THE ILIAD OF HOMER

BOOKS I – IV

TRANSLATED INTO
ENGLISH HEXAMETER VERSE

H. SMITH WRIGHT
Park Hill,
Lyndhurst,
Hants.

12 April 1885

Dear Mr. Brown,

I have been wanting to write and thank you for the Book you so kindly said you were forwarding to me, until I had at least been able to see its contents. However, I must not...
delay my thanks any longer. Hexameters whether
though it has not yet come, you will stick fast
and will write again in them after a few pages
after I have had the pleasure. I don't think with you
of reading it. I expect that a copying versin
it must be at the Bank. A long poem must
so I write yesterday asking the impossibility of
them forward it at once keeping it sufficiently
if it was there.
I shall be curious to
hear, when I read for
you. How you like my

Yours very truly

H. Smith Wright
THE

ILIAD OF HOMER;

BOOKS I—IV.

TRANSLATED INTO

ENGLISH HEXAMETER VERSE.

BY

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1885.

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TO HIS HONOURED FRIEND,

THE RIGHT REV. WILLIAM ALEXANDER,

LORD BISHOP OF DERRY AND RAPHOE,

AS A SLIGHT TRIBUTE OF ADMIRATION FOR HIS

CHARACTER, ELOQUENCE, AND HIGH POETIC GIFTS;

AND ALSO

IN SINCERE GRATITUDE FOR THE KIND AND ENCOURAGING INTEREST

HIS LORDSHIP HAS TAKEN IN THIS ATTEMPT TO DO JUSTICE

TO THE POET HE LOVES SO WELL;

THIS TRANSLATION OF THE FIRST PORTION OF THE ILIAD

IS DEDICATED.
PREFACE.

Numerous as have been the attempts to reproduce the Iliad of Homer in English verse, and in almost every variety of metre, including many excellent renderings in blank verse,—one of them being by the present translator’s father, the late Mr. Ichabod Charles Wright,—it may probably be assumed that there has been no version of the poem in hexameters (the metre of the original Greek) which has commanded much success. At the same time, it has long been the opinion of many distinguished scholars and lovers of Homer, that the metre of the original is the only one whereby it is possible to give anything approaching to a true representation, in English, of the glorious swing and musical rhythm of the Greek Iliad. Amongst those holding this view may be specially mentioned Mr. Matthew Arnold, who, when Professor of Poetry at Oxford, in 1861, strongly insisted on it in his “Three Lectures on Translating Homer,” followed in 1862 by his “Last Words on Translating Homer” (Longman & Co.), and the present translator has the authority of this distinguished scholar and poet, for saying that his opinion remains entirely unaltered.

If, then, the Hexameter Metre is the right one to adopt, the question may be naturally asked, Why it is that so little success has attended any of the several versions where it has been used?

The author of the present attempt would humbly suggest, in reply, that their want of success is mainly due to the fact that a large proportion of the lines that have been written in English, and called “hexameters” —not only by translators of Homer, but by other writers and poets as well—are not really hexameters at all; i.e. they cannot be read as such except by putting a totally wrong and false emphasis on many of the syllables forming the lines.

Now, since accentuation of syllables is the only possible equivalent in English for what is called “quantity” in Greek or Latin, it follows that any unnatural exerting or straining of the accentuation must necessarily destroy the music and rhythm of the metre, just as “false quantities” would do in Greek or Latin verse, and thus render its sound unpleasing, rugged and harsh.
The temptation to fall into this error in English, where the accentuation is entirely a matter of "ear," and dependent to a great extent on the exact sense intended, is no doubt very great, and especially so in a translation, where the meaning of the original must be faithfully given.

It would frequently be easy to write a line that will scan well enough to the mental ear of its producer, (if he allows himself to smuggle in a slight variation from the correct and natural emphasis of the syllables), but which, when a stranger comes to read it, will necessarily cause a grievous stumble. To give one instance out of hundreds that could be quoted: the word too can never possibly be anything but a long syllable; yet there is a line in one of the Hexameter versions of the Iliad which commences thus: "Subjects too base to resent," the unfortunate little word being made to do duty as the final short syllable of a dactyl, whereby it loses every particle of its meaning.

Another point of great importance in Hexameters, in whatever language they may be written, is the infinite capacity for variety which this metre possesses; and the failure to attend to this point has resulted, in many cases, in the metre being considered "monotonous" and "jingling,"—the latter fault being due to the too free use of dactyls, without a proper admixture of spondees to give dignity to the line.

The "caesura" is also as essential in English as in the classical languages.

"Spondaic" lines (i.e. lines where a spondee occurs in the fifth foot instead of the usual dactyl) have been used occasionally in this translation, but very sparingly; in fact their occurrence, on the average of the four Books, will hardly be found to be as frequent as in the Greek.

In mentioning the above points, the translator's object is to show what he has aimed at: whether or no he has in any degree succeeded in overcoming the difficulties of the task, he must leave to be decided by those who may honour his attempt with a perusal.

It only remains to refer to a few matters of detail belonging to the execution of the work.

1. The names of the old Greek divinities have of course been retained in their Greek form, and not Latinized. Not only did Zeus, Hera, Pallas Athené, Aphrodité, &c., widely differ, in many of their attributes and
legends, from their Roman representatives Jupiter, Juno, Minerva, Venus, &c., but there is surely something in a name, and when gods and goddesses have got good names of their own, why change them for others which in most cases are far less euphonious?

2. The three principal races comprised in the host led by Agamemnon to Troy being Danaans, Argives, and Achaians, Homer seems to use any one of the three terms, as may best suit his metre from time to time, in order to express the whole army as distinguished from their Trojan foe.

The translator has therefore taken the liberty of interchanging these terms occasionally, when it suited his metre in English to do so, but only in cases where the above general meaning is intended.

3. The English letter C has been retained as properly representing the Greek K, e.g. Κρόνιος = Cronus, especially as the Greek χ (chi) is pronounced in English precisely like the English K, e.g. Χάιρε = 'cheiroi. The diphthong αι (ai), when forming the Greek plural termination, is represented in this translation by α, as in Mycenae; otherwise the αι is retained as in Achaians, except in a few cases of well-known Latinized names, such as Αἴγινα, Πλαταια, &c.

αι (ai) is represented by α, e.g. Εὔβοια = Euboea, and ου (ou) naturally becomes u in English, e.g. Οἴος = Olympos.

The termination ος forming, as it does, the nominative case of so many names both of men and places (including cities, rivers and mountains and islands), would be repeated ad nauseam if universally adopted in English. [This is not so in the Greek, because each case other than the nominative has a different termination.]

To obviate this constant repetition, the translator has adopted the arbitrary plan of rendering ος by us where it occurs in the proper names of men, e.g. Μενελαίος, whilst retaining the former termination in the case of places, &c.

ος is also retained in the name of the god "Hephaistos" as sounding better and more dignified than "Hephaistus."

The termination ος is always represented by os, e.g. Πενελεους.
It may be well to remind English readers that the diphthong 
\( \text{eu} \) (\( \text{eu} \)) is always to be pronounced as one syllable, e.g. Zeus, Atreus, as it is in the Greek, and as it is in English words formed from the Greek such as euphemism, and the same remark applies to 
\( \text{ei} \) (\( \text{ei} \)) as in "Atreides."

The quantity of syllables (i.e. long \( , \) or short \( , \)) is very rarely marked, as the metre itself should show it except in the cases of very few proper names.

4. The text used is that of Bekker, 1843, as given in the Oxford Pocket Classics edition of Messrs. Parker & Co. A few of the lines which are there included in brackets, as being interpolations, are omitted in this translation; but in such cases the omission is always referred to in a foot-note, and its sense given.

5. The lines, in the translation, are numbered according to the numbering of the Greek lines they represent, so that a comparison with the original may be made at any point of the translation, without the least difficulty.

In conclusion, the translator wishes to acknowledge the great assistance he has derived from Mr. Paley’s excellent edition of the Greek text, with its scholarly notes; and also to state that he is indebted to the Bishop of Derry for the rendering adopted of the epithet \( \text{ἄρπηγετος} \) as applied to the sea, viz. "harvestless."

H.S.W.

March, 1885.
ARGUMENT TO BOOK I.

The scene is the camp of the Achaeans (also called by Homer "Argives" and "Dorians"), hard by their ships, which are drawn up on the sea-shore near to the plain of Troy, where they have been now for nine years engaged in the siege of the city.

A pestilence is raging amongst them, the cause of which is unknown until, on the tenth day since its commencement, the seer Calchas is consulted, by the advice of Achilles. He explains that the plague is sent by Apollo, because the king Agamemnon had dishonoured the priest Chryses, by retaining his daughter Chryseis as his prize, she having been recently captured during a raid.

This leads to a fierce quarrel between Agamemnon and Achilles, the result of which is the seizure by the king of Achilles' prize, Briseis, whilst Chryseis is restored to her father.

Then Achilles withdraws from the war to his own tents, and prays to his mother Thetis, who comes to him from her home in the sea, and promises to influence Zeus to aid the Trojans. She accordingly visits Zeus, and obtains his promise. Then follows a quarrel between Zeus and his spouse, the goddess Hera, (who is a strong partisan of the Achaeans, and hates the Trojans), which however is made up by the help of Hephaistos, and the gods retire to rest for the night in the halls of Olympus.
ILIAD.

BOOK I.

Wrath be thy song, O goddess, the baneful wrath of Achilles, Peleus' son, which brought the Achaians numberless sorrows; hurling the valiant souls of heroes many to Hades, whilst their bodies were left for a prey unto dogs, and the winged Fowls of the air. Yet thus the will of Zeus was advancing, e'en from the hour when first, contending fiercely, in anger Parted Atreides, king of men, and god-like Achilles.

Which of the gods engaged these twain in angry contention? Even the son of Zeus and of Leto. Wroth with Atreides, Raised he an evil plague in the camp, and the people were dying, for the dishonour shown unto Chryses, priest of Apollo. He to the ships had come, to the swift Achaian galleys, Bringing unvalued gifts, his captive daughter to ransom, whilst in his hand he held far-darting Apollo's chaplet, Twined on a golden sceptre; and much he besought the Achaians All, but most the Atreides, the leaders twain of the people: "Hear me, ye sons of Atreus, and ye well-greaved Achaians; Now may the gods that dwell in Olympus grant you to plunder Priam's city, and home to return with prosperous voyage, So ye release my well-loved child, and accept her ransom, Thus revering the son of Zeus, far-darting Apollo."

Then one shout of acclaim uprose from the hosts of Achaia, fain to respect the priest, and accept the glorious ransom; Only was Atreus' son, Agamemnon, vexed in his spirit. Scornfully he dismissed him, and added a pitiless mandate: "Old man, let me not find thee beside our hollow vessels Loitering now, or returning again, lest nought shall avail thee Sceptre and wreath of the god. The maid will I never surrender: Sooner shall age o'ertake her in Argos, far from her country,
Plying the loom in our halls, and the couch at my pleasure attending.
Anger me not, but begone—as thou thy safety regardest!"

Spake he: the old man trembled, and gave good heed to the mandate.
Silent he went by the shore where boomed the billows of ocean;
Then, from the ships apart, he earnestly prayed to Apollo,
Bright-haired Leto's son: "O King, who fondly protectest
Chrysa and holy Cilla, and Tenedos mightily rulest;
Thou of the silver bow, Smintheus, O hear me! If ever
I unto thee did build a beauteous temple, or ever
Burn'd rich meat from the thighs of bulls and goats on thy altar,
This one wish of my heart vouchsafe e'en now to accomplish:
May thine arrows avenge my tears on the Danaan people!"

Such was his prayer, nor was it unheard by Phoebus Apollo.
Down from the peaks of Olympus he came, incensed in spirit,
And, as he moved in wrath,—his bow and his well-closed quiver
Slung from his mighty shoulders,—the arrows rattled behind him.
Like unto night he moved; then sate where distant beneath him
Lay the Achaian ships, and loosed a shaft from the bow-string:
Dire was the twang that now from the bow of silver resounded.
First, swift dogs and mules he assailed; but soon at the people
Aimed he a pointed shaft, nor ceased from smiting; and ever,
Crowded together thickly, the pyres their dead were consuming.

So nine days on the camp fast fell the darts of Apollo;
But, when the tenth day dawned, Achilles unto a council
Summoned the people, moved by the goddess, white-armed Hera,
Who for the Danaans grieved that thus she saw them a-dying.
Then, when the hosts were gathered, and all in council assembled,
Straightway arose, and amidst them spake swift-footed Achilles:

"Homeward, Atreides, now with our shattered forces, it seemeth,
Must we return, if haply we yet may escape from destruction,
Seeing that war and plague are leagued to subdue the Achaians. Yet let enquiry first be made of priest or diviner,
Or of a dream-expounder,—for Zeus sends dreams unto mortals,—
Who shall declare the cause that hath angered Phoebus Apollo;
Whether a hecatomb due, or neglected vow he resenteth:
Haply, with savour of lambs and full-grown goats, on his altar
Burnt, he will be entreated, and stay the plague from the people."

Thus did Achilles speak, then sate him down; and before them
Calchas, the son of Thestor, arose, the chiefest of augurs,
Skilled all things to divine, that are, that were, and that will be.  
He the Achaian ships had erst unto Ilios guided,
E'en by his power prophetic, the gift of Phebus Apollo.
Now, with kindly intent, he spake, and harangued the assembly :
“Chieftain beloved of Zeus, thou bid'st me speak, O Achilles,
So to declare the wrath of the king, far-darting Apollo;
Therefore I will declare it; but thou, with solemn engagement,
Swear thou wilt stand in word and deed my ready defender:
For, of a truth, I deem my speech will kindle to anger
One who mightily rules o'er all the race of the Argives,
Whilst the Achaeans own his sway. If monarch be angered,
Ill doth his subject fare; for, though his wrath he may stifle
That same day, nathless in his heart he nurseth resentment
Till he hath found revenge. Judge then if thou wilt protect me.”

Then unto him made answer and spake swift-footed Achilles:
“Take good heart, and reveal whate'er the oracle bids thee;
For, by Apollo, beloved of Zeus,—whose aid thou invokest
When it is thine, O Calchas, to tell some sign to the people,—
Never a man there is, 'midst all the Danaan armies
Here by the hollow ships, that with ruthless hand shall assail thee
Whilst I live, and on earth the sun's fair light am beholding;
Nay, though e'en Agamemnon should be the chieftain thou namest,
He that of all the Achaeans himself the mightiest vaunteth.”

Then did the blameless seer take heart and uttered his mission:
“'Tis not a hecatomb due, or a vow, that Apollo resenteth;
But, that his priest hath suffered despite at the hands of Atreides,
In that he set not free his child, her ransom refusing.
Therefore the Far-off-darter hath sent us grievous afflictions;
Yea, and he still will send them. The noisome plague from the Argives
Never will he remove, till first the bright-eyed maiden
Be to her sire restored, no price or ransom demanded,
And unto Chrysa's walls a sacred hecatomb taken:
Then may he be entreated for us, and stay his resentment.”

Spake he, and sate him down. Then rose the chieftain Atreides,
Monarch of wide domain, Agamemnon, mightily wrathful.
There as he stood his breast heaved black with swelling emotion:
Like unto living fire were his eyes, as he turned upon Calchas
First, with a scowling glance, and spake: “Thou prophet of evil, 
Ne’er hast thou served my ends! In thy heart thou alway delightest 
Ill to divine, nor good hast ever foretold or accomplished.

Now ’mid the Danaan host, in prophetic guise, thou declarerest
This is the cause that the Far-off-darter sends them afflictions,
Even that I refused to accept the glorious ransom
Brought for the maid Chryseis, desiring greatly to take her
Home to my halls; for in truth I prefer her to Clytemnestra,
Even my wedded wife, since she nor in form, nor in feature,
Neither in mind nor in skillful works, surpasseth the maiden.
Yet will I give her back, if so ’tis best, that the people
Rescue from death may find: but look ye to it, and quickly
Get ye a prize for me, lest I alone of the Argives
Lose my share of the spoil; for that in sooth were unseemly,
Since, as ye all behold, my prize elsewhere is devoted.”

Answered and spake the god-like chief, swift-footed Achilles:
“O most highly renowned, but most rapacious of mortals,
Say, O Atreides, how shall the high-souled men of Achaia
Give unto thee a prize? We know not of treasure abundant
Stored for the common use; but the spoils from towns we have taken.
All have divided been, and it were not seemly to ask them
Back from the people again. But thou this damsel surrender
Now, at the god’s behest; so threefold will the Achaians,
Yea fourfold, will requite thee, if e’er Zeus grant us to capture
Troy with its goodly walls, and Troy’s fair city to pillage.”

Then unto him made answer and spake the prince Agamemnon:
“Think not cunningly thus to deceive me, god-like Achilles,
Good as thou art, since neither wilt thou o’er-reach, nor persuade me.
Art thou minded to keep thy prize, whilst I in contentment
Plest me despoiled of mine, that the maid thou bidd’st me surrender?
Still, if a worthy prize the high-souled men of Achaia
Choose to bestow,—e’en such as to me seems equal in value,—
Then be it so: but if they refuse a prize to adjudge me,
Straightway will I make choice for myself, and seize on a damsel,
Thine perchance, or the prize of Ajax or of Odysseus:
Her will I lead away, and wroth shall be he whom I visit!
Howbeit farther of this will we consider hereafter.
Now let us haste to launch a dark-hulled ship on the ocean,
Gather a crew of rowers, and then on board her an offering
Place we, and thus embark fair-cheeked Chryseis. And be there
One to command the ship, some chieftain famed in the council,
Ajax, Idomeneus, or be it god-like Odysseus,
Or thyself, Peleides, O thou most wondrous of mortals:
So with an offering may'st thou appease the Far-off-worker.''

Scowling upon him, then outspake swift-footed Achilles:
"O, with shamelessness clothed, and to sordid cunning devoted!
How shall a man be found henceforth, in the hosts of Achaia,
Willingly thy commands to obey,—to go on a forage
Whether it be, or be it to join in battle with foemen?
Not for a private feud of mine, with the warrior Trojans
Came I hither to fight, for in no wise me have they injured.
Never did they drive off my beeves, nor ever my horses;
Nor have they ever ravaged my crops in deep-soil'd Phthia,
Nurse of heroic men, since many a shadowy mountain
Reareth his crest between us, and ocean's billows are roaring.
No, most shameless of men, dog-visaged! For thine own pleasure
Followed we in thy train, to seek redress from the Trojans,
Yea, to avenge Menelaüs' wrongs and thine. Yet care'st thou
Nought, nor regardest this: nay e'en my prize dost thou threaten
Straightway thyself to seize, of toils unnumbered the guerdon,
Granted to me by the sons of Achaia. Albeit, whenever
Plundered by us hath been some thriving town of the Trojans,
Never an equal prize with thine unto me is allotted,
Though upon my hands faileth the brunt of laborious warfare.
Yet when spoils are divided, a prize far greater is ever
Given to thee, whilst I, all weary with war, to my galleys
Get me, with some small prize, but dear nathless. Unto Phthia
Now will I go, since better by far it were with my beaked
Ships to return; nor deem I that thou, unhonoured remaining¹
Here, wilt acquire henceforth rich spoils of goods or of treasure."

Then unto him made answer the king of men, Agamemnon:
"Hasten thy flight and begone, since thus thy spirit impels thee;

¹ 170. Reading ἀπειρον ἔσται with Schol. Ven. The meaning of the more usual reading ἀπειρος ἔσται seems to be quite inconsistent with what follows in lines 174 and 175, besides involving the very unusual elision of σοι (σ' ἔσται) at the end of the preceding line.
Neither do I entreat thee for my sake longer to tarry:
Others there are will not refuse due honour to pay me,
Foremost among them Zeus, great counsellor. Thou most hateful 175
Art unto me of kings Zeus-nurtured, seeing that discord
Ever is dear to thy soul, and dear are battles and warfare.
If thou art wondrous strong, from a god thy strength thou receivedst.
Go with thy ships and men, and o'er thy Myrmidons lord it!
I care nothing for thee, nor reck I aught of thy anger;
Still will I make unto thee this threat: since Phoebus Apollo
Taketh from me Chryseis, in mine own ship will I send her,
Manned with mine own retainers; and I myself will betake me
Unto the tent, and seize thy prize, fair-cheeked Briseis;
So shalt thou learn how far o'er thine my puissance prevaleth,
Nor shall another boast him my peer in speech or in action."

Such were his words, and stung with resentful grief was Achilles.
Under his shaggy breast his heart two ways was divided,
Whether to draw from his thigh the keen-edged falchion, and rushing 190
Through the surrounding guards, forthwith to slay Agamemnon;
Or, to subdue his anger, and curb the rage of his spirit.
Whilst he was pondering thus, in mind and spirit debating,
And from its sheath was drawing the huge sword,—came there Athené
Earthward from heaven, sent by the goddess, white-armed Hera,
Since in her heart she loved them both with an equal affection.
Standing behind, she seized by his golden tresses Peleides,
Visible only to him, whilst all unseen of the others.
Marvelled Achilles: then he turned, and Pallas Athené
Straightway to him was known, and her eyes gleamed terribly on him. 200
Then did he speak aloud, as in winged words he addressed her:
"Why art thou come, O daughter of Zeus, the lord of the ægis?
Is it that thou may'st witness the ruthless acts of Atreides?
Yet will I this declare, as of no uncertain fulfilment,
Through his o'erweening pride ere long his life shall he forfeit."

Then unto him made answer the bright-eyed goddess, Athené:
"Earthward from heaven I came with intent to stay thy resentment,
If thou wilt hearken,—sent by the goddess, white-armed Hera,
Seeing she loves you both in her heart with an equal affection.
Cease, I pray thee, from strife, nor draw thy sword from its scabbard; 210
Yet, as indeed is meet, spare not with words to upbraid him:
Aye, and I pledge thee this, as of no uncertain fulfilment,
Gifts one day shall be thine, for this despite that is done thee,
Costly, and threefold more; then stay thy hand and obey us.”

Then unto her made answer and spake swift-footed Achilles:
“Goddess, whate’er ye twain command must needs be regarded,
Yea, though angry at heart one be; for thus it beseemeth;
Whoso obeys the gods, unto him they readily hearken.”

Spake he, and placing his ponderous hand on the hilt of silver,
Back to its scabbard thrust his falchion huge, to Athene
Yielding obedience prompt; and she e’en now was departed
Back to the gods of Olympus, the home of the lord of the regis.

Then Peleides again, with words of savage resentment,
Turned upon Atreus’ son, nor yet would cease from his anger:
“Drunkard, with look of a dog, but heart of a deer, thou never
Darest to don thine arms, and go with the people to battle,
Nor to an ambuscade, with the choicest men of Achaia.
This were as death unto thee: far better, amidst the encampment
Roaming at large, to seize his prize chance to oppose thee!
People-devouring king! a race of men dost thou govern
Surely, who are not men: else now, O scion of Atreus,
This were the very last of all thy arrogant doings.
Yet will I tell thee this, with a mighty oath to confirm it:
Verily by this sceptre, that ne’er, since first in the mountains
Lopped from its stem, shall again put forth or leaves or branches,
Nor shall renew its growth; for the axe hath stripped from around it
Foliage alike and bark; and now the sons of Achaia,
Even our judges wield it, the laws from heaven upholding,—
Therefore a mighty oath will it be,—regret for Achilles
One day surely shall come upon all the sons of Achaia.

Then, though grieved in thy heart, thou shalt not be able to help them,
Whilst they are falling fast by the hands of the man-slaying Hector:
Inwardly thou shalt rack thy soul with angry reproaches,
For that thou did’st despite to the best of all the Achaianas.”

Such were Peleides’ words as he dashed to the earth the sceptre,
Studded with golden nails, and sate him down. But Atreides
Raged on the other side. Then up rose Nestor amidst them,
Orator sweet of speech, clear-toned, ’mid the Pylians famous;
He from whose eloquent tongue the voice flowed sweeter than honey,
Two generations of men, speech-gifted, had passed from amongst them,
Men who were reared with him long since, and in sacred Pylos
With him had dwelt of yore; and now the third he was ruling.
He with kindly intent thus spake, and harangued the assembly:

"Ah me, mighty the grief that falls on the land of Achaia!
Verily, now will Priam and Priam's sons be exultant,
Aye, and the Trojans all in their hearts will mightily triumph,
If they shall hear the tidings of you, twain leaders, contending;
You, of the Danaan host who are first in counsel and battle.
Rather obey me, seeing ye both in years are the younger;
I, in my time, have mixed with men more puissant in battle
Even than you, and never did they make light of my counsel.
Never in truth have I seen such men, nor e'er shall behold them;
Peirithoës and Dryas, the people's shepherd, and Caineus,
Exadius, and he, fit match for the gods, Polyphemus:²
Strongest of men were those on earth that ever were nurtured;
Strongest they were, and with the strongest joined they in combat,
E'en with the mountain Centaurs, and terribly did they destroy them.
Yet played I my part with these, and journeyed from Pylos,
Far, from a distant land, since they had summoned me thither;
Yea, and I took my share in the fight, and—such were our foemen—
Nowadays none of the dwellers on earth could meet them in battle.
Yet unto me they gave good heed, and followed my counsel:
Therefore do ye, too, hearken, for best it were to obey me.
Seize not the maiden, thou, albeit in might thou excellest;
Let her remain his prize on whom the Achaians bestrove her:
Neither do thou, Peleides, engage with the king in contention,
Seeing that sceptred monarch, by Zeus unto glory exalted,
Ever possesses honour in larger share. Though mighty,
Born of a goddess-mother, thou art, yet he is the stronger
In that his sway is widest. Refrain thy spirit, Atreides;
Nay, it is I that entreat thee to bate thy wrath; for Achilles
Staitheth a tower of strength to the host in perilous warfare."

Then unto him made answer and spake the prince Agamemnon:

². 264. Here follows in the Greek text a line which is clearly an
interpolation, and is omitted from this translation:

Anglicè—"And Theseus, son of Aegeus, like unto the immortals,"
"Verily, aged chief, thy words are just and becoming;  
But there is here a man who claims o'er all to be master;  
All doth he claim to rule, o'er all as a king would he lord it,  
All direct at his will: not all, I ween, will obey him.  
If the eternal gods have made him famous in battle,  
Do they for this ordain him the foremost in arrogant speeches?"

Then, interrupting, spake in reply the god-like Achilles:

"Truly a coward, yea and worthless, men will pronounce me  
If I shall yield unto thee, whate'er thou choosest to order:  
Give thy commands to others; to me no longer address them.  
Yet this more will I say, and do thou give heed to my warning:  
Fight will I not for the maid, with thee nor yet with another,  
Since ye have taken back the prize that once ye bestowed;  
But, nought else shalt thou seize and take, of all that belongs me  
Stored by my swift black ship, unless I freely shall give it:  
Try if thou wilt, and soon shall all men judge of the issue;  
Quickly adown my spear thy life-blood dark shall be streaming."

Thus with opposing words the chieftains hotly contended;  
Then they rose to depart, and dismissed the council assembled  
Near the Ichaian ships; and Peleides straightway betook him  
Unto his tents, e'en where his shapely galleys were lying,  
Taking Menoitius' son, and all his band of retainers.  
Down to the sea, meanwhile, a swift-going ship did Atreides  
Launch, and rowers a score he chose; then placing on board her  
Offerings meet for the god, fair-cheeked Chryses he guided  
Up to the deck, and there did seat her; whilst, for a captain,  
Into the ship there went Odysseus of many devices.

Then did they put to sea, and sailed o'er the paths of the waters.  
Atreus' son, meanwhile, a cleansing of all the encampment  
Ordered, and it was made by the host, and the foul offscourings  
Into the sea they cast; and hecatombs unto Apollo,  
Perfect in kind, they offered of bulls and goats; and the savour  
Rose from the altars, placed by the shore of the harvestless ocean,  
Wreathing itself in the smoke, and, ascending, reached unto heaven.

3. 295. Here again follows an evident interpolation:  
Anglice—"Give directions: for I ween that I shall obey thee no longer."  
Thus in the camp they wrought; nor ceased from strife Agamemnon, nor forgot the threat that at first he made to Achilles. 320
Unto Talthybius spake he, and Eurybaṭês, his heralds, Zealous attendants both: "Go now to the tent of Achilles, Peleus' son, and take by the hand fair-cheeked Briseis, So to conduct her hither. But if he refuse to resign her, I, with a stronger force, myself will seize on the maiden: Thus in the end will prove for him more keen the disaster."

Such was his mandate stern as he sent them forth on their errand, All unwilling they went, by the shore of the harvestless ocean, Till they arrived at the tent of the Myrmidons. Seated there, by the side of his tent and his dark-hulled galley, they found him; Nor was Achilles glad when he saw the heralds approaching. 330
Fearful, and awe-struck stood they before the king, nor addressed him Either with word or question; but he, their mission divining, Spake with his voice and said: "All hail unto you, O heralds, Messengers both of Zeus and of men! Fear not to approach me, Seeing I blame not you but Atreus' son, who hath sent you Hither to take the maid, Briseis. Arise, O Patroclus, Heaven-born chief, I pray thee, and lead her forth and bestow her Into the heralds' charge: and let these twain bear witness, Even in sight of the blessed gods and of men that are mortals, Aye, and of him this ruthless king, if ever hereafter Cometh there need for me to save from grievous destruction. For, of a truth, this man insensate rushes on ruin; Neither at all, from the past, is wise to know in the future How the Achaeans here at the ships may battle in safety."

Such were his words, and Patroclus, his well-loved comrade obeying, Straight from the tent led forth fair-cheeked Briseis, and gave her Into the heralds' charge; and they to the ships of Achaia Wended again their way, while she went with them reluctant. Weeping, Achilles sate, far off withdrew from his comrades, Hard by the hoary sea, and gazed o'er its limitless waters, Whilst, with his hands outstretched, he earnestly prayed to his mother:

"Short is to be the life, O mother, to which thou hast borne me; Therefore Olympian Zeus, the Thunderer, should have allotted Honour at least for my portion; but now no remnant remaineth, Seeing that Atreus' son, Agamemnon, wide of dominion,
Seizing by force my prize for himself, hath done me dishonour.”

Weeping, Achilles spake, and heard him his goddess-mother,
Where, by her aged sire, she sate in the deeps of the ocean.
Rapidly, like to a mist, from the hoary sea she ascended;
Straightway was at his side as he wept, and, sitting before him,
Soothed with her hand and voice, whilst fondly by name she addressed him:
“Why dost thou weep, my son, and why hath sorrow come o’er thee?
Speak, nor conceal thy mind, that I may share in thy trouble.”

Then, with a heavy sigh, out-spake swift-footed Achilles:
“Seeing thou knowest all, what need to tell thee my sorrows?
Thebe it was we attacked, Eetion’s sacred city;
Utterly it despoiled it, and hither carried the plunder:
Fairly amongst themselves the Achaians made a division.
And for Atreides’ prize fair-cheeked Chryseis was chosen.
Then came Chryses, the priest of the Far-off-darter Apollo,
Unto the swift-going ships of the brazen-harnessed Achaians,
Bringing unvalued gifts, his captive daughter to ransom;
Whilst in his hands he held far-darting Apollo’s chaplet,
Twined on a golden sceptre; and much he besought the Achaians
All, but most the Atreides, the leaders twain of the people.
Straightway arose one shout of acclaim from the hosts of Achaia,
Fain to respect the priest, the goodly ransom accepting:
Only was Atreus’ son, Agamemnon, vexed in his spirit;
Scornfully he dismissed him, and added a pitiless mandate.
Wrathful, the old man now returned, and prayed to Apollo
Who to his prayer gave heed, since great was the love that he bore him:
Sent he a shaft forthwith on its mission of death to the Argives;
Faster and faster they died, as the god’s dread arrows assailed them,
Searching the wide-spread camp where lay the hosts of Achaia.
Then did a skilful seer the will of the Far-off-darter
Tell unto us, and I first counselled making atonement.
Anger anon laid hold upon Atreus’ son, and, arising
Quickly, he uttered a threat that now hath seen its fulfilment.
Yea, for in yon swift ship keen-eyed Achaians are sailing,
Bearing the maid to Chrysa, with gifts for sov’reign Apollo;
Whilst but now from the tent are gone the heralds, conducting
Brises’ daughter, on me bestowed by the sons of Achaia.
Therefore do thou protect thy son, for well thou art able;
Unto Olympus hie thee, and make entreaty, if ever
Either in word or deed the heart of Zeus thou hast gladdened.
Oft, in my father's halls, have I heard thee boastfully telling
How that it once was thine, alone of all the immortals,
Thine from disastrous fall cloud-girt Cronion to rescue;
E'en what time the Olympian gods were purposed to bind him,—
Hera and Poseidon and Pallas Athene,—came'st thou
Then to his aid, O goddess, and him didst loose from his fetters,
Summoning quick unto lofty Olympus the hundred-handed,
(Briareus hight by the gods, by men Aigaion), surpassing
Even his sire in strength. He then, in his prowess exulting,
Sate him beside Cronion; and, struck with fear at his presence,
Cow'd were the blessed gods, nor dared their purpose accomplish.
Seat thee now at his side and, this thy service recalling,
Clasp his knees, and entreat him to lend his aid to the Trojans,
Whilst the Achaians, crowded about the sterns of their galleys,
And by the sea pent in, are slaughtered. So may the people
Duly esteem their king; and he, Agamemnon Atreides,
Monarch of wide dominion, may learn his folly insensate,
In that he did despite to the bravest of all the Achaians."

Answered him Thetis, weeping: "Alas, my son, that I bore thee,
Born of a cursed birth, and reared thee up unto manhood!
Would thou hadst still remained in the camp by the ships of Achaia
Tearless, and free from wrong, since briefest life is allowed thee,
Aye, too brief: but now both early-doomed, and the saddest
Art thou of mortal men! In Peleus' halls I conceived thee
Under an evil star! Yet go I now to Olympus,
Capped with its crown of snow, unto Zeus who joys in his thunder:
There will I urge thy suit, if haply so he may hearken.
Thou by thy swift-going ships remain, against the Achaians
Nursing thy rage meanwhile, but take no part in the warfare.
Yesterday 'twas that Zeus, with all the gods in attendance,
Went to Oceanus' halls, to the blameless Æthiops' banquet;
But, when the twelfth day dawns, to Olympus back will he journey:

5. 393. Reading ἔςος or ἔιος.
6. 403. "Briareus" i.e. "the strong one." He was the son of Poseidon.
Then will I make my way to his brass-floored home, and beseech him, 
Clasping his knees, and in sooth I ween my suit will be granted.”  
Such were her words, and, departing, she left him there in his anger, 
Vexed for the winsome maid thus ruthlessly seized. But Odysseus 
Sailed meanwhile unto Chrysa, the sacred hecatomb taking, 
Reaching the port’s deep channel, they furled the sails and bestowed them 
Down in the vessel’s hold; and then to its crutch, with the stay-ropes, 
Quickly they lowered the mast, and rowed their ship to the moorings. 
Forth from her bows they cast the anchor-stones, and the stern-ropes 
Next they secured on shore; and forth from the vessel the sailors 
Came to the surf-washed beach, and forth they landed the offerings 
Brought for the Far-off-darter, Apollo; and forth Chryseis 
Stepped from the sea-borne bark; and Odysseus of many devices 
Led to an altar, and there to the loving hands of her father  
Gave her, and thus addressed him: “Behold, I am here, O Chryses, 
Sent by the king of men, Agamemnon, both to restore thee 
This thy child; and to offer to Phoebus a solemn oblation; 
So to appease the king, on behalf of the Danaan people, 
Whom he hath stricken now with afflictions many and grievous.”  
Spake he, and glad was Chryses his much-loved daughter receiving,  
Speedily then in order, around the beauteous altar, 
Ranging the sacred victims, with clean-washed hands from the baskets 
Took they the barley-meal; and amidst them earnestly Chryses 
Prayed with uplifted hands: ‘O, hear me, thou who protectest 
Chrysa and holy Cilla, and Tenedos mightily rulest, 
God of the silver bow! Thou once didst hear my entreaty, 
Yea, and thou gav’st me honour, inflicting on the Achaians 
Chastisement sore; so now vouchsafe again to accomplish 
This my desire, and the Danans save from grievous destruction.”  
Thus he entreated, praying, and heard him Phoebus Apollo.  
Then, when prayer they had made, and with meal had sprinkled the victims, 
Severing first their throats,—their heads thrown backward,—they flayed them 
Next; and from off the thighs rich slices carved, and enveloped 
Each in a fold of fat, whereto raw pieces they added. 
These upon new-cleft wood the old man burnt, and libation 
O'er them of sparkling wine he poured, whilst stood there beside him 
Youths with the five-pronged forks. But when the flesh from the thigh-bones 
All was consumed quite, and they the vitals had tasted,
Then did they cut in slices the rest of the meat; and they roasted these on the spits with care, and drew them off. From their labour when they had ceased,—the viands all made ready,—they feasted, nor did their soul lack aught in the equal banquet. Their hunger now, and their thirst, allayed, with wine the noble attendants crowned the o'er-flowing bowls, and to all due measure apportioned, making libation first from the cups of each as they gave them. then, to appease the god, all day did the sons of Achaia chant their harmonious psan, in praise of the Far-off-darter. Listened the god well-pleased: and when the sun in the heavens sank, and the darkness came, then, hard by the warps of their galley, lay they down and slept. But, soon as the mist-born Eos touched with her rosy fingers the sombre grey of the morning, putting to sea they sailed for the broad Achaian encampment. sent them a favouring breeze the Far-off-darter Apollo: quickly they reared the mast, and aloft the gleaming sail-cloth fluttered: the strong wind came, and pressed on the bellying canvas, bearing the good ship onward; and, as she rushed through the water, sounded along her keel the dark wave curling beneath her: thus o'er the seas she ran, and forward sped on her voyage. now, when at length they came to the broad Achaian encampment, high on the sandy beach their black ship dragging, they prop'd her firmly with rows of shores, and then dispersed, and betook them unto the tents and ships. meanwhile, by his sea-going galleys heaven-born Peleus' son, the swift Achilles, remaining cherished his wrath, nor sought he the man-ennobling assembly, nor to the war went forth; but still by his vessels abode he pining at heart, yet longing for war and the shout of the battle. but, when the twelfth day dawned, then came to Olympus together all the immortal gods, in the train of Zeus; and forgot not Thetis her son's behest. up-borne on the surge of a billow forth from the sea she came, with the mists of the morning around her, upward, until she reached the spacious sky, and Olympus rugged with many a peak; and there, on the loftiest summit, seated apart from the rest, she found far-seeing Cronion. straightway she sate before him, his knees with her left hand clasping.
Whilst with her right she touched his chin; and thus her entreaty
Urging, she spake unto sovereign Zeus, the offspring of Cronos:

"Zeus, great father, if e'er I helped thee midst the immortals
Either in word or deed, deign now my wish to accomplish:
Unto my son give honour; for he both earliest-doomed
Liveth, and him Agamemnon, the king of men, hath dishonoured
Since he hath seized for himself his prize. But thou thine honour
Shew unto him, O Zeus, great counsellor, lord of Olympus:
Strengthen the Trojans hands so long, until the Achaians
Duly shall learn his worth and award the honour it claimeth."

Spake she, but nought spake Zeus, the cloud-compeller, in answer.
Sate he in silence long; till Thetis, closer than ever
Clung to his knees, as again with a second prayer she besought him:
"Make me a solemn promise, and give thy nod to confirm it;
Or, if thou wilt, refuse, since fear there is none to constrain thee,
So shall I learn that of all the gods I least am regarded."

Mightily troubled then the Cloud-compeller addressed her:
"Truly, will rueful deeds be wrought if quarrel with Hera
Thou wilt incite, and she with insulting speech shall provoke me:
Nay, she raileth at me e'en now amidst the immortals,
Ever averring that I do assist the Trojans in battle.
Rather do thou depart and return, lest Hera observe us,
Leaving to me these matters, that I may work their fulfilment:
Yea, I will even bow my head, so thou shalt believe me,
Seeing that with the immortals is none so mighty a token
Given by me: for nought goes back, nor ever deceiveth,
Nor of its end doth fail, when once my nod hath confirmed it."

Then, with his eye-brows dark, assenting, nodded Cronion,
Forward the locks divine on the deathless head of the monarch
Rolled, as he bowed and made the vast Olympus to tremble.

Thus did the twain hold counsel, and then they parted; and Thetis,
Springing from bright Olympus, attained her home in the ocean,
Whilst to his halls went Zeus; and the gods, at their sire's dread presence
All from their seats uprose at once: for none his approaching
Dared to await, but all stood up, and standing received him.
Thus to his throne he came, and thus in state was enthroned.
Nathless, not unaware was Hera, for she had espied him
Busied in consultation with Thetis, the silver-footed,
Child of the old sea-god; and straightway unto Cronion
Spake she in taunting words; "With whom of the gods, O schemer, 
Hast thou again been plotting? Apart from me thou delightest 
Ever, with secret design, events thyself to determine,
Nor hast thou ever deigned unto me thy thoughts to discover."

Then unto her the father of men and of gods made answer:
"Deem not that thou, O Hera, with all the schemes that I purpose 
Art to be made acquainted; for this too heavy a burden 
E'en for my spouse would be. Whate'er it beseemeth to utter, 
This shall be known unto none, or god, or mortal, before thee:
But, such plans as apart from the gods I choose to consider, 
Question me not upon these, each one, nor seek to explore them."

Then unto him made answer the large-eyed sovereign Hera:
"What strange speech is thine, most terrible offspring of Cronos?
I, of a truth, have never aforetime plied thee with questions. 
Neither explored thy schemes: nay, undisturbed dost thou ponder 
E'en as thou wilt. But now, unwonted terror hath seized me 
Lest thou have been cajoled by Thetis, the silver-footed, 
Child of the old sea-god. For, wrapped in the mists of the morning, 
Seated was she at thy side, and clasped thy knees in entreaty; 
Yea, and methinks e'en now thou art pledged to honour Achilles, 
Whilst thou deallest destruction beside the ships of Achaia."

Then unto her spake Zeus, the cloud-compeller, in answer:
"Madly perverse! With thee it is always 'Methinks,' and my actions 
Never escape thee. Yet, shalt thou gain in nought but estrangement 
Further from me; and this unto thee no good will betoken. 
If I admit thy charge, doubt not my will to perform it. 
Sit thee down and be silent; and give good heed to my mandate, 
Lest I approach, with hands that none may stay, to assail thee: 
Then not all the Olympian gods thy rescue shall compass."

Spake he, and, terror-stricken, the large-eyed sovereign Hera 
Sate her in silence down, her rebellious spirit controlling, 
Whilst in the halls of Zeus the gods of heaven were troubled. 
Then was the art-renowned Hephaistos first to harangue them, 
Eager to lend his aid to his mother, the white-armed Hera:"
"Truly will deeds be wrought past all enduring disastrous, 
If ye twain for the sake of mortals thus are to quarrel, 
Bringing amidst the gods discordant feud. From our banquets 
Gone will the pleasure be of the goodly viands, if evil 
Thus be allowed to reign. Then, mother, let me advise thee,
Antocarinian: Bibliography
contains suit of human legs (oriental). Seems to be connected with Olymplans Bronzes.
A hare-hunt is a distinct character of the Antocarines.
Also very valuable:
Chase: Milled Devices
Metropolitan Museum: Suit Painting, Caro, Gehr Art
Macmillan Case: One head with hare-hunt motif.
Obverse: Tam head with accompanying female head with the characteristic hare-hunt motif.

Carinian must have started these vases ending in a female head.
Centurial famous for its ears (renia-king)

Meso-Carinian, Cypria, an important book

Nilesh Industries (Caruth)
Caldwell - Dedication in the "Solving an Dog" mystery

Characteristics of Style
Found in Argia, Africa, Beack, and the New Ivy, and generally in Germany, ca. 700 B.C.

Best specimens: clay, a yellow or greenish clay.
Caruthi types: pythia, torquipes, leprous-teeth (serpent head)
Pyrenecan Pottery

I. P'ull Pottery

II. Bright, polished pottery
   a) Made on wheel, with black slip cover, with floral motifs
   b) Coarse clay, thin slip, geometrical designs
   c) Clay very clean, polished, yellow surface, bright red bands, occasional human motifs
   d) Pull yellow, greenish, black or dark red, quadrupeds and human heads more frequent

In general: clay red, horizontal bands, spirals, plant designs, animal forms, cult figure, human, and the few large quadrupeds.

"Annabas" vase
Warren Vase, found with II M III with the late Mycenaeans in 1280 B.C. or 1250 B.C. Already by the middle 13th cent., some Achaeans came in with distinctive bronze. No resemblance with the geometric style. Found 5 metres below surface with Mycenaean pottery. On Cyprus, vases of this shape present.

The学术 were believed to be made in and exported from Mycenae. Others believe it to have been made on other Aegean islands; however, a great deal must have been produced at Rhodes. (It is believed..."
is definitely made by a people in contact with the sea.
Datred to by synchronisation with chronology of Egypt.
Around a middle of second millennium 13. Century
conclusions are now pretty well justified, e.Amenophis III
vases common in tomb of Ramses III. Vases in tombs
labeled 'pester' - sea-dweller. Mycenean pattery found
in Ras Shamra, Tel Abu Hana, 13th. 12th. c. vol. 12

Albright,

Mycenaen. Style - Troy II - 12th century (ammunitionized)
and simpler ornaments than that of the earlier Mycenean
Cup becomes funnel-shaped. 13th. haddled "blak
found all thru Palestine, called "Palestine by some. Robinson
say it is an selectue style, connected with Rhodes. Yield
be the pottery of the homeland of the "Palestine. Term "Palestine" 
is unfortunate and does not suggest its Mycenean
Origins of the Problem of Ancient Hell-Painting. April 1907

Schweppen's
March 1918 in Amer. - Chronology of Western, 16th. Sept. in Amer.
Rowis - Hermetic Art, Its Origin & Symbolism [foulish!]
Supplement 2, Heresia - Late Hellenic Greece
San Nide, 1909 - Archive for History of Religion
Arbeift zur Religionswissenschaften
Thracian Art

Achaeia - scene from the walls (Iliad)
- Burial of the Dead
- Interred Light - scene is at Mt. Olympus. Zeus commands gods to keep silent for the sake of the mortals - but he
  solemnly deputes to Artemis

Aresutia IX - Theogonia - embassy connected to Agas, Achilles -- who as Agamemnon
  jointed fight.

Poseidonia -- Solanai, a Trojan spy, captured, slaying the horse of Thetis.

XII - Agamemnon fights valiantly. Patroclus
  tells Achilles the plight.

Iliomachia XII - Trojans led by Hector

XIII - Zeus encourages the Greeks

XIV - Greek played in Zeus. Sleep god -
  put Zeus to sleep

XV - Zeus wakes up, Achilles strengthens
  Hector, Ajax hotheads on his ships and
  defies

XVI - Patroclus intercedes with Achilles

XVII - Patroclus is killed.

XVIII - Achilles hears of the death of his friend Pat.
Achilles' Shield - Iliad - Companion & the Iliad.

IX. - Achilles remembers his wrath
X. - Tie, takes up, gets up and fights as a real person.

XXI. - Achilles goes after Hector, and circles the city walls 3 times. Hector's soul is weighed. Hector gives up and Achilles slays him.

XXIII. - Account of Achilles. Spirit of Ivis appears to Achilles and complains he has not been named. So Achilles builds a pyre. Achtic games started at the Games of Ivis.

XXIV. - Ransom of Hector - Achilles drags him corpse. Hermes intercedes and goes on ransom to the corpse. Iliad ends with a 13-day funeral of Hector. (Death of Achilles is one of the cyclic poems.)

Action period of Iliad ca. 45 days, destructed throughout the various books. Duration of funeral stated as the "13th month". Achilles slays Hector in the Fourth Battle. Events after Iliad written by Eumaeus of Ionnena.

Stg. Strennon, legend of Achilles.

Historical background of Iliad & legend of Homer.
Wise as thou art: unto Zeus, my sire, give loyal allegiance; 580
So shall he not upbraid thee, and mar our feasts with confusion.
Easy it were for him, the Olympian lord of the lightning,
Us from our seats to thrust; so greatly in might he exceedeth.
Rather do thou approach him with gentle words of endearment:
Then forthwith will the lord of Olympus turn and be gracious."

Such were his words, as he rose, and within the hands of his mother
Placing a double goblet, addressed her: "Patiently bear thee, 585
Mother of mine, and endure, though sorely vexed in spirit;
Lest it should be my fate to behold thee smitten before me,
Dear as thou art: and then, though grieved, no help can I render;
Hard is the task of him who resisteth the lord of Olympus.
Once on a time, ere now, I strove to lend thee assistance:
Then by the foot he seized, and from heaven's high battlements hurled me.
All day long I fell, and at sunset, lighting on Lemnos,
Well nigh spent was my life: and there the Sintian people,
Raising me where I lay, with kindly welcome received me."

Such were the words he spake, and the white-armed goddess Hera 590
Smiled, and smiling received from her son the goblet he offered.
Then to the rest of the gods, on his right commencing, in order
Bore he the cups all round, with nectar sweet, as he filled them.
Each from the bowl. And amidst the gods unquenchable laughter rose,
Rose, as about the halls Hephaistos breathlessly hasted.
Thus all day, till the sun was set, they held their carousal.
Nor did their souls lack aught in the equal feast; and Apollo,
Holding his matchless lyre, discoursed sweet tones; and responsive
Unto each other sang, alternate, the clear-voiced Muses.
But, when the sun's bright orb had sunk from the heavens, they wended
Homeward to lay them down, each one in the hall that Hephaistos,
Skilful with either hand, far-famed, had cunningly fashioned.
Then to his couch went Zeus the Olympian, lord of the lightning,
Where he was wont to rest when'er sweet slumber o'ercame him: 600
There he slept, with Hera the golden-throned beside him.

8. 597. "On his right commencing," Greek ékētta. This passage has given rise to much controversy, the custom having been to pass the cup from left to right. May not the explanation be that although Hephaistos commenced on his right, yet, as he was facing the gods, the cup would go from their left to right?
During the night, Zeus devises a scheme whereby to fulfill the promise he has made to Thetis of helping the Trojans; viz., to persuade Agamemnon, by means of a lying Dream, to attack them immediately, although deprived of the assistance of Achilles and his followers.

The Dream, in obedience to the command of Zeus, visits Agamemnon, who is sleeping in his tent, and delivers his message.

At early morning Agamemnon awakes, and proceeds at once to act upon his dream by calling an assembly of the people; but first he holds a separate council of the chieftains and elders, to whom he narrates the dream, and explains his plan of action, which is to try the temper of the people by proposing the relinquishment of the siege, and the return of the expedition to Argos.

He then harangues the assembled host to this effect, and thus arouses so strong a feeling in favour of returning home, that they are afterwards only restrained from carrying it into effect by the exertions of Odysseus, who has been prompted to this course by Athene, at the behest of Hera.

When the people are again assembled, Thersites comes forward and makes an abusive speech against Agamemnon; but he is promptly answered and chastised by Odysseus.

Then follow harangues from Odysseus, Nestor and Agamemnon, the result of which is that the desire for home is superseded by the war-spirit, now re-kindled; and, after their mid-day meal and the usual sacrifices and prayer, the host is collected on the plain of Scamander, and arrayed in order of battle.

Then follows the celebrated "Catalogue," or description of the Argive host in which the names of the chieftains are given, together with the various tribes and peoples, and the number of ships, under the command of each.

The Trojans, seeing their foes arrayed on the plain, sally forth from the gates, and set in array their own forces outside the city; and the Book closes with a catalogue of the Trojan chieftains and the various tribes under their command.
Then did the rest of the gods, and warriors chariot-fighting,
Slumber the live-long night; but sleep, with its genial thraldom,
Kept not its hold on Zeus. In his mind he anxiously pondered
How he should bring unto honour Achilles, whilst to destruction
Many a life he doomed hard by the Achaian galleys.
Pondering thus, it seemed him best to send to Atreides,
Even to king Agamemnon, a baneful dream to delude him.
Calling aloud, forthwith in winged words he addressed it:

"Go, thou baneful Dream, to the swift Achaian galleys;
Seek Agamemnon's tent, and there right faithfully tell him
All that I charge thee. Bid him the long-haired men of Achaia
Hastily arm; for now wide-streeted Troy shall he capture.
Not any longer amidst the gods who dwell in Olympus
Counsels divided reign; since all, to Hera's entreaties
Yielding, are joined in purpose, and woes are decreed for the Trojans."

Spake he, and straightway went the Dream on hearing his mandate,
Rapidly went, and came to the swift Achaian galleys:
Then did it seek Agamemnon, the son of Atreus, and found him
Resting within his tent, in sleep ambrosial folded.
Placing itself at his head, it stood, in likeness of Nestor,
Neleus' son, whom chiefest of all the elders Atreides
Honoured. In form of Nestor the heaven-sent Vision addressed him:

"Sleep'st thou, son of the tamer of steeds—the warrior Atreus?
'Tis not a councillor's part the livelong night to be sleeping,
Since unto him is entrusted a nation's weal, and upon him
Many a care doth lie. But learn thou quickly my message:
Herald am I from Zeus, who, though far distant, with pity Vast, and with love regards thee. The long-haired men of Achaia Hastily arm; for now wide-streched Troy thou shalt capture. Not any longer amidst the gods who dwell in Olympus Counsels divided reign; since all, to Hera's entreaties Yielding, are joined in purpose, and woes are decreed for the Trojans Even of Zeus. But mind—nor let forgetfulness seize thee When from its gentle hold sweet sleep thy spirit releases.”

Uttered the Dream these words and, departing, left Agamemnon There, in his mind revolving events not doomed to fulfilment, Deeming on that same day he should take the city of Priam; Dupe that he was,—unconscious of all that Zeus was devising! Little he recked of the woes and groans in store for the Trojans, Aye, for the Danaans too, in hard-fought fields. From his slumber Now he awoke, and about him the voice celestial floated. Up in his couch he sate, and donned his delicate tunic Fair to behold, new-wrought; and his huge cloak flung he around him. Next, on his shining feet his comely sandals he fastened,— Belted across his shoulder his sword, all studded with silver,— Grasped his ancestral sceptre, unperishing ever, and with it Went his way to the ships of the brazen-harnessed Achaians. Now, when the goddess Dawn unto high Olympus ascended, Harbinger fair of light to Zeus and all the immortals, Atreus’ son commanded the clear-voiced heralds to summon Unto a high assembly the long-haired men of Achaia. They the assembly called, and the people quickly were gathered. Nathless first were convened the high-souled elders in council, Hard by the ship of Nestor, the king of his native Pylos. Them Agamemnon summoned, and thus his scheme he unfolded:

“Hearken, my friends. In the sacred night a heaven-sent Vision Came to me whilst I slept, the god-like Nestor resembling Closely in form and size, and in features. Standing above me, Near to my head, it spake; and thus its message delivered:

‘Sleep’st thou, son of the tamer of steeds, the warrior Atreus? ’Tis not a councillor’s part the livelong night to be sleeping, Since unto him is entrusted the people’s weal, and upon him Many a care doth lie. But learn thou quickly my message: Herald am I from Zeus who, though far distant, with pity
Vast, and with love regards thee. The long-haired men of Achaia
Hastily arm; for now wide-streeted Troy thou shalt capture.
Not any longer amidst the gods who dwell in Olympus
Counsels divided reign; since all, to Hera’s entreaties
Yielding, are joined in purpose, and woes are decreed for the Trojans,
Even of Zeus. But mind my words.’ It spake, and departed
Swift on the wing; and now from its hold sweet slumber released me.
Come then, make we essay to arm the sons of Achaia;
Yet will I try them first by speech, as rightly beseemeth,
Bidding them homeward fly with their well-oared ships; but amidst them
Ye disperse, and with words contend against their returning.”

Spake he, and sate him down; and now up rose in the council
Nestor, the king who reigned in sandy Pylos. Before them
He, with kindly intent, made speech: “O friends,—of the Argives
Chiefains and princes all,—had any other Achaian
Told unto us this dream, then false we surely should call it,
Yea, and refuse belief; but now, since he hath beheld it,—
He who the AAddest SAvay ‘midst all the Achaians claimeth,—
Let us essay forthwith to arm the sons of Achaia.”
Thus spake Nestor, and then he led the way from the council;
And, as he went, up rose the sceptred kings in obedience
Unto the nation’s shepherd, and after them hurried the people.
Even as thronging bees from a rocky cavity issue
Forth in their tribes, and ever afresh their numbers are pouring:
Then on the vernal flowers they alight in clusters, directing
Hither and thither their flight in diverse groups: so issued
Now from the ships and tents the Argive host, and were marching
Many, of many a tribe, in troops by the shore of the ocean,
Skirting its deep-lying sands, in haste to join the assembly.
Rumour amidst them blazed, of Zeus the messenger, onward
Urging their steps; and soon the hosts were gathered, and uproar
Filled the assembly. Beneath them groaned the earth as the people
Gat to their seats; and tumult arose, and nine were the heralds
Shouting aloud to make them cease from clamour, and hearken
Unto the heaven-born kings. And so at last in their places
Ranged were they all and seated, and hushed was the clamour of voices.
Then did arise the prince Agamemnon, holding the sceptre
Made with exceeding toil by Hephaistos. He to Cronion
Gave it of old, and Zeus to the herald, slayer of Argus:

Sovereign Hermes next unto Pelops, driver of horses,

Gave it, and he unto Atreus the nation's shepherd; and Atreus,

When he was now a-dying, the sceptre left to Thyestes

Wealthy in flocks; and he unto king Agamemnon bequeathed it,

Monarch of many an isle and the wide dominion of Argos.

Leaning upon the sceptre, he now made speech to the Argives:

"Friends, of the Danaan race ye warriors, servants of Ares,

Zeus Cronides in an evil fate hath sorely involved me,

Ruthless! For he had promised, and with his nod had confirmed it,

Hence that I should not sail till strong-walled Troy I had pillaged;

Yet hath he cruelly schemed to deceive my hopes, and to Argos

Bids me inglorious go with loss of much of my people;—

Such the almighty will of Zeus, who citadels many

Hath in the past o'erthrown, and will yet o'erthrow in the future,

Seeing that he in strength is supreme;—for this were disgraceful

Now, and for our descendants to learn, that the hosts of Achaia,

Goodly and vast in number, should thus persist in a warfare

Fruitless and unsuccessful, to which no end there appeareth,

Matched against fewer foemen. For, should the Achaians and Trojans

Choose to conclude a truce, that so each side should be numbered,

Then,—if the Trojans counted, and reckoned citizens only,

We, the Achaians, ranging ourselves in decades and taking

One of the Trojans for each, to fill our cups in the banquet,—

Many a decade of ours would find its cup-bearer wanting.

Thus, I assert, do Achaia's sons out-number the Trojans

Dwelling within the city. But others, warrior-spearmen,

Gathered from many a town, there are—allies of the Trojans;—

These are the men that thwart me, and sorely hinder my purpose

Troy's well-peopled city to take and utterly pillage.

Now are there nine years gone from the mighty Zeus, and already

Rotten our vessels' timbers are grown, and slack is the cordage;

Yea, and our wives at home and our tender children await us,

Seated within the halls, whilst yet is the work unaccomplished,

Even the work wherefor we came out hither. But hearken!

All unto my command give due obedience: homeward

Let us away in our ships to the well-loved land of our fathers,

Seeing that never now wide-strecket Troy shall we capture."
Spake he, and stirred within them the souls of all who were gathered
There in that mighty throng, save only those who had heard him
Telling his secret purpose. And now was all the assembly
Moved, as the waves of ocean that roll in lengthening surges
In the Icarian Sea, when gales from eastward or southward,
Rushing from out the clouds of the mighty father, are blowing:
Or, as the strong west wind on a thickly standing corn-field
Bursts with impetuous force, and the ears are bowed before it,
So was the whole assembly moved: and now with a war-cry
Down to the ships they rushed, and the dust from their feet as they hurried
Stood like a cloud o'er-head; and now they called to their comrades,
Bidding them lend a hand to drag the ships to the ocean,
Clearing the trenches out meanwhile for launching; and upward
Went there to heaven the shout of men impatiently longing
Homeward to start, whilst knocked they away the shores from their vessels.
Then in sooth would have come to pass the return of the Argives,
Even in spite of fate; but straightway Hera, perceiving,
Thus to Athêné spake: “What now, unwearying goddess,
Child of the Ægis-bearer? And so, it seemeth, the Argives
Borne on the sea's broad ridges will hasten home to their country!
Truly a noble boast will they leave behind them for Priam,
Aye, and for all the Trojans, the Argive Helen resigning,—
Her for the sake of whom full many Achaians have perished,
Far from their native land, in Troy! But now the encampment
Seek thou, and visit the host of the brazen-harnessed Achaians:
There, with thine own mild words, restrain each man, and persuade them
So that they drag not down their curved ships to the ocean.”

Spake she, nor disobeyed her the grey-eyed goddess Athêné.
Down from the peaks of Olympus she sped, swift-darting; and quickly
Reaching the camp, where lay the fleet Achaian galleys,
Found she Odysseus there, of Zeus the rival in council.
He by his well-benced ship—his dark hulled galley—was standing,
Nor did he strive to launch her; for o'er his heart and his spirit
Sorrow had come. Forthwith the grey-eyed goddess Athêné
Stationed herself hard by, and addressed him: “Son of Laërtes,
Heaven-descended chief, Odysseus of many devices,
Thus, as it seems, ye are minded, with sudden panic embarking,
Home to your native land in your well-oared galleys to hasten!
Truly a noble boast will ye leave behind you for Priam,  
Aye, and for all the Trojans, the Argive Helen resigning;  
Her for the sake of whom full many Achaian have perished,  
Far from their native land, in Troy! But go thou, and visit  
Now forthwith the Achaian camp, nor tarry an instant:  
There, with thine own mild words, restrain each man, and persuade them  
So that they drag not down their curved ships to the ocean.”

Spake she, and well he knew the voice divine that had spoken:  
Starting to run he flung his cloak aside, and his herald  
Ithacan Eurybatés, close-following, took it. Odysseus  
Came meanwhile to the presence of Atreus’ son, Agamemnon,  
And at his hands the sceptre ancestral—unperishing ever—  
Took, and repaired to the ships of the brazen-harnessed Achaian.  
Then, if he met a chieftain or noted leader, beside him  
Placing himself, such one he plied with gentle persuasion:  
“Sir, it becomes not thee to be scared like cowardly varlet;  
Rather thyself sit down, and make the people be seated.  
Not yet knowest thou clearly the true intent of Atreides.  
Now is he trying our mettle, but soon will punish the backward.  
All of us did not hear the words he spake in the council.  
Mind lest, angered, he bring some hurt on the sons of Achaia.  
Mighty the courage is of a heaven-born king; for his kingship  
Cometh from Zeus himself, and Zeus—great counsellor—loves him.”

But, if found he a man of the baser sort who was brawling,  
Him he struck with the sceptre, and sharply rebuked: “Ho, fellow,  
Sit thee down and be silent, and hear the words of thy betters!  
Weak and unwarlike thou, a cipher in battle and council.  
’Tis not for all of us, the Achaians, here to be reigning.  
Bad is divided rule: let one be ruler and monarch,  
He unto whom the son of the crooked-counselling Cronos  
Sceptre and laws hath given to rule with kingly dominion.”

Ordered he thus the host in princely form; and the people

1. 190—206. Mr. Paley has the following note on this passage:  
“The construction of this address of Ulysses is very artistic: it consists  
wholly of single and separate lines, each containing an argument more or  
less complete in itself: it is a string of saws, some spoken to one, some  
to another, according to the temperament of the hearers.”
Forth from the ships and tents rushed back to join the assembly,
E'en with a noise as when a wave of the booming ocean
Thunders along the steep, and loud is the tumult of waters.
Thus were the people seated, and all were ranged in their places
Save Thersites alone, who unrestrainedly chattered
Still; for within his mind was a store of disorderly language,
Ever ready to flow in pointless wrangle with princes,
Speaking to no good end, but to raise a laugh for the people.
He unto Ilion came the ugliest man of the Argives;
Dandy-legged, one foot lame, his shoulders crooked and forwards
Drawn to his breast; and above them his head rose tapering, covered
Thinly with wool-like hair. To Achilles most, and Odysseus,
Hateful was he, since these were the twain he was ever reviling.
Now on the god-like chief, Agamemnon, poured he his insults
Screaming them forth; and mightily vexed at him were the Argives,
And in their souls indignant. But he, loud brawling, proceeded
Thus to revile the king: "What now, O scion of Atreus,
Findest thou wrong, or what fresh boon from us dost thou covet?
Filled are thy tents with brass, and within them beauteous women
Many there are, whom we are wont to give for a portion
Foremost of all unto thee, whence'er some city we capture.
Surely thou still art lacking of gold which one of the Trojans,
Tamers of steeds, shall bring perchance from Ilion hither,
Even the price wherewith his captive son he may ransom,
Either by me or haply by other Achaian captured?
Or 'tis a youthful maid thou need'st to share thy embraces,
One to be kept apart for thyself alone? It behoves not
Thee, their leader, to bring Achaia's sons to disaster.
Weaklings! Achaian women, no longer men of Achaia,
Nay, a reproach are ye! But homeward now with our galleys
Go we, and leave this man in the Trojan land,—at his leisure
Here to enjoy his prizes, and learn if aught of his safety
Doth upon us depend;—e'en he who now hath dishonoured
One that is far his better; for he hath seized from Achilles
And for himself doth keep his prize. But surely resentment
Finds in Achilles' breast no place, and sluggish his spirit; Else, O Atreides, this were the last of thy arrogant doings."
Thus Thersites spake, and thus he reviled Agamemnon
Shepherd of all the host. But straight the god-like Odysseus
Came to his side with scowling look, and sternly rebuked him:
"Hold thy tongue, Thersites, thou shrill-voiced, reckless declaimer;
Neither presume alone to join with kings in contention.
Never a baser knave than thou, I ween, in our armies
Followed with Atreus' sons to the walls of Ilion. Therefore
'Tis not for thee to prate of kings thus glibly, against them
Launching abuse, all eager to watch for the time of returning.
Nor do we know as yet what end shall come of our labours,
Whether for good or ill shall be our voyaging homeward.\(^2\)
Nathless, this will I tell thee, nor shall it fail of fulfilment:
If I shall find thee again e'en thus thy folly parading,
Then may Odysseus' head no longer rest on his shoulders,
Neither may I any more be called Telemachus' father,
If I shall not lay hold and strip thy garments from off thee,
Cloak and tunic alike, e'en all that thy nakedness covers;
Yea, and thyself send hawling in tears from out the assembly
Back to the swift-going ships, with stripes unseemly belaboured."
Spake he, and with his staff Thersites' back and his shoulders
Smote; and with pain he writhed, and a tear welled forth from his eyelids,
Whilst on his back there started a weal of blood from the sceptre
Studded with gold. Affrighted, he sate him down, and around him
Vacantly gazed in pain, as he wiped the tear from his visage.
Then, though sad at heart,\(^3\) right merrily laughed the Achaeans,
Seeing his plight; and thus they spake, the one to the other:
"Marry! In sooth good deeds have erst been wrought by Odysseus
Numberless,—leader in council, and foremost arming for battle;—
Yet far best is the deed he now hath wrought for the Argives,
Stopping the slanderous mouth of this word-mongering babbler.
Never again, I trow, will his manful spirit incite him
Thus to contend with kings in a wordy war of reproaches."
So did the people talk, and Odysseus, waster of cities,

\(^2\) 253. Here follow three lines which are an evident interpolation:
Anglic,—"Therefore now thou calumny-coveting Achaean man, the people's shepherd, because the
Danaan warriors give him exceeding many gifts: and so thou makest a taunting speech."

\(^3\) 270. and, i.e. because their expected return home was put off.
Holding the sceptre, rose. At his side, in form of a herald,
Grey-eyed Athene stood, and bade the people be silent;
So that the Argive ranks, at once the nearest and furthest,
Might of his speech have hearing, and well consider his counsel.
He with kindly intent thus spake and harangued the assembly:

“Surely, O king Atreides, are minded now the Achaians
Thee amongst men speech-gifted to brand with deepest dishonour;
Neither will they perform the promise made as they voyaged
Hither from steed-famed Argos, that thou from hence shouldst depart not
Till, in the dust laid low, Troy’s strong-walled city were pillaged.
Now they lament like tender boys, or desolate AddoAs,
Wailing the one to the other, and bent on lineAvar returnings.
Hard were our lot, in sooth, to return thus foiled of our purpose.
Kept from his wife one month a man may well be a-weary,
Tied to his well-benchd ship, when gales in winter detain him
Fast in port, and the sea is vexed with boisterous tempests.
Yet this now is the ninth of the years in their seasons revolving
Since we have here remained: and so not greatly I blame them
Wearying as they stay by their beaked vessels. Disgraceful,
Nathless, after remaining long, were an empty returnings.
Courage, my friends, and wait for a AAdiile, until we discover
Whether or no be true the signs that Calchas divineth!

Well we remember this,—and ye did witness the omen,
All whom the demon-powers of death have spared from their clutches,—
Once on a time when lay the Achaian galleys at Aulis,
Gathering there, and freighted with woes for the Troians and Priam,
We by a spring were standing, and faultless hecatombs offered
Unto the gods immortal on sacred altars. Above us
Stretched there a plane-tree fair, whence limpid water was flowing.
Then was a mighty portent seen. A terrible serpent
Blood-red along its back, sent forth by the lord of Olympus
Into the light, from beneath the altar rapidly gliding,
Up to the plane-tree darted. A sparrow’s delicate fledglings
There, on the topmost bough, in the leaves were coverings together,
Eight of the brood in all,—the ninth, their mother;—and quickly
These the serpent devoured for all their pitiful crying.
Round them the mother-bird still flew, lamenting her offspring,
Till, as she hovered screaming, he seized her pinion and caught her,
Suddenly twisting round. When thus the serpent had swallowed
Mother and young alike, the god who had caused his appearing
Fixed him visibly there; for the son of Cronos the subtle
Turned him to stone, whilst we stood by and marvelled, beholding.
Seeing that portent dire our offerings thus had invaded,
Calchas arose forthwith and spake, declaring the omen:
"Why are ye dumb with amaze, ye long-haired men of Achaia?
This great sign unto us from Zeus the counsellor cometh,
Not to be known till late, and late to see its fulfilment,
Aye, and of lasting fame. E'en as the young of the sparrow,
Eight in all, were devoured, and the ninth the mother that bore them,
So shall we wage this war nine years in the land of the Trojans;
But, in the tenth, the city of spacious streets shall we capture."
Such were the words of Calchas, and now shall all be accomplished.
Tarry ye therefore here, all ye well-greaved Achaians,
Even until we capture the mighty city of Priam."
Spake he, and loudly shouted the Argive host; and resounded
Wildly about the ships the cheers of the men of Achaia
Shouting a glad acclaim to the speech of god-like Odysseus.
Then did arise, and spake steed-famed Gerenian Nestor:
"Out on ye,—now in truth ye do but play at assembly,
Even as silly boys that are all unawiting of warfare!
Where will our compacts go, and all our oaths of allegiance,
Counsels and brave devices, and right hands given, and treaties
Plighted with unmixed wine? To the fire with all that we trusted,
Seeing we vainly strive with words, nor can we discover
Aught that may serve our end, though here long time we are biding!
Thou, O Atreides, still maintain thy resolute purpose
E'en as of old, and the Argives lead in the onset of battle;
Leaving alone to perish the one or two that are scheming
(Vainly 'twill prove) by themselves, apart from the men of Achaia,
Home to return to Argos, or yet our knowledge be certain
Whether the promise given by Zeus the lord of the argis,
False shall be found or no. For I assert that Cronion,
Mighty in power, that day when the Argive host were embarking
Into their swift-going ships,—with slaughter and death to the Trojans
Freighted,—did give his promise, and with his nod did confirm it,
Whilst on the right he flashed his lightnings, pledge of the omen.
Wherefore, I say, let none make haste to return to his country
Till he has laid him down with a consort seized from the Trojans,
And hath avenged the toils and groans that Helen hath caused us.
Yet, if a man be found so keenly bent on returning,
Let him at once lay hold on his well-benched sable galley:
So shall he first attain the death that surely awaits him.
Yea, and do thou, O king, thyself give heed to my counsel,
Seeing the words I speak should not be lightly rejected:
Marshal the fighting-men by tribes and clans, Agamemnon,
So that the tribes together, and clansmen shoulder to shoulder,
May in the battle stand. If thus thou do, and the Argives
Hearken to thee and obey, then clearly shalt thou discover
Knowledge of chiefs and people, the base from the brave to distinguish.
Each by themselves will fight; and thou wilt learn the conclusion
Whether decree divine the city’s capture doth hinder,
Or if valour in men and skill in leaders be wanting:”

Then unto him made answer, and spake the king Agamemnon:
“Verily, aged chief, once more in speech hast thou vanquished
All the Achaian host. O father Zeus and Athene
Hearken, and thou, Apollo! But ten such trusty advisers
Would that I had with me! Then soon the city of Priam
Unto our conquering hands would bow, both captured and pillaged!
But unto me hath Zeus Cronides, the lord of the aegis,
Many a grief allotted, in fruitless feuds and contentions
Ever my life involving. For now have I and Achilles
Striven about a maiden with angry words, and the quarrel
I was the first to begin: but if we twain in our purpose
Ever shall be at one, the evil day for the Trojans
Then no longer shall wait—not e’en for an hour—its fulfilment.
But to our meal now get we, and so for battle prepare us.
Each man sharpen his spear right well, and his shield make ready,
And to his swift-footed steeds their food unsparingly measure;
Let him his chariot well o’erlook with soldierly forethought,
So that the livelong day we may hide the hateful encounter.
For, of a truth, no respite at all shall there be in the conflict,
Save when night shall approach to part the fury of foes.
Fighting beneath his shield, with sweat shall the warrior’s baldrick
Reek on his breast, and his hand that grasps the spear shall be weary:”
Lathered with sweat, the steed at the burnished car shall be straining. 390
Hard shall it go with the man I find at the beaked galleys
Seeking to shun the fray: for him no hope of escaping
Dogs and ravenous birds shall there be when battle is over."

Spake he, and loud were the cheers of the Argives, as when a billow
Breaketh on some steep shore, stirred up by gales from the southward, 395
E'en on a jutting rock, round which for ever are surging
Waves, by the wind upheaved, from whence-so-ever it bloweth.
Then they arose in haste, amidst the galleys dispersing,
Lit in the tents their fires and took their meal; and they offered
Unto their several gods each one his solemn oblation,
Praying the gods everlasting that he 'mid the turmoil of battle
Death should escape. Meanwhile the king of men, Agamemnon,
Offered a five-years' ox, well fed, unto mighty Cronion,
And to the feast he called the elders, chiefs of Achaia;
Nestor the first of all, and the king Idomeneus second;
Next, the Aiacs twain and Tydeus' son, and Odysseus
Equal to Zeus in counsel, the sixth. Unasked, Menelaus
Famed for his war-cry came, full well in his spirit divining
What was his brother's toil. The victim then they surrounded,
Holding the barley-meal, and amidst them king Agamemnon
Praying before them spake: "O Zeus, most glorious, greatest,
Thou that in clouds art shrouded and in the firmament dwellest.
Let not the sun go down and night o'ertake us, or ever—
Blackened with smoke—I have hurled to the ground the palace of Priam,
And to destroying fire have given its gates; and the tunic,
Covering Hector's breast, my sword into shreds shall have cloven.
Prone in the dust may his comrades lie, fall many around him
Falling, and with their teeth the earth in their agony biting."
Such were his words, but as yet would not Cronion fulfil them:
Though he received the gifts the unceasing toil he redoubled.
Then, when prayer they had made, and with meal had sprinkled the victims,
Severing first their throats—their heads thrown backward—they flayed them
Next; and from off the thighs rich slices carved, and enveloped
Each in a fold of fat, whereeto raw pieces they added.
These upon leafless wood, new-cLEFT, they burnt; and the vitals
Pierced they with spits, and held them above the flame of Hephaistos.
Then,—when utterly burnt was the flesh from the thighs, and the vitals
Tasted had been,—the rest they cut in slices, and roasted
These on the spits with care, and drew them off. From their labour
When they had ceased, and the viands all were ready, they feasted;
Nor did their soul lack aught in the equal banquet. Their hunger
Now, and their thirst, allayed, steed-famed Geranium Nestor
Opened his speech before them: “O thou most noble Atreides,
King of men Agamemnon, a truce to present discussion,
Nor let us longer defer the work the god hath assigned us.
Rather the heralds now of the brazen-harnessed Achaians
Did we proclaim throughout the ships to gather the people;
Whilst to the broad Achaian camp we hasten together
E'en as we are, the sooner to rouse keen onset of battle.”

Spake he, nor failed to heed him the king of men Agamemnon:
Straightway he gave command that the clear-voiced heralds should summon
Unto the ranks of war the long-haired men of Achaia.
They proclamation made, and the host were speedily gathered.
Then did the kings heaven-nurtured, Atreides' trusty attendants,
Marshal the tribes in haste; and amidst them grey-eyed Athene
Went, with the sacred asgis that Immanes not age or destruction,
Fringed with its hundred tassels of gold, all skilfully woven,
Each of them worth in price an hundred oxen. The asgis
Held she aloft as she flashed throughout the hosts of Achaia,
Urging them on; and strength for Achaia and battle unceasing
Roused she in each man's heart, that now the thought of the conflict
Sweeter to them was grown than e'en their hope of returning
Home, in their hollow ships, to the well-loved land of their fathers.

Even as wasting fire lays hold on a boundless forest,
High on the mountain-peaks, and the glare far off is refulgent;
So from the wondrous brass, as the hosts were marching to battle,
Flashing along the skies uprose the sheen unto heaven.

As, on the Asian mead, about the stream of Cayster,
Hither and thither fly the winged tribes in their numbers,—
Geese and cranes and the long-necked swans,—in their plumage exulting:
Ever with shrilling cries they alight, and ever resoundeth
Loudly the mead: so now in many a tribe the Achaians
Poured from the ships and tents to Scamander's plain: and beneath them
Terribly echoed the earth with the tramp of men and of horses.
Then in the flowery mead of Scamander stood they, in number
Countless as are the leaves and the flowers that are born in their season. As the innumerable tribes of flies, thick-swarming together, Hover about some herdsman's shed in the genial spring-time, E'en when the fresh-drawn milk comes frothing over the milk-pails; Thus on the plain, unnumbered, the long-haired men of Achaia Facing the Trojans stood, all fiercely intent to destroy them. Quickly as herdsmen sort their flocks of goats that are mingled, Wide o'er the pasture strayed; so now did their leaders Marshal the tribes; now here, now there, to enter the battle; Whilst in the midst of the host did stand the prince Agamemnon, Like in his eyes and head unto Zeus, who joys in his thunder; Like in his girth unto Ares,—his breast was like to Poseidon. E'en as amidst the herd, a bull pre-eminent standeth, Notable most of all amongst the pasturing cattle, Such was the grandeur given by Zeus that day to Atreides; Chiefest of many chiefs he stood, a hero of heroes. Tell me now, ye Muses, that dwell in the halls of Olympus,— For, of a sooth, divine ye are, and over are present, Conscious of all events, whilst we hear only a rumour, Nor is our knowledge certain,—the Danaan leaders and chieftains, Tell me of these: but the rest I could not number, or name them; Not though ten were the tongues, and ten the mouths that I spake with, And an unwearying voice, and a heart of brass were within me; Did not the daughters of Zeus, the lord of the aegis, recall them Unto my mind,—e'en ye, the Olympian Muses,—recounting Who were the warrior-chiefs that erst unto Ilion wended. These, with the ships' commanders, and all the ships in their order Now will I tell.

The Boeotian tribes Peneleos ordered,
Leitus, Clonius too, Prothoënor and Arcesilaios,
Even the tribes that in Hyria dwelt, and in Aulis the rocky;
Schoinos and Scolos too, and the many-peaked Eteonos,
Graia and Mycalessos, the broad-plained land, and Thespeia;
They that in Harma dwelt, and in Elieszion and Erythrae;
Dwellers in Elion too, and Peteon also, and Hyn;
Ocalei, Medeon, that fortress strong, and Eutresis;
Copae and Thisbe too, the haunt of doves; Coroncin
Also, and they that dwelt in the grass-clad land, Haliartos;
Dwellers in Glisas too, and men that came from Platea,
And from the lesser Thebes, that fortress strong, and the holy
Orechostos, where standeth the shining grove of Poseidon;
Dwellers in Arne too, for its vineyards famed, and Mideia,
Sacred Nisa, and men from the border town of Anthedon.
Fifty the galleys were that sailed with these, and on board them
Went there Boeotian youths, six score in each of the galleys.
Dwellers in Orchomenos, the Minyans' land, and Aspledon,
These Ascalaphus led and Ialmenus, children of Ares,
Borne by Astyoche, in the halls of Actor Azeides,
Unto the mighty Ares. A maiden modest, she hid her
E'en in an upper chamber, but he lay with her in secret.
Thirty the hollow ships, that sailed with these.

Of the Phocians
Schedius went as chief with Epistrophus,—sons of Iphitus,
Naubolus' high-souled son,—e'en dwellers about Cyparissoss,
Yea, and the rocky Pytho and sacred Crisa and Daulis,
Panopens, Anemoreia, Hyamopolis too; and the dwellers
Near to the goodly river Cephisos: men of Lilaia
Also there came, who dwelt hard by the springs of Cephisos.
Forty the dark-hulled galleys that sailed with these; and the chieftains
Marshalled the Phocians' ranks with care; and near the Boiotians,
Ranged on the left of the line, they stood in order of battle.

Led were the Locrian tribes by Ajax, son of Oileus,
Swift, but not so huge as the Telamonian Ajax;
Lesser by far,—nay, small was he—with corslet of linen;
Yet with the spear surpassed he Hellenes all and Achaians.
Men from Calliraros were these; from Cynos and Opus,
Bessa, and Augeis the lovely, and Scarphé and Tarphé,
Thronion too that lieth about Boagidos' waters.
Forty the dark-hulled ships that sailed with him for their leader,
Ships of the Locrian tribes, e'en they that dwell on the mainland
Over against Euboea, the sacred isle.

The Abantes,
Men of courageous soul, e'en they that dwell in Euboea,
Eiretria and Chalcis, Histiaia rich in its vineyards,
Cerinthos by the sea, and the steep-built fortress of Dion;
Dwellers in Caryston and Styra—these Elephenor,
Son of Chalcodon led. Of the line of Ares descended,  
Yea, and the lord was he of the proud Abantes; and with him  
Followed their tribes, swift-footed, their hair far-streaming behind them,  
Warriors eager to rend the mail on the breasts of their foesmen,  
Holding their ashen spears outstretched before them in battle.  
Forty the dark-hulled ships that sailed with him for their leader.  
They that in Athens dwelt, the stronghold fair of Erechtheus  
Noble of heart, whom erst Athene tenderly nurtured,  
Daughter of Zeus, what time the earth, life-giver, had borne him:  
Then she gave him a place in her own rich temple of Athens,  
And the Athenian youths, as the years go round in their courses,  
Pay unto him their worship with bulls and rams for oblation:  
These did Peteos’ son, Menestheus, order in battle.  
Never on earth was man like him for marshalling horsemen,  
Yea, and the fighting-men that bear the shield in the combat;  
None save Nestor alone, by birth his elder, approached him.  
Fifty the dark-hulled ships that sailed with him for their leader.  
Salamis twelve good ships with Ajax sent, and his forces  
Ranged he with Athens’ sons, hard by their serried battalions.  
They that in Argos dwelt and the strong walled city of Tiryns,  
Asine, hard by the deep-lying gulf and Hermione; Trezen,  
Eion, Epidaurus—the rich in vines;—and the choicest  
Youth of Achaia’s host who at Mases dwelt and Aegina;  
These Diomedes, good at the war-cry, led; and to aid him  
Silencelus, well-loved son of Capaneus, chieftain renowned;  
Whilst for a third there went Enyalus, god-like hero,  
Son of the king Mecisteus, the son of Talaiis.  
Nathless  
Leader of all these tribes Diomedes, good at the war-cry,  
Chief in command did go: and their dark-hulled galleys were eighty.  
Men from Mycenae’s well-built fort, and Corinth the wealthy,  
And from Cleone’s stronghold, and they that dwelt at Orneia;  
Men of Araithyreii the lovely; and Sicyon, governed  
First by the king Adrastus; and dwellers in steep Goneissa;  
Pellene, Hyperesia too and Aigion; also  
They by the coast that dwelt and about broad Helice’s borders:  
Leader of these was Atreus’ son, the prince Agamemnon,  
Even with an hundred ships; and by far the most and the bravest  
Followed with him; and amidst them, in brazen armour resplendent,
Proudly he stood, o'er all pre-eminent, hero of heroes,
Seeing that he was noblest, and far the most his retainers.

Dwellers in Lacedaemon, within the rifts of the mountains
Nestling low; and Pharès too, and Sparta, and Mésè
Favourite haunt of doves; and men of Augeïe the lovely;
They of Bryseïe too, and Amycle; and Helos, the fortress
Hard by the sea, and Laini and Oitylos,—these Ménélaïs,

Good at the battle-shout, Agamemnon's brother, commanded,
Leader of sixty ships; but his men in separate station
Formed their array. In the midst, on his own keen spirit reliant,
Rousing them on to battle, he moved, all ardently longing
Vengeance to take for the toils and groans that Helen had caused them.

They that in Pylos dwelt, and the men of Arené the lovely,
Thryon—Alpheios' ford—and the stablished fortress of Aïpy;
They Cyparisseis too that held, and Ampligeneia,
Pteleos also and Helos, and Dorion; (whom the Muses
Met with the Thracian Thamyris there, and ended his singing,
Whilst from Oichalian Eurytus' home in Oichalia fared he.
This was his boastful vaunt, that he would win in a contest
E'en though the Muses sang that are sprung from the lord of the segis:
Wrathful, they spoilt his sight; and the wondrous gift of his singing
Took they away; and they made him forgetful of all his harping);

Leaders of these the steed-famed chief, Gerenian Nestor,
Came to the Avar, and ninety the hollow ships he commanded.

They that in Arcady dwelt, beneath the steeps of Cyllenê,
Near unto Aïpytus' tomb, where hand-to-hand in the combat
Warriors fight; and the men of Pheneos, Stratie, Rhipe,
Ochomenos the wealthy in flocks, and windy Enispe;
They that from Tegea came and Mantinea the lovely;
Men of Parrhasie too, and they that dwelt at Stymphelos;
These by the prince Agapenor, Aneïs' son, were commanded,
Leader of sixty ships; and warriors many in each one
Sailed there—Arcadian men well-skilled in war; for Atreïdes,
E'en Agamemnon the king of men, had given them galleys,
Well-bench'd ships of his own, the dark-hued ocean to traverse,
Seeing that all unwitting were they of the craft of the seaman.

Dwellers in Buprasion, and the men from glorious Elis,—
E'en such part as Hyrmé, and Myrsinos far on the borders.
And the Olenian rock with Aleision, bound in their compass,—
Four were of these the leaders, and ten swift galleys with each one
Came to the war, wherein there sailed full many Epeians.

Amphimachus and Thalpius—these were two of the leaders,
(Sons of Cleatus they and of Eurytus, scions of Actor;
Whilst of the next ten ships Amarynces' son was the captain,
Even Diores the strong; and the fourth Polyxeinus the god-like,
Royal Agasthenes' son did lead—the son of Augeias.

Dwellers at Dulichion and the sacred isles of Echius,
Over the sea that lie off Elis, Meges commanded—
Equal in war to Ares—of steed-famed Phyleus begotten
Dear unto Zeus. He erst, with his father angered, his dwelling
Changed unto Dulichion: and the dark-hulled galleys were forty
Sailing with him for captain.

The Cephallenian squadrons—
High-souled warriors these—did Odysseus lead; and amongst them
Ithaca's sons and men from the wood-clad Neriton followed;
Whilst to the war Crocycleia her warriors sent, and the rugged
Aigilips; Samos too and Zacynthos; yea and the mainland
Over against the isles. All these Odysseus commanded,
Equal to Zeus in counsel, and twelve were his galleys in number,
Scarlet on either bow.

And Thoas, son of Andraimon,
Led the Ætolian tribes; e'en they that inhabited Pleuron,
Olenos, Pylenè, Calydon the rocky, and Chaleis
Hard by the sea. For now no more was the great-souled Oineus
Living, nor yet his sons; and dead was now Meleager,
He of the golden hair: and to Thoas thus was committed
O'er the Ætolian tribes full sovereign sway as their monarch.
Forty the dark-hulled ships that sailed with him for their leader.

Spear-famed Idomeneus the Cretan squadrons commanded,
Even the men of Knosos, and strong-walled Gortys and Lyctos;
Dwellers in Miletos and the far-off-gleaming Lycastos,
Phaistos and Rhytium too—all established cities,—and others,
Dwelling in Crete of the hundred towns, did own for their leader
Spear-famed Idomeneus; and with him, match for the war-god
Slayer of men, there went Meriones. Black were the galleys,
Eighty in all, that sailed with these twain chiefs to command them.
Nine good ships from Rhodes, with the lordly Rhodians freighted, 655
Sailed with Heracles' son, Tlepolemus, mighty in stature, 656
Yea, and of valiant soul. In Rhodes in separate stations 657
Dwelt they—Ielos, Lindos and shining Cameiros:—
These Tlepolemus led, spear-fighting chieftain renowned,
Born unto Astycheia, the spouse of mighty Heracles.
Her from the stream Sellois—from Ephyre—erst had he wedded,
E'en what time he had ravaged the towns of warrior-chieftains
Nurtured of Zeus, full many. But when, in the strong-built palace
Reared from a child, unto manhood was come Tlepolemus, straightway
Slew he his father's uncle Licymnion, scion of Ares,
Now grown old. And quickly he built him ships; and collecting
Followers not a few, to the seas in flight he betook him,
Fearing the threaten'd wrath of the other sons and the grandsons
Sprung from the great Heracles. And thus to Rhodes in his wand'rings
Came he in sorry plight; and there did he and his people
Settle in three divisions, by tribes: and greatly beloved
Were they of Zeus, the king o'er gods and mortals who reigneth,
Yea, and exceeding wealth poured down Cronion upon them.

Three were the well-trimmed ships that sailed from Syme with Nireus,—
Nireus, born to Aiglaia and royal Charopus,—Nireus,
Comeliest man of the Danaan host that to Ilios wended,
Next to the glorious chief Peleides: yet but a weakling
He; and few were the people that came with him for their leader.

They that possessed Nisyros, and men from Cephalos, Kasos,
Kos—Eurypylus' city,—and men from the isles of Calydnae;
These to the war Pheidippus did lead and Antiphus with him,
Sons of the royal Thessalus both, whose sire was Heracles.

Thirty the hollow ships that sailed with these to command them.

Now will I tell of them that dwelt in Pelasgian Argos,
Even in Alos and Trachis and Alpè, Phthia, and Hellas
Famed for its women fair,—e'en all the tribes of Hellenes,
Myrmidons too and Achaian,—of these Achilles was leader,
Sailing with fifty ships: but war's dread din and the battle
Little did they regard, since chieftain none was there with them,
None to array their ranks and lead them forth to the combat.
Idle amidst his ships god-like swift-footed Achilles
Lingered, enraged for sake of her of the beauteous tresses,
Even the maid Briseis, his hard-won prize from Lyrnessos, 
Won what time Lyrnessos and Thebê's fortress he pillaged. 
Then had he overthrown Mynes and Epistrophus—spearmen 
Famous—Euvnos' sons, the king whose sire was Selepus. 
Grieving for her he lay, yet soon to arise was he destined. 

They that in Phylacê dwelt, and in flowery Pyrasos—precincts 
Sacred to Demêter,—and in Iton rich in her sheep-folds; 
Antron, hard by the sea, and Pteleos bedded in herbage; 
These, whilst yet he lived, were led by Protesilaüs 
Valiant in war: but him long since had the dark earth covered, 
Leaving his widowed wife in Phylacê marred with her sorrow, 
Yea, and his house half-built; for a Dardan warrior slew him 
Whilst from his ship he leapt, the foremost far of the Argives. 
Much did his people mourn their chief; yet found they a leader— 
One to array their ranks—Podarces, scion of Ares, 
Son of Iphitêus Phylacêdês, in flocks who abounded: 
He was in sooth his own brother to high-souled Protesilaüs, 
Younger by birth: for e'en as Protesilaüs was older, 
So was he braver too,—a warrior chief:—and his people 
Mourned for their hero gone; nathless they lacked not a leader. 

Forty the dark-hulled ships that sailed with Protesilaüs. 
They that at Phere dwelt by Boibê's lake, and at Boibê; 
Glaphyres too, and men from the established city Ioleos; 
These, with eleven ships, the well-loved son of Admetus, 
Even Eumelus, led; whom erst, of Pelias' daughters 
Fairest, the noble lady Alcestis bare to Admetus. 

Dwellers in Thaumachê, Melibœa and rugged Olizon,— 
Men of Methonê too,—in command of these Philoctetes, 
Skilled with the bow, did sail with seven ships; and in each one 
Fifty for crew there went, all archers valiant in battle. 
Yet was he lying now in the sacred island of Lemnos, 
Suffering grievous pain; for there had the sons of Achaia 
Left him, sick from the wound of a deadly hydros. Afflicted, 
There did he lie; but soon, beside their ships, were the Argives 
Destined to bring once more to remembrance king Philoctetes.4

4. 725. Alluding to the warning of the seer, Helenus, that Troy could only 
be taken by the help of Philoctetes and his bow.
Sorrowed his people much for their chief; yet found they a leader—
One to command their host—the bastard son of Oileus,
Medon, of Rheuë borne to Oileus waster of cities.
They that at Tricea dwelt, and Ithomè, mountain-enthronèd;
Men of Oichalia too, the Oichalian Eurytas' city;
Twain were of these the chiefs, the sons of Asclepius,—leeches
Skilled in their art,—Podaleirius one, the other Machaon.
Thirty the hollow ships that sailed with these to command them.
Dwellers in Ormenios and beside the fount Hypereia,
They of Asterion too, and of Titanos' glistening summits;
These Euryppylus led, the illustrious son of Evaimon.
Forty the dark-hulled ships that sailed with him for their leader.
Men in Gyrtone dwelling, and they that came from Argissa,
Orthi¢, Eloë, too, and the gleaming town Olêsion;
Leader of these there went Polypoites, battle-enduring,
Offspring of Peirithoüs whose sire was Zeus the immortal:
Peirithoüs begat him of far-famed Hippodameia,
E'en on the day when vengeance he took on the race of the Centaurs,
Thrusting their shaggy hordes from Pelion;—yea, and he drove them
To the Aithices' land;—nor went alone Polypoites:
With him in joint command was Leontens seion of Ares,
Even Coronus' son the high-souled offspring of Cainens.
Forty the dark-hulled ships that sailed with these to command them.
Twenty and two good ships from Cyphos Gouneus commanded:
He th' Enienian tribes, and Peraibians battle enduring,
Led to the war, e'en dwellers about Dodona the stormy;
Holders of farmsteads too by fair Titaresios' waters,
Stream of pellucid wave, that joins the stream of Peneios,
Yet with the silver-whirling Peneios never doth mingle.
Like unto oil, apart, above his waters he floweth,
Since from the river Styx he springs, dread oath unto mortals.
Prothoüs swift of foot, Tenthredon's son, the Magnenians—
Dwellers about Peneios, and Pelion mantled with forests—
Led to the war; and forty the dark-hulled ships he commanded.
Thus have I told the chiefs of the Danaan host and their captains:
Now unto me declare, O Muse, of men and of horses
Following Atreus' son, which most excelled? Of the horses
Those of Pheretiades⁵ were best by far; and Eumelus
drove them; and swift were they as birds, and matched in their colour,
yea, and in age, and in height across their backs by the measure.
Both were mares—by Apollo, the god of the bow of silver,
reared in Perea—and onward they bore the terror of battle.
Foremost amid the chiefs by far Telamonian Ajax
stood in renown, whilst lasted Achilles’ rage; for of heroes
bravest of all was he, and best of all were his horses,
steeds that were wont in battle to bear the noble Peleides.
Yet was Achilles now by his beaked sea-going galleys
biding aloof, enraged with Atreus’ son Agamemnon,
Shepherd of all the host; and along the strand of the ocean
Sported with javelin-throwing and quoits and bows his retainers.
Idle the while their steeds, each one by his chariot standing,
munched at the clover-grass and marsh-grown parsley beside them,
whilst in the tents were ranged the well-wrought cars of the chieftains.
Listless amidst the camp, their warlike leader regretting,
Hither and thither roamed his men, nor joined they the battle.
Like unto wasting fire that consumes the land as it passeth,
such was the Danaans’ march; and the earth beneath their advancing
groaned, as it groans at the wrath of Zeus who joys in his thunder,
When he hath lashed the earth o’er huge Typhoëus that lieth,
e’en midst Arimas’ peaks that are called the couch of Typhoëus.
Heavily thus did groan the earth with the tramp of the squadrons
rapidly crossing the plain; and soon its space was accomplished.
Then to the Trojans came there from Zeus a messenger—Iris,
fleet as the wind,—with tidings of woe from the lord of the argis.
They, both youths and elders, were all in council assembled
Hard by the gates of Priam; and near them swift-footed Iris
Stationed herself, and spoke with voice resembling Polites,
Priam’s son, who was wont to sit as scout for the Trojans
posted above the tomb of Aiyoës the aged,
unto his fleetness trusting; and thence he watched the Achaeans,
Waiting till he should see them advancing forth from their vessels.
Like unto him in form, now spake the swift-footed Iris:
“Still unto thee, old man, an endless story is pleasing

⁵. 763. Pheretiades i.e., Eumelus, the grandson of Pheres.
As in the days of peace; but now hath fallen upon us
Battle and war unceasing. In many a combat of heroes
Oft have I taken part; but host so goodly and mighty
Never did I behold: nay, e'en like leaves of the forest,
Or as the sand for number, across the plain they are marching
Straight for the city's walls. Thee therefore, chiefest, O Hector,
Thus do I charge. Since here, in the spacious city of Priam,
Many allies are gathered,—of diverse tongues, and of nations
Dwelling asunder far,—see thou that each of the leaders
Rangeth beneath his orders, and in the battle directeth,
None but his own retainers who look to him as their captain."
Spake she, and Hector knew full well the voice of the goddess.
Straight he dismissed the council; and now the warriors thronging
Rushed to their arms; and the gates were opened wide, and from out them
Sallied again both foot and horse, and wild was the uproar.

Out in the plain there standeth apart, in the front of the city,
Girt with a space all round it, a lofty hill "Batieia:"
Called of men, but of gods "the tomb of the lissome Myrius:"
There the allies of Troy, and the Trojans marshalled their forces.
Leader of all the Trojans was Hector mighty in battle,
Stately with glancing helm, king Priam's son; and the bravest
Far, and the most in number, were Hector's armed retainers,
Eager to wield the spear.

The valiant son of Anchises—
Even Aeneas—he of the Dardan tribes was the leader,
Born unto fair Aphrodite, the goddess-bride of a mortal,
Wed in the vales of Ida; and with him went as his captains
Sons of Antenor twain—Arkelochus one, and the other
Acamas—both well skilled in all devices of warfare.

Men of Zaleia, who dwelt on the lowest ridges of Ida—
Tro's by race and wealthy—and drank of the dark Aisepos,
These did Pandarus lead, the glorious son of Lycaon,
Taught by Apollo's self the subtle craft of the archer.

Dwellers in Adrasteia, and men from the land of Apaisos; They that Piticia held and the mountain steep of Tereia,
These did Adrastus lead and Amphius—he that a breastplate

6. 816. Trojans, i.e., as distinguished from the allies.
Fashioned of linen wore—twain sons of Percosian Merops:
Skilled above all was he as a seer, and much he protested,
Urging his sons to hold them aloof from murderous warfare;
Yet would they not obey him, for death's dark demons allured them.

Dwellers in Percotê and Practios, Sestos, Abydos,
Yea, and in sacred Arisbê,—of these was Asius leader,
Hyrtacus' son: a prince of men, he came from Arisbê—
Asius Hyrtacides—from beside the river Selleis,
Borne by his stalwart pair, his steeds of fiery chestnut.

Hippothoïs did lead the Pelasgians, warrior-spearmen,
Even the tribes that dwell in the deep-soiled land of Larissa.
These Hippothoïs led and Pylaïus, scion of Ares:
Teutamus' grandsons they, their sire Pelasgian Lethus.
Accamas led the Thracians, and Peiróïs valiant in battle,
Even the men whose coasts the rushing Hellespont boundeth.

Chief of the spear-renowned Ciconian tribes was Euphemenus,
Offspring of Ceos son, Troizenus, nurtured of heaven.

Men of the curved bow—Paionians—these by Pyraichmes
Unto the war were led from distant Amydon, dwellers
E'en where Axios' stream, broad-flowing, poureth his waters;
Axios, he that is fairest of all earth-watering rivers.

Ordered the Paphlagonian tribes Palaimenes, chieftain
Rugged of heart. From out the land of the Eneti came they—
Nurturing land of mules, wild-bred,—e'en men of Cytoros,
Sesamos too, and they that about Parthenios' waters
Dwelt in their goodly halls; and they that inhabited Cromma,
Aigialos, and the lofty heights that are called Erythini.

Twain were the chiefs who led the Halizonians, summoned
Far, from the distant borders of Alybe, birthplace of silver:
Odious hight was the one, and the one Epistrophus.

Chromis
Ordered the Mysian host, and Ennomus augur renowned:
Nathless shunned he not black fate by his auguries, falling
Slain by the hands of Achilles, the swift of foot, in the river,
E'en in the fight where many another Trojan was slaughtered.7

Phorcys the Phrygians led; and Ascanius, god-like chieftain,
With him in joint command did go. All eager for battle
Unto the war they went, from far Ascania summoned.

Led the Maeonian tribes, from beneath the mountains of Tmolos,
Sons of Talaimones twain—Mesthles and Antiphus—children
Borne unto him of the nymph in the lake Gygesian who dwelleth.

Nastes the Carians led, a people rugged of language;
Men from Miletos these, and the pine-clad mountain of Phthiæs,
Yea, and Meander’s waters and Mycale’s towering summits.
Amphimachus and Nastes of all these tribes were the leaders,
Nastes and Amphimachus, the glorious sons of Nomion.
Like to a girl, in gold attire to the Avar lie he took him,
Fool that he was! Nor at all from grievous death did his armour
Save him; for he was slain in the river-fight by Achilles,
Swift of foot; and his armour of gold the warrior captured.

Leading the Lycian tribes Sarpedon and Glaucus the peerless
Came from afar, from the Lycian land and the ebbing Xanthos.

\[8. 872.—i.e., \text{Amphimachus.}\]
The two hosts being now in battle array on the plain of Scamander, Alexandros (as Paris is frequently designated by Homer) comes forward from the Trojan ranks, and calls upon the Argives to send a champion to meet him in single combat.

Menelaüs, the husband of Helen, eagerly accepts the challenge, and advances towards Paris, whose heart now fails him; but he is rallied by Hектор, his brother, who then proclaims the terms of the combat, viz. that it shall decide the war, and that Helen and her possessions shall belong to the victor. Heralds are sent to summon King Priam, and to bring the sacrifices necessary for the ratification of the treaty.

Priam, meanwhile, is sitting in council with the elders on the tower of the city walls, at the Scaian gates; and thither Helen comes from the palace to view the combat. In reply to Priam's enquiries, she points out to him the principal chieftains of the Argive host, now in full view from the walls.

On the arrival of the heralds, Priam mounts his chariot, and drives out through the Scajan gates to the plain where the two hosts are arrayed, and the solemn treaty is duly ratified.

Then the lots are cast to decide which of the two champions shall first hurl his spear, and, the lot falling to Paris, the combat commences, but soon results in his defeat; and Menelaüs is dragging him off in triumph when the goddess Aphrodite comes to the rescue, and enables him to escape unperceived to his palace. Thither the goddess then brings Helen, who at first refuses to go and remonstrates angrily, but at length yields to Aphrodite's threats of her displeasure should she not obey her.

Menelaüs, meanwhile, searches in vain for his enemy amongst the Trojan ranks; nor is any Trojan able to point him out, though all would gladly have done so, and the Book concludes with a formal claim made by Agamemnon for the surrender of Helen and her wealth, and for due compensation, as the result of Menelaüs' victory according to the treaty.
Then, when all were arrayed, the several tribes with their leaders, 
Onward the Trojans came with a bird-like clamour and shouting; 
Like to the clamour of cranes, that along the heavens resoundeth, 
Fleeing the coming blasts and the rain-squalls dire of the winter. 
Straight for the ocean-streams their flight with clamour directing. 
Slaughter and imminent death they bring to the race of the Pygmies, 
E'en with the morning mists the deadly combat provoking. 
Silently, breathing valour, the while advanced the Achaians, 
Eager in soul each man to aid his comrades in battle. 
E'en as the south wind bringeth a mist o'er the peaks of a mountain, 
Unto the shepherd hateful, but better than night for the robber,— 
When but a stone's throw from him a man may see for the denseness,— 
Thus, from beneath the feet of the squadrons marching to battle, 
Thickly the dust-cloud rose, and the plain they rapidly traversed. 
But, when at length they both drew near, to the onset advancing, 
Forth Alexandros came as the Trojans' champion, god-like, 
Wearing upon his shoulders a panther's skin, and his curved 
Bow, and his falchion slung: in his hands two spears did he brandish 
Headed with brass: and thus he challenged the host of the Argives, 
Calling upon their bravest in mortal combat to meet him 
Hand unto hand. But when Menelaüs, beloved of Ares, 
Saw him with mighty strides in front of the army advancing, 
Then, as a lion finding the carcasse huge of an ibex, 
Or of a horned stag, rejoiceth, when he is hungered: 
Greedily he devours it, although swift dogs be pursuing 
Followed by lusty youths: e'en thus rejoiced Menelaüs.
When with his eyes he saw the god-like Paris; for surely
Now would he take revenge on the base seducer. And straightway
Down to the ground he leapt from his chariot, clad in his armour.

Stricken at heart was Paris the god-like, when he beheld him
There, 'mid the champions foremost; and back to the ranks of his comrades
Shrank he, avoiding death. As, 'midst the glades of a mountain,
Backward a man doth start who seeth a serpent; and trembling
Seizes his limbs, and pallor his cheeks; and swift he retreateth:
So did the god-like Paris retire 'mid the lordly Trojans,
Losing himself in the throng, o' ercome with dread of Atreides.
Him when Hector beheld, he rebuked with scornful reproaches:
"Wretched, in noblest guise of comeliness, Paris—seducer—
Mad in pursuit of women! I would to heaven that either
Never hadst thou been born, or, born, hadst perished unwedded:
Such were my wish; yea, better by far than thus to be living
Unto thy race a reproach, and of all thy comrades suspected.
Verily now I ween, are the long-haired men of Achaia
Jeering at us, and saying a prince for our champion took we
Only that he was fair in form: but of strength and of courage
Utterly void is thy soul. And was it thou that didst gather
Comrades trusty, and saildest the deep in thy sea-going galleys—
Converse with strangers holding—and broughtest a beauteous woman
Home from a far-off land, s'en one that was joined in her marriage
Unto heroic men? A bane to thy sire and the city,
Aye, and to all our people she came; a cause of rejoicing
Unto thy foes, but to thine own self the brand of dishonour.
Darest thou not to meet Menelaüs, beloved of Ares?
Surely thou soon wouldst learn his worth whose beauteous consort
Thou to thyself hast taken; and nought thy lyre will avail thee,
Nought Aphrodité's gifts,—those locks—that grace,—as thou liest
Grovelling 'midst the dust. Too qualmish, in sooth, are the Trojans;
Else thou hadst donned ere now the robe of stone! thou deservedst."

Then unto him made answer the god-like chief Alexandros:
"Hear my defence, O Hector, for thou hast justly rebuked me;
Ever a heart unflinching is thine, yea, like to a hatchet
Cleaving its way through timber, by skilful hands of the workman

1. 57, i.e., Wouldst have been stoned to death.
Wielded, as he some beam for a ship doth fashion,—its keenness
Aiding the workman's strength,—e'en so thy spirit is ever
Dauntless within thy breast. The gifts Aphrodite the golden
Hath upon me bestowed, with these thou should'st not reproach me:
Not to be cast aside are the glorious gifts the immortals
Grant of their own free will; else none could ever attain them
Strive as they might; but now, if thou dost will that in battle
I should contend, make thou the rest sit down in their places,
Trojans and Argives both. Menelaüs, beloved of Ares,
Then shall ye set in the midst with me, for single encounter,
Helen and all her wealth the prize; and he that prevaleth—
Proving himself the better in fight—let him her possessions
All, with herself bear off to his home, as rightly beseemeth:
So shall the hosts make peace with solemn oaths, and the Trojans
Dwell in their deep-soiled Troy—our foes returning to Argos
Pasturing land of steeds, and Achaia the home of the lovely.''

Spake he, and Hector greatly rejoiced at hearing his purpose:
Seeking the Trojan centre he marshalled back their battalions,
Ranging the line with his spear grasped half-way down; and the Trojans
All were seated; but now the long-haired men of Achaia
Aimed at him with their arrows, and stones they showered upon him.

Shouted aloud forthwith the king of men Agamemnon:
"Hold, ye Argives, hold! Cease throwing, sons of Achaia!
He of the glancing helm, great Hector, seeks to harangue us."

Spake he, and promptly now they ceased to fight, and in silence
Waited; and Hector stood between the hosts and harangued them:
"Hearken to me ye Trojans, and ye well-greaved Achaïans;
Whilst Alexandros' words—whose fault did cause our contention—
I shall unfold. He biddeth the rest, both Trojans and Argives
All, on the fertile earth lay down their beauteous armour,
Whilst, in the midst alone, Menelaüs dear unto Ares
Fighteth with him for Helen and all her wealth; and the victor—
He that shall prove the better in fight—let him her possessions
Take, and herself bear off to his home, as rightly beseemeth:
So shall the hosts make peace, with solemn pledges of friendship."

Spake he, and silence reigned throughout the hosts. Menelaüs,
Good at the war-cry, then did speak, and thus he harangued them:
"Now unto me, I pray, give hearing, seeing that sorrow
Most upon me doth fall; yet do I deem that the Argives
Unto an end at last have brought their war with the Trojans.
Much have ye all endured for sake of me, in the quarrel
Paris began: but now, whiche'er of us is appointed
Unto his doom, let death be his;—thus soonest shall warfare
Come to an end, and ye disperse and homeward betake you.
Let there be hither brought two lambs—one white, and the other
Black—for an offering unto the earth and sun; and another
We unto Zeus will offer. And hither the sovereign Priam
Summon, that he himself our solemn treaty may sanction,—
Seeing his sons are haughty and faithless,—lest it should happen
E'en that the oaths of Zeus should suffer wrongful transgression.
Fields of purpose ever are young men's minds; but an elder,
Sharing their counsels, looketh at once both forward and backward,
So to discern the path that for either side shall be safest.”

Spake he, and glad were they at his words, both Trojans and Argives,
Deeming that now would come the end of sorrowful warfare:
Straightway their steeds they checked and formed in line; and, descending
Forth from their chariots, doffed their arms, and near to each other
Laid them upon the ground; and small was the space intervening.
Then two heralds in haste did Hector send to the city,
Bidding them bring the lambs, and bear the summons to Priam.
Unto the hollow ships meanwhile did king Agamemnon
Send Talthybius forth, to bring the lamb for the offering:
Quickly he went his way, the god-like chieftain obeying.
Then to the white-armed Helen there came a messenger, Iris,
Like unto Laodice, of Priam's daughters the fairest,
Sister-in-law unto Helen and spouse of the son of Antenor,
Her whom Antenor's son, the prince Helicanon, had wedded.
Weaving within the palace was Helen found by the goddess,
Working a mighty web of purple hue, and of texture
Double, whereon she wrought full many a furious contest,
Bulletas of steed-famed Trojans and brazen-harnessed Achaians,
Even the toils that at Ares' hands for her they had suffered.
Iris, the swift of foot, stood near, and thus she addressed her:
"Hither, I pray thee come, dear lady; so shalt thou witness
Deeds that are passing strange. The brazen-harnessed Achaians,
Yea, and the steed-famed Trojans, that erst in rueful encounter
Met on the plain,—each host intent on murderous warfare,—
Now have they sate them down at rest, and battle hath ceased:
Warriors lean on their shields, their tall spears standing beside them.
Whilst Alexandros meeteth the warlike chief Menelaüs,
Spear against spear in fight, with thee for prize to the victor—
E'en to be named his spouse, whiche'er shall win in the contest."

Thus as the goddess spake, a longing she imparted
Into the soul of Helen for him that erst was her husband,
Yea, and for home and parents. In shining raiment of linen
Straightway she veiled her face, and hastened forth from the chamber,
Shedding a gentle tear—her maidens twain in attendance,
Clymenê, large of eye, and Aithrê, daughter of Pittheus.
Soon to the Scæan gates they came, where, gathered in council,
Found they the friends of Priam, of Panthoïs too and Thymoïtes;
Lampus' and Clytius' benchmen, and eke Hyketôn's retainers,
Scion of Ares' line; Oxægon too and Antenor,
Sages in council both. All these, being elders, were seated
Hard by the Scæan gates, since age now kept them from battle:
Yet were they good at speech; yea, e'en like grasshoppers seemed they,
Chirping with slender voice from some tall tree of the forest.
Such were the Trojan leaders that here on the tower were seated,
Who, when now they beheld fair Helen towards them advancing,
Softly, in wingèd words, spake thus the one to the other:
"Nought can we blame the Trojans, or well-grieved men of Achaia,
Suffering hardships long for one so matchless in beauty!
Wondrous like the immortal gods in face she appeareth!
Nathless let her depart, though fair she be, with the Argives,
Rather than here remain unto us—yea, e'en to our children—
Ever to prove a curse."

Such words they spake; but to Helen
Priam aloud did call: "Come hither, daughter beloved;
Sit thou in front of me, thy former husband and kinsmen
So to behold, and the friends that once were thine; for I blame no
Thee, but the gods who caused this tearful war with Achaia.
Tell me, I pray thee now, this huge Achaian chieftain
Who may he be, this man so grand and noble to look on?
Others there are in sooth by a head his stature exceeding,
Yet so goodly a man, so royal-seeming a chieftain,
Never did I behold: nay, like to a king he appeareth."

Then unto Priam spake the lady Helen in answer:

"Thou my respect and fear, loved father, ever commandest.
Would I had sought grim death on the selfsame day that I followed
Hither thy son, and left my home and kindred, and daughter
Tender in years, and all my girlhood's lovely companions!
Thus was it not ordained, and thus in tears am I pining.

Now will I tell thee all whereof thou makest enquiry:

Yonder is Atreus' son, of wide domain, Agamemnon,
Doubly renowned—a mighty king, and valiant in battle;
Brother was he—yea, once he was—of me, the depravèd."

Such were her words, and the old man spake, with wonder beholding:

"Happy Atreides, born to a blessed fate and to fortune
Glorious, since thy potent sway the sons of Achaia
Countless in number own. To vine-clad Phrygia's borders
Lately I went, and there I saw the Phrygian horsemen,
Riders of well-trained steeds, the hosts that followed with Otreus,
Yea, and with godlike Mygdon. Beside Sangarios' waters,
Thronging his banks, they lay encamped; (for then in alliance
Counted was I with these, what time the Amazons—warlike
Even as men—attacked us;) and, vast albeit in numbers,
Nathless, fewer were they than the keen-eyed men of Achaia."

Seeing Odysseus next, the old man spake unto Helen:

"Tell me of this man too, I pray, dear daughter—the chieftain
Less by a head in stature than Atreus' son Agamemnon,
Yet, in the chest and shoulders, of mould more massive. His armour
Lies on the bounteous earth, whilst he the serried battalions,

Like to a well-trained ram, doth range. In shaggy adornment
Thus, 'mid a huge white flock of ewes, their leader advanceth."

Then did the child of Zeus her answer make unto Priam:

"This is Laëres' son, Odysseus of many devices,
He that in Ithaca's land—the bleak and rugged—was nurtured,
Skillful in crafty wiles and schemes of cunning contrivance."

Then unto Helen spake the sage Antenor in answer:

"Lady, in very sooth 'tis true, the word thou hast spoken:
Hither, as envoy, once there came the godlike Odysseus,
Treating for thy return; and with him came Menelaüs
Dear unto Ares. Then 'twas mine with friendly reception
These in my hall to welcome; and thus their form and their features
learnt I, and their sagacious minds. But when in assembly
They with the Trojans mixed, then o'er them all Menelaüs
towered as they stood, his shoulders broad o'er-topping the others; 210
Whilst of the twain, when seated, the statelier seemed Odysseus.
When they began in assembly their web of words and of counsels
deftly to weave, Menelaüs then with utterance rapid
spoke in a voice both loud and clear, yet briefly; for neither
prolix was he, nor rambling, although in years he was younger. 215
Howbeit, when up rose Odysseus of many devices.
stood he, with downcast eyes, the ground intently beholding;
Nor did he backwards move his staff nor forwards, but ever
fixedly held it still, like witless wight, that he seemed
churlish and void of sense. But when, in accents sonorous,
forth from his chest he threw his voice, with words that incessant
fell in the storm of speech like snow-flakes falling in winter,
Then was there orator none could hold his own with Odysseus.”

Next, with a third enquiry, the old man, looking at Ajax,
questioned her: “Who may be this other Achaian chieftain,
Valiant and tall of stature, his head and his massive shoulders
towering above the Argives?”

To him then Helen the peerless,
bright in her trailing robe, replied: “The Achaian’s bulwark,
Ajax the huge, is this; and there, in the midst of the Cretans,
like to a god, Idomeneus stands; and round him are gathered
Warrior-chiefs of Crete. Him often of yore Menelaüs,
dear unto Ares, welcomed within our home, as he voyaged
thereto from Crete. And now the keen-eyed men of Achaia
all are within my view, e’en whom well I remember,
yea, and their names could tell: but two there are of the leaders,
castor, tamer of steeds, and the boxer famed Polydeuces,—
brothers of mine, yea e’en of the self-same mother conceived,—
these can I not discern. Perchance from fair Lacedæmon
hither they never came; or, borne in the sea-going galleys
 Came they, but yet were loth to mix in the onset of battle,
Fearing the taunts that on me are cast, and the many reproaches.”

Thus spake Helen: but them long since in far Lacedæmon,
e’en in their native land, the life-giving earth had entombed.
Meanwhile traversed the city the heralds, bearing the offerings—
Pledges of truce—two lambs, and generous wine in a goat-skin,
Fruit of the teeming earth. And a shining bowl did the herald,
Even Idaius, bring, with golden goblets; and standing
Near to the aged king, he essayed with words to arouse him:
“Son of Laomedon, rise! For the foremost men of the Trojans,
Tamers of steeds, and the chiefs of the brazen-harnessed Achaeans,
Unto the plain invite thee a solemn treaty to sanction;
Whilst Alexandros meeteth the warlike chief Menelaus,
Spear against spear in fight, for the lady Helen contending;
She and her wealth to go unto him that proveth the victor.
So may the hosts make peace with solemn oaths, and the Trojans
Dwell in their deep-soiled Troy,—our foes returning to Argos,
Pasturing land of steeds, and Achaea the home of the lovely.”
Shuddered the aged king at his words, and bade his companions
Harness the steeds; nor were they slow to obey him; and Priam
Mounted, and tightened the reins as towards him backward he drew them,
Whilst to the beauteous car Antenor mounted beside him.
Thus through the Scean gates they drove the swift-footed horses,
Down to the plain. But when they reached the Trojans and Argives,
Quitting the car they stepped on the bounteous earth, and betook them—
Marching in stately form—to the space that severed the armies.
Rose forthwith Agamemnon, the king of men; and Odysseus,
Subtle of mind, up rose; and now the glorious heralds
Gathered the sacred victims, to pledge their solemn agreement,
Whilst in the bowl they mixed the wine. Then water they sprinkled
Over the hands of the kings; and, drawing his knife, that he carried
Ever beside his sword’s huge sheath suspended, Atreides
Cut from the heads of the lambs their wool, which straightway the heralds
Parted amongst the chieftains of both the Trojans and Argives.
Then, with uplifted hands, his solemn prayer did Atreides
Offer before them all:
“O Zeus, great father, who rulest
Throned on Ida’s summit, in might and glory exceeding,
Witness; and thou, O Sun, who all things seest and heardest,
Rivers and Earth, and Powers beneath who on the departed—
Mortals of life out-worn—take vengeance if they are perjured;
Now do ye all bear witness, and guard our solemn engagement.”
If Alexandros slay Menelaüs, straightway of Helen
Let him possession take with all her riches, and homeward
We in our sea-going ships will sail. But if Menelaüs—
He of the golden locks—prove victor, then shall the Trojans
Helen, with all she hath, restore; and pay to the Argives
Recompense meet, that ever shall stand with men for a quittance.
But, should Priam and Priam’s sons hold back from the payment,
Though Alexandros fall, then here stay I to exact it.
Fighting until at last I attain the end of the warfare.”

Spake he, and cut the throats of the lambs with the pitiless weapon:
Then on the ground, all gasping as ebbed their life, did he lay them,
Left of their strength by the blade; and forth from the bowl with the goblets
Drawing the wine, libation now they made unto the gods everlasting: and thus both Trojans and Argives
Uttered their solemn prayer: “O Zeus, most glorious, greatest,
Thee, and the rest of the gods immortal call to witness!
Grant that, whoe’er shall first transgress the oaths of the compact,
Scattered upon the ground may be their brains and their children’s,
Even as now this wine, and their wives by strangers be ravished.”

Such was their prayer, but as yet would not Cronion affirm it.
Then did the Dardan Priam in speech harangue the assembly:
“Hearken to me, ye Trojans, and ye well-greaved Achaeans:
Hence will I now depart, and to wind-boat Ilios get me,
Seeing that I could ill endure the sight of the conflict,
Witnessing son of mine with the brave Menelaüs contending.
Zeus, I ween, doth know, and the rest of the gods everlasting
Which of the twain it be for whom Death’s doom is appointed.”

Thus having said, forthwith the lambs did the god-like chieftain
Place in the car, and mounted; and now with tightening fingers
Grasped he the reins; and straightway beside him mounted Antenor
Into the goodly car, and to Ilios back they departed.
Then did Hector, the son of Priam, and god-like Odysseus
Measure the ground for battle; and next in a brazen helmet
Placing the lots, they shook them, the issue so to determine
Which of the warriors first should hurl his spear. And the people
Prayed with uplifted hands to the gods, both Trojans and Argives:
“Zeus, great father,—who rulest with strength and glory exceeding,
Throned on Ida's height,—whiche'er did cause the afflictions
Suffered by both our hosts, may he go down into Hades
Rest of his life, whilst peace be ours with pledges unbroken!"

Such was the prayer they made: and now the warrior Hector,
Stately with glancing crest, did shake the helmet, behind him
Looking the while; and quickly the lot of Paris from out it
Leapt; and the hosts sate down in ranks, each warrior-chieftain
Near to his high-stepping steeds, his emblazoned armour beside him.
Then did the god-like Paris, the consort of bright-haired Helen,
Don his resplendent mail, and about his shoulders secured it:
First, on his legs he fixed the comely greaves, that were fashioned
Deftly with ankle-plates of silver. Next, with a corset
Fitting him closely—albeit his brother's, even Lycaon's—
Decked he his breast, and his sword of brass, all studded with silver,
Over his shoulders flung, and his shield both huge and endurant.
Then on his stalwart head his goodly helmet he fitted,
Topped with the horse-hair plume that waved all dreadful above it,
Whilst with his hands the spear, to his grasp well-suited, he wielded.
Likewise thus in his armour the brave Menelaüs arrayed him.

So, 'mid the throng on either side, they armed for the combat;
Then they advanced mid-way between the Trojans and Argives,
Fierce in their look: and wonder seized on all who beheld them,
Trojans, tamers of steeds, and well-greaved men of Achaia.
Near to each other then, in the space marked out for the combat,
Stood they; and each his javelin shook with menacing fury.
First Alexandros, hurling his spear long-shadowing, drove it
Full on the orbéd shield of Atreides; nor did the weapon
Pierce; for its point was turned on the stubborn shield. Menelaüs,
Even Atreides, next with spear up-raised, to the onset
Rushed; and to father Zeus appealing made his entreaty:

"Grant, unto me, king Zeus, on the god-like chief Alexandros
Now my revenge to take—since he it was who did wrong me
First—and beneath my hands do thou subdue him in battle!
So, to remotest times, shall men take warning, and tremble
Ere they shall wrong their host, who them hath kindly entreated."

Spake he, and poising aloft his spear long-shadowing, hurled it
Full on the orbéd shield of Priam's son; and the weapon
Ponderous went right through the shining shield, and the breast-plate
Cunningly Avrought did pierce; and its point divided the tunic
Close to his flank: but, bending aside, dark fate he avoided.
Drawing his falchion now, all silver-studded, Atreides
Raised it, and smote the ridge of his foeman's helm; but upon it
Shattered, in fragments three—nay, four—the blade of the weapon
Fell from his hand, and loudly the son of Atreus lamented,
Fixing his gaze intent on the spacious heavens above him:
"Surely, O father Zeus, of the gods most pitiless art thou!
Now had I thought to avenge the wrongs that Paris hath done me;
Yet in my hands the sword hath broken short, and my javelin
Forth from my grasp hath sped in vain, nor quelled is my foeman."
Spake he, and rushed at Paris, and seized the plume of his helmet,
Swinging him round; and towards the well-greaved host of Achaia
Dragged him; and choked was he by the strap that, richly embroidered,
Under the chin was fastened to hold his helmet, and tightly
Pressed on his tender throat. And now his foe had Atreides
Captured, and won renown untold; but straight Aphrodite
Daughter of Zeus perceived him, and broke the strap that of ox-hide,
E'en from a slaughtered ox, was made; and empty the helmet
Came in his vigorous hand: and anon the warrior flung it,
Whirling it round, to the ranks of the well-greaved men of Achaia.
There was the helmet kept by the hero's trusty retainers,
Whilst on his foe he turned to spring, all eager to slay him,
Grasping his brazen spear. But lightly now Aphrodite
Snatched him from off the field, as a goddess may, and enwrapped him
Sudden in mist opaque, and set him down in his chamber,
Fragrant of odours rare. Then went the goddess to summon
Helen; and her she found on the lofty tower, and round her
Thronged were the Trojan women. Anon at her perfumed raiment
Caught she, and shook its folds and spake, the likeness assuming
E'en of an ancient dame who erst, in far Lacedaemon,
Carded her wool for Pleion, and most by her was beloved.
Like unto her in form thus spake divine Aphrodite:
"Come thou away; for, lo, to his halls doth Paris invite thee.
There, on his fair-wrought couch in his chamber, now he reclineth,

2. 376. A slaughtered ox, i.e., made of the strongest leather, as distinguished from the hide of an ox dying from disease.
Radiant both in his beauty and vesture; nor wouldst thou deem him
Lately returned from the fight: nay rather ready he seemeth
Unto the dance to repair, or, fresh from the dance, to be resting." 335

Spake she, and deeply stirred was the soul of Helen within her. Quickly she then perceived the neck, transcendent in beauty,
Yea, and the ravishing breast and the sparkling eyes of the goddess;
Marvelling much, she called her by name and straightway addressed her:
"Why art thou striving thus, O wondrous queen, to beguile me? Is it that thou some-whither—to Phrygian's populous cities,
Or to Leucis fair—wilt lead me on, to a country
Where some darling of thine midst men speech-gifted is dwelling? Yea, it is even thus: since now Menelaus hath vanquished
God-like Paris, and chooseth to take me homeward, accursed,
Therefore art thou come hither with guileful purpose. To Paris
Get thee, and sit beside him, thy path amidst the immortals Leaving; and turn not back any more with thy feet to Olympus,
Rather for his sake fret thee for ever, and carefully guard him Till thou become his wife, or perchance for his slave he shall take thee.
Thither will I not go to array his couch; for a scandal
Grievous it were; and me the Trojan women hereafter
All will reproach, though even now my sorrows are endless."

Wrathful, to her then spake Aphrodite, glorious goddess:
"Rash one, vex me no more, lest I in anger forsake thee,
Yea, and to hatred turn the exceeding love I have borne thee;
Then, 'mid the grievous feuds, that between the Trojans and Argives I should devise, perchance in an evil plight wouldst thou perish."

Spake she, and Helen, the child of Zeus, with terror was stricken:
Wrapped in a shining robe of white, and led by the goddess,
Silent she went her way, of the Trojan women unheeded.
Reaching the beauteous dwelling of Paris, straightway her maidens
Turned to their several tasks, and the noble lady betook her
Unto the high-roofed chamber. And now did the mirth-loving goddess,
E'en Aphrodite, bring with her hands a seat, and for Helen
Placed it in front of Paris; and straightway, near to her consort,
Seated herself thereon the child of the lord of the aegis.
Then, with averted eyes, in taunting words she reproached him:
"Back from the war hast thou come! Would heaven that there thou hadst perished,
Slain by the valiant chief who in days of old was my husband!
Nay, it was once thy boast that in strength of arm, and in prowess
Hurling the spear, thou didst surpass Menelaüs the warlike:
Challenge him then, forthwith to renew the combat. But hearken
Rather to me, nor lightly engage in single encounter,
Neither again do battle with golden-haired Menelaüs,
Lest, by his spear subdued, a speedy fate should o'ertake thee.”

Then unto her spake Paris in answer: “Spare to reproach me,
Lady, with cruel words that wound my soul. Menelaüs
Now, by Athene's aid hath won; but haply hereafter
I shall prevail, since gods on our side too are enlisted.
Now to the couch repair we, with dalliance sweet to delight us,
Seeing that never before did love so fetter my senses;
Nay, not e’en at the time when first, from fair Lacedæmon,
Bearing thee off, I sailed in my sea-going galleys, and converse
Held on the couch with thee in the isle of Cramè. Nathless
Now do I love thee more, and sweet desire doth enthrall me.”
Spake he, and led the way, and with him followed his consort.

So, on the polished couch they laid them down; but Atreides,
Like a beast of prey, strode through the ranks of the Trojans,
Searching amidst the throng for the god-like chief Alexandros.
Yet, of the sons of Troy and the famed allies of the Trojans,
Never a man there was could show the brave Menelaüs
Where was his foe; albeit 'twas not for love they concealed him,
Seeing that he by all, e'en like dark death, was abhorred.
Then did the king of men, Agamemnon, speak and harangue them:

“Troyans and Dardans, hear me, and ye allies of the Trojans:
Plain is it now Menelaüs, the loved of Ares, hath conquered;
Therefore do ye surrender the Argive Helen, and with her
All that is hers, and pay such fine as duly beseecheth—
Such as in after times may stand with men for a quittance.”
Thus did Atreides speak, and shouted assent the Achaians.
ARGUMENT TO BOOK IV.

The gods being assembled in council, Zeus proposes that they shall now bring the war to an end by causing the terms of the treaty to be duly observed, so that the siege of Ilios shall be raised, and Helen return to Argos with Menelaüs. This proposal, however, is highly displeasing to Hera and Athené, who are bent on the destruction of the city of Priam; and Hera, protesting warmly against it, at length prevails on Zeus to cause the treaty to be broken by the Trojans, in order to bring about the continuance of the war.

Zeus accordingly commissions Athené to this effect, and she forthwith incites Pandarus to shoot at Menelaüs, who is wounded by his arrow.

Agamemnon, at first supposing the wound to be mortal, is deeply moved—by fears for his brother's life, and indignation at the treachery of the Trojans. He gives vent to his feelings in a noble speech, and then immediately bestirs himself to renew the battle, visiting each of the various forces of which his army is composed, and inciting their chieftains to vigorous action.

The Danaans are at length ranged in a long line of columns, and advance in silence against the foe, whilst the Trojans march forward to meet them with much noise and confusion of tongues.

Then the battle commences; and the description of its first stage brings the Book to a conclusion.
BOOK IV.

Thus in the halls of Zeus the gods were holding assembly,
Seated around the golden floor; whilst Hebe, amidst them
Moving with stately grace, their nectar poured: and in goblets
Golden they pledged each other, their gaze towards Ilios turning.
Then did the son of Cronos essay to rouse unto anger
Hera, with bitter words and speech invidious: "Truly
Goddesses twain there are that are pledged to help Menelaüs;
Hera, of Argos queen, and Alalcomenean Athenë;
Yet do they sit aloof, and delight in watching the combat,
Whilst at her hero's side Aphrodite, mirth-loving goddess,
Ever doth stand, and driveth away the fates that assail him,
Saving him even now from death that imminent seemed.
Since Menelaüs the warlike hath proved the victor in battle,
Now doth it rest with us to decide events that shall follow;
Whether disastrous war and the battle's terrible tumult
Rouse we anew, or bring the hosts to peaceful agreement.
If unto all the gods such counsel haply were pleasing,
Verily now might stand king Priam's city and flourish,
Whilst Menelaüs homeward should fare with Helen of Argos."

Spake he, and thereat murmured the twain, Athenë and Hera,
E'en as they sate hard by, devising ills for the Trojans.
Silent and sorely enraged with father Zeus was Athenë,
Neither a word she spake; for savage fury possessed her.
Hera the while, in her breast restraining not her resentment,
Spake unto Zeus aloud: "Most terrible offspring of Cronos,
What strange speech is thine? How comes it now that thou willest
Fruitless to make the sweat of my brow, and my labour to frustrate;
E'en what time, with my wearied steeds, I painfully laboured
Calling the hosts together, to be for a curse unto Priam,
Yea, and to Priam's sons? But work thy will as thou choosest:
Yet will the rest of the gods not all applaud thy devices."

Mightily wrathful then the Cloud-compeller addressed her:
"Madly perverse! What ills at Priam's hands dost thou suffer,
Or from his sons, that thou with relentless vehemence ragest,
Striving to bring fair Ilios' towers to ruin and pillage?
Couldst thou within her gates and lofty battlements enter,
There on the flesh of Priam and Priam's sons to regale thee,
Yea, and of all the Trojans—a raw-served feast—peradventure
Sated would be thy rage! But work thy will as thou choosest,
Lest this quarrel of ours 'twixt thee and me should hereafter
Turn to a mighty feud. Yet weigh thou well, and remember
This that I now shall tell thee: whene'er I too in the future
Choose to destroy and sack some city, where there are dwelling
Men that are dear unto thee, seek not my fury to hinder
Neither to thwart my will; since I, though sorely reluctant,
Freely to thee have yielded. Beneath the sun, and the heavens
Spangled at night with stars, doth lie full many a city
Where there are mortals dwelling; but sacred Ilios ever
Chiefest within my heart was held in honour; and Priam,
Mighty with ashen spear in fight, and the people of Priam;
Seeing that never was lack of the equal feast on my altar,
Offered in meat and drink, such rites as duly are paid us."

Spake unto him in answer the large-eyed sovereign Hera:
"Cities to me most dear are three—wide-streeted Mycenae,
Argos, and Sparta. These, whene'er to thy soul they are hateful,
Spare not at all, but destroy. I stand not forth to defend them,
Nor do I grudge thy pleasure; for, even were I to grudge it,
Yea, and forbade thee lay them waste, yet nought should I compass,
Seeing that thou, of a truth, in might dost greatly surpass me.
Still it behoves thee not to make my toil unavailing,
Since of the gods am I, of the self-same lineage nurtured
Even as thou; and me did the crooked-counselling Cronos
Destine to two-fold honour, as eldest born and as consort
Wedded to thee, who reignest a king 'midst all the immortals.
Howbeit yield we now in this, the one to the other,
I unto thee and thou unto me; and so the immortals,
Even the rest of the gods, shall side with us. To Athene
Give thy commands forthwith that she shall enter the battle,
Led by the war-shout fierce of the men of Troy and Achaia;
There to essay that the Trojans, in spite of oaths and of treaty,
First the attack shall make on the over-weening Achaian.

Spake she, nor disobeyed her the sire of gods and of mortals.
Uttering winged words he straightway spake to Athene:
“Haste to the field where lie the hosts of Troy and Achaia,
There to essay that the Trojans, in spite of oaths and of treaty,
First the attack shall make on the over-weening Achaian.

Spake he, and roused Athene, already bent on her mission:
Down from the peaks of Olympus she sprang, like meteor flashing
Sent by the son of Cronos, the crooked-schemer, for portent
Either to men at sea or to hosts for battle extended,
Scattering many a spark as down from heaven it falleth:
Such was her flashing form as earthward Pallas Athene
Darted, and leapt amidst them; and wonder seized the beholders,
Even the Trojan horsemen and well-greaved men of Achaia.

Looked they on one another, and spake: “Now hideous warfare
Surely will be renewed, and the terrible din of the battle;
Or, peradventure Zeus, who war dispenseth to mortals,
Now doth ordain that peace between the hosts be established.”

Thus unto one another they spake. Achaians and Trojans.
Then in the form of Antenor’s son Laodocus—spearman
Valiant and strong—down into the crowded lines of the Trojans
Pallas Athene came in quest of Pandaros. Straightway
Found she Lycaon’s son, the god-like, noble and valiant;
Standing was he, and about him the sturdy ranks of his comrades—
Shield-armed warriors—stood, who came from the streams of Aisopos.
Placing herself at his side, in winged words she addressed him:
“Wilt thou obey my voice, thou warrior son of Lycaon?
Dost thou swift-winged shaft shoot thou to smite Menelaus:
So wouldst thou favour win, and praise in the eyes of the Trojans
All, and, chiefest of all, in the eyes of prince Alexandros.
Yea, with glorious gifts would he be first to reward thee
If he should see Menelaus, the warrior offspring of Atreus
Borne to the grievous pyre, by thy keen archery stricken.
Haste thee, and aim forthwith to smite far-famed Menelaüs;
Praying with vows that thou wilt a noble hecatomb offer,
Perfect, of firstling lambs, when thy return is accomplished,
When thou shalt reach thy home, the sacred city Zelœia."

Such were Athene's words, and his foolish mind was persuaded.
Stripped he anon his polished bow, of horn of an ibex,
E'en of a mountain goat, which he himself had aforetime
Struck in the breast from beneath, as forth from a rock it was springing—
Whilst in his hiding-place he lay in wait—and had pierced it
Full in the chest, that backward at once on the rock it had fallen.
Sixteen palms¹ in length were the horns that sprang from its forehead,
Which by a cunning smith were trimmed, and deftly together
Fitted, and polished smooth, with a golden tip for the bow-string.
Such was the bow; and he strung it and laid it carefully by him,
Resting its end on the ground. Meanwhile his trusty retainers
O'er him their shields did hold, that the warrior sons of Achaia
Might not assail him first, ere Atreus' son should be smitten,
Even the warlike chief Menelaüs. Then from his quiver
Lifting the lid, he chose a shaft well-feathered, that never
Yet from the bow had sped, fell source of dismal afflictions.
Quickly upon the string the pointed arrow arranging,
First to the son of Light—to Apollo, archer renowned—
Praying, he vowed that he would a noble hecatomb offer,
Perfect, of firstling lambs, when his return were accomplished,
When he should reach his home, the sacred city Zelœia.
Next did he hold together the arrow-notch with the bow-string
Fashioned of ox's sinew; and back to his breast did he draw it,
Whilst to the bow was brought the iron head of the arrow.
When to a circle now the mighty bow he had bended,
Sharply the horn did twang; loud hummed the string; and the arrow,
Eager to pierce the crowd, leapt forth and flew on its errand.
Yet did the blessed gods forget not thee, Menelaüs;
Chiefest the driver of spoil, the child of Zeus, who, before thee
Placing herself, staved off the piercing dart. From his body
Lightly she turned aside its course, e'en as when a mother

¹. 109. Sixteen palms, i.e., about five feet each in length from root to lop.
Driveth away a fly from where her infant is sleeping.
So did Athenè now direct the flight of the arrow
Straight to the spot where joined were the golden clasps of the girdle,
Over the mailéd doublet: and full on the close-fitting girdle
Lighted the bitter shaft, and, its well-wrought surface dividing,
Onward was forced right through the doublet, cunningly fashioned,
Yea, and the taslet of mail he wore to shelter his body,
Even to stave off darts: and this served most to protect him.
Nathless, forward the shaft did press; and, piercing the taslet,
Lightly it cut the flesh of the warrior. Straightway there issued
Forth from the riven gash a blood-stream dark as the storm-cloud.
As when a Lydian dame, or Carian, ivory staineth
Purple, to be for horses a cheek-piece: stored in the chamber
Long it remains though many a horseman craveth to wear it;
Yet it abideth there to become the boast of a monarch.
Both to adorn his steeds, and to be the pride of their driver:
Such were the stains wherewith thy shapely thighs, Menelaüs,
Yea, and thy knees, and beneath them thy comely ankles were stained.
Shuddered anon at the sight the king of men Agamemnon,
When from the wound he beheld the dark blood issuing downward;
Yea, Menelaüs himself, the warrior dear unto Ares,
Shuddered; but when he marked the arrow’s barbs and the lashing,
Visible, clear of the wound, renewed was the spirit within him.
Then spake prince Agamemnon before them, heavily groaning.
Whilst Menelaüs’ hand he held, and groaned his retainers:
“Brother of mine, well-loved! Thy death, in swearing the treaty,
Surely did I decree, when thee in front of the battle
Placed I, to fight alone with the Trojans. Thee have they smitten,
Trampling beneath their feet our oaths of solemn agreement;
Yet not vain is an oath, and the blood of lambs, and libations
Offered of unmixed wine, and right hands trustfully given.
Verily, though for the time his hand the Olympian stayeth,
Yet will he pay in full—though late—with mighty requital,
Vengeance upon their heads, their wives and children, exacting.
This do I know full well, and my mind and spirit divine it:
Surely a day will come for sacred Ilios’ ruin,

2. 151. The lashing, i.e. by which the arrow-head was fastened on.
Even for Priam's fall, and the fall of the people of Priam
Famed for his ashen spear; when Zeus on high who is throned,
Even the son of Cronos who in the firmament dwelleth,
O'er their devoted heads shall wave his shadowy agis,
Angered at fraud so foul! Yea, this shall see its fulfilment;
Nathless, bitter will be my grief for thee, Menelaüs,
If thou shalt die, and so thy span of life be completed.
Covered with shame shall I unto thirsty Argos betake me,
Since the Achaians' thoughts will homeward quickly be turning;
Whilst, for a boast unto Priam and all the Trojans, behind us
Leave we the Argive Helen; and here thy bones are decaying,
Deep in the Trojan soil entombed, thy work unaccomplished.
Then his insulting speech some boastful Trojan shall utter,
Leaping upon the grave of the far-renowned Menelaüs:
'Would that in all his schemes of vengeance king Agamemnon
Even as now might fare, who hither the hosts of Achaia
Vainly did lead, and back to his native land with his galleys
Empty, returned; but with him returned not brave Menelaüs.'
Thus when I hear them speak may the earth gap wide to receive me.'

Then with assuring words spake golden-haired Menelaüs:
'Take good heart, nor fill with alarm the Achaian people:
Not in a mortal wound is the keen shaft fixed: for its progress,
Checked by the glistening belt in front, and the kirtle beneath it,
Yea, and the taslet—wrought by the brass-smith's toil—was retarded.'

Straightway to him made answer and spake the prince Agamemnon:
'Would that it thus might be, Menelaüs, brother beloved!
Now by a skilful leech shall the wound be tended, and o'er it
Drugs shall he lay to appease the dismal pains that afflict thee.'

Such were his words, and straight he addressed the glorious herald:
'Go, Talthybius, now with utmost speed; and Machaon,
Even the son of the peerless leech Asclepius, summon
Hither to tend Menelaüs, Achaia's warrior-captain.
Him hath a cunning archer of Troy or Lycia smitten,
Winning himself renown, whilst us with grief he hath covered.'

Spoke he, and straightway hearing his words, the herald obeyed him.
Passing amidst the host of the brazen-harnessed Achaians,
Carefully made he search, and found the hero Machaon
Standing; and, gathered about him, the stalwart ranks of his spearmen,
Men that from Tricè came, from the land that pastureth horses.
Near unto him he stood, as in wingèd words he addressed him:
“Son of Asclepius, rise! For thee the prince Agamemnon
Calleth to tend Menelaius, Achaia’s warrior-captain.
Him hath a cunning archer of Troy or Lycia smitten,
Winning himself renown, whilst us with grief he hath covered.”

Spake he, and straightway stirred in his breast the soul of Macaon.
Then midst the crowded ranks of the wide-spread host of Achaia
Went they, and reached the spot where golden-haired Menelaus
Stricken did lie, whilst round him the noblest chieftains were gathered.
Into the midst came now the god-like hero, and straightway
Forth from the solid girdle he drew the head of the arrow,
And, as he wrenched it out, the keen barbs backward were bended.
Loosed he the glistening girdle next, and the kirtle beneath it;
Loosed he the taslet too, that the brass-smith’s labour had fashioned,
So to expose the spot that the piercing arrow had entered.
Then from the wound he sucked the blood, and skillfully o’er it
Laid he his soothing drugs, e’en such as Cheirou had given
Unto his sire of old, for the kindly love that he bare him.

Thus whilst busied were they—Menelaus good at the war-cry
Tending—with scurrying shields advanced the lines of the Trojans,
And to their arms again the Achaians mindful of battle
Gat them; nor wouldst thou find the god-like chief Agamemnon
Slumbering now, nor covering as though he shrank from the combat:
Rather with keen desire for the glorious strife was he burning.
Left he with Euryomedon, Ptolemaus’ son, his attendant,—
Grandson to Peiraeus,—his brass-decked car and his horses,
Who, from the throng apart, the steeds impatiently snorting
Held for his lord; and straitly he charged him ready to keep them,
E’en at his call, when’er his limbs with toil should be weary
Marshalling host so vast. And now, on foot, Agamemnon
Gat him amidst the ranks of his fighting-men, and beside them
Stood, and with words of cheer the fleet-horsed Danaans urged he
On to the fight, yea all that he found preparing for battle:
“Men of the Argive race, bate not your furious valour,
Seeing that father Zeus to the false will ne’er be a helper!”
Rather shall they who first transgressed the oaths of the treaty
Give to the kites their tender flesh, whilst we in our galleys
Carry away their wives and children, when we have captured
Ilios' fortress strong." But found he those that were backward—
Shrinking from hateful war—with wrathful words he addressed them:
"Are ye bereft of shame, ye Argives, pitiful brawlers?
Why are ye standing dazed like hunted fawns, that are wearied
Scouring the boundless plain till all their courage is wasted?
Like unto such ye stand astounded—heedless of battle.
Is it that now ye wait for the near approach of the Trojans
Even until they reach our galleys' sterns—that are stationed
Hard by the hoary sea in goodly line—to discover
Whether or no Cronion will raise his arm to protect you?"
Thus, as a warrior-prince, he moved amongst his battalions,
Passing amidst the throng of men; and first to the Cretans,
Arming around their warlike chief Idomeneus, came he.
Like to a fierce wild boar in his strength Idomeneus seemed,
Ranging the foremost ranks; and the rear Meriones ordered,
Urging them on to fight. And the king of men Agamemnon,
Glad at the sight, with words of praise Idomeneus greeted:
"Thee do I honour most of the fleet-horsed Danaan chieftains,
Whether for warlike deeds or peaceful projects assembled,
Or at the feast—what time the noblest lords of the Argives
Mingle the ruddy wine that none may quaff but the elders.
Then do the other chiefs of the long-haired men of Achaia
Drain their allotted cups, whilst thine stands ever replenished
Even as mine, to quaff wheresoe'er thy spirit inclineth.
Now unto war bestir thee, and prove thy valour unfailling."
Then unto him replied Idomeneus, lord of the Cretans:
"Ever a faithful comrade and true unto thee, O Atreides,
I shall be found as when at the first I pledged my allegiance.
Wherefore the other chiefs of the long-haired men of Achaia
Haste to arouse, that so with least delay may the combat
Now be renewed; for the Trojans have brought our oaths to confusion;
Yea, and upon their heads shall death and sorrows hereafter
Fall, since they were the first to break the solemn agreement."
Spake he, and Atreus' son passed on, rejoicing in spirit.
Next, as amidst the throng he went, he found the Ajaces
Arming, and in their train a cloud of foot-men there followed.
As when, watching his goats from a lofty summit, a herdsman
Seeth a cloud approaching, across the sea that is driven
Urged by the strong west wind; and to him, far off as he views it
Passing along the sea, it ever growth in blackness,
Even as black as pitch; and a mighty squall it up-raiseth.
He at the sight doth shudder; and straightway, seeking for shelter,
Into a cave doth drive his flock: so now the battalions,
Dark with the serried ranks of warrior youths, Zeus-nurtured,
Marched with the twain Ajaces to join the furious combat.
Briskly with shields and spears their lines; and prince Agamemnon,
Viewing their brave array, was glad, and thus to the chieftains
Uttered his winged words: "No charge unto you, O Ajaces,
Have I to give, twain chiefs of the brass-clad host of the Argives!"
Need there is none to urge you; for ye to strenuous battle
Promptly do rouse your men. O father Zeus and Athene,
Witness, and thou Apollo! If only such were the spirit
Firing the breasts of all, then soon the city of Priam
Unto our conquering hands would bow, both captured and pillaged!"
Spake he, and leaving these forthwith passed on in his progress,
Seeking the other chiefs. And now he came unto Nestor,
Chief of the Pylian tribes, their clear-voiced speaker, and found him
Ranging his own retainers, and zeal for battle inciting.
Gathered were they about their several leaders—Alastor,
Haimon of princely sway, and Pelagon mighty of stature,
Bias, the people's shepherd, and Chromius. Nestor, his horsemen
First in the line of battle, with steeds and chariots, stationed;
Whilst in the rear he marshalled his foot, both many and valiant,
Forming a sturdy bulwark to bear the shock of the onset.
Then to the space between them he drove the cowardly rabble,
So that they needs must fight, how'er they shrank from the combat.
Unto the horsemen now he gave his orders, and bade them
Hold their horses in hand, nor 'midst the throng be entangled:
"Neither alone let any advance in front of his comrades
Eager to fight the Trojans—to skill in horsemanship trusting,
Or to his manhood's strength—nor yet retire from the others;
So would ye lose in power; but when a man may be able,
Forth from his chariot reaching, to strike the car of a foeman,
Let him his thrust deliver; for so success is the surer.
Thus did the men of old lay waste both city and fortress,
Keeping within their breasts this steadfast counsel and spirit.”

Such were the old man’s words as he urged his people to battle,
Skilled in the wars of yore: and glad was prince Agamemnon
Seeing his zeal; and thus in winged words he addressed him:
“Would that thy limbs, old man, could obey the spirit that lodgeth
Ever within thy breast—thy strength unabated remaining!
Would that the common lot of wearing age on another,
Rather than he, had fallen, and thou could’st ever be youthful!”

Then unto him replied steed-famed Gerenian Nestor:
“Yea, right gladly would I myself be younger, Atreides,
Even as once I was what time I vanquished in battle
Noble Ereuthalion; but the gods their blessings bestow not
All at the self-same time in the lives of men that are mortal.
Then was the time of my youth, but now old age doth beset me:
Yet will I take my place amidst the ranks of the horsemen,
Giving command and counsel; for such the right that belongeth
Unto the old, whilst they that are still in the prime of their manhood
Wield in the fight their spears, on youthful vigour reliant.”

Spake he, and Atreus’ son passed on, rejoicing in spirit.
Next unto Peteos’ son, Menestheus, driver of horses,
Came he, and found him standing with Athens’ warriors near him,
Keen for the battle-shout. Hard by was subtle Odysseus,
Whilst at his side were ranged the Cephalonian squadrons,
Sturdy and brave; but these were standing still; for the war-cry
Unto their ears as yet had come not, since the battalions,
Gathered on either side, were only now to the onset
Moving; and these did wait till some Achaian column,
Other than theirs, advanced to renew the fray with the Trojans.

Seeing the chieftains there, the king of men Agamemnon
Spake in rebuking tone, as in winged words he addressed them:
“Ho there, Peteos’ son, from a king Zeus-nurtured descended!
Thou too, famous for evil wiles, and crafty of nature!
Why do ye skulk aloof, the advance of others awaiting?
Ye are the two it behoveth to take your stand with the foremost,
Fronting the fiery battle; for ye are first to be summoned
When the Achaian host doth make a feast to the elders:

Then are ye fain to eat of the roasted flesh, and the goblets
Brimming with luscious wine to quaff whilst so ye are minded.
Now would ye fain look on though ten Achaian columns
Fought in the van before you, and plied their pitiless weapons."

Then with a seowl made answer Odysseus of many devices:
"What is the speech that now hath passed thy lips, O Atreides,
Breaking the guard thy teeth should keep; or wherefore averrest thou
Us to be slack in war? When once again the Achaians,
Charging the steed-famed Trojans, arouse the furious combat,
Then, if thou care'st to look, thou shalt see Telemachus' father
Fighting the Trojan foe, and aye in front of the battle.
Verily empty as air are all the words thou hast uttered."

Then, with a smiling look, made answer prince Agamemnon
When he perceived his wrath, and withdrew the words he had uttered:
"Heaven-born son of Laertes, Odysseus of many devices,
Neither do I o'er-much reproach nor greatly exhort thee,
Knowing the kindly bent of thy inmost spirit, that ever
Moves in accord with mine; but now go to, and hereafter
Fairly will we redress it, if aught of ill hath been spoken;
Yea, and whate'er it be, may the gods vouchsafe to annul it."

Spake he, and left them there; and, passing on in his progress,
Found Diomedes next, the high-souled offspring of Tydeus.
Hard by his well-built car and his steeds he stood, and beside him
Sthenelus, Capaneus' son: and, seeing him, prince Agamemnon
Spake in reproachful tone as in winged words he addressed him:
"Ah me! Son of the tamer of steeds—the warrior Tydeus—
Why art thou shrinking thus, between the vistas of battle
Gazing? It was not Tydeus' wont to shrink from the onset;
Rather would he advance and, far in front of his comrades,
Fight with the foe,—so say the men who erst did behold him
Bearing the brunt of war; for I ne'er met with the hero,
Nor did I ever see him,—but he pre-eminent standeth
Far above all in fame. He once, a guest to Mycenae
Came, on a peaceful errand; and with him came Polynices
Match for the gods, to raise a host to lead into battle,
Even against the sacred walls of Thebes. Their entreaty
Strongly they urged for brave allies; and the men of Mycenae
Readily gave assent, and were fain to lend them assistance.
But for the adverse omen of Zeus that hindered their purpose.
When they had gone from thence and were far advanced on their journey,
E'en to the rush-clad banks of Asopos, bedded in herbage,
Then was appointed Tydeus to be the Achaian's envoy.
Forth on his mission went he, and found the chiefs of the Thebans,
Many in number, gathered as guests of king Eteocles,
Feasting within his palace. And there, alone and a stranger,
One amidst many Thebans, the steed-famed warrior Tydeus
Nathless feared not at all, but called them forth unto contests;
Yea, and in every bout was an easy victor—Athené
Giving him puissant aid when'er her succour he needed.
Angered at their defeat the Thebans, furious drivers,
Laid for him homeward wending an ambush strong, that of fifty—
Even the flower of their youth—was formed, and twain were the leaders:
One was the god-like Maion, the son of Haimon, and with him
Went there Autophonus' son, Polyphantes, battle-enduring.
Yet o'en these did Tydeus o'erthrow with hideous ruin,
Slaying them all save one, the chieftain Maion; for homeward
Him on his way he sent, the gods' high portents obeying.
Such was Ætolian Tydeus: but he a son hath begotten
Worse than his sire in fight, albeit in speech he excelleth."
Spake he, but nought replied the stalwart chief Diomedes,
Holding in loyal awe the reprove the monarch had uttered.
Nathless promptly the son of the glorious Capaneus answered:
"Why dost thou falsely speak, well knowing the truth, O Atreides?
Verily we do claim to be better men than our fathers:
We by the aid of Zeus, and obeying the heavenly omens,
Captured the city of Thebes, the seven-gated,—against it
Leading a smaller host to assail the fortress of Arces.
They by their impious deeds did perish. Wherefore I pray thee
Never, in the ranks of honour, to place our fathers beside us."
Frowning upon him spake the stalwart chief Diomedes:
"Sit thee down, good father; obey my words and be silent.
Nought do I blame Agamemnon, the people's shepherd, for urging
Onward to join the fray the well-greaved men of Achaia.
His the renown will be, in sooth, if haply the Argives
Vanquish their Trojan foes, and sacred Ilion capture;
Whilst, if vanquished should be the Argives, then will the sorrow
Heavily fall on him. But be it ours to bestir us
Now forthwith, and to set our minds on furious valour."

Spake he, and down from his chariot leapt, arrayed in his armour;
And, as the chieftain moved, the brazen mail of his breast-plate
Rang with a sound so dire that the bravest, hearing, would tremble.

As on the sounding shore some surging billow of ocean,
Urged by the strong west wind, in savoured grandeur advanceeth:
First doth it gather might far out at sea; but approaching
Soon, on the sound it breaketh with mighty roar; and, divided,
Curleth amid the rocks in crested pride, from its summits
Plinging the salt sea-foam: so now the Danaan columns
Moving in close array, incessant marched to the onset.4

Each of the chieftains ordered his own battalion; but ever
Silent the men did march; nay, voiceless would'st thou have deemed
Every breast to be in the mighty throng, that in silence,
Awed by their leaders, moved; while flashed the glittering harness,
Girt upon each man's breast, as the armed lines were advancing.

Meanwhile, like unto sheeji in a rich man's yard that are standing
Numberless, whilst is drawn the good white milk from their udders.
Hearing the cry of their lambs, with ceaseless bleating they answer;
Such was the clamour heard throughout the host of the Trojans,
Since of a diverse voice and tongue were they; and their language
Formed a confused jargon, the speech of many a nation.

Urged to the fight were the Trojans by Ares, whilst the Achaians
Grey-eyed Athene roused; and Fear and Panic were ever
Present: and Strife, the sister and friend of man-slaying Ares,
Raged with unceasing fury. At first her crest she uplifteth,
Small to behold; but soon with her head she reacheth the heavens,
Whilst with her feet she treads the earth. So now mid the turmoil
Strode she along, inspiring with equal hatred and discord
Each of the rival hosts, the groans and slaughter increasing.

Now, when both of the hosts were come together, the combat
Joined they at once with targe and spear, and fury of foemen

4. 428. The advance of the Danaans being compared, in this splendid
simile, to one long unbroken wave (ἀγών ἐμαυτόπεποι) rolling in from the
sea, and not to a succession of waves (as it has been sometimes rendered),
it would seem that the columns were ranged in one long solid line
(ἐμαυτόπεποι φίλαιργες) and so advanced until they broke upon the foe.
Clad in their brazen mail; and bossy shields on each other
Pressed as the warriors charged, whilst rose tumultuous uproar.
Then were there heard commingled the cries of pain and of triumph,
Even of dying men and of them that slew; and around them
Earth ran red with blood. As when two streams from the mountains,
Swollen with winter rains, unite the flood of their waters
Poured from exhaustless springs: through hollow chasm the torrent
Speeds; and afar in the mountains the shepherd heareth its roaring:
So, as the warriors met, the shouts and the wailing resounded.
First Antilochus slew a plumed chief of the Trojans,
Valiant amidst the foremost, Thalysius' son, Echepolus;
Him was he first to smite on the ridge of his crested helmet,
Into the forehead driving the brazen point, that it pierced
Even the very bone: and amid the shock of the battle
Like to a tower he fell, and his eyes were shrouded in darkness.
Him, as he prostrate lay, Chalcodon's son Elephenor—
Even the warrior-chief who led the valiant Abantes—
Seized by the feet, and forth from beneath the shower of weapons
Dragged him, intent with haste to strip the slain of his armour.
Yet was his effort brief; for him the noble Agenor
Saw, as he dragged the corpse; and his side—now clear of his buckler
Whilst to the ground he stooped—with brass-tipped javelin wounded,
So that his knees were loosed, and the life went forth from his body.
Then did the fray wax hot, and Trojans fought with Achaians
Over the warrior's corpse; yea, like unto wolves in encounter,
Sprang they at one another, and hero struggled with hero.
Next was Anthemion's son by Telamonian Ajax
Smitten:—a lusty youth was he, whom whilom his mother
Bore upon Simois' banks, as down from Ida she wended,
Following thence her parents to view their flocks. Simoisius
Thus was he named; yet lived he not to make the requital
Due to his parents' love; for short was the span of his being,
Falling beneath the spear of the high-souled warrior Ajax.
Full on the right of the breast he smote him, whilst to the onset
Leading the van he charged; and the brazen point of the javelin
Entering made its way right through the shoulder; and earthward
Prone in the dust he fell. Like poplar grown in a hollow,
E'en in a wide-spread fen,—all bare of branches that growth
Save at the top,—now, felled by the gleaming axe of the wheelwright, 485
Soon for the rim of a wheel for a goodly car to be bended,
Drying beside the stream it lies: e'en so Simoisius,
Son of Anthemion lay, by Ajax heaven-descended
Reft of his life. And anon, from amidst the throng of the Trojans
Antiphus, Priam’s son, of the glancing corselet, at Ajax
Aimed with his pointed spear; but missed his aim, and the weapon
Entered the groin of Leucus, Odysseus’ valiant companion,
Whilst to the Argive ranks he dragged the corpse; and upon it
Straightway he fell, and, loosed from his grasp, it dropped. But Odysseus
Sorely incensed at heart for his comrade’s death, to the fore-front
Strod, in his gleaming mail arrayed; and closer approaching
Stood, and around him glanced,—then hurled his glittering javelin.
Backward the Trojans shrank as forth the warrior launched it;
Nor did he hurl in vain, but smote the offspring of Priam,
Even his bastard son Democoon, who from Abydos
Came unto him from tending his high-bred mares. On the temple
Him did Odysseus smite with the spear, enraged for his comrade;
Yea, and the brazen point through both his temples was driven:
Veiled were his eyes with darkness as down he crashed; and his armour
Clanged o’er the fallen chief. And now the van of the Trojans,
Yea, and the noble Hector, did yield their ground; and the Argives
Shouted aloud, and towards them dragged the corpses, and onward
Further advanced. And sorely enraged at heart was Apollo,
Watching from Pergamos’ heights, and aloud he cried to the Trojans:
“Steed-famed Trojans, arise and bestir you, nor to the Argives
Yield in the battle-shock! For not of stone or of iron
Formed is their flesh to resist the piercing weapons that strike them:
Far from the fray is Achilles, the son of the bright-haired Thetis,
Biding beside his ships, and nursing grievous resentment.”

Thus did the terrible god from the lofty citadel urge them,
Whilst ‘mid the Argive host did pass the glorious goddess,
Daughter of Zeus, the Triton-born, where-e’er she beheld them
Yielding; and through their ranks she moved, to battle inciting.

Next was Diores stayed, by Fates’ dread fetters enthralled,
E’en Amarynceus’ son, on the right leg, near to the ankle,
Struck by a jagged stone, wherewith the Thracian leader
Peirois Imbraeides, who had his dwelling in Ainos,
Sínote him. The cruel stone laid bare the flesh from the tendons,
Down to the very bone; and with hands out-stretched to his comrades
Backward he fell, and lay in the dust, whilst forth from his body,
Gasping, his life he breathed. Then straightway Peiróüs forward 525
Rushed, and his navel pierced with the spear,—e'en he who had struck him
First,—and his entrails forth on the ground were scattered, and darkness
Covered his eyes. And now, to the Trojan ranks as he hastened,
Peiróüs wounded fell, by the spear of Ætolian Thoas
Stricken above the breast; and the brazen point of the javelin
Pierced to his lungs. Then Thoas, approaching close to his foeman, 530
Plucked from his breast the ponderous spear; and, forth from its scabbard
Drawing his keen-edged sword, he cleft his belly asunder,
Quenching the sparks of life; nathless his armour he took not,
Since there were standing round him his high-crowned6 Thracian comrades
Wielding their lengthy spears, wherewith they stayed his advancing.
Tall though he was and strong, and of haughty spirit; and backward
Borne by the battle-shock, he reeled. Thus falling, together 535
Both in the dust were stretched—the Thracians' captain, and, near him,
He that had led to the war the brazen-harnessed Epeians.
Yea, and around them slain there lay full many a chieftain.

Not any longer now would a man make light of the carnage,
Could he but roam unscathed of the spear and the keen-edged falchion, 540
Guided amidst the fray, and kept by Pallas Athené,
Holding his hand, secure from the hurling rush of the missiles.
For, of a truth, that day o'erthrown were numberless heroes,
Side by side in the dust laid low, Achaians and Trojans.

6. High-crowned, i.e., wearing their hair in a top-knot.