. μίκτο δ᾽ ἀπὸ χαλκοφι
χαλκός, οὐδ᾽ ἵκετο χρόα καλόν: ἐρύκακε γὰρ τρυφάλεια
τρίπτυχος αὐλώπις, τὴν οἱ πόρε Φοῖβος ᾿Απόλλων.
"Εκτώρ δ΄ ὦκ᾽ ἀπέλεθρον ἀνέδραμε, μίκτο δ᾽ ὀμίλω,
στὴ δὲ γνὺς ἐρυτοὶ καὶ ἐρείσατο χειρὶ παχεὶ
γαῖς: ὀμβροε ἐς χειρὶ παχεὶ νὺς ἐκάλυψεν.2
ὀφρα δὲ Τυδεῖδης μετὰ δούρατος ὄχϊτ恶劣 ἐρῶν
τῆλε διὰ προμάχων, ὃθι οἱ κατατείσατο γαῖς,
tόφρ᾽ Ἐκτώρ ἐμπνυστο, καὶ ἀψ ἐς ὀροῦσας
εξέλασ᾽ ἐς πληθὺν, καὶ ἀλεύατο κῆρα μέλαιναν.
δουρὶ δ᾽ ἐπαισσοῦν προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης:
"ἐξ αὐ νῦν ἐφυγες θάνατον, κύνον: ἢ τε τοι ἄγχι
ήλθε κακὸν: νῦν αὐτέ σ᾽ ἐρύσατο Φοῖβος ᾿Απόλλων,
ὁ μέλλεις εὐχεσθαι ὦν ἐς δοῦπον ἀκόντων.
κατε χρυον γε καὶ υστερον ἀντιβολήςας,
ἐς τοὺς καὶ ἐμοιγε θεῶν ἐπιτάρροθός ἐστι
νῦν αὐ τοὺς ἀλλους ἐπιεἰσομαι, ὅν κε κιχείω."
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.”
"Η, καὶ Παιονίδην δουρικλυτον ἐξενάριζεν. αὐτὰρ Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἑλένης πόσις ἄλικομοιο,
Τυδείδη ἐπι τόξα τιταίνετο, ποιμένι λαῶν,
στήλη κεκλιμένος άνδροκμήτω ἐπὶ τύμβῳ
"Ἰλον Δαρδανίδαο, παλαιοῦ δημογέρουντος.
ἡ τοι ὁ μὲν θώρηκα Ἀγαστρόφου ἱφθίμοιο
αὔνυτ' ἀπὸ στήθεσφι παναίολον ἀσπίδα τ' ἀμιμων
καὶ κόρυθα βριαρήν· ὁ δὲ τόξου πῆχυν ἀνελκε
καὶ βάλεν, οὔδ' ἀρα μιν ἄλιον βέλος ἐκφυγε χειρός,
tαρσὸν δεξιτεροῖο ποδός· διὰ δ' ἀμπερές ὄς
ἐν γαίῃ κατέπηκε· ὁ δὲ μάλα ἦδο γελάσας
ἐκ λόχου ἀμπερές καὶ εὐχόμενος ἐπὸς ἱδα·
"βέβληαι, οὔδ' ἄλιον βέλος ἐκφυγεν· ὃς ὅφελον τοι
νείσταν ἐς κενεώνα βαλὼν ἐκ θυμὸν ἑλέσθαι.
οὔτω κεν καὶ Τρώες ἀνέπνευσαν κακότητος,
οί τέ σε πεφρίκασι λέονθ' ὃς μηκάδες αἰγες.
Τὸν δ' οὗ ταρβήσας προσέφη κρατερὸς Διομήδης·
"τοξότα, λωβητήρ, κέρα ἄγλαε, παρθενοπῖπα,
eἰ μὲν δὴ ἀντίβιον σὺν τεύχεσι πειρηθέης,
οὐκ ἂν τοι χραῖσμησι βιός καὶ ταρφέας ὅιον·
νῦν δὲ μ' ἑπιγράψας ταρσὸν ποδος εὔχεαι αὐτώς
οὐκ ἂλεγω, ὡς εἶ με γυνή βάλοι ἡ παῖς ἀφρων.
κωφόν γὰρ βέλος ἄνδρος ἀνάλκιδος οὐτιδανοῖο.
ἡ τ' ἄλλως ὑπ' ἐμείο, καὶ εἶ κ' ὀλίγον περ ἐπαύρη,
ὁξύ βέλος πέλεται, καὶ ἀκήριον αἴξα τίθησι.
τοῦ δὲ γυναικὸς μὲν τ' ἀμφίδρυφοι εἰσὶ παρειαί,

1 That κέρα ἄγλαε refers to a method of dressing the hair, and not to a bow of horn, is now the generally accepted view. See Helbig, Hom. Epos, p. 241; and cf. iii. 55; and (of Euphorbus) xvii. 52.
So spake he, and went on to strip of his armour the son of Paeon, famed for his spear. But Alexander, lord of fair-haired Helen, aimed an arrow at Tydeus' son, shepherd of the host, leaning the while against a pillar on the barrow that men's hands reared for Ilus, son of Dardanus, an elder of the people in days of old. Now Diomedes was stripping the gleaming corselet of valiant Agastrophus from about his breast, and the shield from off his shoulder, and his heavy helm, when Paris drew the centre-piece of the bow and smote him—for not in vain did the shaft speed from his hand—upon the flat of the right foot, and the arrow passed clean through and fixed itself in the ground; and with a right merry laugh Paris leapt up from his lair and spake vauntingly: "Thou art smitten, not in vain hath my shaft sped; would that I had smitten thee in the nethermost belly, and taken away thy life. So would the Trojans have had respite from their woe, who now tremble before thee as bleating goats before a lion."

But with no touch of fear mighty Diomedes spake to him: "Bowman, reviler, proud of thy curling locks, thou ogler of girls! O that thou wouldst make trial of me man to man in armour, then would thy bow and thy swift-falling arrows help thee not; whereas now having but grazed the flat of my foot thou boastest vainly. I reckon 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' ὀρφανικοὶ· ὁ δὲ θ' αἵματι γαῖαν ἐρεύθων πῦθεται, οἰωνοὶ δὲ περὶ πλέες ἦγε γυναῖκες."  

"Ὡς φάτο, τοῦ δ' Ἄδυσεὺς δουρικλυτός ἐγγύθεν ἐλθὼν ἐστῇ πρόσοθ'. ὁ δ' ὀπισθὲ καθεξόμενος βέλος ὑκυ ἐκ ποδὸς ἐλκ', ὀδύνῃ δὲ διὰ χροὸς ἦλθ' ἀλεγεινη'. ἐς δίφρον δ' ἀνόρουσε, καὶ ἀντιόχω ἐπέτελλε νησιών ἐπὶ γλαφυρῆσιν ἐλαυνέμεν· ἦχθετο γὰρ κήρ.  

Οἰώθῃ δ' Ἄδυσεὺς δουρικλυτός, οὐδὲ τις αὐτῷ Ἀργείων παρέμεινεν, ἐπεὶ φόβος ἐλλάβε πάντας. ὀχθήσασ' ὁ ἀρα εἶπε πρὸς ὅν μεγαλὴτορα θυμόν· "ὁ μοι ἐγὼ, τί πάθω; μέγα μὲν κακὸν αἴ φέβωμαι πληθὺν ταρβήσας; τὸ δὲ ρίγιον αἴ κεν ἅλων μοῦνος· τοὺς δ' ἀλλους Δαναοὺς ἐφόβησε Κρηνιων. ἀλλά τι ἦ μοι ταῦτα φίλοσ διελέξατο θυμός; οἴδα γὰρ ὅτι κακοὶ μὲν ἀποιχονται πολέμου, ὀς δὲ κ' ἀριστεύῃσι μάχῃ ἐν, τὸν δὲ μάλα χρεῶ ἔστάμεναι κρατερῶς, ἦ τ' ἐβλητ' ἦ τ' ἐβαλ' ἀλλον.  

"Ὡς ὁ ταῦθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν, τόφρα δ' ἐπὶ Τρώων στίχες ἦλθον ἄσπιστάων, ἐλσαν δ' ἐν μέσουσι, μετὰ σφίσι πῆμα τιθέντες. ὃς δ' ὅτε κάπριον ἀμφὶ κὺνες θαλεροὶ τ' αἰζηοὶ σεύωνται, ὁ δὲ τ' εἶσι βαθεῖς ἐκ ξυλόχαι ἂγγελοι λευκὸν ὀδόντα μετὰ γναμπτῇσι γέννουσιν, ἀμφὶ δὲ τ' ἀσπονται, ὑπαὶ δὲ τε κόμπος ὀδόντων γίγνεται, οἱ δὲ μένουσιν ἄφαρ δειλὸν περ ἐόντα·  

1 πῆμα τιθέντες: πῆμα δὲ ἐλσαν Ζενοδωτὸς.
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
ὡς μα τότ' ἀμφ' 'Οδυσῆα Δίφιλον ἐσσεύοντο Τρώες· ὁ δὲ πρῶτον μὲν ἀμύμονα Δηηοπίτην οὐτασεν ὅμον ὑπέρθεν ἐπάλμενος ὃξεί δουρί, αὐτὰρ ἐπείτα Θόωνα καὶ Ἰννομον ἐξενάριξε. Χερσιδάμαντα δὲ ἐπείτα, καθ' Ἰππων ἀξιαντα, δουρὶ κατὰ πρότμησιν ὑπ' ἀσπίδοσ ὅμφαλοέσσης νύξεν· ὃ δ' ἐν κονίτῃ πεσὼν ἐλε γαϊαν ἀγοστῷ. τοὺς μὲν ἔαο', ὃ δ' ἀρ' Ἰππασίδην Χάροπ' οὐτασε δουρὶ, αὐτοκασίγνητον εὐηφενέος Σώκοιο.

tῷ δ' ἐπαλεξύσων Σώκος κίεν, ἱσόθεος φῶς, στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγύς ὅν καὶ μν πρὸς μόθον ἐειπεν· Ἄν 'Οδυσεύ πολύασεν, δόλων ἄτ' ἣδε πόνοιο, σήμερον Ἦ δουώσεν ἐπεύξεσθε 'Ἰππασίδην, τοιώδ' ἄνδρε κατακτείνας καὶ τεύχε' ἀπούρας, ἦ κεν ἐμἳ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἀπὸ θυμον ὀλέσσης.' Ὡς εἰπὼν οὔτησε κατ' ἀσπίδα πάντος' ἐέσην. διὰ μὲν ἀσπίδοσ ἰλθε φαενής ὀβριμον ἐγχος, καὶ διὰ θώρηκος πολυδαιδάλου ἠρήιστο, πάντα δ' ἀπὸ πλευρῶν χρόα ἐργαθεν, σύδ' ἐτε ἐαση Παλλάς Ἀθηναίη μιχθήμεναι ἐγκασι φωτός. γνώ δ' ὁ Ὢδυσεύς ὃ οὑ τι βέλοςκατακαίριον ἰλθεν, ἰψ δ' ἀναχωρήσας Σώκον πρὸς μῦθον ἐειπεν· ἢ δείλ', ἦ μάλα δή σε κιχάνεται αὑ ς ὀλεθροσ. ἦ τοι μὲν ἐμ' ἐπανας ἐπὶ Τρώεσσι μάχεσθαι· σοὶ δ' ἐγὼ ἐνθάδε φημὶ φόνον καὶ κήρα μελαιαν Ἰματι τῶδ' ἐσσεθαι, ἐμω δ' ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντα εὐχος ἐμοι δώσειν, ψυχὴν δ' Ἀيدي κλυτοπῶλω.' Ἡ, καὶ ὃ μὲν φύγαδ' αὑ ς ὑποστρέψας ἐβεβήκει,
so then around Odysseus, dear to Zeus, did the Trojans press. But first he smote peerless Deëtopites 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 πηξεν ὡμῶν μεσσηγύς, διὰ δὲ στήθεσφιν ἐλασσε.

douτησεν δὲ πεσῶν ὁ δ᾽ ἐπεύξατο διὸς Ὅδυσσεύς:

"ὡ Σῶχ', Ἰππάσου νιε δαίφρονος ἅπτοδάμουι,

φθή σε τέλος1 θανάτῳ κιχήμενον, οὐδ᾽ υπάλυξας.

ἀ δεῖλ', οὐ μὲν σοὶ γε πατήρ καὶ πότνα μήτηρ ὅσσε καθαιρήσουι θανόντι περ, ἀλλ᾽ οίωνοι ὁμησταὶ ἐρύουσι, περὶ πτερὰ πυκνὰ βαλόντες.

αὐτὰρ ἐμ', εἶ κε θάνω, κτεριούσι γε δίοι Ἀχαιοί.'

"Ὡς εἰπὼν Σώκου δαίφρονος ὅβριμον ἐγχος ἔξω τε χροὸς ἐλκε καὶ ἀστίδος ὃμφαλεόσσης:

ἀμά δὲ οἱ σπασθέντος ἀνέσσητο, κῆδε δὲ θυμόν.

Τρῶες δὲ μεγάθυμοι ἑπεὶ ἰδον αἰμ Ὅδυσσος,

κεκλόμενοι καθ᾽ ὃμιλον ἐπ' αὐτῷ πάντες ἐβησαν.

αὐτὰρ ὁ γ᾽ ἐξοπίσω ἀνεχάζετο, αὐε δ᾽ ἐταῖρους.

τρίς μὲν ἐπειτ᾽ ἦδεν ὁ σοὶ κεφαλῆ χάδε φωτός,

τρίς δ᾽ ἄιεν ἰάχοντος ἀρηϊφίλος Μενέλαος.

ἀμα δ᾽ ἅρ' Αἰαντα προσεφώνεεν ἐγγύς ἐόντα:

"Αἰαν διογενὲς Τελαμώνιε, κοίρανε λαῶν,

ἀμφὶ μ᾽ Ὅδυσσος ταλασίφρονος ἕκετ' αὐτῆ, τῷ ἐκέλη ὡς εἰ ἐ βιὼτο μοῦνον ἐόντα.

Τρῶες ἀποτμήξατε εὐν κρατερῆ υσμίην.

ἀλλ᾽ ἵομεν καθ᾽ ὃμιλον ἀλεξέμεναι γάρ ἀμεινον.

δείδω μὴ τι πάθησον εὐν Τρῶεσσι μονωθεῖς,

ἐσθλὸς εὐν, μεγάλῃ δὲ ποθῇ Δαναοῖσι γένηται.'

"Ὡς εἰπὼν ὁ μὲν ἦρχ', ὁ δ᾽ ἅμ' ἐσπετο ισόθεος φῶς.

εὐρον ἐπειτ᾽ Ὅδυσῆα διήφιλον ἀμφὶ δ᾽ ἅρ' αὐτῶν

1 τέλος: βέλος Ζενοδοτος.

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, and thrice did Menelaus, dear to Ares, hear his call, and forthwith he spake to Aias that was nigh at hand: "Aias, sprung from Zeus, thou son of Telamon, captain of the host, in mine ears rang the cry of Odysseus, of the steadfast heart, like as though the Trojans had cut him off in the fierce conflict and were overpowering him alone as he is. Nay, come, let us make our way through the throng; to bear him aid is the better course. I fear lest some evil befall him, alone mid the Trojans, valiant though he be, and great longing for him come upon the Danaans."

So saying he led the way, and Aias followed, a godlike man. Then found they Odysseus, dear to
Τρώες ἐπονθ᾽ ὡς εἶ τε δαφοινοὶ θῶες ὑρεσφιν ἀμφ᾽ ἐλαφὸν κεραὸν βεβλημένον, ὅπε τ᾽ ἐβαλ᾽ ἄνηρ ἵω ἀπὸ νευρῆς· τὸν μὲν τ᾽ ἦλυξε πόδεσι φεύγων, ὅφε αἴμα λιαρὸν καὶ γούνατ᾽ ὀρώρη· αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δῇ τὸν γε δαμάσσεται ἥκυς διστός, ἀμοφάγοι μιν θῶες ἐν οὐρεσι δαρδάπτουσι ἐν νέμει σκιερῷ ἐπὶ τε λίν ἦγαγε δαίμων σύντην· θῶες μὲν τε διέτρεσαν, αὐτὰρ ὁ δάπτει· ὡς ῥα τότ᾽ ἀμφ᾽ Ὀδυσῆα δαφρονα ποικυλομήτην
Τρώες ἐπον πολλοὶ τε καὶ ἄλκιμοι, αὐτὰρ ὁ γ᾽ ἦρως ἀῖσσων ὃ ἐγχει ἀμύνετο νηλεὲς ἦμαρ.
Αἴας δ᾽ ἔγγυθεν ἦλθε φέρων σάκος ἦντε πύργον, στῇ δὲ παρέξ· Τρώες δὲ διέτρεσαν ἄλλυδις ἄλλος. ἥ τοι τὸν Μενέλαος ἀρῆιος ἐξαγ᾽ ὀμίλων χειρός ἠχων, Ἰὸς θεράπων σχεδὸν ἠλασεν ὑππους.
Αἴας δὲ Τρώεσσων ἔπαλμενος εἰλε Δόρυκλον Πριαμίδην, νόθον νιόν, ἐπείτα δὲ Πάνδοκον οὔτα, οὔτα δὲ Λύσανδρον καὶ Πύρασον ἤδε Πυλάρτην. ὥς δ᾽ ὅποτε πλῆθων ποταμὸς πεδίονδε κάτεισιν χειμάρρους κατ᾽ ὀρεσφιν, ὅπαζόμενος Διὸς ὀμβρῳ, πολλὰς δὲ δρῦς ἀζαλέας, πολλὰς δὲ ἐπὶ πεῦκας έσφερεται, πολλὸν δὲ τ᾽ ἀφυσγετὸν εἰς ἅλα βάλλει, ὡς ἐφεπε κλονέων πεδίον τότε φαίδιμος Αἴας, δαίξων ὑππους τε καὶ ἄνέρας. οὐδὲ πὼ “Εκτωρ πεύθετ”, ἐπεὶ ῥα μάχης ἐπ᾽ ἀριστερὰ μάρνατο πάσης, ὅχθας πὰρ ποταμοῦ Σκαμὰνδρον, τῇ ῥα μάλιστα ἄνδρῳς πίπτε κάρηνα, βοη δ᾽ ἀσβεστος ὀρώρει

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 drave 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,
HOMER

Néstorά τ’ ἀμφὶ μέγαν καὶ ἀρήϊον Ἰδομενῆα.

"Εκτωρ μὲν μετὰ τούσιν ὀμίλει μέρμερα βέζων ἐγχεὶ θ’ ἱπποσύνη τε, νέων δ’ ἀλάπαζε φάλαγγας.

ο砰’ ἄν πω χάζοντο κελεύθου δῖοι Ἀχαιοὶ,

εἴ μή Ἀλέξανδρος, Ἐλένης πόσις ἡκόμωοι,

παύσειν ἀριστεὺντα Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν,

ὡ τριγλώχινι βαλῶν κατὰ δεξιῶν οἷον,

τῷ πα περίδδεσαν μένεα πνείοντε Ἀχαιοὶ,

μή πῶς μιν πολέμου μετακλινθέντος ἔλοιεν.

αὑτίκα δ’ Ἰδομενεύς προσεφώνεε Nέστορα δῖον.

"ὅ Ἕκτορ Νηληϊάδη, μέγα κῦδος Ἀχαιῶν,

ἄγρει, σῶν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσεο, παρ δὲ Μαχάων

βαϊνέω, ἐσ νῆας δὲ τάχιστ’ ἔχε μώνυχας ἱππος· ἤτρος γὰρ ἀνήρ πολλῶν ἀντάξιος ἄλλων

ἰους τ’ ἐκτάμενεν ἐπὶ τ’ ἡπία φάρμακα πάσσειν.’’1

"Ὡς ἐφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε Γερήνιος ἱππότα Νέστωρ.

αὑτίκα δ’ ὧν ὀχέων ἐπιβήσετο, παρ δὲ Μαχάων

βαϊν’, Ἀσκληπιοῦ υἱὸς ἀμύμονος ἰητῆρος·

μάστιξεν δ’ ἱππος, τῷ δ’ οὐκ ἀέκοντε πετέσθη

νῆας ἐπὶ γλαφυράς· τῇ γὰρ φίλον ἐπλετο θυμῷ.

Κεβριόνης δὲ Τρῶας ὀρινομένους ἐνόησε

"Εκτωρ παρβεβαῖς, καὶ μιν πρὸς μῦθον ἐειπεν·

"Εκτωρ, νῦὶ μὲν ἐνθάδ’ ὀμλέομεν Δαναοῖς

ἐσχατὴ πολέμου δυσηχέος, οἰ δὲ δὴ ἄλλων

Τρῶαις ὀρίνονται ἐπιμίξ, ἱπποι τε καὶ αὐτοῖ.

Αἴας δὲ κλονεῖ Τελαμώνιοι· εὗ δὲ μιν ἐγνων·

1 Line 515 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

1 Such oxymora are common, and serve to enhance the grimness of pictures of combat.

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round about great Nestor and warlike Idomeneus. With these had Hector dalliance, and terrible deeds he wrought with the spear and in horsemanship, and he laid waste the battalions of the young men. Yet would the goodly Achaeans in no wise have given ground from their course, had not Alexander, the lord of fair-haired Helen, stayed Machaon, shepherd of the host, in the midst of his valorous deeds, and smitten him on the right shoulder with a three-barbed arrow. Then sorely did the Achaeans breathing might fear for him, lest haply men should slay him in the turning of the fight. And forthwith Idomeneus spake to goodly Nestor: "Nestor, son of Neleus, great glory of the Achaeans, come, get thee upon thy chariot, and let Machaon mount beside thee, and swiftly do thou drive to the ships thy single-hooved horses. For a leech is of the worth of many other men for the cutting out of arrows and the spreading of soothing simples."

So spake he, and the horseman, Nestor of Gerenia, failed not to hearken. Forthwith he got him upon his chariot, and beside him mounted Machaon, the son of Asclepius the peerless leech; and he touched the horses with the lash, and nothing loath the pair sped on to the hollow ships, for there were they fain to be.

But Cebriones beheld the Trojans being driven in rout, as he stood by Hector's side in his chariot, and he spake to him, saying: "Hector, we twain have dalliance with the Danaans here, on the skirts of dolorous war, whereas the other Trojans are driven in rout confusedly, both horses and men. And it is Aias, son of Telamon, that driveth them; well do I know him, for wide is the shield he hath
εὐρὺ γὰρ ἀμφ' ὦμοισῳν ἐξεῖ σάκος· ἀλλὰ καὶ ἱμεῖς κεῖσ' ἵπποι τε καὶ ἄρμ' ἰθύνομεν, ἕνθα μάλιστα ἵππης πεζοί τε κακὴν ἔριδα προβαλόντες ἀλλήλους ὀλέκουσιν, βοὴ δ' ἀσβεστος ὄρωρεν.

"Ὡς ἀρα φωνῆσας ἤμασεν καλλίτριχας ἵππουσ μάστιγι λιγυρῇ τοι δὲ πληγής ἀιώντες ἱμφ' ἐφερὼν θοὸν ἄρμα μετὰ Τρῶας καὶ Ἀχαιοὺς, στείβοντες νέκβασ τε καὶ ἁσπίδας· αἴματι δ' ἀξων νέρθεν ἀπας πεπαλακτό καὶ αὐτυγγες αἱ περὶ δίφρον, ἀς ἄρ' ἄφ' ἵππεοιν ὀπλέων ραθάμιγγες ἐβαλλον αἱ τ' ἀπ' ἐπισσώτρων. ὁ δὲ ἔκετο δύναι ὅμιλον ἀνδρόμεον πῆξαί τε μετάλμενος· ἐν δὲ κυδομὸν ἥκε κακὸν Δαναοῖς, μύνθα δὲ χάζετο δουρός. αὐτὰρ ὃ τῶν ἄλλων ἐπεπωλεῖτο στίχας ἀνδρὼν ἐγκεῖ τ' ἀορί τε μεγάλουσι τε χερμαδίουσιν, Ἀιαντὸς δ' ἀλέεων μάχην Τελαμωνιάδαο. 1

Ζεὺς δὲ πατὴρ Ἀἰανθ' ψήξυγους εἰ φόβοιν ὥρσε· στῇ δὲ ταφῶν, ὁπλαῖν detach δὲ σάκους βάλεν ἐπταβόειουν, τρέςσε δὲ παπτήνας ἐφ' ὅμιλον, ἡρμῆ ἑοικός, ἐντροπαλίζομενος, χίλιον γόνυ γουνὸς ἀμείβων. ως δ' αἴθωνα λέοντα βοῶν ἀπὸ μεσσαύλου 2 ἐσσεύαντο κύνες τε καὶ ἁνυρεῖς ἀγροιῶται, οἱ τε μν υκ εἰώσι βοῶν ἐκ πιαρ ἐλέσθαι πάνυχου ἐγρήσσοντες· ὃ δὲ κρειῶν ἑρατίζων ἤθελε, ἀλλ' οὐ τι πρῆσσει· θαμέες γὰρ ἄκοντες ἀν ἴον ἀισσοῦσι θρασειάων ἀπὸ χειρῶν, καὶ ἰμεναὶ τε δεταί, τάς τε τρεῖ ἐσσύμενός ἀμφοτεροι.

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

Zeus γάρ οἱ νεμέασαχ' δ' ἀμελέοντι φωτὶ μάχουτο.

2 Lines 548-557 were rejected by Zenodotus.
about his shoulders. Nay, let us too drive thither our horses and car, where most of all horsemen and footmen, vying in evil rivalry, are slaying one another, and the cry goes up unquenchable."

So saying he smote the fair-maned horses with the shrill-sounding lash, and they, feeling the blow, fleetly bare the swift car amid the Trojans and Achaeans, trampling on the dead and on the shields, and with blood was all the axle sprinkled beneath, and the rims round about the car, with the drops that smote upon them from the horses' hooves and from the tires. And Hector was eager to enter the throng of men, to leap in and shatter it, and an evil din of war he sent among the Danaans, and scant rest did he give his spear. Nay, he ranged along the ranks of the other warriors with spear and sword and with great stones; only he avoided battle with Aias, son of Telamon.

Now father Zeus, throned on high, roused Aias to flight, and he stood in a daze, and on his back he cast his sevenfold shield of bull's-hide, and with an anxious glance toward the throng he gave way, like a wild beast, ever turning him about and retreating slowly step by step. And even as a tawny lion is driven from the fold of the kine by dogs and country folk, that suffer him not to seize the fattest of the herd, watching the whole night through, but he in his lust for flesh goeth straight on, yet accomplisheth naught thereby, for thick the darts fly to meet him, hurled by bold hands, and blazing brands withal, before which he quailleth, how eager

1 The phrase is of doubtful meaning; possibly we should render, "for but scant space did he hold back from the spear (of the foe)."
Ἡῶθεν δ᾽ ἀπονόσφιν ἐβη τετιηότι θυμῷ.

ὡς Αἴας τὸτ' ἀπὸ Τρώων τετιημένος ἦτορ ἢτε πόλλα ἄεκων· περὶ γὰρ δὶε νησῶν ᾿Αχαίων.

ὡς δ᾽ ὅτ᾽ ὅνος παρ᾽ ἀρουραν ὲν ἐβιήσατο παιδασ νωθῆς, ὦ δὴ πολλὰ περὶ βόταλ ἀμφὶς εἶγη, κείρει τ᾽ εἰσελθῶν βαθὺ λήιον· οὶ δὲ τε παιδες τυπτουσιν ῥοπάλοισι· βίη δὲ τε νησῆ αὐτῶν· ἀτροφῇ τ᾽ ἐξήλασσαν, ἐπεί τ᾽ ἐκορέσαστο φορβῆς.

ὡς τὸτ᾽ ἐπειτ᾽ Αἴαντα μέγαν, Τελαμώνιον νῦν, Τρώεσ ὑπέρθυμοι πολυγερᾶς τ᾽ ἐπίκουροι νύσσοντες εὐστοίσι μέσον σάκος αἰὲν ἐπαντο.

Αἴας δ᾽ ἄλλοτε μὲν μνησάσκετο θοῦρίδος ἀλκῆς αὕτις ὑποστρεφθείς, καὶ ἐρητύσασκε φάλαγγας Τρώων ἰπποδάμων, ὅτε δὲ τρωπάσκετο φεύγειν.

πάντας δὲ προέερε θοᾶς ἐπὶ νῆας ὁδεύειν, αὐτὸς δὲ Τρώων καὶ ᾿Αχαιῶν θῦνε μεσηγὺ ἒποντο. ὡς τὸτ᾽ ἔπειτ᾽ Αἴαντα μὲν μνησάσκετο θοῦρίδος ἀλκῆς· καὶ ἐρητύσσεσκε φάλαγγας Τρώων ἱπποδάμων, ὅτε δὲ τρωπάσκετο φεύγειν.

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soever he be, and at dawn he departeth with sullen heart; so Aias then gave way before the Trojans sullen at heart, and sorely against his will, for exceedingly did he fear for the ships of the Achaeans. And as when an ass that passeth by a cornfield getteth the better of boys—a lazy ass about whose ribs many a cudgel is broken, and he goeth in and wasteth the deep grain, and the boys beat him with cudgels, though their might is but puny, and hardly do they drive him forth when he hath had his fill of fodder; even so then did the Trojans, high of heart, and their allies, gathered from many lands, smite great Aias, son of Telamon, with spears full upon his shield, and ever press upon him. And Aias would now be mindful of his furious valour, and wheeling upon them would hold back the battalions of the horse-taming Trojans, and now again he would turn him to flee. But he barred them all from making way to the swift ships, and himself stood between Trojans and Achaeans, battling furiously. And the spears hurled by bold hands were some of them lodged in his great shield, as they sped onward, and many, ere ever they reached his white body, stood fixed midway in the earth, fain to glut themselves with flesh.

But when Euaemon’s glorious son, Eurypylus, saw him oppressed by thick-flying darts, he came and stood by his side and hurled with his shining spear, and smote Apisaon, son of Phausius, shepherd of the host, in the liver below the midriff, and straightway loosed his knees; and Eurypylus leapt upon him and set him to strip the harness from his shoulders. But when godlike Alexander marked him stripping the harness from Apisaon, forthwith
ἕλκετ᾽ ἐπ' Εὐρυτύλω, καὶ μιν βάλε μηρὸν οὐστῷ
dεξιῶν· ἐκλάσθη δὲ δόναξ, ἐβάρυνε δὲ μηρὸν.
ἀφ δ᾽ ἑτάρων εἰς ἔθνος ἐχάζετο κήρ᾽ ἀλειώνων,
ἡφσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Δαναοῖς γεγωνός·
"ὡ φίλοι, Ἀργείων ἤγητος ἥδε μέδουν,
στῆτ᾽ ἐλελιχθέντες καὶ ἀμύνετε νηλεῖς ἦμαρ
Αἰανθ', ὅς βελέεσσι βιάζεται· οὐδὲ ἐ ὑμι
φεῦξεσθ᾽ ἐκ πολέμου δυσηχέος· άλλα μάλ᾽ ἀντὴν
ἰστασθ᾽ ἀμφ' Αἰαντα μέγαν, Τελμαμώνιον υῖον."

"Ὡς ἐφατ' Εὐρύπυλος βεβλημένος· οἱ δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν
πλησίοι ἔστησαν, σάκε' ὤμοιοι κλίναντες,
δούρατ᾽ ἀνασχόμενοι· τῶν δ' ἀντίος ἠλθεν Αἰας.
στῇ δὲ μεταστρεφθεις, ἐπεὶ ἱκετο ἔθνος ἑταῖρων.

"Ὡς οἱ μὲν μάρναντο δέμας πυρὸς αἰθομένοιο·
Νέστορα δ' ἐκ πολέμου φέρον Νηλήιαι ἵπποι ἴδρωσαι, ἦγον δὲ Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαῶν.
τὸν δὲ ἕδων ἐνόησε ποδάρκης δῖος Ἀχιλλεύς·
ἐστήκει γὰρ ἐπὶ πρυμνῇ μεγακήτεϊ νῆα,
εἰσορόων πόνον αἰπὺν δακρυόεσσαν.
αὐσα δ' ἑταίρων ἐδοι Πατροκλῆα προσέειπε,
φθεγξάμενος παρὰ νηός· οὶ δὲ κλισίζαντες ἀκούσας
ἐκμολεν ἱσος Ἀρη, κακοὶ δ' ἂρα οἱ πέλεν ἀρχή.
τὸν πρότερος προσέειπε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος υἱός·
"τίππε με κικλήσκεις, Ἀχιλλεύ; τί δὲ σε χρεῶ
ἐμεῖο;"

τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πόδας ὥκυς Ἀχιλ-
λεύς.

"ἂξε Μενοιτιάδη, τῷ ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε θυμῷ,
νῦν ὄτω περὶ γούνατ' ἐμὰ στήσεσθαι Ἀχαιοὺς
524"
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
λισσομένους: χρειῶ γὰρ ἰκάνεται οὐκέτ᾽ ἀνεκτός. ἀλλ᾽ ἰδὶ νῦν, Πάτροκλε διΐφιλε, Νέστορ ἐρείων τοι τοῦτον ἀγεί βεβλημένον ἐκ πολέμου· ἦ τοι μὲν τὰ γ᾽ ὑποσθε Μαχάον πάντα ἐσοικε τῷ Ἀσκληπιάδῃ, ἀτὰρ οὐκ ἵδον ὁμιματα φωτός· ἵπποι γὰρ με παρηίξαν πρόσοσω μεμαυιά.

"Ὅς φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ᾽ ἐταῖρῳ, βῆ δὲ θέειν παρά τε κλισίας καὶ νῆας Ἀχαιῶν. Οἰ δ᾽ ὅτε δὴ κλισίην Νηληϊάδεω ἀφίκοντο, αὐτοὶ μὲν ἰδὶ ἀπέβησαν ἐπὶ χθόνα πουλυβότειραν, ἵπποι γὰρ παρῆϊξαν πρόσσῳ μεμαυῖαι ὁ Ως φάτο, Πάτροκλος δὲ φίλῳ ἐπεπείθεθ᾽ ἑταίρῳ

τοῖσι δὲ τευχε κυκεῖω ἐὔπλοκαμος Ἑκαμήδη, τὴν ἀρέτ᾽ ἐκ Τενέδου γέρων, ὅτε πέρσεν Ἀχιλλεύς,

θυγατέρ᾽ Ἀρσινόου μεγαλῆτορος, ήν οἱ Ἀχαιοὶ ἐξελον, οὐνεκα βουλῆ ἀριστεύεσκεν ἀπάντων. ή σφωϊν πρῶτον μὲν ἐπιπροϊλε τράπεζαν καλῆ κυανόπεζαν ἐὔξοον, αὐτάρ ἐπ᾽ αὐτῆς χάλκειον κάνεον, ἐπὶ δὲ κρόμυον ποτῷ ὅμοιον, ἢδὲ μέλι χλωρόν, παρὰ δὲ Φρύσας περικαλλές, ὃ οἴκοθεν ἤγαμα ἐκαστον χρύσειοι ἤλοις πεπαρμένοι· οὔατα δ᾽ αὐτοῦ τέσσαρ᾽ ἔσαν, δοιαὶ δὲ πελείας ἀμφὶς ἐκαστον χρύσειαι νεμέθοντο, δύω δ᾽ ὑπὸ πυθμένες ἦσαν. 1

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 Eurymedon the squire loosed old Nestor's horses from the car, and the twain dried the sweat from their tunics standing in the breeze by the shore of the sea; and thereafter they went into the hut and sate them down on chairs. And for them fair-tressed Hecamede mixed a potion, she that old Nestor had taken from out of Tenedos, when Achilles sacked it, the daughter of great-hearted Arsinous; for the Achaeans had chosen her out for him, for that in counsel he was ever best of all. She first drew before the twain a table, fair, with feet of cyanus, and well-polished, and set thereon a basket of bronze, and therewith an onion, a relish for their drink, and pale honey, and ground meal of sacred barley; and beside them a beauteous cup, that the old man had brought from home, studded with bosses of gold; four were the handles thereof, and about each twain doves were feeding, while below were two supports. Another man: the cup. These correspond well to the πυθμένες mentioned in the text. The bosses may be merely ornamental, or else they are the heads of the rivets holding the several parts together.
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άλλος μὲν μογέων ἀποκωνήσασκε τραπέζης
πλεῖον ἐόν, Νέστωρ δ' ὅ γέρων ἁμογγῆτι ἁειρεν.
ἐν τῷ ρά σφι κύκησε γυνῆ εϊκύα θείσων
οἶνω Πραμνείω, ἐπὶ δ' αὖγειων κυνή τυρόν
κυνότι χαλκείῃ, ἐπὶ δ' ἀλφιτα λευκά πάλυνε,
pινέμεναι δὲ κέλευσεν, ἑπεὶ β' ὤπλισσε κυκειῶ.
τῷ δ' ἑπεὶ οὐν πίνοντ' ἁφέτην πολυκαγκέα δύμαν,
μύθοις τέρποντο πρὸς ἀλλήλους ἐνέποντες,
Pάτροκλος δὲ θύρησιν ἐφίστατο, ἵσόθεος φῶς.
tόν δὲ ὑδών ὁ γεραῖος ἀπὸ τρόνου ὄρτο φαινοῦ,
ἐς δ' ἀγε χειρὸς ἐλών, κατὰ δ' ἐδριάσθαι ἄνωγε.
Pάτροκλος δ' ἐτέρωθεν ἀναίνετο εἴπε τε μύθον
"οὐχ ἐδος ἐστί, γεραιέ διοτρεφές, οὔδὲ με πείσεις.
aἴδων νεμεσητός ὃ με προέηκε πυθέκα
ἡ μνήμη τούτην ἀγείς βεβλημένον. άλλα καὶ αὐτὸς
γυγνώσκω, ὅρω ὁ Μαχάονα, ποιμένα λαων.
νῦν δὲ ἐπος ἐρέων πάλυν ἀγγελος εἰμ' Ἀχιλῆι.
eῦ δὲ σὺ οἴθα, γεραιε διοτρεφές, οἴδος ἐκεῖνος
dευος ἀνήρ· τάχα κεν καὶ ἀναίτιον αὐτώμωτο."'
Τὸν δ' ἤμειβεν' ἐπείτα Γερήνιος ἵπποτα Νέστωρ:
"τίπτε τ' ἄρ' ὡδ' Ἀχιλεὺς ὀλοφύρεται νιάς Ἀχαιῶν,
ὅσσοι δὴ βέλεσιν βεβλήσαται; οὔδὲ τι οἴδε
πένθεος, ὅσσον ὄρωφε κατὰ στρατόν· οἱ γὰρ ἄριστοι
ἐν ἑνοὶ κέαται βεβλημένοι οὐτάμενοι τε.
βεβληται μὲν ὁ Τυδεΐδης κρατερὸς Διομήδης,
οὐτάται δ' Ὅδυσεὺς δουρικλυτὸς ὡδ' 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 Εὐρύπυλος κατὰ μηρὸν δίστω 1 τοῦτον δ᾽ ἄλλον ἐγὼ νέον ἡγαγόν ἐκ πολέμου ἤ ἀπὸ νευρῆς βεβλημένον. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεύς ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν Δαναῶν οὐ κηδεῖ τιν οὐδ᾽ ἐλειφησέ.

ἡ μένει εἰς ὃ κε δὴ νῆες θοαί ἤγχι θαλάσσης Ἀργείων ἀέκητι πυρὸς βεβλημένον. αὐτὰρ ᾿Αχιλλεὺς ἐσθλὸς ἐὼν Δαναῶν οὐ κήδεται οὐδ᾽ ἐλειφησέ.

ἢ μένει εἰς ὃ κε δὴ νῆες θοαί ἤγχι θαλάσσης ἀείκη τιν οὐδ᾽ ἐλειφησέ.

ὦ σπέρμα βίοι δὲ μοι ἐμπεδός εἰη,

ὡς ὁπότ Ἡλείοι καὶ ἡμῖν νεἰκος ἐτύκθη ἀμφὶ βοηλασίη, ὁτ ἐγὼ κτάνον Ἱτυμονή, ἐσθλὸν Ῥυθροχίδην, ὃς ἐν Ἡλίδι ναιεταάσκε, Ῥύσι' ἐλαυνόμενοι. δ᾽ ἀμύνων ἣς βόεσσιν ἐβλητ' ἐν πρώτοις ἐμὴς ἀπὸ χειρὸς ἀκοντι, καὶ δ᾽ ἐπέσεν, λαιο δὲ περίτρεσαν ἀγρουώται.

ληίδα δ᾽ ἐκ πεδίου συνελάσσαμεν ἥλιθα πολλῆν, πεντήκοντα βοῶν ἁγέλας, τόσα πώεα οἰῶν, τόσα συων συβόσια, τόσα ἀιτόλια πλατε' αἰγῶν, ἢππος δὲ ἐκαθάνα ἐκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα, πάσας θηλείας, πολλῆσι δὲ πῶλοι ὕπησαν.

καὶ τὰ μὲν ἡλασάμεσθα Πύλον Νηλῆον εἰσὶ εὐνύχιοι προτὶ ἀστυ. γεγήθει δὲ φρένα Νηλεύς, οὐνεκὰ μοι τὺχε πολλὰ νέω πολεμώνδε κιόντι.

κήρυκες δὲ λίγαινον ἅμ᾽ ἠοῖ φαινομένηφι τοὺς ἦμεν οἰς χρεῖοι ὅφειλετ' ἐν Ἡλίδι διή. οἱ δὲ συναγρόμενοι Πυλίων ἡγήτορες ἄνδρες δαιτρευνο. πολέσιν γὰρ Ἐπειοὶ χρεῖος ὅφειλον, ὦς ἤμεις παῦροι κεκακωμένοι εἰν Πύλον ἦμεν. ἐλθὼν γὰρ τ' ἐκάκωσε βἰη 'Ἡρακλησίη

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 drive 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᾽ ἐκταθεὶς ὅσοι ἄριστοι.

dωδεκα γὰρ Νηλῆος ἀμύμονος νιέεις ἕμεν·
tῶν οἶκος λιπόμην, οἱ δ᾽ ἄλλοι πάντες ὀλοντο·
tαῦθ᾽ ὑπερηφανέοντες 'Επειοί χαλκοχίτωνες,
ἡμέας ὑβρίζοντες, ἀτάσθαλα μηχανώντω.

ἐκ δ᾽ ὁ γέρων ἁγέλην τε βοῶν καὶ πῶς μέγ᾽ οἰῶν
eileto, κρινάμενος τριηκόσι' ἥδε νομῆα.

καὶ γὰρ τῷ χρεῖοι μέγ᾽ ὅφειλεν ἐν ὡ "Ἡλιοὶ δὴ,
τέσσαρες ἀθλοφόρου ἵππου αὐτοῖσιν ὄχεσϕων, 1
ἐλθόντες μετ᾽ ἀεθλα· περὶ τρίποδος γὰρ ἐμελλὸν

θεύσεσθαι· τοὺς δ᾽ αὕτη ἀναξ ἀνδρῶν Αὐγείας
κάσχεθε, τὸν δ᾽ ἑλατῆρ᾽ ἀφίει ἀκαχήμενον ἱππων.
tῶν ὁ γέρων ἐπέων κεχωλωμένος ἥδε καὶ ἐργον
ἐξελετ᾽ ἀσπετα πολλά· τὰ δ᾽ ἄλλ᾽ ἐσ δῆμον ἐδώκη
δαυτρεύεων, μὴ τίς οἱ ἀτεμβόμενος κίοι ἰσης. 2

ἡμεῖς μὲν τὰ ἐκαστα διείπομεν, ἀμφὶ τε ἄστυ
ἐρδομεν ἱπρα θεοῖς· οἱ δὲ τρίτῳ ἤματι πάντες

ἡλθον ὑμεῖς αὐτοί τε πολεῖς καὶ μώνυχες ἵπποι

πανσυδή· μετὰ δὲ σφι Μολίνον θωρήσοντο παῖδ᾽ ἐτ᾽ ἐόντ', οὔ πω μαλα εἰδότε θοῦριδος ἀλκῆς. 3

ἐστὶ δὲ τοῖς Ὀρνόεσσα πόλις, αἰπεία κολώνη,
τηλοῦ ἐπ᾽ Ἀλφεῖῳ, νεατή Πύλου ἠμαθόεντος·

τὴν ἀμφεστρατόωντο διαρραῖσαι μεμαώτες.

ἀλλ᾽ ὅτε πᾶν πεδίον μετεκίαθον, ἀμμὶ δ᾽ Ἀθήνη
ἀγγελος ἠλθε τέουον αὐτ᾽ Ὀλυμπον θωρήσεσθαι

ἐννυχος, οὐδ᾽ ἀέκοντα Πύλον κατα λαὸν ἄγερεν,
ἀλλὰ μᾶλε ἐσομιένους πολεμίζεων. οὐδε με Νηλεὺς

εἰα θωρήσεσθαι, ἀπέκρυψεν δὲ μοι ἵππους.

1 Line 699 was suspected in antiquity.
2 Line 705 (= Odyssey ix. 42) was rejected by Zenodotus and Aristarchus.
and all that were our bravest had been slain. Twelve were we that were sons of peerless Neleus, and of these I alone was left, and all the rest had perished; wherefore the brazen-coated Epeans, proud of heart thereat, in wantonness devised mischief against us. And from out the spoil old Neleus chose him a herd of kine and a great flock of sheep, choosing three hundred and their herdsman with them. For to him a great debt was owing in goodly Elis, even four horses, winners of prizes, with their car, that had gone to the games, for they were to race for a tripod; but Augeias, king of men, kept them there, and sent back their driver, sorrowing for his horses. By reason of these things, both deeds and words, was the old man wroth, and chose him recompense past telling; and the rest he gave to the people to divide, that so far as in him lay no man might go defrauded of an equal share. So we were disposing of all that there was, and round about the city were offering sacrifice to the gods; and on the third day the Epeians came all together, many men and single-hooved horses, with all speed, and among them the two Moliones did on their battle-gear, though they were as yet but striplings unskilled in furious valour. Now there is a city Thryoessa, a steep hill, far off on the Alpheius, the nethermost of sandy Pylos; about this they set their camp, fain to raze it utterly. But when they had coursed over the whole plain, to us came Athene, speeding down from Olympus by night with the message that we should array us for battle, and nowise loath were the folk she gathered in Pylos, but right eager for war. Now Neleus would not suffer me to arm myself, but hid away my horses, for he deemed that as yet
οὐ γὰρ πώ τι ἐφὴ ἵδμεν πολεμήτηα ἔργα. ἀλλὰ καὶ ὃς ἵππευσι μετέπρεπον ἥμετέροις καὶ πεζὸς περ ἐὼν, ἐπεὶ ὃς ἀγε νεῖκος Ἀδήνη. ἔστι δὲ τὸς ἄλα βάλλων ἐγνύθεν Ἀρήνης, θὰ χεῖναμεν Ἡ ὅ διάν ἵππης Πυλίων, τὰ δ᾽ ἐπέρρεσν ἐθνεα πεζῶν. ἐνθεν πανούδιη σὺν τεύχεσι θωρῆθεντες ἐνδοι ικόμεσθ' ἱερὸν ρόον Ἀλεφειὸ. ἐνθὰ Διὶ ρέεντες ύπερμενεῖ ἱερὰ καλά, ταῦρον δ᾽ Ἀλφειῶ, ταῦρον δὲ Ποσειδάωνι, αὐτὰρ Ἀθηνάηγ γλαυκώπιδι βοῶν ἀγελαῖν, δόρπον ἐπειθ' ἐλόμεσθα κατὰ στρατον ἐν τελέεσσι, καὶ κατεκομὴθημεν ἐν ἐντεσι ὅσῳ ἐκαστος ἀμφί ροας ποταμοῖο. ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμοι Ἐπειοὶ ἀμφισταντο δὴ ὄστι διαρράσαι ἐνεμαίωτες. ἀλλα σφι προπάροιθε φάνη μέγα ἐργον Ἀρης ἐντε γὰρ ἠέλιος φαέθων ὑπερέσχεθε γαῖς, συμφερόμεσθα μάχη. Μίτ τ' εὐχόμενοι καὶ Ἀθηνήν. ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Πυλίων καὶ Ἐπειοὶ ἐπλετο νείκος, πρῶτος ἐγὼν ἐλον ἄνδρα, κόμισσα δὲ μώνυχας ἐπους.

Μουλιον αἰχμητὴν γαμβρός δ' ἦν Αὐγείαον, πρεσβυτάτην δὲ θύγατρ' εἰχε ξανθὴν Ἀγαμήθην, τῶν μὲν ἢγω προσιόντα βάλον χαλκηρέε δουρί, ήπιτε δ' ἐν κονίασι έγώ δ' εσ δύφρον ὀροῦσας στὴν ρα μετὰ προμάχουσιν. ἀτὰρ μεγάθυμοι Ἐπειοὶ ἐν ἐς δίφρον ὀρούσας 

1 διαρράσαι : διαπραθείν.
I knew naught of deeds of war. Howbeit even so I was pre-eminent among our horsemen, on foot though I was, for so did Athene order the fight. There is a river Minyeius that empties into the sea hard by Arene, where we waited for bright Dawn, we the horsemen of the Pylians, and the throngs of footmen flowed ever after. Thence with all speed, arrayed in our armour, we came at midday to the sacred stream of Alpheius. There we sacrificed goodly victims to Zeus, supreme in might, and a bull to Alpheius, and a bull to Poseidon, but to flashing-eyed Athene a heifer of the herd; and thereafter we took supper throughout the host by companies, and laid us down to sleep, each man in his battle-gear, about the streams of the river. But the great-souled Epeians were marshalled about the city, fain to raze it utterly; but ere that might be there appeared unto them a mighty deed of war; for when the bright sun stood above the earth we made prayer to Zeus and Athene, and joined battle. But when the strife of the Pylians and Epeians began, I was first to slay my man, and to get me his single-hooved horses—even the spearman Mulius; son by marriage was he of Augeias, and had to wife his eldest daughter, fair-haired Agamede, who knew all simples that the wide earth nourisheth. Him as he came against me I smote with my bronze-tipped spear, and he fell in the dust; but I leapt upon his chariot and took my stand amid the foremost fighters. But the great-souled Epeians fled one here, one there, when they saw the man fallen, even him that was leader of the horsemen and pre-eminent in fight. But I sprang upon them like a
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πεντήκοντα δ' ἔλον δίφρους, δύο δ' ἀμφὶς ἐκαστὸν φῶτες ὂδας ἔλον οὐδὰς ἐμῷ ὑπὸ δουρὶ δαμέντες. καὶ νὺ κεν Ἀκτορίωνε Μολίωνε ταῖδ' ἀλάπαξα, εἴ μη σφωε πατήρ εὐρύ κρείων ἐνοσίχθων ἐκ πολέμου ἐσάωσε, καλύψας ἥρι πολλῇ. ἕνθα Ζεὺς Πυλίωνι μέγα κράτος ἐγγυάλιξεν τόφρα γὰρ οὖν ἐπόμεσθα διὰ σπίδεος πεδίοιο, κτείνοντές τ' αὐτοὺς ἀνὰ τ' ἐντεα καλὰ λέγοντες, ὥφρ' ἐπὶ Βουπρασίου πολυτύρου βήσαμεν ἱπποὺς πέτρης τ' Ἡλενίας, καὶ Ἀλησίου ἕνθα κολώνη κέκληται: ὅθεν αὐτὶς ἀπέτραπε λαὸν Ἀθήνη. ἕνθ' ἄνδρα κτείνας πύματον λίπον' αὐτὰρ Ἀχαιὸι ἅψ ἀπὸ Βουπρασίου Πύλονδ' ἔχον ὁκέας ἱπποὺς, τὰ πάντες δ' εὐχετόωντο θεῶν Διὸ Νέστορι τ' ἀνδρῶν. ὦς ἔον, εἴ ποτ' ἔον γε, μετ' ἀνδράσιν. αὐτὰρ Ἀχιλλεὺς ὀδός τῆς ἀρετῆς ἀπονήσεται: ἢ τέ μιν οἶῳ πολλὰ μετακλαῦσθαι, ἐπεὶ κ' ἀπὸ λαὸς ὅληται. ὦ πέπου, ἢ μὲν σοὶ γε Μενοῖτιος ὀδ' ἐπέτελλεν, ἦματι τῷ ὅτε σ' ἐκ Φθίης Ἀγαμέμνονου πέμπε. νῦϊ δὲ ἐνδοῦ εἴοντες, ἐνω καὶ δῖος Ὀδυσσεῦς, πάντα μᾶλ' ἐν μεγάροις ἕκοουμεν ὡς ἐπέτελλε. Πηλῆς δ' ἢκόμεσθα δόμους εὗ ναιετάοντας λαὸν ἀγείροντες κατ' Ἀχαϊδ' πουλυβότειραν. ἕνθα δ' ἐπειδ' ἦρωα Μενοῖτιον εὕρομεν ἐνδοῦ ἴδε σε', πάρ δ' Ἀχιλῆα γέρων δ' ἱπηλάτα Πηλεὺς πίνανα μηρία καὶ βοὸς Διὸ τερπικεραύνῳ αὐλῆς ἐν χόρτῳ: ἔχε δὲ χρύσειον ἄλεισον, ὁπένδων αὐθοπα ὦν ἐπ' αἰθομένοις ἱεροσὺ. 1

1 Lines 767-785 were rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.
black tempest and fifty chariots I took, and about each one two warriors bit the ground, quelled by my spear. And now had I slain the two Moliones, of the blood of Actor, but that their father, the wide-ruling Shaker of Earth, saved them from war, and shrouded them in thick mist. Then Zeus vouchsafed great might to the men of Pylos, for so long did we follow through the wide plain, slaying the men, and gathering their goodly battle-gear, even till we drave our horses to Buprasium, rich in wheat, and the rock of Olen and the place where is the hill called the hill of Alesium, whence Athene again turned back the host. Then I slew the last man, and left him; but the Achaeans drave back their swift horses from Buprasium to Pylos, and all gave glory among the gods to Zeus, and to Nestor among men.

Of such sort was I among warriors, as sure as ever I was. But Achilles would alone have profit of his valour. Nay, verily, methinks he will bitterly lament hereafter, when the folk perisheth. Ah, friend, of a surety Menoetius thus laid charge upon thee on the day when he sent thee forth from Phthia to Agamemnon. And we twain were within, I and goodly Odysseus, and in the halls we heard all things, even as he gave thee charge. For we had come to the well-buildecl 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 ἐπετον κρέα, νῶϊ δ᾽ ἐπείτα στῆμεν ἐνὶ προθύρουιν ταφῶν δ᾽ ἀνόρουσεν Ἀχιλλεύς,
ἐς δ᾽ ἄγε χειρὸς ἐλῶν, κατὰ δ᾽ ἐδριάσασθαι ἄνωγε, ξείνιά τ᾽ εὗ παρέθηκεν, ἂ τε ξεῖνοις θέμις ἔστιν. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάρπημεν ἐδητύος ἡδὲ ποτῆτος, 7εὶς ἤρχον ἐγὼ μύθοιο, κελεύων ἵμμ᾽ ἀμ᾽ ἐπεσθαίνα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τάρπημεν ἐδητύος ἡδὲ ποτῆτος, 7εὶς ἤρχον ἐγὼ μύθοιο, κελεύων ἵμμ᾽ ἀμ᾽ ἐπεσθαίνα.
σφῶ δὲ μάλ᾽ ἠθέλετον, τῶ δ᾽ ἀμφω πόλλ᾽ ἐπετέλλον.
Πηλεύς μὲν ὦ. παῖδι γέρων ἐπέτελλ᾽ Ἀχιλῆι αἰὲν ἀριστευεῖν καὶ ὑπείροχον ἔμμεναι ἄλλων· σοὶ δ᾽ αὐθ᾽ ὅδ᾽ ἐπέτελλε Μενοῖτος, Ἀκτόρος υἱὸς. 7εὶς τέκνον ἐμὸν, γενεῖ μὲν ὑπέρτερος ἐστιν Ἀχιλλεύς, προσβύτερος δὲ συ ἐσσὶ βή γο δ᾽ ὡ γε πολλὸν ἀμείνων.
ἀλλ᾽ εὖ οἰ φάσθαι πυκνὸν ἐπος ἥδ᾽ ὑποθέσθαι καὶ οἱ σημαίνειν· δὲ δὲ πείσεται εἰς ἀγαθὸν περ.' ὅς ἐπέτελλ᾽ ὦ γέρων, συ δὲ λήθεαι· ἀλλ᾽ ἐτι καὶ νῦν 7εῖς ταῦτ᾽ εἴποις Ἀχιλῆι δαίφρονι, αὖ κε πίθηται. τίς δ᾽ οἴδ᾽ εἰ κέν οἱ σὺν δαίμονι θυμὸν ὁρίνας παρειπτῶν; ἀγαθή δὲ παραίφασὶ ἐστιν ἐταῖρον. εἰ δὲ τυνα φρεσὶν ἥμιν θεοπροπίην ἀλεείνει καὶ τυνά οἱ πᾶρ Ζηνὸς ἐπέφραδε πότνια μήτηρ, ἀλλὰ σὲ πέρ προετῶ, ἀμὰ δ᾽ ἀλλὸς λαὸς ἐπέσθω Μυρμιδόνων, αὖ κέν τι φῶς Δαναοῖς γένηα· καὶ τοι τεύχεα καλὰ δότω πόλεμόνδε φέρεσθαι, αὖ κέ σε τῷ ὑσκοπτεῖς ἀπόσχωνται πολέμῳ Τρῶες, ἀναπνεύσωσι δ᾽ ἀρῆιοι υἱὲς Ἀχαιῶν πειρόμενοι· ὁλίγη δὲ τ᾽ ἀνάπνευσις πολέμῳ.

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
ῥεῖα δὲ κ’ ἀκμήτες κεκμηότας ἄνδρας αὐτῆς ὥσαισθε προτὶ ἄστυ νεῶν ἀπὸ καὶ κλισιάων.”

“Ὡς φάτο, τῷ δὲ ἀρα θυμὸν ἐνι στήθεσσιν ὄρινε, βὴ δὲ θέειν παρὰ νῆας ἐπ’ Ἀλακιδῆν Ἀχιλῆα.

ἀλλ’ ὅτε δὴ κατὰ νῆας Ὀδυσσῆος θείου ἴξε θέων Πάτροκλος, ἱνα σφο’ ἀγορῆ τε θέμις τε ἦν, τὴ δὴ καὶ σφι θεῶν ἐτετεύχατο βωμοί, ἐνθα οἱ Εὐρύπυλοι βεβλημένοι ἄντεβόλησε διογενῆς Εὐαμμονίδης κατὰ μηρὸν οἰστῶ, σκάζων ἐκ πολέμου. κατὰ δὲ νότιος βεβλημένοις ὀμών καὶ κεφαλῆς, ἀπὸ δὲ ἐλκεος ἀργαλέου αἷμα μέλαν κελάρυζε· νόος γε μὲν ἐμπεδὸς ἦν. τὸν δὲ ἰδὼν ὀκτειρε Μενοιτίου ἀλκιμος νίος, καὶ ρ’ ὀλοφυρόμενος ἐπεα ττερόεντα προσηύδα: “ἀ δειλοί, Δαναών ἰγγόρες ἱδὲ μέδοντες, ὃς ἄρ’ ἐμέλλετε τήλε φίλων καὶ πατρίδος αὖς ἄσειν ἐν Τροίῃ ταχεάς κυνα ἀγρετί δημῷ.

ἀλλ’ ἄγε μοι τόδε εἰπέ, διοτρεφῆς Εὐρύπυλ’ ἠρως, ἥ ρ’ ἐτι που σχήσουι πελώριον Ἰπτόμενον Ἀχαιοί, ἵ ἢθη φθίονταυ ὑπ’ αὐτὸν δουρὶ δαμέντες;”

Τὸν δ’ αὐτ’ Εὐρύπυλος βεβλημένος ἀντίον ἦδα: “οὐκέτι, διογενῆς Πατρόκλεες, ἀλκαρ ’Ἀχαιῶν ἐσσεται, ἀλλ’ ἐν νηυσὶ μελαινησιν πεσέονται. οἱ μὲν γὰρ δὴ πάντες, ὅσοι πάρος ἦσαν ἀριστοι, ἐν νηυσὶν κέαται βεβλημένοις οὐτάμενοι τε χερσῖν υπὸ Τρώων. τῶν δὲ σθένοις ὀρνυται αἰεν. ἀλλ’ ἐμὲ μὲν συ σάωσον ἀγων ἐπὶ νῆα μελαινων, μηροῦ δ’ ἐκταμ’ οἰστῶν, ἀπ’ αὐτοῦ δ’ αἷμα κελαινῶν

1 Lines 802 f. (=xvi. 44 f.) were rejected by Aristarchus.
2 βεβλημένοι : πεπνυμένοι.
ye that are unwearied drive men that are wearied with battle back toward the city from the ships and the huts."

So spake he, and roused the heart in the breast of Patroclus, and he set out to run along the line of the ships to Achilles, son of Aeacus. But when in his running Patroclus was come to the ships of godlike Odysseus, where was their place of gathering and of the giving of dooms, whereby also were builded their altars of the gods, there Eurypylus met him, the Zeus-born son of Euaemon, smitten in the thigh with an arrow, limping from out the battle. And in streams down from his head and shoulders flowed the sweat, and from his grievous wound the black blood was gushing, yet was his spirit unshaken. At sight of him the valiant son of Menoetius had pity on him, and with wailing spake to him winged words: "Ah ye wretched men, leaders and lords of the Danaans, thus then were ye destined, far from your friends and your native land, to glut with your white fat the swift dogs in Troy. But come, tell me this, Eurypylus, warrior fostered of Zeus, will the Achaeans haply still hold back mighty Hector, or will they now perish, slain beneath his spear?"

And to him again made answer the wounded Eurypylus: "No longer, Zeus-born Patroclus, will there be any defence of the Achaeans, but they will fling themselves upon the black ships. For verily all they that aforetime were bravest, lie among the ships smitten by darts or wounded with spear-thrusts at the hands of the Trojans, whose strength ever waxeth. But me do thou succour, and lead me to my black ship, and cut the arrow from my thigh, and wash the black blood from it with warm water,
νίζ᾽ ὑδατὶ λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δ᾽ ἦπια φάρμακα πάσσε, ἐσθλά, τά σε προτὶ φασιν Ἀχιλλῆος δεδιάχθαι, ὁν Χείρων ἐδίδαξε, δικαιότατος Κενταύρων. ἤτροι μὲν γὰρ Ποδαλείριος ἦδε Μαχάων, τὸν μὲν ἐνὶ κλισίησιν οἴμαι ἐλκοσ ἐχοντα, χρηίζοντα καὶ αὐτὸν ἀμύμονοι ῥτήρος, κείσθαι. ὁ δ᾽ ἐν πεδίῳ Τρώων μὲνεὶ ὅξιν "Ἀρη." Τὸν δ᾽ αὐτὲ προσέειπε Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος νιός: "πῶς τ᾽ ἀρ᾽ ἐσο τάδε ἐργα; τί ῥέχομεν, Εὐρύπυλ ἦρως; ἔρχομαι, ὅφρ᾽ Ἀχιλῆι δαίφροιν μόθουν ἐνίσσιω, ὁν Νέστωρ ἐπέτελλε Γερήνιος, οὐρος Ἀχαιῶν ἄλλ᾽ οὐδ᾽ ὡς περ σεῖο μεθήσω τειρομένου." Ἡ, καὶ ύπὸ στέρνοιο λαβὼν ἄγε ποιμένα λαὼν ἐς κλισίην· θεράπων δὲ ἰδὼν ὑπέχευε βοεῖας. ἐνθα μιν ἐκτανύσας ἐκ μηροῦ τάμιε μαχαίρῃ ὃν βελὸς περιπευκές, ἀπ᾽ αὐτοῦ δ᾽ αἷμα κελαῖνον νίζ᾽ ὑδατὶ λιαρῷ, ἐπὶ δὲ ῥίζαν βάλε πικρὴν χερσὶ διατρίψας, ὁδυνήφατον, ἦ οἱ ἀπάσας ἔσχ᾽ ὁδύνας· τὸ μὲν ἐλκοσ ἐτέρσετο, παῦσατο δ᾽ 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, warder of the Achaeans, charged me. Nay, but even so will I not neglect thee that art in grievous plight."

He spake and clasped the shepherd of the host beneath the breast, and led him to his hut, and his squire when he saw them strewed upon the ground hides of oxen. There Patroclus made him lie at length, and with a knife cut from his thigh the sharp-piercing arrow, and from the wound washed the black blood with warm water, and upon it cast a bitter root, when he had rubbed it between his hands, a root that slayeth pain, which stayed all his pangs; and the wound waxed dry, and the blood ceased.
"Ὡς δ' μὲν ἐν κλισήσει Μενοιτίου ἄλκιμος νίὸς ἵατ' Ἐ Allocator βεβλημένον· οἱ δ' ἐμάχοντο Ἀργεῖοι καὶ Τρῶες ὁμιλαδόν: οὐδ' ἀρ' ἐμελλε τάφρος ἐτὶ σχῆσεν Δαναῶν καὶ τείχος ύπερθεν εὐρύ, τὸ ποιήσαντο νεῶν ύπερ, ἀμφὶ δὲ τάφρον ἠλασαν, οὐδὲ θεοῖσι δόσαν κλειτὰς ἑκατόμβας, ὅφρα σφιν νῆάς τε θοᾶς καὶ ληίδα πολλὴν ἐντὸς ἔχουν ρύοιτο. θεῶν δ' ἀέκητι τέτυκτο ἀθανάτων· τὸ καὶ οὐ τι πολὺν χρόνου ἔμπεδον ἥεν. ὅφρα μὲν "Ἐκτωρ ζωὸς ἐγν καὶ μήνι' Ἀχιλλεὺς καὶ Πριάμουο ᾑσκτός ἀπόρθητος πόλις ἐπλευ, τόφρα δὲ καὶ μέγα τείχος Ἀχαιῶν ἔμπεδον ἥεν. αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μὲν Τρῶων θάνον ὅσσοι ἄριστοι, πολλοὶ δ' Ἀργεῖων οἱ μὲν δάμεν, οἱ δὲ λίποντο, πέρθετο δ' Πριάμουο πόλις δεκάτῳ ἐνιαυτῷ, Ἀργεῖοι δ' ἐν νηυσὶ φίλην ἐς πατρίδ᾽ ἔβησαν, δὴ τότε μητιόωντο Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀπόλλων τείχος ἀμαλδύναι, ποταμῶν μένος εἰσαγαγόντες, ὅσσοι ἀπ' Ἰδαίων ὀρέων ἀλαδε προρέουσι, Ῥῆσος θ' Ἐπτάπορος τε Κάρησος τε Ῥοδίος τε Ἰζάρης τε Ῥοδίος τε Τρήνικός τε καὶ Αἴσηπος δῖός τε Σκάμανδρος καὶ Σιμόεις, ὅθι πολλὰ βοάγρια καὶ τρυφάλειαι
So then amid the huts the valiant son of Menoetius was tending the wounded Eurypylus, but the others, Argives and Trojans, fought on in throngs, nor were the ditch of the Danaans and their wide wall above long to protect them, the wall that they had builded as a defence for their ships and had drawn a trench about it—yet they gave not glorious hecatombs to the gods—that it might hold within its bounds their swift ships and abundant spoil, and keep all safe. Howbeit against the will of the immortal gods was it builded; wherefore for no long time did it abide unbroken. As long as Hector yet lived, and Achilles yet cherished his wrath, and the city of king Priam was unsacked, even so long the great wall of the Achaeans likewise abode unbroken. But when all the bravest of the Trojans had died and many of the Argives—some were slain and some were left—and the city of Priam was sacked in the tenth year, and the Argives had gone back in their ships to their dear native land, then verily did Poseidon and Apollo take counsel to sweep away the wall, bringing against it the might of all the rivers that flow forth from the mountains of Ida to the sea—Rhesus and Heptaporus and Caresus and Rhodius, and Granicus and Aesepus, and goodly Scamander, and Simois, by the banks whereof many
κάππεσον ἐν κονίῃσι καὶ ἡμιθέων γένος ἀνδρῶν·
tῶν πάντων ομόσε στόματ᾽ ἐτραπε Φοῖβος Ἀπόλλων,
ἐννήμαρ δ᾽ ἐς τεῖχος ἵεν ρόον· δε δ᾽ ἀρα Ζεὺς
συνεχέσ, ὀφρα κε θάσσον ἀλίπλοα τεῖχεα θείῃ.
αὐτὸς δ᾽ ἐννοσιγαῖος ἐχὼν χείρεσσι τρίαν αν
ήγεῖτ', ἐκ δ᾽ ἀρα πάντα θεμελία κύμασι πέμπε
φιτρῶν καὶ λάων, τὰ θέσαν μογέοντες Ἀχαιοὶ,
λεῖα δ᾽ ἐποίησεν παρ' ἀγάρροον Ἐλλησπόντον,
αὐτὸς δ᾽ ἴτινα μεγάλης φαμάθουσι πάλυψε,
tεῖχος ἀμαλδύνας· ποταμός δ᾽ ἐτρεψε νέεθαι
καρ βόου, ἥ περ πρόσθεν ίεν καλλίρροον υδώρ.
"Ὡς ἀρ᾽ ἐμελλόν ὀπισθε Ποσειδάων καὶ Ἀπόλλων
θησέμεναι· τότε δ᾽ ἀμφὶ μάχη ἐνοτή τε δεδήν
tεῖχος ἐνδημτον, κανάχυζε δε δούρατα πύργων
βαλλόμεν". Ἀργεῖοι δὲ Διὸς μάστηγι δαμέντες
νησοῖν ἐπὶ γλαφυρῇσιν ἐελμένοι ἄσχανώντο,
"Εκτορα δειδιότες, κρατερὸν μῆστωρα φόβοιο·
aυτὰρ δ᾽ γ᾽ ὡς το πρόσθεν ἐμάρνατο ἰσοὶ ἀέλλη.
ὡς δ᾽ ὣτ᾽ ἄν ἐν τε κύνεσσι καὶ ἀνδράσι θηρευτῇσι
κάπριος ἥ λέων στρέφεται σθένεϊ βλεμεαίνων·
oi δὲ τε πυργηδὸν σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναν
ἀντίοι ἱστανται καὶ ἀκοντίζουσι θαμειὰς
αἰχμὰς ἀν δε οὔ ποτε κυδάλιμον κῆρ
ταρβὲ οὐδὲ φοβεῖται, ἀγηνορίη δὲ μιν ἔκτα·
tαρφέα τε στρέφεται στίχας ἀνδρῶν πειρητίζων·
οππη τ᾽ ἱθυση, τη τ᾽ έικουσι στίχες ἀνδρῶν·
ὡς "Εκτωρ ἀα ἠμιλον ἱδν ἐλισσεθ έταιρους
τάφρον ἐποτρύνων διαβαινέμεν· οὐδὲ οἱ ἰπποί
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shields of bull’s-hide and many helms fell in the dust, and the race of men half-divine—of all these did Phoebus Apollo turn the mouths together, and for nine days’ space he drave their flood against the wall; and Zeus rained ever continually, that the sooner he might whelm the wall in the salt sea. And the Shaker of Earth, bearing his trident in his hands, was himself the leader, and swept forth upon the waves all the foundations of beams and stones, that the Achaeans had laid with toil, and made all smooth along the strong stream of the Hellespont, and again covered the great beach with sand, when he had swept away the wall; and the rivers he turned back to flow in the channel, where aforetime they had been wont to pour their fair streams of water.

Thus were Poseidon and Apollo to do in the after-time; but then war and the din of war blazed about the well-built wall, and the beams of the towers rang, as they were smitten; and the Argives, conquered by the scourge of Zeus, were penned by their hollow ships, and held in check in terror of Hector, the mighty deviser of rout, while he as aforetime fought like unto a whirlwind. And as when, among hounds and huntsmen, a wild boar or a lion wheeleth about, exulting in his strength, and these array them in ranks in fashion like a wall, and stand against him, and hurl from their hands javelins thick and fast; yet his valiant heart feareth not nor anywise quaileth, though his valour is his bane; and often he wheeleth him about and maketh trial of the ranks of men, and wheresoever he chargeth, there the ranks of men give way: even on this wise Hector went ever through the throng and besought his comrades, urging them to cross the trench. Howbeit
τόλμων ὁκύποδες, μάλα δὲ χρεμέτιζον ἐπ' ἀκρῷ
χείλει ἐφεσταότες· ἀπὸ γὰρ δειδύσσετο τάφρος
ἐυρεῖ', οὔτ' ἀρ' ὑπερθορεῖν σχεδὸν οὔτε περῆσαι
ῥηϊδίη· κρημνοὶ γὰρ ἐπηρεφέες περὶ πᾶσαν
ἔστασαν ἀμφοτέρωθεν, ὑπερθεν δὲ σκολόπεσσων
οὔτ᾽ ἠρήρει, τοὺς ἱστασαν νεὶς Ἀχαϊῶν
πυκνοὺς καὶ μεγάλους, δήμων ἄνδρῶν ἀλεωρήν.
ἐνθ' οὗ κεν ῥέα ῥηϊδίη ἐν ὑπερθορεῖν
ἐσβαίη, πεζοὶ δὲ μενοίνεον εἰ τελέουσιν.
δη τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν Ἐκτορά ἐιτε παρα-
στάς·

"Ἐκτορ τ' ἦδ' ἀλλοι Τρώων ἁγοὶ ἦδ' ἑπικούρων,
ἀφραδέως διὰ τάφρον ἐλαύνομεν ὕκεας ἵππουσ.
η δὲ μάλ' ἀργαλέη περάαν· σκολόπες γὰρ ἐν αὐτῇ
οὔτε ἠρήρει, τοὺς ἵστασαν νεὶς Ἀχαϊῶν.
ἐνθ' οὗ πως ἔστιν καταβήμεναι ὡδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἰππεύον· ὡτὶ δὲ αὐτοὺς τεῖχος Ἀχαϊῶν.
εἰ μὲν γὰρ τοὺς πάγχυ κακὰ φρονέων ἅλαπάζει
Ζεὺς υψιβρεμέτης, Τρώας δὲ ἔσεσθαι ἅργειν,
η δὲ ἀργαλεὸς· τῶν ἤτοι δὲ ἑθέλουμαι καὶ αὐτίκα
tοῦτο γενέσθαι, νωνύμους ἀπολέοον ἀπ' 'Ἀργεὸς
εἰ δὲ καὶ τὰς ἄργειν· ὡτὶ δὲ αὐτοὺς τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν.
εἰ δὲ τ' ἔστιν καταβήμεναι ὡδὲ μάχεσθαι
ἰππεύον· δὲ μενοίνεον εἰ τελέουσιν.

ἐπ' ὑπερθορεῖν ὡτὶ τοῖς τάφρῳ ἔσβαίῃ
παλίωξις δὲ γένηται
ἐκ νηῶν καὶ τάφρῳ ἐνιπλήξωμεν ὡτὶ
αὐτοὶ δὲ πρυλέες σὺν τεύχεσι θωρηχθέντες

1 ἐντροχοῦν: ἔεξουν.
2 ἔσεσθαι: ἱτερ' 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,
"Εκτορι πάντες ἐπώμεθ᾽ θολλέεσ· αὐτὰρ 'Αχαιοὶ
οὐ μενέουσ', εἰ δὴ σφιν ὀλέθρου πείρατ' ἐφήπται."

"Ὡς φάτο Πολυδάμας, ἀδε δ᾽ 'Εκτορι μόθος
ἀπήμων,
αὐτίκα δ᾽ εἴ ὄχεων σὺν τεύχεσιν ἀλτὸ χαμαῖζε.
οὐδὲ μὲν ἄλλοι Ἰρώες ἐφ᾽ ὕππων ἀγρεθόντο,
ἀλλ᾽ ἀπὸ πάντες ὄρουσαν, ἐπεὶ ἵδον 'Εκτορα δίνοι.
ἡμίχω μὲν ἔπειτα ἐῳ ἐπέτελλεν ἐκαστὸς
ὑπποὺς εὖ κατὰ κόσμου ἐρυκέμεν αὖθ᾽ ἐπὶ τάφῳ. 
οὶ δὲ διαστάντες, σφέας αὐτοὺς ἀρτύναντες,
pένταχα κοσμηθέντες ἁμ᾽ ἠγεμόνεσθιν ἐποντο.

Οἰ μὲν ἀμ᾽ 'Εκτορ' ὕσαι καὶ ἀμύμοιν Πολυδά-
μαντι,
οὶ πλείστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ ἔσαι, μέμασαι δὲ μάλιστα
τεῖχος ῥηγάμενοι κοίλης ἐπὶ νησί μάχεσθαι,
καὶ σφιν Κεβρίωνης τρίτος εἰπετο. πάρ δ᾽ ἄρ᾽ ὄχις
ἄλλων Κεβρίωνα χελείνα κάλλιτεν 'Εκτωρ.
τῶν δ᾽ ἐτέρων Πάρις ἵρχε καὶ 'Αλκάθοος καὶ
'Αγήνωρ,
τῶν δὲ τριτῶν Ἀλένων καὶ Δηλόβοβος θεοείδης,
νὺς δύω Πριάμιοι: τρίτος δ᾽ ἕν 'Ασιός ἔρως,
'Ασίος ὑρτακίδης, δυν Ἀρίσβηθεν φέρον ὕπποι
ἄθωνες μεγάλου, ποταμοῦ ἀπὸ Σελλήνεςτος.
τῶν δὲ τετάρτων ἤρχεν εὖς πάϊς 'Αγχίσρο
Αίνειάς, ἄμα τῶ με δύω 'Αντήνορος ὑε,
'Αρχέλοχος τ᾽ Ἀκάκας τε, μάχης εὖ εἰδότε πάσης.
Σαρπηδὼν δ᾽ ἠγήσατ' ἀγακλείτων ἐπικούρων,
πρός δ᾽ ἐλετο Γλαύκον καὶ ἀρήτων 'Αστεροπαίον.
οί γάρ οἱ εἰσαντο διακριδών εἶναι ἀριστοὶ
tῶν ἄλλων μετά γ᾽ αὐτῶν: δ᾽ ἐπρεπε καὶ διὰ
πάντων.

οὶ δ᾽ ἐπεὶ ἄλληλοι ἄραρον τυκτήσι 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 ῥ’ ὑθύς Δαναῶν λελιμένου, οὔτ’ ἔτ’ ἔφαντο σχῆσεσθ’, ἀλλ’ ἐν νηῷι μελαύησιον πεσέσθαι.

"Ενθ’ ἄλλοι Τρῶες τηλεκλευτοὶ τ’ ἐπίκουροι Βουλῆ Πουλυδάμαντος ἀμωμήτου πιθοντο:

ἀλλ’ οὐχ Ἰρτακίδης ἔθελ’ ᾿Ασιος, ὅρχαμος ἀνδρόν, αὖθι λυτεῖν ὑπποὺς τε καὶ κῆνοχον θεράποντα, ἀλλὰ σὺν αὐτοῖσιν πέλασεν νήσεσι θοῇσι, ὑπτίοισι, οὔτ’ ἄρ’ ἐμελλε κακάς ὑπὸ κῆρας ἀλύξας, ὕπποισιν καὶ ὀχεσφίν ἁγαλλόμενος παρὰ νηῆν ἀψ’ ἀπονοστήσεν προτὶ Ἰλιον ἵνεμόεσσαν. πρόσθεν γάρ μιν μοῖρα δυσώνυμος ἁμφεκάλυψεν ἐγχεὶ Ἰδομενῆος, ἀγαυοῦ Δευκαλίδαο.

εἴσατο γάρ νηῶν ἐπ’ ἀριστερά, τῇ περ ᾿Αχαιοὶ ἐκ πεδίου νίσοντο σὺν ὑπποίσιν καὶ ὀχεσφί:

τῇ β’ ὑπποὺς τε καὶ ἄρμα διήλασεν, οὔδε πῦλησιν ευρ’ ἐπικεκλιμένας σανίδας καὶ μακρὸν ὀχῆα, ἀλλ’ ἀναπεπταμένας ἔχον ἀνέρες, εἰ τιν’ ἐταῖρων ἐκ πολέμου φεύγωντα σαώσειαν μετὰ νῆας. τῇ β’ ὑθύς φρονέων ὑπποὺς ἐχε, τοι δ’ ἄμ’ ἐποντὸ ὀξέα κεκληγοῦντες. ἔφαντο γάρ οὐκέτ’ ᾿Αχαιοὺς σχῆσεσθ’, ἀλλ’ ἐν νηῶι μελαύησιον πεσέσθαι νῆπιοι, ἐν δὲ πῦλησι δ’ ἀνέρε εὑρὸν ἁμίστω, νυε’ ὑπερθύμω Λαπιθάων αἰχμητῶν, τὸν μὲν Πειριθόου υἱα, κρατερὸν Πολυποίτην, τὸν δὲ Λεοντῆα, βροτολογῷ ἦσον Ἰπνῆι. τὼ μὲν ἄρα προπάροιθε πυλάων υψηλῶν ἐστασαν ώς ὅτε τε δρύες οὔρεσιν υψικάρηνοι, αἱ τ’ ἁνεμον μύμνουσι καὶ ὑπὸν ἡματά πάντα, ῥίξησιον μεγάλησι διηνεκέεσσε ἀραρυίαν.

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,
ὡς ἄρα τῷ χείρεσσι πεποιθότες ἠδὲ βίηφι
μέμνον ἐπερχόμενον μέγαν "Ασιον οὖδ᾽ ἐφέβοντο.
oi δ᾽ ἰδὸς πρὸς τεῖχος εὐδμητὸν βόας αὐς
φοσ" ἀνασχόμενοι ἐκιον μεγάλοι ἁλαλητῶ
"Ασιον ἄμφι ἀνακτὰ καὶ 'Ἰαμενὸν καὶ Ὁρέστην
'Ασιάδην τ᾽ Ἀδάμαντα Θόωνα τε Οἰνόμαν τε.
oi δ᾽ ἦ τοι ἦσον μὲν ἐὕκνημιδὰς 'Ἀχαιός
ὄρνυον ἐνδόν ἔοντες ἁμύνεσθαι περὶ νηῶν
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ τεῖχος ἐπεσομένους ἐνόησαν
Τρώας, ἀτὰρ Δαναῶν γένετο ιαχή τε φόβος τε,
ἐκ δὲ τῷ αἴξαντε πυλάων πρόσθε μαχέσθην,
ἀγροτέρουσ σύεσσων έοικότε, τῷ τ᾽ ἐν ὀρεσσον
ἀνδρῶν ἥδε κυνῶν δέχαται κολοσυρτὸν ἰόντα,
δοχμὼ τ᾽ αἰσσοντε περὶ σφίων ἁγνυτον ὑλὴν
προμὴν ἕκταμνοντε, υπαι δὲ τε κόμπος ὀδότων
γίννεται, εἰς ού κέ τις τε βαλῶν ἐκ θυμὸν ἐληται.
ὡς τῶν κόμπει χαλκὸς ἐπὶ στήθεσσι φαεινὸς
ἄντην βαλλομένων· μάλα γάρ κρατερὸς ἐμάχοντο,
λαοῖσι καθύπεθε πεποιθότες ἠδὲ βίηφιν.
oi δ᾽ ἄρα χερμαδίοισιν ἐὐδμήτων ἀπὸ πύργων
βάλλον, ἁμυνόμενοι σφῶν τ᾽ αὐτῶν καὶ κλισιῶν
νῆων τ᾽ ὕκυπροι. νυφάδες δ᾽ ως πίπτον ἑραζε,
ας τ᾽ ἄνεμος ζαής, νέφεα σκιοέντα δονήσας,
tarcheiás κατέχευν ἐπὶ χθονὶ πουλυβοτείρῃ:
ὡς τῶν ἐκ χειρῶν βέλεα ρέον, ἡμὲν 'Ἀχαιῶν
ἤδε καὶ ἐκ Τρώων· κόρυθες δ᾽ ἀμφ᾽ αὐτῶν ἀὕτεων
βαλλόμεναι1 μυλάκεσσι καὶ ἀπίδες όμφαλόεσσαι.
δὴ ῥα τότ᾽ ὠμωξέν τε καὶ ὐ πεπλήγετο μηρῶ
"Ἀσιος Ὕρτακίδης, καὶ ἀλαστήσας ἐπος ηῦδα·

1 βαλλόμεναι Zenodotus: βαλλουένων 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 hardily they fought, trusting in the host above them and in their own might. For the men above kept hurling stones from the well-built towers, in defence of their own lives and of the huts and of the swift-faring ships. And like snow-flakes the stones fell ever earthward, like flakes that a blustering wind, as it driveth the shadowy clouds, sheddeth thick and fast upon the bounteous earth; even so flowed the missiles from the hands of these, of Achaeans alike and Trojans; and helms rang harshly and bossed shields, as they were smitten with great stones. Then verily Asius, son of Hyrtacus, uttered a groan, and smote both his thighs, and in sore indignation he spake, saying:
“Ζεῦ πάτερ, ἢ ῥά νυ καὶ σὺ φιλοφευδής ἔτέτυξο
πάγχυ μάλ’. σὺ γὰρ ἑγὼ γ’ ἔφαμην ἥρως Ἀχαιοὺς
σχήσειν ἁμέτερον γε μένος καὶ χείρας ἀάπτους.
οῖ δ’, ὡς τε σφήκες μέσον αἴόλοι ἥν μέλισσαι
οἰκία ποιήσωνται ὅδὼ ἐπὶ παπαλοέσσῃ,
οὔδ’ ἀπολείποντιν κοιλον δόμον, ἀλλὰ μένοντες
ἀνδράς θηρητήρας ἀμύνονται περὶ τέκνων,
ὡς οἱ γ’ οὐκ ἐθέλουσιν πυλάων καὶ δυ’ ἐόντε
χάσσασθαι πρὶν γ’ ἥ κατακτάμεν ἥ ἀλῶναι.
"Ος ἐφατ’, οὔδε Διὸς πείθε φρένα ταύτ’ ἀγορεύων·
"Εκτορι γάρ οἳ θυμός ἐβούλετο κόδος ὅρεξαί.
"Ἀλλοι δ’ ἀμφ’ ἀλλησι χαμήν ἔμαχοντο πύλησιν.1
ἀργαλέον δε με ταύτα θεόν ὅς πάντ’ ἀγορεύσαι·
pάντη γὰρ περὶ τεῖχος ὀρώρει θεσπιδαῖς πῦρ
λάϊνον. 'Ἀργείοι δὲ καὶ ἀχνύμενοι περὶ ἀνάγκη
νηῶν ἡμύνοντο. θεοὶ δ’ ἀκαχήατο θυμὸν
πάντες, ὅσοι Δαναοίς μάχης ἐπιτάρροθοι ἦσαν.
σὺν δ’ ἐβαλον Δαπίθαι πόλεμον καὶ δηιτήτα.
"Ἐνθ’ αὐ Πειριθόου νιός, κρατερὸς Πολυποίτης,
δουρὶ βάλεν Δάμασον κυνής διὰ χαλκοπαρήου.
οὔδ’ ἄρα χαλκείη κόρυς ἔσχεθεν, ἀλλὰ διαπρὸ
αἰχμὴ χαλκείη ῥῆξ’ ὀστέον, ἐγκέφαλος δὲ
ἔνδον ἅπας πεπάλακτο: δάμασσε δέ μιν μεμαῶτα.
αὐτὰρ ἐπειτα Πύλωνα καὶ "Ὁρμενον ἐξενάριξεν.
νιόν δ’ Ἀντιμάχοιο Λεοντεύς, ὁζος Ἀρηος,
Ἰππόμαχον βάλε δουρὶ κατὰ ζωστῆρα τυχήσας.
αὐτις δ’ ἐκ κολεοῖο ἐρυσάμενος ξίφος ὅξυ
1 Lines 175-181 were rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

1 The adjective αἴόλος, which so often has reference to colour (cf. κορυθαίολος), 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 nimble \(^1\) waist, or bees that have made their nest in a rugged path, and leave not their hollow home, but abide, and in defence of their young ward off hunter folk; even so these men, though they be but two, are not minded to give ground from the gate, till they either slay or be slain."

So spake he, but with these words he moved not the mind of Zeus, for it was to Hector that Zeus willed to vouchsafe glory.

But others were fighting in battle about the other gates, and hard were it for me, as though I were a god, to tell the tale of all these things, for everywhere about the wall of stone rose the wondrous-blazing fire; for the Argives, albeit in sore distress, defended their ships perforce; and the gods were grieved at heart, all that were helpers of the Danaans in battle. And the Lapiths clashed in war and strife.

Then the son of Peirithous, mighty Polypoetes, cast with his spear and smote Damasus through the helmet with cheek pieces of bronze; and the bronze helm stayed not the spear, but the point of bronze brake clean through the bone, and all the brain was spattered about within; so stayed he him in his fury. And thereafter he slew Pylon and Ormenus. And Leonteus, scion of Ares, smote Hippomachus, son of Antimachus, with a cast of his spear, striking him upon the girdle. And again he drew from its sheath

\(^{cf.}\) xix. 404 πόδας αἰόλος ἵππος; xxii. 509 αἰόλαι εὐλαί. So in 208 αἰόλος, used of the serpent, seems to mean "'wringing," rather than "'with glancing scales."’
᾿Αντιφάτην μὲν πρῶτον, ἐπαίξας δι’ ὀμίλου, πλῆξ’ αὐτοσχεδίην· ὃ δ’ ἄρ’ ὑπτιος οὔδει ἐρείσθη· αὐτάρ ἐπείτα Μένωνα καὶ Ἰαμενὸν καὶ Ὀρέστην πάντας ἐπασσυτέρους πέλασε χθονὶ πουλβοτείρῃ.

"Οφρ’ οἱ τοὺς ἐνάριξον ἀπ’ ἐντεα μαρμαίροντα, τόφρ’ οἱ Πουλυδάμαντι καὶ Ἐκτορὶ κοῦροι ἐποντο, ὀὶ πλεῖστοι καὶ ἀριστοὶ ἐσαν, μέμασαν δὲ μάλιστα τεῖχος τε ρήξεωι καὶ ἐνυπρῆσεν πυρὶ νῆας, οἰρ’ ἐτι μερμήριξον ἐφεσταότες παρὰ τάφρῳ. ὄρνις γὰρ σφίν ἐπῆλθε περησέμεναι μεμαῶσι, αἵτοι ὑψιτέτης ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ λαὸν ἐέργων, φοινήετα δράκοντα φέρων ὄνχεσσοι πέλωρον ξωὸν ἐτ’ ἀσπαίροντα· καὶ οὐ πώλητο χάρμης· κόψε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐχοντα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ δειρήν ὅσιως ὅσιως δ’ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἵκε χαμάζε ἀλγῆσας ὅσινησι, μέσῳ δ’ ἐν κάββαλ’ ὄμιλῳ, αὐτὸς δὲ κλάγξας πέτετο πνοιῆς ἀνέμωι. Ὁ ρίς γὰρ σφιν ἐπῆλθε περησέμεναι μεμαῶσι, ἀἱτοίς ὑψιτέτης ἐπ’ ἀριστερὰ λαὸν ἐέργων, φοινήετα δράκοντα φέρων ὄνχεσσοι πέλωρον ξωὸν ἐτ’ ἀσπαίροντα· καὶ οὐ πώλητο χάρμης· κόψε γὰρ αὐτὸν ἐχοντα κατὰ στῆθος παρὰ δειρήν ὅσιως ὅσιως δ’ ἀπὸ ἔθεν ἵκε χαμάζε ἀλγῆσας ὅσινησι, μέσῳ δ’ ἐν κάββαλ’ ὄμιλῳ, αὐτὸς δὲ κλάγξας πέτετο πνοιῆς ἀνέμωι.

Τρώεσ δ’ ἐρρίγησαν ὅπως ἰδον αἰόλον ὁφυν κείμενον ἐν μέσσοισι, Διὸς τέρας αἰγιόχοιο. ὅτ’ ὁ τότε Πουλυδάμας θρασὺν Ἐκτορα ἐίπε παραστάς:

"Ἐκτόπτεο, ἀεὶ μὲν πῶς μοι ἐπιπλήσσεις ἀγορῆσις ἐσθλὰ φραξομένῳ, ἐπεὶ οὐδὲ μὲν οὐδὲ ἔοικε δῆμον ἐόντα παρέξ ἀγορεύεμεν, οὔτ’ ἐν βουλῇ ὀυτὲ ποτ’ ἐν πολέμῳ, σον δὲ κράτος αἰεὶν ἀέξειν νῦν αὐτ’ ἐξερεύνω ὅσ μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι ἀριστα. μὴ ἴομεν Δαναοῖσι μαχησόμενοι περὶ νηῶν. ὅτε γὰρ ἐκτελέσσαι ὀίομαι, εἰ ἔτεον ψε

1 οὔδει ἐρείσθη: οὔδας ἐρείσεν 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
Τρωών ὃς ὑπήν τιμήθη περησέμεναι μεμαῦσιν, 
αἰετὸς ἐρώτησε ἐπ' ἀριστερὰ λαὸν ἐέργων, 1
φουνήντα δράκοντα φέρων ὄνυχεσσι πέλωρον 
ζωόν. ἂφαρ δ' ἀφέγκε πάρος φίλα οἰκι ἱεροῦ, ὥσ 
ου ἐτέλεσσε φέρων δομεῖα τεκέσσιον ἐοιὸν —
ὡς ἰμαῖς, εἰ πέρ τε πύλας καὶ τεῖχος Ἀχαιῶν 
ῥηξόμεθα στήνει μεγάλω, εἶξωσι δ' Ἀχαιοί, 
οὐ κόσμῳ παρὰ ναῦφιν ἐλευσόμεθα αὐτὰ ἐφ᾿ ἀριστερὰ λαὸν 
πολλός γὰρ Τρώων καταλείψομεν, οὐς κεν Ἀχαιοί 
χαλκῷ δημόσιον ἀμυνόμενοι περὶ νηῶν. 
ὅδε χ' ὑποκρίνατο θεοπρόροτος, ὅς σάκα θυμῷ 
εἴδεί τεράς καὶ οἴοι πειθοῖτο λαοί. 
Τὸν δ' ἀρ' ὑπόδρα ἴδων προσέφη 2 κορυθαῖολος 
"Εκτωρ:
"Πολυδάμα, οὐ μὲν οὐκέτ' ἐμοὶ φίλα ταῦτ' 
ἀγορεύεις:
οἶσθα καὶ ἄλλον μῦθον ἀμείνονα τοῦδε νοήσαι. 
eἰ δ' ἐτεοῦ δὴ τοῦτον ἀπὸ σπουδῆς ἀγορεύεις, 
ἐξ ἄρα δὴ τοί ἐπειτὰ θεοὶ φρένας ἀλέσαν αὐτοῖ, 
ὅτι κέλει Ζηνός μὲν ἐριγδοῦποι λαθέσθαι 
βουλέων, ὅς τέ μοι αὐτὸς ὑπεσχέτο καὶ κατένευσε. 
τὴν δ' οἰωνοῦσι τανυπτερύγεσσι κελεύεις 
πείθεται, τῶν οὖν τι μετατρέπομ' οὐδ' ἀλεγίζω, 
eἰ' ἐπὶ δὲξ' ἰωσὶ πρὸς ἰδὴ τε, ἐπὶ ἀριστερὰ τοὶ γε ποτὶ λόφον ἠερόεντα. 
ἡμεῖς δὲ μεγάλου Διὸς πειθώμεθα βουλή, 
ὅτι πᾶσι θυντοῖσι καὶ ἀθανάτοισιν ἀνάσσε. 
eἰς οἰωνὸς ἀριστος ἀμύνεσθαι περὶ πάτρης. 
tίπτε σοὶ δείδοικας πόλεμον καὶ δηιοτήτα;
eἰ περ γάρ τ' ἄλλοι γε περὶ κτεινώμεθα πάντες 
2 τὸν ... προσέφη: τὸν δ' ἰμείβετ' ἐπειτὰ μέγας Zenodotus.
the issue be, seeing that in sooth this bird has come upon the Trojans, as they were eager to cross over, an eagle of lofty flight, skirting the host on the left, bearing in his talons a blood-red, monstrous snake, still living, yet straightway let it fall before he reached his own nest, neither finished he his course, to bring and give it to his little ones—even so shall we, though we break the gates and the wall of the Achaeans by our great might, and the Achaeans give way, come back over the selfsame road from the ships in disarray; for many of the Trojans shall we leave behind, whom the Achaeans shall slay with the bronze in defence of the ships. On this wise would a soothsayer interpret, one that in his mind had clear knowledge of omens, and to whom the folk gave ear."

Then with an angry glance from beneath his brows spake to him Hector of the flashing helm: "Polydamas, this that thou sayest is no longer to my pleasure; yea, thou knowest how to devise better words than these. But if thou verily speakest thus in earnest, then of a surety have the gods themselves destroyed thy wits, seeing thou biddest me forget the counsels of loud-thundering Zeus, that himself promised me and bowed his head thereto. But thou biddest us be obedient to birds long of wing, that I regard not, nor take thought thereof, whether they fare to the right, toward the Dawn and the sun, or to the left toward the murky darkness. Nay, for us, let us be obedient to the counsel of great Zeus, that is king over all mortals and immortals. One omen is best, to fight for one's country. Wherefore dost thou fear war and battle? For if the rest of us be slain one and all at the ships
νηυσὶν ἐπ᾽ ᾿Αργείων, σοὶ δ᾽ οὐ δέος ἐστ᾽ ἀπολέσθαι
οὐ γὰρ τοι κραδίη μενεδῆιος οὐδὲ μαχήμων.
ei δὲ σοὶ δηιοτῆτος ἀφέειαι, ἥ τινι ἄλλον
παρφάμενος ἐπέεσσιν ἀποτρέψεις πολέμωι,
αὐτίκ’ ἐμὸ ὑπὸ δουρὶ τυπεῖς ἀπὸ θυμὸν ὀλέσσεις.”

"Ὡς ἄρα φωνῆσας ἡγήσατο, τοὶ δ᾽ ἀμ᾽ ἐποντο
ηχῆθ᾽ θεσπεσίγη. ἐπὶ δὲ Ζεὺς τερπικέραυνος
ὡρσεν ἀπ᾽ ᾿Ιδαίων ὅρεων ἀνέμῳ θύελλαν,
η δ᾽ ἰδὺς νηῶν κονίην φέρεν. αὐτὰρ ῾Αχαῖον
θέλγε νόον, Τρωσίν δὲ καὶ ᾿Εκτορί κῦδος ὀπαζέ.
tοῦ περ δὴ τεράεσσιν πεποιθότες ὑδὲ βιῆφι
ῥήγνυσθαι μέγα τεῖχος ῾Αχαῖων πειρήτιζουν.
κρόςσας μὲν πῦργων ἔρηυν, καὶ ἔρειπον ἐπάλξεις,
στῆλας τε προβλῆτας ἐμόχλεον, ὡς ἀρ᾽ ῾Αχαιοὶ
πρῶτας ἐν γαῖῃ θέσαν ἐμμενα ἐχματα πῦργων.
τὰς οἳ γ᾽ αὐέρυον, ἐλποντο δὲ τεῖχος ῾Αχαιῶν
ῥήξευν. οὐδὲ νῦ πω Δαναοὶ χάζοντο κελεύθου,
ἀλλ᾽ οἳ γε ρινοῖσι βοῶν φράξαντες ἐπάλξεις
βάλλον ἂπ᾽ αὐτάων δηῖους ὑπὸ τεῖχος ἱόντας.

῾Αμφοτέρω δ᾽ ᾿Αίαντε κελευτιόωντ᾽ ἐπὶ πῦργων
πάντοσε φοιτήτην, μένος ἄτρυνοντες ῾Αχαιῶν.
ἀλλὸν μελιχίοις, ἄλλον στερεοῖς ἐπέεσσι
νεῖκους, ὃν τινα πάγχυ μάχης μεθιέντα ᾿Ιδοεν.
"ὦ φίλοι, ῾Αργεῖων ὃς τ᾽ ἔξοχος ὃς τε μεσῆς
ὁς τε χερειότερος, ἐπεὶ οὐ πω πάντες ὁμοίοι

1 It is impossible to fix with certainty the meaning of the word κρόςσας, which recurs in 444. In xiv. 35 we have the adjective προκρόςσας, which apparently means “row behind row” (of the Greek ships drawn up upon the beach), and Herodotus once (ii. 125) uses κρόςσας of the steps of the pyramids. We can do no more than accept the word as denoting some part of the fortification, which we are unable to define with precision. In 444 the Trojans mount upon
of the Argives, yet is there no fear that thou shouldst perish, for thy heart is not staunch in fight nor warlike. Howbeit, if thou shalt hold aloof from battle, or shalt beguile with thy words any other, and turn him from war, forthwith smitten by my spear shalt thou lose thy life."

So spake he and led the way; and they followed after with a wondrous din; and thereat Zeus, that hurleth the thunderbolt, roused from the mountains of Ida a blast of wind, that bare the dust straight against the ships; and he bewildered the mind of the Achaeans, but vouchsafed glory to the Trojans and to Hector. Trusting therefore in his portents and in their might they sought to break the great wall of the Achaeans. The pinnets of the fortifications they dragged down and overthrew the battlements, and pried out the supporting beams that the Achaeans had set first in the earth as buttresses for the wall. These they sought to drag out, and hoped to break the wall of the Achaeans. Howbeit not even now did the Danaans give ground from the path, but closed up the battlements with bull's-hides, and therefrom cast at the foemen, as they came up against the wall.

And the two Aiantes ranged everywhere along the walls urging men on, and arousing the might of the Achaeans. One man with gentle words, another with harsh would they chide, whomsoever they saw giving ground utterly from the fight: "Friends, whoso is pre-eminent among the Danaans, whoso holds a middle place, or whoso is lesser, for in nowise
ἄνερες ἐν πολέμω, νῦν ἔπλετο ἔργον ἅπασιν, καὶ ὁ λαός τὸ δὲ ποὺ γιγνώσκετε. μή τις ὀπίσω τετράφθω ποτὶ νῆας ὁμοκλητήρος ἄκούσας, ἄλλα πρόσω ἔσθη καὶ ἀλλήλου κέλεσθε, αἰὲ κεῖ Ζεὺς δώῃσιν Ὁλύμπιος ἀστεροπητὴς νεῖκος ἀπωσαμένους δητίους προτὶ ἀστυ διεσθαι.

"Ὡς τῷ γε προβοῶντε μάχην ὀμτρυνον Ἀχαιῶν, τῶν δ', ὡς τε νυφάδες χιόνος πίπτωσιν θαμειάτᾳ ηματι χειμερίω, ὅτε τ' ὀρετο μητίετα Ζεὺς νυφέμεν, ἀνθρώπωσι πιθανοκόμονος τὰ ἀ κήλα. κομήσασι δ' ἄνεμοις χέει ἐμεύδων, ὁφρα καλύπτῃ ύψηλὼν ὅρεων κορυφὰς καὶ πρώονας ἄκρους καὶ πεδία λωτούντα καὶ ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα καὶ τ' ἔφ' ἀλὸς πολυος κέχυται λιμέσιν τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις. ἔμπεδον, ὄφρα καλύπτῃ ἐξήλατον ὑψηλῶν ὀρέων κορυφὰς καὶ πεδία λωτοῦντα καὶ ἀνδρῶν πίονα ἔργα καὶ τ' ἐφ' ἀλὸς πολυος κέχυται λιμέσιν τε καὶ ἀλλήλοις. ἐξήλατον ἑξήλατον ἐκθάτην ἀλὴ χαλκείην ἐξήλατον Ζεὺς ἐξήλατον, ἐντούσι δὲ βοείας ῥάψεις ῥάβδοις διηνεκέσιν περὶ κύκλον. τὴν δὲ γε πρόσπε σχόμενος, δύο δοῦρε τιμάσσων, ἐξήλατον Zenodotus: ἐξήλατον Aristarchus.

1 Possibly, "because he hath heard the shouts of the foe."
2 In interpreting ῥάβδοις as meaning "stitches" (of gold wire), I follow Reichel and Leaf.
are all men equal in war, now is there a work for all, and this, I ween, ye know even of yourselves. Let no man turn him back to the ships now that he has heard one that cheers him on; nay, press ye forward, and urge ye one the other, in hope that Olympian Zeus, lord of the lightning, may grant us to thrust back the assault and drive our foes to the city."

So shouted forth the twain, and aroused the battle of the Achaeans. And as flakes of snow fall thick on a winter’s day, when Zeus, the counsellor, bestirreth him to snow, shewing forth to men these arrows of his, and he lulleth the winds and sheddeth the flakes continually, until he hath covered the peaks of the lofty mountains and the high headlands, and the grassy plains, and the rich tillage of men; aye, and over the harbours and shores of the grey sea is the snow strewn, albeit the wave as it beateth against it keepeth it off, but all things beside are wrapped therein, when the storm of Zeus driveth it on: even so from both sides their stones flew thick, some upon the Trojans, and some from the Trojans upon the Achaeans, as they cast at one another; and over all the wall the din arose.

Yet not even then would the Trojans and glorious Hector have broken the gates of the wall and the long bar, had not Zeus the counsellor roused his own son, Sarpedon, against the Argives, as a lion against sleek kine. Forthwith he held before him his shield that was well balanced upon every side, a fair shield of hammered bronze, that the bronze-smith had hammered out, and had stitched the many bull’s-hides within with stitches of gold that ran all about its circuit. This he held before him, and
βῆρ ἴμεν ὡς τε λέων ὀρεσίτροφος, ὁς τ' ἐπιδευήσῃ δηρόν ἑγ κρεύων, κέλεται δὲ ἐθυμὸς ἀγήνωρ μῆλων πειρήσοντα καὶ ἐς πυκνὸν δόμον ἐλθεῖν· εἰ περ γάρ χ' εὐρησι παρ' αὐτόφι βῶτορας ἀνδράς σὺν κυνό καὶ δούρεσσι φυλάσσοντας περὶ μῆλα, οὐ δ' ἐπίρητας μέμονε σταθμοῦ δίέσθαι, ἀλλ' ὦ γ' ἂρ ἡ ἠρπαξε μετάλμενος, ἥ καὶ αὐτὸς ἡ ἐβλητ' ἐν πρώτουι θοῖς ἁπὸ χειρὸς ἄκοντι· ὡς βα τότ' ἀντίθεον Σαρπηδόνα θυμὸς ἀνήκε τεῖχος ἐπαίξαι διά τε ῥῆξασθαι ἐπάλξεις. αὐτίκα δὲ Γλαύκοι προσέφη, παῦδ' Ἰππολόχωοι· ὡς Γλαύκε, τί ἢ δὴ νωὶ τετιμήμεσθα μάλιστα ἔδρη τε κρέασιν τε ἥδε πλείοις δεπάσφαν εὖν Λυκὴ, πάντες δὲ θεοὺ ὡς εἰσορόωσι; καὶ τέμενος νεμόμεσθα μέγα Ξάνθου παρ' ὁχθας, καλὸν φυταλῆς καὶ ἀρούρης πυροφόρου· τῶ νῦν χρή Δυκίοισι μέτα πρώτουισ εἴόντας ἐστάμεν ἢδὲ μάχης καυστηρίς ἀντιβολήσαι, ὅφρα τοῖς ὑδ' εἴπη Δυκίνων πῦκα θωρηκτὰν· ὅμοις ἀκλεέες Δυκίνων κάτα θυρανέουσιν ἡμέτεροι βασιλῆς, ἔδοσαί τε πῖόνα μῆλα οἰνὸν τ' ἐξαιτοῦ μελιηδέα· ἀλλ' ἁρα καὶ ἰς ἐσθλῆ, ἐπεὶ Δυκίοισι μέτα πρώτουισ μάχονται· ὥ πέρον, εἰ μὲν γὰρ πόλεμον περὶ τόνδε φυγόντε αἰεὶ δὴ μέλλομεν ἀγήρω τ' ἀθανάτῳ τε ἐσσεσθ', οὐτε κεν αὐτὸς ἐνὶ πρώτουι μαχοίμην οὔτε κε σὲ στέλλομι μάχην ἐς κυδίανειραν· νῦν δ' ἐμπης γὰρ κηρεῖς ἐφεστάσιν ἀθανάτῳ μυρίαν, ἃς οὐκ ἐστὶν φυγεῖν βροτοῦ οὖν ὑπαλύξαι, ὥσμεν, ἥ των εὐχος ὀρέξομεν, ἥ τοις 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 ἐφατ', οὔδε Γλαύκος ἀπετράπετ' οὐδ' ἀπίθησε·
τῷ δ' ἰδὺς βῆτην Δυκίων μέγα ἔθνος ἄγοντε. 33
τοὺς δὲ ἱδών ρύγησ' νιὸς Πετεὼ Μενεσθεύσ'
τῷ γὰρ δὴ πρὸς πῦργον ἵσαν κακότητα φέροντες·
pάπτηνεν δ' ἀνὰ πῦργον Ἀχαίων, εἰ τιν' ἱδοῖτο
ἡγεμόνων, ὁς τίς οἱ ἀρὴν ἐτάρουσιν ἀμώναι·
ἐς δ' ἐνόησ' Αἴαντε δῦω, πολέμου ἀκροῆσω,
ἐσταύτας, Τεῦκρον τε νέον κλισῆθεν ἰόντα,
ἐγγύθεν· ἀλλ' οὐ πῶς οἱ ἐν βῶσαντι γεγονεῖν·
tόσος γὰρ κτύπος ἦε, ἀντὶ δ' οὐρανον ἱκ',
βαλλομένων σακέων τε καὶ ἰπποκόμων τρυ-
φαλείων
καὶ πυλέων· πᾶσαι γὰρ ἐπώχατο, τοι δὲ κατ'
αὐτὰς
ιστάμενοι πειρῶντο βῇ ῥήξαντες ἐσελθεῖν.
αἰγα δ' ἐπ' Αἴαντα προτεὶ κήρυκα Θοώτην·
"ἐρχεο, διὲ Θοώτα, θέων Αἴαντα κάλεσσον,
ἀμφοτέρῳ μὲν μᾶλλον· ὦ γὰρ κ' ὄχ' ἀριστὸν
ἀπάντων
εἰς, ἐπεὶ τάχα τῇδε τετεῦξεται αἰτίης ὀλεθρος. 34
ὡδὲ γὰρ ἐβρίσαν Δυκίων ἄγοι, οἱ τὸ πάρος περ
ζαχρηεῖς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ϛμίνας.
εἰ δὲ σφίν καὶ κεῖθι πόνος καὶ νεῖκος ὀρωρεν,
ἀλλὰ περ οἰοσ ὅτω Τελαμώνιος ἄλκιμος Αἴας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἁμα σπέσθω τόξων εἰδώς." 1
'Ως ἐφατ', οὔδ' ἄρα οἱ κήρυκες ἀπίθησεν ἀκούσας,
βῇ δὲ θέειν παρὰ τεῖχος Ἀχαίων χαλκοχιτῶνων,
στῇ δὲ παρ' Αἴαντεσσι κιών, εἶθαρ δὲ προσηύδα·
"Αἴαντ', Ἀργείων ἡγήτορε χαλκοχιτῶνων,

1 Line 350 was rejected by Aristophanes and Aristarchus.

1 In taking ὤδε in a local sense, and in reading κεῖσε in
So spake he, and Glaucus turned not aside, neither disobeyed him, but the twain went straight forward, leading the great host of the Lycians. At sight of them, Menestheus, son of Peteos, shuddered, for it was to his part of the wall that they came, bearing with them ruin; and he looked in fear along the wall of the Achaeans, in hope that he might see one of the leaders who would ward off bane from his comrades; and he marked the Aiantes twain, insatiate in war, standing there, and Teucer that was newly come from his hut, close at hand; howbeit it was no wise possible for him to shout so as to be heard of them, so great a din was there, and the noise went up to heaven of smitten shields and helms with crests of horse-hair, and of the gates, for all had been closed, and before them stood the foe, and sought to break them by force, and enter in. Forthwith then to Aias he sent the herald Thoötes: "Go, goodly Thoötes, run thou, and call Aias, or rather the twain, for that were far best of all, seeing that here will utter ruin soon be wrought. Hard upon us here press the leaders of the Lycians, who of old have ever been fierce in mighty conflicts. But if with them too yonder the toil of war and strife have arisen, yet at least let valiant Aias, son of Telamon, come alone, and let Teucer, that is well skilled with the bow, follow with him."

So spake he, and the herald failed not to hearken as he heard, but set him to run beside the wall of the brazen-coated Achaeans, and he came and stood by the Aiantes, and straightway said: "Ye Aiantes twain, leaders of the brazen-coated Achaeans, the

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

ἣνὼγεὶ Πετεῶ διοτρεφέως φίλος νῦς
κεῖσ᾽ ὶμεν, ὡφρα πόνοι τοῦληθὰ περ ἀντιάσητον,
ἀμφοτέρω μὲν μάλλον ὁ γὰρ κ᾽ ὧχ᾽ ἄριστον
ἀπάντων
eιη, ἐπεὶ τάχα κεῖθι τετεῦξται αὐτῶς ὀλεθρος:
κεῖσε1 γὰρ ἐβρισαν Λυκίων ἁγοῖ, οὐ τὸ πάρος περ
ζαχρησὶς τελέθουσι κατὰ κρατερὰς ὑσμίνας.
eἰ δὲ καὶ ἐνθάδε περ πόλεμος καὶ νεῖκος ὀρωρεν,
ἀλλὰ περ οἶος ἰτω Τελαμῶνιος ἄλκιμος Αἶας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἁμα σπέσθω τόξων εὖ εἰδῶς.’’2

"Ὡς ἔφατ’, οὐδ’ ἀπίθησε μέγας Τελαμώνιοι Αἴας.
αὐτίκ’ Ὅιλιάδην ἐπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα.’

"Αἶας, σφωὶ μὲν αὖθι, σὺ καὶ κρατερὸς Λυκομῆδης,
ἐσταότες Δαναοὺς ὀτρύνετον ἢμι μάχεσθαι:
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ κεῖσ’ εἰμι καὶ ἀντίων πολέμου."

"Ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη Τελαμώνιος Αἴας,
καὶ οἱ Τεῦκρος ἀμ’ ἣ κασίγνητος καὶ ὀπατρος.’’3

tοῖς δ’ ἀμα Πανδίων Τε UNIX φέρε καμπύλα τόξα.
eὔτε Μενεσθῆσις μεγαθύμου πύργον ἱκοντο
τεῖχεος ἐντὸς ῖντε—ἐπειγομένοις δ’ ἱκοντο—
οἱ δ’ ἐπ’ ἐπάλξεις βαίνον ἐρεμνῇ λαίλαπι ἵσοι
ἀφθιμοι Λυκίων ἀγῆτορες ἢδὲ μέδοντες."

"霪τε ἐβάλοντο μάχεσθαι ἐναντίον, ῥοτο δ’ αὐτή.

Αἶας δὲ πρῶτος Τελαμώνιος ἄνδρα κατέκτα,
Σαρπίδοντο ἔταν, Ἐπικλῆ καὶ Μεγαθύμου,
μαμάρω ὀκριόεντι βαλών, ὁ ὅ τεῖχεος ἐντὸς
κεῖτο μέγας παρ’ ἐπαλξεν ὑπέρτατος. οὐδὲ κε’ μιν ῥέα
χεῖρες’ αμφοτέρης ἔχου ἀνήρ οὐδὲ μᾶλ’ ἦβων,

1 κεῖσε Zenodotus: ὦδε 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
οἷοι νῦν βροτοὶ εἰσ’· ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ ύψόθεν ἐμβαλ’ ἀείρας,
θλάσσε δὲ τετράφαλον κυνήν, σὺν δ’ ὀστε’ ἀραξὲ
πάντ’ ἀμυδις κεφαλῆς· ὁ δ’ ἄρ’ ἀρνευτῆρι ἑοικός
κάππεσ’ ἄφ’ ύψηλοῦ πύργου, λύπε δ’ ὀστέα θυμός.
Τεῦκρος δὲ Γλαύκον, κρατερὸν παίδ’ Ἰππολόχου,
ἰῷ ἑπεσούμενον βάλε τείχεος ύψηλοῦ,
ὣς ‘иде γυμνωθέντα βραχίονα, παῦσε δὲ χάρμης·
ἀμ ὅ ἀπὸ τείχεος ἅλτο λαθών, ἴνα μὴ τις ᾿Αχαιῶν
βλήμενον ἀβρήσει καὶ εὐχετῶν’ ἐπέεσσι.
Σαρπῄδοντι δ’ ἄχος γένετο Γλαύκου ἀπιόντος,
αὐτίκ’ ἐπέ τ’ ἐνόησεν· ὀμως δ’ οὐ λήθετο χάρμης,
ἀλλ’ ὅ γε Θεστορίδην ᾿Αλκμάονα δουρὶ τυχήσας
νῦξ’, ἐκ δ’ ἐσπασεν ἐγχος· ὁ δ’ ἐσπόμενον πέσε
δουρὶ
τρηνῆς, ἀμφὶ δὲ οἱ βράχη τείχεα ποικίλα χαλκῷ.
Σαρπῄδων δ’ ἄρ’ ἐπαλξὲν ἐλὼν χερσι’ στυβαρῆσιν
ἐλχ’, ἡ δ’ ἐσπετο πάσα διαμπερές, αὐτὰρ ὑπερθὲ
τείχος ἐγυμνώθη, πολέεσσι δὲ θῆκε κέλευθον.
Τὸν δ’ Αἴας καὶ Τεῦκρος ὁμαρτήσανθ’ ὁ μὲν ἰῷ
βεβλήκει τελαμώνα περὶ στήθεουσ φαεινὸν
ἀσπίδος ἀμφιβρότησι· ἀλλὰ Ζεὺς κῆρας ἀμνε
παιδὸς εὗ, μὴ νηυσίν ἐπὶ πρωμνήσι δαμεί":
Αἴας δ’ ἀσπίδα νύξεν ἐπάλμενος, οὔδὲ διαπρὸ
ήλυθεν ἐγχείῆ, στυφέλιξε δὲ μν μεμαῶτα.
χώρησεν δ’ διὰ τυτθὸν ἐπάλξιον· οὐδ’ ὅ γε πάμπαν
χάζετ’ ἐπεῖ οἱ θυμὸς ἐέλπετο¹ κύδος ἀρέσθαι.
κέκλετο δ’ ἀντιθέουσιν ἑλιξάμενος Λυκίοισιν·
ὦ Λύκιοι, τί τ’ ἄρ’ ὥδε μεθίετε θοῦρίδος ἀλκῆς;
ἀργαλέου δὲ μοί ἐστὶ καὶ ἰφθίμῳ περ ἐόντι

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 Achaians might mark that he had been smitten, and vaunt over him boastfully. But over Sarpedon came grief at Glaucus' departing, so soon as he was ware thereof, yet even so forgat he not to fight, but smote with a thrust of his spear Alemaon, son of Thestor, with sure aim, and again drew forth the spear. And Alemaon, 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,
μοῦνως ῥηξάμενως θέσθαι παρὰ νηυσὶ κέλευθον· ἀλλ᾽ ἐφομαρτεῖτε· πλεόνων δὲ τε ἐργον ἄμεινον.”

"Ὡς ἐφαθ’, οἱ δὲ ἁνακτος ὑποδιείσαντες ὀμοκλῆν μᾶλλον ἐπεβρίσαν τουληφόρον ἀμφὶ ἁνακτα, Ἄργειοι δ᾽ ἐτέρωθεν ἐκαρτύνας ἡλαγγας τείχεως ἐντοσθεν, μέγα δὲ σφισι φαίνετο ἐργον. οὔτε γὰρ ἱφθιμοι Λύκιοι Δαναῶν ἐδύναντο τείχος ῥηξάμενοι θέσθαι παρὰ νηυσὶ κέλευθον, οὔτε ποτὶ αἱχμηται Δαναοι Λυκίουσ ἐδύναντο τείχος ἡψ ἀσασθαι, ἐπεὶ τὰ πρῶτα πέλασθεν· ἀλλ᾽ ὃς τ᾽ ἀμφ᾽ οὐροισι δυ᾽ ἀνέρε δηριάσθον, μετρ᾽ ἐν χερσὶν ἐχοντες, ἐπιζύων ἐν ἀρούρῃ, ὃ τ᾽ ὅλιγω ἐν χώρῳ ἐρίζητον περὶ ἱσης, ὃς ἀρα τοὺς διεεργον ἐπάλειξε· οἱ δ᾽ ὑπὲρ αὐτῶν δήσου ἀλλήλων ἀμφὶ στήθεσσι βοείας ἀσπίδας εὐκύκλους λαισηία τε πτερόεντα. πολλοὶ δ᾽ οὐτάζοντο κατὰ χρόα νηλεί χαλκῖ, ἠμεν ὅτεω στρεφθεντι μετάφρενα γυμνωθεῖ οὐρομαμένων, πολλοὶ δὲ διαμπερεσ ἀσπίδος αὐτῆς. πάντῃ δ᾽ ἐπὶ πύργοι καὶ ἐπάλειξες αὑματι φωτῶν ἐρράδατ᾽ ἀμφοτέρωθεν ἀπὸ Τρώων καὶ 'Αχαίων· ἀλλ᾽ οὐδ᾽ ὃς ἐδύναντο φόβον ποιῆσαι 'Αχαίων, ἀλλ᾽ ἐχον ὃς τε τάλαντα γυνῆ χερνήτις ἀληθῆς, η τε σταθμὸν ἑχουσα καὶ εἱριον ἀμφὶς ἀνέλκει ἱσάξουσι, ἢν παισών ἀεικέα μισθὸν ἄρηται· ὃς μὲν τῶν ἐπὶ ἱσα μάχη τέτατο πτόλεμος τε, πρὶν γ᾽ ὅτε δὴ Ζεὺς κύδος ὑπέρτερον Ἐκτορὶ δῶκε Πριαμίδη, ὃς πρῶτος ἐσῆλατο τείχος 'Αχαίων.
how mighty so ever I be, alone to breach the wall, and make a path to the ships. Nay, have at them with me; the more men the better work.”

So spake he; and they, seized with fear of the rebuke of their king, pressed on the more around about their counsellor and king, and the Argives over against them made strong their battalions within the wall; and before them was set a mighty work. For neither could the mighty Lycians break the wall of the Danaans, and make a path to the ships, nor ever could the Danaan spearmen thrust back the Lycians from the wall, when once they had drawn nigh thereto. But as two men with measuring-rods in hand strive about the landmark-stones in a common field, and in a narrow space contend each for his equal share; even so did the battlements hold these apart, and over them they smote the bull’s-hide bucklers about one another’s breasts, the round shields and fluttering targets. And many were wounded in the flesh by thrusts of the pitiless bronze, both whensoever any turned and his back was left bare, as they fought, and many clean through the very shield. Yea, everywhere the walls and battlements were spattered with blood of men from both sides, from Trojans and Achaeans alike. Howbeit even so they could not put the Achaeans to rout, but they held their ground, as a careful woman that laboureth with her hands at spinning, holdeth the balance and raiseth the weight and the wool in either scale, making them equal, that she may win a meagre wage for her children; so evenly was strained their war and battle, until Zeus vouchsafed the glory of victory to Hector, son of Priam, that was first to leap within the wall of the Achaeans.
HOMER

ηὕσεν δὲ διαπρύσιον Τρώεσσι γεγωνώς.

"ὄρυνοθ", ὑπόδαμοι Τρώες, ρήγνυσθε δὲ τείχος

'Αργείων καὶ νησίων ἐνίετε θεσπίδας πῦρ.'

"Ὡς φάτ' ἐποτρύνων, οἳ δ' οὐσι πάντες ἄκουον,

'θυσαν δ' ἐπὶ τείχοις ἀδόλλες· οἳ μὲν ἐπείτα
cροσσάνων ἐπέβαινον ἀκαχμένα δούρατ' ἔχοντες,'1

'Εκτωρ δ' ἀρπάζας λαᾶν φέρεν, ὡς ρα πυλάων

ἐστήκει πρόσθε, πρυμνὸς παχύς, αὐτὰρ ὑπέρθεν

όξυς ἔην· τὸν δ' οὐ κε δὺ ἀνέρε δήμου ἀρίστω

ῥηθίσως ἔπ' ἀμαξαν ἀπ' οὔδεος ὁχλίσσειαν,

οἰοι νῦν βροτοί εἰσ'. ὦ δὲ μν ρέα πάλλε καὶ οἴος·
tὸν οἴ θεαφρὸν ἐθηκε Κρόνου παῖς ἀγκυλομήτεω.2

ὡς δ' ὁτε ποιμῆν ρεῖα φέρει πόκον ἁρπεν αἰδὸς

χειρί λαβὼν ἑτέρη, ὅλιγον τὲ μν ἄχθος ἔπειγει,

ὡς "Εκτωρ ἰθὺς σανίδων φέρε λαᾶν ἀείρας,

αἵ ρα πύλας εἴρυντο πύκα στιβαρῶς ἀραρυίας,

dικλίδας ύψηλας· δοιοι δ' ἐντοσθεν ὀχιῆς

eἰχον ἐπημοιβοί, μία δὲ κλῆς ἐπαρῆτει.

στῇ δὲ μάλ' ἐγγύς ιών, καὶ ἐρεισάμενος βάλε

μέσσας,

ev διαβάς, ἵνα μὴ οἱ ἀφαυρότερον βέλος εἴῃ,

'rήξε δ' ἀπ' ἀμφοτέρους ϑαυρούς· πέσε δὲ λίθος εἰσω

βριθοσύνη, μέγα δ' ἀμφὶ πύλαι μύκον, οὐδ' ἄρ'

ὀχιῆς

ἐσχεθέτην, σανίδες δὲ διετιμαγεν ἄλλως ἄλλη

λάος ὑπὸ ρηθῆς· ὁ δ' ἀρ' ἐσθορε φαιδίμος "Εκτωρ

νυκτί θοῇ ἀτάλαντος ὑπώπια· λάμπε δὲ χαλκῷ

σμερδαλέω, τὸν ἐστοι περὶ χροῖ, δοια δὲ χερσὶ

dουρ' ἔχεν. οὐ κέν τὶς μν ἐρύκακεν ἀντιβολῆςα

1 ἀκαχμένα . . . ἔχοντες: ἐπεὶ θεοῦ ἐκλυν αὐθὴn Zenodotus.

2 Line 450 was rejected by Zenodotus, Aristophanes, and Aristarchus.

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He uttered a piercing shout, calling aloud to the Trojans: “Rouse you, horse-taming Trojans, break the wall of the Argives, and fling among the ships wondrous-blazing fire.”

So spake he, urging them on, and they all heard with their ears, and rushed straight upon the wall in one mass, and with sharp spears in their hands mounted upon the pinnets. And Hector grasped and bore a stone that lay before the gate, thick at the base, but sharp at the point; not easily might two men, the mightiest of the folk, have upheaved it from the ground upon a wain—men, such as mortals now are—yet lightly did he wield it even alone; and the son of crooked-counselling Cronos made it light for him. And as when a shepherd easily beareth the fleece of a ram, taking it in one hand, and but little doth the weight thereof burden him; even so Hector lifted up the stone and bare it straight against the doors that guarded the close and strongly fitted gates—double gates they were, and high, and two cross bars held them within, and a single bolt fastened them. He came and stood hard by, and planting himself smote them full in the midst, setting his feet well apart that his cast might lack no strength; and he brake off both the hinges, and the stone fell within by its own weight, and loudly groaned the gates on either side, nor did the bars hold fast, but the doors were dashed apart this way and that beneath the onrush of the stone. And glorious Hector leapt within, his face like sudden night; and he shone in terrible bronze wherewith his body was clothed about, and in his hands he held two spears. None that met him could have held
νόσφι θεῶν, ὅτ᾽ ἐσάλτο πύλας· πυρὶ δ᾽ ὄσσε δεδήει. κέκλετο δὲ Τρώεσσων ἐλιξάμενος καθ᾽ ὀμιλον 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, ὃμαδος δ᾽ ἀλίαστος ἐτύχθη.
im 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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