**The Iliad of Homer eBook**

**The Iliad of Homer by Homer**

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**Contents**

**Table of Contents**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Table of Contents | |
| Section | Page |
|  | |
| Start of eBook | 1 |
| BOOK I. | 1 |
| BOOK II. | 14 |
| BOOK II. | 14 |
| BOOK III. | 32 |
| BOOK III. | 32 |
| BOOK IV. | 41 |
| BOOK IV. | 41 |
| BOOK V. | 53 |
| BOOK V. | 53 |
| BOOK VI. | 72 |
| BOOK VI. | 72 |
| BOOK VII. | 83 |
| BOOK VII. | 83 |
| BOOK VIII. | 93 |
| BOOK VIII. | 94 |
| BOOK IX. | 105 |
| BOOK IX. | 105 |
| BOOK X. | 121 |
| BOOK X. | 121 |
| BOOK XI. | 133 |
| BOOK XI. | 133 |
| BOOK XII. | 152 |
| BOOK XII. | 152 |
| BOOK XIII. | 162 |
| BOOK XIII. | 162 |
| BOOK XIV. | 178 |
| BOOK XIV. | 179 |
| BOOK XV. | 190 |
| BOOK XV. | 190 |
| BOOK XVI. | 206 |
| BOOK XVI. | 206 |
| BOOK XVII. | 225 |
| BOOK XVII. | 225 |
| BOOK XVIII. | 241 |
| BOOK XVIII. | 241 |
| BOOK XIX. | 255 |
| BOOK XIX. | 255 |
| BOOK XX. | 264 |
| BOOK XX. | 264 |
| BOOK XXI. | 275 |
| BOOK XXI. | 275 |
| BOOK XXII. | 287 |
| BOOK XXII. | 287 |
| BOOK XXIII. | 298 |
| BOOK XXIII. | 298 |
| BOOK XIV. | 317 |
| BOOK XXIV. | 317 |
| FOOTNOTES | 335 |
|  | 355 |
|  | 370 |

**Page 1**

**BOOK I.**

Achilles sing, O Goddess!  Peleus’ son;  
His wrath pernicious, who ten thousand woes  
Caused to Achaia’s host, sent many a soul  
Illustrious into Ades premature,  
And Heroes gave (so stood the will of Jove) 5  
To dogs and to all ravening fowls a prey,  
When fierce dispute had separated once  
The noble Chief Achilles from the son  
Of Atreus, Agamemnon, King of men.   
Who them to strife impell’d?  What power divine? 10  
Latona’s son and Jove’s.[1] For he, incensed  
Against the King, a foul contagion raised  
In all the host, and multitudes destroy’d,  
For that the son of Atreus had his priest  
Dishonored, Chryses.  To the fleet he came 15  
Bearing rich ransom glorious to redeem  
His daughter, and his hands charged with the wreath  
And golden sceptre[2] of the God shaft-arm’d.   
His supplication was at large to all  
The host of Greece, but most of all to two, 20  
The sons of Atreus, highest in command.   
Ye gallant Chiefs, and ye their gallant host,  
(So may the Gods who in Olympus dwell  
Give Priam’s treasures to you for a spoil  
And ye return in safety,) take my gifts 25  
And loose my child, in honor of the son  
Of Jove, Apollo, archer of the skies.[3]  
At once the voice of all was to respect  
The priest, and to accept the bounteous price;  
But so it pleased not Atreus’ mighty son, 30  
Who with rude threatenings stern him thence dismiss’d.   
Beware, old man! that at these hollow barks  
I find thee not now lingering, or henceforth  
Returning, lest the garland of thy God  
And his bright sceptre should avail thee nought. 35  
I will not loose thy daughter, till old age  
Steal on her.  From her native country far,  
In Argos, in my palace, she shall ply  
The loom, and shall be partner of my bed.   
Move me no more.  Begone; hence while thou may’st. 40  
He spake, the old priest trembled and obey’d.   
Forlorn he roamed the ocean’s sounding shore,  
And, solitary, with much prayer his King  
Bright-hair’d Latona’s son, Phoebus, implored.[4]  
God of the silver bow, who with thy power 45  
Encirclest Chrysa, and who reign’st supreme  
In Tenedos and Cilla the divine,  
Sminthian[5] Apollo![6] If I e’er adorned  
Thy beauteous fane, or on the altar burn’d  
The fat acceptable of bulls or goats, 50  
Grant my petition.  With thy shafts avenge  
On the Achaian host thy servant’s tears.   
Such prayer he made, and it was heard.[7] The God,  
Down from Olympus with his radiant bow  
And his full quiver o’er his shoulder slung, 55  
Marched in his anger; shaken as he moved  
His rattling arrows told of his approach.   
Gloomy he came as night; sat from the ships

**Page 2**

Apart, and sent an arrow.  Clang’d the cord  
[8]Dread-sounding, bounding on the silver bow.[9] 60  
Mules first and dogs he struck,[10] but at themselves  
Dispatching soon his bitter arrows keen,  
Smote them.  Death-piles on all sides always blazed.   
Nine days throughout the camp his arrows flew;  
The tenth, Achilles from all parts convened 65  
The host in council.  Juno the white-armed  
Moved at the sight of Grecians all around  
Dying, imparted to his mind the thought.[11]  
The full assembly, therefore, now convened,  
Uprose Achilles ardent, and began. 70  
Atrides!  Now, it seems, no course remains  
For us, but that the seas roaming again,  
We hence return; at least if we survive;  
But haste, consult we quick some prophet here  
Or priest, or even interpreter of dreams, 75  
(For dreams are also of Jove,) that we may learn  
By what crime we have thus incensed Apollo,  
What broken vow, what hecatomb unpaid  
He charges on us, and if soothed with steam  
Of lambs or goats unblemish’d, he may yet 80  
Be won to spare us, and avert the plague.   
He spake and sat, when Thestor’s son arose  
Calchas, an augur foremost in his art,  
Who all things, present, past, and future knew,  
And whom his skill in prophecy, a gift 85  
Conferred by Phoebus on him, had advanced  
To be conductor of the fleet to Troy;  
He, prudent, them admonishing, replied.[12]  
Jove-loved Achilles!  Wouldst thou learn from me  
What cause hath moved Apollo to this wrath, 90  
The shaft-arm’d King?  I shall divulge the cause.   
But thou, swear first and covenant on thy part  
That speaking, acting, thou wilt stand prepared  
To give me succor; for I judge amiss,  
Or he who rules the Argives, the supreme 95  
O’er all Achaia’s host, will be incensed.   
Wo to the man who shall provoke the King  
For if, to-day, he smother close his wrath,  
He harbors still the vengeance, and in time  
Performs it.  Answer, therefore, wilt thou save me? 100  
To whom Achilles, swiftest of the swift.   
What thou hast learn’d in secret from the God  
That speak, and boldly.  By the son of Jove,  
Apollo, whom thou, Calchas, seek’st in prayer  
Made for the Danai, and who thy soul 105  
Fills with futurity, in all the host  
The Grecian lives not, who while I shall breathe,  
And see the light of day, shall in this camp  
Oppress thee; no, not even if thou name  
Him, Agamemnon, sovereign o’er us all. 110  
Then was the seer embolden’d, and he spake.   
Nor vow nor hecatomb unpaid on us  
He charges, but the wrong done to his priest  
Whom Agamemnon slighted when he sought  
His daughter’s freedom, and his gifts refused. 115

**Page 3**

He is the cause.  Apollo for his sake  
Afflicts and will afflict us, neither end  
Nor intermission of his heavy scourge  
Granting, ’till unredeem’d, no price required,  
The black-eyed maid be to her father sent, 120  
And a whole hecatomb in Chrysa bleed.   
Then, not before, the God may be appeased.   
He spake and sat; when Atreus’ son arose,  
The Hero Agamemnon, throned supreme.   
Tempests of black resentment overcharged 125  
His heart, and indignation fired his eyes.   
On Calchas lowering, him he first address’d.   
Prophet of mischief! from whose tongue no note  
Of grateful sound to me, was ever heard;  
Ill tidings are thy joy, and tidings glad 130  
Thou tell’st not, or thy words come not to pass.   
And now among the Danai thy dreams  
Divulging, thou pretend’st the Archer-God  
For his priest’s sake, our enemy, because  
I scorn’d his offer’d ransom of the maid 135  
Chryseis, more desirous far to bear  
Her to my home, for that she charms me more  
Than Clytemnestra, my own first espoused,  
With whom, in disposition, feature, form,  
Accomplishments, she may be well compared. 140  
Yet, being such, I will return her hence  
If that she go be best.  Perish myself—­  
But let the people of my charge be saved  
Prepare ye, therefore, a reward for me,  
And seek it instant.  It were much unmeet 145  
That I alone of all the Argive host  
Should want due recompense, whose former prize  
Is elsewhere destined, as ye all perceive.   
To whom Achilles, matchless in the race.   
Atrides, glorious above all in rank, 150  
And as intent on gain as thou art great,  
Whence shall the Grecians give a prize to thee?   
The general stock is poor; the spoil of towns  
Which we have taken, hath already passed  
In distribution, and it were unjust 155  
To gather it from all the Greeks again.   
But send thou back this Virgin to her God,  
And when Jove’s favor shall have given us Troy,  
A threefold, fourfold share shall then be thine.   
To whom the Sovereign of the host replied. 160  
Godlike Achilles, valiant as thou art,  
Wouldst thou be subtle too?  But me no fraud  
Shall overreach, or art persuade, of thine.   
Wouldst thou, that thou be recompensed, and I  
Sit meekly down, defrauded of my due? 165  
And didst thou bid me yield her?  Let the bold  
Achaians give me competent amends,  
Such as may please me, and it shall be well.   
Else, if they give me none, I will command  
Thy prize, the prize of Ajax, or the prize 170  
It may be of Ulysses to my tent,  
And let the loser chafe.  But this concern  
Shall be adjusted at convenient time.   
Come—­launch we now into the sacred deep

**Page 4**

A bark with lusty rowers well supplied; 175  
Then put on board Chryseis, and with her  
The sacrifice required.  Go also one  
High in authority, some counsellor,  
Idomeneus, or Ajax, or thyself,  
Thou most untractable of all mankind; 180  
And seek by rites of sacrifice and prayer  
To appease Apollo on our host’s behalf.   
Achilles eyed him with a frown, and spake.   
Ah! clothed with impudence as with a cloak,  
And full of subtlety, who, thinkest thou—­ 185  
What Grecian here will serve thee, or for thee  
Wage covert war, or open?  Me thou know’st,  
Troy never wronged; I came not to avenge  
Harm done to me; no Trojan ever drove  
My pastures, steeds or oxen took of mine, 190  
Or plunder’d of their fruits the golden fields  
Of Phthia[13] the deep-soil’d.  She lies remote,  
And obstacles are numerous interposed,  
Vale-darkening mountains, and the dashing sea.   
No, [14]Shameless Wolf!  For thy good pleasure’s sake 195  
We came, and, [15]Face of flint! to avenge the wrongs  
By Menelaus and thyself sustain’d,  
On the offending Trojan—­service kind,  
But lost on thee, regardless of it all.   
And now—­What now?  Thy threatening is to seize 200  
Thyself, the just requital of my toils,  
My prize hard-earn’d, by common suffrage mine.   
I never gain, what Trojan town soe’er  
We ransack, half thy booty.  The swift march  
And furious onset—­these I largely reap, 205  
But, distribution made, thy lot exceeds  
Mine far; while I, with any pittance pleased,  
Bear to my ships the little that I win  
After long battle, and account it much.   
But I am gone, I and my sable barks 210  
(My wiser course) to Phthia, and I judge,  
Scorn’d as I am, that thou shalt hardly glean  
Without me, more than thou shalt soon consume.[16]  
He ceased, and Agamemnon thus replied  
Fly, and fly now; if in thy soul thou feel 215  
Such ardor of desire to go—­begone!   
I woo thee not to stay; stay not an hour  
On my behalf, for I have others here  
Who will respect me more, and above all  
All-judging Jove.  There is not in the host 220  
King or commander whom I hate as thee,  
For all thy pleasure is in strife and blood,  
And at all times; yet valor is no ground  
Whereon to boast, it is the gift of Heaven  
Go, get ye back to Phthia, thou and thine! 225  
There rule thy Myrmidons.[17] I need not thee,  
Nor heed thy wrath a jot.  But this I say,  
Sure as Apollo takes my lovely prize  
Chryseis, and I shall return her home  
In mine own bark, and with my proper crew, 230  
So sure the fair Briseis shall be mine.   
I shall demand her even at thy tent.   
So shalt thou well be taught, how high in power

**Page 5**

I soar above thy pitch, and none shall dare  
Attempt, thenceforth, comparison with me. 235  
He ended, and the big, disdainful heart  
Throbbed of Achilles; racking doubt ensued  
And sore perplex’d him, whether forcing wide  
A passage through them, with his blade unsheathed  
To lay Atrides breathless at his foot, 240  
Or to command his stormy spirit down.   
So doubted he, and undecided yet  
Stood drawing forth his falchion huge; when lo!   
Down sent by Juno, to whom both alike  
Were dear, and who alike watched over both, 245  
Pallas descended.  At his back she stood  
To none apparent, save himself alone,  
And seized his golden locks.  Startled, he turned,  
And instant knew Minerva.  Flashed her eyes  
Terrific;[18] whom with accents on the wing 250  
Of haste, incontinent he questioned thus.   
Daughter of Jove, why comest thou? that thyself  
May’st witness these affronts which I endure  
From Agamemnon?  Surely as I speak,  
This moment, for his arrogance, he dies. 255  
To whom the blue-eyed Deity.  From heaven  
Mine errand is, to sooth, if thou wilt hear,  
Thine anger.  Juno the white-arm’d alike  
To him and thee propitious, bade me down:   
Restrain thy wrath.  Draw not thy falchion forth. 260  
Retort, and sharply, and let that suffice.   
For I foretell thee true.  Thou shalt receive,  
Some future day, thrice told, thy present loss  
For this day’s wrong.  Cease, therefore, and be still.   
To whom Achilles.  Goddess, although much 265  
Exasperate, I dare not disregard  
Thy word, which to obey is always best.[19]  
Who hears the Gods, the Gods hear also him.   
He said; and on his silver hilt the force  
Of his broad hand impressing, sent the blade 270  
Home to its rest, nor would the counsel scorn  
Of Pallas.  She to heaven well-pleased return’d,  
And in the mansion of Jove AEgis[20]-armed  
Arriving, mingled with her kindred Gods.   
But though from violence, yet not from words 275  
Abstained Achilles, but with bitter taunt  
Opprobrious, his antagonist reproached.   
Oh charged with wine, in steadfastness of face  
Dog unabashed, and yet at heart a deer!   
Thou never, when the troops have taken arms, 280  
Hast dared to take thine also; never thou  
Associate with Achaia’s Chiefs, to form  
The secret ambush.[21] No.  The sound of war  
Is as the voice of destiny to thee.   
Doubtless the course is safer far, to range 285  
Our numerous host, and if a man have dared  
Dispute thy will, to rob him of his prize.   
King! over whom?  Women and spiritless—­  
Whom therefore thou devourest; else themselves  
Would stop that mouth that it should scoff no more. 290  
But hearken.  I shall swear a solemn oath.

**Page 6**

By this same sceptre,[22] which shall never bud,  
Nor boughs bring forth as once, which having left  
Its stock on the high mountains, at what time  
The woodman’s axe lopped off its foliage green, 295  
And stript its bark, shall never grow again;  
Which now the judges of Achaia bear,  
Who under Jove, stand guardians of the laws,  
By this I swear (mark thou the sacred oath)  
Time shall be, when Achilles shall be missed; 300  
When all shall want him, and thyself the power  
To help the Achaians, whatsoe’er thy will;  
When Hector at your heels shall mow you down:   
The Hero-slaughtering Hector!  Then thy soul,  
Vexation-stung, shall tear thee with remorse, 305  
That thou hast scorn’d, as he were nothing worth,  
A Chief, the soul and bulwark of your cause.   
So saying, he cast his sceptre on the ground  
Studded with gold, and sat.  On the other side  
The son of Atreus all impassion’d stood, 310  
When the harmonious orator arose  
Nestor, the Pylian oracle, whose lips  
Dropped eloquence—­the honey not so sweet.   
Two generations past of mortals born  
In Pylus, coetaneous with himself, 315  
He govern’d now the third—­amid them all  
He stood, and thus, benevolent, began.   
Ah! what calamity hath fall’n on Greece!   
Now Priam and his sons may well exult,  
Now all in Ilium shall have joy of heart 320  
Abundant, hearing of this broil, the prime  
Of Greece between, in council and in arms.   
But be persuaded; ye are younger both  
Than I, and I was conversant of old  
With Princes your superiors, yet from them 325  
No disrespect at any time received.   
Their equals saw I never; never shall;  
Exadius, Coeneus, and the Godlike son  
Of AEgeus, mighty Theseus; men renown’d  
For force superior to the race of man, 330  
Brave Chiefs they were, and with brave foes they fought,  
With the rude dwellers on the mountain-heights  
The Centaurs,[23] whom with havoc such as fame  
Shall never cease to celebrate, they slew.   
With these men I consorted erst, what time 335  
From Pylus, though a land from theirs remote,  
They called me forth, and such as was my strength,  
With all that strength I served them.  Who is he?   
What Prince or Chief of the degenerate race  
Now seen on earth who might with these compare? 340  
Yet even these would listen and conform  
To my advice in consultation given,  
Which hear ye also; for compliance proves  
Oft times the safer and the manlier course.   
Thou, Agamemnon! valiant as thou art, 345  
Seize not the maid, his portion from the Greeks,  
But leave her his; nor thou, Achilles, strive  
With our imperial Chief; for never King  
Had equal honor at the hands of Jove

**Page 7**

With Agamemnon, or was throned so high. 350  
Say thou art stronger, and art Goddess-born,  
How then?  His territory passes thine,  
And he is Lord of thousands more than thou.   
Cease, therefore, Agamemnon; calm thy wrath;  
And it shall be mine office to entreat 355  
Achilles also to a calm, whose might  
The chief munition is of all our host.   
To whom the sovereign of the Greeks replied,  
The son of Atreus.  Thou hast spoken well,  
Old Chief, and wisely.  But this wrangler here—­ 360  
Nought will suffice him but the highest place:   
He must control us all, reign over all,  
Dictate to all; but he shall find at least  
One here, disposed to question his commands.   
If the eternal Gods have made him brave, 365  
Derives he thence a privilege to rail?   
Whom thus Achilles interrupted fierce.   
Could I be found so abject as to take  
The measure of my doings at thy lips,  
Well might they call me coward through the camp, 370  
A vassal, and a fellow of no worth.   
Give law to others.  Think not to control  
Me, subject to thy proud commands no more.   
Hear yet again!  And weigh what thou shalt hear.   
I will not strive with thee in such a cause, 375  
Nor yet with any man; I scorn to fight  
For her, whom having given, ye take away.   
But I have other precious things on board;  
Of those take none away without my leave.   
Or if it please thee, put me to the proof 380  
Before this whole assembly, and my spear  
Shall stream that moment, purpled with thy blood.   
Thus they long time in opposition fierce  
Maintained the war of words; and now, at length,  
(The grand consult dissolved,) Achilles walked 385  
(Patroclus and the Myrmidons his steps  
Attending) to his camp and to his fleet.   
But Agamemnon order’d forth a bark,  
A swift one, manned with twice ten lusty rowers;  
He sent on board the Hecatomb:[24] he placed 390  
Chryseis with the blooming cheeks, himself,  
And to Ulysses gave the freight in charge.   
So all embarked, and plow’d their watery way.   
Atrides, next, bade purify the host;  
The host was purified, as he enjoin’d, 395  
And the ablution cast into the sea.   
Then to Apollo, on the shore they slew,  
Of the untillable and barren deep,  
Whole Hecatombs of bulls and goats, whose steam  
Slowly in smoky volumes climbed the skies. 400  
Thus was the camp employed; nor ceased the while  
The son of Atreus from his threats denounced  
At first against Achilles, but command  
Gave to Talthybius and Eurybates  
His heralds, ever faithful to his will. 405  
Haste—­Seek ye both the tent of Peleus’ son  
Achilles.  Thence lead hither by the hand  
Blooming Briseis, whom if he withhold,

**Page 8**

Not her alone, but other spoil myself  
Will take in person—­He shall rue the hour. 410  
With such harsh message charged he them dismissed  
They, sad and slow, beside the barren waste  
Of Ocean, to the galleys and the tents  
Moved of the Myrmidons.  Him there they found  
Beneath the shadow of his bark reclined, 415  
Nor glad at their approach.  Trembling they stood,  
In presence of the royal Chief, awe-struck,  
Nor questioned him or spake.  He not the less  
Knew well their embassy, and thus began.   
Ye heralds, messengers of Gods and men, 420  
Hail, and draw near!  I bid you welcome both.   
I blame not you; the fault is his alone  
Who sends you to conduct the damsel hence  
Briseis.  Go, Patroclus, generous friend!   
Lead forth, and to their guidance give the maid. 425  
But be themselves my witnesses before  
The blessed Gods, before mankind, before  
The ruthless king, should want of me be felt  
To save the host from havoc[25]—­Oh, his thoughts  
Are madness all; intelligence or skill, 430  
Forecast or retrospect, how best the camp  
May be secured from inroad, none hath he.   
He ended, nor Patroclus disobey’d,  
But leading beautiful Briseis forth  
Into their guidance gave her; loth she went 435  
From whom she loved, and looking oft behind.   
Then wept Achilles, and apart from all,  
With eyes directed to the gloomy Deep  
And arms outstretch’d, his mother suppliant sought.   
Since, mother, though ordain’d so soon to die, 440  
I am thy son, I might with cause expect  
Some honor at the Thunderer’s hands, but none  
To me he shows, whom Agamemnon, Chief  
Of the Achaians, hath himself disgraced,  
Seizing by violence my just reward. 445  
So prayed he weeping, whom his mother heard  
Within the gulfs of Ocean where she sat  
Beside her ancient sire.  From the gray flood  
Ascending sudden, like a mist she came,  
Sat down before him, stroked his face, and said. 450  
Why weeps my son? and what is thy distress?   
Hide not a sorrow that I wish to share.   
To whom Achilles, sighing deep, replied.   
Why tell thee woes to thee already known?   
At Thebes, Eetion’s city we arrived, 455  
Smote, sack’d it, and brought all the spoil away.   
Just distribution made among the Greeks,  
The son of Atreus for his lot received  
Blooming Chryseis.  Her, Apollo’s priest  
Old Chryses followed to Achaia’s camp, 460  
That he might loose his daughter.  Ransom rich  
He brought, and in his hands the hallow’d wreath  
And golden sceptre of the Archer God  
Apollo, bore; to the whole Grecian host,  
But chiefly to the foremost in command 465  
He sued, the sons of Atreus; then, the rest

**Page 9**

All recommended reverence of the Seer,  
And prompt acceptance of his costly gifts.   
But Agamemnon might not so be pleased,  
Who gave him rude dismission; he in wrath 470  
Returning, prayed, whose prayer Apollo heard,  
For much he loved him.  A pestiferous shaft  
He instant shot into the Grecian host,  
And heap’d the people died.  His arrows swept  
The whole wide camp of Greece, ’till at the last 475  
A Seer, by Phoebus taught, explain’d the cause.   
I first advised propitiation.  Rage  
Fired Agamemnon.  Rising, he denounced  
Vengeance, and hath fulfilled it.  She, in truth,  
Is gone to Chrysa, and with her we send 480  
Propitiation also to the King  
Shaft-arm’d Apollo.  But my beauteous prize  
Briseis, mine by the award of all,  
His heralds, at this moment, lead away.   
But thou, wherein thou canst, aid thy own son! 485  
Haste hence to Heaven, and if thy word or deed  
Hath ever gratified the heart of Jove,  
With earnest suit press him on my behalf.   
For I, not seldom, in my father’s hall  
Have heard thee boasting, how when once the Gods, 490  
With Juno, Neptune, Pallas at their head,  
Conspired to bind the Thunderer, thou didst loose  
His bands, O Goddess! calling to his aid  
The Hundred-handed warrior, by the Gods  
Briareus, but by men, AEgeon named.[26] 495  
For he in prowess and in might surpassed  
His father Neptune, who, enthroned sublime,  
Sits second only to Saturnian Jove,  
Elate with glory and joy.  Him all the Gods  
Fearing from that bold enterprise abstained. 500  
Now, therefore, of these things reminding Jove,  
Embrace his knees; entreat him that he give  
The host of Troy his succor, and shut fast  
The routed Grecians, prisoners in the fleet,  
That all may find much solace[27] in their King, 505  
And that the mighty sovereign o’er them all,  
Their Agamemnon, may himself be taught  
His rashness, who hath thus dishonor’d foul  
The life itself, and bulwark of his cause.   
To him, with streaming eyes, Thetis replied. 510  
Born as thou wast to sorrow, ah, my son!   
Why have I rear’d thee!  Would that without tears,  
Or cause for tears (transient as is thy life,  
A little span) thy days might pass at Troy!   
But short and sorrowful the fates ordain 515  
Thy life, peculiar trouble must be thine,  
Whom, therefore, oh that I had never borne!   
But seeking the Olympian hill snow-crown’d,  
I will myself plead for thee in the ear  
Of Jove, the Thunderer.  Meantime at thy fleet 520  
Abiding, let thy wrath against the Greeks  
Still burn, and altogether cease from war.   
For to the banks of the Oceanus,[28]  
Where AEthiopia holds a feast to Jove,[29]  
He journey’d yesterday, with whom the Gods

**Page 10**

525  
Went also, and the twelfth day brings them home.   
Then will I to his brazen-floor’d abode,  
That I may clasp his knees, and much misdeem  
Of my endeavor, or my prayer shall speed.   
So saying, she went; but him she left enraged 530  
For fair Briseis’ sake, forced from his arms  
By stress of power.  Meantime Ulysses came  
To Chrysa with the Hecatomb in charge.   
Arrived within the haven[30] deep, their sails  
Furling, they stowed them in the bark below. 535  
Then by its tackle lowering swift the mast  
Into its crutch, they briskly push’d to land,  
Heaved anchors out, and moor’d the vessel fast.   
Forth came the mariners, and trod the beach;  
Forth came the victims of Apollo next, 540  
And, last, Chryseis.  Her Ulysses led  
Toward the altar, gave her to the arms  
Of her own father, and him thus address’d.   
O Chryses!  Agamemnon, King of men,  
Hath sent thy daughter home, with whom we bring 545  
A Hecatomb on all our host’s behalf  
To Phoebus, hoping to appease the God  
By whose dread shafts the Argives now expire.   
So saying, he gave her to him, who with joy  
Received his daughter.  Then, before the shrine 550  
Magnificent in order due they ranged  
The noble Hecatomb.[31] Each laved his hands  
And took the salted meal, and Chryses made  
His fervent prayer with hands upraised on high.   
God of the silver bow, who with thy power 555  
Encirclest Chrysa, and who reign’st supreme  
In Tenedos, and Cilla the divine!   
Thou prov’dst propitious to my first request,  
Hast honor’d me, and punish’d sore the Greeks;  
Hear yet thy servant’s prayer; take from their host 560  
At once the loathsome pestilence away!   
So Chryses prayed, whom Phoebus heard well-pleased;  
Then prayed the Grecians also, and with meal  
Sprinkling the victims, their retracted necks  
First pierced, then flay’d them; the disjointed thighs 565  
They, next, invested with the double caul,  
Which with crude slices thin they overspread.   
The priest burned incense, and libation poured  
Large on the hissing brands, while, him beside,  
Busy with spit and prong, stood many a youth 570  
Trained to the task.  The thighs with fire consumed,  
They gave to each his portion of the maw,  
Then slashed the remnant, pierced it with the spits,  
And managing with culinary skill  
The roast, withdrew it from the spits again. 575  
Their whole task thus accomplish’d, and the board  
Set forth, they feasted, and were all sufficed.   
When neither hunger more nor thirst remained  
Unsatisfied, boys crown’d the beakers high  
With wine delicious, and from right to left 580  
Distributing the cups, served every guest.   
Thenceforth the youths of the Achaian race

**Page 11**

To song propitiatory gave the day,  
Paeans[32] to Phoebus, Archer of the skies,  
Chaunting melodious.  Pleased, Apollo heard. 585  
But, when, the sun descending, darkness fell,  
They on the beach beside their hawsers slept;  
And, when the day-spring’s daughter rosy-palm’d  
Aurora look’d abroad, then back they steer’d  
To the vast camp.  Fair wind, and blowing fresh, 590  
Apollo sent them; quick they rear’d the mast,  
Then spread the unsullied canvas to the gale,  
And the wind filled it.  Roared the sable flood  
Around the bark, that ever as she went  
Dash’d wide the brine, and scudded swift away. 595  
Thus reaching soon the spacious camp of Greece,  
Their galley they updrew sheer o’er the sands  
From the rude surge remote, then propp’d her sides  
With scantlings long,[33] and sought their several tents.   
But Peleus’ noble son, the speed-renown’d 600  
Achilles, he, his well-built bark beside,  
Consumed his hours, nor would in council more,  
Where wise men win distinction, or in fight  
Appear, to sorrow and heart-withering wo  
Abandon’d; though for battle, ardent, still 605  
He panted, and the shout-resounding field.   
But when the twelfth fair morrow streak’d the East,  
Then all the everlasting Gods to Heaven  
Resorted, with the Thunderer at their head,  
And Thetis, not unmindful of her son, 610  
Prom the salt flood emerged, seeking betimes  
Olympus and the boundless fields of heaven.   
High, on the topmost eminence sublime  
Of the deep-fork’d Olympian she perceived  
The Thunderer seated, from the Gods apart. 615  
She sat before him, clasp’d with her left hand  
His knees, her right beneath his chin she placed,  
And thus the King, Saturnian Jove, implored.   
Father of all, by all that I have done  
Or said that ever pleased thee, grant my suit. 620  
Exalt my son, by destiny short-lived  
Beyond the lot of others.  Him with shame  
The King of men hath overwhelm’d, by force  
Usurping his just meed; thou, therefore, Jove,  
Supreme in wisdom, honor him, and give 625  
Success to Troy, till all Achaia’s sons  
Shall yield him honor more than he hath lost!   
She spake, to whom the Thunderer nought replied,  
But silent sat long time.  She, as her hand  
Had grown there, still importunate, his knees 630  
Clasp’d as at first, and thus her suit renew’d.[34]  
Or grant my prayer, and ratify the grant,  
Or send me hence (for thou hast none to fear)  
Plainly refused; that I may know and feel  
By how much I am least of all in heaven. 635  
To whom the cloud-assembler at the last  
Spake, deep-distress’d.  Hard task and full of strife  
Thou hast enjoined me; Juno will not spare  
For gibe and taunt injurious, whose complaint

**Page 12**

Sounds daily in the ears of all the Gods, 640  
That I assist the Trojans; but depart,  
Lest she observe thee; my concern shall be  
How best I may perform thy full desire.   
And to assure thee more, I give the sign  
Indubitable, which all fear expels 645  
At once from heavenly minds.  Nought, so confirmed,  
May, after, be reversed or render’d vain.   
He ceased, and under his dark brows the nod  
Vouchsafed of confirmation.  All around  
The Sovereign’s everlasting head his curls 650  
Ambrosial shook,[35] and the huge mountain reeled.   
Their conference closed, they parted.  She, at once,  
From bright Olympus plunged into the flood  
Profound, and Jove to his own courts withdrew.   
Together all the Gods, at his approach, 655  
Uprose; none sat expectant till he came,  
But all advanced to meet the Eternal Sire.   
So on his throne he sat.  Nor Juno him  
Not understood; she, watchful, had observed,  
In consultation close with Jove engaged 660  
Thetis, bright-footed daughter of the deep,  
And keen the son of Saturn thus reproved.   
Shrewd as thou art, who now hath had thine ear?   
Thy joy is ever such, from me apart  
To plan and plot clandestine, and thy thoughts, 665  
Think what thou may’st, are always barred to me.   
To whom the father, thus, of heaven and earth.   
Expect not, Juno, that thou shalt partake  
My counsels at all times, which oft in height  
And depth, thy comprehension far exceed, 670  
Jove’s consort as thou art.  When aught occurs  
Meet for thine ear, to none will I impart  
Of Gods or men more free than to thyself.   
But for my secret thoughts, which I withhold  
From all in heaven beside, them search not thou 675  
With irksome curiosity and vain.   
Him answer’d then the Goddess ample-eyed.[36]  
What word hath passed thy lips, Saturnian Jove,  
Thou most severe!  I never search thy thoughts,  
Nor the serenity of thy profound 680  
Intentions trouble; they are safe from me:   
But now there seems a cause.  Deeply I dread  
Lest Thetis, silver-footed daughter fair  
Of Ocean’s hoary Sovereign, here arrived  
At early dawn to practise on thee, Jove! 685  
I noticed her a suitress at thy knees,  
And much misdeem or promise-bound thou stand’st  
To Thetis past recall, to exalt her son,  
And Greeks to slaughter thousands at the ships.   
To whom the cloud-assembler God, incensed. 690  
Ah subtle! ever teeming with surmise,  
And fathomer of my concealed designs,  
Thy toil is vain, or (which is worse for thee,)  
Shall but estrange thee from mine heart the more.   
And be it as thou sayest,—­I am well pleased 695  
That so it should be.  Be advised, desist,

**Page 13**

Hold thou thy peace.  Else, if my glorious hands  
Once reach thee, the Olympian Powers combined  
To rescue thee, shall interfere in vain.   
He said,—­whom Juno, awful Goddess, heard 700  
Appall’d, and mute submitted to his will.   
But through the courts of Jove the heavenly Powers  
All felt displeasure; when to them arose  
Vulcan, illustrious artist, who with speech  
Conciliatory interposed to sooth 705  
His white-armed mother Juno, Goddess dread.   
Hard doom is ours, and not to be endured,  
If feast and merriment must pause in heaven  
While ye such clamor raise tumultuous here  
For man’s unworthy sake:  yet thus we speed 710  
Ever, when evil overpoises good.   
But I exhort my mother, though herself  
Already warn’d, that meekly she submit  
To Jove our father, lest our father chide  
More roughly, and confusion mar the feast. 715  
For the Olympian Thunderer could with ease  
Us from our thrones precipitate, so far  
He reigns to all superior.  Seek to assuage  
His anger therefore; so shall he with smiles  
Cheer thee, nor thee alone, but all in heaven. 720  
So Vulcan, and, upstarting, placed a cup  
Full-charged between his mother’s hands, and said,  
My mother, be advised, and, though aggrieved,  
Yet patient; lest I see thee whom I love  
So dear, with stripes chastised before my face, 725  
Willing, but impotent to give thee aid.[37]  
Who can resist the Thunderer?  Me, when once  
I flew to save thee, by the foot he seized  
And hurl’d me through the portal of the skies.   
“From morn to eve I fell, a summer’s day,” 730  
And dropped, at last, in Lemnos.  There half-dead  
The Sintians found me, and with succor prompt  
And hospitable, entertained me fallen.   
So He; then Juno smiled, Goddess white-arm’d,  
And smiling still, from his unwonted hand[38] 735  
Received the goblet.  He from right to left  
Rich nectar from the beaker drawn, alert  
Distributed to all the powers divine.   
Heaven rang with laughter inextinguishable  
Peal after peal, such pleasure all conceived 740  
At sight of Vulcan in his new employ.   
So spent they in festivity the day,  
And all were cheered; nor was Apollo’s harp  
Silent, nor did the Muses spare to add  
Responsive melody of vocal sweets. 745  
But when the sun’s bright orb had now declined,  
Each to his mansion, wheresoever built  
By the lame matchless Architect, withdrew.[39]  
Jove also, kindler of the fires of heaven,  
His couch ascending as at other times 750  
When gentle sleep approach’d him, slept serene,  
With golden-sceptred Juno at his side.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Page 14**

The first book contains the preliminaries to the commencement of serious action.  First, the visit of the priest of Apollo to ransom his captive daughter, the refusal of Agamemnon to yield her up, and the pestilence sent by the god upon the Grecian army in consequence.  Secondly, the restoration, the propitiation of Apollo, the quarrel of Agamemnon and Achilles, and the withdrawing of the latter from the Grecian army.  Thirdly, the intercession of Thetis with Jupiter; his promise, unwillingly given, to avenge Achilles; and the assembly of the gods, in which the promise is angrily alluded to by Juno, and the discussion peremptorily checked by Jupiter.  The poet, throughout this book, maintains a simple, unadorned style, but highly descriptive, and happily adapted to the nature of the subject.—­FELTON.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK II.**

ARGUMENT OF THE SECOND BOOK.

Jupiter, in pursuance of his purpose to distress the Grecians in answer to the prayer of Thetis, deceives Agamemnon by a dream.  He, in consequence of it, calls a council, the result of which is that the army shall go forth to battle.  Thersites is mutinous, and is chastised by Ulysses.  Ulysses, Nestor, and Agamemnon, harangue the people; and preparation is made for battle.  An exact account follows of the forces on both sides.

**BOOK II.**

[1]All night both Gods and Chiefs equestrian slept,  
But not the Sire of all.  He, waking soon,  
Mused how to exalt Achilles, and destroy  
No few in battle at the Grecian fleet.   
This counsel, at the last, as best he chose 5  
And likeliest; to dispatch an evil Dream  
To Agamemnon’s tent, and to his side  
The phantom summoning, him thus addressed.   
Haste, evil Dream!  Fly to the Grecian fleet,  
And, entering royal Agamemnon’s tent, 10  
His ear possess thou thus, omitting nought  
Of all that I enjoin thee.  Bid him arm  
His universal host, for that the time  
When the Achaians shall at length possess  
Wide Ilium, hath arrived.  The Gods above 15  
No longer dwell at variance.  The request  
Of Juno hath prevail’d; now, wo to Troy!   
So charged, the Dream departed.  At the ships  
Well-built arriving of Achaia’s host,  
He Agamemnon, son of Atreus, sought. 20  
Him sleeping in his tent he found, immersed  
In soft repose ambrosial.  At his head  
The shadow stood, similitude exact  
Of Nestor, son of Neleus; sage, with whom  
In Agamemnon’s thought might none compare. 25  
His form assumed, the sacred Dream began.   
Oh son of Atreus the renown’d in arms  
And in the race!  Sleep’st thou?  It ill behoves  
To sleep all night the man of high employ,  
And charged, as thou art, with a people’s care. 30

**Page 15**

Now, therefore, mark me well, who, sent from Jove,  
Inform thee, that although so far remote,  
He yet compassionates and thinks on thee  
With kind solicitude.  He bids thee arm  
Thy universal host, for that the time 35  
When the Achaians shall at length possess  
Wide Ilium, hath arrived.  The Gods above  
No longer dwell at variance.  The requests  
Of Juno have prevail’d.  Now, wo to Troy  
From Jove himself!  Her fate is on the wing. 40  
Awaking from thy dewy slumbers, hold  
In firm remembrance all that thou hast heard.   
So spake the Dream, and vanishing, him left  
In false hopes occupied and musings vain.   
Full sure he thought, ignorant of the plan 45  
By Jove design’d, that day the last of Troy.   
Fond thought!  For toils and agonies to Greeks  
And Trojans both, in many a bloody field  
To be endured, the Thunderer yet ordain’d.   
Starting he woke, and seeming still to hear 50  
The warning voice divine, with hasty leap  
Sprang from his bed, and sat.[2] His fleecy vest  
New-woven he put on, and mantle wide;  
His sandals fair to his unsullied feet  
He braced, and slung his argent-studded sword. 55  
Then, incorruptible for evermore  
The sceptre of his sires he took, with which  
He issued forth into the camp of Greece.   
Aurora now on the Olympian heights  
Proclaiming stood new day to all in heaven, 60  
When he his clear-voiced heralds bade convene  
The Greeks in council.  Went the summons forth  
Into all quarters, and the throng began.   
First, at the ship of Nestor, Pylian King,[3]  
The senior Chiefs for high exploits renown’d 65  
He gather’d, whom he prudent thus address’d.   
My fellow warriors, hear!  A dream from heaven,  
Amid the stillness of the vacant night  
Approach’d me, semblance close in stature, bulk,  
And air, of noble Nestor.  At mine head 70  
The shadow took his stand, and thus he spake.   
Oh son of Atreus the renown’d in arms  
And in the race, sleep’st thou?  It ill behoves  
To sleep all night the man of high employ,  
And charged as thou art with a people’s care. 75  
Now, therefore, mark me well, who, sent from Jove,  
Inform thee, that although so far remote,  
He yet compassionates and thinks on thee  
With kind solicitude.  He bids thee arm  
Thy universal host; for that the time 80  
When the Achaians shall at length possess  
Wide Ilium, hath arrived.  The Gods above  
No longer dwell at variance.  The requests  
Of Juno have prevail’d.  Now, wo to Troy  
From Jove himself!  Her fate is on the wing. 85  
Charge this on thy remembrance.  Thus he spake,  
Then vanished suddenly, and I awoke.   
Haste therefore, let us arm, if arm we may,[4]  
The warlike sons of Greece; but first, myself

**Page 16**

Will prove them, recommending instant flight 90  
With all our ships, and ye throughout the host  
Dispersed, shall, next, encourage all to stay.   
He ceased, and sat; when in the midst arose  
Of highest fame for wisdom, Nestor, King  
Of sandy Pylus, who them thus bespake. 95  
Friends, Counsellors, and Leaders of the Greeks!   
Had any meaner Argive told his dream,  
We had pronounced it false, and should the more  
Have shrunk from battle; but the dream is his  
Who boasts himself our highest in command. 100  
Haste, arm we, if we may, the sons of Greece.   
So saying, he left the council; him, at once  
The sceptred Chiefs, obedient to his voice,  
Arising, follow’d; and the throng began.   
As from the hollow rock bees stream abroad, 105  
And in succession endless seek the fields,  
Now clustering, and now scattered far and near,  
In spring-time, among all the new-blown flowers,  
So they to council swarm’d, troop after troop,  
Grecians of every tribe, from camp and fleet 110  
Assembling orderly o’er all the plain  
Beside the shore of Ocean.  In the midst  
A kindling rumor, messenger of Jove,  
Impell’d them, and they went.  Loud was the din  
Of the assembling thousands; groan’d the earth 115  
When down they sat, and murmurs ran around.   
Nine heralds cried aloud—­Will ye restrain  
Your clamors, that your heaven-taught Kings may speak?   
Scarce were they settled, and the clang had ceased,  
When Agamemnon, sovereign o’er them all, 120  
Sceptre in hand, arose. (That sceptre erst  
Vulcan with labor forged, and to the hand  
Consign’d it of the King, Saturnian Jove;  
Jove to the vanquisher[5] of Ino’s[6] guard,  
And he to Pelops; Pelops in his turn, 125  
To royal Atreus; Atreus at his death  
Bequeath’d it to Thyestes rich in flocks,  
And rich Thyestes left it to be borne  
By Agamemnon, symbol of his right  
To empire over Argos and her isles) 130  
On that he lean’d, and rapid, thus began.[7]  
Friends, Grecian Heroes, ministers of Mars!   
Ye see me here entangled in the snares  
Of unpropitious Jove.  He promised once,  
And with a nod confirm’d it, that with spoils 135  
Of Ilium laden, we should hence return;  
But now, devising ill, he sends me shamed,  
And with diminished numbers, home to Greece.   
So stands his sovereign pleasure, who hath laid  
The bulwarks of full many a city low, 140  
And more shall level, matchless in his might.   
That such a numerous host of Greeks as we,  
Warring with fewer than ourselves, should find  
No fruit of all our toil, (and none appears)  
Will make us vile with ages yet to come. 145  
For should we now strike truce, till Greece and

**Page 17**

Troy  
Might number each her own, and were the Greeks  
Distributed in bands, ten Greeks in each,  
Our banded decads should exceed so far  
Their units, that all Troy could not supply 150  
For every ten, a man, to fill us wine;  
So far the Achaians, in my thought, surpass  
The native Trojans.  But in Troy are those  
Who baffle much my purpose; aids derived  
From other states, spear-arm’d auxiliars, firm 155  
In the defence of Ilium’s lofty towers.   
Nine years have passed us over, nine long years;  
Our ships are rotted, and our tackle marr’d,  
And all our wives and little-ones at home  
Sit watching our return, while this attempt 160  
Hangs still in doubt, for which that home we left.   
Accept ye then my counsel.  Fly we swift  
With all our fleet back to our native land,  
Hopeless of Troy, not yet to be subdued.   
So spake the King, whom all the concourse heard 165  
With minds in tumult toss’d; all, save the few,  
Partners of his intent.  Commotion shook  
The whole assembly, such as heaves the flood  
Of the Icarian Deep, when South and East  
Burst forth together from the clouds of Jove. 170  
And as when vehement the West-wind falls  
On standing corn mature, the loaded ears  
Innumerable bow before the gale,  
So was the council shaken.  With a shout  
All flew toward the ships; uprais’d, the dust 175  
Stood o’er them; universal was the cry,  
“Now clear the passages, strike down the props,  
Set every vessel free, launch, and away!”  
Heaven rang with exclamation of the host  
All homeward bent, and launching glad the fleet. 180  
Then baffled Fate had the Achaians seen  
Returning premature, but Juno thus,  
With admonition quick to Pallas spake.   
Unconquer’d daughter of Jove AEgis-arm’d!   
Ah foul dishonor!  Is it thus at last 185  
That the Achaians on the billows borne,  
Shall seek again their country, leaving here,  
To be the vaunt of Ilium and her King,  
Helen of Argos, in whose cause the Greeks  
Have numerous perish’d from their home remote? 190  
Haste!  Seek the mail-arm’d multitude, by force  
Detain them of thy soothing speech, ere yet  
All launch their oary barks into the flood.   
She spake, nor did Minerva not comply,  
But darting swift from the Olympian heights, 195  
Reach’d soon Achaia’s fleet.  There, she perceived  
Prudent as Jove himself, Ulysses; firm  
He stood; he touch’d not even with his hand  
His sable bark, for sorrow whelm’d his soul.   
The Athenaean Goddess azure-eyed 200  
Beside him stood, and thus the Chief bespake.   
Laertes’ noble son, for wiles renown’d!   
Why seek ye, thus precipitate, your ships?   
Intend ye flight?  And is it thus at last,  
That the Achaians on the billows borne,

**Page 18**

205  
Shall seek again their country, leaving here,  
To be the vaunt of Ilium and her King,  
Helen of Argos, in whose cause the Greeks  
Have numerous perish’d from their home remote?   
Delay not.  Rush into the throng; by force 210  
Detain them of thy soothing speech, ere yet  
All launch their oary barks into the flood.   
She ceased, whom by her voice Ulysses knew,  
Casting his mantle from him, which his friend  
Eurybates the Ithacensian caught, 215  
He ran; and in his course meeting the son  
Of Atreus, Agamemnon, from his hand  
The everlasting sceptre quick received,  
Which bearing, through Achaia’s fleet he pass’d.   
What King soever, or distinguish’d Greek 220  
He found, approaching to his side, in terms  
Of gentle sort he stay’d him.  Sir, he cried,  
It is unseemly that a man renown’d  
As thou, should tremble.  Go—­Resume the seat  
Which thou hast left, and bid the people sit. 225  
Thou know’st not clearly yet the monarch’s mind.   
He proves us now, but soon he will chastize.   
All were not present; few of us have heard  
His speech this day in council.  Oh, beware,  
Lest in resentment of this hasty course 230  
Irregular, he let his anger loose.   
Dread is the anger of a King; he reigns  
By Jove’s own ordinance, and is dear to Jove,  
But what plebeian base soe’er he heard  
Stretching his throat to swell the general cry, 235  
He laid the sceptre smartly on his back,  
With reprimand severe.  Fellow, he said,  
Sit still; hear others; thy superiors hear.   
For who art thou?  A dastard and a drone,  
Of none account in council, or in arms. 240  
By no means may we all alike bear sway  
At Ilium; such plurality of Kings  
Were evil.  One suffices.  One, to whom  
The son of politic Saturn hath assign’d  
The sceptre, and inforcement of the laws, 245  
That he may rule us as a monarch ought.[8]  
With such authority the troubled host  
He sway’d; they, quitting camp and fleet again  
Rush’d back to council; deafening was the sound  
As when a billow of the boisterous deep 250  
Some broad beach dashes, and the Ocean roars.   
The host all seated, and the benches fill’d,  
Thersites only of loquacious tongue  
Ungovern’d, clamor’d mutinous; a wretch  
Of utterance prompt, but in coarse phrase obscene 255  
Deep learn’d alone, with which to slander Kings.   
Might he but set the rabble in a roar,  
He cared not with what jest; of all from Greece  
To Ilium sent, his country’s chief reproach.   
Cross-eyed he was, and halting moved on legs 260  
Ill-pair’d; his gibbous shoulders o’er his breast  
Contracted, pinch’d it; to a peak his head  
Was moulded sharp, and sprinkled thin with hair

**Page 19**

Of starveling length, flimsy and soft as down.   
Achilles and Ulysses had incurr’d 265  
Most his aversion; them he never spared;  
But now, imperial Agamemnon ’self  
In piercing accents stridulous he charged  
With foul reproach.  The Grecians with contempt  
Listen’d, and indignation, while with voice 270  
At highest pitch, he thus the monarch mock’d.   
What wouldst thou now?  Whereof is thy complaint  
Now, Agamemnon?  Thou hast fill’d thy tents  
With treasure, and the Grecians, when they take  
A city, choose the loveliest girls for thee. 275  
Is gold thy wish?  More gold?  A ransom brought  
By some chief Trojan for his son’s release  
Whom I, or other valiant Greek may bind?   
Or wouldst thou yet a virgin, one, by right  
Another’s claim, but made by force thine own? 280  
It was not well, great Sir, that thou shouldst bring  
A plague on the Achaians, as of late.   
But come, my Grecian sisters, soldiers named  
Unfitly, of a sex too soft for war,  
Come, let us homeward:  let him here digest 285  
What he shall gorge, alone; that he may learn  
If our assistance profit him or not.   
For when he shamed Achilles, he disgraced  
A Chief far worthier than himself, whose prize  
He now withholds.  But tush,—­Achilles lacks 290  
Himself the spirit of a man; no gall  
Hath he within him, or his hand long since  
Had stopp’d that mouth,[9] that it should scoff no more.   
Thus, mocking royal Agamemnon, spake  
Thersites.  Instant starting to his side, 295  
Noble Ulysses with indignant brows  
Survey’d him, and him thus reproved severe.   
Thersites!  Railer!—­peace.  Think not thyself,  
Although thus eloquent, alone exempt  
From obligation not to slander Kings. 300  
I deem thee most contemptible, the worst  
Of Agamemnon’s followers to the war;  
Presume not then to take the names revered  
Of Sovereigns on thy sordid lips, to asperse  
Their sacred character, and to appoint 305  
The Greeks a time when they shall voyage home.   
How soon, how late, with what success at last  
We shall return, we know not:  but because  
Achaia’s heroes numerous spoils allot  
To Agamemnon, Leader of the host, 310  
Thou therefore from thy seat revilest the King.   
But mark me.  If I find thee, as even now,  
Raving and foaming at the lips again,  
May never man behold Ulysses’ head  
On these my shoulders more, and may my son 315  
Prove the begotten of another Sire,  
If I not strip thee to that hide of thine  
As bare as thou wast born, and whip thee hence  
Home to thy galley, sniveling like a boy.   
He ceased, and with his sceptre on the back 320  
And shoulders smote him.  Writhing to and fro,

**Page 20**

He wept profuse, while many a bloody whelk  
Protuberant beneath the sceptre sprang.   
Awe-quell’d he sat, and from his visage mean,  
Deep-sighing, wiped the rheums.  It was no time 325  
For mirth, yet mirth illumined every face,  
And laughing, thus they spake.  A thousand acts  
Illustrious, both by well-concerted plans  
And prudent disposition of the host  
Ulysses hath achieved, but this by far 330  
Transcends his former praise, that he hath quell’d  
Such contumelious rhetoric profuse.   
The valiant talker shall not soon, we judge,  
Take liberties with royal names again.[10]  
So spake the multitude.  Then, stretching forth 335  
The sceptre, city-spoiler Chief, arose  
Ulysses.  Him beside, herald in form,  
Appeared Minerva.  Silence she enjoined  
To all, that all Achaia’s sons might hear,  
Foremost and rearmost, and might weigh his words. 340  
He then his counsel, prudent, thus proposed.   
Atrides!  Monarch!  The Achaians seek  
To make thee ignominious above all  
In sight of all mankind.  None recollects  
His promise more in steed-famed Argos pledged, 345  
Here to abide till Ilium wall’d to heaven  
Should vanquish’d sink, and all her wealth be ours.   
No—­now, like widow’d women, or weak boys,  
They whimper to each other, wishing home.   
And home, I grant, to the afflicted soul 350  
Seems pleasant.[11] The poor seaman from his wife  
One month detain’d, cheerless his ship and sad  
Possesses, by the force of wintry blasts,  
And by the billows of the troubled deep  
Fast lock’d in port.  But us the ninth long year 355  
Revolving, finds camp’d under Ilium still.   
I therefore blame not, if they mourn beside  
Their sable barks, the Grecians.  Yet the shame  
That must attend us after absence long  
Returning unsuccessful, who can bear? 360  
Be patient, friends! wait only till we learn  
If Calchas truly prophesied, or not;  
For well we know, and I to all appeal,  
Whom Fate hath not already snatch’d away,  
(It seems but yesterday, or at the most 365  
A day or two before) that when the ships  
Wo-fraught for Priam, and the race of Troy,  
At Aulis met, and we beside the fount  
With perfect hecatombs the Gods adored  
Beneath the plane-tree, from whose root a stream 370  
Ran crystal-clear, there we beheld a sign  
Wonderful in all eyes.  A serpent huge,  
Tremendous spectacle! with crimson spots  
His back all dappled, by Olympian Jove  
Himself protruded, from the altar’s foot 375  
Slipp’d into light, and glided to the tree.   
There on the topmost bough, close-cover’d sat  
With foliage broad, eight sparrows, younglings all,  
Then newly feather’d, with their dam, the ninth.   
The little ones lamenting shrill he gorged,

**Page 21**

380  
While, wheeling o’er his head, with screams the dam  
Bewail’d her darling brood.  Her also next,  
Hovering and clamoring, he by the wing  
Within his spiry folds drew, and devoured.   
All eaten thus, the nestlings and the dam, 385  
The God who sent him, signalized him too,  
For him Saturnian Jove transform’d to stone.   
We wondering stood, to see that strange portent  
Intrude itself into our holy rites,  
When Calchas, instant, thus the sign explain’d. 390  
Why stand ye, Greeks, astonish’d?  Ye behold  
A prodigy by Jove himself produced,  
An omen, whose accomplishment indeed  
Is distant, but whose fame shall never die.[12]  
E’en as this serpent in your sight devour’d 395  
Eight youngling sparrows, with their dam, the ninth,  
So we nine years must war on yonder plain,  
And in the tenth, wide-bulwark’d Troy is ours.   
So spake the seer, and as he spake, is done.   
Wait, therefore, brave Achaians! go not hence 400  
Till Priam’s spacious city be your prize.   
He ceased, and such a shout ensued, that all  
The hollow ships the deafening roar return’d  
Of acclamation, every voice the speech  
Extolling of Ulysses, glorious Chief. 405  
Then Nestor the Gerenian,[13] warrior old,  
Arising, spake; and, by the Gods, he said,  
Ye more resemble children inexpert  
In war, than disciplined and prudent men.   
Where now are all your promises and vows, 410  
Councils, libations, right-hand covenants?[14]  
Burn them, since all our occupation here  
Is to debate and wrangle, whereof end  
Or fruit though long we wait, shall none be found.   
But, Sovereign, be not thou appall’d.  Be firm. 415  
Relax not aught of thine accustomed sway,  
But set the battle forth as thou art wont.   
And if there be a Grecian, here and there,  
One,[15] adverse to the general voice, let such  
Wither alone.  He shall not see his wish 420  
Gratified, neither will we hence return  
To Argos, ere events shall yet have proved  
Jove’s promise false or true.  For when we climb’d  
Our gallant barks full-charged with Ilium’s fate,  
Saturnian Jove omnipotent, that day, 425  
(Omen propitious!) thunder’d on the right.   
Let no man therefore pant for home, till each  
Possess a Trojan spouse, and from her lips  
Take sweet revenge for Helen’s pangs of heart.   
Who then?  What soldier languishes and sighs 430  
To leave us?  Let him dare to lay his hand  
On his own vessel, and he dies the first.   
But hear, O King!  I shall suggest a course  
Not trivial.  Agamemnon! sort the Greeks  
By districts and by tribes, that tribe may tribe 435  
Support, and each his fellow.  This performed,  
And with consent of all, thou shalt discern

**Page 22**

With ease what Chief, what private man deserts,  
And who performs his part.  The base, the brave,  
Such disposition made, shall both appear; 440  
And thou shalt also know, if heaven or we,  
The Gods, or our supineness, succor Troy.   
To whom Atrides, King of men, replied.   
Old Chief!  Thou passest all Achaia’s sons  
In consultation; would to Jove our Sire, 445  
To Athenaean Pallas, and Apollo!   
That I had ten such coadjutors, wise  
As thou art, and the royal city soon  
Of Priam, with her wealth, should all be ours.[16]  
But me the son of Saturn, Jove supreme 450  
Himself afflicts, who in contentious broils  
Involves me, and in altercation vain.   
Thence all that wordy tempest for a girl  
Achilles and myself between, and I  
The fierce aggressor.  Be that breach but heal’d! 455  
And Troy’s reprieve thenceforth is at an end.   
Go—­take refreshment now that we may march  
Forth to our enemies.  Let each whet well  
His spear, brace well his shield, well feed his brisk  
High-mettled horses, well survey and search 460  
His chariot on all sides, that no defect  
Disgrace his bright habiliments of war.   
So will we give the day from morn to eve  
To dreadful battle.  Pause there shall be none  
Till night divide us.  Every buckler’s thong 465  
Shall sweat on the toil’d bosom, every hand  
That shakes the spear shall ache, and every steed  
Shall smoke that whirls the chariot o’er the plain.   
Wo then to whom I shall discover here  
Loitering among the tents; let him escape 470  
My vengeance if he can.  The vulture’s maw  
Shall have his carcase, and the dogs his bones.   
He spake; whom all applauded with a shout  
Loud as against some headland cliff the waves  
Roll’d by the stormy South o’er rocks that shoot 475  
Afar into the deep, which in all winds  
The flood still overspreads, blow whence they may.   
Arising, forth they rush’d, among the ships  
All scatter’d; smoke from every tent arose,  
The host their food preparing; next, his God 480  
Each man invoked (of the Immortals him  
Whom he preferr’d) with sacrifice and prayer  
For safe escape from danger and from death.   
But Agamemnon to Saturnian Jove  
Omnipotent, an ox of the fifth year 485  
Full-flesh’d devoted, and the Princes call’d  
Noblest of all the Grecians to his feast.   
First, Nestor with Idomeneus the King,  
Then either Ajax, and the son he call’d  
Of Tydeus, with Ulysses sixth and last, 490  
Jove’s peer in wisdom.  Menelaus went,  
Heroic Chief! unbidden, for he knew  
His brother’s mind with weight of care oppress’d.   
The ox encircling, and their hands with meal  
Of consecration fill’d, the assembly stood, 495

**Page 23**

When Agamemnon thus his prayer preferred.   
Almighty Father!  Glorious above all!   
Cloud-girt, who dwell’st in heaven thy throne sublime,  
Let not the sun go down, till Priam’s roof  
Fall flat into the flames; till I shall burn 500  
His gates with fire; till I shall hew away  
His hack’d and riven corslet from the breast  
Of Hector, and till numerous Chiefs, his friends,  
Around him, prone in dust, shall bite the ground.   
So prayed he, but with none effect, The God 505  
Received his offering, but to double toil  
Doom’d them, and sorrow more than all the past.   
They then, the triturated barley grain  
First duly sprinkling, the sharp steel infix’d  
Deep in the victim’s neck reversed, then stripp’d 510  
The carcase, and divided at their joint  
The thighs, which in the double caul involved  
They spread with slices crude, and burn’d with fire  
Ascending fierce from billets sere and dry.   
The spitted entrails next they o’er the coals 515  
Suspended held.  The thighs with fire consumed,  
They gave to each his portion of the maw,  
Then slash’d the remnant, pierced it with the spits,  
And managing with culinary skill  
The roast, withdrew it from the spits again. 520  
Thus, all their task accomplished, and the board  
Set forth, they feasted, and were all sufficed.   
When neither hunger more nor thirst remain’d  
Unsatisfied, Gerenian Nestor spake.   
Atrides!  Agamemnon!  King of men! 525  
No longer waste we time in useless words,  
Nor to a distant hour postpone the work  
To which heaven calls thee.  Send thine heralds forth.   
Who shall convene the Achaians at the fleet,  
That we, the Chiefs assembled here, may range, 530  
Together, the imbattled multitude,  
And edge their spirits for immediate fight.   
He spake, nor Agamemnon not complied.   
At once he bade his clear-voiced heralds call  
The Greeks to battle.  They the summons loud 535  
Gave forth, and at the sound the people throng’d.   
Then Agamemnon and the Kings of Greece  
Dispatchful drew them into order just,  
With whom Minerva azure-eyed advanced,  
The inestimable AEgis on her arm, 540  
Immortal, unobnoxious to decay  
A hundred braids, close twisted, all of gold,  
Each valued at a hundred beeves,[17] around  
Dependent fringed it.  She from side to side  
Her eyes cerulean rolled, infusing thirst 545  
Of battle endless into every breast.   
War won them now, war sweeter now to each  
Than gales to waft them over ocean home.[18]  
As when devouring flames some forest seize  
On the high mountains, splendid from afar 550  
The blaze appears, so, moving on the plain,  
The steel-clad host innumerous flash’d to heaven.   
And as a multitude of fowls in flocks

**Page 24**

Assembled various, geese, or cranes, or swans  
Lithe-neck’d, long hovering o’er Cayster’s banks 555  
On wanton plumes, successive on the mead  
Alight at last, and with a clang so loud  
That all the hollow vale of Asius rings;  
In number such from ships and tents effused,  
They cover’d the Scamandrian plain; the earth 560  
Rebellow’d to the feet of steeds and men.   
They overspread Scamander’s grassy vale,  
Myriads, as leaves, or as the flowers of spring.   
As in the hovel where the peasant milks  
His kine in spring-time, when his pails are fill’d, 565  
Thick clouds of humming insects on the wing  
Swarm all around him, so the Grecians swarm’d  
An unsumm’d multitude o’er all the plain,  
Bright arm’d, high crested, and athirst for war.   
As goat-herds separate their numerous flocks 570  
With ease, though fed promiscuous, with like ease  
Their leaders them on every side reduced  
To martial order glorious;[19] among whom  
Stood Agamemnon “with an eye like Jove’s,  
To threaten or command,” like Mars in girth, 575  
And with the port of Neptune.  As the bull  
Conspicuous among all the herd appears,  
For he surpasses all, such Jove ordain’d  
That day the son of Atreus, in the midst  
Of Heroes, eminent above them all. 580  
Tell me, (for ye are are heavenly, and beheld[20]  
A scene, whereof the faint report alone  
Hath reached our ears, remote and ill-informed,)  
Tell me, ye Muses, under whom, beneath  
What Chiefs of royal or of humbler note 585  
Stood forth the embattled Greeks?  The host at large; *They* were a multitude in number more  
Than with ten tongues, and with ten mouths, each mouth  
Made vocal with a trumpet’s throat of brass  
I might declare, unless the Olympian nine, 590  
Jove’s daughters, would the chronicle themselves  
Indite, of all assembled, under Troy.   
I will rehearse the Captains and their fleets.  
[21]Boeotia’s sturdy sons Peneleus led,  
And Leitus, whose partners in command 595  
Arcesilaus and Prothoenor came,  
And Clonius.  Them the dwellers on the rocks  
Of Aulis followed, with the hardy clans  
Of Hyrie, Schoenos, Scholos, and the hills  
Of Eteon; Thespia, Graea, and the plains 600  
Of Mycalessus them, and Harma served,  
Eleon, Erythrae, Peteon; Hyle them,  
Hesius and Ocalea, and the strength  
Of Medeon; Copae also in their train  
Marched, with Eutresis and the mighty men 605  
Of Thisbe famed for doves; nor pass unnamed  
Whom Coronaea, and the grassy land  
Of Haliartus added to the war,  
Nor whom Plataea, nor whom Glissa bred,  
And Hypothebae,[22] and thy sacred groves 610  
To Neptune, dark Onchestus.  Arne claims  
A record next for her illustrious sons,

**Page 25**

Vine-bearing Arne.  Thou wast also there  
Mideia, and thou Nissa; nor be thine  
Though last, Anthedon, a forgotten name. 615  
These in Boeotia’s fair and gallant fleet  
Of fifty ships, each bearing o’er the waves  
Thrice forty warriors, had arrived at Troy.   
In thirty ships deep-laden with the brave,  
Aspledon and Orchomenos had sent 620  
Their chosen youth; them ruled a noble pair,  
Sons of Astyoche; she, lovely nymph,  
Received by stealth, on Actor’s stately roof,  
The embraces of a God, and bore to Mars  
Twins like himself, Ascalaphus the bold, 625  
And bold Iaelmenus, expert in arms.   
Beneath Epistrophus and Schedius, took  
Their destined station on Boeotia’s left,  
The brave Phocensians; they in forty ships  
From Cyparissus came, and from the rocks 630  
Of Python, and from Crissa the divine;  
From Anemoria, Daulis, Panopeus,  
And from Hyampolis, and from the banks  
Of the Cephissus, sacred stream, and from  
Lilaea, seated at its fountain-head. 635  
Next from beyond Euboea’s happy isle  
In forty ships conveyed, stood forth well armed  
The Locrians; dwellers in Augeia some  
The pleasant, some of Opoeis possessed,  
Some of Calliarus; these Scarpha sent, 640  
And Cynus those; from Bessa came the rest,  
From Tarpha, Thronius, and from the brink  
Of loud Boagrius; Ajax them, the swift,  
Son of Oileus led, not such as he  
From Telamon, big-boned and lofty built, 645  
But small of limb, and of an humbler crest;  
Yet he, competitor had none throughout  
The Grecians of what land soe’er, for skill  
In ushering to its mark the rapid lance.   
Elphenor brought (Calchodon’s mighty son) 650  
The Euboeans to the field.  In forty ships  
From Histriaea for her vintage famed,  
From Chalcis, from Iretria, from the gates  
Of maritime Cerinthus, from the heights  
Of Dios rock-built citadel sublime, 655  
And from Caristus and from Styra came  
His warlike multitudes, all named alike  
Abantes, on whose shoulders fell behind  
Their locks profuse,[23] and they were eager all  
To split the hauberk with the pointed spear. 660  
Nor Athens had withheld her generous sons,  
The people of Erectheus.  Him of old  
The teeming glebe produced, a wondrous birth!   
And Pallas rear’d him:  her own unctuous fane  
She made his habitation, where with bulls 665  
The youth of Athens, and with slaughter’d lambs  
Her annual worship celebrate.  Then led  
Menestheus, whom, (sage Nestor’s self except,  
Thrice school’d in all events of human life,)  
None rivall’d ever in the just array 670  
Of horse and man to battle.  Fifty ships  
Black-prowed, had borne them to the distant war.

**Page 26**

Ajax from Salamis twelve vessels brought,  
And where the Athenian band in phalanx stood  
Marshall’d compact, there station’d he his powers. 675  
The men of Argos and Tyrintha next,  
And of Hermione, that stands retired  
With Asine, within her spacious bay;  
Of Epidaurus, crown’d with purple vines,  
And of Troezena, with the Achaian youth 680  
Of sea-begirt AEgina, and with thine,  
Maseta, and the dwellers on thy coast,  
Wave-worn Eionae; these all obeyed  
The dauntless Hero Diomede, whom served  
Sthenelus, son of Capaneus, a Chief 685  
Of deathless fame, his second in command,  
And godlike man, Euryalus, the son  
Of King Mecisteus, Talaues’ son, his third.   
But Diomede controll’d them all, and him  
Twice forty sable ships their leader own’d. 690  
Came Agamemnon with a hundred ships,  
Exulting in his powers; more numerous they,  
And more illustrious far than other Chief  
Could boast, whoever.  Clad in burnish’d brass,  
And conscious of pre-eminence, he stood. 695  
He drew his host from cities far renown’d,  
Mycenae, and Corinthus, seat of wealth,  
Orneia, and Cleonae bulwark’d strong,  
And lovely Araethyria; Sicyon, where  
His seat of royal power held at the first 700  
Adrastus:  Hyperesia, and the heights  
Of Gonoessa; AEgium, with the towns  
That sprinkle all that far-extended coast,  
Pellene also and wide Helice  
With all their shores, were number’d in his train. 705  
From hollow Lacedaemon’s glen profound,  
From Phare, Sparta, and from Messa, still  
Resounding with the ring-dove’s amorous moan,  
From Brysia, from Augeia, from the rocks  
Of Laas, from Amycla, Otilus, 710  
And from the towers of Helos, at whose foot  
The surf of Ocean falls, came sixty barks  
With Menelaus.  From the monarch’s host  
The royal brother ranged his own apart,  
and panted for revenge of Helen’s wrongs, 715  
And of her sighs and tears.[24] From rank to rank,  
Conscious of dauntless might he pass’d, and sent  
Into all hearts the fervor of his own.   
Gerenian Nestor in thrice thirty ships  
Had brought his warriors; they from Pylus came, 720  
From blithe Arene, and from Thryos, built  
Fast by the fords of Alpheus, and from steep  
And stately AEpy.  Their confederate powers  
Sent Amphigenia, Cyparissa veiled  
With broad redundance of funereal shades, 725  
Pteleos and Helos, and of deathless fame  
Dorion.  In Dorion erst the Muses met  
Threician Thamyris, on his return  
From Eurytus, Oechalian Chief, and hush’d  
His song for ever; for he dared to vaunt 730  
That he would pass in song even themselves  
The Muses, daughters of Jove AEgis-arm’d.   
They therefore, by his boast incensed, the bard

**Page 27**

Struck blind, and from his memory dash’d severe  
All traces of his once celestial strains. 735  
Arcadia’s sons, the dwellers at the foot  
Of mount Cyllene, where AEpytus sleeps  
Intomb’d; a generation bold in fight,  
And warriors hand to hand; the valiant men  
Of Pheneus, of Orchomenos by flocks 740  
Grazed numberless, of Ripe, Stratia, bleak  
Enispe; Mantinea city fair,  
Stymphelus and Parrhasia, and the youth  
Of Tegea; royal Agapenor these,  
Ancaeus’ offspring, had in sixty ships 745  
To Troy conducted; numerous was the crew,  
And skilled in arms, which every vessel brought,  
And Agamemnon had with barks himself  
Supplied them, for, of inland realms possessed,  
They little heeded maritime employs.[25] 750  
The dwellers in Buprasium, on the shores  
Of pleasant Elis, and in all the land  
Myrsinus and the Hyrminian plain between,  
The rock Olenian, and the Alysian fount;  
These all obey’d four Chiefs, and galleys ten 755  
Each Chief commanded, with Epeans filled.   
Amphimachus and Thalpius govern’d these,  
This, son of Cteatus, the other, sprung  
From Eurytus, and both of Actor’s house.   
Diores, son of Amarynceus, those 760  
Led on, and, for his godlike form renown’d,  
Polyxenus was Chieftain o’er the rest,  
Son of Agasthenes, Augeias’ son.   
Dulichium, and her sister sacred isles  
The Echinades, whose opposite aspect 765  
Looks toward Elis o’er the curling waves,  
Sent forth their powers with Meges at their head,  
Brave son of Phyleus, warrior dear to Jove.   
Phyleus in wrath, his father’s house renounced,  
And to Dulichium wandering, there abode. 770  
Twice twenty ships had follow’d Meges forth.   
Ulysses led the Cephallenians bold.   
From Ithaca, and from the lofty woods  
Of Neritus they came, and from the rocks  
Of rude AEgilipa.  Crocylia these, 775  
And these Zacynthus own’d; nor yet a few  
From Samos, from Epirus join’d their aid,  
And from the opposite Ionian shore.   
Them, wise as Jove himself, Ulysses led  
In twelve fair ships, with crimson prows adorn’d. 780  
From forty ships, Thoas, Andraemon’s son,  
Had landed his AEtolians; for extinct  
Was Meleager, and extinct the house  
Of Oeneus all, nor Oeneus self survived;  
To Thoas therefore had AEtolia fallen; 785  
Him Olenos, Pylene, Chalcis served,  
With Pleuro, and the rock-bound Calydon.   
Idomeneus, spear-practised warrior, led  
The numerous Cretans.  In twice forty ships  
He brought his powers to Troy.  The warlike bands 790  
Of Cnossus, of Gortyna wall’d around,  
Of Lyctus, of Lycastus chalky-white,  
Of Phaestus, of Miletus, with the youth

**Page 28**

Of Rhytius him obey’d; nor these were all,  
But others from her hundred cities Crete 795  
Sent forth, all whom Idomeneus the brave  
Commanded, with Meriones in arms  
Dread as the God of battles blood-imbrued.   
Nine ships Tlepolemus, Herculean-born,  
For courage famed and for superior size, 800  
Fill’d with his haughty Rhodians.  They, in tribes  
Divided, dwelt distinct.  Jelyssus these,  
Those Lindus, and the rest the shining soil  
Of white Camirus occupied.  Him bore  
To Hercules, (what time he led the nymph 805  
From Ephyre, and from Sellea’s banks,  
After full many a city laid in dust.)  
Astyocheia.  In his father’s house  
Magnificent, Tlepolemus spear-famed  
Had scarce up-grown to manhood’s lusty prime 810  
When he his father’s hoary uncle slew  
Lycimnius, branch of Mars.  Then built he ships,  
And, pushing forth to sea, fled from the threats  
Of the whole house of Hercules.  Huge toil  
And many woes he suffer’d, till at length 815  
At Rhodes arriving, in three separate bands  
He spread himself abroad, Much was he loved  
Of all-commanding Jove, who bless’d him there,  
And shower’d abundant riches on them all.   
Nireus of Syma, with three vessels came; 820  
Nireus, Aglaea’s offspring, whom she bore  
To Charopus the King; Nireus in form,  
(The faultless son of Peleus sole except,)  
Loveliest of all the Grecians call’d to Troy.   
But he was heartless and his men were few.[26] 825  
Nisyrus, Casus, Crapathus, and Cos  
Where reign’d Eurypylus, with all the isles  
Calydnae named, under two valiant Chiefs  
Their troops disposed; Phidippus one, and one,  
His brother Antiphus, begotten both 830  
By Thessalus, whom Hercules begat.   
In thirty ships they sought the shores of Troy.   
The warriors of Pelasgian Argos next,  
Of Alus, and Alope, and who held  
Trechina, Phthia, and for women fair 835  
Distinguish’d, Hellas; known by various names  
Hellenes, Myrmidons, Achaeans, them  
In fifty ships embark’d, Achilles ruled.   
But these were deaf to the hoarse-throated war,  
For there was none to draw their battle forth, 840  
And give them just array.  Close in his ships  
Achilles, after loss of the bright-hair’d  
Briseis, lay, resentful; her obtained  
Not without labor hard, and after sack  
Of Thebes and of Lyrnessus, where he slew 845  
Two mighty Chiefs, sons of Evenus both,  
Epistrophus and Mynes, her he mourn’d,  
And for her sake self-prison’d in his fleet  
And idle lay, though soon to rise again.   
From Phylace, and from the flowery fields 850  
Of Pyrrhasus, a land to Ceres given  
By consecration, and from Iton green,  
Mother of flocks; from Antron by the sea,

**Page 29**

And from the grassy meads of Pteleus, came  
A people, whom while yet he lived, the brave 855  
Protesilaues led; but him the earth  
Now cover’d dark and drear.  A wife he left,  
To rend in Phylace her bleeding cheeks,  
And an unfinish’d mansion.  First he died  
Of all the Greeks; for as he leap’d to land 860  
Foremost by far, a Dardan struck him dead.   
Nor had his troops, though filled with deep regret,  
No leader; them Podarces led, a Chief  
Like Mars in battle, brother of the slain,  
But younger born, and from Iphiclus sprung 865  
Who sprang from Phylacus the rich in flocks.   
But him Protesilaues, as in years,  
So also in desert of arms excell’d  
Heroic, whom his host, although they saw  
Podarces at their head, still justly mourn’d; 870  
For he was fierce in battle, and at Troy  
With forty sable-sided ships arrived.   
Eleven galleys, Pherae on the lake,  
And Boebe, and Ioelchus, and the vale  
Of Glaphyrae supplied with crews robust 875  
Under Eumelus; him Alcestis, praised  
For beauty above all her sisters fair,  
In Thessaly to King Admetus bore.   
Methone, and Olizon’s craggy coast,  
With Meliboea and Thaumasia sent 880  
Seven ships; their rowers were good archers all,  
And every vessel dipped into the wave  
Her fifty oars.  Them Philoctetes, skill’d  
To draw with sinewy arm the stubborn bow,  
Commanded; but he suffering anguish keen 885  
Inflicted by a serpent’s venom’d tooth,  
Lay sick in Lemnos; him the Grecians there  
Had left sore-wounded, but were destined soon  
To call to dear remembrance whom they left.   
Meantime, though sorrowing for his sake, his troops 890  
Yet wanted not a chief; them Medon ruled,  
Whom Rhena to the far-famed conqueror bore  
Oileus, fruit of their unsanction’d loves.   
From Tricca, from Ithome rough and rude  
With rocks and glens, and from Oechalia, town 895  
Of Eurytus Oechalian-born, came forth  
Their warlike youth by Podalirius led  
And by Machaon, healers both expert  
Of all disease, and thirty ships were theirs.   
The men of Ormenus, and from beside 900  
The fountain Hypereia, from the tops  
Of chalky Titan, and Asteria’s band;  
Them ruled Eurypylus, Evaemon’s son  
Illustrious, whom twice twenty ships obeyed.   
Orthe, Gyrtone, Olooesson white, 905  
Argissa and Helone; they their youth  
Gave to control of Polypoetes, son  
Undaunted of Pirithoues, son of Jove.   
Him, to Pirithoues, (on the self-same day  
When he the Centaurs punish’d and pursued 910  
Sheer to AEthicae driven from Pelion’s heights  
The shaggy race) Hippodamia bore.   
Nor he alone them led.  With him was join’d  
Leonteus dauntless warrior, from the bold

**Page 30**

Coronus sprung, who Caeneus call’d his sire. 915  
Twice twenty ships awaited their command.   
Guneus from Cyphus twenty and two ships  
Led forth; the Enienes him obey’d,  
And the robust Peroebi, warriors bold,  
And dwellers on Dodona’s wintry brow. 920  
To these were join’d who till the pleasant fields  
Where Titaresius winds; the gentle flood  
Pours into Peneus all his limpid stores,  
But with the silver-eddied Peneus flows  
Unmixt as oil;[27] for Stygian is his stream, 925  
And Styx is the inviolable oath.   
Last with his forty ships, Tenthredon’s son,  
The active Prothoues came.  From the green banks  
Of Peneus his Magnesians far and near  
He gather’d, and from Pelion forest-crown’d. 930  
These were the princes and the Chiefs of Greece.   
Say, Muse, who most in personal desert  
Excell’d, and whose were the most warlike steeds  
And of the noblest strain.  Their hue, their age,  
Their height the same, swift as the winds of heaven 935  
And passing far all others, were the mares  
Which drew Eumelus; on Pierian hills  
The heavenly Archer of the silver bow,  
Apollo, bred them.  But of men, the chief  
Was Telamonian Ajax, while wrath-bound 940  
Achilles lay; for he was worthier far,  
And more illustrious were the steeds which bore  
The noble son of Peleus; but revenge  
On Agamemnon leader of the host  
Was all his thought, while in his gallant ships 945  
Sharp-keel’d to cut the foaming flood, he lay.   
Meantime, along the margin of the deep  
His soldiers hurled the disk, or bent the bow.   
Or to its mark dispatch’d the quivering lance.   
Beside the chariots stood the unharness’d steeds 950  
Cropping the lotus, or at leisure browsed  
On celery wild, from watery freshes gleaned.   
Beneath the shadow of the sheltering tent  
The chariot stood, while they, the charioteers  
Roam’d here and there the camp, their warlike lord 955  
Regretting sad, and idle for his sake.   
As if a fire had burnt along the ground,  
Such seem’d their march; earth groan’d their steps beneath;  
As when in Arimi, where fame reports  
Typhoeus stretch’d, the fires of angry Jove 960  
Down darted, lash the ground, so groan’d the earth  
Beneath them, for they traversed swift the plain.   
And now from Jove, with heavy tidings charged,  
Wind-footed Iris to the Trojans came.   
It was the time of council, when the throng 965  
At Priam’s gate assembled, young and old:   
Them, standing nigh, the messenger of heaven  
Accosted with the voice of Priam’s son,  
Polites.  He, confiding in his speed  
For sure deliverance, posted was abroad 970  
On AEsyeta’s tomb,[28] intent to watch  
When the Achaian host should leave the fleet.

**Page 31**

The Goddess in his form thus them address’d.   
Oh, ancient Monarch!  Ever, evermore  
Speaking, debating, as if all were peace; 975  
I have seen many a bright-embattled field,  
But never one so throng’d as this to-day.   
For like the leaves, or like the sands they come  
Swept by the winds, to gird the city round.   
But Hector! chiefly thee I shall exhort. 980  
In Priam’s spacious city are allies  
Collected numerous, and of nations wide  
Disseminated various are the tongues.   
Let every Chief his proper troop command,  
And marshal his own citizens to war. 985  
She ceased; her Hector heard intelligent,  
And quick dissolved the council.  All took arms.   
Wide flew the gates; forth rush’d the multitude,  
Horsemen and foot, and boisterous stir arose.   
In front of Ilium, distant on the plain, 990  
Clear all around from all obstruction, stands  
An eminence high-raised, by mortal men  
Call’d Bateia, but the Gods the tomb  
Have named it of Myrinna swift in fight.   
Troy and her aids there set the battle forth. 995  
Huge Priameian Hector, fierce in arms,  
Led on the Trojans; with whom march’d the most  
And the most valiant, dexterous at the spear.   
AEneas, (on the hills of Ida him  
The lovely Venus to Anchises bore, 1000  
A Goddess by a mortal man embraced)  
Led the Dardanians; but not he alone;  
Archilochus with him and Acamas  
Stood forth, the offspring of Antenor, each,  
And well instructed in all forms of war. 1005  
Fast by the foot of Ida, where they drank  
The limpid waters of AEsepus, dwelt  
The Trojans of Zeleia.  Rich were they  
And led by Pandarus, Lycaon’s son,  
Whom Phoebus self graced with the bow he bore. 1010  
Apaesus, Adrastea, Terie steep,  
And Pitueia—­them, Amphius clad  
In mail thick-woven, and Adrastus, ruled.   
They were the sons of the Percosian seer  
Merops, expert in the soothsayers’ art 1015  
Above all other; he his sons forbad  
The bloody fight, but disobedient they  
Still sought it, for their destiny prevailed.   
The warriors of Percote, and who dwelt  
In Practius, in Arisba, city fair, 1020  
In Sestus, in Abydus, march’d behind  
Princely Hyrtacides; his tawny steeds,  
Strong-built and tall, from Sellcentes’ bank  
And from Arisba, had him borne to Troy.   
Hippothous and Pilmus, branch of Mars, 1025  
Both sons of Lethus the Pelasgian, they,  
Forth from Larissa for her fertile soil  
Far-famed, the spear-expert Pelasgians brought.   
The Thracians (all whom Hellespont includes  
Within the banks of his swift-racing tide) 1030  
Heroic Acamas and Pirous led.   
Euphemus, offspring of Troezenus, son  
Of Jove-protected Ceas, was the Chief

**Page 32**

Whom the spear-arm’d Ciconian band obey’d.   
Paeonia’s archers follow’d to the field 1035  
Pyraechmes; they from Amydon remote  
Were drawn, where Axius winds; broad Axius, stream  
Diffused delightful over all the vale.   
Pylaemenes, a Chief of giant might  
From the Eneti for forest-mules renowned 1040  
March’d with his Paphlagonians; dwellers they  
In Sesamus and in Cytorus were,  
And by the stream Parthenius; Cromna these  
Sent forth, and those AEgialus on the lip  
And margin of the land, and some, the heights 1045  
Of Erythini, rugged and abrupt.   
Epistrophus and Odius from the land  
Of Alybe, a region far remote,  
Where veins of silver wind, led to the field  
The Halizonians.  With the Mysians came 1050  
Chromis their Chief, and Ennomus; him skill’d  
In augury, but skill’d in vain, his art  
Saved not, but by AEacides[29] the swift,  
With others in the Xanthus[30] slain, he died.   
Ascanius, lovely youth, and Phorcis, led 1055  
The Phrygians from Ascania far remote,  
Ardent for battle.  The Moeonian race,  
(All those who at the foot of Tmolus dwelt,)  
Mesthles and Antiphus, fraternal pair,  
Sons of Pylaemenes commanded, both 1060  
Of the Gygaean lake in Lydia born.   
Amphimachus and Nastes led to fight  
The Carians, people of a barbarous speech,[31]  
With the Milesians, and the mountain-race  
Of wood-crown’d Phthira, and who dwelt beside 1065  
Maeander, or on Mycale sublime.   
Them led Amphimachus and Nastes, sons  
Renown’d of Nomion.  Like a simple girl  
Came forth Amphimachus with gold bedight,  
But him his trappings from a woful death 1070  
Saved not, when whirled beneath the bloody tide  
To Peleus’ stormy son his spoils he left.   
Sarpedon with the noble Glaucus led  
Their warriors forth from farthest Lycia, where  
Xanthus deep-dimpled rolls his oozy tide. 1075

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK III.**

ARGUMENT OF THE THIRD BOOK.

The armies meet.  Paris throws out a challenge to the Grecian Princes.  Menelaus accepts it.  The terms of the combat are adjusted solemnly by Agamemnon on the part of Greece, and by Priam on the part of Troy.  The combat ensues, in which Paris is vanquished, whom yet Venus rescues.  Agamemnon demands from the Trojans a performance of the covenant.

**BOOK III.**

**Page 33**

[1]Now marshall’d all beneath their several chiefs, With deafening shouts, and with the clang of arms, The host of Troy advanced.  Such clang is heard Along the skies, when from incessant showers Escaping, and from winter’s cold, the cranes 5 Take wing, and over Ocean speed away;[2] Wo to the land of dwarfs! prepared they fly For slaughter of the small Pygmaean race.  Not so the Greeks; they breathing valor came, But silent all, and all with faithful hearts 10 On succor mutual to the last, resolved.  As when the south wind wraps the mountain top In mist the shepherd’s dread, but to the thief Than night itself more welcome, and the eye Is bounded in its ken to a stone’s cast, 15 Such from beneath their footsteps dun and dense Uprose the dust, for swift they cross the plain.   
  When, host to host opposed, full nigh they stood,  
Then Alexander[3] in the Trojan van Advanced was seen, all beauteous as a God; 20 His leopard’s skin, his falchion and his bow Hung from his shoulder; bright with heads of brass He shook two spears, and challenged to the fight The bravest Argives there, defying all.  Him, striding haughtily his host before 25 When Menelaus saw, such joy he felt As hunger-pinch’d the lion feels, by chance Conducted to some carcase huge, wild goat, Or antler’d stag; huntsmen and baying hounds Disturb not *him*, he gorges in their sight. 30 So Menelaus at the view rejoiced Of lovely Alexander, for he hoped His punishment at hand.  At once, all armed, Down from his chariot to the ground he leap’d  
  When godlike Paris him in front beheld 35  
Conspicuous, his heart smote him, and his fate Avoiding, far within the lines he shrank.[4] As one, who in some woodland height descrying A serpent huge, with sudden start recoils, His limbs shake under him; with cautious step 40 He slow retires; fear blanches cold his cheeks; So beauteous Alexander at the sight Of Atreus’ son dishearten’d sore, the ranks Of haughty Trojans enter’d deep again:  Him Hector eyed, and thus rebuked severe. 45  
  Curst Paris!  Fair deceiver!  Woman-mad!   
I would to all in heaven that thou hadst died Unborn, at least unmated! happier far Than here to have incurr’d this public shame!  Well may the Grecians taunt, and laughing loud, 50 Applaud the champion, slow indeed to fight And pusillanimous, but wondrous fair.  Wast thou as timid, tell me, when with those Thy loved companions in that famed exploit, Thou didst consort with strangers, and convey 55 From distant lands a warrior’s beauteous bride To be thy father’s and his people’s curse, Joy to our foes, but to thyself reproach?  Behold her husband!  Darest thou not to face The warlike prince?  Now learn how brave a Chief 60 Thou hast defrauded of his blooming spouse.

**Page 34**

Thy lyre, thy locks, thy person, specious gifts Of partial Venus, will avail thee nought, Once mixt by Menelaus with the dust.  But we are base ourselves, or long ago, 65 For all thy numerous mischiefs, thou hadst slept Secure beneath a coverlet[5] of stone.[6]  
  Then godlike Alexander thus replied.   
Oh Hector, true in temper as the axe Which in the shipwright’s hand the naval plank 70 Divides resistless, doubling all his force, Such is thy dauntless spirit whose reproach Perforce I own, nor causeless nor unjust.  Yet let the gracious gifts uncensured pass Of golden Venus; man may not reject 75 The glorious bounty by the Gods bestow’d, Nor follows their beneficence our choice.  But if thy pleasure be that I engage With Menelaus in decision fierce Of desperate combat bid the host of Troy 80 And bid the Grecians sit; then face to face Commit us, in the vacant field between, To fight for Helen and for all her wealth.  Who strongest proves, and conquers, he, of her And hers possess’d shall bear them safe away; 85 While ye (peace sworn and firm accord) shall dwell At Troy, and these to Argos shall return And to Achaia praised for women fair.   
  He ceased, whom Hector heard with joy; he moved  
Into the middle space, and with his spear 90 Advanced athwart push’d back the Trojan van, And all stood fast.  Meantime at him the Greeks Discharged full volley, showering thick around From bow and sling;[7] when with a mighty voice Thus Agamemnon, leader of the host. 95  
  Argives!  Be still—­shoot not, ye sons of Greece!   
Hector bespeaks attention.  Hear the Chief!   
  He said, at once the Grecians ceased to shoot,  
And all sat silent.  Hector then began.   
  Hear me, ye Trojans, and ye Greeks mail-arm’d, 100  
While I shall publish in your ears the words Of Alexander, author of our strife.  Trojans, he bids, and Grecians on the field Their arms dispose; while he, the hosts between, With warlike Menelaus shall in fight 105 Contend for Helen, and for all her wealth.  Who strongest proves, and conquers, he, of her And hers possess’d, shall bear them safe away, And oaths of amity shall bind the rest.   
  He ceased, and all deep silence held, amazed; 110  
When valiant Menelaus thus began.   
  Hear now me also, on whose aching heart  
These woes have heaviest fallen.  At last I hope Decision near, Trojans and Greeks between, For ye have suffer’d in my quarrel much, 115 And much by Paris, author of the war.  Die he who must, and peace be to the rest.  But ye shall hither bring two lambs, one white, The other black;[8] this to the Earth devote, That to the Sun.  We shall ourselves supply 120 A third for Jove.  Then bring ye Priam forth, Himself to swear the covenant, (for his sons Are faithless) lest the

**Page 35**

oath of Jove be scorn’d.  Young men are ever of unstable mind; But when an elder interferes, he views 125 Future and past together, and insures The compact, to both parties, uninfringed.   
  So Menelaus spake; and in all hearts  
Awaken’d joyful hope that there should end War’s long calamities.  Alighted each, 130 And drew his steeds into the lines.  The field Glitter’d with arms put off, and side by side, Ranged orderly, while the interrupted war Stood front to front, small interval between.   
  Then Hector to the city sent in haste 135  
Two heralds for the lambs, and to invite Priam; while Agamemnon, royal Chief, Talthybius to the Grecian fleet dismiss’d For a third lamb to Jove; nor he the voice Of noble Agamemnon disobey’d. 140  
  Iris, ambassadress of heaven, the while,  
To Helen came.  Laoedice she seem’d, Loveliest of all the daughters of the house Of Priam, wedded to Antenor’s son, King Helicaeon.  Her she found within, 145 An ample web magnificent she wove,[9] Inwrought with numerous conflicts for her sake Beneath the hands of Mars endured by Greeks Mail-arm’d, and Trojans of equestrian fame.  Swift Iris, at her side, her thus address’d. 150  
  Haste, dearest nymph! a wondrous sight behold!   
Greeks brazen-mail’d, and Trojans steed-renown’d.  So lately on the cruel work of Mars Intent and hot for mutual havoc, sit Silent; the war hath paused, and on his shield 155 Each leans, his long spear planted at his side.  Paris and Menelaus, warrior bold, With quivering lances shall contend for thee, And thou art his who conquers; his for ever.   
  So saying, the Goddess into Helen’s soul 160  
Sweetest desire infused to see again Her former Lord, her parents, and her home.  At once o’ermantled with her snowy veil She started forth, and as she went let fall A tender tear; not unaccompanied 165 She went, but by two maidens of her train Attended, AEthra, Pittheus’ daughter fair, And soft-eyed Clymene.  Their hasty steps Convey’d them quickly to the Scaean gate.  There Priam, Panthous, Clytius, Lampus sat, 170 Thymoetes, Hicetaon, branch of Mars, Antenor and Ucalegon the wise, All, elders of the people; warriors erst, But idle now through age, yet of a voice Still indefatigable as the fly’s[10] 175 Which perch’d among the boughs sends forth at noon Through all the grove his slender ditty sweet.  Such sat those Trojan leaders on the tower, Who, soon as Helen on the steps they saw, In accents quick, but whisper’d, thus remark’d. 180  
  Trojans and Grecians wage, with fair excuse,  
Long war for so much beauty.[11] Oh, how like In feature to the Goddesses above!  Pernicious loveliness!  Ah, hence away, Resistless as thou art and all divine, 185 Nor

**Page 36**

leave a curse to us, and to our sons.   
  So they among themselves; but Priam call’d  
Fair Helen to his side.[12] My daughter dear!  Come, sit beside me.  Thou shalt hence discern Thy former Lord, thy kindred and thy friends. 190 I charge no blame on thee.  The Gods have caused, Not thou, this lamentable war to Troy.[13] Name to me yon Achaian Chief for bulk Conspicuous, and for port.  Taller indeed I may perceive than he; but with these eyes 195 Saw never yet such dignity, and grace.  Declare his name.  Some royal Chief he seems.   
  To whom thus Helen, loveliest of her sex,  
My other Sire! by me for ever held In reverence, and with filial fear beloved! 200 Oh that some cruel death had been my choice, Rather than to abandon, as I did, All joys domestic, matrimonial bliss, Brethren, dear daughter, and companions dear, A wanderer with thy son.  Yet I alas! 205 Died not, and therefore now, live but to weep.  But I resolve thee.  Thou behold’st the son Of Atreus, Agamemnon, mighty king, In arms heroic, gracious in the throne, And, (though it shame me now to call him such,) 210 By nuptial ties a brother once to me.   
  Then him the ancient King-admiring, said.   
Oh blest Atrides, happy was thy birth, And thy lot glorious, whom this gallant host So numerous, of the sons of Greece obey! 215 To vine-famed Phrygia, in my days of youth, I journey’d; many Phrygians there I saw, Brave horsemen, and expert; they were the powers Of Otreus and of Mygdon, godlike Chief, And on the banks of Sangar’s stream encamp’d. 220 I march’d among them, chosen in that war Ally of Phrygia, and it was her day Of conflict with the man-defying race, The Amazons; yet multitudes like these Thy bright-eyed Greeks, I saw not even there. 225  
  The venerable King observing next  
Ulysses, thus inquired.  My child, declare Him also.  Shorter by the head he seems Than Agamemnon, Atreus’ mighty son, But shoulder’d broader, and of ampler chest; 230 He hath disposed his armor on the plain, But like a ram, himself the warrior ranks Ranges majestic; like a ram full-fleeced By numerous sheep encompass’d snowy-white.   
  To whom Jove’s daughter Helen thus replied. 235  
In him the son of old Laertes know, Ulysses; born in Ithaca the rude, But of a piercing wit, and deeply wise.   
  Then answer thus, Antenor sage return’d.   
Princess thou hast described him:  hither once 240 The noble Ithacan, on thy behalf Ambassador with Menelaus, came:  Beneath my roof, with hospitable fare Friendly I entertained them.  Seeing then Occasion opportune, I closely mark’d 245 The genius and the talents of the Chiefs, And this I noted well; that when they stood Amid the assembled counsellors of Troy, Then Menelaus his advantage show’d, Who by the shoulders overtopp’d his friend.

**Page 37**

250 But when both sat, Ulysses in his air Had more of state and dignity than he.  In the delivery of a speech address’d To the full senate, Menelaus used Few words, but to the matter, fitly ranged, 255 And with much sweetness utter’d; for in loose And idle play of ostentatious terms He dealt not, though he were the younger man.  But when the wise Ulysses from his seat Had once arisen, he would his downcast eyes 260 So rivet on the earth, and with a hand That seem’d untutor’d in its use, so hold His sceptre, swaying it to neither side, That hadst thou seen him, thou hadst thought him, sure, Some chafed and angry idiot, passion-fixt. 265 Yet, when at length, the clear and mellow base Of his deep voice brake forth, and he let fall His chosen words like flakes of feather’d snow, None then might match Ulysses; leisure, then, Found none to wonder at his noble form. 270  
  The third of whom the venerable king  
Inquired, was Ajax.—­Yon Achaian tall, Whose head and shoulders tower above the rest, And of such bulk prodigious—­who is he?   
  Him answer’d Helen, loveliest of her sex. 275  
A bulwark of the Greeks.  In him thou seest Gigantic Ajax.  Opposite appear The Cretans, and among the Chiefs of Crete stands, like a God, Idomeneus.  Him oft From Crete arrived, was Menelaues wont 280 To entertain; and others now I see, Achaians, whom I could recall to mind, And give to each his name; but two brave youths I yet discern not; for equestrian skill One famed, and one a boxer never foiled; 285 My brothers; born of Leda; sons of Jove; Castor and Pollux.  Either they abide In lovely Sparta still, or if they came, Decline the fight, by my disgrace abash’d And the reproaches which have fallen on me.[14] 290  
  She said; but they already slept inhumed  
In Lacedemon, in their native soil.   
  And now the heralds, through the streets of Troy  
Charged with the lambs, and with a goat-skin filled With heart-exhilarating wine prepared 295 For that divine solemnity, return’d.  Idaeus in his hand a beaker bore Resplendent, with its fellow cups of gold, And thus he summon’d ancient Priam forth.   
  Son of Laoemedon, arise.  The Chiefs 300  
Call thee, the Chiefs of Ilium and of Greece.  Descend into the plain.  We strike a truce, And need thine oath to bind it.  Paris fights With warlike Menelaues for his spouse; Their spears decide the strife.  The conqueror wins 305 Helen and all her treasures.  We, thenceforth, (Peace sworn and amity) shall dwell secure In Troy, while they to Argos shall return And to Achaia praised for women fair.   
  He spake, and Priam, shuddering, bade his train 310  
Prepare his steeds; they sedulous obey’d.  First, Priam mounting, backward stretch’d the reins; Antenor, next, beside him sat, and through

**Page 38**

The Scaean gate they drove into the plain.  Arriving at the hosts of Greece and Troy 315 They left the chariot, and proceeded both Into the interval between the hosts.  Then uprose Agamemnon, and uprose All-wise Ulysses.  Next, the heralds came Conspicuous forward, expediting each 320 The ceremonial; they the beaker fill’d With wine, and to the hands of all the kings Minister’d water.  Agamemnon then Drawing his dagger which he ever bore Appendant to his heavy falchion’s sheath, 325 Cut off the forelocks of the lambs,[15] of which The heralds gave to every Grecian Chief A portion, and to all the Chiefs of Troy.  Then Agamemnon raised his hands, and pray’d.   
  Jove, Father, who from Ida stretchest forth 330  
Thine arm omnipotent, o’erruling all, And thou, all-seeing and all-hearing Sun, Ye Rivers, and thou conscious Earth, and ye Who under earth on human kind avenge Severe, the guilt of violated oaths, 335 Hear ye, and ratify what now we swear!  Should Paris slay the hero amber-hair’d, My brother Menelaues, Helen’s wealth And Helen’s self are his, and all our host Shall home return to Greece; but should it chance 340 That Paris fall by Menelaues’ hand, Then Troy shall render back what she detains, With such amercement as is meet, a sum To be remember’d in all future times.  Which penalty should Priam and his sons 345 Not pay, though Paris fall, then here in arms I will contend for payment of the mulct My due, till, satisfied, I close the war.   
  He said, and with his ruthless steel the lambs  
Stretch’d panting all, but soon they ceased to pant, 350 For mortal was the stroke.[16] Then drawing forth Wine from the beaker, they with brimming cups Hail’d the immortal Gods, and pray’d again, And many a Grecian thus and Trojan spake.   
  All-glorious Jove, and ye the powers of heaven, 355  
Whoso shall violate this contract first, So be the brains of them and of their sons Pour’d out, as we this wine pour on the earth, And may their wives bring forth to other men!   
  So they:  but them Jove heard not.  Then arose 360  
Priam, the son of Dardanus, and said,  
  Hear me, ye Trojans and ye Greeks well-arm’d.   
Hence back to wind-swept Ilium I return, Unable to sustain the sight, my son With warlike Menelaues match’d in arms. 365 Jove knows, and the immortal Gods, to whom Of both, this day is preordain’d the last.   
  So spake the godlike monarch, and disposed  
Within the royal chariot all the lambs; Then, mounting, check’d the reins; Antenor next 370 Ascended, and to Ilium both return’d.   
  First, Hector and Ulysses, noble Chief,  
Measured the ground; then taking lots for proof Who of the combatants should foremost hurl His spear, they shook them in a brazen casque; 375 Meantime the people raised their hands

**Page 39**

on high, And many a Grecian thus and Trojan prayed.   
  Jove, Father, who on Ida seated, seest  
And rulest all below, glorious in power!  Of these two champions, to the drear abodes 380 Of Ades him appoint who furnish’d first The cause of strife between them, and let peace Oath-bound, and amity unite the rest!   
  So spake the hosts; then Hector shook the lots,  
Majestic Chief, turning his face aside. 385 Forth sprang the lot of Paris.  They in ranks Sat all, where stood the fiery steeds of each, And where his radiant arms lay on the field.  Illustrious Alexander his bright arms Put on, fair Helen’s paramour. [17]He clasp’d 390 His polish’d greaves with silver studs secured; His brother’s corselet to his breast he bound, Lycaon’s, apt to his own shape and size, And slung athwart his shoulders, bright emboss’d, His brazen sword; his massy buckler broad 395 He took, and to his graceful head his casque Adjusted elegant, which, as he moved, Its bushy crest waved dreadful; last he seized, Well fitted to his gripe, his ponderous spear.  Meantime the hero Menelaues made 400 Like preparation, and his arms put on.   
  When thus, from all the multitude apart,  
Both combatants had arm’d, with eyes that flash’d Defiance, to the middle space they strode, Trojans and Greeks between.  Astonishment 405 Seized all beholders.  On the measured ground Full near they stood, each brandishing on high His massy spear, and each was fiery wroth.   
  First, Alexander his long-shadow’d spear  
Sent forth, and on his smooth shield’s surface struck 410 The son of Atreus, but the brazen guard Pierced not, for at the disk, with blunted point Reflex, his ineffectual weapon stay’d.  Then Menelaues to the fight advanced Impetuous, after prayer offer’d to Jove.[18] 415  
  King over all! now grant me to avenge  
My wrongs on Alexander; now subdue The aggressor under me; that men unborn May shudder at the thought of faith abused, And hospitality with rape repaid. 420 He said, and brandishing his massy spear, Dismiss’d it.  Through the burnish’d buckler broad Of Priam’s son the stormy weapon flew, Transpierced his costly hauberk, and the vest Ripp’d on his flank; but with a sideward bend 425 He baffled it, and baulk’d the dreadful death.   
  Then Menelaues drawing his bright blade,  
Swung it aloft, and on the hairy crest Smote him; but shiver’d into fragments small The falchion at the stroke fell from his hand. 430 Vexation fill’d him; to the spacious heavens He look’d, and with a voice of wo exclaim’d—­  
  Jupiter! of all powers by man adored  
To me most adverse!  Confident I hoped Revenge for Paris’ treason, but my sword 435 Is shivered, and I sped my spear in vain.   
  So saying, he sprang on him, and his

**Page 40**

long crest  
Seized fast; then, turning, drew him by that hold Toward the Grecian host.  The broider’d band That underbraced his helmet at the chin, 440 Strain’d to his smooth neck with a ceaseless force, Chok’d him; and now had Menelaus won Deathless renown, dragging him off the field, But Venus, foam-sprung Goddess, feeling quick His peril imminent, snapp’d short the brace 445 Though stubborn, by a slaughter’d[19] ox supplied, And the void helmet follow’d as he pull’d.  That prize the Hero, whirling it aloft, Threw to his Greeks, who caught it and secured, Then with vindictive strides he rush’d again 450 On Paris, spear in hand; but him involved In mist opaque Venus with ease divine Snatch’d thence, and in his chamber placed him, fill’d With scents odorous, spirit-soothing sweets.  Nor stay’d the Goddess, but at once in quest 455 Of Helen went; her on a lofty tower She found, where many a damsel stood of Troy, And twitch’d her fragrant robe.  In form she seem’d An ancient matron, who, while Helen dwelt In Lacedaemon, her unsullied wool 460 Dress’d for her, faithfullest of all her train.  Like her disguised the Goddess thus began.   
  Haste—­Paris calls thee—­on his sculptured couch,  
(Sparkling alike his looks and his attire) He waits thy wish’d return.  Thou wouldst not dream 465 That he had fought; he rather seems prepared For dance, or after dance, for soft repose.   
  So saying, she tumult raised in Helen’s mind.   
Yet soon as by her symmetry of neck, By her love-kindling breasts and luminous eyes 470 She knew the Goddess, her she thus bespake.   
  Ah whence, deceitful deity! thy wish  
Now to ensnare me?  Wouldst thou lure me, say, To some fair city of Maeonian name Or Phrygian, more remote from Sparta still? 475 Hast thou some human favorite also there?  Is it because Atrides hath prevailed To vanquish Paris, and would bear me home Unworthy as I am, that thou attempt’st Again to cheat me?  Go thyself—­sit thou 480 Beside him—­for his sake renounce the skies; Watch him, weep for him; till at length his wife He deign to make thee, or perchance his slave.  I go not (now to go were shame indeed) To dress his couch; nor will I be the jest 485 Of all my sex in Ilium.  Oh! my griefs Are infinite, and more than I can bear.   
  To whom, the foam-sprung Goddess, thus incensed.   
Ah wretch! provoke not me; lest in my wrath Abandoning thee, I not hate thee less 490 Than now I fondly love thee, and beget Such detestation of thee in all hearts, Grecian and Trojan, that thou die abhorr’d.   
  The Goddess ceased.  Jove’s daughter, Helen, fear’d,  
And, in her lucid veil close wrapt around, 495 Silent retired, of all those Trojan dames Unseen, and Venus led, herself, the way.  Soon then as Alexander’s fair abode

**Page 41**

They reach’d, her maidens quick their tasks resumed, And she to her own chamber lofty-roof’d 500 Ascended, loveliest of her sex.  A seat For Helen, daughter of Jove AEgis-arm’d, To Paris opposite, the Queen of smiles Herself disposed; but with averted eyes She sat before him, and him keen reproach’d. 505  
  Thou hast escaped.—­Ah would that thou hadst died  
By that heroic arm, mine husband’s erst!  Thou once didst vaunt thee in address and strength Superior.  Go then—­challenge yet again The warlike Menelaues forth in fight. 510 But hold.  The hero of the amber locks Provoke no more so rashly, lest the point Of his victorious spear soon stretch thee dead.   
  She ended, to whom Paris thus replied.   
Ah Helen, wound me not with taunt severe! 515 Me, Menelaues, by Minerva’s aid, Hath vanquish’d now, who may hereafter, him.  We also have our Gods.  But let us love.  For never since the day when thee I bore From pleasant Lacedaemon o’er the waves 520 To Cranaee’s fair isle, and first enjoy’d Thy beauty, loved I as I love thee now, Or felt such sweetness of intense desire.   
  He spake, and sought his bed, whom follow’d soon  
Jove’s daughter, reconciled to his embrace. 525  
  But Menelaues like a lion ranged  
The multitude, inquiring far and near For Paris lost.  Yet neither Trojan him Nor friend of Troy could show, whom, else, through love None had conceal’d, for him as death itself 530 All hated, but his going none had seen.   
  Amidst them all then spake the King of men.   
Trojans, and Dardans, and allies of Troy!  The warlike Menelaues hath prevailed, As is most plain.  Now therefore bring ye forth 535 Helen with all her treasures, also bring Such large amercement as is meet, a sum To be remember’d in all future times.   
  So spake Atrides, and Achaia’s host  
With loud applause confirm’d the monarch’s claim. 540

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK IV.**

ARGUMENT OF THE FOURTH BOOK.

In a Council of the Gods, a dispute arises between Jupiter and Juno, which is at last compromised, Jove consenting to dispatch Minerva with a charge to incite some Trojan to a violation of the truce.  Minerva descends for that purpose, and in the form of Laodocus, a son of Priam, exhorts Pandarus to shoot at Menelaus, and succeeds.  Menelaus is wounded, and Agamemnon having consigned him to the care of Machaon, goes forth to perform the duties of commander-in-chief, in the encouragement of his host to battle.  The battle begins.

**BOOK IV.**

**Page 42**

Now, on the golden floor of Jove’s abode  
The Gods all sat consulting; Hebe them,  
Graceful, with nectar served;[1] they pledging each  
His next, alternate quaff’d from cups of gold,  
And at their ease reclined, look’d down on Troy, 5  
When, sudden, Jove essay’d by piercing speech  
Invidious, to enkindle Juno’s ire.   
Two Goddesses on Menelaus’ part  
Confederate stand, Juno in Argos known,  
Pallas in Alalcomene;[2] yet they 10  
Sequester’d sit, look on, and are amused.   
Not so smile-loving Venus; she, beside  
Her champion station’d, saves him from his fate,  
And at this moment, by her aid, he lives.   
But now, since victory hath proved the lot 15  
Of warlike Menelaus, weigh ye well  
The matter; shall we yet the ruinous strife  
Prolong between the nations, or consent  
To give them peace? should peace your preference win,  
And prove alike acceptable to all, 20  
Stand Ilium, and let Menelaus bear  
Helen of Argos back to Greece again.   
He ended; Juno and Minerva heard,  
Low-murmuring deep disgust; for side by side  
They forging sat calamity to Troy. 25  
Minerva through displeasure against Jove  
Nought utter’d, for with rage her bosom boil’d;  
But Juno check’d not hers, who thus replied.   
What word hath pass’d thy lips, Jove most severe!   
How? wouldst thou render fruitless all my pains? 30  
The sweat that I have pour’d? my steeds themselves  
Have fainted while I gather’d Greece in arms  
For punishment of Priam and his sons.   
Do it.  But small thy praise shall be in heaven.   
Then her the Thunderer answer’d sore displeased. 35  
Ah shameless! how have Priam and his sons  
So much transgress’d against thee, that thou burn’st  
With ceaseless rage to ruin populous Troy?   
Go, make thine entrance at her lofty gates,  
Priam and all his house, and all his host 40  
Alive devour; then, haply, thou wilt rest;  
Do even as thou wilt, that this dispute  
Live not between us a consuming fire  
For ever.  But attend; mark well the word.   
When I shall also doom in future time 45  
Some city to destruction, dear to thee,  
Oppose me not, but give my fury way  
As I give way to thine, not pleased myself,  
Yet not unsatisfied, so thou be pleased.   
For of all cities of the sons of men, 50  
And which the sun and stars from heaven behold,  
Me sacred Troy most pleases, Priam me  
Most, and the people of the warrior King.   
Nor without cause.  They feed mine altar well;  
Libation there, and steam of savory scent 55  
Fail not, the tribute which by lot is ours.   
Him answer’d, then, the Goddess ample-eyed,[3]  
Majestic Juno:  Three fair cities me,  
Of all the earth, most interest and engage,

**Page 43**

Mycenae for magnificence renown’d, 60  
Argos, and Sparta.  Them, when next thy wrath  
Shall be inflamed against them, lay thou waste;  
I will not interpose on their behalf;  
Thou shalt not hear me murmur; what avail  
Complaint or force against thy matchless arm? 65  
Yet were it most unmeet that even I  
Should toil in vain; I also boast a birth  
Celestial; Saturn deeply wise, thy Sire,  
Is also mine; our origin is one.   
Thee I acknowledge Sovereign, yet account 70  
Myself entitled by a twofold claim  
To veneration both from Gods and men,  
The daughter of Jove’s sire, and spouse of Jove.   
Concession mutual therefore both thyself  
Befits and me, whom when the Gods perceive 75  
Disposed to peace, they also shall accord.   
Come then.—­To yon dread field dispatch in haste  
Minerva, with command that she incite  
The Trojans first to violate their oath  
By some fresh insult on the exulting Greeks. 80  
So Juno; nor the sire of all refused,  
But in wing’d accents thus to Pallas spake.   
Begone; swift fly to yonder field; incite  
The Trojans first to violate their oath  
By some fresh insult on the exulting Greeks. 85  
The Goddess heard, and what she wish’d, enjoin’d,  
Down-darted swift from the Olympian heights,  
In form a meteor, such as from his hand  
Not seldom Jove dismisses, beaming bright  
And breaking into stars, an omen sent 90  
To mariners, or to some numerous host.   
Such Pallas seem’d, and swift descending, dropp’d  
Full in the midst between them.  They with awe  
That sign portentous and with wonder view’d,  
Achaians both and Trojans, and his next 95  
The soldier thus bespake.  Now either war  
And dire hostility again shall flame,  
Or Jove now gives us peace.  Both are from Jove.   
So spake the soldiery; but she the form  
Taking of brave Laodocus, the son 100  
Of old Antenor, throughout all the ranks  
Sought godlike Pandarus.[4] Ere long she found  
The valiant son illustrious of Lycaon,  
Standing encompass’d by his dauntless troops,  
Broad-shielded warriors, from AEsepus’ stream 105  
His followers; to his side the Goddess came,  
And in wing’d accents ardent him bespake.   
Brave offspring of Lycaon, is there hope  
That thou wilt hear my counsel? darest thou slip  
A shaft at Menelaus? much renown 110  
Thou shalt and thanks from all the Trojans win,  
But most of all, from Paris, prince of Troy.   
From him illustrious gifts thou shalt receive  
Doubtless, when Menelaus he shall see  
The martial son of Atreus by a shaft 115  
Subdued of thine, placed on his funeral pile.   
Come.  Shoot at Menelaus, glorious Chief!

**Page 44**

But vow to Lycian Phoebus bow-renown’d  
A hecatomb, all firstlings of the flock,  
To fair Zeleia’s[5] walls once safe restored. 120  
So Pallas spake, to whom infatuate he  
Listening, uncased at once his polished bow.[6]  
That bow, the laden brows of a wild goat  
Salacious had supplied; him on a day  
Forth-issuing from his cave, in ambush placed 125  
He wounded with an arrow to his breast  
Dispatch’d, and on the rock supine he fell.   
Each horn had from his head tall growth attain’d,  
Full sixteen palms; them shaven smooth the smith  
Had aptly join’d, and tipt their points with gold. 130  
That bow he strung, then, stooping, planted firm  
The nether horn, his comrades bold the while  
Screening him close with shields, lest ere the prince  
Were stricken, Menelaus brave in arms,  
The Greeks with fierce assault should interpose. 135  
He raised his quiver’s lid; he chose a dart  
Unflown, full-fledged, and barb’d with pangs of death.   
He lodged in haste the arrow on the string,  
And vow’d to Lycian Phoebus bow-renown’d  
A hecatomb, all firstlings of the flock, 140  
To fair Zeleia’s walls once safe restored.   
Compressing next nerve and notch’d arrow-head  
He drew back both together, to his pap  
Drew home the nerve, the barb home to his bow,  
And when the horn was curved to a wide arch, 145  
He twang’d it.  Whizz’d the bowstring, and the reed  
Leap’d off, impatient for the distant throng.   
Thee, Menelaus, then the blessed Gods  
Forgat not; Pallas huntress of the spoil,  
Thy guardian then, baffled the cruel dart. 150  
Far as a mother wafts the fly aside[7]  
That haunts her slumbering babe, so far she drove  
Its course aslant, directing it herself  
Against the golden clasps that join’d his belt;  
For there the doubled hauberk interposed. 155  
The bitter arrow plunged into his belt.   
It pierced his broider’d belt, stood fixt within  
His twisted hauberk, nor the interior quilt,  
Though penetrable least to arrow-points  
And his best guard, withheld it, but it pass’d 160  
That also, and the Hero’s skin inscribed.   
Quick flowed a sable current from the wound.   
As when a Carian or Maeonian maid  
Impurples ivory ordain’d to grace  
The cheek of martial steed; safe stored it lies, 165  
By many a Chief desired, but proves at last  
The stately trapping of some prince,[8] the pride  
Of his high pamper’d steed, nor less his own;  
Such, Menelaus, seem’d thy shapely thighs,  
Thy legs, thy feet, stained with thy trickling blood. 170  
Shudder’d King Agamemnon when he saw  
The blood fast trickling from the wound, nor less  
Shudder’d himself the bleeding warrior bold.   
But neck and barb observing from the flesh  
Extant, he gather’d heart, and lived again.

**Page 45**

175  
The royal Agamemnon, sighing, grasp’d  
The hand of Menelaus, and while all  
Their followers sigh’d around them, thus began.[9]  
I swore thy death, my brother, when I swore  
This truce, and set thee forth in sight of Greeks 180  
And Trojans, our sole champion; for the foe  
Hath trodden underfoot his sacred oath,  
And stained it with thy blood.  But not in vain,  
The truce was ratified, the blood of lambs  
Poured forth, libation made, and right hands join’d 185  
In holy confidence.  The wrath of Jove  
May sleep, but will not always; they shall pay  
Dear penalty; their own obnoxious heads  
Shall be the mulct, their children and their wives.   
For this I know, know surely; that a day 190  
Shall come, when Ilium, when the warlike King  
Of Ilium and his host shall perish all.   
Saturnian Jove high-throned, dwelling in heaven,  
Resentful of this outrage, then shall shake  
His storm-clad AEgis over them.  He will; 195  
I speak no fable.  Time shall prove me true.   
But, oh my Menelaus, dire distress  
Awaits me, if thy close of life be come,  
And thou must die.  Then ignominy foul  
Shall hunt me back to Argos long-desired; 200  
For then all here will recollect their home,  
And, hope abandoning, will Helen yield  
To be the boast of Priam, and of Troy.   
So shall our toils be vain, and while thy bones  
Shall waste these clods beneath, Troy’s haughty sons 205  
The tomb of Menelaus glory-crown’d  
Insulting barbarous, shall scoff at me.   
So may Atrides, shall they say, perform  
His anger still as he performed it here,  
Whither he led an unsuccessful host, 210  
Whence he hath sail’d again without the spoils,  
And where he left his brother’s bones to rot.   
So shall the Trojan speak; then open earth  
Her mouth, and hide me in her deepest gulfs!   
But him, the hero of the golden locks 215  
Thus cheer’d.  My brother, fear not, nor infect  
With fear the Grecians; the sharp-pointed reed  
Hath touch’d no vital part.  The broider’d zone,  
The hauberk, and the tough interior quilt,  
Work of the armorer, its force repress’d. 220  
Him answer’d Agamemnon, King of men.   
So be it brother! but the hand of one  
Skilful to heal shall visit and shall dress  
The wound with drugs of pain-assuaging power.   
He ended, and his noble herald, next, 225  
Bespake, Talthybius.  Haste, call hither quick  
The son of AEsculapius, leech renown’d,  
The prince Machaon.  Bid him fly to attend  
The warlike Chieftain Menelaus; him  
Some archer, either Lycian or of Troy, 230  
A dexterous one, hath stricken with a shaft  
To his own glory, and to our distress.   
He spake, nor him the herald disobey’d,

**Page 46**

But through the Greeks bright-arm’d his course began  
The Hero seeking earnest on all sides 235  
Machaon.  Him, ere long, he station’d saw  
Amid the shielded-ranks of his brave band  
From steed-famed Tricca drawn, and at his side  
With accents ardor-wing’d, him thus address’d.   
Haste, Asclepiades!  The King of men 240  
Calls thee.  Delay not.  Thou must visit quick  
Brave Menelaus, Atreus’ son, for him  
Some archer, either Lycian or of Troy,  
A dexterous one, hath stricken with a shaft  
To his own glory, and to our distress. 245  
So saying, he roused Machaon, who his course  
Through the wide host began.  Arriving soon  
Where wounded Menelaus stood, while all  
The bravest of Achaia’s host around  
The godlike hero press’d, he strove at once 250  
To draw the arrow from his cincture forth.   
But, drawing, bent the barbs.  He therefore loosed  
His broider’d belt, his hauberk and his quilt,  
Work of the armorer, and laying bare  
His body where the bitter shaft had plow’d 255  
His flesh, he suck’d the wound, then spread it o’er  
With drugs of balmy power, given on a time  
For friendship’s sake by Chiron to his sire.   
While Menelaus thus the cares engross’d  
Of all those Chiefs, the shielded powers of Troy 260  
’Gan move toward them, and the Greeks again  
Put on their armor, mindful of the fight.   
Then hadst thou[10] not great Agamemnon seen  
Slumbering, or trembling, or averse from war,  
But ardent to begin his glorious task. 265  
His steeds, and his bright chariot brass-inlaid  
He left; the snorting steeds Eurymedon,  
Offspring of Ptolemy Piraides  
Detain’d apart; for him he strict enjoin’d  
Attendance near, lest weariness of limbs 270  
Should seize him marshalling his numerous host.   
So forth he went, and through the files on foot  
Proceeding, where the warrior Greeks he saw  
Alert, he roused them by his words the more.[11]  
Argives! abate no spark of all your fire. 275  
Jove will not prosper traitors.  Them who first  
Transgress’d the truce the vultures shall devour,  
But we (their city taken) shall their wives  
Lead captive, and their children home to Greece.   
So cheer’d he them.  But whom he saw supine, 280  
Or in the rugged work of war remiss,  
In terms of anger them he stern rebuked.   
Oh Greeks!  The shame of Argos!  Arrow-doom’d!   
Blush ye not?  Wherefore stand ye thus aghast,  
Like fawns which wearied after scouring wide 285  
The champain, gaze and pant, and can no more?   
Senseless like them ye stand, nor seek the fight.   
Is it your purpose patient here to wait  
Till Troy invade your vessels on the shore  
Of the grey deep, that ye may trial make

**Page 47**

290  
Of Jove, if he will prove, himself, your shield?   
Thus, in discharge of his high office, pass’d  
Atrides through the ranks, and now arrived  
Where, hardy Chief!  Idomeneus in front  
Of his bold Cretans stood, stout as a boar 295  
The van he occupied, while in the rear  
Meriones harangued the most remote.   
Them so prepared the King of men beheld  
With joyful heart, and thus in courteous terms  
Instant the brave Idomeneus address’d. 300  
Thee fighting, feasting, howsoe’er employed,  
I most respect, Idomeneus, of all  
The well-horsed Danaei; for when the Chiefs  
Of Argos, banqueting, their beakers charge  
With rosy wine the honorable meed 305  
Of valor, thou alone of all the Greeks  
Drink’st not by measure.[12] No—­thy goblet stands  
Replenish’d still, and like myself thou know’st  
No rule or bound, save what thy choice prescribes.   
March.  Seek the foe.  Fight now as heretofore, 310  
To whom Idomeneus of Crete replied,  
Atrides! all the friendship and the love  
Which I have promised will I well perform.   
Go; animate the rest, Chief after Chief  
Of the Achaians, that the fight begin. 315  
For Troy has scatter’d to the winds all faith,  
All conscience; and for such her treachery foul  
Shall have large recompence of death and wo.   
He said, whom Agamemnon at his heart  
Exulting, pass’d, and in his progress came 320  
Where stood each Ajax; them he found prepared  
With all their cloud of infantry behind.   
As when the goat-herd on some rocky point  
Advanced, a cloud sees wafted o’er the deep  
By western gales, and rolling slow along, 325  
To him, who stands remote, pitch-black it seems,  
And comes with tempest charged; he at the sight  
Shuddering, his flock compels into a cave;  
So moved the gloomy phalanx, rough with spears,  
And dense with shields of youthful warriors bold, 330  
Close-following either Ajax to the fight.   
Them also, pleased, the King of men beheld,  
And in wing’d accents hail’d them as he pass’d.   
Brave leaders of the mail-clad host of Greece!   
I move not you to duty; ye yourselves 335  
Move others, and no lesson need from me.   
Jove, Pallas, and Apollo! were but all  
Courageous as yourselves, soon Priam’s towers  
Should totter, and his Ilium storm’d and sack’d  
By our victorious bands, stoop to the dust. 340  
He ceased, and still proceeding, next arrived  
Where stood the Pylian orator, his band  
Marshalling under all their leaders bold  
Alastor, Chromius, Pelagon the vast,  
Haemon the prince, and Bias, martial Chief. 345  
Chariot and horse he station’d in the front;  
His numerous infantry, a strong reserve  
Right valiant, in the rear; the worst, and those

**Page 48**

In whom he trusted least, he drove between,  
That such through mere necessity might act. 350  
First to his charioteers he gave in charge  
Their duty; bade them rein their horses hard,  
Shunning confusion.  Let no warrior, vain  
And overweening of his strength or skill,  
Start from his rank to dare the fight alone, 355  
Or fall behind it, weakening whom he leaves.  
[13]And if, dismounted from his own, he climb  
Another’s chariot, let him not affect  
Perverse the reins, but let him stand, his spear  
Advancing firm, far better so employ’d. 360  
Such was the discipline, in ancient times,  
Of our forefathers; by these rules they fought  
Successful, and laid many a city low.   
So counsell’d them the venerable Chief  
Long time expert in arms; him also saw 365  
King Agamemnon with delight, and said,  
Old Chief! ah how I wish, that thy firm heart  
Were but supported by as firm a knee!   
But time unhinges all.  Oh that some youth  
Had thine old age, and thou wast young again! 370  
To whom the valiant Nestor thus replied.   
Atrides, I could also ardent wish  
That I were now robust as when I struck  
Brave Ereuthalion[14] breathless to the ground!   
But never all their gifts the Gods confer 375  
On man at once; if then I had the force  
Of youth, I suffer now the effects of age.   
Yet ancient as I am, I will be seen  
Still mingling with the charioteers, still prompt  
To give them counsel; for to counsel youth 380  
Is the old warrior’s province.  Let the green  
In years, my juniors, unimpaired by time,  
Push with the lance, for they have strength to boast.   
So he, whom Agamemnon joyful heard,  
And passing thence, the son of Peteos found 385  
Menestheus, foremost in equestrian fame,  
Among the brave Athenians; near to him  
Ulysses held his station, and at hand  
The Cephallenians stood, hardy and bold;  
For rumor none of the approaching fight 390  
Them yet had reach’d, so recent had the stir  
Arisen in either host; they, therefore, watch’d  
Till the example of some other band  
Marching, should prompt them to begin the fight,  
But Agamemnon, thus, the King of men 395  
Them seeing, sudden and severe reproved.   
Menestheus, son of Peteos prince renown’d,  
And thou, deviser of all evil wiles!   
Adept in artifice! why stand ye here  
Appall’d? why wait ye on this distant spot 400  
’Till others move?  I might expect from you  
More readiness to meet the burning war,  
Whom foremost I invite of all to share  
The banquet, when the Princes feast with me.   
There ye are prompt; ye find it pleasant there 405  
To eat your savory food, and quaff your wine  
Delicious ’till satiety ensue;

**Page 49**

But here you could be well content to stand  
Spectators only, while ten Grecian troops  
Should wage before you the wide-wasting war. 410  
To whom Ulysses, with resentful tone  
Dark-frowning, thus replied.  What words are these  
Which have escaped thy lips; and for what cause,  
Atrides, hast thou call’d me slow to fight?   
When we of Greece shall in sharp contest clash 415  
With you steed-tamer Trojans, mark me then;  
Then thou shalt see (if the concerns of war  
So nearly touch thee, and thou so incline)  
The father of Telemachus, engaged  
Among the foremost Trojans.  But thy speech 420  
Was light as is the wind, and rashly made.   
When him thus moved he saw, the monarch smiled  
Complacent, and in gentler terms replied.   
Laertes’ noble son, for wiles renown’d!   
Short reprimand and exhortation short 425  
Suffice for thee, nor did I purpose more.   
For I have known thee long, that thou art one  
Of kindest nature, and so much my friend  
That we have both one heart.  Go therefore thou,  
Lead on, and if a word have fallen amiss, 430  
We will hereafter mend it, and may heaven  
Obliterate in thine heart its whole effect!   
He ceased, and ranging still along the line,  
The son of Tydeus, Diomede, perceived,  
Heroic Chief, by chariots all around 435  
Environ’d, and by steeds, at side of whom  
Stood Sthenelus, the son of Capaneus.   
Him also, Agamemnon, King of men,  
In accents of asperity reproved.   
Ah, son of Tydeus, Chief of dauntless heart 440  
And of equestrian fame! why standest thou  
Appall’d, and peering through the walks of war?   
So did not Tydeus.  In the foremost fight  
His favorite station was, as they affirm  
Who witness’d his exploits; I never saw 445  
Or met him, but by popular report  
He was the bravest warrior of his day.   
Yet came he once, but not in hostile sort,  
To fair Mycenae, by the godlike prince  
Attended, Polynices, at what time 450  
The host was called together, and the siege  
Was purposed of the sacred city Thebes.   
Earnest they sued for an auxiliar band,  
Which we had gladly granted, but that Jove  
By unpropitious tokens interfered. 455  
So forth they went, and on the reedy banks  
Arriving of Asopus, there thy sire  
By designation of the Greeks was sent  
Ambassador, and enter’d Thebes.  He found  
In Eteocles’ palace numerous guests, 460  
The sons of Cadmus feasting, among whom,  
Although a solitary stranger, stood  
Thy father without fear, and challenged forth  
Their best to cope with him in manly games.   
Them Tydeus vanquish’d easily, such aid 465  
Pallas vouchsafed him.  Then the spur-arm’d

**Page 50**

race  
Of Cadmus was incensed, and fifty youths  
In ambush close expected his return.   
Them, Lycophontes obstinate in fight,  
Son of Autophonus, and Maeon, son 470  
Of Haemon, Chief of godlike stature, led.   
Those also Tydeus slew; Maeon except,  
(Whom, warned from heaven, he spared, and sent him home  
With tidings of the rest) he slew them all.   
Such was AEtolian Tydeus; who begat 475  
A son in speech his better, not in arms.   
He ended, and his sovereign’s awful voice  
Tydides reverencing, nought replied;  
But thus the son of glorious Capaneus.   
Atrides, conscious of the truth, speak truth. 480  
We with our sires compared, superior praise  
Claim justly.[15] We, confiding in the aid  
Of Jove, and in propitious signs from heaven,  
Led to the city consecrate to Mars  
Our little host, inferior far to theirs, 485  
And took seven-gated Thebes, under whose walls  
Our fathers by their own imprudence fell.   
Their glory, then, match never more with ours.   
He spake, whom with a frowning brow the brave  
Tydides answer’d.  Sthenelus, my friend! 490  
I give thee counsel.  Mark it.  Hold thy peace.   
If Agamemnon, who hath charge of all,  
Excite his well-appointed host to war,  
He hath no blame from me.  For should the Greeks  
(Her people vanquished) win imperial Troy, 495  
The glory shall be his; or, if his host  
O’erpower’d in battle perish, his the shame.   
Come, therefore; be it ours to rouse at once  
To action all the fury of our might.   
He said, and from his chariot to the plain 500  
Leap’d ardent; rang the armor on the breast  
Of the advancing Chief; the boldest heart  
Had felt emotion, startled at the sound.   
As when the waves by Zephyrus up-heaved  
Crowd fast toward some sounding shore, at first, 505  
On the broad bosom of the deep their heads  
They curl on high, then breaking on the land  
Thunder, and o’er the rocks that breast the flood  
Borne turgid, scatter far the showery spray;  
So moved the Greeks successive, rank by rank, 510  
And phalanx after phalanx, every Chief  
His loud command proclaiming, while the rest,  
As voice in all those thousands none had been  
Heard mute; and, in resplendent armor clad,  
With martial order terrible advanced. 515  
Not so the Trojans came.  As sheep, the flock  
Of some rich man, by thousands in his court  
Penn’d close at milking time, incessant bleat,  
Loud answering all their bleating lambs without,  
Such din from Ilium’s wide-spread host arose. 520  
Nor was their shout, nor was their accent one,  
But mingled languages were heard of men  
From various climes.  These Mars to battle roused,  
Those Pallas azure-eyed; nor Terror thence

**Page 51**

Nor Flight was absent, nor insatiate Strife, 525  
Sister and mate of homicidal Mars,  
Who small at first, but swift to grow, from earth  
Her towering crest lifts gradual to the skies.   
She, foe alike to both, the brands dispersed  
Of burning hate between them, and the woes 530  
Enhanced of battle wheresoe’er she pass’d.   
And now the battle join’d.  Shield clash’d with shield[16]  
And spear with spear, conflicting corselets rang,  
Boss’d bucklers met, and tumult wild arose.   
Then, many a yell was heard, and many a shout 535  
Loud intermix’d, the slayer o’er the maim’d  
Exulting, and the field was drench’d with blood.   
As when two winter torrents rolling down  
The mountains, shoot their floods through gulleys huge  
Into one gulf below, station’d remote 540  
The shepherd in the uplands hears the roar;  
Such was the thunder of the mingling hosts.   
And first, Antilochus a Trojan Chief  
Slew Echepolus, from Thalysias sprung,  
Contending valiant in the van of Troy. 545  
Him smiting on his crested casque, he drove  
The brazen lance into his front, and pierced  
The bones within; night overspread his eyes,  
And in fierce battle, like a tower, he fell.   
Him fallen by both feet Calchodon’s son 550  
Seized, royal Elephenor, leader brave  
Of the Abantes, and in haste to strip  
His armor, drew him from the fight aside.   
But short was that attempt.  Him so employ’d  
Dauntless Agenor mark’d, and as he stoop’d, 555  
In his unshielded flank a pointed spear  
Implanted deep; he languid sunk and died.   
So Elephenor fell, for whom arose  
Sharp conflict; Greeks and Trojans mutual flew  
Like wolves to battle, and man grappled man. 560  
Then Telamonian Ajax, in his prime  
Of youthful vigor Simoeisius slew,[17]  
Son of Anthemion.  Him on Simois’ banks  
His mother bore, when with her parents once  
She came from Ida down to view the flocks, 565  
And thence they named him; but his parents’  
He lived not to requite, in early youth  
Slain by the spear of Ajax famed in arms.   
For him advancing Ajax at the pap  
Wounded; right through his shoulder driven the point 570  
Stood forth behind; he fell, and press’d the dust.   
So in some spacious marsh the poplar falls  
Smooth-skinn’d, with boughs unladen save aloft;  
Some chariot-builder with his axe the trunk  
Severs, that he may warp it to a wheel 575  
Of shapely form; meantime exposed it lies  
To parching airs beside the running stream;  
Such Simoeisius seemed, Anthemion’s son,  
Whom noble Ajax slew.  But soon at him  
Antiphus, son of Priam, bright in arms, 580  
Hurl’d through the multitude his pointed spear.   
He erred from Ajax, but he pierced the groin

**Page 52**

Of Leucus, valiant warrior of the band  
Led by Ulysses.  He the body dragg’d  
Apart, but fell beside it, and let fall, 585  
Breathless himself, the burthen from his hand.   
Then burn’d Ulysses’ wrath for Leucus slain,  
And through the foremost combatants, array’d  
In dazzling arms, he rush’d.  Full near he stood,  
And, looking keen around him, hurl’d a lance. 590  
Back fell the Trojans from before the face  
Dispersed of great Ulysses.  Not in vain  
His weapon flew, but on the field outstretch’d  
A spurious son of Priam, from the shores  
Call’d of Abydus famed for fleetest mares, 595  
Democoon; him, for Leucus’ sake enraged,  
Ulysses through both temples with his spear  
Transpierced.  The night of death hung on his eyes,  
And sounding on his batter’d arms he fell.   
Then Hector and the van of Troy retired; 600  
Loud shout the Grecians; these draw off the dead,  
Those onward march amain, and from the heights  
Of Pergamus Apollo looking down  
In anger, to the Trojans called aloud.   
Turn, turn, ye Trojans! face your Grecian foes. 605  
They, like yourselves, are vulnerable flesh,  
Not adamant or steel.  Your direst dread  
Achilles, son of Thetis radiant-hair’d,  
Fights not, but sullen in his fleet abides.[18]  
Such from the citadel was heard the voice 610  
Of dread Apollo.  But Minerva ranged  
Meantime, Tritonian progeny of Jove,  
The Grecians, rousing whom she saw remiss.   
Then Amarynceus’ son, Diores, felt  
The force of fate, bruised by a rugged rock 615  
At his right heel, which Pirus, Thracian Chief,  
The son of Imbrasus of AEnos, threw.   
Bones and both tendons in its fall the mass  
Enormous crush’d.  He, stretch’d in dust supine,  
With palms outspread toward his warrior friends 620  
Lay gasping life away.  But he who gave  
The fatal blow, Pirus, advancing, urged  
Into his navel a keen lance, and shed  
His bowels forth; then, darkness veil’d his eyes.   
Nor Pirus long survived; him through the breast 625  
Above the pap, AEtolian Thoas pierced,  
And in his lungs set fast the quivering spear.   
Then Thoas swift approach’d, pluck’d from the wound  
His stormy spear, and with his falchion bright  
Gashing his middle belly, stretch’d him dead. 630  
Yet stripp’d he not the slain, whom with long spears  
His Thracians hairy-scalp’d[19] so round about  
Encompassed, that though bold and large of limb  
Were Thoas, from before them him they thrust  
Staggering and reeling in his forced retreat. 635  
They therefore in the dust, the Epean Chief  
Diores, and the Thracian, Pirus lay  
Stretch’d side by side, with numerous slain around.   
Then had Minerva led through all that field  
Some warrior yet unhurt, him sheltering safe 640  
From all annoyance dread of dart or spear,  
No cause of blame in either had he found  
That day, so many Greeks and Trojans press’d,  
Extended side by side, the dusty plain.

**Page 53**

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK V.**

ARGUMENT OF THE FIFTH BOOK.

Diomede is extraordinarily distinguished.  He kills Pandarus, who had violated the truce, and wounds first Venus and then Mars.

**BOOK V.**

Then Athenaean Pallas on the son  
Of Tydeus,[1] Diomede, new force conferr’d  
And daring courage, that the Argives all  
He might surpass, and deathless fame achieve.   
Fires on his helmet and his shield around 5  
She kindled, bright and steady as the star  
Autumnal,[2] which in Ocean newly bathed  
Assumes fresh beauty; with such glorious beams  
His head encircling and his shoulders broad,  
She urged him forth into the thickest fight. 10  
  
    There lived a man in Troy, Dares his name,  
  
The priest of Vulcan; rich he was and good,  
The father of two sons, Idaeus this,  
That, Phegeus call’d; accomplish’d warriors both.   
These, issuing from their phalanx, push’d direct 15  
Their steeds at Diomede, who fought on foot.   
When now small interval was left between,  
First Phegeus his long-shadow’d spear dismiss’d;  
But over Diomede’s left shoulder pass’d  
The point, innocuous.  Then his splendid lance 20  
Tydides hurl’d; nor ineffectual flew  
The weapon from his hand, but Phegeus pierced  
His paps between, and forced him to the ground.   
At once, his sumptuous chariot left, down leap’d  
Idaesus, wanting courage to defend 25  
His brother slain; nor had he scaped himself  
His louring fate, but Vulcan, to preserve  
His ancient priest from unmixt sorrow, snatch’d  
The fugitive in darkness wrapt, away.   
Then brave Tydides, driving off the steeds, 30  
Consign’d them to his fellow-warriors’ care,  
That they might lead them down into the fleet.   
  
    The valiant Trojans, when they saw the sons  
  
Of Dares, one beside his chariot slain,  
And one by flight preserved, through all their host 35  
Felt consternation.  Then Minerva seized  
The hand of fiery Mars, and thus she spake.   
  
    Gore-tainted homicide, town-battering Mars!   
  
Leave we the Trojans and the Greeks to wage  
Fierce fight alone, Jove prospering whom he will, 40  
So shall we not provoke our father’s ire.   
  
    She said, and from the fight conducted forth  
  
The impetuous Deity, whom on the side  
She seated of Scamander deep-embank’d.[3]  
  
    And now the host of Troy to flight inclined 45  
  
Before the Grecians, and the Chiefs of Greece  
Each slew a warrior.  Agamemnon first  
Gigantic Odius from his chariot hurl’d.   
Chief of the Halizonians.  He to flight  
Turn’d foremost, when the monarch in his spine 50

**Page 54**

Between the shoulder-bones his spear infixt,  
And urged it through his breast.  Sounding he fell,  
And loud his batter’d armor rang around.   
  
    By brave Idomeneus a Lydian died,  
  
Phaestus, from fruitful Tarne sent to Troy, 55  
Son of Maeonian Borus; him his steeds  
Mounting, Idomeneus the spear-renown’d  
Through his right shoulder pierced; unwelcome night  
Involved him; from his chariot down he fell,[4]  
And the attendant Cretans stripp’d his arms. 60  
  
    But Menelaus, son of Atreus slew  
  
With his bright spear Scamandrius, Stropius’ son,  
A skilful hunter; for Diana him,  
Herself, the slaughter of all savage kinds  
Had taught, on mountain or in forest bred. 65  
But she, shaft-aiming Goddess, in that hour  
Avail’d him not, nor his own matchless skill;  
For Menelaus, Atreus son spear-famed,  
Him flying wounded in the spine between  
His shoulders, and the spear urged through his breast. 70  
Prone on his loud-resounding arms he fell.   
  
    Next, by Meriones, Phereclus died,  
  
Son of Harmonides.  All arts that ask  
A well-instructed hand his sire had learn’d,  
For Pallas dearly loved him.  He the fleet, 75  
Prime source of harm to Troy and to himself,  
For Paris built, unskill’d to spell aright  
The oracles predictive of the wo.   
Phereclus fled; Meriones his flight  
Outstripping, deep in his posterior flesh 80  
A spear infix’d; sliding beneath the bone  
It grazed his bladder as it pass’d, and stood  
Protruded far before.  Low on his knees  
Phereclus sank, and with a shriek expired.   
Pedaeus, whom, although his spurious son, 85  
Antenor’s wife, to gratify her lord,  
Had cherish’d as her own—­him Meges slew.   
Warlike Phylides[5] following close his flight,  
His keen lance drove into his poll, cut sheer  
His tongue within, and through his mouth enforced 90  
The glittering point.  He, prostrate in the dust,  
The cold steel press’d between his teeth and died.   
  
    Eurypylus, Evemon’s son, the brave  
  
Hypsenor slew; Dolopion was his sire,  
Priest of Scamander, reverenced as a God. 95  
In vain before Eurypylus he fled;  
He, running, with his falchion lopp’d his arm  
Fast by the shoulder; on the field his hand  
Fell blood-distained, and destiny severe  
With shades of death for ever veil’d his eyes. 100  
  
    Thus strenuous they the toilsome battle waged.   
  
But where Tydides fought, whether in aid  
Of Ilium’s host, or on the part of Greece,  
Might none discern.  For as a winter-flood  
Impetuous, mounds and bridges sweeps away;[6] 105  
The buttress’d bridge checks not its sudden force,  
The firm inclosure of vine-planted fields  
Luxuriant, falls before it; finish’d works

**Page 55**

Of youthful hinds, once pleasant to the eye,  
Now levell’d, after ceaseless rain from Jove; 110  
So drove Tydides into sudden flight  
The Trojans; phalanx after phalanx fled  
Before the terror of his single arm.   
  
    When him Lycaon’s son illustrious saw  
  
Scouring the field, and from before his face 115  
The ranks dispersing wide, at once he bent  
Against Tydides his elastic bow.   
The arrow met him in his swift career  
Sure-aim’d; it struck direct the hollow mail  
Of his right shoulder, with resistless force 120  
Transfix’d it, and his hauberk stain’d with blood.   
Loud shouted then Lycaon’s son renown’d.   
  
    Rush on, ye Trojans, spur your coursers hard.   
  
Our fiercest foe is wounded, and I deem  
His death not distant far, if me the King[7] 125  
Jove’s son, indeed, from Lycia sent to Troy.   
  
    So boasted Pandarus.  Yet him the dart  
  
Quell’d not.  Retreating, at his coursers’ heads  
He stood, and to the son of Capaneus  
His charioteer and faithful friend he said. 130  
  
    Arise, sweet son of Capaneus, dismount,  
  
And from my shoulder draw this bitter shaft.   
  
    He spake; at once the son of Capaneus  
  
Descending, by its barb the bitter shaft  
Drew forth; blood spouted through his twisted mail 135  
Incontinent, and thus the Hero pray’d.   
  
    Unconquer’d daughter of Jove AEgis-arm’d!   
  
If ever me, propitious, or my sire  
Thou hast in furious fight help’d heretofore,  
Now aid me also.  Bring within the reach 140  
Of my swift spear, Oh grant me to strike through  
The warrior who hath check’d my course, and boasts  
The sun’s bright beams for ever quench’d to me![8]  
  
    He prayed, and Pallas heard; she braced his limbs,  
  
She wing’d him with alacrity divine, 145  
And, standing at his side, him thus bespake.   
  
    Now Diomede, be bold!  Fight now with Troy.   
  
To thee, thy father’s spirit I impart  
Fearless; shield-shaking Tydeus felt the same.   
I also from thine eye the darkness purge 150  
Which dimm’d thy sight[9] before, that thou may’st know  
Both Gods and men; should, therefore, other God  
Approach to try thee, fight not with the powers  
Immortal; but if foam-born Venus come,  
Her spare not.  Wound her with thy glittering spear. 155  
  
    So spake the blue-eyed Deity, and went,  
  
Then with the champions in the van again  
Tydides mingled; hot before, he fights  
With threefold fury now, nor less enraged  
Than some gaunt lion whom o’erleaping light 160  
The fold, a shepherd hath but gall’d, not kill’d,  
Him irritating more; thenceforth the swain  
Lurks unresisting; flies the abandon’d flock;  
Heaps slain on heaps he leaves, and with a bound

**Page 56**

Surmounting all impediment, escapes; 165  
Such seem’d the valiant Diomede incensed  
To fury, mingling with the host of Troy.   
  
    Astynoues and Hypenor first he slew;  
  
One with his brazen lance above the pap  
He pierced, and one with his huge falchion smote 170  
Fast by the key-bone,[10] from the neck and spine  
His parted shoulder driving at a blow.   
  
    Them leaving, Polyides next he sought  
  
And Abas, sons of a dream-dealing seer,  
Eurydamas; their hoary father’s dreams 175  
Or not interpreted, or kept concealed,  
Them saved not, for by Diomede they died.   
Xanthus and Thoeon he encounter’d next,  
Both sons of Phaenops, sons of his old age,  
Who other heir had none of all his wealth, 180  
Nor hoped another, worn with many years.   
Tydides slew them both; nor aught remain’d  
To the old man but sorrow for his sons  
For ever lost, and strangers were his heirs.   
Two sons of Priam in one chariot borne 185  
Echemon next, and Chromius felt his hand  
Resistless.  As a lion on the herd  
Leaping, while they the shrubs and bushes browse,  
Breaks short the neck of heifer or of steer,  
So them, though clinging fast and loth to fall, 190  
Tydides hurl’d together to the ground,  
Then stripp’d their splendid armor, and the steeds  
Consigned and chariot to his soldiers’ care.   
  
    AEneas him discern’d scattering the ranks,  
  
And through the battle and the clash of spears 195  
Went seeking godlike Pandarus; ere long  
Finding Lycaon’s martial son renown’d,  
He stood before him, and him thus address’d.   
  
    Thy bow, thy feather’d shafts, and glorious name  
  
Where are they, Pandarus? whom none of Troy 200  
Could equal, whom of Lycia, none excel.   
Come.  Lift thine hands to Jove, and at yon Chief  
Dispatch an arrow, who afflicts the host  
Of Ilium thus, conquering where’er he flies,  
And who hath slaughter’d numerous brave in arms, 205  
But him some Deity I rather deem  
Avenging on us his neglected rites,  
And who can stand before an angry God?   
  
    Him answer’d then Lycaon’s son renown’d.   
  
Brave leader of the Trojans brazen-mail’d, 210  
AEneas!  By his buckler which I know,  
And by his helmet’s height, considering, too  
His steeds, I deem him Diomede the bold;  
Yet such pronounce him not, who seems a God.   
But if bold Diomede indeed he be 215  
Of whom I speak, not without aid from heaven  
His fury thus prevails, but at his side  
Some God, in clouds enveloped, turns away  
From him the arrow to a devious course.   
Already, at his shoulder’s hollow mail 220  
My shaft hath pierced him through, and him I deem’d

**Page 57**

Dismiss’d full sure to Pluto ere his time  
But he survives; whom therefore I at last  
Perforce conclude some angry Deity.   
Steeds have I none or chariot to ascend, 225  
Who have eleven chariots in the stands  
Left of Lycaon, with fair hangings all  
O’ermantled, strong, new finish’d, with their steeds  
In pairs beside them, eating winnow’d grain.   
Me much Lycaon my old valiant sire 230  
At my departure from his palace gates  
Persuaded, that my chariot and my steeds  
Ascending, I should so conduct my bands  
To battle; counsel wise, and ill-refused!   
But anxious, lest (the host in Troy so long 235  
Immew’d) my steeds, fed plenteously at home,  
Should here want food, I left them, and on foot  
To Ilium came, confiding in my bow  
Ordain’d at last to yield me little good.   
Twice have I shot, and twice I struck the mark, 240  
First Menelaus, and Tydides next;  
From each I drew the blood, true, genuine blood,  
Yet have but more incensed them.  In an hour  
Unfortunate, I therefore took my bow  
Down from the wall that day, when for the sake 245  
Of noble Hector, to these pleasant plains  
I came, a leader on the part of Troy.   
But should I once return, and with these eyes  
Again behold my native land, my sire,  
My wife, my stately mansion, may the hand, 250  
That moment, of some adversary there  
Shorten me by the head, if I not snap  
This bow with which I charged myself in vain,  
And burn the unprofitable tool to dust.   
  
    To whom AEneas, Trojan Chief, replied. 255  
  
Nay, speak not so.  For ere that hour arrive  
We will, with chariot and with horse, in arms  
Encounter him, and put his strength to proof.   
Delay not, mount my chariot.  Thou shalt see  
With what rapidity the steeds of Troy 260  
Pursuing or retreating, scour the field.   
If after all, Jove purpose still to exalt  
The son of Tydeus, these shall bear us safe  
Back to the city.  Come then.  Let us on.   
The lash take thou, and the resplendent reins, 265  
While I alight for battle, or thyself  
Receive them, and the steeds shall be my care.   
  
    Him answer’d then Lycaon’s son renown’d.   
  
AEneas! manage thou the reins, and guide  
Thy proper steeds.  If fly at last we must 270  
The son of Tydeus, they will readier draw  
Directed by their wonted charioteer.   
Else, terrified, and missing thy control,  
They may refuse to bear us from the fight,  
And Tydeus’ son assailing us, with ease 275  
Shall slay us both, and drive thy steeds away.   
Rule therefore thou the chariot, and myself  
With my sharp spear will his assault receive.   
  
    So saying, they mounted both, and furious drove

**Page 58**

Against Tydides.  Them the noble son 280  
Of Capaneus observed, and turning quick  
His speech to Diomede, him thus address’d.   
  
    Tydides, Diomede, my heart’s delight!   
  
Two warriors of immeasurable force  
In battle, ardent to contend with thee, 285  
Come rattling on.  Lycaon’s offspring one,  
Bow-practised Pandarus; with whom appears  
AEneas; he who calls the mighty Chief  
Anchises father, and whom Venus bore.   
Mount—­drive we swift away—­lest borne so far 290  
Beyond the foremost battle, thou be slain.   
  
    To whom, dark-frowning, Diomede replied  
  
Speak not of flight to me, who am disposed  
To no such course.  I am ashamed to fly  
Or tremble, and my strength is still entire; 295  
I cannot mount.  No.  Rather thus, on foot,  
I will advance against them.  Fear and dread  
Are not for me; Pallas forbids the thought.   
One falls, be sure; swift as they are, the steeds  
That whirl them on, shall never rescue both. 300  
But hear my bidding, and hold fast the word.   
Should all-wise Pallas grant me my desire  
To slay them both, drive not my coursers hence,  
But hook the reins, and seizing quick the pair  
That draw AEneas, urge them from the powers 305  
Of Troy away into the host of Greece.   
For they are sprung from those which Jove to Tros  
In compensation gave for Ganymede;  
The Sun himself sees not their like below.   
Anchises, King of men, clandestine them 310  
Obtain’d, his mares submitting to the steeds  
Of King Laomedon.  Six brought him foals;  
Four to himself reserving, in his stalls  
He fed them sleek, and two he gave his son:   
These, might we win them, were a noble prize. 315  
  
    Thus mutual they conferr’d; those Chiefs, the while,  
  
With swiftest pace approach’d, and first his speech  
To Diomede Lycaon’s son address’d.   
  
    Heroic offspring of a noble sire,  
  
Brave son of Tydeus! false to my intent 320  
My shaft hath harm’d thee little.  I will now  
Make trial with my spear, if that may speed.   
  
    He said, and shaking his long-shadow’d spear,  
  
Dismiss’d it.  Forceful on the shield it struck  
Of Diomede, transpierced it, and approach’d 325  
With threatening point the hauberk on his breast.   
Loud shouted Pandarus—­Ah nobly thrown!   
Home to thy bowels.  Die, for die thou must,  
And all the glory of thy death is mine.   
  
    Then answer thus brave Diomede return’d 330  
  
Undaunted.  I am whole.  Thy cast was short.   
But ye desist not, as I plain perceive,  
Till one at least extended on the plain  
Shall sate the God of battles with his blood.   
  
    He said and threw.  Pallas the spear herself 335

**Page 59**

Directed; at his eye fast by the nose  
Deep-entering, through his ivory teeth it pass’d,  
At its extremity divided sheer  
His tongue, and started through his chin below.   
He headlong fell, and with his dazzling arms 340  
Smote full the plain.  Back flew the fiery steeds  
With swift recoil, and where he fell he died.   
Then sprang AEneas forth with spear and shield,  
That none might drag the body;[11] lion-like  
He stalk’d around it, oval shield and spear 345  
Advancing firm, and with incessant cries  
Terrific, death denouncing on his foes.   
But Diomede with hollow grasp a stone  
Enormous seized, a weight to overtask  
Two strongest men of such as now are strong, 350  
Yet he, alone, wielded the rock with ease.   
Full on the hip he smote him, where the thigh  
Rolls in its cavity, the socket named.   
He crushed the socket, lacerated wide  
Both tendons, and with that rough-angled mass 355  
Flay’d all his flesh, The Hero on his knees  
Sank, on his ample palm his weight upbore  
Laboring, and darkness overspread his eyes.   
  
    There had AEneas perish’d, King of men,  
  
Had not Jove’s daughter Venus quick perceived 360  
His peril imminent, whom she had borne  
Herself to Anchises pasturing his herds.   
Her snowy arras her darling son around  
She threw maternal, and behind a fold  
Of her bright mantle screening close his breast 365  
From mortal harm by some brave Grecian’s spear,  
Stole him with eager swiftness from the fight.   
  
    Nor then forgat brave Sthenelus his charge  
  
Received from Diomede, but his own steeds  
Detaining distant from the boisterous war, 370  
Stretch’d tight the reins, and hook’d them fast behind.   
The coursers of AEneas next he seized  
Ardent, and them into the host of Greece  
Driving remote, consign’d them to his care,  
Whom far above all others his compeers 375  
He loved, Deipylus, his bosom friend  
Congenial.  Him he charged to drive them thence  
Into the fleet, then, mounting swift his own,  
Lash’d after Diomede; he, fierce in arms,  
Pursued the Cyprian Goddess, conscious whom, 380  
Not Pallas, not Enyo, waster dread  
Of cities close-beleaguer’d, none of all  
Who o’er the battle’s bloody course preside,  
But one of softer kind and prone to fear.   
When, therefore, her at length, after long chase 385  
Through all the warring multitude he reach’d,  
With his protruded spear her gentle hand  
He wounded, piercing through her thin attire  
Ambrosial, by themselves the graces wrought,  
Her inside wrist, fast by the rosy palm. 390  
Blood follow’d, but immortal; ichor pure,  
Such as the blest inhabitants of heaven  
May bleed, nectareous; for the Gods eat not

**Page 60**

Man’s food, nor slake as he with sable wine  
Their thirst, thence bloodless and from death exempt. 395  
She, shrieking, from her arms cast down her son,  
And Phoebus, in impenetrable clouds  
Him hiding, lest the spear of some brave Greek  
Should pierce his bosom, caught him swift away.   
Then shouted brave Tydides after her—­ 400  
  
    Depart, Jove’s daughter! fly the bloody field.   
  
Is’t not enough that thou beguilest the hearts  
Of feeble women?  If thou dare intrude  
Again into the war, war’s very name  
Shall make thee shudder, wheresoever heard. 405  
  
    He said, and Venus with excess of pain  
  
Bewilder’d went; but Iris tempest-wing’d  
Forth led her through the multitude, oppress’d  
With anguish, her white wrist to livid changed.   
They came where Mars far on the left retired 410  
Of battle sat, his horses and his spear  
In darkness veil’d.  Before her brother’s knees  
She fell, and with entreaties urgent sought  
The succor of his coursers golden-rein’d.   
  
    Save me, my brother!  Pity me!  Thy steeds 415  
  
Give me, that they may bear me to the heights  
Olympian, seat of the immortal Gods!   
Oh!  I am wounded deep; a mortal man  
Hath done it, Diomede; nor would he fear  
This day in fight the Sire himself of all. 420  
  
    Then Mars his coursers gold-caparison’d  
  
Resign’d to Venus; she, with countenance sad,  
The chariot climb’d, and Iris at her side  
The bright reins seizing lash’d the ready steeds.   
Soon as the Olympian heights, seat of the Gods, 425  
They reach’d, wing-footed Iris loosing quick  
The coursers, gave them large whereon to browse  
Ambrosial food; but Venus on the knees  
Sank of Dione, who with folded arms  
Maternal, to her bosom straining close 430  
Her daughter, stroked her cheek, and thus inquired.   
  
    My darling child! who? which of all the Gods  
  
Hath rashly done such violence to thee  
As if convicted of some open wrong?   
  
    Her then the Goddess of love-kindling smiles 435  
  
Venus thus answer’d; Diomede the proud,  
Audacious Diomede; he gave the wound,  
For that I stole AEneas from the fight  
My son of all mankind my most beloved;  
Nor is it now the war of Greece with Troy, 440  
But of the Grecians with the Gods themselves.   
  
    Then thus Dione, Goddess all divine.   
  
My child! how hard soe’er thy sufferings seem  
Endure them patiently.  Full many a wrong  
From human hands profane the Gods endure, 445  
And many a painful stroke, mankind from ours.   
Mars once endured much wrong, when on a time  
Him Otus bound and Ephialtes fast,  
Sons of Aloeeus, and full thirteen moons  
In brazen thraldom held him.  There, at length,

**Page 61**

450  
The fierce blood-nourished Mars had pined away,  
But that Eeriboea, loveliest nymph,  
His step-mother, in happy hour disclosed  
To Mercury the story of his wrongs;  
He stole the prisoner forth, but with his woes 455  
Already worn, languid and fetter-gall’d.   
Nor Juno less endured, when erst the bold  
Son of Amphytrion with tridental shaft  
Her bosom pierced; she then the misery felt  
Of irremediable pain severe. 460  
Nor suffer’d Pluto less, of all the Gods  
Gigantic most, by the same son of Jove  
Alcides, at the portals of the dead  
Transfix’d and fill’d with anguish; he the house  
Of Jove and the Olympian summit sought 465  
Dejected, torture-stung, for sore the shaft  
Oppress’d him, into his huge shoulder driven.   
But Paeon[12] him not liable to death  
With unction smooth of salutiferous balms  
Heal’d soon.  Presumptuous, sacrilegious man! 470  
Careless what dire enormities he wrought,  
Who bent his bow against the powers of heaven!   
But blue-eyed Pallas instigated him  
By whom thou bleed’st.  Infatuate! he forgets  
That whoso turns against the Gods his arm 475  
Lives never long; he never, safe escaped  
From furious fight, the lisp’d caresses hears  
Of his own infants prattling at his knees.   
Let therefore Diomede beware, lest strong  
And valiant as he is, he chance to meet 490  
Some mightier foe than thou, and lest his wife,  
Daughter of King Adrastus, the discrete  
AEgialea, from portentous dreams  
Upstarting, call her family to wail  
Her first-espoused, Achaia’s proudest boast, 485  
Diomede, whom she must behold no more.   
  
    She said, and from her wrist with both hands wiped  
  
The trickling ichor; the effectual touch  
Divine chased all her pains, and she was heal’d.   
Them Juno mark’d and Pallas, and with speech 490  
Sarcastic pointed at Saturnian Jove  
To vex him, blue-eyed Pallas thus began.   
  
    Eternal father! may I speak my thought,  
  
And not incense thee, Jove?  I can but judge  
That Venus, while she coax’d some Grecian fair 495  
To accompany the Trojans whom she loves  
With such extravagance, hath heedless stroked  
Her golden clasps, and scratch’d her lily hand.   
  
    So she; then smiled the sire of Gods and men,  
  
And calling golden Venus, her bespake. 500  
  
    War and the tented field, my beauteous child,  
  
Are not for thee.  Thou rather shouldst be found  
In scenes of matrimonial bliss.  The toils  
Of war to Pallas and to Mars belong.   
  
    Thus they in heaven.  But Diomede the while 505  
  
Sprang on AEneas, conscious of the God  
Whose hand o’ershadow’d him, yet even him

**Page 62**

Regarding lightly; for he burn’d to slay  
AEneas, and to seize his glorious arms.   
Thrice then he sprang impetuous to the deed, 510  
And thrice Apollo with his radiant shield  
Repulsed him.  But when ardent as a God  
The fourth time he advanced, with thundering-voice  
Him thus the Archer of the skies rebuked.   
  
    Think, and retire, Tydides! nor affect 515  
  
Equality with Gods; for not the same  
Our nature is and theirs who tread the ground.   
  
    He spake, and Diomede a step retired,  
  
Not more; the anger of the Archer-God  
Declining slow, and with a sullen awe. 520  
Then Phoebus, far from all the warrior throng  
To his own shrine the sacred dome beneath  
Of Pergamus, AEneas bore; there him  
Latona and shaft-arm’d Diana heal’d  
And glorified within their spacious fane. 525  
Meantime the Archer of the silver bow  
A visionary form prepared; it seem’d  
Himself AEneas, and was arm’d as he.   
At once, in contest for that airy form,  
Grecians and Trojans on each other’s breasts 530  
The bull-hide buckler batter’d and light targe.   
  
    Then thus Apollo to the warrior God.   
  
Gore-tainted homicide, town-batterer Mars!   
Wilt thou not meet and from the fight withdraw  
This man Tydides, now so fiery grown 535  
That he would even cope with Jove himself?   
First Venus’ hand he wounded, and assail’d  
Impetuous as a God, next, even me.   
He ceased, and on the topmost turret sat  
Of Pergamus.  Then all-destroyer Mars 540  
Ranging the Trojan host, rank after rank  
Exhorted loud, and in the form assumed  
Of Acamas the Thracian leader bold,  
The godlike sons of Priam thus harangued.   
  
    Ye sons of Priam, monarch Jove-beloved! 545  
  
How long permit ye your Achaian foes  
To slay the people?—­till the battle rage  
(Push’d home to Ilium) at her solid gates?   
Behold—­a Chief disabled lies, than whom  
We reverence not even Hector more, 550  
AEneas; fly, save from the roaring storm  
The noble Anchisiades your friend.   
  
    He said; then every heart for battle glow’d;  
  
And thus Sarpedon with rebuke severe  
Upbraiding generous Hector, stern began. 555  
  
    Where is thy courage, Hector? for thou once  
  
Hadst courage.  Is it fled?  In other days  
Thy boast hath been that without native troops  
Or foreign aids, thy kindred and thyself  
Alone, were guard sufficient for the town. 560  
But none of all thy kindred now appears;  
I can discover none; they stand aloof  
Quaking, as dogs that hear the lion’s roar.   
We bear the stress, who are but Troy’s allies;  
Myself am such, and from afar I came; 565

**Page 63**

For Lycia lies far distant on the banks  
Of the deep-eddied Xanthus.  There a wife  
I left and infant son, both dear to me,  
With plenteous wealth, the wish of all who want.   
Yet urge I still my Lycians, and am prompt 570  
Myself to fight, although possessing here  
Nought that the Greeks can carry or drive hence.   
But there stand’st thou, neither employed thyself,  
Nor moving others to an active part  
For all their dearest pledges.  Oh beware! 575  
Lest, as with meshes of an ample net,  
At one huge draught the Grecians sweep you all,  
And desolate at once your populous Troy!   
By day, by night, thoughts such as these should still  
Thy conduct influence, and from Chief to Chief 580  
Of the allies should send thee, praying each  
To make firm stand, all bickerings put away.   
  
    So spake Sarpedon, and his reprimand  
  
Stung Hector; instant to the ground he leap’d  
All arm’d, and shaking his bright spears his host 585  
Ranged in all quarters animating loud  
His legions, and rekindling horrid war.   
Then, rolling back, the powers of Troy opposed  
Once more the Grecians, whom the Grecians dense  
Expected, unretreating, void of fear. 590  
  
    As flies the chaff wide scatter’d by the wind  
  
O’er all the consecrated floor, what time  
Ripe Ceres[13] with brisk airs her golden grain  
Ventilates, whitening with its husk the ground;  
So grew the Achaians white, a dusty cloud 595  
Descending on their arms, which steeds with steeds  
Again to battle mingling, with their hoofs  
Up-stamp’d into the brazen vault of heaven;  
For now the charioteers turn’d all to fight.   
Host toward host with full collected force 600  
They moved direct.  Then Mars through all the field  
Took wide his range, and overhung the war  
With night, in aid of Troy, at the command  
Of Phoebus of the golden sword; for he  
Perceiving Pallas from the field withdrawn, 605  
Patroness of the Greeks, had Mars enjoin’d  
To rouse the spirit of the Trojan host.   
Meantime Apollo from his unctuous shrine  
Sent forth restored and with new force inspired  
AEneas.  He amidst his warriors stood, 610  
Who him with joy beheld still living, heal’d,  
And all his strength possessing unimpair’d.   
Yet no man ask’d him aught.  No leisure now  
For question was; far other thoughts had they;  
Such toils the archer of the silver bow, 615  
Wide-slaughtering Mars, and Discord as at first  
Raging implacable, for them prepared.   
  
    Ulysses, either Ajax, Diomede—­  
  
These roused the Greeks to battle, who themselves  
The force fear’d nothing, or the shouts of Troy, 620  
But steadfast stood, like clouds by Jove amass’d

**Page 64**

On lofty mountains, while the fury sleeps  
Of Boreas, and of all the stormy winds  
Shrill-voiced, that chase the vapors when they blow,  
So stood the Greeks, expecting firm the approach 625  
Of Ilium’s powers, and neither fled nor fear’d.   
  
    Then Agamemnon the embattled host  
  
On all sides ranging, cheer’d them.  Now, he cried,  
Be steadfast, fellow warriors, now be men!   
Hold fast a sense of honor.  More escape 630  
Of men who fear disgrace, than fall in fight,  
While dastards forfeit life and glory both.   
  
    He said, and hurl’d his spear.  He pierced a friend  
  
Of brave AEneas, warring in the van,  
Deicoeon son of Pergasus, in Troy 635  
Not less esteem’d than Priam’s sons themselves,  
Such was his fame in foremost fight acquired.   
Him Agamemnon on his buckler smote,  
Nor stayed the weapon there, but through his belt  
His bowels enter’d, and with hideous clang 640  
And outcry[14] of his batter’d arms he fell.   
  
    AEneas next two mightiest warriors slew,  
  
Sons of Diocles, of a wealthy sire,  
Whose house magnificent in Phaerae stood,  
Orsilochus and Crethon.  Their descent 645  
From broad-stream’d Alpheus, Pylian flood, they drew.   
Alpheus begat Orsilochus, a prince  
Of numerous powers.  Orsilochus begat  
Warlike Diodes.  From Diodes sprang  
Twins, Crethon and Orsilochus, alike 650  
Valiant, and skilful in all forms of war.   
Their boyish prime scarce past, they, with the Greeks  
Embarking, in their sable ships had sail’d  
To steed-fam’d Ilium; just revenge they sought  
For Atreus’ sons, but perished first themselves. 655  
  
    As two young lions, in the deep recess  
  
Of some dark forest on the mountain’s brow  
Late nourished by their dam, forth-issuing, seize  
The fatted flocks and kine, both folds and stalls  
Wasting rapacious, till, at length, themselves 660  
Deep-wounded perish by the hand of man,  
So they, both vanquish’d by AEneas, fell,  
And like two lofty pines uprooted, lay.   
Them fallen in battle Menelaus saw  
With pity moved; radiant in arms he shook 665  
His brazen spear, and strode into the van.   
Mars urged him furious on, conceiving hope  
Of his death also by AEneas’ hand.   
  
    But him the son of generous Nestor mark’d  
  
Antilochus, and to the foremost fight 670  
Flew also, fearing lest some dire mischance  
The Prince befalling, at one fatal stroke  
Should frustrate all the labors of the Greeks.   
They, hand to hand, and spear to spear opposed,  
Stood threatening dreadful onset, when beside 675  
The Spartan chief Antilochus appear’d.   
AEneas, at the sight of two combined,  
Stood not, although intrepid.  They the dead

**Page 65**

Thence drawing far into the Grecian host  
To their associates gave the hapless pair, 680  
Then, both returning, fought in front again.   
  
    Next, fierce as Mars, Pylaemenes they slew,  
  
Prince of the shielded band magnanimous  
Of Paphlagonia.  Him Atrides kill’d  
Spear-practised Menelaus, with a lance 685  
His throat transpiercing while erect he rode.   
Then, while his charioteer, Mydon the brave,  
Son of Atymnias, turn’d his steeds to flight,  
Full on his elbow-point Antilochus,  
The son of Nestor, dash’d him with a stone. 690  
The slack reins, white as ivory,[15] forsook  
His torpid hand and trail’d the dust.  At once  
Forth sprang Antilochus, and with his sword  
Hew’d deep his temples.  On his head he pitch’d  
Panting, and on his shoulders in the sand 695  
(For in deep sand he fell) stood long erect,  
Till his own coursers spread him in the dust;  
The son of Nestor seized, and with his scourge  
Drove them afar into the host of Greece.   
  
    Them Hector through the ranks espying, flew 700  
  
With clamor loud to meet them; after whom  
Advanced in phalanx firm the powers of Troy,  
Mars led them, with Enyo terror-clad;  
She by the maddening tumult of the fight  
Attended, he, with his enormous spear 705  
in both hands brandish’d, stalking now in front  
Of Hector, and now following his steps.   
  
    Him Diomede the bold discerning, felt  
  
Himself no small dismay; and as a man  
Wandering he knows not whither, far from home, 710  
If chance a rapid torrent to the sea  
Borne headlong thwart his course, the foaming flood  
Obstreperous views awhile, then quick retires,  
So he, and his attendants thus bespake.   
  
    How oft, my countrymen! have we admired 715  
  
The noble Hector, skillful at the spear  
And unappall’d in fight? but still hath he  
Some God his guard, and even now I view  
In human form Mars moving at his side.   
Ye, then, with faces to the Trojans turn’d, 720  
Ceaseless retire, and war not with the Gods.   
  
    He ended; and the Trojans now approach’d.   
  
Then two bold warriors in one chariot borne,  
By valiant Hector died, Menesthes one,  
And one, Anchialus.  Them fallen in fight 725  
Ajax the vast, touch’d with compassion saw;  
Within small space he stood, his glittering spear  
Dismiss’d, and pierced Amphius.  Son was he  
Of Selagus, and Paesus was his home,  
Where opulent he dwelt, but by his fate 730  
Was led to fight for Priam and his sons.   
Him Telamonian Ajax through his belt  
Wounded, and in his nether bowels deep  
Fix’d his long-shadow’d spear.  Sounding he fell.   
Illustrious Ajax running to the slain

**Page 66**

735  
Prepared to strip his arms, but him a shower  
Of glittering-weapons keen from Trojan hands  
Assail’d, and numerous his broad shield received.   
He, on the body planting firm his heel,  
Forth drew the polish’d spear, but his bright arms 740  
Took not, by darts thick-flying sore annoy’d,  
Nor fear’d he little lest his haughty foes,  
Spear-arm’d and bold, should compass him around;  
Him, therefore, valiant though he were and huge,  
They push’d before them.  Staggering he retired. 745  
  
    Thus toil’d both hosts in that laborious field.   
  
And now his ruthless destiny impell’d  
Tlepolemus, Alcides’ son, a Chief  
Dauntless and huge, against a godlike foe  
Sarpedon.  They approaching face to face 750  
Stood, son and grandson of high-thundering Jove,  
And, haughty, thus Tlepolemus began.   
  
    Sarpedon, leader of the Lycian host,  
  
Thou trembler! thee what cause could hither urge  
A man unskill’d in arms?  They falsely speak 755  
Who call thee son of AEgis-bearing Jove,  
So far below their might thou fall’st who sprang  
From Jove in days of old.  What says report  
Of Hercules (for him I boast my sire)  
All-daring hero with a lion’s heart? 760  
With six ships only, and with followers few,  
He for the horses of Laomedon  
Lay’d Troy in dust, and widow’d all her streets.   
But thou art base, and thy diminish’d powers  
Perish around thee; think not that thou earnest 765  
For Ilium’s good, but rather, whatsoe’er  
Thy force in fight, to find, subdued by me,  
A sure dismission to the gates of hell.   
  
    To whom the leader of the Lycian band.   
  
Tlepolemus! he ransack’d sacred Troy, 770  
As thou hast said, but for her monarch’s fault  
Laomedon, who him with language harsh  
Requited ill for benefits received,  
Nor would the steeds surrender, seeking which  
He voyaged from afar.  But thou shalt take 775  
Thy bloody doom from this victorious arm,  
And, vanquish’d by my spear, shalt yield thy fame  
To me, thy soul to Pluto steed-renown’d.   
  
    So spake Sarpedon, and his ashen beam  
  
Tlepolemus upraised.  Both hurl’d at once 780  
Their quivering spears.  Sarpedon’s through the neck  
Pass’d of Tlepolemus, and show’d beyond  
Its ruthless point; thick darkness veil’d his eyes.   
Tlepolemus with his long lance the thigh  
Pierced of Sarpedon; sheer into his bone 785  
He pierced him, but Sarpedon’s father, Jove,  
Him rescued even on the verge of fate.   
  
    His noble friends conducted from the field  
  
The godlike Lycian, trailing as he went  
The pendent spear, none thinking to extract 790  
For his relief the weapon from his thigh,

**Page 67**

Through eagerness of haste to bear him thence.   
On the other side, the Grecians brazen-mail’d  
Bore off Tlepolemus.  Ulysses fill’d  
With earnest thoughts tumultuous them observed, 795  
Danger-defying Chief!  Doubtful he stood  
Or to pursue at once the Thunderer’s son  
Sarpedon, or to take more Lycian lives.   
But not for brave Ulysses had his fate  
That praise reserved, that he should slay the son 800  
Renown’d of Jove; therefore his wavering mind  
Minerva bent against the Lycian band.   
Then Coeranus, Alastor, Chromius fell,  
Alcander, Halius, Prytanis, and brave  
Noemon; nor had these sufficed the Chief 805  
Of Ithaca, but Lycians more had fallen,  
Had not crest-tossing Hector huge perceived  
The havoc; radiant to the van he flew,  
Filling with dread the Grecians; his approach  
Sarpedon, son of Jove, joyful beheld, 810  
And piteous thus address’d him as he came.   
  
    Ah, leave not me, Priamides! a prey  
  
To Grecian hands, but in your city, at least,  
Grant me to die:  since hither, doom’d, I came  
Never to gratify with my return 815  
To Lycia, my loved spouse, or infant child.   
  
    He spake; but Hector unreplying pass’d  
  
Impetuous, ardent to repulse the Greeks  
That moment, and to drench his sword in blood.   
Then, under shelter of a spreading beech 820  
Sacred to Jove, his noble followers placed  
The godlike Chief Sarpedon, where his friend  
Illustrious Pelagon, the ashen spear  
Extracted.  Sightless, of all thought bereft,  
He sank, but soon revived, by breathing airs 825  
Refresh’d, that fann’d him gently from the North.   
  
    Meantime the Argives, although press’d alike  
  
By Mars himself and Hector brazen-arm’d,  
Neither to flight inclined, nor yet advanced  
To battle, but inform’d that Mars the fight 830  
Waged on the side of Ilium, slow retired.[16]  
  
    Whom first, whom last slew then the mighty son  
  
Of Priam, Hector, and the brazen Mars!   
First godlike Teuthras, an equestrian Chief,  
Orestes, Trechus of AEtolian race, 835  
OEnomaues, Helenus from OEnops’ sprung,  
And brisk[17] in fight Oresbius; rich was he,  
And covetous of more; in Hyla dwelt  
Fast by the lake Cephissus, where abode  
Boeotian Princes numerous, rich themselves 840  
And rulers of a people wealth-renown’d.   
But Juno, such dread slaughter of the Greeks  
Noting, thus, ardent, to Minerva spake.   
  
    Daughter of Jove invincible!  Our word  
  
That Troy shall perish, hath been given in vain 845  
To Menelaus, if we suffer Mars  
To ravage longer uncontrol’d.  The time  
Urges, and need appears that we ourselves  
Now call to mind the fury of our might.

**Page 68**

    She spake; nor blue-eyed Pallas not complied. 850  
  
Then Juno, Goddess dread, from Saturn sprung,  
Her coursers gold-caparison’d prepared  
Impatient.  Hebe to the chariot roll’d  
The brazen wheels,[18] and joined them to the smooth  
Steel axle; twice four spokes divided each 855  
Shot from the centre to the verge.  The verge  
Was gold by fellies of eternal brass  
Guarded, a dazzling show!  The shining naves  
Were silver; silver cords and cords of gold  
The seat upbore; two crescents[19] blazed in front. 860  
The pole was argent all, to which she bound  
The golden yoke, and in their place disposed  
The breast-bands incorruptible of gold;  
But Juno to the yoke, herself, the steeds  
Led forth, on fire to reach the dreadful field. 865  
  
    Meantime, Minerva, progeny of Jove,  
  
On the adamantine floor of his abode  
Let fall profuse her variegated robe,  
Labor of her own hands.  She first put on  
The corselet of the cloud-assembler God, 870  
Then arm’d her for the field of wo complete.   
She charged her shoulder with the dreadful shield  
The shaggy AEgis,[20] border’d thick around  
With terror; there was Discord, Prowess there,  
There hot Pursuit, and there the feature grim 875  
Of Gorgon, dire Deformity, a sign  
Oft borne portentous on the arm of Jove.   
Her golden helm, whose concave had sufficed  
The legions of an hundred cities, rough  
With warlike ornament superb, she fix’d 880  
On her immortal head.  Thus arm’d, she rose  
Into the flaming chariot, and her spear  
Seized ponderous, huge, with which the Goddess sprung  
From an Almighty father, levels ranks  
Of heroes, against whom her anger burns. 885  
Juno with lifted lash urged quick the steeds;  
At her approach, spontaneous roar’d the wide-  
Unfolding gates of heaven;[21] the heavenly gates  
Kept by the watchful Hours, to whom the charge  
Of the Olympian summit appertains, 890  
And of the boundless ether, back to roll,  
And to replace the cloudy barrier dense.   
Spurr’d through the portal flew the rapid steeds;  
Apart from all, and seated on the point  
Superior of the cloven mount, they found 895  
The Thunderer.  Juno the white-arm’d her steeds  
There stay’d, and thus the Goddess, ere she pass’d,  
Question’d the son of Saturn, Jove supreme.   
  
    Jove, Father, seest thou, and art not incensed,  
  
These ravages of Mars?  Oh what a field, 900  
Drench’d with what Grecian blood!  All rashly spilt,  
And in despite of me.  Venus, the while,  
Sits, and the Archer of the silver bow  
Delighted, and have urged, themselves, to this  
The frantic Mars within no bounds confined 905

**Page 69**

Of law or order.  But, eternal sire!   
Shall I offend thee chasing far away  
Mars deeply smitten from the field of war?   
  
    To whom the cloud-assembler God replied.   
  
Go! but exhort thou rather to the task 910  
Spoil-huntress Athenaean Pallas, him  
Accustom’d to chastise with pain severe.   
  
    He spake, nor white-arm’d Juno not obey’d.   
  
She lash’d her steeds; they readily their flight  
Began, the earth and starry vault between. 915  
Far as from his high tower the watchman kens  
O’er gloomy ocean, so far at one bound  
Advance the shrill-voiced coursers of the Gods.   
But when at Troy and at the confluent streams  
Of Simois and Scamander they arrived, 920  
There Juno, white-arm’d Goddess, from the yoke  
Her steeds releasing, them in gather’d shades  
Conceal’d opaque, while Simois caused to spring  
Ambrosia from his bank, whereon they browsed.   
  
    Swift as her pinions waft the dove away 925  
  
They sought the Grecians, ardent to begin:   
Arriving where the mightiest and the most  
Compass’d equestrian Diomede around,  
In aspect lion-like, or like wild boars  
Of matchless force, there white-arm’d Juno stood, 930  
And in the form of Stentor for his voice  
Of brass renown’d, audible as the roar  
Of fifty throats, the Grecians thus harangued.   
  
    Oh shame, shame, shame!  Argives in form alone,  
  
Beautiful but dishonorable race! 935  
While yet divine Achilles ranged the field,  
No Trojan stepp’d from yon Dardanian gates  
Abroad; all trembled at his stormy spear;  
But now they venture forth, now at your ships  
Defy you, from their city far remote. 940  
  
    She ceased, and all caught courage from the sound.   
  
But Athenaean Pallas eager sought  
The son of Tydeus; at his chariot side  
She found the Chief cooling his fiery wound  
Received from Pandarus; for him the sweat 945  
Beneath the broad band of his oval shield  
Exhausted, and his arm fail’d him fatigued;  
He therefore raised the band and wiped the blood  
Coagulate; when o’er his chariot yoke  
Her arm the Goddess threw, and thus began. 950  
  
    Tydeus, in truth, begat a son himself  
  
Not much resembling.  Tydeus was of size  
Diminutive, but had a warrior’s heart.   
When him I once commanded to abstain  
From furious fight (what time he enter’d Thebes 955  
Ambassador, and the Cadmeans found  
Feasting, himself the sole Achaian there)  
And bade him quietly partake the feast.   
He, fired with wonted ardor, challenged forth  
To proof of manhood the Cadmean youth, 960  
Whom easily, through my effectual aid,  
In contests of each kind he overcame.

**Page 70**

But thou, whom I encircle with my power,  
Guard vigilant, and even bid thee forth  
To combat with the Trojans, thou, thy limbs 965  
Feel’st wearied with the toils of war, or worse,  
Indulgest womanish and heartless fear.   
Henceforth thou art not worthy to be deem’d  
Son of Oenides, Tydeus famed in arms.   
  
    To whom thus valiant Diomede replied. 970  
  
I know thee well, oh Goddess sprung from Jove!   
And therefore willing shall, and plain, reply.   
Me neither weariness nor heartless fear  
Restrains, but thine injunctions which impress  
My memory, still, that I should fear to oppose 975  
The blessed Gods in fight, Venus except,  
Whom in the battle found thou badest me pierce  
With unrelenting spear; therefore myself  
Retiring hither, I have hither call’d  
The other Argives also, for I know 980  
That Mars, himself in arms, controls the war.   
  
    Him answer’d then the Goddess azure-eyed.   
  
Tydides!  Diomede, my heart’s delight!   
Fear not this Mars,[22] nor fear thou other power  
Immortal, but be confident in me. 985  
Arise.  Drive forth.  Seek Mars; him only seek;  
Him hand to hand engage; this fiery Mars  
Respect not aught, base implement of wrong  
And mischief, shifting still from side to side.   
He promised Juno lately and myself 990  
That he would fight for Greece, yet now forgets  
His promise, and gives all his aid to Troy.   
  
    So saying, she backward by his hand withdrew  
  
The son of Capaneus, who to the ground  
Leap’d instant; she, impatient to his place 995  
Ascending, sat beside brave Diomede.   
Loud groan’d the beechen axle, under weight  
Unwonted, for it bore into the fight  
An awful Goddess, and the chief of men.   
Quick-seizing lash and reins Minerva drove 1000  
Direct at Mars.  That moment he had slain  
Periphas, bravest of AEtolia’s sons,  
And huge of bulk; Ochesius was his sire.   
Him Mars the slaughterer had of life bereft  
Newly, and Pallas to elude his sight 1005  
The helmet fixed of Ades on her head.[23]  
Soon as gore-tainted Mars the approach perceived  
Of Diomede, he left the giant length  
Of Periphas extended where he died,  
And flew to cope with Tydeus’ valiant son. 1010  
Full nigh they came, when Mars on fire to slay  
The hero, foremost with his brazen lance  
Assail’d him, hurling o’er his horses’ heads.   
But Athenaean Pallas in her hand  
The flying weapon caught and turn’d it wide, 1015  
Baffling his aim.  Then Diomede on him  
Rush’d furious in his turn, and Pallas plunged  
The bright spear deep into his cinctured waist  
Dire was the wound, and plucking back the spear  
She tore him.  Bellow’d brazen-throated

**Page 71**

Mars 1020  
Loud as nine thousand warriors, or as ten  
Join’d in close combat.  Grecians, Trojans shook  
Appall’d alike at the tremendous voice  
Of Mars insatiable with deeds of blood.   
Such as the dimness is when summer winds 1025  
Breathe hot, and sultry mist obscures the sky,  
Such brazen Mars to Diomede appear’d  
By clouds accompanied in his ascent  
Into the boundless ether.  Reaching soon  
The Olympian heights, seat of the Gods, he sat 1030  
Beside Saturnian Jove; wo fill’d his heart;  
He show’d fast-streaming from the wound his blood  
Immortal, and impatient thus complain’d.   
  
    Jove, Father!  Seest thou these outrageous acts  
  
Unmoved with anger?  Such are day by day 1035  
The dreadful mischiefs by the Gods contrived  
Against each other, for the sake of man.   
Thou art thyself the cause.  Thou hast produced  
A foolish daughter petulant, addict  
To evil only and injurious deeds; 1040  
There is not in Olympus, save herself,  
Who feels not thy control; but she her will  
Gratifies ever, and reproof from thee  
Finds none, because, pernicious as she is,  
She is thy daughter.  She hath now the mind 1045  
Of haughty Diomede with madness fill’d  
Against the immortal Gods; first Venus bled;  
Her hand he pierced impetuous, then assail’d,  
As if himself immortal, even me,  
But me my feet stole thence, or overwhelm’d 1050  
Beneath yon heaps of carcases impure,  
What had I not sustain’d?  And if at last  
I lived, had halted crippled by the sword.   
  
    To whom with dark displeasure Jove replied.   
  
Base and side-shifting traitor! vex not me 1055  
Here sitting querulous; of all who dwell  
On the Olympian heights, thee most I hate  
Contentious, whose delight is war alone.   
Thou hast thy mother’s moods, the very spleen  
Of Juno, uncontrolable as she. 1060  
Whom even I, reprove her as I may,  
Scarce rule by mere commands; I therefore judge  
Thy sufferings a contrivance all her own.   
But soft.  Thou art my son whom I begat.   
And Juno bare thee.  I can not endure 1065  
That thou shouldst suffer long.  Hadst thou been born  
Of other parents thus detestable,  
What Deity soe’er had brought thee forth,  
Thou shouldst have found long since a humbler sphere.   
  
    He ceased, and to the care his son consign’d 1070  
  
Of Paeon; he with drugs of lenient powers,  
Soon heal’d whom immortality secured  
From dissolution.  As the juice from figs  
Express’d what fluid was in milk before  
Coagulates, stirr’d rapidly around, 1075  
So soon was Mars by Paeon skill restored.   
Him Hebe bathed, and with divine attire  
Graceful adorn’d; when at the side of Jove  
Again his glorious seat sublime he took.   
  
    Meantime to the abode of Jove supreme 1080  
  
Ascended Juno throughout Argos known  
And mighty Pallas; Mars the plague of man,  
By their successful force from slaughter driven.

**Page 72**

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK VI.**

ARGUMENT OF THE SIXTH BOOK.

The battle is continued.  The Trojans being closely pursued, Hector by the advice of Helenus enters Troy, and recommends it to Hecuba to go in solemn procession to the temple of Minerva; she with the matrons goes accordingly.  Hector takes the opportunity to find out Paris, and exhorts him to return to the field of battle.  An interview succeeds between Hector and Andromache, and Paris, having armed himself in the mean time, comes up with Hector at the close of it, when they sally from the gate together.

**BOOK VI.**

Thus was the field forsaken by the Gods.   
And now success proved various; here the Greeks  
With their extended spears, the Trojans there  
Prevail’d alternate, on the champain spread  
The Xanthus and the Simois between.[1] 5  
First Telamonian Ajax,[2] bulwark firm  
Of the Achaians, broke the Trojan ranks,  
And kindled for the Greeks a gleam of hope,  
Slaying the bravest of the Thracian band,  
Huge Acamas, Eusorus’ son; him first 10  
Full on the shaggy crest he smote, and urged  
The spear into his forehead; through his skull  
The bright point pass’d, and darkness veil’d his eyes.   
But Diomede, heroic Chief, the son  
Of Teuthras slew, Axylus.[3] Rich was he, 15  
And in Arisba (where he dwelt beside  
The public road, and at his open door  
Made welcome all) respected and beloved.   
But of his numerous guests none interposed  
To avert his woful doom; nor him alone 20  
He slew, but with him also to the shades  
Calesius sent, his friend and charioteer.   
Opheltius fell and Dresus, by the hand  
Slain of Euryalus, who, next, his arms  
On Pedasus and on AEsepus turned 25  
Brethren and twins.  Them Abarbarea bore,  
A Naiad, to Bucolion, son renown’d  
Of King Laomedon, his eldest born,  
But by his mother, at his birth, conceal’d.   
Bucolion pasturing his flocks, embraced 30  
The lovely nymph; she twins produced, both whom,  
Brave as they were and beautiful, thy son[4]  
Mecisteus! slew, and from their shoulders tore  
Their armor.  Dauntless Polypoetes slew  
Astyalus.  Ulysses with his spear 35  
Transfixed Pydites, a Percosian Chief,  
And Teucer Aretaoen; Nestor’s pride  
Antilochus, with his bright lance, of life  
Bereft Ablerus, and the royal arm  
Of Agamemnon, Elatus; he dwelt 40  
Among the hills of lofty Pedasus,  
On Satnio’s banks, smooth-sliding river pure  
Phylacus fled, whom Leitus as swift  
Soon smote.  Melanthius at the feet expired  
Of the renown’d Eurypylus, and, flush’d 45

**Page 73**

With martial ardor, Menelaus seized  
And took alive Adrastus.  As it chanced  
A thicket his affrighted steeds detain’d  
Their feet entangling; they with restive force  
At its extremity snapp’d short the pole, 50  
And to the city, whither others fled,  
Fled also.  From his chariot headlong hurl’d,  
Adrastus press’d the plain fast by his wheel.   
Flew Menelaus, and his quivering spear  
Shook over him; he, life imploring, clasp’d 55  
Importunate his knees, and thus exclaim’d.   
Oh, son of Atreus, let me live! accept  
Illustrious ransom!  In my father’s house  
Is wealth abundant, gold, and brass, and steel  
Of truest temper, which he will impart 60  
Till he have gratified thine utmost wish,  
Inform’d that I am captive in your fleet.   
He said, and Menelaus by his words  
Vanquish’d, him soon had to the fleet dismiss’d  
Given to his train in charge, but swift and stern 65  
Approaching, Agamemnon interposed.   
Now, brother, whence this milkiness of mind,  
These scruples about blood?  Thy Trojan friends  
Have doubtless much obliged thee.  Die the race!   
May none escape us! neither he who flies, 70  
Nor even the infant in his mother’s womb  
Unconscious.  Perish universal Troy  
Unpitied, till her place be found no more![5]  
So saying, his brother’s mind the Hero turn’d,  
Advising him aright; he with his hand 75  
Thrust back Adrastus, and himself, the King,  
His bowels pierced.  Supine Adrastus fell,  
And Agamemnon, with his foot the corse  
Impressing firm, pluck’d forth his ashen spear.   
Then Nestor, raising high his voice, exclaim’d. 80  
Friends, Heroes, Grecians, ministers of Mars!   
Let none, desirous of the spoil, his time  
Devote to plunder now; now slay your foes,  
And strip them when the field shall be your own.[6]  
He said, and all took courage at his word. 85  
Then had the Trojans enter’d Troy again  
By the heroic Grecians foul repulsed,  
So was their spirit daunted, but the son  
Of Priam, Helenus, an augur far  
Excelling all, at Hector’s side his speech 90  
To him and to AEneas thus address’d.   
Hector, and thou, AEneas, since on you  
The Lycians chiefly and ourselves depend,  
For that in difficult emprize ye show  
Most courage; give best counsel; stand yourselves, 95  
And, visiting all quarters, cause to stand  
Before the city-gates our scatter’d troops,  
Ere yet the fugitives within the arms  
Be slaughter’d of their wives, the scorn of Greece.   
When thus ye shall have rallied every band 100  
And roused their courage, weary though we be,  
Yet since necessity commands, even here  
Will we give battle to the host of Greece.   
But, Hector! to the city thou depart;

**Page 74**

There charge our mother, that she go direct, 105  
With the assembled matrons, to the fane  
Of Pallas in the citadel of Troy.   
Opening her chambers’ sacred doors, of all  
Her treasured mantles there, let her select  
The widest, most magnificently wrought, 110  
And which she values most; *that* let her spread  
On Athenaean Pallas’ lap divine.[7]  
Twelve heifers of the year yet never touch’d  
With puncture of the goad, let her alike  
Devote to her, if she will pity Troy, 115  
Our wives and little ones, and will avert  
The son of Tydeus from these sacred towers,  
That dreadful Chief, terror of all our host,  
Bravest, in my account, of all the Greeks.   
For never yet Achilles hath himself 120  
So taught our people fear, although esteemed  
Son of a Goddess.  But this warrior’s rage  
Is boundless, and his strength past all compare.   
So Helenus; nor Hector not complied.   
Down from his chariot instant to the ground 125  
All arm’d he leap’d, and, shaking his sharp spears,  
Through every phalanx pass’d, rousing again  
Their courage, and rekindling horrid war.   
They, turning, faced the Greeks; the Greeks repulsed,  
Ceased from all carnage, nor supposed they less 130  
Than that some Deity, the starry skies  
Forsaken, help’d their foes, so firm they stood.   
But Hector to the Trojans call’d aloud.   
Ye dauntless Trojans and confederate powers  
Call’d from afar! now be ye men, my friends, 135  
Now summon all the fury of your might!   
I go to charge our senators and wives  
That they address the Gods with prayers and vows  
For our success, and hecatombs devote.   
So saying the Hero went, and as he strode 140  
The sable hide that lined his bossy shield  
Smote on his neck and on his ancle-bone.   
And now into the middle space between  
Both hosts, the son of Tydeus and the son  
Moved of Hippolochus, intent alike 145  
On furious combat; face to face they stood,  
And thus heroic Diomede began.   
Most noble Champion! who of human kind  
Art thou,[8] whom in the man-ennobling fight  
I now encounter first?  Past all thy peers 150  
I must esteem thee valiant, who hast dared  
To meet my coming, and my spear defy.   
Ah! they are sons of miserable sires  
Who dare my might; but if a God from heaven  
Thou come, behold!  I fight not with the Gods. 155  
That war Lycurgus son of Dryas waged,  
And saw not many years.  The nurses he  
Of brain-disturbing Bacchus down the steep  
Pursued of sacred Nyssa; they their wands  
Vine-wreathed cast all away, with an ox-goad 160  
Chastised by fell Lycurgus.  Bacchus plunged  
Meantime dismay’d into the deep, where him  
Trembling, and at the Hero’s haughty threats

**Page 75**

Confounded, Thetis in her bosom hid.[9]  
Thus by Lycurgus were the blessed powers 165  
Of heaven offended, and Saturnian Jove  
Of sight bereaved him, who not long that loss  
Survived, for he was curst by all above.   
I, therefore, wage no contest with the Gods;  
But if thou be of men, and feed on bread 170  
Of earthly growth, draw nigh, that with a stroke  
Well-aim’d, I may at once cut short thy days.[10]  
To whom the illustrious Lycian Chief replied.   
Why asks brave Diomede of my descent?   
For, as the leaves, such is the race of man.[11] 175  
The wind shakes down the leaves, the budding grove  
Soon teems with others, and in spring they grow.   
So pass mankind.  One generation meets  
Its destined period, and a new succeeds.   
But since thou seem’st desirous to be taught 180  
My pedigree, whereof no few have heard,  
Know that in Argos, in the very lap  
Of Argos, for her steed-grazed meadows famed,  
Stands Ephyra;[12] there Sisyphus abode,  
Shrewdest of human kind; Sisyphus, named 185  
AEolides.  Himself a son begat,  
Glaucus, and he Bellerophon, to whom  
The Gods both manly force and beauty gave.   
Him Proetus (for in Argos at that time  
Proetus was sovereign, to whose sceptre Jove 190  
Had subjected the land) plotting his death,  
Contrived to banish from his native home.   
For fair Anteia, wife of Proetus, mad  
Through love of young Bellerophon, him oft  
In secret to illicit joys enticed; 195  
But she prevail’d not o’er the virtuous mind  
Discrete of whom she wooed; therefore a lie  
Framing, she royal Proetus thus bespake.   
Die thou, or slay Bellerophon, who sought  
Of late to force me to his lewd embrace. 200  
So saying, the anger of the King she roused.   
Slay him himself he would not, for his heart  
Forbad the deed; him therefore he dismiss’d  
To Lycia, charged with tales of dire import  
Written in tablets,[13] which he bade him show, 205  
That he might perish, to Anteia’s sire.   
To Lycia then, conducted by the Gods,  
He went, and on the shores of Xanthus found  
Free entertainment noble at the hands  
Of Lycia’s potent King.  Nine days complete 210  
He feasted him, and slew each day an ox.   
But when the tenth day’s ruddy morn appear’d,  
He asked him then his errand, and to see  
Those written tablets from his son-in-law.   
The letters seen, he bade him, first, destroy 215  
Chimaera, deem’d invincible, divine  
In nature, alien from the race of man,  
Lion in front, but dragon all behind,  
And in the midst a she-goat breathing forth  
Profuse the violence of flaming fire. 220  
Her, confident in signs from heaven, he slew.   
Next, with the men of Solymae[14] he fought,

**Page 76**

Brave warriors far renown’d, with whom he waged,  
In his account, the fiercest of his wars.   
And lastly, when in battle he had slain 225  
The man-resisting Amazons, the king  
Another stratagem at his return  
Devised against him, placing close-conceal’d  
An ambush for him from the bravest chosen  
In Lycia; but they saw their homes no more; 230  
Bellerophon the valiant slew them all.   
The monarch hence collecting, at the last,  
His heavenly origin, him there detain’d,  
And gave him his own daughter, with the half  
Of all his royal dignity and power. 235  
The Lycians also, for his proper use,  
Large lot assigned him of their richest soil,[15]  
Commodious for the vine, or for the plow.   
And now his consort fair three children bore  
To bold Bellerophon; Isandrus one, 240  
And one, Hippolochus; his youngest born  
Laodamia was for beauty such  
That she became a concubine of Jove.   
She bore Sarpedon of heroic note.   
But when Bellerophon, at last, himself 245  
Had anger’d all the Gods, feeding on grief  
He roam’d alone the Aleian field, exiled,  
By choice, from every cheerful haunt of man.   
Mars, thirsty still for blood, his son destroy’d  
Isandrus, warring with the host renown’d 250  
Of Solymae; and in her wrath divine  
Diana from her chariot golden-rein’d  
Laodamia slew.  Myself I boast  
Sprung from Hippolochus; he sent me forth  
To fight for Troy, charging me much and oft 255  
That I should outstrip always all mankind  
In worth and valor, nor the house disgrace  
Of my forefathers, heroes without peer  
In Ephyra, and in Lycia’s wide domain.   
Such is my lineage; such the blood I boast. 260  
He ceased.  Then valiant Diomede rejoiced.   
He pitch’d his spear, and to the Lycian Prince  
In terms of peace and amity replied.   
Thou art my own hereditary friend,  
Whose noble grandsire was the guest of mine.[16] 265  
For Oeneus, on a time, full twenty days  
Regaled Bellerophon, and pledges fair  
Of hospitality they interchanged.   
Oeneus a belt radiant with purple gave  
To brave Bellerophon, who in return 270  
Gave him a golden goblet.  Coming forth  
I left the kind memorial safe at home.   
A child was I when Tydeus went to Thebes,  
Where the Achaians perish’d, and of him  
Hold no remembrance; but henceforth, my friend, 275  
Thine host am I in Argos, and thou mine  
In Lycia, should I chance to sojourn there.   
We will not clash.  Trojans or aids of Troy  
No few the Gods shall furnish to my spear,  
Whom I may slaughter; and no want of Greeks 280  
On whom to prove thy prowess, thou shalt find.   
But it were well that an exchange ensued

**Page 77**

Between us; take mine armor, give me thine,  
That all who notice us may understand  
Our patrimonial[17] amity and love. 285  
So they, and each alighting, hand in hand  
Stood lock’d, faith promising and firm accord.   
Then Jove of sober judgment so bereft  
Infatuate Glaucus that with Tydeus’ son  
He barter’d gold for brass, an hundred beeves 290  
In value, for the value small of nine.   
But Hector at the Scaean gate and beech[18]  
Meantime arrived, to whose approach the wives  
And daughters flock’d of Troy, inquiring each  
The fate of husband, brother, son, or friend. 295  
He bade them all with solemn prayer the Gods  
Seek fervent, for that wo was on the wing.   
But when he enter’d Priam’s palace, built  
With splendid porticoes, and which within  
Had fifty chambers lined with polish’d stone, 300  
Contiguous all, where Priam’s sons reposed  
And his sons’ wives, and where, on the other side.   
In twelve magnificent chambers also lined  
With polish’d marble and contiguous all,  
The sons-in-law of Priam lay beside 305  
His spotless daughters, there the mother queen  
Seeking the chamber of Laodice,  
Loveliest of all her children, as she went  
Met Hector.  On his hand she hung and said:   
Why leavest thou, O my son! the dangerous field? 310  
I fear that the Achaians (hateful name!)  
Compass the walls so closely, that thou seek’st  
Urged by distress the citadel, to lift  
Thine hands in prayer to Jove?  But pause awhile  
Till I shall bring thee wine, that having pour’d 315  
Libation rich to Jove and to the powers  
Immortal, thou may’st drink and be refresh’d.   
For wine is mighty to renew the strength  
Of weary man, and weary thou must be  
Thyself, thus long defending us and ours. 320  
To whom her son majestic thus replied.   
My mother, whom I reverence! cheering wine  
Bring none to me, lest I forget my might.[19]  
I fear, beside, with unwash’d hands to pour  
Libation forth of sable wine to Jove, 325  
And dare on none account, thus blood-defiled,[20]  
Approach the tempest-stirring God in prayer.   
Thou, therefore, gathering all our matrons, seek  
The fane of Pallas, huntress of the spoil,  
Bearing sweet incense; but from the attire 330  
Treasured within thy chamber, first select  
The amplest robe, most exquisitely wrought,  
And which thou prizest most—­then spread the gift  
On Athenaean Pallas’ lap divine.   
Twelve heifers also of the year, untouch’d 335  
With puncture of the goad, promise to slay  
In sacrifice, if she will pity Troy,  
Our wives and little ones, and will avert  
The son of Tydeus from these sacred towers,  
That dreadful Chief, terror of all our host. 340

**Page 78**

Go then, my mother, seek the hallowed fane  
Of the spoil-huntress Deity.  I, the while,  
Seek Paris, and if Paris yet can hear,  
Shall call him forth.  But oh that earth would yawn  
And swallow him, whom Jove hath made a curse 345  
To Troy, to Priam, and to all his house;  
Methinks, to see him plunged into the shades  
For ever, were a cure for all my woes.   
He ceased; the Queen, her palace entering, charged  
Her maidens; they, incontinent, throughout 350  
All Troy convened the matrons, as she bade.   
Meantime into her wardrobe incense-fumed,  
Herself descended; there her treasures lay,  
Works of Sidonian women,[21] whom her son  
The godlike Paris, when he cross’d the seas 355  
With Jove-begotten Helen, brought to Troy.   
The most magnificent, and varied most  
With colors radiant, from the rest she chose  
For Pallas; vivid as a star it shone,  
And lowest lay of all.  Then forth she went, 360  
The Trojan matrons all following her steps.   
But when the long procession reach’d the fane  
Of Pallas in the heights of Troy, to them  
The fair Theano ope’d the portals wide,  
Daughter of Cisseus, brave Antenor’s spouse, 365  
And by appointment public, at that time,  
Priestess of Pallas.  All with lifted hands[22]  
In presence of Minerva wept aloud.   
Beauteous Theano on the Goddess’ lap  
Then spread the robe, and to the daughter fair 370  
Of Jove omnipotent her suit address’d.   
Goddess[23] of Goddesses, our city’s shield,  
Adored Minerva, hear! oh! break the lance  
Of Diomede, and give himself to fall  
Prone in the dust before the Scaean gate. 375  
So will we offer to thee at thy shrine,  
This day twelve heifers of the year, untouch’d  
By yoke or goad, if thou wilt pity show  
To Troy, and save our children and our wives.   
Such prayer the priestess offer’d, and such prayer 380  
All present; whom Minerva heard averse.   
But Hector to the palace sped meantime  
Of Alexander, which himself had built,  
Aided by every architect of name  
Illustrious then in Troy.  Chamber it had, 385  
Wide hall, proud dome, and on the heights of Troy  
Near-neighboring Hector’s house and Priam’s stood.   
There enter’d Hector, Jove-beloved, a spear  
Its length eleven cubits in his hand,  
Its glittering head bound with a ring of gold. 390  
He found within his chamber whom he sought,  
Polishing with exactest care his arms  
Resplendent, shield and hauberk fingering o’er  
With curious touch, and tampering with his bow.[24]  
Helen of Argos with her female train 395  
Sat occupied, the while, to each in turn  
Some splendid task assigning.  Hector fix’d  
His eyes on Paris, and him stern rebuked.   
Thy sullen humors, Paris, are ill-timed.

**Page 79**

The people perish at our lofty walls; 400  
The flames of war have compass’d Troy around  
And thou hast kindled them; who yet thyself  
That slackness show’st which in another seen  
Thou would’st resent to death.  Haste, seek the field  
This moment, lest, the next, all Ilium blaze. 405  
To whom thus Paris, graceful as a God.   
Since, Hector, thou hast charged me with a fault,  
And not unjustly, I will answer make,  
And give thou special heed.  That here I sit,  
The cause is sorrow, which I wish’d to soothe 410  
In secret, not displeasure or revenge.   
I tell thee also, that even now my wife  
Was urgent with me in most soothing terms  
That I would forth to battle; and myself,  
Aware that victory oft changes sides, 415  
That course prefer.  Wait, therefore, thou awhile,  
’Till I shall dress me for the fight, or go  
Thou first, and I will overtake thee soon.   
He ceased, to whom brave Hector answer none  
Return’d, when Helen him with lenient speech 420  
Accosted mild.[25] My brother! who in me  
Hast found a sister worthy of thy hate,  
Authoress of all calamity to Troy,  
Oh that the winds, the day when I was born,  
Had swept me out of sight, whirl’d me aloft 425  
To some inhospitable mountain-top,  
Or plunged me in the deep; there I had sunk  
O’erwhelm’d, and all these ills had never been.   
But since the Gods would bring these ills to pass,  
I should, at least, some worthier mate have chosen, 430  
One not insensible to public shame.   
But this, oh this, nor hath nor will acquire  
Hereafter, aught which like discretion shows  
Or reason, and shall find his just reward.   
But enter; take this seat; for who as thou 435  
Labors, or who hath cause like thee to rue  
The crime, my brother, for which Heaven hath doom’d  
Both Paris and my most detested self  
To be the burthens of an endless song?   
To whom the warlike Hector huge[26] replied. 440  
Me bid not, Helen, to a seat, howe’er  
Thou wish my stay, for thou must not prevail.   
The Trojans miss me, and myself no less  
Am anxious to return.  But urge in haste  
This loiterer forth; yea, let him urge himself 445  
To overtake me ere I quit the town.   
For I must home in haste, that I may see  
My loved Andromache, my infant boy,  
And my domestics, ignorant if e’er  
I shall behold them more, or if my fate 450  
Ordain me now to fall by Grecian hands.   
So spake the dauntless hero, and withdrew.   
But reaching soon his own well-built abode  
He found not fair Andromache; she stood  
Lamenting Hector, with the nurse who bore 455  
Her infant, on a turret’s top sublime.   
He then, not finding his chaste spouse within,  
Thus from the portal, of her train inquired.

**Page 80**

Tell me, ye maidens, whither went from home  
Andromache the fair?[27] Went she to see 460  
Her female kindred of my father’s house,  
Or to Minerva’s temple, where convened  
The bright-hair’d matrons of the city seek  
To soothe the awful Goddess?  Tell me true.   
To whom his household’s governess discreet. 465  
Since, Hector, truth is thy demand, receive  
True answer.  Neither went she forth to see  
Her female kindred of thy father’s house,  
Nor to Minerva’s temple, where convened  
The bright-haired matrons of the city seek 470  
To soothe the awful Goddess; but she went  
Hence to the tower of Troy:  for she had heard  
That the Achaians had prevail’d, and driven  
The Trojans to the walls; she, therefore, wild  
With grief, flew thither, and the nurse her steps 475  
Attended, with thy infant in her arms.   
So spake the prudent governess; whose words  
When Hector heard, issuing from his door  
He backward trod with hasty steps the streets  
Of lofty Troy, and having traversed all 480  
The spacious city, when he now approach’d  
The Scaean gate, whence he must seek the field,  
There, hasting home again his noble wife  
Met him, Andromache the rich-endow’d  
Fair daughter of Eetion famed in arms. 485  
Eetion, who in Hypoplacian Thebes  
Umbrageous dwelt, Cilicia’s mighty lord—­  
His daughter valiant Hector had espoused.   
There she encounter’d him, and with herself  
The nurse came also, bearing in her arms 490  
Hectorides, his infant darling boy,  
Beautiful as a star.  Him Hector called  
Scamandrios, but Astyanax[28] all else  
In Ilium named him, for that Hector’s arm  
Alone was the defence and strength of Troy. 495  
The father, silent, eyed his babe, and smiled.   
Andromache, meantime, before him stood,  
With streaming cheeks, hung on his hand, and said.   
Thy own great courage will cut short thy days,  
My noble Hector! neither pitiest thou 500  
Thy helpless infant, or my hapless self,  
Whose widowhood is near; for thou wilt fall  
Ere long, assail’d by the whole host of Greece.   
Then let me to the tomb, my best retreat  
When thou art slain.  For comfort none or joy 505  
Can I expect, thy day of life extinct,  
But thenceforth, sorrow.  Father I have none;  
No mother.  When Cilicia’s city, Thebes  
The populous, was by Achilles sack’d.   
He slew my father; yet his gorgeous arms 510  
Stripp’d not through reverence of him, but consumed,  
Arm’d as it was, his body on the pile,  
And heap’d his tomb, which the Oreades,  
Jove’s daughters, had with elms inclosed around.[29]  
My seven brothers, glory of our house, 515  
All in one day descended to the shades;

**Page 81**

For brave Achilles,[30] while they fed their herds  
And snowy flocks together, slew them all.   
My mother, Queen of the well-wooded realm  
Of Hypoplacian Thebes, her hither brought 520  
Among his other spoils, he loosed again  
At an inestimable ransom-price,  
But by Diana pierced, she died at home.   
Yet Hector—­oh my husband!  I in thee  
Find parents, brothers, all that I have lost. 525  
Come! have compassion on us.  Go not hence,  
But guard this turret, lest of me thou make  
A widow, and an orphan of thy boy.   
The city walls are easiest of ascent  
At yonder fig-tree; station there thy powers; 530  
For whether by a prophet warn’d, or taught  
By search and observation, in that part  
Each Ajax with Idomeneus of Crete,  
The sons of Atreus, and the valiant son  
Of Tydeus, have now thrice assail’d the town. 535  
To whom the leader of the host of Troy.   
These cares, Andromache, which thee engage,  
All touch me also; but I dread to incur  
The scorn of male and female tongues in Troy,  
If, dastard-like, I should decline the fight. 540  
Nor feel I such a wish.  No.  I have learn’d  
To be courageous ever, in the van  
Among the flower of Ilium to assert  
My glorious father’s honor, and my own.   
For that the day shall come when sacred Troy, 545  
When Priam, and the people of the old  
Spear-practised King shall perish, well I know.   
But for no Trojan sorrows yet to come  
So much I mourn, not e’en for Hecuba,  
Nor yet for Priam, nor for all the brave 550  
Of my own brothers who shall kiss the dust,  
As for thyself, when some Achaian Chief  
Shall have convey’d thee weeping hence, thy sun  
Of peace and liberty for ever set.   
Then shalt thou toil in Argos at the loom 555  
For a task-mistress, and constrain’d shalt draw  
From Hypereia’s fount,[31] or from the fount  
Messeis, water at her proud command.   
Some Grecian then, seeing thy tears, shall say—­  
“This was the wife of Hector, who excell’d 560  
All Troy in fight when Ilium was besieged.”   
Such he shall speak thee, and thy heart, the while,  
Shall bleed afresh through want of such a friend  
To stand between captivity and thee.   
But may I rest beneath my hill of earth 565  
Or ere that day arrive!  I would not live  
To hear thy cries, and see thee torn away.   
So saying, illustrious Hector stretch’d his arms  
Forth to his son, but with a scream, the child  
Fell back into the bosom of his nurse, 570  
His father’s aspect dreading, whose bright arms  
He had attentive mark’d and shaggy crest  
Playing tremendous o’er his helmet’s height.   
His father and his gentle mother laugh’d,[32]  
And noble Hector lifting from his head

**Page 82**

575  
His dazzling helmet, placed it on the ground,  
Then kiss’d his boy and dandled him, and thus  
In earnest prayer the heavenly powers implored.   
Hear all ye Gods! as ye have given to me,  
So also on my son excelling might 580  
Bestow, with chief authority in Troy.   
And be his record this, in time to come,  
When he returns from battle.  Lo! how far  
The son excels the sire!  May every foe  
Fall under him, and he come laden home 585  
With spoils blood-stain’d to his dear mother’s joy.   
He said, and gave his infant to the arms  
Of his Andromache, who him received  
Into her fragrant bosom, bitter tears  
With sweet smiles mingling; he with pity moved 590  
That sight observed, soft touch’d her cheek, and said,  
Mourn not, my loved Andromache, for me  
Too much; no man shall send me to the shades  
Of Tartarus, ere mine allotted hour,  
Nor lives he who can overpass the date 595  
By heaven assign’d him, be he base or brave.[33]  
Go then, and occupy content at home  
The woman’s province; ply the distaff, spin  
And weave, and task thy maidens.  War belongs  
To man; to all men; and of all who first 600  
Drew vital breath in Ilium, most to me.[34]  
He ceased, and from the ground his helmet raised  
Hair-crested; his Andromache, at once  
Obedient, to her home repair’d, but oft  
Turn’d as she went, and, turning, wept afresh. 605  
No sooner at the palace she arrived  
Of havoc-spreading Hector, than among  
Her numerous maidens found within, she raised  
A general lamentation; with one voice,  
In his own house, his whole domestic train 610  
Mourn’d Hector, yet alive; for none the hope  
Conceived of his escape from Grecian hands,  
Or to behold their living master more.   
Nor Paris in his stately mansion long  
Delay’d, but, arm’d resplendent, traversed swift 615  
The city, all alacrity and joy.   
As some stall’d horse high-fed, his stable-cord  
Snapt short, beats under foot the sounding plain,  
Accustomed in smooth-sliding streams to lave  
Exulting; high he bears his head, his mane 620  
Undulates o’er his shoulders, pleased he eyes  
His glossy sides, and borne on pliant knees  
Shoots to the meadow where his fellows graze;  
So Paris, son of Priam, from the heights  
Of Pergamus into the streets of Troy, 625  
All dazzling as the sun, descended, flush’d  
With martial pride, and bounding in his course.   
At once he came where noble Hector stood  
Now turning, after conference with his spouse,  
When godlike Alexander thus began. 630  
My hero brother, thou hast surely found  
My long delay most irksome.  More dispatch  
Had pleased thee more, for such was thy command.

**Page 83**

To whom the warlike Hector thus replied.   
No man, judicious, and in feat of arms 635  
Intelligent, would pour contempt on thee  
(For thou art valiant) wert thou not remiss  
And wilful negligent; and when I hear  
The very men who labor in thy cause  
Reviling thee, I make thy shame my own. 640  
But let us on.  All such complaints shall cease  
Hereafter, and thy faults be touch’d no more,  
Let Jove but once afford us riddance clear  
Of these Achaians, and to quaff the cup  
Of liberty, before the living Gods. 645

\* \* \* \* \*

It may be observed, that Hector begins to resume his hope of success, and his warlike spirit is roused again, as he approaches the field of action.  The depressing effect of his sad interview is wearing away from his mind, and he is already prepared for the battle with Ajax, which awaits him.

The student who has once read this book, will read it again and again.  It contains much that is addressed to the deepest feelings of our common nature, and, despite of the long interval of time which lies between our age and the Homeric—­despite the manifold changes of customs, habits, pursuits, and the advances that have been made in civilization and art—­despite of all these, the universal spirit of humanity will recognize in these scenes much of that true poetry which delights alike all ages, all nations, all men.—­FELTON.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK VII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE SEVENTH BOOK.

Ajax and Hector engage in single combat.  The Grecians fortify their camp.

**BOOK VII.**

  So saying, illustrious Hector through the gates  
  To battle rush’d, with Paris at his side,  
  And both were bent on deeds of high renown.   
  As when the Gods vouchsafe propitious gales  
  To longing mariners, who with smooth oars 5  
  Threshing the waves have all their strength consumed,  
  So them the longing Trojans glad received.   
    At once each slew a Grecian.  Paris slew  
  Menesthius who in Arna dwelt, the son  
  Of Areithoues, club-bearing chief, 10  
  And of Philomedusa radiant-eyed.   
  But Hector wounded with his glittering spear  
  Eioneus; he pierced his neck beneath  
  His brazen morion’s verge, and dead he fell.   
  Then Glaucus, leader of the Lycian host, 15  
  Son of Hippolochus, in furious fight  
  Iphinoues son of Dexias assail’d,  
  Mounting his rapid mares, and with his lance  
  His shoulder pierced; unhorsed he fell and died.   
    Such slaughter of the Grecians in fierce fight 20  
  Minerva noting, from the Olympian hills  
  Flew down to sacred Ilium; whose approach  
  Marking from Pergamus, Apollo flew

**Page 84**

  To meet her, ardent on the part of Troy.   
  Beneath the beech they join’d, when first the King, 25  
  The son of Jove, Apollo thus began.   
    Daughter of Jove supreme! why hast thou left  
  Olympus, and with such impetuous speed?   
  Comest thou to give the Danai success  
  Decisive?  For I know that pity none 30  
  Thou feel’st for Trojans, perish as they may  
  But if advice of mine can influence thee  
  To that which shall be best, let us compose  
  This day the furious fight which shall again  
  Hereafter rage, till Ilium be destroy’d. 35  
  Since such is Juno’s pleasure and thy own.   
    Him answer’d then Pallas caerulean-eyed.   
  Celestial archer! be it so.  I came  
  Myself so purposing into the field  
  From the Olympian heights.  But by what means 40  
  Wilt thou induce the warriors to a pause?   
    To whom the King, the son of Jove, replied.   
  The courage of equestrian Hector bold  
  Let us excite, that he may challenge forth  
  To single conflict terrible some chief 45  
  Achaian.  The Achaians brazen-mail’d  
  Indignant, will supply a champion soon  
  To combat with the noble Chief of Troy.   
    So spake Apollo, and his counsel pleased  
  Minerva; which when Helenus the seer, 50  
  Priam’s own son, in his prophetic soul  
  Perceived, approaching Hector, thus he spake.   
    Jove’s peer in wisdom, Hector, Priam’s son!   
  I am thy brother.  Wilt thou list to me?   
  Bid cease the battle.  Bid both armies sit. 55  
  Call first, thyself, the mightiest of the Greeks  
  To single conflict.  I have heard the voice  
  Of the Eternal Gods, and well-assured  
  Foretell thee that thy death not now impends.   
    He spake, whom Hector heard with joy elate. 60  
  Before his van striding into the space  
  Both hosts between, he with his spear transverse[1]  
  Press’d back the Trojans, and they sat.  Down sat  
  The well-greaved Grecians also at command  
  Of Agamemnon; and in shape assumed 65  
  Of vultures, Pallas and Apollo perch’d  
  High on the lofty beech sacred to Jove  
  The father AEgis-arm’d; delighted thence  
  They view’d the peopled plain horrent around  
  With shields and helms and glittering spears erect. 70  
  As when fresh-blowing Zephyrus the flood  
  Sweeps first, the ocean blackens at the blast,  
  Such seem’d the plain whereon the Achaians sat  
  And Trojans, whom between thus Hector spake.   
    Ye Trojans and Achaians brazen-greaved, 75  
  Attend while I shall speak!  Jove high-enthroned  
  Hath not fulfill’d the truce, but evil plans  
  Against both hosts, till either ye shall take  
  Troy’s lofty towers, or shall yourselves

**Page 85**

in flight  
  Fall vanquish’d at your billow-cleaving barks. 80  
  With you is all the flower of Greece.[2] Let him  
  Whose heart shall move him to encounter sole  
  Illustrious Hector, from among you all  
  Stand forth, and Jove be witness to us both.   
  If he, with his long-pointed lance, of life 85  
  Shall me bereave, my armor is his prize,  
  Which he shall hence into your fleet convey;  
  Not so my body; that he shall resign  
  For burial to the men and wives of Troy.   
  But if Apollo make the glory mine, 90  
  And he fall vanquish’d, him will I despoil,  
  And hence conveying into sacred Troy  
  His arms, will in the temple hang them high[3]  
  Of the bow-bender God, but I will send  
  His body to the fleet, that him the Greeks 95  
  May grace with rights funereal.  On the banks  
  Of wide-spread Hellespont ye shall upraise  
  His tomb, and as they cleave with oary barks  
  The sable deep, posterity shall say—­  
  “It is a warrior’s tomb; in ancient days 100  
  The Hero died; him warlike Hector slew.”   
  So men shall speak hereafter, and my fame  
  Who slew him, and my praise, shall never die.   
    He ceased, and all sat mute.  His challenge bold  
  None dared accept, which yet they blush’d to shun, 105  
  Till Menelaus, at the last, arose  
  Groaning profound, and thus reproach’d the Greeks.   
    Ah boasters! henceforth women—­men no more—­  
  Eternal shame, shame infinite is ours,  
  If none of all the Grecians dares contend 110  
  With Hector.  Dastards—­deaf to glory’s call—­  
  Rot where ye sit!  I will myself take arms  
  Against him, for the gods alone dispose,  
  At their own pleasure, the events of war.   
    He ended, and put on his radiant arms. 115  
  Then, Menelaus, manifest appear’d  
  Thy death approaching by the dreadful hands  
  Of Hector, mightier far in arms than thou,  
  But that the Chiefs of the Achaians all  
  Upstarting stay’d thee, and himself the King, 120  
  The son of Atreus, on thy better hand  
  Seizing affectionate, thee thus address’d.   
    Thou ravest, my royal brother! and art seized  
  With needless frenzy.  But, however chafed,  
  Restrain thy wrath, nor covet to contend 125  
  With Priameian Hector, whom in fight  
  All dread, a warrior thy superior far.   
  Not even Achilles, in the glorious field  
  (Though stronger far than thou) this hero meets  
  Undaunted.  Go then, and thy seat resume 130  
  In thy own band; the Achaians shall for him,  
  Doubtless, some fitter champion furnish forth.   
  Brave though he be, and with the toils of war  
  Insatiable, he shall be willing yet,  
  Seated on his bent knees, to breathe a

**Page 86**

while, 135  
  Should he escape the arduous brunt severe.   
    So saying, the hero by his counsel wise  
  His brother’s purpose alter’d; he complied,  
  And his glad servants eased him of his arms.   
  Then Nestor thus the Argive host bespake. 140  
    Great wo, ye Gods! hath on Achaia fallen.   
  Now may the warlike Pelaus, hoary Chief,  
  Who both with eloquence and wisdom rules  
  The Myrmidons, our foul disgrace deplore.   
  With him discoursing, erst, of ancient times, 145  
  When all your pedigrees I traced, I made  
  His heart bound in him at the proud report.   
  But now, when he shall learn how here we sat  
  Cowering at the foot of Hector, he shall oft  
  His hands uplift to the immortal Gods, 150  
  Praying a swift release into the shades.   
  Jove!  Pallas!  Phoebus!  Oh that I were young  
  As when the Pylians in fierce fight engaged  
  The Arcadians spear-expert, beside the stream  
  Of rapid Celadon!  Beneath the walls 155  
  We fought of Pheia, where the Jardan rolls.   
  There Ereuthalion, Chief of godlike form,  
  Stood forth before his van, and with loud voice  
  Defied the Pylians.  Arm’d he was in steel  
  By royal Areithous whilom worn; 160  
  Brave Areithous, Corynetes[4] named  
  By every tongue; for that in bow and spear  
  Nought trusted he, but with an iron mace  
  The close-embattled phalanx shatter’d wide.   
  Him by address, not by superior force, 165  
  Lycurgus vanquish’d, in a narrow pass,  
  Where him his iron whirl-bat[5] nought avail’d.   
  Lycurgus stealing on him, with his lance  
  Transpierced and fix’d him to the soil supine.   
  Him of his arms, bright gift of brazen Mars, 170  
  He stripp’d, which after, in the embattled field  
  Lycurgus wore himself, but, growing old,  
  Surrender’d them to Ereuthalion’s use  
  His armor-bearer, high in his esteem,  
  And Ereuthalion wore them on the day 175  
  When he defied our best.  All hung their heads  
  And trembled; none dared meet him; till at last  
  With inborn courage warm’d, and nought dismayed,  
  Though youngest of them all, I undertook  
  That contest, and, by Pallas’ aid, prevail’d. 180  
  I slew the man in height and bulk all men  
  Surpassing, and much soil he cover’d slain.   
  Oh for the vigor of those better days!   
  Then should not Hector want a champion long,  
  Whose call to combat, ye, although the prime 185  
  And pride of all our land, seem slow to hear.   
    He spake reproachful, when at once arose  
  Nine heroes.  Agamemnon, King of men,  
  Foremost arose; then Tydeus’ mighty son,  
  With either Ajax in fierce prowess clad; 190

**Page 87**

  The Cretan next, Idomeneus, with whom  
  Uprose Meriones his friend approved,  
  Terrible as the man-destroyer Mars.   
  Evaemon’s noble offspring next appear’d  
  Eurypylus; Andraemon’s son the next 195  
  Thoas; and last, Ulysses, glorious Chief.   
  All these stood ready to engage in arms  
  With warlike Hector, when the ancient King,  
  Gerenian Nestor, thus his speech resumed.   
    Now cast the lot for all.  Who wins the chance 200  
  Shall yield Achaia service, and himself  
  Serve also, if successful he escape  
  This brunt of hostile hardiment severe.   
    So Nestor.  They, inscribing each his lot,  
  Into the helmet cast it of the son 205  
  Of Atreus, Agamemnon.  Then the host  
  Pray’d all, their hands uplifting, and with eyes  
  To the wide heavens directed, many said[6]—­  
    Eternal sire! choose Ajax, or the son  
  Of Tydeus, or the King himself[7] who sways 210  
  The sceptre in Mycenae wealth-renown’d!   
    Such prayer the people made; then Nestor shook  
  The helmet, and forth leaped, whose most they wished,  
  The lot of Ajax.  Throughout all the host  
  To every chief and potentate of Greece, 215  
  From right to left the herald bore the lot  
  By all disown’d; but when at length he reach’d  
  The inscriber of the lot, who cast it in,  
  Illustrious Ajax, in his open palm  
  The herald placed it, standing at his side. 220  
  He, conscious, with heroic joy the lot  
  Cast at his foot, and thus exclaim’d aloud.   
    My friends! the lot is mine,[8] and my own heart  
  Rejoices also; for I nothing doubt  
  That noble Hector shall be foil’d by me. 225  
  But while I put mine armor on, pray all  
  In silence to the King Saturnian Jove,  
  Lest, while ye pray, the Trojans overhear.   
  Or pray aloud, for whom have we to dread?   
  No man shall my firm standing by his strength 230  
  Unsettle, or for ignorance of mine  
  Me vanquish, who, I hope, brought forth and train’d  
  In Salamis, have, now, not much to learn.   
    He ended.  They with heaven-directed eyes  
  The King in prayer address’d, Saturnian Jove. 235  
    Jove! glorious father! who from Ida’s height  
  Controlest all below, let Ajax prove  
  Victorious; make the honor all his own!   
  Or, if not less than Ajax, Hector share  
  Thy love and thy regard, divide the prize 240  
  Of glory, and let each achieve renown!   
    Then Ajax put his radiant armor on,  
  And, arm’d complete, rush’d forward.  As huge Mars  
  To battle moves the sons of men between  
  Whom Jove with heart-devouring thirst inspires 245  
  Of war, so moved huge Ajax to the fight,  
  Tower of the Greeks, dilating with a smile

**Page 88**

  His martial features terrible; on feet,  
  Firm-planted, to the combat he advanced  
  Stride after stride, and shook his quivering spear. 250  
  Him viewing, Argos’ universal host  
  Exulted, while a panic loosed the knees  
  Of every Trojan; even Hector’s heart  
  Beat double, but escape for him remain’d  
  None now, or to retreat into his ranks 255  
  Again, from whom himself had challenged forth.   
  Ajax advancing like a tower his shield  
  Sevenfold, approach’d.  It was the labor’d work  
  Of Tychius, armorer of matchless skill,  
  Who dwelt in Hyla; coated with the hides 260  
  Of seven high-pamper’d bulls that shield he framed  
  For Ajax, and the disk plated with brass.   
  Advancing it before his breast, the son  
  Of Telamon approach’d the Trojan Chief,  
  And face to face, him threatening, thus began. 265  
    Now, Hector, prove, by me alone opposed,  
  What Chiefs the Danai can furnish forth  
  In absence of the lion-hearted prince  
  Achilles, breaker of the ranks of war.   
  He, in his billow-cleaving barks incensed 270  
  Against our leader Agamemnon, lies;  
  But warriors of my measure, who may serve  
  To cope with thee, we want not; numerous such  
  Are found amongst us.  But begin the fight.   
    To whom majestic Hector fierce in arms. 275  
  Ajax! heroic leader of the Greeks!   
  Offspring of Telamon! essay not me  
  With words to terrify, as I were boy.   
  Or girl unskill’d in war;[9] I am a man  
  Well exercised in battle, who have shed 280  
  The blood of many a warrior, and have learn’d,  
  From hand to hand shifting my shield, to fight  
  Unwearied; I can make a sport of war,  
  In standing fight adjusting all my steps  
  To martial measures sweet, or vaulting light 285  
  Into my chariot, thence can urge the foe.   
  Yet in contention with a Chief like thee  
  I will employ no stratagem, or seek  
  To smite thee privily, but with a stroke  
  (If I may reach thee) visible to all. 290  
    So saying, he shook, then hurl’d his massy spear  
  At Ajax, and his broad shield sevenfold  
  On its eighth surface of resplendent brass  
  Smote full; six hides the unblunted weapon pierced,  
  But in the seventh stood rooted.  Ajax, next, 295  
  Heroic Chief, hurl’d his long shadow’d spear  
  And struck the oval shield of Priam’s son.   
  Through his bright disk the weapon tempest-driven  
  Glided, and in his hauberk-rings infixt  
  At his soft flank, ripp’d wide his vest within. 300  
  Inclined oblique he ’scaped the dreadful doom  
  Then each from other’s shield his massy spear  
  Recovering quick, like lions hunger-pinch’d  
  Or wild boars irresistible in force,

**Page 89**

  They fell to close encounter.  Priam’s son 305  
  The shield of Ajax at its centre smote,  
  But fail’d to pierce it, for he bent his point.   
  Sprang Ajax then, and meeting full the targe  
  Of Hector, shock’d him; through it and beyond  
  He urged the weapon with its sliding edge 310  
  Athwart his neck, and blood was seen to start.   
  But still, for no such cause, from battle ceased  
  Crest-tossing Hector, but retiring, seized  
  A huge stone angled sharp and black with age  
  That on the champain lay.  The bull-hide guard 315  
  Sevenfold of Ajax with that stone he smote  
  Full on its centre; sang the circling brass.   
  Then Ajax far a heavier stone upheaved;  
  He whirled it, and with might immeasurable  
  Dismiss’d the mass, which with a mill-stone weight 320  
  Sank through the shield of Hector, and his knees  
  Disabled; with his shield supine he fell,  
  But by Apollo raised, stood soon again.   
  And now, with swords they had each other hewn,  
  Had not the messengers of Gods and men 325  
  The heralds wise, Idaeus on the part  
  Of Ilium, and Talthybius for the Greeks,  
  Advancing interposed.  His sceptre each  
  Between them held, and thus Idaeus spake.[10]  
    My children, cease! prolong not still the fight. 330  
  Ye both are dear to cloud-assembler Jove,  
  Both valiant, and all know it.  But the Night  
  Hath fallen, and Night’s command must be obeyed.   
    To him the son of Telamon replied.   
  Idaeus! bid thy master speak as thou. 335  
  He is the challenger.  If such his choice,  
  Mine differs not; I wait but to comply.   
    Him answer’d then heroic Hector huge.   
  Since, Ajax, the immortal powers on thee  
  Have bulk pre-eminent and strength bestow’d, 340  
  With such address in battle, that the host  
  Of Greece hath not thine equal at the spear,  
  Now let the combat cease.  We shall not want  
  More fair occasion; on some future day  
  We will not part till all-disposing heaven 345  
  Shall give thee victory, or shall make her mine.   
  But Night hath fallen, and Night must be obey’d,  
  That them may’st gratify with thy return  
  The Achaians, and especially thy friends  
  And thy own countrymen.  I go, no less 350  
  To exhilarate in Priam’s royal town  
  Men and robed matrons, who shall seek the Gods  
  For me, with pious ceremonial due.   
  But come.  We will exchange, or ere we part,  
  Some princely gift, that Greece and Troy may say 355  
  Hereafter, with soul-wasting rage they fought,  
  But parted with the gentleness of friends.   
    So saying, he with his sheath and belt a sword  
  Presented bright-emboss’d, and a bright belt  
  Purpureal[11] took from Ajax in return.

**Page 90**

360  
  Thus separated, one the Grecians sought,  
  And one the Trojans; they when him they saw  
  From the unconquer’d hands return’d alive  
  Of Ajax, with delight their Chief received,  
  And to the city led him, double joy 365  
  Conceiving all at his unhoped escape.   
  On the other side, the Grecians brazen-mail’d  
  To noble Agamemnon introduced  
  Exulting Ajax, and the King of men  
  In honor of the conqueror slew an ox 370  
  Of the fifth year to Jove omnipotent.   
  Him flaying first, they carved him next and spread  
  The whole abroad, then, scoring deep the flesh,  
  They pierced it with the spits, and from the spits  
  (Once roasted well) withdrew it all again. 375  
  Their labor thus accomplish’d, and the board  
  Furnish’d with plenteous cheer, they feasted all  
  Till all were satisfied; nor Ajax miss’d  
  The conqueror’s meed, to whom the hero-king  
  Wide-ruling Agamemnon, gave the chine[12] 380  
  Perpetual,[13] his distinguish’d portion due.   
  The calls of hunger and of thirst at length  
  Both well sufficed, thus, foremost of them all  
  The ancient Nestor, whose advice had oft  
  Proved salutary, prudent thus began. 385  
    Chiefs of Achaia, and thou, chief of all,  
  Great Agamemnon!  Many of our host  
  Lie slain, whose blood sprinkles, in battle shed,  
  The banks of smooth Scamander, and their souls  
  Have journey’d down into the realms of death. 390  
  To-morrow, therefore, let the battle pause  
  As need requires, and at the peep of day  
  With mules and oxen, wheel ye from all parts  
  The dead, that we may burn them near the fleet.   
  So, home to Greece returning, will we give 395  
  The fathers’ ashes to the children’s care.   
  Accumulating next, the pile around,  
  One common tomb for all, with brisk dispatch  
  We will upbuild for more secure defence  
  Of us and of our fleet, strong towers and tall 400  
  Adjoining to the tomb, and every tower  
  Shall have its ponderous gate, commodious pass  
  Affording to the mounted charioteer.   
  And last, without those towers and at their foot,  
  Dig we a trench, which compassing around 405  
  Our camp, both steeds and warriors shall exclude,  
  And all fierce inroad of the haughty foe.   
    So counsell’d he, whom every Chief approved.   
  In Troy meantime, at Priam’s gate beside  
  The lofty citadel, debate began 410  
  The assembled senators between, confused,  
  Clamorous, and with furious heat pursued,  
  When them Antenor, prudent, thus bespake.   
    Ye Trojans, Dardans, and allies of Troy,  
  My counsel hear!  Delay not.  Instant yield 415

**Page 91**

  To the Atridae, hence to be convey’d,  
  Helen of Greece with all that is her own.   
  For charged with violated oaths we fight,  
  And hope I none conceive that aught by us  
  Design’d shall prosper, unless so be done. 420  
    He spake and sat; when from his seat arose  
  Paris, fair Helen’s noble paramour,  
  Who thus with speech impassion’d quick replied.   
    Antenor! me thy counsel hath not pleased;  
  Thou could’st have framed far better; but if this 425  
  Be thy deliberate judgment, then the Gods  
  Make thy deliberate judgment nothing worth.   
  But I will speak myself.  Ye Chiefs of Troy,  
  I tell you plain.  I will not yield my spouse.   
  But all her treasures to our house convey’d 430  
  From Argos, those will I resign, and add  
  Still other compensation from my own.   
    Thus Paris said and sat; when like the Gods  
  Themselves in wisdom, from his seat uprose  
  Dardanian Priam, who them thus address’d. 435  
    Trojans, Dardanians, and allies of Troy!   
  I shall declare my sentence; hear ye me.   
  Now let the legions, as at other times,  
  Take due refreshment; let the watch be set,  
  And keep ye vigilant guard.  At early dawn 440  
  We will dispatch Idaeus to the fleet,  
  Who shall inform the Atridae of this last  
  Resolve of Paris, author of the war.   
  Discreet Idaeus also shall propose  
  A respite (if the Atridae so incline) 445  
  From war’s dread clamor, while we burn the dead.   
  Then will we clash again, till heaven at length  
  Shall part us, and the doubtful strife decide.   
    He ceased, whose voice the assembly pleased, obey’d.   
  Then, troop by troop, the army took repast, 450  
  And at the dawn Idaeus sought the fleet.   
  He found the Danai, servants of Mars,  
  Beside the stern of Agamemnon’s ship  
  Consulting; and amid the assembled Chiefs  
  Arrived, with utterance clear them thus address’d. 455  
    Ye sons of Atreus, and ye Chiefs, the flower  
  Of all Achaia!  Priam and the Chiefs  
  Of Ilium, bade me to your ear impart  
  (If chance such embassy might please your ear)  
  The mind of Paris, author of the war. 460  
  The treasures which on board his ships he brought  
  From Argos home (oh, had he perish’d first!)  
  He yields them with addition from his own.   
  Not so the consort of the glorious prince  
  Brave Menelaus; her (although in Troy 465  
  All counsel otherwise) he still detains.   
  Thus too I have in charge.  Are ye inclined  
  That the dread sounding clamors of the field  
  Be caused to cease till we shall burn the dead?   
  Then will we clash again, ’till heaven at length 470  
  Shall part us, and the doubtful strife

**Page 92**

decide.   
    So spake Idaeus, and all silent sat;  
  Till at the last brave Diomede replied.   
    No.  We will none of Paris’ treasures now,  
  Nor even Helen’s self.  A child may see 475  
  Destruction winging swift her course to Troy.   
    He said.  The admiring Greeks with loud applause  
  All praised the speech of warlike Diomede,  
  And answer thus the King of men return’d.   
    Idaeus! thou hast witness’d the resolve 480  
  Of the Achaian Chiefs, whose choice is mine.   
  But for the slain, I shall not envy them  
  A funeral pile; the spirit fled, delay  
  Suits not.  Last rites can not too soon be paid.   
  Burn them.  And let high-thundering Jove attest 485  
  Himself mine oath, that war shall cease the while.   
    So saying, he to all the Gods upraised  
  His sceptre, and Idaeus homeward sped  
  To sacred Ilium.  The Dardanians there  
  And Trojans, all assembled, his return 490  
  Expected anxious.  He amid them told  
  Distinct his errand, when, at once dissolved,  
  The whole assembly rose, these to collect  
  The scatter’d bodies, those to gather wood;  
  While on the other side, the Greeks arose 495  
  As sudden, and all issuing from the fleet  
  Sought fuel, some, and some, the scatter’d dead.   
    Now from the gently-swelling flood profound  
  The sun arising, with his earliest rays  
  In his ascent to heaven smote on the fields. 500  
  When Greeks and Trojans met.  Scarce could the slain  
  Be clear distinguish’d, but they cleansed from each  
  His clotted gore with water, and warm tears  
  Distilling copious, heaved them to the wains.   
  But wailing none was heard, for such command 505  
  Had Priam issued; therefore heaping high  
  The bodies, silent and with sorrowing hearts  
  They burn’d them, and to sacred Troy return’d.   
  The Grecians also, on the funeral pile  
  The bodies heaping sad, burn’d them with fire 510  
  Together, and return’d into the fleet.   
  Then, ere the peep of dawn, and while the veil  
  Of night, though thinner, still o’erhung the earth,  
  Achaians, chosen from the rest, the pile  
  Encompass’d.  With a tomb (one tomb for all) 515  
  They crown’d the spot adust, and to the tomb  
  (For safety of their fleet and of themselves)  
  Strong fortress added of high wall and tower,  
  With solid gates affording egress thence  
  Commodious to the mounted charioteer; 520  
  Deep foss and broad they also dug without,  
  And planted it with piles.  So toil’d the Greeks.   
    The Gods, that mighty labor, from beside  
  The Thunderer’s throne with admiration view’d,  
  When Neptune, shaker of the shores, began. 525  
    Eternal father! is there on

**Page 93**

the face  
  Of all the boundless earth one mortal man  
  Who will, in times to come, consult with heaven?   
  See’st thou yon height of wall, and yon deep trench  
  With which the Grecians have their fleet inclosed, 530  
  And, careless of our blessing, hecatomb  
  Or invocation have presented none?   
  Far as the day-spring shoots herself abroad,  
  So far the glory of this work shall spread,  
  While Phoebus and myself, who, toiling hard, 535  
  Built walls for king Laomedon, shall see  
  Forgotten all the labor of our hands.   
    To whom, indignant, thus high-thundering Jove.   
  Oh thou, who shakest the solid earth at will,  
  What hast thou spoken?  An inferior power, 540  
  A god of less sufficiency than thou,  
  Might be allowed some fear from such a cause.   
  Fear not.  Where’er the morning shoots her beams,  
  Thy glory shall be known; and when the Greeks  
  Shall seek their country through the waves again, 545  
  Then break this bulwark down, submerge it whole,  
  And spreading deep with sand the spacious shore  
  As at the first, leave not a trace behind.   
    Such conference held the Gods; and now the sun  
  Went down, and, that great work perform’d, the Greeks 550  
  From tent to tent slaughter’d the fatted ox  
  And ate their evening cheer.  Meantime arrived  
  Large fleet with Lemnian wine; Euneus, son  
  Of Jason and Hypsipile, that fleet  
  From Lemnos freighted, and had stow’d on board 555  
  A thousand measures from the rest apart  
  For the Atridae; but the host at large  
  By traffic were supplied; some barter’d brass,  
  Others bright steel; some purchased wine with hides,  
  These with their cattle, with their captives those, 560  
  And the whole host prepared a glad regale.   
  All night the Grecians feasted, and the host  
  Of Ilium, and all night deep-planning Jove  
  Portended dire calamities to both,  
  Thundering tremendous!—­Pale was every cheek; 565  
  Each pour’d his goblet on the ground, nor dared  
  The hardiest drink, ’till he had first perform’d  
  Libation meet to the Saturnian King  
  Omnipotent; then, all retiring, sought  
  Their couches, and partook the gift of sleep. 570

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK VIII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE EIGHTH BOOK.

Jove calls a council, in which he forbids all interference of the Gods between the Greeks and Trojans.  He repairs to Ida, where, having consulted the scales of destiny, he directs his lightning against the Grecians.  Nestor is endangered by the death of one of his horses.  Diomede delivers him.  In the chariot of Diomede they both hasten to engage Hector, whose charioteer is slain by Diomede.  Jupiter again interposes by his thunders, and the whole Grecian host, discomfited, is obliged to seek refuge within the rampart.  Diomede, with others, at sight of a favorable omen sent from Jove in answer to Agamemnon’s prayer, sallies.  Teucer performs great exploits, but is disabled by Hector.  Juno and Pallas set forth from Olympus in aid of the Grecians, but are stopped by Jupiter, who reascends from Ida, and in heaven foretells the distresses which await the Grecians.

**Page 94**

Hector takes measures for the security of Troy during the night, and prepares his host for an assault to be made on the Grecian camp in the morning.

**BOOK VIII.**

  The saffron-mantled morning[1] now was spread  
  O’er all the nations, when the Thunderer Jove  
  On the deep-fork’d Olympian topmost height  
  Convened the Gods in council, amid whom  
  He spake himself; they all attentive heard. 5  
    Gods!  Goddesses!  Inhabitants of heaven!   
  Attend; I make my secret purpose known.   
  Let neither God nor Goddess interpose  
  My counsel to rescind, but with one heart  
  Approve it, that it reach, at once, its end. 10  
  Whom I shall mark soever from the rest  
  Withdrawn, that he may Greeks or Trojans aid,  
  Disgrace shall find him; shamefully chastised  
  He shall return to the Olympian heights,  
  Or I will hurl him deep into the gulfs 15  
  Of gloomy Tartarus, where Hell shuts fast  
  Her iron gates, and spreads her brazen floor,  
  As far below the shades, as earth from heaven.   
  There shall he learn how far I pass in might  
  All others; which if ye incline to doubt, 20  
  Now prove me.  Let ye down the golden chain[2]  
  From heaven, and at its nether links pull all,  
  Both Goddesses and Gods.  But me your King,  
  Supreme in wisdom, ye shall never draw  
  To earth from heaven, toil adverse as ye may. 25  
  Yet I, when once I shall be pleased to pull,  
  The earth itself, itself the sea, and you  
  Will lift with ease together, and will wind  
  The chain around the spiry summit sharp  
  Of the Olympian, that all things upheaved 30  
  Shall hang in the mid heaven.  So far do I,  
  Compared with all who live, transcend them all.   
    He ended, and the Gods long time amazed  
  Sat silent, for with awful tone he spake:   
  But at the last Pallas blue-eyed began. 35  
    Father!  Saturnian Jove! of Kings supreme!   
  We know thy force resistless; but our hearts  
  Feel not the less, when we behold the Greeks  
  Exhausting all the sorrows of their lot.   
  If thou command, we, doubtless, will abstain 40  
  From battle, yet such counsel to the Greeks  
  Suggesting still, as may in part effect  
  Their safety, lest thy wrath consume them all.   
    To whom with smiles answer’d cloud-gatherer Jove.   
  Fear not, my child! stern as mine accent was, 45  
  I forced a frown—­no more.  For in mine heart  
  Nought feel I but benevolence to thee.   
    He said, and to his chariot join’d his steeds  
  Swift, brazen-hoof’d, and mailed with wavy gold;  
  He put on golden raiment, his bright scourge 50  
  Of gold receiving rose into his seat,

**Page 95**

  And lash’d his steeds; they not unwilling flew  
  Midway the earth between and starry heaven.   
  To spring-fed Ida, mother of wild beasts,  
  He came, where stands in Gargarus[3] his shrine 55  
  Breathing fresh incense! there the Sire of all  
  Arriving, loosed his coursers, and around  
  Involving them in gather’d clouds opaque,  
  Sat on the mountain’s head, in his own might  
  Exulting, with the towers of Ilium all 60  
  Beneath his eye, and the whole fleet of Greece.   
    In all their tents, meantime, Achaia’s sons  
  Took short refreshment, and for fight prepared.   
  On the other side, though fewer, yet constrain’d  
  By strong necessity, throughout all Troy, 65  
  In the defence of children and wives  
  Ardent, the Trojans panted for the field.   
  Wide flew the city gates:  forth rush’d to war  
  Horsemen and foot, and tumult wild arose.   
  They met, they clash’d; loud was the din of spears 70  
  And bucklers on their bosoms brazen-mail’d  
  Encountering, shields in opposition from  
  Met bossy shields, and tumult wild arose.[4]  
    There many a shout and many a dying groan  
  Were heard, the slayer and the maim’d aloud 75  
  Clamoring, and the earth was drench’d with blood.   
  ’Till sacred morn[5] had brighten’d into noon,  
  The vollied weapons on both sides their task  
  Perform’d effectual, and the people fell.   
  But when the sun had climb’d the middle skies, 80  
  The Sire of all then took his golden scales;[6]  
  Doom against doom he weigh’d, the eternal fates  
  In counterpoise, of Trojans and of Greeks.   
  He rais’d the beam; low sank the heavier lot  
  Of the Achaians; the Achaian doom 85  
  Subsided, and the Trojan struck the skies.   
    Then roar’d the thunders from the summit hurl’d  
  of Ida, and his vivid lightnings flew  
  Into Achaia’s host.  They at the sight  
  Astonish’d stood; fear whiten’d every cheek.[7] 90  
  Idomeneus dared not himself abide  
  That shock, nor Agamemnon stood, nor stood  
  The heroes Ajax, ministers of Mars.   
  Gerenian Nestor, guardian of the Greeks,  
  Alone fled not, nor he by choice remain’d, 95  
  But by his steed retarded, which the mate  
  Of beauteous Helen, Paris, with a shaft  
  Had stricken where the forelock grows, a part  
  Of all most mortal.  Tortured by the wound  
  Erect he rose, the arrow in his brain, 100  
  And writhing furious, scared his fellow-steeds.   
  Meantime, while, strenuous, with his falchion’s edge  
  The hoary warrior stood slashing the reins,  
  Through multitudes of fierce pursuers borne  
  On rapid wheels, the dauntless charioteer 105  
  Approach’d him, Hector.  Then, past hope, had died

**Page 96**

  The ancient King, but Diomede discern’d  
  His peril imminent, and with a voice  
  Like thunder, called Ulysses to his aid.   
    Laertes’ noble son, for wiles renown’d! 110  
  Art thou too fugitive, and turn’st thy back  
  Like the base multitude?  Ah! fear a lance  
  Implanted ignominious in thy spine.   
  Stop—­Nestor dies.  Fell Hector is at hand.   
    So shouted Diomede, whose summons loud, 115  
  Ulysses yet heard not, but, passing, flew  
  With headlong haste to the Achaian fleet.   
  Then, Diomede, unaided as he was,  
  Rush’d ardent to the vanward, and before  
  The steeds of the Neleian sovereign old 120  
  Standing, in accents wing’d, him thus address’d.   
    Old Chief! these youthful warriors are too brisk  
  For thee, press’d also by encroaching age,  
  Thy servant too is feeble, and thy steeds  
  Are tardy.  Mount my chariot.  Thou shalt see 125  
  With what rapidity the steeds of Troy,  
  Pursuing or retreating, scour the field.   
  I took them from that terror of his foes,  
  AEneas.  Thine to our attendants leave,  
  While these against the warlike powers of Troy 130  
  We push direct; that Hector’s self may know  
  If my spear rage not furious as his own.   
    He said, nor the Gerenian Chief refused.   
  Thenceforth their servants, Sthenelus and good  
  Eurymedon, took charge of Nestor’s steeds, 135  
  And they the chariot of Tydides both  
  Ascended; Nestor seized the reins, plied well  
  The scourge, and soon they met.  Tydides hurl’d  
  At Hector first, while rapid he advanced;  
  But missing Hector, wounded in the breast 140  
  Eniopeus his charioteer, the son  
  Of brave Thebaeus, managing the steeds.   
  He fell; his fiery coursers at the sound  
  Startled, recoil’d, and where he fell he died.   
  Deep sorrow for his charioteer o’erwhelm’d 145  
  The mind of Hector; yet, although he mourn’d  
  He left him, and another sought as brave.   
  Nor wanted long his steeds a charioteer,  
  For finding soon the son of Iphitus,  
  Bold Archeptolemus, he bade him mount 150  
  His chariot, and the reins gave to his hand.   
  Then deeds of bloodiest note should have ensued,  
  Penn’d had the Trojans been, as lambs, in Troy,  
  But for quick succor of the sire of all.   
  Thundering, he downward hurled his candent bolt 155  
  To the horse-feet of Diomede; dire fumed  
  The flaming sulphur, and both horses drove  
  Under the axle, belly to the ground.   
  Forth flew the splendid reins from Nestor’s hand,  
  And thus to Diomede, appall’d, he spake. 160  
    Back to the fleet, Tydides!  Can’st not see  
  That Jove ordains not, now, the victory thine?

**Page 97**

  The son of Saturn glorifies to-day  
  This Trojan, and, if such his will, can make  
  The morrow ours; but vain it is to thwart 165  
  The mind of Jove, for he is Lord of all.   
    To him the valiant Diomede replied.   
  Thou hast well said, old warrior! but the pang  
  That wrings my soul, is this.  The public ear  
  In Ilium shall from Hector’s lips be told—­ 170  
  I drove Tydides—­fearing me he fled.   
  So shall he vaunt, and may the earth her jaws  
  That moment opening swallow me alive!   
    Him answer’d the Gerenian warrior old.   
  What saith the son of Tydeus, glorious Chief? 175  
  Should Hector so traduce thee as to call  
  Thee base and timid, neither Trojan him  
  Nor Dardan would believe, nor yet the wives  
  Of numerous shielded warriors brave of Troy,  
  Widow’d by thy unconquerable arm. 180  
    So saying, he through the fugitives his steeds  
  Turn’d swift to flight.  Then Hector and his host  
  With clamor infinite their darts wo-wing’d  
  Shower’d after them, and Hector, mighty Chief  
  Majestic, from afar, thus call’d aloud. 185  
    Tydides! thee the Danai swift-horsed  
  Were wont to grace with a superior seat,  
  The mess of honor, and the brimming cup,  
  But now will mock thee.  Thou art woman now.   
  Go, timorous girl!  Thou never shalt behold 190  
  Me flying, climb our battlements, or lead  
  Our women captive.  I will slay thee first.   
    He ceased.  Then Diomede in dread suspense  
  Thrice purposed, turning, to withstand the foe,  
  And thrice in thunder from the mountain-top 195  
  Jove gave the signal of success to Troy.   
  When Hector thus the Trojans hail’d aloud.   
    Trojans and Lycians, and close-warring sons  
  Of Dardanus, oh summon all your might,  
  Now, now be men!  I know that from his heart 200  
  Saturnian Jove glory and bright success  
  For me prepares, but havoc for the Greeks.   
  Fools! they shall find this wall which they have raised  
  Too weak to check my course, a feeble guard  
  Contemptible; such also is the trench; 205  
  My steeds shall slight it with an easy leap.   
  But when ye see me in their fleet arrived,  
  Remember fire.  Then bring me flaming brands  
  That I may burn their galleys and themselves  
  Slaughter beside them, struggling in the smoke.[8] 210  
    He spake, and thus encouraged next his steeds.   
  Xanthus!  Podargus! and ye generous pair  
  AEthon and glossy Lampus! now requite  
  Mine, and the bounty of Andromache,  
  Far-famed Eetion’s daughter; she your bowl 215  
  With corn fresh-flavor’d and with wine full oft  
  Hath mingled, your refreshment seeking first  
  Ere mine, who have a youthful husband’s

**Page 98**

claim.[9]  
  Now follow! now be swift; that we may seize  
  The shield of Nestor, bruited to the skies 220  
  As golden all, trappings and disk alike.   
  Now from the shoulders of the equestrian Chief  
  Tydides tear we off his splendid mail,  
  The work of Vulcan.[10] May we take but these,  
  I have good hope that, ere this night be spent, 225  
  The Greeks shall climb their galleys and away.   
    So vaunted he, but Juno with disdain  
  His proud boast heard, and shuddering in her throne,  
  Rock’d the Olympian; turning then toward  
  The Ocean’s mighty sovereign, thus she spake. 230  
    Alas! earth-shaking sovereign of the waves,  
  Feel’st thou no pity of the perishing Greeks?   
  Yet Greece, in Helice, with gifts nor few  
  Nor sordid, and in AEgae, honors thee,  
  Whom therefore thou shouldst prosper.  Would we all 235  
  Who favor Greece associate to repulse  
  The Trojans, and to check loud-thundering Jove,  
  On Ida seated he might lour alone.   
    To whom the Sovereign, Shaker of the Shores,  
  Indignant.  Juno! rash in speech! what word 240  
  Hath ’scaped thy lips? never, with my consent,  
  Shall we, the powers subordinate, in arms  
  With Jove contend.  He far excels us all.   
    So they.  Meantime, the trench and wall between,[11]  
  The narrow interval with steeds was fill’d 245  
  Close throng’d and shielded warriors.  There immew’d  
  By Priameian Hector, fierce as Mars,  
  They stood, for Hector had the help of Jove.   
  And now with blazing fire their gallant barks  
  He had consumed, but Juno moved the mind 250  
  Of Agamemnon, vigilant himself,  
  To exhortation of Achaia’s host.   
  Through camp and fleet the monarch took his way,  
  And, his wide robe imperial in his hand,  
  High on Ulysses’ huge black galley stood, 255  
  The central ship conspicuous; thence his voice  
  Might reach the most remote of all the line  
  At each extreme, where Ajax had his tent  
  Pitch’d, and Achilles, fearless of surprise.   
  Thence, with loud voice, the Grecians thus he hail’d. 260  
    Oh shame to Greece!  Warriors in show alone!   
  Where is your boasted prowess?  Ye profess’d  
  Vain-glorious erst in Lemnos, while ye fed  
  Plenteously on the flesh of beeves full-grown,  
  And crown’d your beakers high, that ye would face 265  
  Each man a hundred Trojans in the field—­  
  Ay, twice a hundred—­yet are all too few  
  To face one Hector now; nor doubt I aught  
  But he shall soon fire the whole fleet of Greece.   
  Jove!  Father! what great sovereign ever felt 270  
  Thy frowns as I?  Whom hast thou shamed as me?   
  Yet I neglected not, through all the course  
  Of our disasterous voyage (in the hope

**Page 99**

  That we should vanquish Troy) thy sacred rites,  
  But where I found thine altar, piled it high 275  
  With fat and flesh of bulls, on every shore.   
  But oh, vouchsafe to us, that we at least  
  Ourselves, deliver’d, may escape the sword,  
  Nor let their foes thus tread the Grecians down!   
    He said.  The eternal father pitying saw 280  
  His tears, and for the monarch’s sake preserved  
  The people.  Instant, surest of all signs,  
  He sent his eagle; in his pounces strong  
  A fawn he bore, fruit of the nimble hind,  
  Which fast beside the beauteous altar raised 285  
  To Panomphaean[12] Jove sudden he dropp’d.[13]  
    They, conscious, soon, that sent from Jove he came,  
  More ardent sprang to fight.  Then none of all  
  Those numerous Chiefs could boast that he outstripp’d  
  Tydides, urging forth beyond the foss 290  
  His rapid steeds, and rushing to the war.   
  He, foremost far, a Trojan slew, the son  
  Of Phradmon, Agelaeus; as he turn’d  
  His steeds to flight, him turning with his spear  
  Through back and bosom Diomede transpierced. 295  
  And with loud clangor of his arms he fell.   
  Then, royal Agamemnon pass’d the trench  
  And Menelaus; either Ajax, then,  
  Clad with fresh prowess both; them follow’d, next,  
  Idomeneus, with his heroic friend 300  
  In battle dread as homicidal Mars,  
  Meriones; Evaemon’s son renown’d  
  Succeeded, bold Eurypylus; and ninth  
  Teucer, wide-straining his impatient bow.   
  He under covert fought of the broad shield 305  
  Of Telamonian Ajax; Ajax high  
  Upraised his shield; the hero from beneath  
  Took aim, and whom his arrow struck, he fell;  
  Then close as to his mother’s side a child  
  For safety creeps, Teucer to Ajax’ side 310  
  Retired, and Ajax shielded him again.   
  Whom then slew Teucer first, illustrious Chief?   
  Orsilochus, and Ophelestes, first,  
  And Ormenus he slew, then Daetor died,  
  Chromius and Lycophontes brave in fight 315  
  With Amopaon Polyaemon’s son,  
  And Melanippus.  These, together heap’d,  
  All fell by Teucer on the plain of Troy.   
  The Trojan ranks thinn’d by his mighty bow  
  The King of armies Agamemnon saw 320  
  Well-pleased, and him approaching, thus began.   
    Brave Telamonian Teucer, oh, my friend,  
  Thus shoot, that light may visit once again  
  The Danai, and Telamon rejoice!   
  Thee Telamon within his own abode 325  
  Rear’d although spurious; mount him, in return,  
  Although remote, on glory’s heights again.   
  I tell thee, and the effect shall follow sure,  
  Let but the Thunderer and Minerva grant  
  The pillage of fair Ilium to the Greeks,

**Page 100**

330  
  And I will give to thy victorious hand,  
  After my own, the noblest recompense,  
  A tripod or a chariot with its steeds,  
  Or some fair captive to partake thy bed.   
    To whom the generous Teucer thus replied. 335  
  Atrides! glorious monarch! wherefore me  
  Exhortest thou to battle? who myself  
  Glow with sufficient ardor, and such strength  
  As heaven affords me spare not to employ.   
  Since first we drove them back, with watchful eye 340  
  Their warriors I have mark’d; eight shafts my bow  
  Hath sent long-barb’d, and every shaft, well-aim’d.   
  The body of some Trojan youth robust  
  Hath pierced, but still you ravening wolf escapes.   
    He said, and from the nerve another shaft 345  
  Impatient sent at Hector; but it flew  
  Devious, and brave Gorgythion struck instead.   
  Him beautiful Castianira, brought  
  By Priam from AEsyma, nymph of form  
  Celestial, to the King of Ilium bore. 350  
  As in the garden, with the weight surcharged  
  Of its own fruit, and drench’d by vernal rains  
  The poppy falls oblique, so he his head  
  Hung languid, by his helmet’s weight depress’d.[14]  
  Then Teucer yet an arrow from the nerve 355  
  Dispatch’d at Hector, with impatience fired  
  To pierce him; but again his weapon err’d  
  Turn’d by Apollo, and the bosom struck  
  Of Archeptolemus, his rapid steeds  
  To battle urging, Hector’s charioteer. 360  
  He fell, his fiery coursers at the sound  
  Recoil’d, and lifeless where he fell he lay.   
  Deep sorrow for his charioteer the mind  
  O’erwhelm’d of Hector, yet he left the slain,  
  And seeing his own brother nigh at hand, 365  
  Cebriones, him summon’d to the reins,  
  Who with alacrity that charge received.   
  Then Hector, leaping with a dreadful shout  
  From his resplendent chariot, grasp’d a stone,  
  And rush’d on Teucer, vengeance in his heart. 370  
  Teucer had newly fitted to the nerve  
  An arrow keen selected from the rest,  
  And warlike Hector, while he stood the cord  
  Retracting, smote him with that rugged rock  
  Just where the key-bone interposed divides 375  
  The neck and bosom, a most mortal part.   
  It snapp’d the bow-string, and with numbing force  
  Struck dead his hand; low on his knees he dropp’d,  
  And from his opening grasp let fall the bow.   
  Then not unmindful of a brother fallen 380  
  Was Ajax, but, advancing rapid, stalk’d  
  Around him, and his broad shield interposed,  
  Till brave Alaster and Mecisteus, son  
  Of Echius, friends of Teucer, from the earth  
  Upraised and bore him groaning to the fleet. 385  
  And now again fresh force Olympian Jove

**Page 101**

  Gave to the Trojans; right toward the foss  
  They drove the Greeks, while Hector in the van  
  Advanced, death menacing in every look.   
    As some fleet hound close-threatening flank or haunch 390  
  Of boar or lion, oft as he his head  
  Turns flying, marks him with a steadfast eye,  
  So Hector chased the Grecians, slaying still  
  The hindmost of the scatter’d multitude.   
  But when, at length, both piles and hollow foss 395  
  They had surmounted, and no few had fallen  
  By Trojan hands, within their fleet they stood  
  Imprison’d, calling each to each, and prayer  
  With lifted hands, loud offering to the Gods.   
  With Gorgon looks, meantime, and eyes of Mars, 400  
  Hector impetuous his mane-tossing steeds  
  From side to side before the rampart drove,  
  When white-arm’d Juno pitying the Greeks,  
  In accents wing’d her speech to Pallas turn’d.   
    Alas, Jove’s daughter! shall not we at least 405  
  In this extremity of their distress  
  Care for the Grecians by the fatal force  
  Of this one Chief destroy’d?  I can endure  
  The rage of Priameian Hector now  
  No longer; such dire mischiefs he hath wrought. 410  
    Whom answer’d thus Pallas, caerulean-eyed.   
  —­And Hector had himself long since his life  
  Resign’d and rage together, by the Greeks  
  Slain under Ilium’s walls, but Jove, my sire,  
  Mad counsels executing and perverse, 415  
  Me counterworks in all that I attempt,  
  Nor aught remembers how I saved ofttimes  
  His son enjoin’d full many a task severe  
  By King Eurystheus; to the Gods he wept,  
  And me Jove sent in haste to his relief. 420  
  But had I then foreseen what now I know,  
  When through the adamantine gates he pass’d  
  To bind the dog of hell, by the deep floods  
  Hemm’d in of Styx, he had return’d no more.   
  But Thetis wins him now; her will prevails, 425  
  And mine he hates; for she hath kiss’d his knees  
  And grasp’d his beard, and him in prayer implored  
  That he would honor her heroic son  
  Achilles, city-waster prince renown’d.   
  ’Tis well—­the day shall come when Jove again 430  
  Shall call me darling, and his blue-eyed maid  
  As heretofore;—­but thou thy steeds prepare,  
  While I, my father’s mansion entering, arm  
  For battle.  I would learn by trial sure,  
  If Hector, Priam’s offspring famed in fight 435  
  (Ourselves appearing in the walks of war)  
  Will greet us gladly.  Doubtless at the fleet  
  Some Trojan also, shall to dogs resign  
  His flesh for food, and to the fowls of heaven.   
    So counsell’d Pallas, nor the daughter dread 440  
  Of mighty Saturn, Juno, disapproved,  
  But busily and with dispatch prepared  
  The trappings of her coursers golden-rein’d.

**Page 102**

  Meantime, Minerva progeny of Jove,  
  On the adamantine floor of his abode 445  
  Let fall profuse her variegated robe,  
  Labor of her own hands.  She first put on  
  The corslet of the cloud-assembler God,  
  Then arm’d her for the field of wo, complete.   
  Mounting the fiery chariot, next she seized 450  
  Her ponderous spear, huge, irresistible,  
  With which Jove’s awful daughter levels ranks  
  Of heroes against whom her anger burns.   
  Juno with lifted lash urged on the steeds.   
  At their approach, spontaneous roar’d the wide- 455  
  Unfolding gates of heaven; the heavenly gates  
  Kept by the watchful Hours, to whom the charge  
  Of the Olympian summit appertains,  
  And of the boundless ether, back to roll,  
  And to replace the cloudy barrier dense. 460  
  Spurr’d through the portal flew the rapid steeds:   
  Which when the Eternal Father from the heights  
  Of Ida saw, kindling with instant ire  
  To golden-pinion’d Iris thus he spake.   
    Haste, Iris, turn them thither whence they came; 465  
  Me let them not encounter; honor small  
  To them, to me, should from that strife accrue.   
  Tell them, and the effect shall sure ensue,  
  That I will smite their steeds, and they shall halt  
  Disabled; break their chariot, dash themselves 470  
  Headlong, and ten whole years shall not efface  
  The wounds by my avenging bolts impress’d.   
  So shall my blue-eyed daughter learn to dread  
  A father’s anger; but for the offence  
  Of Juno, I resent it less; for she 475  
  Clashes[15] with all my counsels from of old.   
  He ended; Iris with a tempest’s speed  
  From the Idaean summit soar’d at once  
  To the Olympian; at the open gates  
  Exterior of the mountain many-valed 480  
  She stayed them, and her coming thus declared.   
    Whither, and for what cause?  What rage is this?   
  Ye may not aid the Grecians; Jove forbids;  
  The son of Saturn threatens, if ye force  
  His wrath by perseverance into act, 485  
  That he will smite your steeds, and they shall halt  
  Disabled; break your chariot, dash yourselves  
  Headlong, and ten whole years shall not efface  
  The wounds by his avenging bolts impress’d.   
  So shall his blue-eyed daughter learn to dread 490  
  A father’s anger; but for the offence  
  Of Juno, he resents it less; for she  
  Clashes with all his counsels from of old.   
  But thou, Minerva, if thou dare indeed  
  Lift thy vast spear against the breast of Jove, 495  
  Incorrigible art and dead to shame.   
    So saying, the rapid Iris disappear’d,  
  And thus her speech to Pallas Juno turn’d.   
    Ah Pallas, progeny of Jove! henceforth

**Page 103**

  No longer, in the cause of mortal men, 500  
  Contend we against Jove.  Perish or live  
  Grecians or Trojans as he wills; let him  
  Dispose the order of his own concerns,  
  And judge between them, as of right he may.   
    So saying, she turn’d the coursers; them the Hours 505  
  Released, and to ambrosial mangers bound,  
  Then thrust their chariot to the luminous wall.   
  They, mingling with the Gods, on golden thrones  
  Dejected sat, and Jove from Ida borne  
  Reach’d the Olympian heights, seat of the Gods. 510  
  His steeds the glorious King of Ocean loosed,  
  And thrust the chariot, with its veil o’erspread.   
  Into its station at the altar’s side.   
  Then sat the Thunderer on his throne of gold  
  Himself, and the huge mountain shook.  Meantime 515  
  Juno and Pallas, seated both apart,  
  Spake not or question’d him.  Their mute reserve  
  He noticed, conscious of the cause, and said.   
    Juno and Pallas, wherefore sit ye sad?   
  Not through fatigue by glorious fight incurr’d 520  
  And slaughter of the Trojans whom ye hate.   
  Mark now the difference.  Not the Gods combined  
  Should have constrain’d *me* back, till all my force,  
  Superior as it is, had fail’d, and all  
  My fortitude.  But ye, ere ye beheld 525  
  The wonders of the field, trembling retired.   
  And ye did well—­Hear what had else befallen.   
  My bolts had found you both, and ye had reach’d,  
  In your own chariot borne, the Olympian height,  
  Seat of the blest Immortals, never more. 530  
    He ended; Juno and Minerva heard  
  Low murmuring deep disgust, and side by side  
  Devising sat calamity to Troy.   
  Minerva, through displeasure against Jove,  
  Nought utter’d, for her bosom boil’d with rage; 535  
  But Juno check’d not hers, who thus replied.   
    What word hath pass’d thy lips, Jove most severe?   
  We know thy force resistless; yet our hearts  
  Feel not the less when we behold the Greeks  
  Exhausting all the sorrows of their lot. 540  
  If thou command, we doubtless will abstain  
  From battle, yet such counsel to the Greeks  
  Suggesting still, as may in part effect  
  Their safety, lest thy wrath consume them all.   
    Then answer, thus, cloud-gatherer Jove return’d. 545  
  Look forth, imperial Juno, if thou wilt,  
  To-morrow at the blush of earliest dawn,  
  And thou shalt see Saturn’s almighty son  
  The Argive host destroying far and wide.   
  For Hector’s fury shall admit no pause 550  
  Till he have roused Achilles, in that day  
  When at the ships, in perilous straits, the hosts  
  Shall wage fierce battle for Patroclus slain.   
  Such is the voice of fate.  But, as

**Page 104**

for thee—­  
  Withdraw thou to the confines of the abyss 555  
  Where Saturn and Iaepetus retired,  
  Exclusion sad endure from balmy airs  
  And from the light of morn, hell-girt around,  
  I will not call thee thence.  No.  Should thy rage  
  Transport thee thither, there thou may’st abide, 560  
  There sullen nurse thy disregarded spleen  
  Obstinate as thou art, and void of shame.   
    He ended; to whom Juno nought replied.   
  And now the radiant Sun in Ocean sank,  
  Drawing night after him o’er all the earth; 565  
  Night, undesired by Troy, but to the Greeks  
  Thrice welcome for its interposing gloom.   
    Then Hector on the river’s brink fast by  
  The Grecian fleet, where space he found unstrew’d  
  With carcases convened the Chiefs of Troy. 570  
  They, there dismounting, listen’d to the words  
  Of Hector Jove-beloved; he grasp’d a spear  
  In length eleven cubits, bright its head  
  Of brass, and color’d with a ring of gold.   
  He lean’d on it, and ardent thus began. 575  
    Trojans, Dardanians, and allies of Troy!   
  I hoped, this evening (every ship consumed,  
  And all the Grecians slain) to have return’d  
  To wind-swept Ilium.  But the shades of night  
  Have intervened, and to the night they owe, 580  
  In chief, their whole fleet’s safety and their own.   
  Now, therefore, as the night enjoins, all take  
  Needful refreshment.  Your high-mettled steeds  
  Release, lay food before them, and in haste  
  Drive hither from the city fatted sheep 585  
  And oxen; bring ye from your houses bread,  
  Make speedy purchase of heart-cheering wine,  
  And gather fuel plenteous; that all night,  
  E’en till Aurora, daughter of the morn  
  Shall look abroad, we may with many fires 590  
  Illume the skies; lest even in the night,  
  Launching, they mount the billows and escape.   
  Beware that they depart not unannoy’d,  
  But, as he leaps on board, give each a wound  
  With shaft or spear, which he shall nurse at home. 595  
  So shall the nations fear us, and shall vex  
  With ruthless war Troy’s gallant sons no more.   
  Next, let the heralds, ministers of Jove,  
  Loud notice issue that the boys well-grown,  
  And ancients silver-hair’d on the high towers 600  
  Built by the Gods, keep watch; on every hearth  
  In Troy, let those of the inferior sex  
  Make sprightly blaze, and place ye there a guard  
  Sufficient, lest in absence of the troops  
  An ambush enter, and surprise the town. 605  
  Act thus, ye dauntless Trojans; the advice  
  Is wholesome, and shall serve the present need,  
  And so much for the night; ye shall be told  
  The business of the morn when morn appears.

**Page 105**

  It is my prayer to Jove and to all heaven 610  
  (Not without hope) that I may hence expel  
  These dogs, whom Ilium’s unpropitious fates  
  Have wafted hither in their sable barks.   
  But we will also watch this night, ourselves,  
  And, arming with the dawn, will at their ships 615  
  Give them brisk onset.  Then shall it appear  
  If Diomede the brave shall me compel  
  Back to our walls, or I, his arms blood-stain’d,  
  Torn from his breathless body, bear away.   
  To-morrow, if he dare but to abide 620  
  My lance, he shall not want occasion meet  
  For show of valor.  But much more I judge  
  That the next rising sun shall see him slain  
  With no few friends around him.  Would to heaven!   
  I were as sure to ’scape the blight of age 625  
  And share their honors with the Gods above,  
  As comes the morrow fraught with wo to Greece.   
    So Hector, whom his host with loud acclaim  
  All praised.  Then each his sweating steeds released,  
  And rein’d them safely at his chariot-side. 630  
  And now from Troy provision large they brought,  
  Oxen, and sheep, with store of wine and bread,  
  And fuel much was gather’d. [16]Next the Gods  
  With sacrifice they sought, and from the plain  
  Upwafted by the winds the smoke aspired 635  
  Savoury, but unacceptable to those  
  Above; such hatred in their hearts they bore  
  To Priam, to the people of the brave  
  Spear-practised Priam, and to sacred Troy.   
    Big with great purposes and proud, they sat, 640  
  Not disarray’d, but in fair form disposed  
  Of even ranks, and watch’d their numerous fires,  
  As when around the clear bright moon, the stars  
  Shine in full splendor, and the winds are hush’d,  
  The groves, the mountain-tops, the headland-heights 645  
  Stand all apparent, not a vapor streaks  
  The boundless blue, but ether open’d wide  
  All glitters, and the shepherd’s heart is cheer’d;[17]  
  So numerous seem’d those fires the bank between  
  Of Xanthus, blazing, and the fleet of Greece, 650  
  In prospect all of Troy; a thousand fires,  
  Each watch’d by fifty warriors seated near.   
  The steeds beside the chariots stood, their corn  
  Chewing, and waiting till the golden-throned  
  Aurora should restore the light of day. 655

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK IX.**

ARGUMENT OF THE NINTH BOOK.

By advice of Nestor, Agamemnon sends Ulysses, Phoenix, and Ajax to the tent of Achilles with proposals of reconciliation.  They execute their commission, but without effect.  Phoenix remains with Achilles; Ulysses and Ajax return.

**BOOK IX.**

**Page 106**

So watch’d the Trojan host; but thoughts of flight,  
Companions of chill fear, from heaven infused,  
Possess’d the Grecians; every leader’s heart  
Bled, pierced with anguish insupportable.   
As when two adverse winds blowing from Thrace, 5  
Boreas and Zephyrus, the fishy Deep  
Vex sudden, all around, the sable flood  
High curl’d, flings forth the salt weed on the shore  
Such tempest rent the mind of every Greek.   
Forth stalk’d Atrides with heart-riving wo 10  
Transfixt; he bade his heralds call by name  
Each Chief to council, but without the sound  
Of proclamation; and that task himself  
Among the foremost sedulous perform’d.   
The sad assembly sat; when weeping fast 15  
As some deep[1] fountain pours its rapid stream  
Down from the summit of a lofty rock,  
King Agamemnon in the midst arose,  
And, groaning, the Achaians thus address’d.   
Friends, counsellors and leaders of the Greeks! 20  
In dire perplexity Saturnian Jove  
Involves me, cruel; he assured me erst,  
And solemnly, that I should not return  
Till I had wasted wall-encircled Troy;  
But now (ah fraudulent and foul reverse!) 25  
Commands me back inglorious to the shores  
Of distant Argos, with diminish’d troops.   
So stands the purpose of almighty Jove,  
Who many a citadel hath laid in dust,  
And shall hereafter, matchless in his power. 30  
Haste therefore.  My advice is, that we all  
Fly with our fleet into our native land,  
For wide-built Ilium shall not yet be ours.   
He ceased, and all sat silent; long the sons  
Of Greece, o’erwhelm’d with sorrow, silent sat, 35  
When thus, at last, bold Diomede began.   
Atrides! foremost of the Chiefs I rise  
To contravert thy purpose ill-conceived,  
And with such freedom as the laws, O King!   
Of consultation and debate allow. 40  
Hear patient.  Thou hast been thyself the first  
Who e’er reproach’d me in the public ear  
As one effeminate and slow to fight;  
How truly, let both young and old decide.   
The son of wily Saturn hath to thee 45  
Given, and refused; he placed thee high in power,  
Gave thee to sway the sceptre o’er us all,  
But courage gave thee not, his noblest gift.[2]  
Art thou in truth persuaded that the Greeks  
Are pusillanimous, as thou hast said? 50  
If thy own fears impel thee to depart,  
Go thou, the way is open; numerous ships,  
Thy followers from Mycenae, line the shore.   
But we, the rest, depart not, ’till the spoil  
Of Troy reward us.  Or if all incline 55  
To seek again their native home, fly all;  
Myself and Sthenelus will persevere  
Till Ilium fall, for with the Gods we came.   
He ended; all the admiring sons of Greece

**Page 107**

With shouts the warlike Diomede extoll’d, 60  
When thus equestrian Nestor next began.   
Tydides, thou art eminently brave  
In fight, and all the princes of thy years  
Excell’st in council.  None of all the Greeks  
Shall find occasion just to blame thy speech 65  
Or to gainsay; yet thou hast fallen short.   
What wonder?  Thou art young; and were myself  
Thy father, thou should’st be my latest born.   
Yet when thy speech is to the Kings of Greece,  
It is well-framed and prudent.  Now attend! 70  
Myself will speak, who have more years to boast  
Than thou hast seen, and will so closely scan  
The matter, that Atrides, our supreme,  
Himself shall have no cause to censure *me*.   
He is a wretch, insensible and dead 75  
To all the charities of social life,  
Whose pleasure is in civil broils alone.[3]  
But Night is urgent, and with Night’s demands  
Let all comply.  Prepare we now repast,  
And let the guard be stationed at the trench 80  
Without the wall; the youngest shall supply  
That service; next, Atrides, thou begin  
(For thou art here supreme) thy proper task.   
Banquet the elders; it shall not disgrace  
Thy sovereignty, but shall become thee well. 85  
Thy tents are fill’d with wine which day by day  
Ships bring from Thrace; accommodation large  
Hast thou, and numerous is thy menial train.   
Thy many guests assembled, thou shalt hear  
Our counsel, and shalt choose the best; great need 90  
Have all Achaia’s sons, now, of advice  
Most prudent; for the foe, fast by the fleet  
Hath kindled numerous fires, which who can see  
Unmoved?  This night shall save us or destroy.[4]  
He spake, whom all with full consent approved. 95  
Forth rush’d the guard well-arm’d; first went the son  
Of Nestor, Thrasymedes, valiant Chief;  
Then, sons of Mars, Ascalaphus advanced,  
And brave Iaelmenus; whom follow’d next  
Deipyrus, Aphareus, Meriones, 100  
And Lycomedes, Creon’s son renown’d.   
Seven were the leaders of the guard, and each  
A hundred spearmen headed, young and bold.   
Between the wall and trench their seat they chose,  
There kindled fires, and each his food prepared. 105  
Atrides, then, to his pavilion led  
The thronging Chiefs of Greece, and at his board  
Regaled them; they with readiness and keen  
Dispatch of hunger shared the savory feast,  
And when nor thirst remain’d nor hunger more 110  
Unsated, Nestor then, arising first,  
Whose counsels had been ever wisest deem’d,  
Warm for the public interest, thus began.   
Atrides! glorious sovereign!  King of men!   
Thou art my first and last, proem and close, 115  
For thou art mighty, and to thee are given  
From Jove the sceptre and the laws in charge,

**Page 108**

For the advancement of the general good.   
Hence, in peculiar, both to speak and hear  
Become thy duty, and the best advice, 120  
By whomsoever offer’d, to adopt  
And to perform, for thou art judge alone.   
I will promulge the counsel which to me  
Seems wisest; such, that other Grecian none  
Shall give thee better; neither is it new, 125  
But I have ever held it since the day  
When, most illustrious! thou wast pleased to take  
By force the maid Briseis from the tent  
Of the enraged Achilles; not, in truth,  
By my advice, who did dissuade thee much; 130  
But thou, complying with thy princely wrath,  
Hast shamed a Hero whom themselves the Gods  
Delight to honor, and his prize detain’st.   
Yet even now contrive we, although late,  
By lenient gifts liberal, and by speech 135  
Conciliatory, to assuage his ire.   
Then answer’d Agamemnon, King of men.   
Old Chief! there is no falsehood in thy charge;  
I have offended, and confess the wrong.   
The warrior is alone a host, whom Jove 140  
Loves as he loves Achilles, for whose sake  
He hath Achaia’s thousands thus subdued.   
But if the impulse of a wayward mind  
Obeying, I have err’d, behold me, now,  
Prepared to soothe him with atonement large 145  
Of gifts inestimable, which by name  
I will propound in presence of you all.   
Seven tripods, never sullied yet with fire;  
Of gold ten talents; twenty cauldrons bright;  
Twelve coursers, strong, victorious in the race; 150  
No man possessing prizes such as mine  
Which they have won for me, shall feel the want  
Of acquisitions splendid or of gold.   
Seven virtuous female captives will I give  
Expert in arts domestic, Lesbians all, 155  
Whom, when himself took Lesbos, I received  
My chosen portion, passing womankind  
In perfect loveliness of face and form.   
These will I give, and will with these resign  
Her whom I took, Briseis, with an oath 160  
Most solemn, that unconscious as she was  
Of my embraces, such I yield her his.   
All these I give him now; and if at length  
The Gods vouchsafe to us to overturn  
Priam’s great city, let him heap his ships 165  
With gold and brass, entering and choosing first  
When we shall share the spoil.  Let him beside  
Choose twenty from among the maids of Troy,  
Helen except, loveliest of all their sex.   
And if once more, the rich milk-flowing land 170  
We reach of Argos, he shall there become  
My son-in-law, and shall enjoy like state  
With him whom I in all abundance rear,  
My only son Orestes.  At my home  
I have three daughters; let him thence conduct 175  
To Phthia, her whom he shall most approve.   
Chrysothemis shall be his bride, or else

**Page 109**

Laodice; or if she please him more,  
Iphianassa; and from him I ask  
No dower;[5] myself will such a dower bestow 180  
As never father on his child before.   
Seven fair well-peopled cities I will give  
Cardamyle and Enope, and rich  
In herbage, Hira; Pherae stately-built,  
And for her depth of pasturage renown’d 185  
Antheia; proud AEpeia’s lofty towers,  
And Pedasus impurpled dark with vines.   
All these are maritime, and on the shore  
They stand of Pylus, by a race possess’d  
Most rich in flocks and herds, who tributes large, 190  
And gifts presenting to his sceptred hand,  
Shall hold him high in honor as a God.   
These will I give him if from wrath he cease.   
Let him be overcome.  Pluto alone  
Is found implacable and deaf to prayer, 195  
Whom therefore of all Gods men hate the most.   
My power is greater, and my years than his  
More numerous, therefore let him yield to me.   
To him Gerenian Nestor thus replied.   
Atrides! glorious sovereign!  King of men! 200  
No sordid gifts, or to be view’d with scorn,  
Givest thou the Prince Achilles.  But away!   
Send chosen messengers, who shall the son  
Of Peleus, instant, in his tent address.   
Myself will choose them, be it theirs to obey. 205  
Let Phoenix lead, Jove loves him.  Be the next  
Huge Ajax; and the wise Ulysses third.   
Of heralds, Odius and Eurybates  
Shall them attend.  Bring water for our hands;  
Give charge that every tongue abstain from speech 210  
Portentous, and propitiate Jove by prayer.   
He spake, and all were pleased.  The heralds pour’d  
Pure water on their hands;[6] attendant youths  
The beakers crown’d, and wine from right to left  
Distributed to all.  Libation made, 215  
All drank, and in such measure as they chose,  
Then hasted forth from Agamemnon’s tent.   
Gerenian Nestor at their side them oft  
Instructed, each admonishing by looks  
Significant, and motion of his eyes, 220  
But most Ulysses, to omit no means  
By which Achilles likeliest might be won.   
Along the margin of the sounding deep  
They pass’d, to Neptune, compasser of earth,  
Preferring vows ardent with numerous prayers, 225  
That they might sway with ease the mighty mind  
Of fierce AEacides.  And now they reach’d  
The station where his Myrmidons abode.   
Him solacing they found his heart with notes  
Struck from his silver-framed harmonious lyre; 230  
Among the spoils he found it when he sack’d  
Eetion’s city; with that lyre his cares  
He sooth’d, and glorious heroes were his theme.[7]  
Patroclus silent sat, and he alone,  
Before him, on AEacides intent, 235  
Expecting still when he should cease to sing.

**Page 110**

The messengers advanced (Ulysses first)  
Into his presence; at the sight, his harp  
Still in his hand, Achilles from his seat  
Started astonish’d; nor with less amaze 240  
Patroclus also, seeing them, arose.   
Achilles seized their hands, and thus he spake.[8]  
Hail friends! ye all are welcome.  Urgent cause  
Hath doubtless brought you, whom I dearest hold  
(Though angry still) of all Achaia’s host. 245  
So saying, he introduced them, and on seats  
Placed them with purple arras overspread,  
Then thus bespake Patroclus standing nigh.   
Son of Menaetius! bring a beaker more  
Capacious, and replenish it with wine 250  
Diluted[9] less; then give to each his cup;  
For dearer friends than these who now arrive  
My roof beneath, or worthier, have I none.   
He ended, and Patroclus quick obey’d,  
Whom much he loved.  Achilles, then, himself 255  
Advancing near the fire an ample[10] tray,  
Spread goats’ flesh on it, with the flesh of sheep  
And of a fatted brawn; of each a chine.   
Automedon attending held them fast,  
While with sharp steel Achilles from the bone 260  
Sliced thin the meat, then pierced it with the spits.   
Meantime the godlike Menaetiades  
Kindled fierce fire, and when the flame declined,  
Raked wide the embers, laid the meat to roast,  
And taking sacred salt from the hearth-side 265  
Where it was treasured, shower’d it o’er the feast.   
When all was finish’d, and the board set forth,  
Patroclus furnish’d it around with bread  
In baskets, and Achilles served the guests.   
Beside the tent-wall, opposite, he sat 270  
To the divine Ulysses; first he bade  
Patroclus make oblation; he consign’d  
The consecrated morsel to the fire,  
And each, at once, his savoury mess assail’d.   
When neither edge of hunger now they felt 275  
Nor thirsted longer, Ajax with a nod  
Made sign to Phoenix, which Ulysses mark’d,  
And charging high his cup, drank to his host.   
Health to Achilles! hospitable cheer  
And well prepared, we want not at the board 280  
Of royal Agamemnon, or at thine,  
For both are nobly spread; but dainties now,  
Or plenteous boards, are little our concern.[11]  
Oh godlike Chief! tremendous ills we sit  
Contemplating with fear, doubtful if life 285  
Or death, with the destruction of our fleet,  
Attend us, unless thou put on thy might.   
For lo! the haughty Trojans, with their friends  
Call’d from afar, at the fleet-side encamp,  
Fast by the wall, where they have kindled fires 290  
Numerous, and threaten that no force of ours  
Shall check their purposed inroad on the ships.   
Jove grants them favorable signs from heaven,  
Bright lightnings; Hector glares revenge, with rage

**Page 111**

Infuriate, and by Jove assisted, heeds 295  
Nor God nor man, but prays the morn to rise  
That he may hew away our vessel-heads,  
Burn all our fleet with fire, and at their sides  
Slay the Achaians struggling in the smoke.   
Horrible are my fears lest these his threats 300  
The Gods accomplish, and it be our doom  
To perish here, from Argos far remote.   
Up, therefore! if thou canst, and now at last  
The weary sons of all Achaia save  
From Trojan violence.  Regret, but vain, 305  
Shall else be thine hereafter, when no cure  
Of such great ill, once suffer’d, can be found.   
Thou therefore, seasonably kind, devise  
Means to preserve from such disast’rous fate  
The Grecians.  Ah, my friend! when Peleus thee 310  
From Phthia sent to Agamemnon’s aid,  
On that same day he gave thee thus in charge.   
“Juno, my son, and Pallas, if they please,  
Can make thee valiant; but thy own big heart  
Thyself restrain.  Sweet manners win respect. 315  
Cease from pernicious strife, and young and old  
Throughout the host shall honor thee the more.”   
Such was thy father’s charge, which thou, it seems,  
Remember’st not.  Yet even now thy wrath  
Renounce; be reconciled; for princely gifts 320  
Atrides gives thee if thy wrath subside.   
Hear, if thou wilt, and I will tell thee all,  
How vast the gifts which Agamemnon made  
By promise thine, this night within his tent.   
Seven tripods never sullied yet with fire; 325  
Of gold ten talents; twenty cauldrons bright;  
Twelve steeds strong-limb’d, victorious in the race;  
No man possessing prizes such as those  
Which they have won for him, shall feel the want  
Of acquisitions splendid, or of gold. 330  
Seven virtuous female captives he will give,  
Expert in arts domestic, Lesbians all,  
Whom when thou conquer’dst Lesbos, he received  
His chosen portion, passing woman-kind  
In perfect loveliness of face and form. 335  
These will he give, and will with these resign  
Her whom he took, Briseis, with an oath  
Most solemn, that unconscious as she was  
Of his embraces, such he yields her back.   
All these he gives thee now! and if at length 340  
The Gods vouchsafe to us to overturn  
Priam’s great city, thou shalt heap thy ships  
With gold and brass, entering and choosing first,  
When we shall share the spoil; and shalt beside  
Choose twenty from among the maids of Troy, 345  
Helen except, loveliest of all their sex.   
And if once more the rich milk-flowing land  
We reach of Argos, thou shalt there become  
His son-in-law, and shalt enjoy like state  
With him, whom he in all abundance rears, 350  
His only son Orestes.  In his house

**Page 112**

He hath three daughters; thou may’st home conduct  
To Phthia, her whom thou shalt most approve.   
Chrysothemis shall be thy bride; or else  
Laodice; or if she please thee more 355  
Iphianassa; and from thee he asks  
No dower; himself will such a dower bestow  
As never father on his child before.   
Seven fair well-peopled cities will he give;  
Cardamyle and Enope; and rich 360  
In herbage, Hira; Pherae stately-built,  
And for her depth of pasturage renown’d,  
Antheia; proud AEpeia’s lofty towers,  
And Pedasus impurpled dark with vines.   
All these are maritime, and on the shore 365  
They stand of Pylus, by a race possess’d  
Most rich in flocks and herds, who tribute large  
And gifts presenting to thy sceptred hand,  
Shall hold thee high in honor as a God.   
These will he give thee, if thy wrath subside. 370  
But should’st thou rather in thine heart the more  
Both Agamemnon and his gifts detest,  
Yet oh compassionate the afflicted host  
Prepared to adore thee.  Thou shalt win renown  
Among the Grecians that shall never die. 375  
Now strike at Hector.  He is here;—­himself  
Provokes thee forth; madness is in his heart,  
And in his rage he glories that our ships  
Have hither brought no Grecian brave as he.   
Then thus Achilles matchless in the race. 380  
Laertes’ noble son, for wiles renown’d!   
I must with plainness speak my fixt resolve  
Unalterable; lest I hear from each  
The same long murmur’d melancholy tale.   
For I abhor the man, not more the gates 385  
Of hell itself, whose words belie his heart.   
So shall not mine.  My judgment undisguised  
Is this; that neither Agamemnon me  
Nor all the Greeks shall move; for ceaseless toil  
Wins here no thanks; one recompense awaits 390  
The sedentary and the most alert,  
The brave and base in equal honor stand,  
And drones and heroes fall unwept alike.   
I after all my labors, who exposed  
My life continual in the field, have earn’d 395  
No very sumptuous prize.  As the poor bird  
Gives to her unfledged brood a morsel gain’d  
After long search, though wanting it herself,  
So I have worn out many sleepless nights,  
And waded deep through many a bloody day 400  
In battle for their wives.[12] I have destroy’d  
Twelve cities with my fleet, and twelve, save one,  
On foot contending in the fields of Troy.   
From all these cities, precious spoils I took  
Abundant, and to Agamemnon’s hand 405  
Gave all the treasure.  He within his ships  
Abode the while, and having all received,  
Little distributed, and much retained;  
He gave, however, to the Kings and Chiefs  
A portion, and they keep it.  Me alone

**Page 113**

410  
Of all the Grecian host he hath despoil’d;  
My bride, my soul’s delight is in his hands,  
And let him, couch’d with her, enjoy his fill  
Of dalliance.  What sufficient cause, what need  
Have the Achaians to contend with Troy? 415  
Why hath Atrides gather’d such a host,  
And led them hither?  Was’t not for the sake  
Of beauteous Helen?  And of all mankind  
Can none be found who love their proper wives  
But the Atridae?  There is no good man 420  
Who loves not, guards not, and with care provides  
For his own wife, and, though in battle won,  
I loved the fair Briseis at my heart.   
But having dispossess’d me of my prize  
So foully, let him not essay me now, 425  
For I am warn’d, and he shall not prevail.   
With thee and with thy peers let him advise,  
Ulysses! how the fleet may likeliest ’scape  
Yon hostile fires; full many an arduous task  
He hath accomplished without aid of mine; 430  
So hath he now this rampart and the trench  
Which he hath digg’d around it, and with stakes  
Planted contiguous—­puny barriers all  
To hero-slaughtering Hector’s force opposed.   
While I the battle waged, present myself 435  
Among the Achaians, Hector never fought  
Far from his walls, but to the Scaean gate  
Advancing and the beech-tree, there remain’d.   
Once, on that spot he met me, and my arm  
Escaped with difficulty even there. 440  
But, since I feel myself not now inclined  
To fight with noble Hector, yielding first  
To Jove due worship, and to all the Gods,  
To-morrow will I launch, and give my ships  
Their lading.  Look thou forth at early dawn, 445  
And, if such spectacle delight thee aught,  
Thou shalt behold me cleaving with my prows  
The waves of Hellespont, and all my crews  
Of lusty rowers active in their task.   
So shall I reach (if Ocean’s mighty God 450  
Prosper my passage) Phthia the deep-soil’d  
On the third day.  I have possessions there,  
Which hither roaming in an evil hour  
I left abundant.  I shall also hence  
Convey much treasure, gold and burnish’d brass, 455  
And glittering steel, and women passing fair  
My portion of the spoils.  But he, your King,  
The prize he gave, himself resumed,  
And taunted at me.  Tell him my reply,  
And tell it him aloud, that other Greeks 460  
May indignation feel like me, if arm’d  
Always in impudence, he seek to wrong  
Them also.  Let him not henceforth presume,  
Canine and hard in aspect though he be,  
To look me in the face.  I will not share 465  
His counsels, neither will I aid his works.   
Let it suffice him, that he wrong’d me once,  
Deceived me once, henceforth his glozing arts

**Page 114**

Are lost on me.  But let him rot in peace  
Crazed as he is, and by the stroke of Jove 470  
Infatuate.  I detest his gifts, and him  
So honor as the thing which most I scorn.   
And would he give me twenty times the worth  
Of this his offer, all the treasured heaps  
Which he possesses, or shall yet possess, 475  
All that Orchomenos within her walls,  
And all that opulent Egyptian Thebes  
Receives, the city with a hundred gates,  
Whence twenty thousand chariots rush to war,  
And would he give me riches as the sands, 480  
And as the dust of earth, no gifts from him  
Should soothe me, till my soul were first avenged  
For all the offensive license of his tongue.   
I will not wed the daughter of your Chief,  
Of Agamemnon.  Could she vie in charms 485  
With golden Venus, had she all the skill  
Of blue-eyed Pallas, even so endow’d  
She were no bride for me.  No.  He may choose  
From the Achaians some superior Prince,  
One more her equal.  Peleus, if the Gods 490  
Preserve me, and I safe arrive at home,  
Himself, ere long, shall mate me with a bride.   
In Hellas and in Phthia may be found  
Fair damsels many, daughters of the Chiefs  
Who guard our cities; I may choose of them, 495  
And make the loveliest of them all my own.   
There, in my country, it hath ever been  
My dearest purpose, wedded to a wife  
Of rank convenient, to enjoy in peace  
Such wealth as ancient Peleus hath acquired. 500  
For life, in my account, surpasses far  
In value all the treasures which report  
Ascribed to populous Ilium, ere the Greeks  
Arrived, and while the city yet had peace;  
Those also which Apollo’s marble shrine 505  
In rocky Pytho boasts.  Fat flocks and beeves  
May be by force obtain’d, tripods and steeds  
Are bought or won, but if the breath of man  
Once overpass its bounds, no force arrests  
Or may constrain the unbodied spirit back. 510  
Me, as my silver-footed mother speaks  
Thetis, a twofold consummation waits.   
If still with battle I encompass Troy,  
I win immortal glory, but all hope  
Renounce of my return.  If I return 515  
To my beloved country, I renounce  
The illustrious meed of glory, but obtain  
Secure and long immunity from death.   
And truly I would recommend to all  
To voyage homeward, for the fall as yet 520  
Ye shall not see of Ilium’s lofty towers,  
For that the Thunderer with uplifted arm  
Protects her, and her courage hath revived.   
Bear ye mine answer back, as is the part  
Of good ambassadors, that they may frame 525  
Some likelier plan, by which both fleet and host  
May be preserved; for, my resentment still  
Burning, this project is but premature.

**Page 115**

Let Phoenix stay with us, and sleep this night  
Within my tent, that, if he so incline, 530  
He may to-morrow in my fleet embark,  
And hence attend me; but I leave him free.   
He ended; they astonish’d at his tone  
(For vehement he spake) sat silent all,  
Till Phoenix, aged warrior, at the last 535  
Gush’d into tears (for dread his heart o’erwhelm’d  
Lest the whole fleet should perish) and replied.   
If thou indeed have purposed to return,  
Noble Achilles! and such wrath retain’st  
That thou art altogether fixt to leave 540  
The fleet a prey to desolating fires,  
How then, my son! shall I at Troy abide  
Forlorn of thee?  When Peleus, hoary Chief,  
Sent thee to Agamemnon, yet a child,[13]  
Unpractised in destructive fight, nor less 545  
Of councils ignorant, the schools in which  
Great minds are form’d, he bade me to the war  
Attend thee forth, that I might teach thee all,  
Both elocution and address in arms.   
Me therefore shalt thou not with my consent 550  
Leave here, my son! no, not would Jove himself  
Promise me, reaping smooth this silver beard,  
To make me downy-cheek’d as in my youth;  
Such as when erst from Hellas beauty-famed  
I fled, escaping from my father’s wrath 555  
Amyntor, son of Ormenus, who loved  
A beauteous concubine, and for her sake  
Despised his wife and persecuted me.   
My mother suppliant at my knees, with prayer  
Perpetual importuned me to embrace 560  
The damsel first, that she might loathe my sire.   
I did so; and my father soon possess’d  
With hot suspicion of the fact, let loose  
A storm of imprecation, in his rage  
Invoking all the Furies to forbid 565  
That ever son of mine should press his knees.   
Tartarian Jove[14] and dread Persephone  
Fulfill’d his curses; with my pointed spear  
I would have pierced his heart, but that my wrath  
Some Deity assuaged, suggesting oft 570  
What shame and obloquy I should incur,  
Known as a parricide through all the land.   
At length, so treated, I resolved to dwell  
No longer in his house.  My friends, indeed,  
And all my kindred compass’d me around 575  
With much entreaty, wooing me to stay;  
Oxen and sheep they slaughter’d, many a plump  
Well-fatted brawn extended in the flames,  
And drank the old man’s vessels to the lees.   
Nine nights continual at my side they slept, 580  
While others watch’d by turns, nor were the fires  
Extinguish’d ever, one, beneath the porch  
Of the barr’d hall, and one that from within  
The vestibule illumed my chamber door.   
But when the tenth dark night at length arrived, 585  
Sudden the chamber doors bursting I flew

**Page 116**

That moment forth, and unperceived alike  
By guards and menial woman, leap’d the wall.   
Through spacious Hellas flying thence afar,  
I came at length to Phthia the deep-soil’d, 590  
Mother of flocks, and to the royal house  
Of Peleus; Peleus with a willing heart  
Receiving, loved me as a father loves  
His only son, the son of his old age,  
Inheritor of all his large demesnes. 595  
He made me rich; placed under my control  
A populous realm, and on the skirts I dwelt  
Of Phthia, ruling the Dolopian race.   
Thee from my soul, thou semblance of the Gods,  
I loved, and all illustrious as thou art, 600  
Achilles! such I made thee.  For with me,  
Me only, would’st thou forth to feast abroad,  
Nor would’st thou taste thy food at home, ’till first  
I placed thee on my knees, with my own hand  
Thy viands carved and fed thee, and the wine 605  
Held to thy lips; and many a time, in fits  
Of infant frowardness, the purple juice  
Rejecting thou hast deluged all my vest,  
And fill’d my bosom.  Oh, I have endured  
Much, and have also much perform’d for thee, 610  
Thus purposing, that since the Gods vouchsaf’d  
No son to me, thyself shouldst be my son,  
Godlike Achilles! who shouldst screen perchance  
From a foul fate my else unshelter’d age.   
Achilles! bid thy mighty spirit down. 615  
Thou shouldst not be thus merciless; the Gods,  
Although more honorable, and in power  
And virtue thy superiors, are themselves  
Yet placable; and if a mortal man  
Offend them by transgression of their laws, 620  
Libation, incense, sacrifice, and prayer,  
In meekness offer’d turn their wrath away.   
Prayers are Jove’s daughters,[15] wrinkled,[16] lame, slant-eyed,  
Which though far distant, yet with constant pace  
Follow Offence.  Offence, robust of limb, 625  
And treading firm the ground, outstrips them all,  
And over all the earth before them runs  
Hurtful to man.  They, following, heal the hurt.   
Received respectfully when they approach,  
They help us, and our prayers hear in return. 630  
But if we slight, and with obdurate heart  
Resist them, to Saturnian Jove they cry  
Against us, supplicating that Offence  
May cleave to us for vengeance of the wrong.   
Thou, therefore, O Achilles! honor yield 635  
To Jove’s own daughters, vanquished, as the brave  
Have ofttimes been, by honor paid to thee.   
For came not Agamemnon as he comes  
With gifts in hand, and promises of more  
Hereafter; burn’d his anger still the same, 640  
I would not move thee to renounce thy own,  
And to assist us, howsoe’er distress’d.   
But now, not only are his present gifts  
Most liberal, and his promises of more  
Such also, but these Princes he hath sent

**Page 117**

645  
Charged with entreaties, thine especial friends,  
And chosen for that cause, from all the host.   
Slight not their embassy, nor put to shame  
Their intercession.  We confess that once  
Thy wrath was unreprovable and just. 650  
Thus we have heard the heroes of old times  
Applauded oft, whose anger, though intense,  
Yet left them open to the gentle sway  
Of reason and conciliatory gifts.   
I recollect an ancient history, 655  
Which, since all here are friends, I will relate.   
The brave AEtolians and Curetes met  
Beneath the walls of Calydon, and fought  
With mutual slaughter; the AEtolian powers  
In the defence of Calydon the fair, 660  
And the Curetes bent to lay it waste:   
That strife Diana of the golden throne  
Kindled between them, with resentment fired  
That Oeneus had not in some fertile spot  
The first fruits of his harvest set apart 665  
To her; with hecatombs he entertained  
All the Divinities of heaven beside,  
And her alone, daughter of Jove supreme,  
Or through forgetfulness, or some neglect,  
Served not; omission careless and profane! 670  
She, progeny of Jove, Goddess shaft-arm’d,  
A savage boar bright-tusk’d in anger sent,  
Which haunting Oeneus’ fields much havoc made.   
Trees numerous on the earth in heaps he cast  
Uprooting them, with all their blossoms on. 675  
But Meleager, Oeneus’ son, at length  
Slew him, the hunters gathering and the hounds  
Of numerous cities; for a boar so vast  
Might not be vanquish’d by the power of few,  
And many to their funeral piles he sent. 680  
Then raised Diana clamorous dispute,  
And contest hot between them, all alike,  
Curetes and AEtolians fierce in arms  
The boar’s head claiming, and his bristly hide.   
So long as warlike Meleager fought, 685  
AEtolia prosper’d, nor with all their powers  
Could the Curetes stand before the walls.   
But when resentment once had fired the heart  
Of Meleager, which hath tumult oft  
Excited in the breasts of wisest men, 690  
(For his own mother had his wrath provoked  
Althaea) thenceforth with his wedded wife  
He dwelt, fair Cleopatra, close retired.   
She was Marpessa’s daughter, whom she bore  
To Idas, bravest warrior in his day 695  
Of all on earth.  He fear’d not ’gainst the King  
Himself Apollo, for the lovely nymph  
Marpessa’s sake, his spouse, to bend his bow.   
Her, therefore, Idas and Marpessa named  
Thenceforth Alcyone, because the fate 700  
Of sad Alcyone Marpessa shared,  
And wept like her, by Phoebus forced away.   
Thus Meleager, tortured with the pangs  
Of wrath indulged, with Cleopatra dwelt,

**Page 118**

Vex’d that his mother cursed him; for, with grief 705  
Frantic, his mother importuned the Gods  
To avenge her slaughter’d brothers[17] on his head.   
Oft would she smite the earth, while on her knees  
Seated, she fill’d her bosom with her tears,  
And call’d on Pluto and dread Proserpine 710  
To slay her son; nor vain was that request,  
But by implacable Erynnis heard  
Roaming the shades of Erebus.  Ere long  
The tumult and the deafening din of war  
Roar’d at the gates, and all the batter’d towers 715  
Resounded.  Then the elders of the town  
Dispatch’d the high-priests of the Gods to plead  
With Meleager for his instant aid,  
With strong assurances of rich reward.   
Where Calydon afforded fattest soil 720  
They bade him choose to his own use a farm  
Of fifty measured acres, vineyard half,  
And half of land commodious for the plow.   
Him Oeneus also, warrior grey with age,  
Ascending to his chamber, and his doors 725  
Smiting importunate, with earnest prayers  
Assay’d to soften, kneeling to his son.   
Nor less his sisters woo’d him to relent,  
Nor less his mother; but in vain; he grew  
Still more obdurate.  His companions last, 730  
The most esteem’d and dearest of his friends,  
The same suit urged, yet he persisted still  
Relentless, nor could even they prevail.   
But when the battle shook his chamber-doors  
And the Curetes climbing the high towers 735  
Had fired the spacious city, then with tears  
The beauteous Cleopatra, and with prayers  
Assail’d him; in his view she set the woes  
Numberless of a city storm’d—­the men  
Slaughter’d, the city burnt to dust, the chaste 740  
Matrons with all their children dragg’d away.   
That dread recital roused him, and at length  
Issuing, he put his radiant armor on.   
Thus Meleager, gratifying first  
His own resentment from a fatal day 745  
Saved the AEtolians, who the promised gift  
Refused him, and his toils found no reward.   
But thou, my son, be wiser; follow thou  
No demon who would tempt thee to a course  
Like his; occasion more propitious far 750  
Smiles on thee now, than if the fleet were fired.   
Come, while by gifts invited, and receive  
From all the host, the honors of a God;  
For shouldst thou, by no gifts induced, at last  
Enter the bloody field, although thou chase 755  
The Trojans hence, yet less shall be thy praise.   
Then thus Achilles, matchless in the race.   
Phoenix, my guide, wise, noble and revered!   
I covet no such glory! the renown  
Ordain’d by Jove for me, is to resist 760  
All importunity to quit my ships  
While I have power to move, or breath to draw.   
Hear now, and mark me well.  Cease thou from

**Page 119**

tears.   
Confound me not, pleading with sighs and sobs  
In Agamemnon’s cause; O love not him, 765  
Lest I renounce thee, who am now thy friend.   
Assist me rather, as thy duty bids,  
Him to afflict, who hath afflicted me,  
So shalt thou share my glory and my power.   
These shall report as they have heard, but here 770  
Rest thou this night, and with the rising morn  
We will decide, to stay or to depart.   
He ceased, and silent, by a nod enjoin’d  
Patroclus to prepare an easy couch  
For Phoenix, anxious to dismiss the rest 775  
Incontinent; when Ajax, godlike son  
Of Telamon, arising, thus began.   
Laertes’ noble son, for wiles renown’d:   
Depart we now; for I perceive that end  
Or fruit of all our reasonings shall be none. 780  
It is expedient also that we bear  
Our answer back (unwelcome as it is)  
With all dispatch, for the assembled Greeks  
Expect us.  Brave Achilles shuts a fire  
Within his breast; the kindness of his friends, 785  
And the respect peculiar by ourselves  
Shown to him, on his heart work no effect.   
Inexorable man! others accept  
Even for a brother slain, or for a son  
Due compensation;[18] the delinquent dwells 790  
Secure at home, and the receiver, soothed  
And pacified, represses his revenge.   
But thou, resentful of the loss of one,  
One virgin (such obduracy of heart  
The Gods have given thee) can’st not be appeased 795  
Yet we assign thee seven in her stead,  
The most distinguish’d of their sex, and add  
Large gifts beside.  Ah then, at last relent!   
Respect thy roof; we are thy guests; we come  
Chosen from the multitude of all the Greeks, 800  
Beyond them all ambitious of thy love.   
To whom Achilles, swiftest of the swift.   
My noble friend, offspring of Telamon!   
Thou seem’st sincere, and I believe thee such.   
But at the very mention of the name 805  
Of Atreus’ son, who shamed me in the sight  
Of all Achaia’s host, bearing me down  
As I had been some vagrant at his door,  
My bosom boils.  Return ye and report  
Your answer.  I no thought will entertain 810  
Of crimson war, till the illustrious son  
Of warlike Priam, Hector, blood-embrued,  
Shall in their tents the Myrmidons assail  
Themselves, and fire my fleet.  At my own ship,  
And at my own pavilion it may chance 815  
That even Hector’s violence shall pause.[19]  
He ended; they from massy goblets each  
Libation pour’d, and to the fleet their course  
Resumed direct, Ulysses at their head.   
Patroclus then his fellow-warriors bade, 820  
And the attendant women spread a couch  
For Phoenix; they the couch, obedient, spread  
With fleeces, with rich arras, and with flax

**Page 120**

Of subtlest woof.  There hoary Phoenix lay  
In expectation of the sacred dawn. 825  
Meantime Achilles in the interior tent,  
With beauteous Diomeda by himself  
From Lesbos brought, daughter of Phorbas, lay.   
Patroclus opposite reposed, with whom  
Slept charming Iphis; her, when he had won 830  
The lofty towers of Scyros, the divine  
Achilles took, and on his friend bestow’d.   
But when those Chiefs at Agamemnon’s tent  
Arrived, the Greeks on every side arose  
With golden cups welcoming their return. 835  
All question’d them, but Agamemnon first.   
Oh worthy of Achaia’s highest praise,  
And her chief ornament, Ulysses, speak!   
Will he defend the fleet? or his big heart  
Indulging wrathful, doth he still refuse? 840  
To whom renown’d Ulysses thus replied.   
Atrides, Agamemnon, King of men!   
He his resentment quenches not, nor will,  
But burns with wrath the more, thee and thy gifts  
Rejecting both.  He bids thee with the Greeks 845  
Consult by what expedient thou may’st save  
The fleet and people, threatening that himself  
Will at the peep of day launch all his barks,  
And counselling, beside, the general host  
To voyage homeward, for that end as yet 850  
Of Ilium wall’d to heaven, ye shall not find,  
Since Jove the Thunderer with uplifted arm  
Protects her, and her courage hath revived.   
Thus speaks the Chief, and Ajax is prepared,  
With the attendant heralds to report 855  
As I have said.  But Phoenix in the tent  
Sleeps of Achilles, who his stay desired,  
That on the morrow, if he so incline,  
The hoary warrior may attend him hence  
Home to his country, but he leaves him free. 860  
He ended.  They astonish’d at his tone  
(For vehement he spake) sat silent all.   
Long silent sat the afflicted sons of Greece,  
When thus the mighty Diomede began.   
Atrides, Agamemnon, King of men! 865  
Thy supplications to the valiant son  
Of Peleus, and the offer of thy gifts  
Innumerous, had been better far withheld.   
He is at all times haughty, and thy suit  
Hath but increased his haughtiness of heart 870  
Past bounds:  but let him stay or let him go  
As he shall choose.  He will resume the fight  
When his own mind shall prompt him, and the Gods  
Shall urge him forth.  Now follow my advice.   
Ye have refresh’d your hearts with food and wine 875  
Which are the strength of man; take now repose.   
And when the rosy-finger’d morning fair  
Shall shine again, set forth without delay  
The battle, horse and foot, before the fleet,  
And where the foremost fight, fight also thou. 880  
He ended; all the Kings applauded warm  
His counsel, and the dauntless tone admired  
Of Diomede.  Then, due libation made,  
Each sought his tent, and took the gift of sleep.

**Page 121**

\* \* \* \* \*

There is much in this book which is worthy of close attention.  The consummate genius, the varied and versatile power, the eloquence, truth, and nature displayed in it, will always be admired.  Perhaps there is no portion of the poem more remarkable for these attributes.—­FELTON.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK X.**

ARGUMENT OF THE TENTH BOOK.

Diomede and Ulysses enter the Trojan host by night, and slay Rhesus.

**BOOK X.**

All night the leaders of the host of Greece  
Lay sunk in soft repose, all, save the Chief,[1]  
The son of Atreus; him from thought to thought  
Roving solicitous, no sleep relieved.   
As when the spouse of beauteous Juno, darts 5  
His frequent fires, designing heavy rain  
Immense, or hail-storm, or field-whitening snow,  
Or else wide-throated war calamitous,  
So frequent were the groans by Atreus’ son  
Heaved from his inmost heart, trembling with dread. 10  
For cast he but his eye toward the plain  
Of Ilium, there, astonish’d he beheld  
The city fronted with bright fires, and heard  
Pipes, and recorders, and the hum of war;  
But when again the Grecian fleet he view’d, 15  
And thought on his own people, then his hair  
Uprooted elevating to the Gods,  
He from his generous bosom groan’d again.   
At length he thus resolved; of all the Greeks  
To seek Neleian Nestor first, with whom 20  
He might, perchance, some plan for the defence  
Of the afflicted Danai devise.   
Rising, he wrapp’d his tunic to his breast,  
And to his royal feet unsullied bound  
His sandals; o’er his shoulders, next, he threw 25  
Of amplest size a lion’s tawny skin  
That swept his footsteps, dappled o’er with blood,  
Then took his spear.  Meantime, not less appall’d  
Was Menelaus, on whose eyelids sleep  
Sat not, lest the Achaians for his sake 30  
O’er many waters borne, and now intent  
On glorious deeds, should perish all at Troy.   
With a pard’s spotted hide his shoulders broad  
He mantled over; to his head he raised  
His brazen helmet, and with vigorous hand 35  
Grasping his spear, forth issued to arouse  
His brother, mighty sovereign of the host,  
And by the Grecians like a God revered.   
He found him at his galley’s stern, his arms  
Assuming radiant; welcome he arrived 40  
To Agamemnon, whom he thus address’d.   
  
    Why arm’st thou, brother?  Wouldst thou urge abroad  
  
Some trusty spy into the Trojan camp?[2]  
I fear lest none so hardy shall be found  
As to adventure, in the dead still night, 45  
So far, alone; valiant indeed were he!

**Page 122**

    To whom great Agamemnon thus replied.   
  
Heaven-favor’d Menelaus!  We have need,  
Thou and myself, of some device well-framed,  
Which both the Grecians and the fleet of Greece 50  
May rescue, for the mind of Jove hath changed,  
And Hector’s prayers alone now reach his ear.   
I never saw, nor by report have learn’d  
From any man, that ever single chief  
Such awful wonders in one day perform’d 55  
As he with ease against the Greeks, although  
Nor from a Goddess sprung nor from a God.   
Deeds he hath done, which, as I think, the Greeks  
Shall deep and long lament, such numerous ills  
Achaia’s host hath at his hands sustain’d. 60  
But haste, begone, and at their several ships  
Call Ajax and Idomeneus; I go  
To exhort the noble Nestor to arise,  
That he may visit, if he so incline,  
The chosen band who watch, and his advice 65  
Give them; for him most prompt they will obey,  
Whose son, together with Meriones,  
Friend of Idomeneus, controls them all,  
Entrusted by ourselves with that command.   
  
    Him answer’d Menelaus bold in arms. 70  
  
Explain thy purpose.  Wouldst thou that I wait  
Thy coming, there, or thy commands to both  
Given, that I incontinent return?   
  
    To whom the Sovereign of the host replied.   
  
There stay; lest striking into different paths 75  
(For many passes intersect the camp)  
We miss each other; summon them aloud  
Where thou shalt come; enjoin them to arise;  
Call each by his hereditary name,  
Honoring all.  Beware of manners proud, 80  
For we ourselves must labor, at our birth  
By Jove ordain’d to suffering and to toil.   
  
    So saying, he his brother thence dismiss’d  
  
Instructed duly, and himself, his steps  
Turned to the tent of Nestor.  Him he found 85  
Amid his sable galleys in his tent  
Reposing soft, his armor at his side,  
Shield, spears, bright helmet, and the broider’d belt  
Which, when the Senior arm’d led forth his host  
To fight, he wore; for he complied not yet 90  
With the encroachments of enfeebling age.   
He raised his head, and on his elbow propp’d,  
Questioning Agamemnon, thus began.   
  
    But who art thou, who thus alone, the camp  
  
Roamest, amid the darkness of the night, 95  
While other mortals sleep?  Comest thou abroad  
Seeking some friend or soldier of the guard?   
Speak—­come not nearer mute.  What is thy wish?   
  
    To whom the son of Atreus, King of men.   
  
Oh Nestor, glory of the Grecian name, 100  
Offspring of Neleus! thou in me shalt know  
The son of Atreus, Agamemnon, doom’d  
By Jove to toil, while life shall yet inform  
These limbs, or I shall draw the vital air.

**Page 123**

I wander thus, because that on my lids 105  
Sweet sleep sits not, but war and the concerns  
Of the Achaians occupy my soul.   
Terrible are the fears which I endure  
For these my people; such as supersede  
All thought; my bosom can no longer hold 110  
My throbbing heart, and tremors shake my limbs.   
But if thy mind, more capable, project  
Aught that may profit us (for thee it seems  
Sleep also shuns) arise, and let us both  
Visit the watch, lest, haply, overtoil’d 115  
They yield to sleep, forgetful of their charge.   
The foe is posted near, and may intend  
(None knows his purpose) an assault by night.   
  
    To him Gerenian Nestor thus replied.   
  
Illustrious Agamemnon, King of men! 120  
Deep-planning Jove the imaginations proud  
Of Hector will not ratify, nor all  
His sanguine hopes effectuate; in his turn  
He also (fierce Achilles once appeased)  
Shall trouble feel, and haply, more than we. 125  
But with all readiness I will arise  
And follow thee, that we may also rouse  
Yet others; Diomede the spear-renown’d,  
Ulysses, the swift Ajax, and the son  
Of Phyleus, valiant Meges.  It were well 130  
Were others also visited and call’d,  
The godlike Ajax, and Idomeneus,  
Whose ships are at the camp’s extremest bounds.   
But though I love thy brother and revere,  
And though I grieve e’en thee, yet speak I must, 135  
And plainly censure him, that thus he sleeps  
And leaves to thee the labor, who himself  
Should range the host, soliciting the Chiefs  
Of every band, as utmost need requires.   
  
    Him answer’d Agamemnon, King of men. 140  
  
Old warrior, times there are, when I could wish  
Myself thy censure of him, for in act  
He is not seldom tardy and remiss.   
Yet is not sluggish indolence the cause,  
No, nor stupidity, but he observes 145  
Me much, expecting till I lead the way.   
But he was foremost now, far more alert  
This night than I, and I have sent him forth  
Already, those to call whom thou hast named.   
But let us hence, for at the guard I trust 150  
To find them, since I gave them so in charge.[3]  
  
    To whom the brave Gerenian Chief replied.   
  
Him none will censure, or his will dispute,  
Whom he shall waken and exhort to rise.   
  
    So saying, he bound his corselet to his breast, 155  
  
His sandals fair to his unsullied feet,  
And fastening by its clasps his purple cloak  
Around him, double and of shaggy pile,  
Seized, next, his sturdy spear headed with brass,  
And issued first into the Grecian fleet. 160  
There, Nestor, brave Gerenian, with a voice  
Sonorous roused the godlike counsellor

**Page 124**

From sleep, Ulysses; the alarm came o’er  
His startled ear, forth from his tent he sprang  
Sudden, and of their coming, quick, inquired. 165  
  
    Why roam ye thus the camp and fleet alone  
  
In darkness? by what urgent need constrain’d?   
  
    To whom the hoary Pylian thus replied.   
  
Laertes’ noble son, for wiles renown’d!   
Resent it not, for dread is our distress. 170  
Come, therefore, and assist us to convene  
Yet others, qualified to judge if war  
Be most expedient, or immediate flight.   
  
    He ended, and regaining, quick, his tent,  
  
Ulysses slung his shield, then coming forth 175  
Join’d them.  The son of Tydeus first they sought.   
Him sleeping arm’d before his tent they found,  
Encompass’d by his friends also asleep;  
His head each rested on his shield, and each  
Had planted on its nether point[4] erect 180  
His spear beside him; bright their polish’d heads,  
As Jove’s own lightning glittered from afar.   
Himself, the Hero, slept.  A wild bull’s hide  
Was spread beneath him, and on arras tinged  
With splendid purple lay his head reclined. 185  
Nestor, beside him standing, with his heel  
Shook him, and, urgent, thus the Chief reproved.   
  
    Awake, Tydides! wherefore givest the night  
  
Entire to balmy slumber?  Hast not heard  
How on the rising ground beside the fleet 190  
The Trojans sit, small interval between?   
  
    He ceased; then up sprang Diomede alarm’d  
  
Instant, and in wing’d accents thus replied.   
  
    Old wakeful Chief! thy toils are never done.   
  
Are there not younger of the sons of Greece, 195  
Who ranging in all parts the camp, might call  
The Kings to council?  But no curb controls  
Or can abate activity like thine.   
  
    To whom Gerenian Nestor in return.   
  
My friend! thou hast well spoken.  I have sons, 200  
And they are well deserving; I have here  
A numerous people also, one of whom  
Might have sufficed to call the Kings of Greece.   
But such occasion presses now the host  
As hath not oft occurr’d; the overthrow 205  
Complete, or full deliverance of us all,  
In balance hangs, poised on a razor’s edge.   
But haste, and if thy pity of my toils  
Be such, since thou art younger, call, thyself,  
Ajax the swift, and Meges to the guard. 210  
  
    Then Diomede a lion’s tawny skin  
  
Around him wrapp’d, dependent to his heels,  
And, spear in hand, set forth.  The Hero call’d  
Those two, and led them whither Nestor bade.   
  
    They, at the guard arrived, not sleeping found 215  
  
The captains of the guard, but sitting all  
In vigilant posture with their arms prepared.   
As dogs that, careful, watch the fold by night,

**Page 125**

Hearing some wild beast in the woods,[5] which hounds  
And hunters with tumultuous clamor drive 220  
Down from the mountain-top, all sleep forego;  
So, sat not on their eyelids gentle sleep  
That dreadful night, but constant to the plain  
At every sound of Trojan feet they turn’d.   
The old Chief joyful at the sight, in terms 225  
Of kind encouragement them thus address’d.   
  
    So watch, my children! and beware that sleep  
  
Invade none here, lest all become a prey.   
  
    So saying, he traversed with quick pace the trench  
  
By every Chief whom they had thither call’d 230  
Attended, with whom Nestor’s noble son  
Went, and Meriones, invited both  
To join their consultation.  From the foss  
Emerging, in a vacant space they sat,  
Unstrew’d with bodies of the slain, the spot, 235  
Whence furious Hector, after slaughter made  
Of numerous Greeks, night falling, had return’d.   
There seated, mutual converse close they held,  
And Nestor, brave Gerenian, thus began.   
  
    Oh friends! hath no Achaian here such trust 240  
  
In his own prowess, as to venture forth  
Among yon haughty Trojans?  He, perchance,  
Might on the borders of their host surprise  
Some wandering adversary, or might learn  
Their consultations, whether they propose 245  
Here to abide in prospect of the fleet,  
Or, satiate with success against the Greeks  
So signal, meditate retreat to Troy.   
These tidings gain’d, should he at last return  
Secure, his recompense will be renown 250  
Extensive as the heavens, and fair reward.   
From every leader of the fleet, his gift  
Shall be a sable[6] ewe, and sucking lamb,  
Rare acquisition! and at every board  
And sumptuous banquet, he shall be a guest. 255  
  
    He ceased, and all sat silent, when at length  
  
The mighty son of Tydeus thus replied.   
  
    Me, Nestor, my courageous heart incites  
  
To penetrate into the neighbor host  
Of enemies; but went some other Chief 260  
With me, far greater would my comfort prove,  
And I should dare the more.  Two going forth,  
One quicker sees than other, and suggests  
Prudent advice; but he who single goes,  
Mark whatsoe’er he may, the occasion less 265  
Improves, and his expedients soon exhausts.   
  
    He ended, and no few willing arose  
  
To go with Diomede.  Servants of Mars  
Each Ajax willing stood; willing as they  
Meriones; most willing Nestor’s son; 270  
Willing the brother of the Chief of all,  
Nor willing less Ulysses to explore  
The host of Troy, for he possess’d a heart  
Delighted ever with some bold exploit.   
  
    Then Agamemnon, King of men, began. 275

**Page 126**

Now Diomede, in whom my soul delights!   
Choose whom thou wilt for thy companion; choose  
The fittest here; for numerous wish to go.   
Leave not through deference to another’s rank,  
The more deserving, nor prefer a worse, 280  
Respecting either pedigree or power.   
  
    Such speech he interposed, fearing his choice  
  
Of Menelaus; then, renown’d in arms  
The son of Tydeus, rising, spake again.   
  
    Since, then, ye bid me my own partner choose 285  
  
Free from constraint, how can I overlook  
Divine Ulysses, whose courageous heart  
With such peculiar cheerfulness endures  
Whatever toils, and whom Minerva loves?   
Let *him* attend me, and through fire itself 290  
We shall return; for none is wise as he.[7]  
  
    To him Ulysses, hardy Chief, replied.   
  
Tydides! neither praise me much, nor blame,  
For these are Grecians in whose ears thou speak’st,  
And know me well.  But let us hence! the night 295  
Draws to a close; day comes apace; the stars  
Are far advanced; two portions have elapsed  
Of darkness, but the third is yet entire.   
  
    So they; then each his dreadful arms put on.   
  
To Diomede, who at the fleet had left 300  
His own, the dauntless Thrasymedes gave  
His shield and sword two-edged, and on his head  
Placed, crestless, unadorn’d, his bull-skin casque.   
It was a stripling’s helmet, such as youths  
Scarce yet confirm’d in lusty manhood, wear. 305  
Meriones with quiver, bow and sword  
Furnish’d Ulysses, and his brows enclosed  
In his own casque of hide with many a thong  
Well braced within;[8] guarded it was without  
With boar’s teeth ivory-white inherent firm 310  
On all sides, and with woolen head-piece lined.   
That helmet erst Autolycus[9] had brought  
From Eleon, city of Amyntor son  
Of Hormenus, where he the solid walls  
Bored through, clandestine, of Amyntor’s house. 315  
He on Amphidamas the prize bestow’d  
In Scandia;[10] from Amphidamas it pass’d  
To Molus as a hospitable pledge;  
He gave it to Meriones his son,  
And now it guarded shrewd Ulysses’ brows. 320  
Both clad in arms terrific, forth they sped,  
Leaving their fellow Chiefs, and as they went  
A heron, by command of Pallas, flew  
Close on the right beside them; darkling they  
Discern’d him not, but heard his clanging plumes.[11] 325  
Ulysses in the favorable sign  
Exulted, and Minerva thus invoked.[12]  
  
    Oh hear me, daughter of Jove AEgis-arm’d!   
  
My present helper in all straits, whose eye  
Marks all my ways, oh with peculiar care 330  
Now guard me, Pallas! grant that after toil  
Successful, glorious, such as long shall fill  
With grief the Trojans, we may safe return

**Page 127**

And with immortal honors to the fleet.   
  
    Valiant Tydides, next, his prayer preferr’d. 335  
  
Hear also me, Jove’s offspring by the toils  
Of war invincible! me follow now  
As my heroic father erst to Thebes  
Thou followedst, Tydeus; by the Greeks dispatch’d  
Ambassador, he left the mail-clad host 340  
Beside Asopus, and with terms of peace  
Entrusted, enter’d Thebes; but by thine aid  
Benevolent, and in thy strength, perform’d  
Returning, deeds of terrible renown.   
Thus, now, protect me also!  In return 345  
I vow an offering at thy shrine, a young  
Broad-fronted heifer, to the yoke as yet  
Untamed, whose horns I will incase with gold.   
  
    Such prayer they made, and Pallas heard well pleased.   
  
Their orisons ended to the daughter dread 350  
Of mighty Jove, lion-like they advanced  
Through shades of night, through carnage, arms and blood.   
  
    Nor Hector to his gallant host indulged  
  
Sleep, but convened the leaders; leader none  
Or senator of all his host he left 355  
Unsummon’d, and his purpose thus promulged.   
  
    Where is the warrior who for rich reward,  
  
Such as shall well suffice him, will the task  
Adventurous, which I propose, perform?   
A chariot with two steeds of proudest height, 360  
Surpassing all in the whole fleet of Greece  
Shall be his portion, with immortal praise,  
Who shall the well-appointed ships approach  
Courageous, there to learn if yet a guard  
As heretofore, keep them, or if subdued 365  
Beneath us, the Achaians flight intend,  
And worn with labor have no will to watch.   
  
    So Hector spake, but answer none return’d.   
  
There was a certain Trojan, Dolon named,[13]  
Son of Eumedes herald of the Gods, 370  
Rich both in gold and brass, but in his form  
Unsightly; yet the man was swift of foot,  
Sole brother of five sisters; he his speech  
To Hector and the Trojans thus address’d.   
  
    My spirit, Hector, prompts me, and my mind 375  
  
Endued with manly vigor, to approach  
Yon gallant ships, that I may tidings hear.   
But come.  For my assurance, lifting high  
Thy sceptre, swear to me, for my reward,  
The horses and the brazen chariot bright 380  
Which bear renown’d Achilles o’er the field.   
I will not prove a useless spy, nor fall  
Below thy best opinion; pass I will  
Their army through, ’till I shall reach the ship  
Of Agamemnon, where the Chiefs, perchance, 385  
Now sit consulting, or to fight, or fly.[14]  
  
    Then raising high his sceptre, Hector sware  
  
Know, Jove himself, Juno’s high-thundering spouse!   
That Trojan none shall in that chariot ride

**Page 128**

By those steeds drawn, save Dolon; on my oath 390  
I make them thine; enjoy them evermore.   
  
    He said, and falsely sware, yet him assured.   
  
Then Dolon, instant, o’er his shoulder slung  
His bow elastic, wrapp’d himself around  
With a grey wolf-skin, to his head a casque 395  
Adjusted, coated o’er with ferret’s felt,  
And seizing his sharp javelin, from the host  
Turn’d right toward the fleet, but was ordain’d  
To disappoint his sender, and to bring  
No tidings thence.  The throng of Trojan steeds 400  
And warriors left, with brisker pace he moved,  
When brave Ulysses his approach perceived,  
And thus to Diomede his speech address’d.   
  
    Tydides! yonder man is from the host;  
  
Either a spy he comes, or with intent 405  
To spoil the dead.  First, freely let him pass  
Few paces, then pursuing him with speed,  
Seize on him suddenly; but should he prove  
The nimbler of the three, with threatening spear  
Enforce him from his camp toward the fleet, 410  
Lest he elude us, and escape to Troy.   
  
    So they; then, turning from the road oblique,  
  
Among the carcases each laid him down.   
Dolon, suspecting nought, ran swiftly by.  
[15]But when such space was interposed as mules 415  
Plow in a day (for mules the ox surpass  
Through fallows deep drawing the ponderous plow)  
Both ran toward him.  Dolon at the sound  
Stood; for he hoped some Trojan friends at hand  
From Hector sent to bid him back again. 420  
But when within spear’s cast, or less they came,  
Knowing them enemies he turn’d to flight  
Incontinent, whom they as swift pursued.   
As two fleet hounds sharp fang’d, train’d to the chase,  
Hang on the rear of flying hind or hare, 425  
And drive her, never swerving from the track,  
Through copses close; she screaming scuds before;  
So Diomede and dread Ulysses him  
Chased constant, intercepting his return.   
And now, fast-fleeting to the ships, he soon 430  
Had reach’d the guard, but Pallas with new force  
Inspired Tydides, lest a meaner Greek  
Should boast that he had smitten Dolon first,  
And Diomede win only second praise.   
He poised his lifted spear, and thus exclaim’d. 435  
  
    Stand! or my spear shall stop thee.  Death impends  
  
At every step; thou canst not ’scape me long.   
  
    He said, and threw his spear, but by design,  
  
Err’d from the man.  The polish’d weapon swift  
O’er-glancing his right shoulder, in the soil 440  
Stood fixt, beyond him.  Terrified he stood,  
Stammering, and sounding through his lips the clash  
Of chattering teeth, with visage deadly wan.   
They panting rush’d on him, and both his hands  
Seized fast; he wept, and suppliant them bespake.

**Page 129**

445  
  
    Take me alive, and I will pay the price  
  
Of my redemption.  I have gold at home,  
Brass also, and bright steel, and when report  
Of my captivity within your fleet  
Shall reach my father, treasures he will give 450  
Not to be told, for ransom of his son.   
  
    To whom Ulysses politic replied.   
  
Take courage; entertain no thought of death.[16]  
But haste! this tell me, and disclose the truth.   
Why thus toward the ships comest thou alone 455  
From yonder host, by night, while others sleep?   
To spoil some carcase? or from Hector sent  
A spy of all that passes in the fleet?   
Or by thy curiosity impell’d?   
  
    Then Dolon, his limbs trembling, thus replied. 460  
  
To my great detriment, and far beyond  
My own design, Hector trepann’d me forth,  
Who promised me the steeds of Peleus’ son  
Illustrious, and his brazen chariot bright.   
He bade me, under night’s fast-flitting shades 465  
Approach our enemies, a spy, to learn  
If still as heretofore, ye station guards  
For safety of your fleet, or if subdued  
Completely, ye intend immediate flight,  
And worn with labor, have no will to watch. 470  
  
    To whom Ulysses, smiling, thus replied.   
  
Thou hadst, in truth, an appetite to gifts  
Of no mean value, coveting the steeds  
Of brave AEacides; but steeds are they  
Of fiery sort, difficult to be ruled 475  
By force of mortal man, Achilles’ self  
Except, whom an immortal mother bore.   
But tell me yet again; use no disguise;  
Where left’st thou, at thy coming forth, your Chief,  
The valiant Hector? where hath he disposed 480  
His armor battle-worn, and where his steeds?   
What other quarters of your host are watch’d?   
Where lodge the guard, and what intend ye next?   
Still to abide in prospect of the fleet?   
Or well-content that ye have thus reduced 485  
Achaia’s host, will ye retire to Troy?   
  
    To whom this answer Dolon straight returned  
  
Son of Eumedes.  With unfeigning truth  
Simply and plainly will I utter all.   
Hector, with all the Senatorial Chiefs, 490  
Beside the tomb of sacred Ilius sits  
Consulting, from the noisy camp remote.   
But for the guards, Hero! concerning whom  
Thou hast inquired, there is no certain watch  
And regular appointed o’er the camp; 495  
The native[17] Trojans (for *they* can no less)  
Sit sleepless all, and each his next exhorts  
To vigilance; but all our foreign aids,  
Who neither wives nor children hazard here,  
Trusting the Trojans for that service, sleep. 500  
  
    To whom Ulysses, ever wise, replied.   
  
How sleep the strangers and allies?—­apart?   
Or with the Trojans mingled?—­I would

**Page 130**

learn.   
  
    So spake Ulysses; to whom Dolon thus,  
  
Son of Eumedes.  I will all unfold, 505  
And all most truly.  By the sea are lodged  
The Carians, the Paeonians arm’d with bows,  
The Leleges, with the Pelasgian band,  
And the Caucones.  On the skirts encamp  
Of Thymbra, the Maeonians crested high, 510  
The Phrygian horsemen, with the Lycian host,  
And the bold troop of Mysia’s haughty sons.   
But wherefore these inquiries thus minute?   
For if ye wish to penetrate the host,  
These who possess the borders of the camp 515  
Farthest removed of all, are Thracian powers  
Newly arrived; among them Rhesus sleeps,  
Son of Eioneus, their Chief and King.   
His steeds I saw, the fairest by these eyes  
Ever beheld, and loftiest; snow itself 520  
They pass in whiteness, and in speed the winds,  
With gold and silver all his chariot burns,  
And he arrived in golden armor clad  
Stupendous! little suited to the state  
Of mortal man—­fit for a God to wear! 525  
Now, either lead me to your gallant fleet,  
Or where ye find me leave me straitly bound  
Till ye return, and after trial made,  
Shall know if I have spoken false or true.   
  
    But him brave Diomede with aspect stern 530  
  
Answer’d.  Since, Dolon! thou art caught, although  
Thy tidings have been good, hope not to live;  
For should we now release thee and dismiss,  
Thou wilt revisit yet again the fleet  
A spy or open foe; but smitten once 535  
By this death-dealing arm, thou shall return  
To render mischief to the Greeks no more.   
  
    He ceased, and Dolon would have stretch’d his hand  
  
Toward his beard, and pleaded hard for life,  
But with his falchion, rising to the blow, 540  
On the mid-neck he smote him, cutting sheer  
Both tendons with a stroke so swift, that ere  
His tongue had ceased, his head was in the dust.[18]  
They took his helmet clothed with ferret’s felt,  
Stripp’d off his wolf-skin, seized his bow and spear, 545  
And brave Ulysses lifting in his hand  
The trophy to Minerva, pray’d and said:   
  
    Hail Goddess; these are thine! for thee of all  
  
Who in Olympus dwell, we will invoke  
First to our aid.  Now also guide our steps, 550  
Propitious, to the Thracian tents and steeds.   
  
    He ceased, and at arm’s-length the lifted spoils  
  
Hung on a tamarisk; but mark’d the spot,  
Plucking away with handful grasp the reeds  
And spreading boughs, lest they should seek the prize 555  
Themselves in vain, returning ere the night,  
Swift traveller, should have fled before the dawn.   
Thence, o’er the bloody champain strew’d with arms  
Proceeding, to the Thracian lines they came.

**Page 131**

They, wearied, slept profound; beside them lay, 560  
In triple order regular arranged,  
Their radiant armor, and their steeds in pairs.   
Amid them Rhesus slept, and at his side  
His coursers, to the outer chariot-ring  
Fasten’d secure.  Ulysses saw him first, 565  
And, seeing, mark’d him out to Diomede.   
  
    Behold the man, Tydides!  Lo! the steeds  
  
By Dolon specified whom we have slain.   
Be quick.  Exert thy force.  Arm’d as thou art,  
Sleep not.  Loose thou the steeds, or slaughter thou 570  
The Thracians, and the steeds shall be my care.   
  
    He ceased; then blue-eyed Pallas with fresh force  
  
Invigor’d Diomede.  From side to side  
He slew; dread groans arose of dying men  
Hewn with the sword, and the earth swam with blood. 575  
As if he find a flock unguarded, sheep  
Or goats, the lion rushes on his prey,  
With such unsparing force Tydides smote  
The men of Thrace, till he had slaughter’d twelve;  
And whom Tydides with his falchion struck 580  
Laertes’ son dragg’d by his feet abroad,  
Forecasting that the steeds might pass with ease,  
Nor start, as yet uncustom’d to the dead.   
But when the son of Tydeus found the King,  
Him also panting forth his last, last, breath, 585  
He added to the twelve; for at his head  
An evil dream that night had stood, the form  
Of Diomede, by Pallas’ art devised.   
Meantime, the bold Ulysses loosed the steeds,  
Which, to each other rein’d, he drove abroad, 590  
Smiting them with his bow (for of the scourge  
He thought not in the chariot-seat secured)  
And as he went, hiss’d, warning Diomede.   
But he, projecting still some hardier deed,  
Stood doubtful, whether by the pole to draw 595  
The chariot thence, laden with gorgeous arms,  
Or whether heaving it on high, to bear  
The burthen off, or whether yet to take  
More Thracian lives; when him with various thoughts  
Perplex’d, Minerva, drawing near, bespake. 600  
  
    Son of bold Tydeus! think on thy return  
  
To yonder fleet, lest thou depart constrain’d.   
Some other God may rouse the powers of Troy.   
  
    She ended, and he knew the voice divine.   
  
At once he mounted.  With his bow the steeds 605  
Ulysses plyed, and to the ships they flew.   
  
    Nor look’d the bender of the silver bow,  
  
Apollo, forth in vain, but at the sight  
Of Pallas following Diomede incensed,  
Descended to the field where numerous most 610  
He saw the Trojans, and the Thracian Chief  
And counsellor, Hippocooen aroused,[19]  
Kinsman of Rhesus, and renown’d in arms.   
He, starting from his sleep, soon as he saw  
The spot deserted where so lately lay 615  
Those fiery coursers, and his warrior friends

**Page 132**

Gasping around him, sounded loud the name  
Of his loved Rhesus.  Instant, at the voice,  
Wild stir arose and clamorous uproar  
Of fast-assembling Trojans.  Deeds they saw—­ 620  
Terrible deeds, and marvellous perform’d,  
But not their authors—­they had sought the ships.   
  
    Meantime arrived where they had slain the spy  
  
Of Hector, there Ulysses, dear to Jove,  
The coursers stay’d, and, leaping to the ground, 625  
The son of Tydeus in Ulysses’ hands  
The arms of Dolon placed foul with his blood,  
Then vaulted light into his seat again.   
He lash’d the steeds, they, not unwilling, flew  
To the deep-bellied barks, as to their home. 630  
First Nestor heard the sound, and thus he said.   
  
    Friends!  Counsellors! and leaders of the Greeks!   
  
False shall I speak, or true?—­but speak I must.   
The echoing sound of hoofs alarms my ear.   
Oh, that Ulysses, and brave Diomede 635  
This moment might arrive drawn into camp  
By Trojan steeds!  But, ah, the dread I feel!   
Lest some disaster have for ever quell’d  
In yon rude host those noblest of the Greeks.   
  
    He hath not ended, when themselves arrived, 640  
  
Both quick dismounted; joy at their return  
Fill’d every bosom; each with kind salute  
Cordial, and right-hand welcome greeted them,  
And first Gerenian Nestor thus inquired.   
  
    Oh Chief by all extoll’d, glory of Greece, 645  
  
Ulysses! how have ye these steeds acquired?   
In yonder host? or met ye as ye went  
Some God who gave them to you? for they show  
A lustre dazzling as the beams of day.   
Old as I am, I mingle yet in fight 650  
With Ilium’s sons—­lurk never in the fleet—­  
Yet saw I at no time, or have remark’d  
Steeds such as these; which therefore I believe  
Perforce, that ye have gained by gift divine;  
For cloud-assembler Jove, and azure-eyed 655  
Minerva, Jove’s own daughter, love you both.   
  
    To whom Ulysses, thus, discreet, replied.   
  
Neleian Nestor, glory of the Greeks!   
A God, so willing, could have given us steeds  
Superior, for their bounty knows no bounds. 660  
But, venerable Chief! these which thou seest  
Are Thracians new-arrived.  Their master lies  
Slain by the valiant Diomede, with twelve  
The noblest of his warriors at his side,  
A thirteenth[20] also, at small distance hence 665  
We slew, by Hector and the Chiefs of Troy  
Sent to inspect the posture of our host.   
  
    He said; then, high in exultation, drove  
  
The coursers o’er the trench, and with him pass’d  
The glad Achaians; at the spacious tent 670  
Of Diomede arrived, with even thongs  
They tied them at the cribs where stood the steeds

**Page 133**

Of Tydeus’ son, with winnow’d wheat supplied.   
Ulysses in his bark the gory spoils  
Of Dolon placed, designing them a gift 675  
To Pallas.  Then, descending to the sea,  
Neck, thighs, and legs from sweat profuse they cleansed,  
And, so refresh’d and purified, their last  
Ablution in bright tepid baths perform’d.   
Each thus completely laved, and with smooth oil 680  
Anointed, at the well-spread board they sat,  
And quaff’d, in honor of Minerva, wine  
Delicious, from the brimming beaker drawn.

\* \* \* \* \*

The vividness of the scenes presented to us in this Book constitute its chief beauty.  The reader sees the most natural night-scene in the world.  He is led step by step with the adventurers, and made the companion of all their expectations and uncertainties.  We see the very color of the sky; know the time to a minute; are impatient while the heroes are arming; our imagination follows them, knows all their doubts, and even the secret wishes of their hearts sent up to Minerva.  We are alarmed at the approach of Dolon, hear his very footsteps, assist the two chiefs in pursuing him, and stop just with the spear that arrests him.  We are perfectly acquainted with the situation of all the forces, with the figure in which they lie, with the disposition of Rhesus and the Thracians, with the posture of his chariot and horses.  The marshy spot of ground where Dolon is killed, the tamarisk, or aquatic plant upon which they hung his spoils, and the reeds that are heaped together to mark the place, are circumstances the most picturesque imaginable.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XI.**

ARGUMENT OF THE ELEVENTH BOOK.

Agamemnon distinguishes himself.  He is wounded, and retires.  Diomede is wounded by Paris; Ulysses by Socus.  Ajax with Menelaus flies to the relief of Ulysses, and Eurypylus, soon after, to the relief of Ajax.  While he is employed in assisting Ajax, he is shot in the thigh by Paris, who also wounds Machaon.  Nestor conveys Machaon from the field.  Achilles dispatches Patroclus to the tent of Nestor, and Nestor takes that occasion to exhort Patroclus to engage in battle, clothed in the armor of Achilles.

**BOOK XI.**

Aurora from Tithonus’ side arose  
With light for heaven and earth, when Jove dispatch’d  
Discord, the fiery signal in her hand  
Of battle bearing, to the Grecian fleet.   
High on Ulysses’ huge black ship she stood 5  
The centre of the fleet, whence all might hear,  
The tent of Telamon’s huge son between,  
And of Achilles; for confiding they  
In their heroic fortitude, their barks  
Well-poised had station’d utmost of the line. 10  
There standing, shrill she sent a cry abroad  
Among the Achaians, such as thirst infused

**Page 134**

Of battle ceaseless into every breast.   
All deem’d, at once, war sweeter, than to seek  
Their native country through the waves again. 15  
Then with loud voice Atrides bade the Greeks  
Gird on their armor, and himself his arms  
Took radiant.  First around his legs he clasp’d  
His shining greaves with silver studs secured,  
Then bound his corselet to his bosom, gift 20  
Of Cynyras long since;[1] for rumor loud  
Had Cyprus reached of an Achaian host  
Assembling, destined to the shores of Troy:   
Wherefore, to gratify the King of men,  
He made the splendid ornament his own. 25  
Ten rods of steel coerulean all around  
Embraced it, twelve of gold, twenty of tin;  
Six[2] spiry serpents their uplifted heads  
Coerulean darted at the wearer’s throat,  
Splendor diffusing as the various bow 30  
Fix’d by Saturnian Jove in showery clouds,  
A sign to mortal men.[3] He slung his sword  
Athwart his shoulders; dazzling bright it shone  
With gold emboss’d, and silver was the sheath  
Suspended graceful in a belt of gold. 35  
His massy shield o’ershadowing him whole,  
High-wrought and beautiful, he next assumed.   
Ten circles bright of brass around its field  
Extensive, circle within circle, ran;  
The central boss was black, but hemm’d about 40  
With twice ten bosses of resplendent tin.   
There, dreadful ornament! the visage dark  
Of Gorgon scowl’d, border’d by Flight and Fear.   
The loop was silver, and a serpent form  
Coerulean over all its surface twined, 45  
Three heads erecting on one neck, the heads  
Together wreath’d into a stately crown.   
His helmet quatre-crested,[4] and with studs  
Fast riveted around he to his brows  
Adjusted, whence tremendous waved his crest 50  
Of mounted hair on high.  Two spears he seized  
Ponderous, brass-pointed, and that flash’d to heaven.   
Sounds[5] like clear thunder, by the spouse of Jove  
And by Minerva raised to extol the King  
Of opulent Mycenae, roll’d around. 55  
At once each bade his charioteer his steeds  
Hold fast beside the margin of the trench  
In orderly array; the foot all arm’d  
Rush’d forward, and the clamor of the host  
Rose infinite into the dawning skies. 60  
First, at the trench, the embattled infantry[6]  
Stood ranged; the chariots follow’d close behind;  
Dire was the tumult by Saturnian Jove  
Excited, and from ether down he shed  
Blood-tinctured dews among them, for he meant 65  
That day to send full many a warrior bold  
To Pluto’s dreary realm, slain premature.   
  
    Opposite, on the rising-ground, appear’d  
  
The Trojans; them majestic Hector led,  
Noble Polydamas, AEneas raised

**Page 135**

70  
To godlike honors in all Trojan hearts,  
And Polybus, with whom Antenor’s sons  
Agenor, and young Acamas advanced.   
Hector the splendid orb of his broad shield  
Bore in the van, and as a comet now 75  
Glares through the clouds portentous, and again,  
Obscured by gloomy vapors, disappears,  
So Hector, marshalling his host, in front  
Now shone, now vanish’d in the distant rear.   
All-cased he flamed in brass, and on the sight 80  
Flash’d as the lightnings of Jove AEgis-arm’d.   
As reapers, toiling opposite,[7] lay bare  
Some rich man’s furrows, while the sever’d grain,  
Barley or wheat, sinks as the sickle moves,  
So Greeks and Trojans springing into fight 85  
Slew mutual; foul retreat alike they scorn’d,  
Alike in fierce hostility their heads  
Both bore aloft, and rush’d like wolves to war.   
Discord, spectatress terrible, that sight  
Beheld exulting; she, of all the Gods, 90  
Alone was present; not a Power beside  
There interfered, but each his bright abode  
Quiescent occupied wherever built  
Among the windings of the Olympian heights;  
Yet blamed they all the storm-assembler King 95  
Saturnian, for his purposed aid to Troy.   
The eternal father reck’d not; he, apart,  
Seated in solitary pomp, enjoy’d  
His glory, and from on high the towers survey’d  
Of Ilium and the fleet of Greece, the flash 100  
Of gleaming arms, the slayer and the slain.   
  
    While morning lasted, and the light of day  
  
Increased, so long the weapons on both sides  
Flew in thick vollies, and the people fell.   
But, what time his repast the woodman spreads 105  
In some umbrageous vale, his sinewy arms  
Wearied with hewing many a lofty tree,  
And his wants satisfied, he feels at length  
The pinch of appetite to pleasant food,[8]  
Then was it, that encouraging aloud 110  
Each other, in their native virtue strong,  
The Grecians through the phalanx burst of Troy.   
Forth sprang the monarch first; he slew the Chief  
Bianor, nor himself alone, but slew  
Oileus also driver of his steeds. 115  
Oileus, with a leap alighting, rush’d  
On Agamemnon; he his fierce assault  
Encountering, with a spear met full his front.   
Nor could his helmet’s ponderous brass sustain  
That force, but both his helmet and his skull 120  
It shatter’d, and his martial rage repress’d.   
The King of men, stripping their corselets, bared  
Their shining breasts, and left them.  Isus, next,  
And Antiphus he flew to slay, the sons  
Of Priam both, and in one chariot borne, 125  
This spurious, genuine that.  The bastard drove,  
And Antiphus, a warrior high-renown’d,  
Fought from the chariot; them Achilles erst

**Page 136**

Feeding their flocks on Ida had surprised  
And bound with osiers, but for ransom loosed. 130  
Of these, imperial Agamemnon, first,  
Above the pap pierced Isus; next, he smote  
Antiphus with his sword beside the ear,  
And from his chariot cast him to the ground.   
Conscious of both, their glittering arms he stripp’d, 135  
For he had seen them when from Ida’s heights  
Achilles led them to the Grecian fleet.   
As with resistless fangs the lion breaks  
The young in pieces of the nimble hind,  
Entering her lair, and takes their feeble lives; 140  
She, though at hand, can yield them no defence,  
But through the thick wood, wing’d with terror, starts  
Herself away, trembling at such a foe;  
So them the Trojans had no power to save,  
Themselves all driven before the host of Greece. 145  
Next, on Pisandrus, and of dauntless heart  
Hippolochus he rush’d; they were the sons  
Of brave Antimachus, who with rich gifts  
By Paris bought, inflexible withheld  
From Menelaus still his lovely bride. 150  
His sons, the monarch, in one chariot borne  
Encounter’d; they (for they had lost the reins)  
With trepidation and united force  
Essay’d to check the steeds; astonishment  
Seized both; Atrides with a lion’s rage 155  
Came on, and from the chariot thus they sued.   
  
    Oh spare us! son of Atreus, and accept  
  
Ransom immense.  Antimachus our sire  
Is rich in various treasure, gold and brass,  
And temper’d steel, and, hearing the report 160  
That in Achaia’s fleet his sons survive,  
He will requite thee with a glorious price.   
  
    So they, with tears and gentle terms the King  
  
Accosted, but no gentle answer heard.   
  
    Are ye indeed the offspring of the Chief 165  
  
Antimachus, who when my brother once  
With godlike Laertiades your town  
Enter’d ambassador, his death advised  
In council, and to let him forth no more?   
Now rue ye both the baseness of your sire. 170  
  
    He said, and from his chariot to the plain  
  
Thrust down Pisandrus, piercing with keen lance  
His bosom, and supine he smote the field.   
Down leap’d Hippolochus, whom on the ground  
He slew, cut sheer his hands, and lopp’d his head, 175  
And roll’d it like a mortar[9] through the ranks.   
He left the slain, and where he saw the field  
With thickest battle cover’d, thither flew  
By all the Grecians follow’d bright in arms.   
The scatter’d infantry constrained to fly, 180  
Fell by the infantry; the charioteers,  
While with loud hoofs their steeds the dusty soil  
Excited, o’er the charioteers their wheels  
Drove brazen-fellied, and the King of men  
Incessant slaughtering, called his Argives[10] on. 185

**Page 137**

As when fierce flames some ancient forest seize,  
From side to side in flakes the various wind  
Rolls them, and to the roots devour’d, the trunks  
Fall prostrate under fury of the fire,  
So under Agamemnon fell the heads 190  
Of flying Trojans.  Many a courser proud  
The empty chariots through the paths of war  
Whirl’d rattling, of their charioteers deprived;  
They breathless press’d the plain, now fitter far  
To feed the vultures than to cheer their wives. 195  
  
    Conceal’d, meantime, by Jove, Hector escaped  
  
The dust, darts, deaths, and tumult of the field;  
And Agamemnon to the swift pursuit  
Call’d loud the Grecians.  Through the middle plain  
Beside the sepulchre of Ilus, son 200  
Of Dardanus, and where the fig-tree stood,  
The Trojans flew, panting to gain the town,  
While Agamemnon pressing close the rear,  
Shout after shout terrific sent abroad,  
And his victorious hands reek’d, red with gore. 205  
But at the beech-tree and the Scaean gate  
Arrived, the Trojans halted, waiting there  
The rearmost fugitives; they o’er the field  
Came like a herd, which in the dead of night  
A lion drives; all fly, but one is doom’d 210  
To death inevitable; her with jaws  
True to their hold he seizes, and her neck  
Breaking, embowels her, and laps the blood;  
So, Atreus’ royal son, the hindmost still  
Slaying, and still pursuing, urged them on. 215  
Many supine, and many prone, the field  
Press’d, by the son of Atreus in their flight  
Dismounted; for no weapon raged as his.   
But now, at last, when he should soon have reach’d  
The lofty walls of Ilium, came the Sire 220  
Of Gods and men descending from the skies,  
And on the heights of Ida fountain-fed,  
Sat arm’d with thunders.  Calling to his foot  
Swift Iris golden-pinion’d, thus he spake.   
  
    Iris! away.  Thus speak in Hector’s ears. 225  
  
While yet he shall the son of Atreus see  
Fierce warring in the van, and mowing down  
The Trojan ranks, so long let him abstain  
From battle, leaving to his host the task  
Of bloody contest furious with the Greeks. 230  
But soon as Atreus’ son by spear or shaft  
Wounded shall climb his chariot, with such force  
I will endue Hector, that he shall slay  
Till he have reach’d the ships, and till, the sun  
Descending, sacred darkness cover all. 235  
  
    He spake, nor rapid Iris disobey’d  
  
Storm-wing’d ambassadress, but from the heights  
Of Ida stoop’d to Ilium.  There she found  
The son of royal Priam by the throng  
Of chariots and of steeds compass’d about 240  
She, standing at his side, him thus bespake.   
  
    Oh, son of Priam! as the Gods

**Page 138**

discreet!   
  
I bring thee counsel from the Sire of all.   
While yet thou shalt the son of Atreus see  
Fierce warring in the van, and mowing down 245  
The warrior ranks, so long he bids thee pause  
From battle, leaving to thy host the task  
Of bloody contest furious with the Greeks.   
But soon as Atreus’ son, by spear or shaft  
Wounded, shall climb his chariot, Jove will then 250  
Endue thee with such force, that thou shalt slay  
Till thou have reach’d the ships, and till, the sun  
Descending, sacred darkness cover all.   
  
    So saying, swift-pinion’d Iris disappear’d.   
  
Then Hector from his chariot at a leap 255  
Came down all arm’d, and, shaking his bright spears,  
Ranged every quarter, animating loud  
The legions, and rekindling horrid war.   
Back roll’d the Trojan ranks, and faced the Greeks;  
The Greeks their host to closer phalanx drew; 260  
The battle was restored, van fronting van  
They stood, and Agamemnon into fight  
Sprang foremost, panting for superior fame.   
  
    Say now, ye Nine, who on Olympus dwell!   
  
What Trojan first, or what ally of Troy 265  
Opposed the force of Agamemnon’s arm?   
Iphidamas, Antenor’s valiant son,  
Of loftiest stature, who in fertile Thrace  
Mother of flocks was nourish’d, Cisseus him  
His grandsire, father of Theano praised 270  
For loveliest features, in his own abode  
Rear’d yet a child, and when at length he reach’d  
The measure of his glorious manhood firm  
Dismiss’d him not, but, to engage him more,  
Gave him his daughter.  Wedded, he his bride 275  
As soon deserted, and with galleys twelve  
Following the rumor’d voyage of the Greeks,  
The same course steer’d; but at Percope moor’d,  
And marching thence, arrived on foot at Troy.   
He first opposed Atrides.  They approach’d. 280  
The spear of Agamemnon wander’d wide;  
But him Iphidamas on his broad belt  
Beneath the corselet struck, and, bearing still  
On his spear-beam, enforced it; but ere yet  
He pierced the broider’d zone, his point, impress’d 285  
Against the silver, turn’d, obtuse as lead.   
Then royal Agamemnon in his hand  
The weapon grasping, with a lion’s rage  
Home drew it to himself, and from his gripe  
Wresting it, with his falchion keen his neck 290  
Smote full, and stretch’d him lifeless at his foot.   
So slept Iphidamas among the slain;  
Unhappy! from his virgin bride remote,  
Associate with the men of Troy in arms  
He fell, and left her beauties unenjoy’d. 295  
He gave her much, gave her a hundred beeves,  
And sheep and goats a thousand from his flocks  
Promised, for numberless his meadows ranged;  
But Agamemnon, son of Atreus, him  
Slew and despoil’d, and through the Grecian

**Page 139**

host 300  
Proceeded, laden with his gorgeous arms.   
Cooen that sight beheld, illustrious Chief,  
Antenor’s eldest born, but with dim eyes  
Through anguish for his brother’s fall.  Unseen  
Of noble Agamemnon, at his side 305  
He cautious stood, and with a spear his arm,  
Where thickest flesh’d, below his elbow, pierced,  
Till opposite the glittering point appear’d.   
A thrilling horror seized the King of men  
So wounded; yet though wounded so, from fight 310  
He ceased not, but on Cooen rush’d, his spear  
Grasping, well-thriven growth[11] of many a wind.   
He by the foot drew off Iphidamas,  
His brother, son of his own sire, aloud  
Calling the Trojan leaders to his aid; 315  
When him so occupied with his keen point  
Atrides pierced his bossy shield beneath.   
Expiring on Iphidamas he fell  
Prostrate, and Agamemnon lopp’d his head.   
Thus, under royal Agamemnon’s hand, 320  
Antenor’s sons their destiny fulfill’d,  
And to the house of Ades journey’d both.   
Through other ranks of warriors then he pass’d,  
Now with his spear, now with his falchion arm’d,  
And now with missile force of massy stones, 325  
While yet his warm blood sallied from the wound.   
But when the wound grew dry, and the blood ceased,  
Anguish intolerable undermined  
Then all the might of Atreus’ royal son.   
As when a laboring woman’s arrowy throes 330  
Seize her intense, by Juno’s daughters dread  
The birth-presiding Ilithyae deep  
Infixt, dispensers of those pangs severe;  
So, anguish insupportable subdued  
Then all the might of Atreus’ royal son. 335  
Up-springing to his seat, instant he bade  
His charioteer drive to the hollow barks,  
Heart-sick himself with pain; yet, ere he went,  
With voice loud-echoing hail’d the Danai.   
  
    Friends! counsellors and leaders of the Greeks! 340  
  
Now drive, yourselves, the battle from your ships.   
For me the Gods permit not to employ  
In fight with Ilium’s host the day entire.   
  
    He ended, and the charioteer his steeds  
  
Lash’d to the ships; they not unwilling flew, 345  
Bearing from battle the afflicted King  
With foaming chests and bellies grey with dust.   
Soon Hector, noting his retreat, aloud  
Call’d on the Trojans and allies of Troy.   
  
    Trojans and Lycians, and close-fighting sons 350  
  
Of Dardanus! oh summon all your might;  
Now, now be men!  Their bravest is withdrawn!   
Glory and honor from Saturnian Jove  
On me attend; now full against the Greeks  
Drive all your steeds, and win a deathless name. 355  
  
    He spake—­and all drew courage from his word.   
  
As when his hounds bright-tooth’d some hunter

**Page 140**

cheers  
Against the lion or the forest-boar,  
So Priameian Hector cheer’d his host  
Magnanimous against the sons of Greece, 360  
Terrible as gore-tainted Mars.  Among  
The foremost warriors, with success elate  
He strode, and flung himself into the fight  
Black as a storm which sudden from on high  
Descending, furrows deep the gloomy flood. 365  
  
    Then whom slew Priameian Hector first,  
  
Whom last, by Jove, that day, with glory crown’d?   
Assaeus, Dolops, Orus, Agelaues,  
Autonoues, Hipponoues, AEsymnus,  
Opheltius and Opites first he slew, 370  
All leaders of the Greeks, and, after these,  
The people.  As when whirlwinds of the West  
A storm encounter from the gloomy South,  
The waves roll multitudinous, and the foam  
Upswept by wandering gusts fills all the air, 375  
So Hector swept the Grecians.  Then defeat  
Past remedy and havoc had ensued,  
Then had the routed Grecians, flying, sought  
Their ships again, but that Ulysses[12] thus  
Summon’d the brave Tydides to his aid. 380  
  
    Whence comes it, Diomede, that we forget  
  
Our wonted courage?  Hither, O my friend!   
And, fighting at my side, ward off the shame  
That must be ours, should Hector seize the fleet.   
  
    To whom the valiant Diomede replied. 385  
  
I will be firm; trust me thou shalt not find  
Me shrinking; yet small fruit of our attempts  
Shall follow, for the Thunderer, not to us,  
But to the Trojan, gives the glorious day.   
  
    The Hero spake, and from his chariot cast 390  
  
Thymbraeus to the ground pierced through the pap,  
While by Ulysses’ hand his charioteer  
Godlike Molion, fell.  The warfare thus  
Of both for ever closed, them there they left,  
And plunging deep into the warrior-throng 395  
Troubled the multitude.  As when two boars  
Turn desperate on the close-pursuing hounds,  
So they, returning on the host of Troy,  
Slew on all sides, and overtoil’d with flight  
From Hector’s arm, the Greeks meantime respired. 400  
Two warriors, next, their chariot and themselves  
They took, plebeians brave, sons of the seer  
Percosian Merops in prophetic skill  
Surpassing all; he both his sons forbad  
The mortal field, but disobedient they 405  
Still sought it, for their destiny prevail’d.   
Spear-practised Diomede of life deprived  
Both these, and stripp’d them of their glorious arms,  
While by Ulysses’ hand Hippodamus  
Died and Hypeirochus.  And now the son 410  
Of Saturn, looking down from Ida, poised  
The doubtful war, and mutual deaths they dealt.   
Tydides plunged his spear into the groin  
Of the illustrious son of Paeon, bold  
Agastrophus.  No steeds at his command

**Page 141**

415  
Had he, infatuate! but his charioteer  
His steeds detain’d remote, while through the van  
Himself on foot rush’d madly till he fell.   
But Hector through the ranks darting his eye  
Perceived, and with ear-piercing cries advanced 420  
Against them, follow’d by the host of Troy.   
The son of Tydeus, shuddering, his approach  
Discern’d, and instant to Ulysses spake.[13]  
  
    Now comes the storm!  This way the mischief rolls!   
  
Stand and repulse the Trojan.  Now be firm. 425  
  
    He said, and hurling his long-shadow’d beam  
  
Smote Hector.  At his helmet’s crown he aim’d,  
Nor err’d, but brass encountering brass, the point  
Glanced wide, for he had cased his youthful brows  
In triple brass, Apollo’s glorious gift. 430  
Yet with rapidity at such a shock  
Hector recoil’d into the multitude  
Afar, where sinking to his knees, he lean’d  
On his broad palm, and darkness veil’d his eyes.   
But while Tydides follow’d through the van 435  
His stormy spear, which in the distant soil  
Implanted stood, Hector his scatter’d sense  
Recovering, to his chariot sprang again,  
And, diving deep into his host, escaped.   
The noble son of Tydeus, spear in hand, 440  
Rush’d after him, and as he went, exclaim’d.   
  
    Dog! thou hast now escaped; but, sure the stroke  
  
Approach’d thee nigh, well-aim’d.  Once more thy prayers  
Which ever to Apollo thou prefer’st  
Entering the clash of battle, have prevail’d, 445  
And he hath rescued thee.  But well beware  
Our next encounter, for if also me  
Some God befriend, thou diest.  Now will I seek  
Another mark, and smite whom next I may.   
  
    He spake, and of his armor stripp’d the son 450  
  
Spear-famed of Paeon.  Meantime Paris, mate  
Of beauteous Helen, drew his bow against  
Tydides; by a pillar of the tomb  
Of Ilus, ancient senator revered,  
Conceal’d he stood, and while the Hero loosed 455  
His corselet from the breast of Paeon’s son  
Renown’d, and of his helmet and his targe  
Despoil’d him; Paris, arching quick his bow,  
No devious shaft dismiss’d, but his right foot  
Pierced through the sole, and fix’d it to the ground. 460  
Transported from his ambush forth he leap’d  
With a loud laugh, and, vaunting, thus exclaim’d:   
  
    Oh shaft well shot! it galls thee.  Would to heaven  
  
That it had pierced thy heart, and thou hadst died!   
So had the Trojans respite from their toils 465  
Enjoy’d, who, now, shudder at sight of thee  
Like she-goats when the lion is at hand.   
  
    To whom, undaunted, Diomede replied.   
  
Archer shrew-tongued! spie-maiden! man of curls![14]  
Shouldst thou in arms attempt me face to face, 470

**Page 142**

Thy bow and arrows should avail thee nought.   
Vain boaster! thou hast scratch’d my foot—­no more—­  
And I regard it as I might the stroke  
Of a weak woman or a simple child.   
The weapons of a dastard and a slave 475  
Are ever such.  More terrible are mine,  
And whom they pierce, though slightly pierced, he dies.   
His wife her cheeks rends inconsolable,  
His babes are fatherless, his blood the glebe  
Incarnadines, and where he bleeds and rots 480  
More birds of prey than women haunt the place.   
  
    He ended, and Ulysses, drawing nigh,  
  
Shelter’d Tydides; he behind the Chief  
Of Ithaca sat drawing forth the shaft,  
But pierced with agonizing pangs the while. 485  
Then, climbing to his chariot-seat, he bade  
Sthenelus hasten to the hollow ships,  
Heart-sick with pain.  And now alone was seen  
Spear-famed Ulysses; not an Argive more  
Remain’d, so universal was the rout, 490  
And groaning, to his own great heart he said.   
  
    Alas! what now awaits me?  If, appall’d  
  
By multitudes, I fly, much detriment;  
And if alone they intercept me here,  
Still more; for Jove hath scatter’d all the host, 495  
Yet why these doubts! for know I not of old  
That only dastards fly, and that the voice  
Of honor bids the famed in battle stand,  
Bleed they themselves, or cause their foes to bleed?   
  
    While busied in such thought he stood, the ranks 500  
  
Of Trojans fronted with broad shields, enclosed  
The hero with a ring, hemming around  
Their own destruction.  As when dogs, and swains  
In prime of manhood, from all quarters rush  
Around a boar, he from his thicket bolts, 505  
The bright tusk whetting in his crooked jaws:   
They press him on all sides, and from beneath  
Loud gnashings hear, yet firm, his threats defy;  
Like them the Trojans on all sides assail’d  
Ulysses dear to Jove.  First with his spear 510  
He sprang impetuous on a valiant chief,  
Whose shoulder with a downright point he pierced,  
Deiopites; Thooen next he slew,  
And Ennomus, and from his coursers’ backs  
Alighting quick, Chersidamas; beneath 515  
His bossy shield the gliding weapon pass’d  
Right through his navel; on the plain he fell  
Expiring, and with both hands clench’d the dust.   
Them slain he left, and Charops wounded next,  
Brother of Socus, generous Chief, and son 520  
Of Hippasus; brave Socus to the aid  
Of Charops flew, and, godlike, thus began.   
  
    Illustrious chief, Ulysses! strong to toil  
  
And rich in artifice!  Or boast to-day  
Two sons of Hippasus, brave warriors both, 525  
Of armor and of life bereft by thee,  
Or to my vengeful spear resign thy own!

**Page 143**

    So saying, Ulysses’ oval disk he smote.   
  
Through his bright disk the stormy weapon flew,  
Transpierced his twisted mail, and from his side 530  
Drove all the skin, but to his nobler parts  
Found entrance none, by Pallas turn’d aslant.[15]  
Ulysses, conscious of his life untouch’d,  
Retired a step from Socus, and replied.   
  
    Ah hapless youth; thy fate is on the wing; 535  
  
Me thou hast forced indeed to cease a while  
From battle with the Trojans, but I speak  
Thy death at hand; for vanquish’d by my spear,  
This self-same day thou shalt to me resign  
Thy fame, thy soul to Pluto steed-renown’d. 540  
  
    He ceased; then Socus turn’d his back to fly,  
  
But, as he turn’d, his shoulder-blades between  
He pierced him, and the spear urged through his breast.   
On his resounding arms he fell, and thus  
Godlike Ulysses gloried in his fall. 545  
  
    Ah, Socus, son of Hippasus, a chief  
  
Of fame equestrian! swifter far than thou  
Death follow’d thee, and thou hast not escaped.   
Ill-fated youth! thy parents’ hands thine eyes  
Shall never close, but birds of ravenous maw 550  
Shall tear thee, flapping thee with frequent wing,  
While me the noble Grecians shall entomb!   
  
    So saying, the valiant Socus’ spear he drew  
  
From his own flesh, and through his bossy shield.   
The weapon drawn, forth sprang the blood, and left 555  
His spirit faint.  Then Ilium’s dauntless sons,  
Seeing Ulysses’ blood, exhorted glad  
Each other, and, with force united, all  
Press’d on him.  He, retiring, summon’d loud  
His followers.  Thrice, loud as mortal may, 560  
He call’d, and valiant Menelaus thrice  
Hearing the voice, to Ajax thus remark’d.   
  
    Illustrious son of Telamon!  The voice  
  
Of Laertiades comes o’er my ear  
With such a sound, as if the hardy chief, 565  
Abandon’d of his friends, were overpower’d  
By numbers intercepting his retreat.   
Haste! force we quick a passage through the ranks.   
His worth demands our succor, for I fear  
Lest sole conflicting with the host of Troy, 570  
Brave as he is, he perish, to the loss  
Unspeakable and long regret of Greece.   
  
    So saying, he went, and Ajax, godlike Chief,  
  
Follow’d him.  At the voice arrived, they found  
Ulysses Jove-beloved compass’d about 575  
By Trojans, as the lynxes in the hills,  
Adust for blood, compass an antler’d stag  
Pierced by an archer; while his blood is warm  
And his limbs pliable, from him he ’scapes;  
But when the feather’d barb hath quell’d his force, 580  
In some dark hollow of the mountain’s side,  
The hungry troop devour him; chance, the while,  
Conducts a lion thither, before whom

**Page 144**

All vanish, and the lion feeds alone;  
So swarm’d the Trojan powers, numerous and bold, 585  
Around Ulysses, who with wary skill  
Heroic combated his evil day.   
But Ajax came, cover’d with his broad shield  
That seem’d a tower, and at Ulysses’ side  
Stood fast; then fled the Trojans wide-dispersed, 590  
And Menelaus led him by the hand  
Till his own chariot to his aid approach’d.   
But Ajax, springing on the Trojans, slew  
Doryclus, from the loins of Priam sprung,  
But spurious.  Pandocus he wounded next, 595  
Then wounded Pyrasus, and after him  
Pylartes and Lysander.  As a flood  
Runs headlong from the mountains to the plain  
After long showers from Jove; many a dry oak  
And many a pine the torrent sweeps along, 600  
And, turbid, shoots much soil into the sea,  
So, glorious Ajax troubled wide the field,  
Horse and man slaughtering, whereof Hector yet  
Heard not; for on the left of all the war  
He fought beside Scamander, where around 605  
Huge Nestor, and Idomeneus the brave,  
Most deaths were dealt, and loudest roar’d the fight.   
There Hector toil’d, feats wonderful of spear  
And horsemanship achieving, and the lines  
Of many a phalanx desolating wide. 610  
Nor even then had the bold Greeks retired,  
But that an arrow triple-barb’d, dispatch’d  
By Paris, Helen’s mate, against the Chief  
Machaon warring with distinguish’d force,  
Pierced his right shoulder.  For his sake alarm’d, 615  
The valor-breathing Grecians fear’d, lest he  
In that disast’rous field should also fall.[16]  
At once, Idomeneus of Crete approach’d  
The noble Nestor, and him thus bespake.   
  
    Arise, Neleian Nestor!  Pride of Greece! 620  
  
Ascend thy chariot, and Machaon placed  
Beside thee, bear him, instant to the fleet.   
For one, so skill’d in medicine, and to free  
The inherent barb, is worth a multitude.   
  
    He said, nor the Gerenian hero old 625  
  
Aught hesitated, but into his seat  
Ascended, and Machaon, son renown’d  
Of AEsculapius, mounted at his side.   
He lash’d the steeds, they not unwilling sought  
The hollow ships, long their familiar home. 630  
  
    Cebriones, meantime, the charioteer  
  
Of Hector, from his seat the Trojan ranks  
Observing sore discomfited, began.   
  
    Here are we busied, Hector! on the skirts  
  
Of roaring battle, and meantime I see 635  
Our host confused, their horses and themselves  
All mingled.  Telamonian Ajax there  
Routs them; I know the hero by his shield.   
Haste, drive we thither, for the carnage most  
Of horse and foot conflicting furious, there 640  
Rages, and infinite the shouts arise.

**Page 145**

    He said, and with shrill-sounding scourge the steeds  
  
Smote ample-maned; they, at the sudden stroke  
Through both hosts whirl’d the chariot, shields and men  
Trampling; with blood the axle underneath 645  
All redden’d, and the chariot-rings with drops  
From the horse-hoofs, and from the fellied wheels.   
Full on the multitude he drove, on fire  
To burst the phalanx, and confusion sent  
Among the Greeks, for nought[17] he shunn’d the spear. 650  
All quarters else with falchion or with lance,  
Or with huge stones he ranged, but cautious shunn’d  
The encounter of the Telamonian Chief.   
  
    But the eternal father throned on high  
  
With fear fill’d Ajax; panic-fixt he stood, 655  
His seven-fold shield behind his shoulder cast,  
And hemm’d by numbers, with an eye askant,  
Watchful retreated.  As a beast of prey  
Retiring, turns and looks, so he his face  
Turn’d oft, retiring slow, and step by step. 660  
As when the watch-dogs and assembled swains  
Have driven a tawny lion from the stalls,  
Then, interdicting him his wish’d repast,  
Watch all the night, he, famish’d, yet again  
Comes furious on, but speeds not, kept aloof 665  
By frequent spears from daring hands, but more  
By flash of torches, which, though fierce, he dreads,  
Till, at the dawn, sullen he stalks away;  
So from before the Trojans Ajax stalk’d  
Sullen, and with reluctance slow retired. 670  
His brave heart trembling for the fleet of Greece.   
As when (the boys o’erpower’d) a sluggish ass,  
On whose tough sides they have spent many a staff,  
Enters the harvest, and the spiry ears  
Crops persevering; with their rods the boys 675  
Still ply him hard, but all their puny might  
Scarce drives him forth when he hath browsed his fill,  
So, there, the Trojans and their foreign aids  
With glittering lances keen huge Ajax urged,  
His broad shield’s centre smiting.[18] He, by turns, 680  
With desperate force the Trojan phalanx dense  
Facing, repulsed them, and by turns he fled,  
But still forbad all inroad on the fleet.   
Trojans and Greeks between, alone, he stood  
A bulwark.  Spears from daring hands dismiss’d 685  
Some, piercing his broad shield, there planted stood,  
While others, in the midway falling, spent  
Their disappointed rage deep in the ground.   
  
    Eurypylus, Evaemon’s noble son,  
  
Him seeing, thus, with weapons overwhelmed 690  
Flew to his side, his glittering lance dismiss’d,  
And Apisaon, son of Phausias, struck  
Under the midriff; through his liver pass’d  
The ruthless point, and, falling, he expired.   
Forth sprang Eurypylus to seize the spoil; 695  
Whom soon as godlike Alexander saw  
Despoiling Apisaon of his arms,

**Page 146**

Drawing incontinent his bow, he sent  
A shaft to his right thigh; the brittle reed  
Snapp’d, and the rankling barb stuck fast within. 700  
Terrified at the stroke, the wounded Chief  
To his own band retired, but, as he went,  
With echoing voice call’d on the Danai—­  
  
    Friends!  Counsellors, and leaders of the Greeks!   
  
Turn ye and stand, and from his dreadful lot 705  
Save Ajax whelm’d with weapons; ’scape, I judge,  
He cannot from the roaring fight, yet oh  
Stand fast around him; if save ye may,  
Your champion huge, the Telamonian Chief!   
  
    So spake the wounded warrior.  They at once 710  
  
With sloping bucklers, and with spears erect,  
To his relief approach’d.  Ajax with joy  
The friendly phalanx join’d, then turn’d and stood.   
  
    Thus burn’d the embattled field as with the flames  
  
Of a devouring fire.  Meantime afar 715  
From all that tumult the Neleian mares  
Bore Nestor, foaming as they ran, with whom  
Machaon also rode, leader revered.   
Achilles mark’d him passing; for he stood  
Exalted on his huge ship’s lofty stern, 720  
Spectator of the toil severe, and flight  
Deplorable of the defeated Greeks.   
He call’d his friend Patroclus.  He below  
Within his tent the sudden summons heard  
And sprang like Mars abroad, all unaware 725  
That in that sound he heard the voice of fate.   
Him first Menoetius’ gallant son address’d.   
  
    What would Achilles?  Wherefore hath he call’d?   
  
To whom Achilles swiftest of the swift:   
  
    Brave Menoetiades! my soul’s delight! 730  
  
Soon will the Grecians now my knees surround  
Suppliant, by dread extremity constrain’d.   
But fly Patroclus, haste, oh dear to Jove!   
Inquire of Nestor, whom he hath convey’d  
From battle, wounded?  Viewing him behind, 735  
I most believed him AEsculapius’ son  
Machaon, but the steeds so swiftly pass’d  
My galley, that his face escaped my note.[19]  
  
    He said, and prompt to gratify his friend,  
  
Forth ran Patroclus through the camp of Greece. 740  
  
    Now when Neleian Nestor to his tent  
  
Had brought Machaon, they alighted both,  
And the old hero’s friend Eurymedon  
Released the coursers.  On the beach awhile  
Their tunics sweat-imbued in the cool air 745  
They ventilated, facing full the breeze,  
Then on soft couches in the tent reposed.   
Meantime, their beverage Hecamede mix’d,  
The old King’s bright-hair’d captive, whom he brought  
From Tenedos, what time Achilles sack’d 750  
The city, daughter of the noble Chief  
Arsinoues, and selected from the rest  
For Nestor, as the honorable meed  
Of counsels always eminently wise.

**Page 147**

She, first, before them placed a table bright, 755  
With feet coerulean; thirst-provoking sauce  
She brought them also in a brazen tray,  
Garlic[20] and honey new, and sacred meal.   
Beside them, next, she placed a noble cup  
Of labor exquisite, which from his home 760  
The ancient King had brought with golden studs  
Embellish’d; it presented to the grasp  
Four ears; two golden turtles, perch’d on each,  
Seem’d feeding, and two turtles[21] form’d the base.   
That cup once fill’d, all others must have toil’d 765  
To move it from the board, but it was light  
In Nestor’s hand; he lifted it with ease.[22]  
The graceful virgin in that cup a draught  
Mix’d for them, Pramnian wine and savory cheese  
Of goat’s milk, grated with a brazen rasp, 770  
Then sprinkled all with meal.  The draught prepared,  
She gave it to their hand; they, drinking, slaked  
Their fiery thirst, and with each other sat  
Conversing friendly, when the godlike youth  
By brave Achilles sent, stood at the door. 775  
  
    Him seeing, Nestor from his splendid couch  
  
Arose, and by the hand leading him in,  
Entreated him to sit, but that request  
Patroclus, on his part refusing, said,  
  
    Oh venerable King! no seat is here 780  
  
For me, nor may thy courtesy prevail.   
He is irascible, and to be fear’d  
Who bade me ask what Chieftain thou hast brought  
From battle, wounded; but untold I learn;  
I see Machaon, and shall now report 785  
As I have seen; oh ancient King revered!   
Thou know’st Achilles fiery, and propense  
Blame to impute even where blame is none.   
  
    To whom the brave Gerenian thus replied.   
  
Why feels Achilles for the wounded Greeks 790  
Such deep concern?  He little knows the height  
To which our sorrows swell.  Our noblest lie  
By spear or arrow wounded in the fleet.   
Diomede, warlike son of Tydeus, bleeds,  
Gall’d by a shaft; Ulysses, glorious Chief, 795  
And Agamemnon[23] suffer by the spear;  
Eurypylus is shot into the thigh,  
And here lies still another newly brought  
By me from fight, pierced also by a shaft.   
What then?  How strong soe’er to give them aid, 800  
Achilles feels no pity of the Greeks.   
Waits he till every vessel on the shore  
Fired, in despite of the whole Argive host,  
Be sunk in its own ashes, and ourselves  
All perish, heaps on heaps?  For in my limbs 805  
No longer lives the agility of my youth.   
Oh, for the vigor of those days again,  
When Elis, for her cattle which we took,  
Strove with us and Itymoneus I slew,  
Brave offspring of Hypirochus; he dwelt 810  
In Elis, and while I the pledges drove,  
Stood for his herd, but fell among the first

**Page 148**

By a spear hurl’d from my victorious arm.   
Then fled the rustic multitude, and we  
Drove off abundant booty from the plain, 815  
Herds fifty of fat beeves, large flocks of goats  
As many, with as many sheep and swine,  
And full thrice fifty mares of brightest hue,  
All breeders, many with their foals beneath.   
All these, by night returning safe, we drove 820  
Into Neleian Pylus, and the heart  
Rejoiced of Neleus, in a son so young  
A warrior, yet enrich’d with such a prize.   
At early dawn the heralds summon’d loud  
The citizens, to prove their just demands 825  
On fruitful Elis, and the assembled Chiefs  
Division made (for numerous were the debts  
Which the Epeans, in the weak estate  
Of the unpeopled Pylus, had incurr’d;  
For Hercules, few years before, had sack’d[24] 830  
Our city, and our mightiest slain.  Ourselves  
The gallant sons of Neleus, were in all  
Twelve youths, of whom myself alone survived;  
The rest all perish’d; whence, presumptuous grown,  
The brazen-mail’d Epeans wrong’d us oft). 835  
A herd of beeves my father for himself  
Selected, and a numerous flock beside,  
Three hundred sheep, with shepherds for them all.   
For he a claimant was of large arrears  
From sacred Elis.  Four unrivall’d steeds 840  
With his own chariot to the games he sent,  
That should contend for the appointed prize  
A tripod; but Augeias, King of men,  
Detain’d the steeds, and sent the charioteer  
Defrauded home.  My father, therefore, fired 845  
At such foul outrage both of deeds and words,  
Took much, and to the Pylians gave the rest  
For satisfaction of the claims of all.   
While thus we busied were in these concerns,  
And in performance of religious rites 850  
Throughout the city, came the Epeans arm’d,  
Their whole vast multitude both horse and foot  
On the third day; came also clad in brass  
The two Molions, inexpert as yet  
In feats of arms, and of a boyish age. 855  
There is a city on a mountain’s head,  
Fast by the banks of Alpheus, far remote,  
The utmost town which sandy Pylus owns,  
Named Thryoessa, and, with ardor fired  
To lay it waste, that city they besieged. 860  
Now when their host had traversed all the plain,  
Minerva from Olympus flew by night  
And bade us arm; nor were the Pylians slow  
To assemble, but impatient for the fight.   
Me, then, my father suffer’d not to arm, 865  
But hid my steeds, for he supposed me raw  
As yet, and ignorant how war is waged.   
Yet, even thus, unvantaged and on foot,  
Superior honors I that day acquired  
To theirs who rode, for Pallas led me on 870  
Herself to victory.  There is a stream

**Page 149**

Which at Arena falls into the sea,  
Named Minueius; on that river’s bank  
The Pylian horsemen waited day’s approach,  
And thither all our foot came pouring down. 875  
The flood divine of Alpheus thence we reach’d  
At noon, all arm’d complete; there, hallow’d rites  
We held to Jove omnipotent, and slew  
A bull to sacred Alpheus, with a bull  
To Neptune, and a heifer of the herd 880  
To Pallas; then, all marshall’d as they were,  
From van to rear our legions took repast,  
And at the river’s side slept on their arms.   
Already the Epean host had round  
Begirt the city, bent to lay it waste, 885  
A task which cost them, first, both blood and toil,  
For when the radiant sun on the green earth  
Had risen, with prayer to Pallas and to Jove,  
We gave them battle.  When the Pylian host  
And the Epeans thus were close engaged, 890  
I first a warrior slew, Mulius the brave,  
And seized his coursers.  He the eldest-born  
Of King Augeias’ daughters had espoused  
The golden Agamede; not an herb  
The spacious earth yields but she knew its powers, 895  
Him, rushing on me, with my brazen lance  
I smote, and in the dust he fell; I leap’d  
Into his seat, and drove into the van.   
A panic seized the Epeans when they saw  
The leader of their horse o’erthrown, a Chief 900  
Surpassing all in fight.  Black as a cloud  
With whirlwind fraught, I drove impetuous on,  
Took fifty chariots, and at side of each  
Lay two slain warriors, with their teeth the soil  
Grinding, all vanquish’d by my single arm. 905  
I had slain also the Molions, sons  
Of Actor, but the Sovereign of the deep  
Their own authentic Sire, in darkness dense  
Involving both, convey’d them safe away.   
Then Jove a victory of prime renown 910  
Gave to the Pylians; for we chased and slew  
And gather’d spoil o’er all the champain spread  
With scatter’d shields, till we our steeds had driven  
To the Buprasian fields laden with corn,  
To the Olenian rock, and to a town 915  
In fair Colona situate, and named  
Alesia.  There it was that Pallas turn’d  
Our people homeward; there I left the last  
Of all the slain, and he was slain by me.   
Then drove the Achaians from Buprasium home 920  
Their coursers fleet, and Jove, of Gods above,  
Received most praise, Nestor of men below.   
  
    Such once was I. But brave Achilles shuts  
  
His virtues close, an unimparted store;  
Yet even he shall weep, when all the host, 925  
His fellow-warriors once, shall be destroy’d.   
But recollect, young friend! the sage advice  
Which when thou earnest from Phthia to the aid  
Of Agamemnon, on that selfsame day  
Menoetius gave thee.  We were present there,

**Page 150**

930  
Ulysses and myself, both in the house,  
And heard it all; for to the house we came  
Of Peleus in our journey through the land  
Of fertile Greece, gathering her states to war.   
We found thy noble sire Menoetius there, 935  
Thee and Achilles; ancient Peleus stood  
To Jove the Thunderer offering in his court  
Thighs of an ox, and on the blazing rites  
Libation pouring from a cup of gold.   
While ye on preparation of the feast 940  
Attended both, Ulysses and myself  
Stood in the vestibule; Achilles flew  
Toward us, introduced us by the hand,  
And, seating us, such liberal portion gave  
To each, as hospitality requires. 945  
Our thirst, at length, and hunger both sufficed,  
I, foremost speaking, ask’d you to the wars,  
And ye were eager both, but from your sires  
Much admonition, ere ye went, received.   
Old Peleus charged Achilles to aspire 950  
To highest praise, and always to excel.   
But thee, thy sire Menoetius thus advised.   
“My son!  Achilles boasts the nobler birth,  
But thou art elder; he in strength excels  
Thee far; thou, therefore, with discretion rule 955  
His inexperience; thy advice impart  
With gentleness; instruction wise suggest  
Wisely, and thou shalt find him apt to learn.”   
So thee thy father taught, but, as it seems,  
In vain.  Yet even now essay to move 960  
Warlike Achilles; if the Gods so please,  
Who knows but that thy reasons may prevail  
To rouse his valiant heart? men rarely scorn  
The earnest intercession of a friend.   
But if some prophecy alarm his fears, 965  
And from his Goddess mother he have aught  
Received, who may have learnt the same from Jove,  
Thee let him send at least, and order forth  
With thee the Myrmidons; a dawn of hope  
Shall thence, it may be, on our host arise. 970  
And let him send thee to the battle clad  
In his own radiant armor; Troy, deceived  
By such resemblance, shall abstain perchance  
From conflict, and the weary Greeks enjoy  
Short respite; it is all that war allows. 975  
Fresh as ye are, ye, by your shouts alone,  
May easily repulse an army spent  
With labor from the camp and from the fleet.   
  
    Thus Nestor, and his mind bent to his words.   
  
Back to AEacides through all the camp 980  
He ran; and when, still running, he arrived  
Among Ulysses’ barks, where they had fix’d  
The forum, where they minister’d the laws,  
And had erected altars to the Gods,  
There him Eurypylus, Evaemon’s son, 985  
Illustrious met, deep-wounded in his thigh,  
And halting-back from battle.  From his head  
The sweat, and from his shoulders ran profuse,

**Page 151**

And from his perilous wound the sable blood  
Continual stream’d; yet was his mind composed. 990  
Him seeing, Menoetiades the brave  
Compassion felt, and mournful, thus began.   
  
    Ah hapless senators and Chiefs of Greece!   
  
Left ye your native country that the dogs  
Might fatten on your flesh at distant Troy? 995  
But tell me, Hero! say, Eurypylus!   
Have the Achaians power still to withstand  
The enormous force of Hector, or is this  
The moment when his spear must pierce us all?   
  
    To whom Eurypylus, discreet, replied. 1000  
  
Patroclus, dear to Jove! there is no help,  
No remedy.  We perish at our ships.   
The warriors, once most strenuous of the Greeks,  
Lie wounded in the fleet by foes whose might  
Increases ever.  But thyself afford 1005  
To me some succor; lead me to my ship;  
Cut forth the arrow from my thigh; the gore  
With warm ablution cleanse, and on the wound  
Smooth unguents spread, the same as by report  
Achilles taught thee; taught, himself, their use 1010  
By Chiron, Centaur, justest of his kind  
For Podalirius and Machaon both  
Are occupied.  Machaon, as I judge,  
Lies wounded in his tent, needing like aid  
Himself, and Podalirius in the field 1015  
Maintains sharp conflict with the sons of Troy.   
  
    To whom Menoetius’ gallant son replied.   
  
Hero!  Eurypylus! how shall we act  
In this perplexity? what course pursue?   
I seek the brave Achilles, to whose ear 1020  
I bear a message from the ancient chief  
Gerenian Nestor, guardian of the Greeks.   
Yet will I not, even for such a cause,  
My friend! abandon thee in thy distress.   
  
    He ended, and his arms folding around 1025  
  
The warrior bore him thence into his tent.   
His servant, on his entrance, spread the floor  
With hides, on which Patroclus at his length  
Extended him, and with his knife cut forth  
The rankling point; with tepid lotion, next, 1030  
He cleansed the gore, and with a bitter root  
Bruised small between his palms, sprinkled the wound.   
At once, the anodyne his pain assuaged,  
The wound was dried within, and the blood ceased.

\* \* \* \* \*

It will be well here to observe the position of the Greeks.  All human aid is cut off by the wounds of their heroes, and all assistance from the Gods forbidden by Jupiter.  On the contrary, the Trojans see their general at their head, and Jupiter himself fights on their side.  Upon this hinge turns the whole poem.  The distress of the Greeks occasions first the assistance of Patroclus, and then the death of that hero brings back Achilles.

The poet shows great skill in conducting these incidents.  He gives Achilles the pleasure of seeing that the Greeks could not carry on the war without his assistance, and upon this depends the great catastrophe of the poem.

**Page 152**

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE TWELFTH BOOK.

    The Trojans assail the ramparts, and Hector forces the gates.

**BOOK XII.**

  So was Menoetius’ gallant son employ’d  
  Healing Eurypylus.  The Greeks, meantime,  
  And Trojans with tumultuous fury fought.   
  Nor was the foss ordain’d long time to exclude  
  The host of Troy, nor yet the rampart built 5  
  Beside it for protection of the fleet;  
  For hecatomb the Greeks had offer’d none,  
  Nor prayer to heaven, that it might keep secure  
  Their ships with all their spoils.  The mighty work  
  As in defiance of the Immortal Powers 10  
  Had risen, and could not therefore long endure.   
  While Hector lived, and while Achilles held  
  His wrathful purpose; while the city yet  
  Of royal Priam was unsack’d, so long  
  The massy structure stood; but when the best 15  
  And bravest of the Trojan host were slain,  
  And of the Grecian heroes, some had fallen  
  And some survived, when Priam’s towers had blazed  
  In the tenth year, and to their native shores  
  The Grecians with their ships, at length, return’d, 20  
  Then Neptune, with Apollo leagued, devised  
  Its ruin; every river that descends  
  From the Idaean heights into the sea  
  They brought against it, gathering all their force.   
  Rhesus, Caresus, Rhodius, the wide-branch’d 25  
  Heptaporus, AEsepus, Granicus,  
  Scamander’s sacred current, and thy stream  
  Simoeis, whose banks with helmets and with shields  
  Were strew’d, and Chiefs of origin divine;  
  All these with refluent course Apollo drove 30  
  Nine days against the rampart, and Jove rain’d  
  Incessant, that the Grecian wall wave-whelm’d  
  Through all its length might sudden disappear.   
  Neptune with his tridental mace, himself,  
  Led them, and beam and buttress to the flood 35  
  Consigning, laid by the laborious Greeks,  
  Swept the foundation, and the level bank  
  Of the swift-rolling Hellespont restored.   
  The structure thus effaced, the spacious beach  
  He spread with sand as at the first; then bade 40  
  Subside the streams, and in their channels wind  
  With limpid course, and pleasant as before,  
    Apollo thus and Neptune, from the first,  
  Design’d its fall; but now the battle raved  
  And clamors of the warriors all around 45  
  The strong-built turrets, whose assaulted planks  
  Rang, while the Grecians, by the scourge of Jove  
  Subdued, stood close within their fleet immured,  
  At Hector’s phalanx-scattering force appall’d.   
  He, as before, with whirlwind fury fought. 50

**Page 153**

  As when the boar or lion fiery-eyed  
  Turns short, the hunters and the hounds among,  
  The close-embattled troop him firm oppose,  
  And ply him fast with spears; he no dismay  
  Conceives or terror in his noble heart, 55  
  But by his courage falls; frequent he turns  
  Attempting bold the ranks, and where he points  
  Direct his onset, there the ranks retire;  
  So, through the concourse on his rolling wheels  
  Borne rapid, Hector animated loud 60  
  His fellow-warriors to surpass the trench.   
  But not his own swift-footed steeds would dare  
  That hazard; standing on the dangerous brink  
  They neigh’d aloud, for by its breadth the foss  
  Deterr’d them; neither was the effort slight 65  
  To leap that gulf, nor easy the attempt  
  To pass it through; steep were the banks profound  
  On both sides, and with massy piles acute  
  Thick-planted, interdicting all assault.   
  No courser to the rapid chariot braced 70  
  Had enter’d there with ease; yet strong desires  
  Possess’d the infantry of that emprize,  
  And thus Polydamas the ear address’d  
  Of dauntless Hector, standing at his side.   
    Hector, and ye the leaders of our host, 75  
  Both Trojans and allies! rash the attempt  
  I deem, and vain, to push our horses through,  
  So dangerous is the pass; rough is the trench  
  With pointed stakes, and the Achaian wall  
  Meets us beyond.  No chariot may descend 80  
  Or charioteer fight there; strait are the bounds,  
  And incommodious, and his death were sure.   
  If Jove, high-thundering Ruler of the skies,  
  Will succor Ilium, and nought less intend  
  Than utter devastation of the Greeks, 85  
  I am content; now perish all their host  
  Inglorious, from their country far remote.   
  But should they turn, and should ourselves be driven  
  Back from the fleet impeded and perplex’d  
  In this deep foss, I judge that not a man, 90  
  ’Scaping the rallied Grecians, should survive  
  To bear the tidings of our fate to Troy.   
  Now, therefore, act we all as I advise.   
  Let every charioteer his coursers hold  
  Fast-rein’d beside the foss, while we on foot, 95  
  With order undisturb’d and arms in hand,  
  Shall follow Hector.  If destruction borne  
  On wings of destiny this day approach  
  The Grecians, they will fly our first assault.   
    So spake Polydamas, whose safe advice 100  
  Pleased Hector; from his chariot to the ground  
  All arm’d he leap’d, nor would a Trojan there  
  (When once they saw the Hero on his feet)  
  Ride into battle, but unanimous  
  Descending with a leap, all trod the plain. 105  
  Each gave command that at the trench his

**Page 154**

steeds  
  Should stand detain’d in orderly array;  
  Then, suddenly, the parted host became  
  Five bands, each following its appointed chief.   
  The bravest and most numerous, and whose hearts 110  
  Wish’d most to burst the barrier and to wage  
  The battle at the ships, with Hector march’d  
  And with Polydamas, whom follow’d, third,  
  Cebriones; for Hector had his steeds  
  Consign’d and chariot to inferior care. 115  
  Paris, Alcathoues, and Agenor led  
  The second band, and, sons of Priam both,  
  Deiphobus and Helenus, the third;  
  With them was seen partner of their command;  
  The Hero Asius; from Arisba came 120  
  Asius Hyrtacides, to battle drawn  
  From the Selleis banks by martial steeds  
  Hair’d fiery-red and of the noblest size.   
  The fourth, Anchises’ mighty son controll’d,  
  AEneas; under him Antenor’s sons, 125  
  Archilochus and Acamas, advanced,  
  Adept in all the practice of the field.   
  Last came the glorious powers in league with Troy  
  Led by Sarpedon; he with Glaucus shared  
  His high control, and with the warlike Chief 130  
  Asteropaeus; for of all his host  
  Them bravest he esteem’d, himself except  
  Superior in heroic might to all.   
  And now (their shields adjusted each to each)  
  With dauntless courage fired, right on they moved 135  
  Against the Grecians; nor expected less  
  Than that beside their sable ships, the host  
  Should self-abandon’d fall an easy prey.   
    The Trojans, thus with their confederate powers,  
  The counsel of the accomplish’d Prince pursued, 140  
  Polydamas, one Chief alone except,  
  Asius Hyrtacides.  He scorn’d to leave  
  His charioteer and coursers at the trench,  
  And drove toward the fleet.  Ah, madly brave!   
  His evil hour was come; he was ordain’d 145  
  With horse and chariot and triumphant shout  
  To enter wind-swept Ilium never more.   
  Deucalion’s offspring, first, into the shades  
  Dismiss’d him; by Idomeneus he died.   
  Leftward he drove furious, along the road 150  
  By which the steeds and chariots of the Greeks  
  Return’d from battle; in that track he flew,  
  Nor found the portals by the massy bar  
  Secured, but open for reception safe  
  Of fugitives, and to a guard consign’d. 155  
  Thither he drove direct, and in his rear  
  His band shrill-shouting follow’d, for they judged  
  The Greeks no longer able to withstand  
  Their foes, but sure to perish in the camp.   
  Vain hope! for in the gate two Chiefs they found 160  
  Lapithae-born, courageous offspring each  
  Of dauntless father; Polypoetes, this,  
  Sprung from Pirithoeus; that, the warrior bold

**Page 155**

  Leonteus, terrible as gore-tainted Mars.   
  These two, defenders of the lofty gates, 165  
  Stood firm before them.  As when two tall oaks  
  On the high mountains day by day endure  
  Rough wind and rain, by deep-descending roots  
  Of hugest growth fast-founded in the soil;  
  So they, sustain’d by conscious valor, saw, 170  
  Unmoved, high towering Asius on his way,  
  Nor fear’d him aught, nor shrank from his approach  
  Right on toward the barrier, lifting high  
  Their season’d bucklers and with clamor loud  
  The band advanced, King Asius at their head, 175  
  With whom Iaemenus, expert in arms,  
  Orestes, Thoeon, Acamas the son  
  Of Asius, and Oenomaeus, led them on.   
  Till now, the warlike pair, exhorting loud  
  The Grecians to defend the fleet, had stood 180  
  Within the gates; but soon as they perceived  
  The Trojans swift advancing to the wall,  
  And heard a cry from all the flying Greeks,  
  Both sallying, before the gates they fought  
  Like forest-boars, which hearing in the hills 185  
  The crash of hounds and huntsmen nigh at hand,  
  With start oblique lay many a sapling flat  
  Short-broken by the root, nor cease to grind  
  Their sounding tusks, till by the spear they die;  
  So sounded on the breasts of those brave two 190  
  The smitten brass; for resolute they fought,  
  Embolden’d by their might who kept the wall,  
  And trusting in their own; they, in defence  
  Of camp and fleet and life, thick battery hurl’d  
  Of stones precipitated from the towers; 195  
  Frequent as snows they fell, which stormy winds,  
  Driving the gloomy clouds, shake to the ground,  
  Till all the fertile earth lies cover’d deep.   
  Such volley pour’d the Greeks, and such return’d  
  The Trojans; casques of hide, arid and tough, 200  
  And bossy shields rattled, by such a storm  
  Assail’d of millstone masses from above.   
  Then Asius, son of Hyrtacus, a groan  
  Indignant utter’d; on both thighs he smote  
  With disappointment furious, and exclaim’d, 205  
    Jupiter! even thou art false become,  
  And altogether such.  Full sure I deem’d  
  That not a Grecian hero should abide  
  One moment force invincible as ours,  
  And lo! as wasps ring-streaked,[1] or bees that build 210  
  Their dwellings in the highway’s craggy side  
  Leave not their hollow home, but fearless wait  
  The hunter’s coming, in their brood’s defence,  
  So these, although two only, from the gates  
  Move not, nor will, till either seized or slain. 215  
    So Asius spake, but speaking so, changed not  
  The mind of Jove on Hector’s glory bent.   
  Others, as obstinate, at other gates  
  Such deeds perform’d, that to enumerate

**Page 156**

all  
  Were difficult, unless to power divine. 220  
  For fierce the hail of stones from end to end  
  Smote on the barrier; anguish fill’d the Greeks.   
  Yet, by necessity constrain’d, their ships  
  They guarded still; nor less the Gods themselves,  
  Patrons of Greece, all sorrow’d at the sight. 225  
    At once the valiant Lapithae began  
  Terrible conflict, and Pirithous’ son  
  Brave Polypoetes through his helmet pierced  
  Damasus; his resplendent point the brass  
  Sufficed not to withstand; entering, it crush’d 230  
  The bone within, and mingling all his brain  
  With his own blood, his onset fierce repress’d.   
  Pylon and Ormenus he next subdued.   
  Meantime Leonteus, branch of Mars, his spear  
  Hurl’d at Hippomachus, whom through his belt 235  
  He pierced; then drawing forth his falchion keen,  
  Through all the multitude he flew to smite  
  Antiphates, and with a downright stroke  
  Fell’d him.  Iaemenus and Menon next  
  He slew, with brave Orestes, whom he heap’d, 240  
  All three together, on the fertile glebe.   
    While them the Lapithae of their bright arms  
  Despoil’d, Polydamas and Hector stood  
  (With all the bravest youths and most resolved  
  To burst the barrier and to fire the fleet) 245  
  Beside the foss, pondering the event.   
  For, while they press’d to pass, they spied a bird  
  Sublime in air, an eagle.  Right between  
  Both hosts he soar’d (the Trojan on his left)  
  A serpent bearing in his pounces clutch’d 250  
  Enormous, dripping blood, but lively still  
  And mindful of revenge; for from beneath  
  The eagle’s breast, updarting fierce his head,  
  Fast by the throat he struck him; anguish-sick  
  The eagle cast him down into the space 255  
  Between the hosts, and, clanging loud his plumes  
  As the wind bore him, floated far away.   
  Shudder’d the Trojans viewing at their feet  
  The spotted serpent ominous, and thus  
  Polydamas to dauntless Hector spake. 260  
    Ofttimes in council, Hector, thou art wont  
  To censure me, although advising well;  
  Nor ought the private citizen, I confess,  
  Either in council or in war to indulge  
  Loquacity, but ever to employ 265  
  All his exertions in support of thine.   
  Yet hear my best opinion once again.   
  Proceed we not in our attempt against  
  The Grecian fleet.  For if in truth the sign  
  Respect the host of Troy ardent to pass, 270  
  Then, as the eagle soar’d both hosts between,  
  With Ilium’s on his left, and clutch’d a snake  
  Enormous, dripping blood, but still alive,  
  Which yet he dropp’d suddenly, ere he reach’d  
  His eyry, or could give it to his young,

**Page 157**

275  
  So we, although with mighty force we burst  
  Both gates and barrier, and although the Greeks  
  Should all retire, shall never yet the way  
  Tread honorably back by which we came.   
  No.  Many a Trojan shall we leave behind 280  
  Slain by the Grecians in their fleet’s defence.   
  An augur skill’d in omens would expound  
  This omen thus, and faith would win from all.   
    To whom, dark-louring, Hector thus replied.   
  Polydamas!  I like not thy advice; 285  
  Thou couldst have framed far better; but if this  
  Be thy deliberate judgment, then the Gods  
  Make thy deliberate judgment nothing worth,  
  Who bidd’st me disregard the Thunderer’s[2] firm  
  Assurance to myself announced, and make 290  
  The wild inhabitants of air my guides,  
  Which I alike despise, speed they their course  
  With right-hand flight toward the ruddy East,  
  Or leftward down into the shades of eve.   
  Consider *we* the will of Jove alone, 295  
  Sovereign of heaven and earth.  Omens abound,  
  But the best omen is our country’s cause.[3]  
  Wherefore should fiery war *thy* soul alarm?   
  For were we slaughter’d, one and all, around  
  The fleet of Greece, *thou* need’st not fear to die, 300  
  Whose courage never will thy flight retard.   
  But if thou shrink thyself, or by smooth speech  
  Seduce one other from a soldier’s part,  
  Pierced by this spear incontinent thou diest.   
    So saying he led them, who with deafening roar 305  
  Follow’d him.  Then, from the Idaean hills  
  Jove hurl’d a storm which wafted right the dust  
  Into the fleet; the spirits too he quell’d  
  Of the Achaians, and the glory gave  
  To Hector and his host; they, trusting firm 310  
  In signs from Jove, and in their proper force,  
  Assay’d the barrier; from the towers they tore  
  The galleries, cast the battlements to ground,  
  And the projecting buttresses adjoin’d  
  To strengthen the vast work, with bars upheaved. 315  
  All these, with expectation fierce to break  
  The rampart, down they drew; nor yet the Greeks  
  Gave back, but fencing close with shields the wall,  
  Smote from behind them many a foe beneath.   
  Meantime from tower to tower the Ajaces moved 320  
  Exhorting all; with mildness some, and some  
  With harsh rebuke, whom they observed through fear  
  Declining base the labors of the fight,  
    Friends!  Argives! warriors of whatever rank!   
  Ye who excel, and ye of humbler note! 325  
  And ye the last and least! (for such there are,  
  All have not magnanimity alike)  
  Now have we work for all, as all perceive.   
  Turn not, retreat not to your ships, appall’d

**Page 158**

  By sounding menaces, but press the foe; 330  
  Exhort each other, and e’en now perchance  
  Olympian Jove, by whom the lightnings burn,  
  Shall grant us to repulse them, and to chase  
  The routed Trojans to their gates again.   
    So they vociferating to the Greeks, 335  
  Stirr’d them to battle.  As the feathery snows  
  Fall frequent, on some wintry day, when Jove  
  Hath risen to shed them on the race of man,  
  And show his arrowy stores; he lulls the winds,  
  Then shakes them down continual, covering thick 340  
  Mountain tops, promontories, flowery meads,  
  And cultured valleys rich; the ports and shores  
  Receive it also of the hoary deep,  
  But there the waves bound it, while all beside  
  Lies whelm’d beneath Jove’s fast-descending shower, 345  
  So thick, from side to side, by Trojans hurl’d  
  Against the Greeks, and by the Greeks return’d  
  The stony vollies flew; resounding loud  
  Through all its length the battered rampart roar’d.   
  Nor yet had Hector and his host prevail’d 350  
  To burst the gates, and break the massy bar,  
  Had not all-seeing Jove Sarpedon moved  
  His son, against the Greeks, furious as falls  
  The lion on some horned herd of beeves.   
  At once his polish’d buckler he advanced 355  
  With leafy brass o’erlaid; for with smooth brass  
  The forger of that shield its oval disk  
  Had plated, and with thickest hides throughout  
  Had lined it, stitch’d with circling wires of gold.   
  That shield he bore before him; firmly grasp’d 360  
  He shook two spears, and with determined strides  
  March’d forward.  As the lion mountain-bred,  
  After long fast, by impulse of his heart  
  Undaunted urged, seeks resolute the flock  
  Even in the shelter of their guarded home; 365  
  He finds, perchance, the shepherds arm’d with spears,  
  And all their dogs awake, yet can not leave  
  Untried the fence, but either leaps it light,  
  And entering tears the prey, or in the attempt  
  Pierced by some dexterous peasant, bleeds himself; 370  
  So high his courage to the assault impell’d  
  Godlike Sarpedon, and him fired with hope  
  To break the barrier; when to Glaucus thus,  
  Son of Hippolochus, his speech he turn’d.   
    Why, Glaucus, is the seat of honor ours, 375  
  Why drink we brimming cups, and feast in state?   
  Why gaze they all on us as we were Gods  
  In Lycia, and why share we pleasant fields  
  And spacious vineyards, where the Xanthus winds?   
  Distinguished thus in Lycia, we are call’d 380  
  To firmness here, and to encounter bold  
  The burning battle, that our fair report  
  Among the Lycians may be blazon’d thus—­  
  No dastards are the potentates who rule

**Page 159**

  The bright-arm’d Lycians; on the fatted flock 385  
  They banquet, and they drink the richest wines;  
  But they are also valiant, and the fight  
  Wage dauntless in the vanward of us all.   
  Oh Glaucus, if escaping safe the death  
  That threats us here, we also could escape 390  
  Old age, and to ourselves secure a life  
  Immortal, I would neither in the van  
  Myself expose, nor would encourage thee  
  To tempt the perils of the glorious field.   
  But since a thousand messengers of fate 395  
  Pursue us close, and man is born to die—­  
  E’en let us on; the prize of glory yield,  
  If yield we must, or wrest it from the foe.   
    He said, nor cold refusal in return  
  Received from Glaucus, but toward the wall 400  
  Their numerous Lycian host both led direct.   
  Menestheus, son of Peteos, saw appall’d  
  Their dread approach, for to his tower they bent;  
  Their threatening march.  An eager look he cast,  
  On the embodied Greeks, seeking some Chief 405  
  Whose aid might turn the battle from his van:   
  He saw, where never sated with exploits  
  Of war, each Ajax fought, near whom his eye  
  Kenn’d Teucer also, newly from his tent;  
  But vain his efforts were with loudest call 410  
  To reach their ears, such was the deafening din  
  Upsent to heaven, of shields and crested helms,  
  And of the batter’d gates; for at each gate  
  They thundering’ stood, and urged alike at each  
  Their fierce attempt by force to burst the bars. 415  
  To Ajax therefore he at once dispatch’d  
  A herald, and Thoeotes thus enjoin’d.   
    My noble friend, Thoeotes! with all speed  
  Call either Ajax; bid them hither both;  
  Far better so; for havoc is at hand. 420  
  The Lycian leaders, ever in assault  
  Tempestuous, bend their force against this tower  
  My station.  But if also there they find  
  Laborious conflict pressing them severe,  
  At least let Telamonian Ajax come, 425  
  And Teucer with his death-dispensing bow.   
    He spake, nor was Thoeotes slow to hear;  
  Beside the rampart of the mail-clad Greeks  
  Rapid he flew, and, at their side arrived,  
  To either Ajax, eager, thus began. 430  
    Ye leaders of the well-appointed Greeks,  
  The son of noble Peteos calls; he begs  
  With instant suit, that ye would share his toils,  
  However short your stay; the aid of both  
  Will serve him best, for havoc threatens there 435  
  The Lycian leaders, ever in assault  
  Tempestuous, bend their force toward the tower  
  His station.  But if also here ye find  
  Laborious conflict pressing you severe,  
  At least let Telamonian Ajax come, 440

**Page 160**

  And Teucer with his death-dispensing bow.   
    He spake, nor his request the towering son  
  Of Telamon denied, but quick his speech  
  To Ajax Oiliades address’d.   
    Ajax! abiding here, exhort ye both 445  
  (Heroic Lycomedes and thyself)  
  The Greeks to battle.  Thither I depart  
  To aid our friends, which service once perform’d  
  Duly, I will incontinent return.   
    So saying, the Telamonian Chief withdrew 450  
  With whom went Teucer, son of the same sire,  
  Pandion also, bearing Teucer’s bow.   
  Arriving at the turret given in charge  
  To the bold Chief Menestheus, and the wall  
  Entering, they found their friends all sharply tried. 455  
  Black as a storm the senators renown’d  
  And leaders of the Lycian host assail’d  
  Buttress and tower, while opposite the Greeks  
  Withstood them, and the battle-shout began.   
  First, Ajax, son of Telamon, a friend 460  
  And fellow-warrior of Sarpedon slew,  
  Epicles.  With a marble fragment huge  
  That crown’d the battlement’s interior side,  
  He smote him.  No man of our puny race,  
  Although in prime of youth, had with both hands 465  
  That weight sustain’d; but he the cumberous mass  
  Uplifted high, and hurl’d it on his head.   
  It burst his helmet, and his batter’d skull  
  Dash’d from all form.  He from the lofty tower  
  Dropp’d downright, with a diver’s plunge, and died. 470  
  But Teucer wounded Glaucus with a shaft  
  Son of Hippolochus; he, climbing, bared  
  His arm, which Teucer, marking, from the wall  
  Transfix’d it, and his onset fierce repress’d;  
  For with a backward leap Glaucus withdrew 475  
  Sudden and silent, cautious lest the Greeks  
  Seeing him wounded should insult his pain.   
  Grief seized, at sight of his retiring friend,  
  Sarpedon, who forgat not yet the fight,  
  But piercing with his lance Alcmaon, son 480  
  Of Thestor, suddenly reversed the beam,  
  Which following, Alcmaon to the earth  
  Fell prone, with clangor of his brazen arms.   
  Sarpedon, then, strenuous with both hands  
  Tugg’d, and down fell the battlement entire; 485  
  The wall, dismantled at the summit, stood  
  A ruin, and wide chasm was open’d through.   
  Then Ajax him and Teucer at one time  
  Struck both; an arrow struck from Teucer’s bow  
  The belt that cross’d his bosom, by which hung 490  
  His ample shield; yet lest his son should fall  
  Among the ships, Jove turn’d the death aside.   
  But Ajax, springing to his thrust, a spear  
  Drove through his shield.  Sarpedon at the shock  
  With backward step short interval recoil’d, 495  
  But not retired, for in his bosom lived  
  The hope of glory still, and, looking

**Page 161**

back  
  On all his godlike Lycians, he exclaim’d,  
    Oh Lycians! where is your heroic might?   
  Brave as I boast myself, I feel the task 500  
  Arduous, through the breach made by myself  
  To win a passage to the ships, alone.   
  Follow me all—­Most laborers, most dispatch.[4]  
    So he; at whose sharp reprimand abash’d  
  The embattled host to closer conflict moved, 505  
  Obedient to their counsellor and King.   
  On the other side the Greeks within the wall  
  Made firm the phalanx, seeing urgent need;  
  Nor could the valiant Lycians through the breach  
  Admittance to the Grecian fleet obtain, 510  
  Nor since they first approach’d it, had the Greeks  
  With all their efforts, thrust the Lycians back.   
  But as two claimants of one common field,  
  Each with his rod of measurement in hand,  
  Dispute the boundaries, litigating warm 515  
  Their right in some small portion of the soil,  
  So they, divided by the barrier, struck  
  With hostile rage the bull-hide bucklers round,  
  And the light targets on each other’s breast.   
  Then many a wound the ruthless weapons made. 520  
  Pierced through the unarm’d back, if any turn’d,  
  He died, and numerous even through the shield.   
  The battlements from end to end with blood  
  Of Grecians and of Trojans on both sides  
  Were sprinkled; yet no violence could move 525  
  The stubborn Greeks, or turn their powers to flight.   
  So hung the war in balance, as the scales  
  Held by some woman scrupulously just,  
  A spinner; wool and weight she poises nice,  
  Hard-earning slender pittance for her babes,[5] 530  
  Such was the poise in which the battle hung  
  Till Jove himself superior fame, at length,  
  To Priameian Hector gave, who sprang  
  First through the wall.  In lofty sounds that reach’d  
  Their utmost ranks, he call’d on all his host. 535  
    Now press them, now ye Trojans steed-renown’d  
  Rush on! break through the Grecian rampart, hurl  
  At once devouring flames into the fleet.   
  Such was his exhortation; they his voice  
  All hearing, with close-order’d ranks direct 540  
  Bore on the barrier, and up-swarming show’d  
  On the high battlement their glittering spears.   
  But Hector seized a stone; of ample base  
  But tapering to a point, before the gate  
  It stood.  No two men, mightiest of a land 545  
  (Such men as now are mighty) could with ease  
  Have heaved it from the earth up to a wain;  
  He swung it easily alone; so light  
  The son of Saturn made it in his hand.   
  As in one hand with ease the shepherd bears 550  
  A ram’s fleece home, nor toils beneath the weight,  
  So Hector, right toward the planks of

**Page 162**

those  
  Majestic folding-gates, close-jointed, firm  
  And solid, bore the stone.  Two bars within  
  Their corresponding force combined transvere 555  
  To guard them, and one bolt secured the bars.   
  He stood fast by them, parting wide his feet  
  For ’vantage sake, and smote them in the midst.   
  He burst both hinges; inward fell the rock  
  Ponderous, and the portals roar’d; the bars 560  
  Endured not, and the planks, riven by the force  
  Of that huge mass, flew scatter’d on all sides.   
  In leap’d the godlike Hero at the breach,  
  Gloomy as night in aspect, but in arms  
  All-dazzling, and he grasp’d two quivering spears. 565  
  Him entering with a leap the gates, no force  
  Whate’er of opposition had repress’d,  
  Save of the Gods alone.  Fire fill’d his eyes;  
  Turning, he bade the multitude without  
  Ascend the rampart; they his voice obey’d; 570  
  Part climb’d the wall, part pour’d into the gate;  
  The Grecians to their hollow galleys flew  
  Scatter’d, and tumult infinite arose.[6]

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XIII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE THIRTEENTH BOOK.

Neptune engages on the part of the Grecians.  The battle proceeds.  Deiphobus advances to combat, but is repulsed by Meriones, who losing his spear, repairs to his tent for another.  Teucer slays Imbrius, and Hector Amphimachus.  Neptune, under the similitude of Thoas, exhorts Idomeneus.  Idomeneus having armed himself in his tent, and going forth to battle, meets Meriones.  After discourse held with each other, Idomeneus accommodates Meriones with a spear, and they proceed to battle.  Idomeneus slays Othryoneus, and Asius.  Deiphobus assails Idomeneus, but, his spear glancing over him, kills Hypsenor.  Idomeneus slays Alcathoues, son-in-law of Anchises.  Deiphobus and Idomeneus respectively summon their friends to their assistance, and a contest ensues for the body of Alcathoues.

**BOOK XIII.**

[1]When Jove to Hector and his host had given Such entrance to the fleet, to all the woes And toils of unremitting battle there He them abandon’d, and his glorious eyes Averting, on the land look’d down remote 5 Of the horse-breeding Thracians, of the bold Close-fighting Mysian race, and where abide On milk sustain’d, and blest with length of days, The Hippemolgi,[2] justest of mankind.  No longer now on Troy his eyes he turn’d, 10 For expectation none within his breast Survived, that God or Goddess would the Greeks Approach with succor, or the Trojans more.   
  Nor Neptune, sovereign of the boundless Deep,  
Look’d forth in vain; he on the summit sat 15 Of Samothracia forest-crown’d, the stir Admiring thence and tempest of the field;

**Page 163**

For thence appear’d all Ida, thence the towers Of lofty Ilium, and the fleet of Greece.  There sitting from the deeps uprisen, he mourn’d 20 The vanquished Grecians, and resentment fierce Conceived and wrath against all-ruling Jove.  Arising sudden, down the rugged steep With rapid strides he came; the mountains huge And forests under the immortal feet 25 Trembled of Ocean’s Sovereign as he strode.  Three strides he made, the fourth convey’d him home To AEgae.  At the bottom of the abyss, There stands magnificent his golden fane, A dazzling, incorruptible abode. 30 Arrived, he to his chariot join’d his steeds Swift, brazen-hoof’d, and maned with wavy gold; Himself attiring next in gold, he seized His golden scourge, and to his seat sublime Ascending, o’er the billows drove; the whales 35 Leaving their caverns, gambol’d on all sides Around him, not unconscious of their King; He swept the surge that tinged not as he pass’d His axle, and the sea parted for joy.  His bounding coursers to the Grecian fleet 40 Convey’d him swift.  There is a spacious cave Deep in the bottom of the flood, the rocks Of Imbrus rude and Tenedos between; There Neptune, Shaker of the Shores, his steeds Station’d secure; he loosed them from the yoke, 45 Gave them ambrosial food, and bound their feet With golden tethers not to be untied Or broken, that unwandering they might wait Their Lord’s return, then sought the Grecian host.  The Trojans, tempest-like or like a flame, 50 Now, following Priameian Hector, all Came furious on and shouting to the skies.  Their hope was to possess the fleet, and leave Not an Achaian of the host unslain.  But earth-encircler Neptune from the gulf 55 Emerging, in the form and with the voice Loud-toned of Calchas, roused the Argive ranks To battle—­and his exhortation first To either Ajax turn’d, themselves prepared.   
  Ye heroes Ajax! your accustomed force 60  
Exert, oh! think not of disastrous flight, And ye shall save the people.  Nought I fear Fatal elsewhere, although Troy’s haughty sons Have pass’d the barrier with so fierce a throng Tumultuous; for the Grecians brazen-greaved 65 Will check them there.  Here only I expect And with much dread some dire event forebode, Where Hector, terrible as fire, and loud Vaunting his glorious origin from Jove, Leads on the Trojans.  Oh that from on high 70 Some God would form the purpose in your hearts To stand yourselves firmly, and to exhort The rest to stand! so should ye chase him hence All ardent as he is, and even although Olympian Jove himself his rage inspire. 75  
  So Neptune spake, compasser of the earth,  
And, with his sceptre smiting both, their hearts Fill’d with fresh fortitude; their limbs the touch Made agile, wing’d their feet and nerved

**Page 164**

their arms.  Then, swift as stoops a falcon from the point 80 Of some rude rock sublime, when he would chase A fowl of other wing along the meads, So started Neptune thence, and disappear’d.  Him, as he went, swift Oiliades First recognized, and, instant, thus his speech 85 To Ajax, son of Telamon, address’d.   
  Since, Ajax, some inhabitant of heaven  
Exhorts us, in the prophet’s form to fight (For prophet none or augur we have seen; This was not Calchas; as he went I mark’d 90 His steps and knew him; Gods are known with ease) I feel my spirit in my bosom fired Afresh for battle; lightness in my limbs, In hands and feet a glow unfelt before.   
  To whom the son of Telamon replied. 95  
I also with invigorated hands More firmly grasp my spear; my courage mounts, A buoyant animation in my feet Bears me along, and I am all on fire To cope with Priam’s furious son, alone. 100  
  Thus they, with martial transport to their souls  
Imparted by the God, conferr’d elate.  Meantime the King of Ocean roused the Greeks, Who in the rear, beside their gallant barks Some respite sought.  They, spent with arduous toil, 105 Felt not alone their weary limbs unapt To battle, but their hearts with grief oppress’d, Seeing the numerous multitude of Troy Within the mighty barrier; sad they view’d That sight, and bathed their cheeks with many a tear, 110 Despairing of escape.  But Ocean’s Lord Entering among them, soon the spirit stirr’d Of every valiant phalanx to the fight.  Teucer and Leitus, and famed in arms Peneleus, Thoas and Deipyrus, 115 Meriones, and his compeer renown’d, Antilochus; all these in accents wing’d With fierce alacrity the God address’d.   
  Oh shame, ye Grecians! vigorous as ye are  
And in life’s prime, to your exertions most 120 I trusted for the safety of our ships.  If *ye* renounce the labors of the field, Then hath the day arisen of our defeat And final ruin by the powers of Troy.  Oh!  I behold a prodigy, a sight 125 Tremendous, deem’d impossible by me, The Trojans at our ships! the dastard race Fled once like fleetest hinds the destined prey Of lynxes, leopards, wolves; feeble and slight And of a nature indisposed to war 130 They rove uncertain; so the Trojans erst Stood not, nor to Achaian prowess dared The hindrance of a moment’s strife oppose.  But now, Troy left afar, even at our ships They give us battle, through our leader’s fault 135 And through the people’s negligence, who fill’d With fierce displeasure against *him*, prefer Death at their ships, to war in their defence.  But if the son of Atreus, our supreme, If Agamemnon, have indeed transgress’d 140 Past all excuse, dishonoring the swift Achilles, ye at least the fight decline

**Page 165**

Blame-worthy, and with no sufficient plea.  But heal we speedily the breach; brave minds Easily coalesce.  It is not well 145 That thus your fury slumbers, for the host Hath none illustrious as yourselves in arms.  I can excuse the timid if he shrink, But am incensed at *you*.  My friends, beware!  Your tardiness will prove ere long the cause 150 Of some worse evil.  Let the dread of shame Affect your hearts; oh tremble at the thought Of infamy!  Fierce conflict hath arisen; Loud shouting Hector combats at the ships Nobly, hath forced the gates and burst the bar. 155  
  With such encouragement those Grecian chiefs  
The King of Ocean roused.  Then, circled soon By many a phalanx either Ajax stood, Whose order Mars himself arriving there Had praised, or Pallas, patroness of arms. 160 For there the flower of all expected firm Bold Hector and his host; spear crowded spear, Shield, helmet, man, press’d helmet, man and shield;[3] The hairy crests of their resplendent casques Kiss’d close at every nod, so wedged they stood; 165 No spear was seen but in the manly grasp It quiver’d, and their every wish was war.  The powers of Ilium gave the first assault Embattled close; them Hector led himself[4] Right on, impetuous as a rolling rock 170 Destructive; torn by torrent waters off From its old lodgment on the mountain’s brow, It bounds, it shoots away; the crashing wood Falls under it; impediment or check None stays its fury, till the level found, 175 There, settling by degrees, it rolls no more; So after many a threat that he would pass Easily through the Grecian camp and fleet And slay to the sea-brink, when Hector once Had fallen on those firm ranks, standing, he bore 180 Vehement on them; but by many a spear Urged and bright falchion, soon, reeling, retired, And call’d vociferous on the host of Troy.   
  Trojans, and Lycians, and close-fighting sons  
Of Dardanus, oh stand! not long the Greeks 185 Will me confront, although embodied close In solid phalanx; doubt it not; my spear Shall chase and scatter them, if Jove, in truth, High-thundering mate of Juno, bid me on.   
  So saying he roused the courage of them all 190  
Foremost of whom advanced, of Priam’s race Deiphobus, ambitious of renown.  Tripping he came with shorten’d steps,[5] his feet Sheltering behind his buckler; but at him Aiming, Meriones his splendid lance 195 Dismiss’d, nor err’d; his bull-hide targe he struck But ineffectual; where the hollow wood Receives the inserted brass, the quivering beam Snapp’d; then, Deiphobus his shield afar Advanced before him, trembling at a spear 200 Hurl’d by Meriones.  He, moved alike With indignation for the victory lost And for his broken spear, into his band At first retired, but soon set forth again In prowess through the

**Page 166**

Achaian camp, to fetch 205 Its fellow-spear within his tent reserved.   
  The rest all fought, and dread the shouts arose  
On all sides.  Telamonian Teucer, first, Slew valiant Imbrius, son of Mentor, rich In herds of sprightly steeds.  He ere the Greeks 210 Arrived at Ilium, in Pedaeus dwelt, And Priam’s spurious daughter had espoused Medesicasta.  But the barks well-oar’d Of Greece arriving, he return’d to Troy, Where he excell’d the noblest, and abode 215 With Priam, loved and honor’d as his own.  Him Teucer pierced beneath his ear, and pluck’d His weapon home; he fell as falls an ash Which on some mountain visible afar, Hewn from its bottom by the woodman’s axe, 220 With all its tender foliage meets the ground So Imbrius fell; loud rang his armor bright With ornamental brass, and Teucer flew To seize his arms, whom hasting to the spoil Hector with his resplendent spear assail’d; 225 He, marking opposite its rapid flight, Declined it narrowly and it pierced the breast, As he advanced to battle, of the son Of Cteatus of the Actorian race, Amphimachus; he, sounding, smote the plain, 230 And all his batter’d armor rang aloud.  Then Hector swift approaching, would have torn The well-forged helmet from the brows away Of brave Amphimachus; but Ajax hurl’d Right forth at Hector hasting to the spoil 235 His radiant spear; no wound the spear impress’d, For he was arm’d complete in burnish’d brass Terrific; but the solid boss it pierced Of Hector’s shield, and with enormous force So shock’d him, that retiring he resign’d 240 Both bodies,[6] which the Grecians dragg’d away.  Stichius and Menestheus, leaders both Of the Athenians, to the host of Greece Bore off Amphimachus, and, fierce in arms The Ajaces, Imbrius.  As two lions bear 245 Through thick entanglement of boughs and brakes A goat snatch’d newly from the peasants’ cogs, Upholding high their prey above the ground, So either Ajax terrible in fight, Upholding Imbrius high, his brazen arms 250 Tore off, and Oiliades his head From his smooth neck dissevering in revenge For slain Amphimachus, through all the host Sent it with swift rotation like a globe, Till in the dust at Hector’s feet it fell. 255  
  Then anger fill’d the heart of Ocean’s King,  
His grandson[7] slain in battle; forth he pass’d Through the Achaian camp and fleet, the Greeks Rousing, and meditating wo to Troy.  It chanced that brave Idomeneus return’d 260 That moment from a Cretan at the knee Wounded, and newly borne into his tent; His friends had borne him off, and when the Chief Had given him into skilful hands, he sought The field again, still coveting renown. 265 Him therefore, meeting him on his return, Neptune bespake, but with the borrow’d voice Of Thoas, offspring

**Page 167**

of Andraemon, King In Pleuro and in lofty Calydon, And honor’d by the AEtolians as a God. 270  
  Oh counsellor of Crete! our threats denounced  
Against the towers of Troy, where are they now?   
  To whom the leader of the Cretans, thus,  
Idomeneus.  For aught that I perceive Thoas! no Grecian is this day in fault! 275 For we are all intelligent in arms, None yields by fear oppress’d, none lull’d by sloth From battle shrinks; but such the pleasure seems Of Jove himself, that we should perish here Inglorious, from our country far remote 280 But, Thoas! (for thine heart was ever firm In battle, and thyself art wont to rouse Whom thou observ’st remiss) now also fight As erst, and urge each leader of the host.   
  Him answered, then, the Sovereign of the Deep. 285  
Return that Grecian never from the shores Of Troy, Idomeneus! but may the dogs Feast on him, who shall this day intermit Through wilful negligence his force in fight!  But haste, take arms and come; we must exert 290 All diligence, that, being only two, We yet may yield some service.  Union much Emboldens even the weakest, and our might Hath oft been proved on warriors of renown.   
  So Neptune spake, and, turning, sought again 295  
The toilsome field.  Ere long, Idomeneus Arriving in his spacious tent, put on His radiant armor, and, two spears in hand, Set forth like lightning which Saturnian Jove From bright Olympus shakes into the air, 300 A sign to mortal men, dazzling all eyes; So beam’d the Hero’s armor as he ran.  But him not yet far distant from his tent Meriones, his fellow-warrior met, For he had left the fight, seeking a spear, 305 When thus the brave Idomeneus began.   
  Swift son of Molus! chosen companion dear!   
Wherefore, Meriones, hast thou the field Abandon’d?  Art thou wounded?  Bring’st thou home Some pointed mischief in thy flesh infixt? 310 Or comest thou sent to me, who of myself The still tent covet not, but feats of arms?   
  To whom Meriones discreet replied,  
Chief leader of the Cretans, brazen-mail’d Idomeneus! if yet there be a spear 315 Left in thy tent, I seek one; for I broke The spear, even now, with which erewhile I fought, Smiting the shield of fierce Deiphobus.   
  Then answer thus the Cretan Chief return’d,  
Valiant Idomeneus.  If spears thou need, 320 Within my tent, leaning against the wall, Stand twenty spears and one, forged all in Troy, Which from the slain I took; for distant fight Me suits not; therefore in my tent have I Both spears and bossy shields, with brazen casques 325 And corselets bright that smile against the sun.   
  Him answer’d, then, Meriones discreet.   
I also, at my tent and in my ship Have many Trojan spoils, but they are hence Far distant.  I not

**Page 168**

less myself than thou 330 Am ever mindful of a warrior’s part, And when the din of glorious arms is heard, Fight in the van.  If other Greeks my deeds Know not, at least I judge them known to thee.   
  To whom the leader of the host of Crete 335  
Idomeneus.  I know thy valor well, Why speakest thus to me?  Choose we this day An ambush forth of all the bravest Greeks, (For in the ambush is distinguish’d best The courage; there the timorous and the bold 340 Plainly appear; the dastard changes hue And shifts from place to place, nor can he calm The fears that shake his trembling limbs, but sits Low-crouching on his hams, while in his breast Quick palpitates his death-foreboding heart, 345 And his teeth chatter; but the valiant man His posture shifts not; no excessive fears Feels he, but seated once in ambush, deems Time tedious till the bloody fight begin;) Even there, thy courage should no blame incur.[8] 350 For should’st thou, toiling in the fight, by spear Or falchion bleed, not on thy neck behind Would fall the weapon, or thy back annoy, But it would meet thy bowels or thy chest While thou didst rush into the clamorous van. 355 But haste—­we may not longer loiter here As children prating, lest some sharp rebuke Reward us.  Enter quick, and from within My tent provide thee with a noble spear.   
  Then, swift as Mars, Meriones produced 360  
A brazen spear of those within the tent Reserved, and kindling with heroic fire Follow’d Idomeneus.  As gory Mars By Terror follow’d, his own dauntless son Who quells the boldest heart, to battle moves; 365 From Thrace against the Ephyri they arm, Or hardy Phlegyans, and by both invoked, Hear and grant victory to which they please; Such, bright in arms Meriones, and such Idomeneus advanced, when foremost thus 370 Meriones his fellow-chief bespake.   
  Son of Deucalion! where inclinest thou most  
To enter into battle?  On the right Of all the host? or through the central ranks?  Or on the left? for nowhere I account 375 The Greeks so destitute of force as there.   
  Then answer thus Idomeneus return’d  
Chief of the Cretans.  Others stand to guard The middle fleet; there either Ajax wars, And Teucer, noblest archer of the Greeks, 380 Nor less in stationary fight approved.  Bent as he is on battle, they will task And urge to proof sufficiently the force Of Priameian Hector; burn his rage How fierce soever, he shall find it hard, 385 With all his thirst of victory, to quell Their firm resistance, and to fire the fleet, Let not Saturnian Jove cast down from heaven Himself a flaming brand into the ships.  High towering Telamonian Ajax yields 390 To no mere mortal by the common gift Sustain’d of Ceres, and whose flesh the spear Can penetrate, or rocky fragment bruise;

**Page 169**

In standing fight Ajax would not retire Even before that breaker of the ranks 395 Achilles, although far less swift than he.  But turn we to the left, that we may learn At once, if glorious death, or life be ours.   
  Then, rapid as the God of war, his course  
Meriones toward the left began, 400 As he enjoin’d.  Soon as the Trojans saw Idomeneus advancing like a flame, And his compeer Meriones in arms All-radiant clad, encouraging aloud From rank to rank each other, on they came 405 To the assault combined.  Then soon arose Sharp contest on the left of all the fleet.  As when shrill winds blow vehement, what time Dust deepest spreads the ways, by warring blasts Upborne a sable cloud stands in the air, 410 Such was the sudden conflict; equal rage To stain with gore the lance ruled every breast.  Horrent with quivering spears the fatal field Frown’d on all sides; the brazen flashes dread Of numerous helmets, corselets furbish’d bright, 415 And shields refulgent meeting, dull’d the eye, And turn’d it dark away.  Stranger indeed Were he to fear, who could that strife have view’d With heart elate, or spirit unperturb’d.   
  Two mighty sons of Saturn adverse parts 420  
Took in that contest, purposing alike To many a valiant Chief sorrow and pain.  Jove, for the honor of Achilles, gave Success to Hector and the host of Troy, Not for complete destruction of the Greeks 425 At Ilium, but that glory might redound To Thetis thence, and to her dauntless son.  On the other side, the King of Ocean risen Secretly from the hoary Deep, the host Of Greece encouraged, whom he grieved to see 430 Vanquish’d by Trojans, and with anger fierce Against the Thunderer burn’d on their behalf.  Alike from one great origin divine Sprang they, but Jove was elder, and surpass’d In various knowledge; therefore when he roused 435 Their courage, Neptune traversed still the ranks Clandestine, and in human form disguised.  Thus, these Immortal Two, straining the cord Indissoluble of all-wasting war, Alternate measured with it either host, 440 And loosed the joints of many a warrior bold.  Then, loud exhorting (though himself with age Half grey) the Achaians, into battle sprang Idomeneus, and scatter’d, first, the foe, Slaying Othryoneus, who, by the lure 445 Of martial glory drawn, had left of late Cabesus.  He Priam’s fair daughter woo’d Cassandra, but no nuptial gift vouchsafed To offer, save a sounding promise proud To chase, himself, however resolute 450 The Grecian host, and to deliver Troy.  To him assenting, Priam, ancient King, Assured to him his wish, and in the faith Of that assurance confident, he fought.  But brave Idomeneus his splendid lance 455 Well-aim’d dismissing, struck the haughty Chief.  Pacing elate the field;

**Page 170**

his brazen mail Endured not; through his bowels pierced, with clang Of all his arms he fell, and thus with joy Immense exulting, spake Idomeneus. 460  
  I give thee praise, Othryoneus! beyond  
All mortal men, if truly thou perform Thy whole big promise to the Dardan king, Who promised thee his daughter.  Now, behold, We also promise:  doubt not the effect. 465 We give into thy arms the most admired Of Agamemnon’s daughters, whom ourselves Will hither bring from Argos, if thy force With ours uniting, thou wilt rase the walls Of populous Troy.  Come—­follow me; that here 470 Among the ships we may adjust the terms Of marriage, for we take not scanty dower.   
  So saying, the Hero dragg’d him by his heel  
Through all the furious fight.  His death to avenge Asius on foot before his steeds advanced, 475 For them, where’er he moved, his charioteer Kept breathing ever on his neck behind.  With fierce desire the heart of Asius burn’d To smite Idomeneus, who with his lance Him reaching first, pierced him beneath the chin 480 Into his throat, and urged the weapon through.  He fell, as some green poplar falls, or oak, Or lofty pine, by naval artists hewn With new-edged axes on the mountain’s side.  So, his teeth grinding, and the bloody dust 485 Clenching, before his chariot and his steeds Extended, Asius lay.  His charioteer (All recollection lost) sat panic-stunn’d, Nor dared for safety turn his steeds to flight.  Him bold Antilochus right through the waist 490 Transpierced; his mail sufficed not, but the spear Implanted in his midmost bowels stood.  Down from his seat magnificent he fell Panting, and young Antilochus the steeds Drove captive thence into the host of Greece. 495 Then came Deiphobus by sorrow urged For Asius, and, small interval between, Hurl’d at Idomeneus his glittering lance; But he, foreseeing its approach, the point Eluded, cover’d whole by his round shield 500 Of hides and brass by double belt sustain’d, And it flew over him, but on his targe Glancing, elicited a tinkling sound.  Yet left it not in vain his vigorous grasp, But pierced the liver of Hypsenor, son 505 Of Hippasus; he fell incontinent, And measureless exulting in his fall Deiphobus with mighty voice exclaim’d.   
  Not unavenged lies Asius; though he seek  
Hell’s iron portals, yet shall he rejoice, 510 For I have given him a conductor home.   
  So he, whose vaunt the Greeks indignant heard!   
But of them all to anger most he roused Antilochus, who yet his breathless friend[9] Left not, but hasting, fenced him with his shield, 515 And brave Alastor with Mecisteus son Of Echius, bore him to the hollow ships Deep-groaning both, for of their band was he.  Nor yet Idomeneus his warlike rage Remitted aught, but persevering strove

**Page 171**

520 Either to plunge some Trojan in the shades, Or fall himself, guarding the fleet of Greece.  Then slew he brave Alcathoues the son Of AEsyeta, and the son-in-law Of old Anchises, who to him had given 525 The eldest-born of all his daughters fair, Hippodamia; dearly loved was she By both her parents in her virgin state,[10] For that in beauty she surpass’d, in works Ingenious, and in faculties of mind 530 All her coevals; wherefore she was deem’d Well worthy of the noblest prince of Troy.  Him in that moment, Neptune by the arm Quell’d of Idomeneus, his radiant eyes Dimming, and fettering his proportion’d limbs. 535 All power of flight or to elude the stroke Forsook him, and while motionless he stood As stands a pillar tall or towering oak, The hero of the Cretans with a spear Transfix’d his middle chest.  He split the mail 540 Erewhile his bosom’s faithful guard; shrill rang The shiver’d brass; sounding he fell; the beam Implanted in his palpitating heart Shook to its topmost point, but, its force spent, At last, quiescent, stood.  Then loud exclaim’d 545 Idomeneus, exulting in his fall.   
  What thinks Deiphobus? seems it to thee  
Vain boaster, that, three warriors slain for one, We yield thee just amends? else, stand thyself Against me; learn the valor of a Chief 550 The progeny of Jove; Jove first begat Crete’s guardian, Minos, from which Minos sprang Deucalion, and from famed Deucalion, I; I, sovereign of the numerous race of Crete’s Extensive isle, and whom my galleys brought 555 To these your shores at last, that I might prove Thy curse, thy father’s, and a curse to Troy.   
  He spake; Deiphobus uncertain stood  
Whether, retreating, to engage the help Of some heroic Trojan, or himself 560 To make the dread experiment alone.  At length, as his discreeter course, he chose To seek AEneas; him he found afar Station’d, remotest of the host of Troy, For he resented evermore his worth 565 By Priam[11] recompensed with cold neglect.  Approaching him, in accents wing’d he said.   
  AEneas!  Trojan Chief!  If e’er thou lov’dst  
Thy sister’s husband, duty calls thee now To prove it.  Haste—­defend with me the dead 570 Alcathoues, guardian of thy tender years, Slain by Idomeneus the spear-renown’d.   
  So saying, he roused his spirit, and on fire  
To combat with the Cretan, forth he sprang.  But fear seized not Idomeneus as fear 575 May seize a nursling boy; resolved he stood As in the mountains, conscious of his force, The wild boar waits a coming multitude Of boisterous hunters to his lone retreat; Arching his bristly spine he stands, his eyes 580 Beam fire, and whetting his bright tusks, he burns To drive, not dogs alone, but men to flight; So stood

**Page 172**

the royal Cretan, and fled not, Expecting brave AEneas; yet his friends He summon’d, on Ascalaphus his eyes 585 Fastening, on Aphareus, Deipyrus, Meriones, and Antilochus, all bold In battle, and in accents wing’d exclaim’d.   
  Haste ye, my friends! to aid me, for I stand  
Alone, nor undismay’d the coming wait 590 Of swift AEneas, nor less brave than swift, And who possesses fresh his flower of youth, Man’s prime advantage; were we match’d in years As in our spirits, either he should earn At once the meed of deathless fame, or I. 595  
  He said; they all unanimous approach’d,  
Sloping their shields, and stood.  On the other side His aids AEneas call’d, with eyes toward Paris, Deiphobus, Agenor, turn’d, His fellow-warriors bold; them follow’d all 600 Their people as the pastured flock the ram To water, by the shepherd seen with joy; Such joy AEneas felt, seeing, so soon, That numerous host attendant at his call.  Then, for Alcathoues, into contest close 605 Arm’d with long spears they rush’d; on every breast Dread rang the brazen corselet, each his foe Assailing opposite; but two, the rest Surpassing far, terrible both as Mars, AEneas and Idomeneus, alike 610 Panted to pierce each other with the spear.  AEneas, first, cast at Idomeneus, But, warn’d, he shunn’d the weapon, and it pass’d.  Quivering in the soil AEneas’ lance Stood, hurl’d in vain, though by a forceful arm. 615 Not so the Cretan; at his waist he pierced Oenomaues, his hollow corselet clave, And in his midmost bowels drench’d the spear; Down fell the Chief, and dying, clench’d the dust.  Instant, his massy spear the King of Crete 620 Pluck’d from the dead, but of his radiant arms Despoil’d him not, by numerous weapons urged; For now, time-worn, he could no longer make Brisk sally, spring to follow his own spear, Or shun another, or by swift retreat 625 Vanish from battle, but the evil day Warded in stationary fight alone.  At him retiring, therefore, step by step Deiphobus, who had with bitterest hate Long time pursued him, hurl’d his splendid lance, 630 But yet again erroneous, for he pierced Ascalaphus instead, offspring of Mars; Right through his shoulder flew the spear; he fell Incontinent, and dying, clench’d the dust.  But tidings none the brazen-throated Mars 635 Tempestuous yet received, that his own son In bloody fight had fallen, for on the heights Olympian over-arch’d with clouds of gold He sat, where sat the other Powers divine, Prisoners together of the will of Jove. 640 Meantime, for slain Ascalaphus arose Conflict severe; Deiphobus his casque Resplendent seized, but swift as fiery Mars Assailing him, Meriones his arm Pierced with a spear, and from his idle hand 645 Fallen, the casque sonorous

**Page 173**

struck the ground.  Again, as darts the vulture on his prey, Meriones assailing him, the lance Pluck’d from his arm, and to his band retired.  Then, casting his fraternal arms around 650 Deiphobus, him young Polites led From the hoarse battle to his rapid steeds And his bright chariot in the distant rear, Which bore him back to Troy, languid and loud- Groaning, and bleeding from his recent wound. 655 Still raged the war, and infinite arose The clamor.  Aphareus, Caletor’s son, Turning to face AEneas, in his throat Instant the hero’s pointed lance received.  With head reclined, and bearing to the ground 660 Buckler and helmet with him, in dark shades Of soul-divorcing death involved, he fell.  Antilochus, observing Thooen turn’d To flight, that moment pierced him; from his back He ripp’d the vein which through the trunk its course 665 Winds upward to the neck; that vein he ripp’d All forth; supine he fell, and with both hands Extended to his fellow-warriors, died.  Forth sprang Antilochus to strip his arms, But watch’d, meantime, the Trojans, who in crowds 670 Encircling him, his splendid buckler broad Smote oft, but none with ruthless point prevail’d Even to inscribe the skin of Nestor’s son, Whom Neptune, shaker of the shores, amid Innumerable darts kept still secure. 675 Yet never from his foes he shrank, but faced From side to side, nor idle slept his spear, But with rotation ceaseless turn’d and turn’d To every part, now levell’d at a foe Far-distant, at a foe, now, near at hand. 680 Nor he, thus occupied, unseen escaped By Asius’ offspring Adamas, who close Advancing, struck the centre of his shield.  But Neptune azure-hair’d so dear a life Denied to Adamas, and render’d vain 685 The weapon; part within his disk remain’d Like a seer’d stake, and part fell at his feet.  Then Adamas, for his own life alarm’d, Retired, but as he went, Meriones Him reaching with his lance, the shame between 690 And navel pierced him, where the stroke of Mars Proves painful most to miserable man.  There enter’d deep the weapon; down he fell, And in the dust lay panting as an ox Among the mountains pants by peasants held 695 In twisted bands, and dragg’d perforce along; So panted dying Adamas, but soon Ceased, for Meriones, approaching, pluck’d The weapon forth, and darkness veil’d his eyes.  Helenus, with his heavy Thracian blade 700 Smiting the temples of Deipyrus, Dash’d off his helmet; from his brows remote It fell, and wandering roll’d, till at his feet Some warrior found it, and secured; meantime The sightless shades of death him wrapp’d around. 705 Grief at that spectacle the bosom fill’d Of valiant Menelaus; high he shook His radiant spear, and threatening him, advanced On royal Helenus, who ready stood With his bow bent.  They met; impatient, one,

**Page 174**

710 To give his pointed lance its rapid course, And one, to start his arrow from the nerve.  The arrow of the son of Priam struck Atrides’ hollow corselet, but the reed Glanced wide.  As vetches or as swarthy beans 715 Leap from the van and fly athwart the floor, By sharp winds driven, and by the winnower’s force, So from the corselet of the glorious Greek Wide-wandering flew the bitter shaft away.  But Menelaus the left-hand transpierced 720 Of Helenus, and with the lance’s point Fasten’d it to his bow; shunning a stroke More fatal, Helenus into his band Retired, his arm dependent at his side, And trailing, as he went, the ashen beam; 725 There, bold Agenor from his hand the lance Drew forth, then folded it with softest wool Around, sling-wool, and borrow’d from the sling Which his attendant into battle bore.  Then sprang Pisander on the glorious Chief 730 The son of Atreus, but his evil fate Beckon’d him to his death in conflict fierce, Oh Menelaus, mighty Chief! with thee.  And now they met, small interval between.  Atrides hurl’d his weapon, and it err’d. 735 Pisander with his spear struck full the shield Of glorious Menelaus, but his force Resisted by the stubborn buckler broad Fail’d to transpierce it, and the weapon fell Snapp’d at the neck.  Yet, when he struck, the heart 740 Rebounded of Pisander, full of hope.  But Menelaus, drawing his bright blade, Sprang on him, while Pisander from behind His buckler drew a brazen battle-axe By its long haft of polish’d olive-wood, 745 And both Chiefs struck together.  He the crest That crown’d the shaggy casque of Atreus’ son Hew’d from its base, but Menelaus him In his swift onset smote full on the front Above his nose; sounded the shatter’d bone, 750 And his eyes both fell bloody at his feet.  Convolved with pain he lay; then, on his breast Atrides setting fast his heel, tore off His armor, and exulting thus began.   
  So shall ye leave at length the Grecian fleet, 755  
Traitors, and never satisfied with war!  Nor want ye other guilt, dogs and profane!  But me have injured also, and defied The hot displeasure of high-thundering Jove The hospitable, who shall waste in time, 760 And level with the dust your lofty Troy.  I wrong’d not you, yet bore ye far away My youthful bride who welcomed you, and stole My treasures also, and ye now are bent To burn Achaia’s gallant fleet with fire 765 And slay her heroes; but your furious thirst Of battle shall hereafter meet a check.  Oh, Father Jove!  Thee wisest we account In heaven or earth, yet from thyself proceed All these calamities, who favor show’st 770 To this flagitious race the Trojans, strong In wickedness alone, and whose delight In war and bloodshed never can be cloy’d.  All pleasures breed satiety, sweet sleep, Soft dalliance, music, and the graceful

**Page 175**

dance, 775 Though sought with keener appetite by most Than bloody war; but Troy still covets blood.   
  So spake the royal Chief, and to his friends  
Pisander’s gory spoils consigning, flew To mingle in the foremost fight again. 780 Him, next, Harpalion, offspring of the King Pylaemenes assail’d; to Troy he came Following his sire, but never thence return’d.  He, from small distance, smote the central boss Of Menelaus’ buckler with his lance, 785 But wanting power to pierce it, with an eye Of cautious circumspection, lest perchance Some spear should reach him, to his band retired.  But him retiring with a brazen shaft Meriones pursued; swift flew the dart 790 To his right buttock, slipp’d beneath the bone, His bladder grazed, and started through before.  There ended his retreat; sudden he sank And like a worm lay on the ground, his life Exhaling in his fellow-warrior’s arms, 795 And with his sable blood soaking the plain.  Around him flock’d his Paphlagonians bold, And in his chariot placed drove him to Troy, With whom his father went, mourning with tears A son, whose death he never saw avenged. 800  
  Him slain with indignation Paris view’d,  
For he, with numerous Paphlagonians more His guest had been; he, therefore, in the thirst Of vengeance, sent a brazen arrow forth.  There was a certain Greek, Euchenor, son 805 Of Polyides the soothsayer, rich And brave in fight, and who in Corinth dwelt He, knowing well his fate, yet sail’d to Troy For Polyides oft, his reverend sire, Had prophecied that he should either die 810 By some dire malady at home, or, slain By Trojan hands, amid the fleet of Greece.  He, therefore, shunning the reproach alike Of the Achaians, and that dire disease, Had join’d the Grecian host; him Paris pierced 815 The ear and jaw beneath; life at the stroke Left him, and darkness overspread his eyes.   
  So raged the battle like devouring fire.   
But Hector dear to Jove not yet had learn’d, Nor aught surmised the havoc of his host 820 Made on the left, where victory crown’d well-nigh The Grecians animated to the fight By Neptune seconding himself their arms.  He, where he first had started through the gate After dispersion of the shielded Greeks 825 Compact, still persevered.  The galleys there Of Ajax and Protesilaues stood Updrawn above the hoary Deep; the wall Was there of humblest structure, and the steeds And warriors there conflicted furious most. 830 The Epeans there and Iaeonians[12] robed- Prolix, the Phthians,[13] Locrians, and the bold Boetians check’d the terrible assault Of Hector, noble Chief, ardent as flame, Yet not repulsed him.  Chosen Athenians form’d 835 The van, by Peteos’ son, Menestheus, led, Whose high command undaunted Bias shared, Phidas

**Page 176**

and Stichius.  The Epean host Under Amphion, Dracius, Meges, fought.  Podarces brave in arms the Phthians ruled, 840 And Medon (Medon was by spurious birth Brother of Ajax Oiliades, And for his uncle’s death, whom he had slain, The brother of Oileus’ wife, abode In Phylace; but from Iphiclus sprang 845 Podarces;) these, all station’d in the front Of Phthias’ hardy sons, together strove With the Boeotians for the fleet’s defence.  Ajax the swift swerved never from the side Of Ajax son of Telamon a step, 850 But as in some deep fallow two black steers Labor combined, dragging the ponderous plow, The briny sweat around their rooted horns Oozes profuse; they, parted as they toil Along the furrow, by the yoke alone, 855 Cleave to its bottom sheer the stubborn glebe, So, side by side, they, persevering fought.[14] The son of Telamon a people led Numerous and bold, who, when his bulky limbs Fail’d overlabor’d, eased him of his shield. 860 Not so attended by his Locrians fought Oileus’ valiant son; pitch’d battle them Suited not, unprovided with bright casques Of hairy crest, with ashen spears, and shields Of ample orb; for, trusting in the bow 865 And twisted sling alone, they came to Troy, And broke with shafts and volley’d stones the ranks.  Thus occupying, clad in burnish’d arms, The van, these two with Hector and his host Conflicted, while the Locrians from behind 870 Vex’d them with shafts, secure; nor could the men Of Ilium stand, by such a shower confused.  Then, driven with dreadful havoc thence, the foe To wind-swept Ilium had again retired.  Had not Polydamas, at Hector’s side 875 Standing, the dauntless hero thus address’d.   
  Hector!  Thou ne’er canst listen to advice;  
But think’st thou, that if heaven in feats of arms Give thee pre-eminence, thou must excel Therefore in council also all mankind? 880 No.  All-sufficiency is not for thee.  To one, superior force in arms is given, Skill to another in the graceful dance, Sweet song and powers of music to a third, And to a fourth loud-thundering Jove imparts 885 Wisdom, which profits many, and which saves Whole cities oft, though reverenced but by few.  Yet hear; I speak as wisest seems to me.  War, like a fiery circle, all around Environs thee; the Trojans, since they pass’d 890 The bulwark, either hold themselves aloof, Or, wide-dispersed among the galleys, cope With numbers far superior to their own.  Retiring, therefore, summon all our Chiefs To consultation on the sum of all, 895 Whether (should heaven so prosper us) to rush Impetuous on the gallant barks of Greece, Or to retreat secure; for much I dread Lest the Achaians punctually refund All yesterday’s arrear, since yonder Chief[15] 900 Insatiable with battle still

**Page 177**

abides Within the fleet, nor longer, as I judge, Will rest a mere spectator of the field.   
  So spake Polydamas, whose safe advice  
Pleased Hector; from his chariot down he leap’d 905 All arm’d, and in wing’d accents thus replied.   
  Polydamas! here gather all the Chiefs;  
I haste into the fight, and my commands Once issued there, incontinent return.   
  He ended, and conspicuous as the height 910  
Of some snow-crested mountain, shouting ranged The Trojans and confederates of Troy.  They swift around Polydamas, brave son Of Panthus, at the voice of Hector, ran.  Himself with hasty strides the front, meantime, 915 Of battle roam’d, seeking from rank to rank Asius Hyrtacides, with Asius’ son Adamas, and Deiphobus, and the might Of Helenus, his royal brother bold.  Them neither altogether free from hurt 920 He found, nor living all.  Beneath the sterns Of the Achaian ships some slaughter’d lay By Grecian hands; some stricken by the spear Within the rampart sat, some by the sword.  But leftward of the woful field he found, 925 Ere long, bright Helen’s paramour his band Exhorting to the fight.  Hector approach’d, And him, in fierce displeasure, thus bespake.   
  Curst Paris, specious, fraudulent and lewd!   
Where is Deiphobus, and where the might 930 Of royal Helenus?  Where Adamas Offspring of Asius, and where Asius, son Of Hyrtacus, and where Othryoneus?  Now lofty Ilium from her topmost height Falls headlong, now is thy own ruin sure! 935  
  To whom the godlike Paris thus replied.   
Since Hector! thou art pleased with no just cause To censure me, I may decline, perchance, Much more the battle on some future day, For I profess some courage, even I. 940 Witness our constant conflict with the Greeks Here, on this spot, since first led on by thee The host of Troy waged battle at the ships.  But those our friends of whom thou hast inquired Are slain, Deiphobus alone except 945 And royal Helenus, who in the hand Bear each a wound inflicted by the spear, And have retired; but Jove their life preserved.  Come now—­conduct us whither most thine heart Prompts thee, and thou shalt find us ardent all 950 To face like danger; what we can, we will, The best and most determined can no more.   
  So saying, the hero soothed his brother’s mind.   
Then moved they both toward the hottest war Together, where Polydamas the brave, 955 Phalces, Cebriones, Orthaeus fought, Palmys and Polyphoetes, godlike Chief, And Morys and Ascanius, gallant sons Both of Hippotion.  They at Troy arrived From fair Ascania the preceding morn, 960 In recompense for aid[16] by Priam lent Erewhile to Phrygia, and, by Jove impell’d, Now waged the furious battle side by side.  The march of these at once, was as

**Page 178**

the sound Of mighty winds from deep-hung thunder-clouds 965 Descending; clamorous the blast and wild With ocean mingles; many a billow, then, Upridged rides turbulent the sounding flood, Foam-crested billow after billow driven, So moved the host of Troy, rank after rank 970 Behind their Chiefs, all dazzling bright in arms.  Before them Priameian Hector strode Fierce as gore-tainted Mars, and his broad shield Advancing came, heavy with hides, and thick- Plated with brass; his helmet on his brows 975 Refulgent shook, and in its turn he tried The force of every phalanx, if perchance Behind his broad shield pacing he might shake Their steadfast order; but he bore not down The spirit of the firm Achaian host. 980 Then Ajax striding forth, him, first, defied.   
  Approach.  Why temptest thou the Greeks to fear?   
No babes are we in aught that appertains To arms, though humbled by the scourge of Jove.  Thou cherishest the foolish hope to burn 985 Our fleet with fire; but even we have hearts Prepared to guard it, and your populous Troy, By us dismantled and to pillage given, Shall perish sooner far.  Know this thyself Also; the hour is nigh when thou shalt ask 990 In prayer to Jove and all the Gods of heaven, That speed more rapid than the falcon’s flight May wing thy coursers, while, exciting dense The dusty plain, they whirl thee back to Troy.   
  While thus he spake, sublime on the right-hand 995  
An eagle soar’d; confident in the sign The whole Achaian host with loud acclaim Hail’d it.  Then glorious Hector thus replied.   
  Brainless and big, what means this boast of thine,  
Earth-cumberer Ajax?  Would I were the son 1000 As sure, for ever, of almighty Jove And Juno, and such honor might receive Henceforth as Pallas and Apollo share, As comes this day with universal wo Fraught for the Grecians, among whom thyself 1005 Shalt also perish if thou dare abide My massy spear, which shall thy pamper’d flesh Disfigure, and amid the barks of Greece Falling, thou shalt the vultures with thy bulk Enormous satiate, and the dogs of Troy. 1010  
  He spake, and led his host; with clamor loud  
They follow’d him, and all the distant rear Came shouting on.  On the other side the Greeks Re-echoed shout for shout, all undismay’d, And waiting firm the bravest of their foes. 1015 Upwent the double roar into the heights Ethereal, and among the beams of Jove.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XIV.**

ARGUMENT OF THE FOURTEENTH BOOK.

Agamemnon and the other wounded Chiefs taking Nestor with them, visit the battle.  Juno having borrowed the Cestus of Venus, first engages the assistance of Sleep, then hastens to Ida to inveigle Jove.  She prevails.  Jove sleeps; and Neptune takes that opportunity to succor the Grecians.

**Page 179**

**BOOK XIV.**

  Nor was that cry by Nestor unperceived  
  Though drinking, who in words wing’d with surprise  
  The son of AEsculapius thus address’d.   
    Divine Machaon! think what this may bode.   
  The cry of our young warriors at the ships 5  
  Grows louder; sitting here, the sable wine  
  Quaff thou, while bright-hair’d Hecamede warms  
  A bath, to cleanse thy crimson stains away.   
  I from yon eminence will learn the cause.   
    So saying, he took a shield radiant with brass 10  
  There lying in the tent, the shield well-forged  
  Of valiant Thrasymedes, his own son  
  (For he had borne to fight his father’s shield)  
  And arming next his hand with a keen lance  
  Stood forth before the tent.  Thence soon he saw 15  
  Foul deeds and strange, the Grecian host confused,  
  Their broken ranks flying before the host  
  Of Ilium, and the rampart overthrown.   
  As when the wide sea, darken’d over all  
  Its silent flood, forebodes shrill winds to blow, 20  
  The doubtful waves roll yet to neither side,  
  Till swept at length by a decisive gale;[1]  
  So stood the senior, with distressful doubts  
  Conflicting anxious, whether first to seek  
  The Grecian host, or Agamemnon’s self 25  
  The sovereign, and at length that course preferr’d.   
  Meantime with mutual carnage they the field  
  Spread far and wide, and by spears double-edged  
  Smitten, and by the sword their corselets rang.   
    The royal Chiefs ascending from the fleet, 30  
  Ulysses, Diomede, and Atreus’ son  
  Imperial Agamemnon, who had each  
  Bled in the battle, met him on his way.   
  For from the war remote they had updrawn  
  Their galleys on the shore of the gray Deep, 35  
  The foremost to the plain, and at the sterns  
  Of that exterior line had built the wall.   
  For, spacious though it were, the shore alone  
  That fleet sufficed not, incommoding much  
  The people; wherefore they had ranged the ships 40  
  Line above line gradual, and the bay  
  Between both promontories, all was fill’d.   
  They, therefore, curious to survey the fight,  
  Came forth together, leaning on the spear,  
  When Nestor met them; heavy were their hearts, 45  
  And at the sight of him still more alarm’d,  
  Whom royal Agamemnon thus bespake.   
    Neleian Nestor, glory of the Greeks!   
  What moved thee to forsake yon bloody field,  
  And urged thee hither?  Cause I see of fear, 50  
  Lest furious Hector even now his threat  
  Among the Trojans publish’d, verify,  
  That he would never enter Ilium more  
  Till he had burn’d our fleet, and slain ourselves.   
  So threaten’d Hector, and shall now perform. 55

**Page 180**

  Alas! alas! the Achaians brazen-greaved  
  All, like Achilles, have deserted me  
  Resentful, and decline their fleet’s defence.   
    To whom Gerenian Nestor thus replied.   
  Those threats are verified; nor Jove himself 60  
  The Thunderer can disappoint them now;  
  For our chief strength in which we trusted most  
  That it should guard impregnably secure  
  Our navy and ourselves, the wall hath fallen.   
  Hence all this conflict by our host sustain’d 65  
  Among the ships; nor could thy keenest sight  
  Inform thee where in the Achaian camp  
  Confusion most prevails, such deaths are dealt  
  Promiscuous, and the cry ascends to heaven.   
  But come—­consult we on the sum of all, 70  
  If counsel yet may profit.  As for you,  
  Ye shall have exhortation none from me  
  To seek the fight; the wounded have excuse.   
    Whom Agamemnon answer’d, King of men.   
  Ah Nestor! if beneath our very sterns 75  
  The battle rage, if neither trench nor wall  
  Constructed with such labor, and supposed  
  Of strength to guard impregnably secure  
  Our navy and ourselves, avail us aught,  
  It is because almighty Jove hath will’d 80  
  That the Achaian host should perish here  
  Inglorious, from their country far remote.   
  When he vouchsafed assistance to the Greeks,  
  I knew it well; and now, not less I know  
  That high as the immortal Gods he lifts 85  
  Our foes to glory, and depresses us.   
  Haste therefore all, and act as I advise.   
  Our ships—­all those that nearest skirt the Deep,  
  Launch we into the sacred flood, and moor  
  With anchors safely, till o’ershadowing night 90  
  (If night itself may save us) shall arrive.   
  Then may we launch the rest; for I no shame  
  Account it, even by ’vantage of the night  
  To fly destruction.  Wiser him I deem  
  Who ’scapes his foe, than whom his foe enthralls. 95  
    But him Ulysses, frowning stern, reproved.   
  What word, Atrides, now hath pass’d thy lips?   
  Counsellor of despair! thou should’st command  
  (And would to heaven thou didst) a different host,  
  Some dastard race, not ours; whom Jove ordains 100  
  From youth to hoary age to weave the web  
  Of toilsome warfare, till we perish all.   
  Wilt thou the spacious city thus renounce  
  For which such numerous woes we have endured?   
  Hush! lest some other hear; it is a word 105  
  Which no man qualified by years mature  
  To speak discreetly, no man bearing rule  
  O’er such a people as confess thy sway,  
  Should suffer to contaminate his lips.   
  I from my soul condemn thee, and condemn 110  
  Thy counsel, who persuad’st us in the heat  
  Of battle terrible as this, to launch

**Page 181**

  Our fleet into the waves, that we may give  
  Our too successful foes their full desire,  
  And that our own prepondering scale 115  
  May plunge us past all hope; for while they draw  
  Their galleys down, the Grecians shall but ill  
  Sustain the fight, seaward will cast their eyes  
  And shun the battle, bent on flight alone.   
  Then, shall they rue thy counsel, King of men! 120  
    To whom the imperial leader of the Greeks.   
  Thy sharp reproof, Ulysses, hath my soul  
  Pierced deeply.  Yet I gave no such command  
  That the Achaians should their galleys launch,  
  Would they, or would they not.  No.  I desire 125  
  That young or old, some other may advice  
  More prudent give, and he shall please me well.   
    Then thus the gallant Diomede replied.   
  That man is near, and may ye but be found  
  Tractable, our inquiry shall be short. 130  
  Be patient each, nor chide me nor reproach  
  Because I am of greener years than ye,  
  For I am sprung from an illustrious Sire,  
  From Tydeus, who beneath his hill of earth  
  Lies now entomb’d at Thebes.  Three noble sons 135  
  Were born to Portheus, who in Pleuro dwelt,  
  And on the heights of Calydon; the first  
  Agrius; the second Melas; and the third  
  Brave Oeneus, father of my father, famed  
  For virtuous qualities above the rest. 140  
  Oeneus still dwelt at home; but wandering thence  
  My father dwelt in Argos; so the will  
  Of Jove appointed, and of all the Gods.   
  There he espoused the daughter of the King  
  Adrastus, occupied a mansion rich 145  
  In all abundance; many a field possess’d  
  Of wheat, well-planted gardens, numerous flocks,  
  And was expert in spearmanship esteem’d  
  Past all the Grecians.  I esteem’d it right  
  That ye should hear these things, for they are true. 150  
  Ye will not, therefore, as I were obscure  
  And of ignoble origin, reject  
  What I shall well advise.  Expedience bids  
  That, wounded as we are, we join the host.   
  We will preserve due distance from the range 155  
  Of spears and arrows, lest already gall’d,  
  We suffer worse; but we will others urge  
  To combat, who have stood too long aloof,  
  Attentive only to their own repose.   
    He spake, whom all approved, and forth they went, 160  
  Imperial Agamemnon at their head.   
    Nor watch’d the glorious Shaker of the shores  
  In vain, but like a man time-worn approach’d,  
  And, seizing Agamemnon’s better hand,  
  In accents wing’d the monarch thus address’d. 165  
    Atrides! now exults the vengeful heart  
  Of fierce Achilles, viewing at his ease  
  The flight and slaughter of Achaia’s host;  
  For he is mad, and let him perish such,

**Page 182**

  And may his portion from the Gods be shame! 170  
  But as for thee, not yet the powers of heaven  
  Thee hate implacable; the Chiefs of Troy  
  Shall cover yet with cloudy dust the breadth  
  Of all the plain, and backward from the camp  
  To Ilium’s gates thyself shalt see them driven. 175  
    He ceased, and shouting traversed swift the field.   
  Loud as nine thousand or ten thousand shout  
  In furious battle mingled, Neptune sent  
  His voice abroad, force irresistible  
  Infusing into every Grecian heart, 180  
  And thirst of battle not to be assuaged.   
    But Juno of the golden throne stood forth  
  On the Olympian summit, viewing thence  
  The field, where clear distinguishing the God  
  Of ocean, her own brother, sole engaged 185  
  Amid the glorious battle, glad was she.   
  Seeing Jove also on the topmost point  
  Of spring-fed Ida seated, she conceived  
  Hatred against him, and thenceforth began  
  Deliberate how best she might deceive 190  
  The Thunderer, and thus at last resolved;  
  Attired with skill celestial to descend  
  On Ida, with a hope to allure him first  
  Won by her beauty to a fond embrace,  
  Then closing fast in balmy sleep profound 195  
  His eyes, to elude his vigilance, secure.   
  She sought her chamber; Vulcan her own son  
  That chamber built.  He framed the solid doors,  
  And to the posts fast closed them with a key  
  Mysterious, which, herself except, in heaven 200  
  None understood.  Entering she secured  
  The splendid portal.  First, she laved all o’er  
  Her beauteous body with ambrosial lymph,  
  Then polish’d it with richest oil divine  
  Of boundless fragrance;[2] oil that in the courts 205  
  Eternal only shaken, through the skies  
  Breathed odors, and through all the distant earth.   
  Her whole fair body with those sweets bedew’d,  
  She passed the comb through her ambrosial hair,  
  And braided her bright locks streaming profuse 210  
  From her immortal brows; with golden studs  
  She made her gorgeous mantle fast before,  
  Ethereal texture, labor of the hands  
  Of Pallas beautified with various art,  
  And braced it with a zone fringed all around 215  
  A hundred fold; her pendants triple-gemm’d  
  Luminous, graceful, in her ears she hung,  
  And covering all her glories with a veil  
  Sun-bright, new-woven, bound to her fair feet  
  Her sandals elegant.  Thus full attired, 220  
  In all her ornaments, she issued forth,  
  And beckoning Venus from the other powers  
  Of heaven apart, the Goddess thus bespake.   
    Daughter beloved! shall I obtain my suit,  
  Or wilt thou thwart me, angry that I aid 225

**Page 183**

  The Grecians, while thine aid is given to Troy?   
    To whom Jove’s daughter Venus thus replied.   
  What would majestic Juno, daughter dread  
  Of Saturn, sire of Jove?  I feel a mind  
  Disposed to gratify thee, if thou ask 230  
  Things possible, and possible to me.   
    Then thus with wiles veiling her deep design  
  Imperial Juno.  Give me those desires,  
  That love-enkindling power by which thou sway’st  
  Immortal hearts and mortal, all alike; 235  
  For to the green earth’s utmost bounds I go,  
  To visit there the parent of the Gods,  
  Oceanus, and Tethys his espoused,  
  Mother of all.  They kindly from the hands  
  Of Rhea took, and with parental care 240  
  Sustain’d and cherish’d me, what time from heaven  
  The Thunderer hurled down Saturn, and beneath  
  The earth fast bound him and the barren Deep.   
  Them go I now to visit, and their feuds  
  Innumerable to compose; for long 245  
  They have from conjugal embrace abstain’d  
  Through mutual wrath, whom by persuasive speech  
  Might I restore into each other’s arms,  
  They would for ever love me and revere.   
    Her, foam-born Venus then, Goddess of smiles, 250  
  Thus answer’d.  Thy request, who in the arms  
  Of Jove reposest the omnipotent,  
  Nor just it were nor seemly to refuse.   
    So saying, the cincture from her breast she loosed  
  Embroider’d, various, her all-charming zone. 255  
  It was an ambush of sweet snares, replete  
  With love, desire, soft intercourse of hearts,  
  And music of resistless whisper’d sounds  
  That from the wisest steal their best resolves;  
  She placed it in her hands and thus she said. 260  
    Take this—­this girdle fraught with every charm.   
  Hide this within thy bosom, and return,  
  Whate’er thy purpose, mistress of it all.   
    She spake; imperial Juno smiled, and still  
  Smiling complacent, bosom’d safe the zone. 265  
  Then Venus to her father’s court return’d,  
  And Juno, starting from the Olympian height,  
  O’erflew Pieria and the lovely plains  
  Of broad Emathia; soaring thence she swept  
  The snow-clad summits of the Thracian hills 270  
  Steed-famed, nor printed, as she passed, the soil.   
  From Athos o’er the foaming billows borne  
  She came to Lemnos, city and abode  
  Of noble Thoas, and there meeting Sleep,  
  Brother of Death, she press’d his hand, and said, 275  
    Sleep, over all, both Gods and men, supreme!   
  If ever thou hast heard, hear also now  
  My suit; I will be grateful evermore.   
  Seal for me fast the radiant eyes of Jove  
  In the instant of his gratified desire. 280  
  Thy recompense shall be a throne of gold,

**Page 184**

  Bright, incorruptible; my limping son,  
  Vulcan, shall fashion it himself with art  
  Laborious, and, beneath, shall place a stool[3]  
  For thy fair feet, at the convivial board. 285  
    Then answer thus the tranquil Sleep returned  
  Great Saturn’s daughter, awe-inspiring Queen!   
  All other of the everlasting Gods  
  I could with ease make slumber, even the streams  
  Of Ocean, Sire of all.[4] Not so the King 290  
  The son of Saturn:  him, unless himself  
  Give me command, I dare not lull to rest,  
  Or even approach him, taught as I have been  
  Already in the school of thy commands  
  That wisdom.  I forget not yet the day 295  
  When, Troy laid waste, that valiant son[5] of his  
  Sail’d homeward:  then my influence I diffused  
  Soft o’er the sovereign intellect of Jove;  
  While thou, against the Hero plotting harm,  
  Didst rouse the billows with tempestuous blasts, 300  
  And separating him from all his friend,  
  Brought’st him to populous Cos.  Then Jove awoke,  
  And, hurling in his wrath the Gods about,  
  Sought chiefly me, whom far below all ken  
  He had from heaven cast down into the Deep, 305  
  But Night, resistless vanquisher of all,  
  Both Gods and men, preserved me; for to her  
  I fled for refuge.  So the Thunderer cool’d,  
  Though sore displeased, and spared me through a fear  
  To violate the peaceful sway of Night.[6] 310  
  And thou wouldst now embroil me yet again!   
    To whom majestic Juno thus replied.   
  Ah, wherefore, Sleep! shouldst thou indulge a fear  
  So groundless?  Chase it from thy mind afar.   
  Think’st thou the Thunderer as intent to serve 315  
  The Trojans, and as jealous in their cause  
  As erst for Hercules, his genuine son?   
  Come then, and I will bless thee with a bride;  
  One of the younger Graces shall be thine,  
  Pasithea, day by day still thy desire. 320  
    She spake; Sleep heard delighted, and replied.   
  By the inviolable Stygian flood  
  Swear to me; lay thy right hand on the glebe  
  All-teeming, lay thy other on the face  
  Of the flat sea, that all the Immortal Powers 325  
  Who compass Saturn in the nether realms  
  May witness, that thou givest me for a bride  
  The younger Grace whom thou hast named, divine  
  Pasithea, day by day still my desire.   
    He said, nor beauteous Juno not complied, 330  
  But sware, by name invoking all the powers  
  Titanian call’d who in the lowest gulf  
  Dwell under Tartarus, omitting none.   
  Her oath with solemn ceremonial sworn,  
  Together forth they went; Lemnos they left 335  
  And Imbrus, city of Thrace, and in dark clouds  
  Mantled, with gliding ease swam through

**Page 185**

the air  
  To Ida’s mount with rilling waters vein’d,  
  Parent of savage beasts; at Lectos[7] first  
  They quitted Ocean, overpassing high 340  
  The dry land, while beneath their feet the woods  
  Their spiry summits waved.  There, unperceived  
  By Jove, Sleep mounted Ida’s loftiest pine  
  Of growth that pierced the sky, and hidden sat  
  Secure by its expanded boughs, the bird 345  
  Shrill-voiced resembling in the mountains seen,[8]  
  Chalcis in heaven, on earth Cymindis named.   
    But Juno swift to Gargarus the top  
  Of Ida, soar’d, and there Jove saw his spouse.   
  —­Saw her—­and in his breast the same love felt 350  
  Rekindled vehement, which had of old  
  Join’d them, when, by their parents unperceived,  
  They stole aside, and snatch’d their first embrace.   
  Soon he accosted her, and thus inquired.   
    Juno! what region seeking hast thou left 355  
  The Olympian summit, and hast here arrived  
  With neither steed nor chariot in thy train?   
    To whom majestic Juno thus replied  
  Dissembling.  To the green earth’s end I go,  
  To visit there the parent of the Gods 360  
  Oceanus, and Tethys his espoused,  
  Mother of all.  They kindly from the hands  
  Of Rhea took, and with parental care  
  Sustain’d and cherish’d me;[9] to them I haste  
  Their feuds innumerable to compose, 365  
  Who disunited by intestine strife  
  Long time, from conjugal embrace abstain.   
  My steeds, that lightly over dank and dry  
  Shall bear me, at the rooted base I left  
  Of Ida river-vein’d.  But for thy sake 370  
  From the Olympian summit I arrive,  
  Lest journeying remote to the abode  
  Of Ocean, and with no consent of thine  
  Entreated first, I should, perchance, offend.   
    To whom the cloud-assembler God replied. 375  
  Juno! thy journey thither may be made  
  Hereafter.  Let us turn to dalliance now.   
  For never Goddess pour’d, nor woman yet  
  So full a tide of love into my breast;  
  I never loved Ixion’s consort thus 380  
  Who bore Pirithoues, wise as we in heaven;  
  Nor sweet Acrisian Danaee, from whom  
  Sprang Perseus, noblest of the race of man;  
  Nor Phoenix’ daughter fair,[10] of whom were born  
  Minos unmatch’d but by the powers above, 385  
  And Rhadamanthus; nor yet Semele,  
  Nor yet Alcmena, who in Thebes produced  
  The valiant Hercules; and though my son  
  By Semele were Bacchus, joy of man;  
  Nor Ceres golden-hair’d, nor high-enthroned 390  
  Latona in the skies, no—­nor thyself  
  As now I love thee, and my soul perceive  
  O’erwhelm’d with sweetness of intense desire.   
    Then thus majestic Juno her

**Page 186**

reply  
  Framed artful.  Oh unreasonable haste! 395  
  What speaks the Thunderer?  If on Ida’s heights.   
  Where all is open and to view exposed  
  Thou wilt that we embrace, what must betide,  
  Should any of the everlasting Gods  
  Observe us, and declare it to the rest? 400  
  Never could I, arising, seek again,  
  Thy mansion, so unseemly were the deed.   
  But if thy inclinations that way tend,  
  Thou hast a chamber; it is Vulcan’s work,  
  Our son’s; he framed and fitted to its posts 405  
  The solid portal; thither let us his,  
  And there repose, since such thy pleasure seems.   
    To whom the cloud-assembler Deity.   
  Fear thou not, Juno, lest the eye of man  
  Or of a God discern us; at my word 410  
  A golden cloud shall fold us so around,  
  That not the Sun himself shall through that veil  
  Discover aught, though keenest-eyed of all.   
    So spake the son of Saturn, and his spouse  
  Fast lock’d within his arms.  Beneath them earth 415  
  With sudden herbage teem’d; at once upsprang  
  The crocus soft, the lotus bathed in dew,  
  And the crisp hyacinth with clustering bells;  
  Thick was their growth, and high above the ground  
  Upbore them.  On that flowery couch they lay, 420  
  Invested with a golden cloud that shed  
  Bright dew-drops all around.[11] His heart at ease,  
  There lay the Sire of all, by Sleep and Love  
  Vanquish’d on lofty Gargarus, his spouse  
  Constraining still with amorous embrace. 425  
  Then, gentle Sleep to the Achaian camp  
  Sped swift away, with tidings for the ear  
  Of earth-encircler Neptune charged; him soon  
  He found, and in wing’d accents thus began.   
    Now Neptune, yield the Greeks effectual aid, 430  
  And, while the moment lasts of Jove’s repose,  
  Make victory theirs; for him in slumbers soft  
  I have involved, while Juno by deceit  
  Prevailing, lured him with the bait of love.   
    He said, and swift departed to his task 435  
  Among the nations; but his tidings urged  
  Neptune with still more ardor to assist  
  The Danai; he leap’d into the van  
  Afar, and thus exhorted them aloud.   
    Oh Argives! yield we yet again the day 440  
  To Priameian Hector?  Shall he seize  
  Our ships, and make the glory all his own?   
  Such is his expectation, so he vaunts,  
  For that Achilles leaves not yet his camp,  
  Resentful; but of him small need, I judge, 445  
  Should here be felt, could once the rest be roused  
  To mutual aid.  Act, then, as I advise.   
  The best and broadest bucklers of the host,  
  And brightest helmets put we on, and arm’d  
  With longest spears, advance; myself will lead; 450

**Page 187**

  And trust me, furious though he be, the son  
  Of Priam flies.  Ye then who feel your hearts  
  Undaunted, but are arm’d with smaller shields,  
  Them give to those who fear, and in exchange  
  Their stronger shields and broader take yourselves. 455  
    So he, whom, unreluctant, all obey’d.   
  Then, wounded as they were, themselves the Kings,  
  Tydides, Agamemnon and Ulysses  
  Marshall’d the warriors, and from rank to rank  
  Made just exchange of arms, giving the best 460  
  To the best warriors, to the worse, the worst.   
  And now in brazen armor all array’d  
  Refulgent on they moved, by Neptune led  
  With firm hand grasping his long-bladed sword  
  Keen as Jove’s bolt; with him may none contend 465  
  In dreadful fight; but fear chains every arm.   
    Opposite, Priameian Hector ranged  
  His Trojans; then they stretch’d the bloody cord  
  Of conflict tight, Neptune coerulean-hair’d,  
  And Hector, pride of Ilium; one, the Greeks 470  
  Supporting firm, and one, the powers of Troy;  
  A sea-flood dash’d the galleys, and the hosts  
  Join’d clamorous.  Not so the billows roar  
  The shores among, when Boreas’ roughest blast  
  Sweeps landward from the main the towering surge; 475  
  Not so, devouring fire among the trees  
  That clothe the mountain, when the sheeted flames  
  Ascending wrap the forest in a blaze;  
  Nor howl the winds through leafy boughs of oaks  
  Upgrown aloft (though loudest there they rave) 480  
  With sounds so awful as were heard of Greeks  
  And Trojans shouting when the clash began.   
    At Ajax, first (for face to face they stood)  
  Illustrious Hector threw a spear well-aim’d,  
  But smote him where the belts that bore his shield 485  
  And falchion cross’d each other on his breast.   
  The double guard preserved him unannoy’d.   
  Indignant that his spear had bootless flown,  
  Yet fearing death at hand, the Trojan Chief  
  Toward the phalanx of his friends retired. 490  
  But, as he went, huge Ajax with a stone  
  Of those which propp’d the ships (for numerous such  
  Lay rolling at the feet of those who fought)  
  Assail’d him.  Twirling like a top it pass’d  
  The shield of Hector, near the neck his breast 495  
  Struck full, then plough’d circuitous the dust.   
  As when Jove’s arm omnipotent an oak  
  Prostrates uprooted on the plain, a fume  
  Rises sulphureous from the riven trunk,  
  And if, perchance, some traveller nigh at hand 500  
  See it, he trembles at the bolt of Jove,  
  So fell the might of Hector, to the earth  
  Smitten at once.  Down dropp’d his idle spear,  
  And with his helmet and his shield himself  
  Also; loud thunder’d all his gorgeous arms. 505

**Page 188**

  Swift flew the Grecians shouting to the skies,  
  And showering darts, to drag his body thence,  
  But neither spear of theirs nor shaft could harm  
  The fallen leader, with such instant aid  
  His princely friends encircled him around, 510  
  Sarpedon, Lycian Chief, Glaucus the brave,  
  Polydamas, AEneas, and renown’d  
  Agenor; neither tardy were the rest,  
  But with round shields all shelter’d Hector fallen.   
  Him soon uplifted from the plain his friends 515  
  Bore thence, till where his fiery coursers stood,  
  And splendid chariot in the rear, they came,  
  Then Troy-ward drove him groaning as he went.   
  Ere long arriving at the pleasant stream  
  Of eddied Xanthus, progeny of Jove, 520  
  They laid him on the bank, and on his face  
  Pour’d water; he, reviving, upward gazed,  
  And seated on his hams black blood disgorged  
  Coagulate, but soon relapsing, fell  
  Supine, his eyes with pitchy darkness veil’d, 525  
  And all his powers still torpid by the blow.   
    Then, seeing Hector borne away, the Greeks  
  Rush’d fiercer on, all mindful of the fight,  
  And far before the rest, Ajax the swift,  
  The Oilean Chief, with pointed spear 530  
  On Satnius springing, pierced him.  Him a nymph  
  A Naiad, bore to Enops, while his herd  
  Feeding, on Satnio’s grassy verge he stray’d.   
  But Oiliades the spear-renown’d  
  Approaching, pierced his flank; supine he fell, 535  
  And fiery contest for the dead arose.   
  In vengeance of his fall, spear-shaking Chief  
  The son of Panthus into fight advanced  
  Polydamas, who Prothoeenor pierced  
  Offspring of Areilocus, and urged 540  
  Through his right shoulder sheer the stormy lance.   
  He, prostrate, clench’d the dust, and with loud voice  
  Polydamas exulted at his fall.   
    Yon spear, methinks, hurl’d from the warlike hand  
  Of Panthus’ noble son, flew not in vain, 545  
  But some Greek hath it, purposing, I judge,  
  To lean on it in his descent to hell.   
    So he, whose vaunt the Greeks indignant heard.   
  But most indignant, Ajax, offspring bold  
  Of Telamon, to whom he nearest fell. 550  
  He, quick, at the retiring conqueror cast  
  His radiant spear; Polydamas the stroke  
  Shunn’d, starting sideward; but Antenor’s son  
  Archilochus the mortal dint received,  
  Death-destined by the Gods; where neck and spine 555  
  Unite, both tendons he dissever’d wide,  
  And, ere his knees, his nostrils met the ground.   
    Then Ajax in his turn vaunting aloud  
  Against renown’d Polydamas, exclaim’d.   
  Speak now the truth, Polydamas, and weigh 560  
  My question well.  His life whom I

**Page 189**

have slain  
  Makes it not compensation for the loss  
  Of Prothoeenor’s life!  To me he seems  
  Nor base himself; nor yet of base descent,  
  But brother of Atenor steed-renown’d, 565  
  Or else perchance his son; for in my eyes  
  Antenor’s lineage he resembles most.   
    So he, well knowing him, and sorrow seized  
  Each Trojan heart.  Then Acamas around  
  His brother stalking, wounded with his spear 570  
  Boeotian Promachus, who by the feet  
  Dragg’d off the slain.  Acamas in his fall  
  Aloud exulted with a boundless joy.   
    Vain-glorious Argives, archers inexpert!   
  War’s toil and trouble are not ours alone, 575  
  But ye shall perish also; mark the man—­  
  How sound he sleeps tamed by my conquering arm,  
  Your fellow-warrior Promachus! the debt  
  Of vengeance on my brother’s dear behalf  
  Demanded quick discharge; well may the wish 580  
  Of every dying warrior be to leave  
  A brother living to avenge his fall.   
    He ended, whom the Greeks indignant heard,  
  But chiefly brave Peneleus; swift he rush’d  
  On Acamas; but from before the force 585  
  Of King Peneleus Acamas retired,  
  And, in his stead, Ilioneus he pierced,  
  Offspring of Phorbas, rich in flocks; and blest  
  By Mercury with such abundant wealth  
  As other Trojan none, nor child to him 590  
  His spouse had borne, Ilioneus except.   
  Him close beneath the brow to his eye-roots  
  Piercing, he push’d the pupil from its seat,  
  And through his eye and through his poll the spear  
  Urged furious.  He down-sitting on the earth 595  
  Both hands extended; but, his glittering blade  
  Forth-drawn, Peneleus through his middle neck  
  Enforced it; head and helmet to the ground  
  He lopp’d together, with the lance infixt  
  Still in his eye; then like a poppy’s head 600  
  The crimson trophy lifting, in the ears  
  He vaunted loud of Ilium’s host, and cried.   
    Go, Trojans! be my messengers!  Inform  
  The parents of Ilioneus the brave  
  That they may mourn their son through all their house, 605  
  For so the wife of Alegenor’s son  
  Boeotian Promachus must him bewail,  
  Nor shall she welcome his return with smiles  
  Of joy affectionate, when from the shores  
  Of Troy the fleet shall bear us Grecians home. 610  
    He said; fear whiten’d every Trojan cheek,  
  And every Trojan eye with earnest look  
  Inquired a refuge from impending fate.   
    Say now, ye Muses, blest inhabitants  
  Of the Olympian realms! what Grecian first 615  
  Fill’d his victorious hand with armor stript  
  From slaughter’d Trojans, after Ocean’s God  
  Had, interposing, changed the battle’s course?

**Page 190**

    First, Telamonian Ajax Hyrtius slew,  
  Undaunted leader of the Mysian band. 620  
  Phalces and Mermerus their arms resign’d  
  To young Antilochus; Hyppotion fell  
  And Morys by Meriones; the shafts  
  Right-aim’d of Teucer to the shades dismiss’d  
  Prothoeus and Periphetes, and the prince 625  
  Of Sparta, Menelaus, in his flank  
  Pierced Hyperenor; on his entrails prey’d  
  The hungry steel, and, through the gaping wound  
  Expell’d, his spirit flew; night veil’d his eyes.   
  But Ajax Oiliades the swift 630  
  Slew most; him none could equal in pursuit  
  Of tremblers scatter’d by the frown of Jove.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XV.**

ARGUMENT OF THE FIFTEENTH BOOK.

Jove, awaking and seeing the Trojans routed, threatens Juno.  He sends Iris to admonish Neptune to relinquish the battle, and Apollo to restore health to Hector.  Apollo armed with the AEgis, puts to flight the Grecians; they are pursued home to their fleet, and Telamonian Ajax slays twelve Trojans bringing fire to burn it.

**BOOK XV.**

But when the flying Trojans had o’erpass’d  
Both stakes and trench, and numerous slaughtered lay  
By Grecian hands, the remnant halted all  
Beside their chariots, pale, discomfited.   
Then was it that on Ida’s summit Jove 5  
At Juno’s side awoke; starting, he stood  
At once erect; Trojans and Greeks he saw,  
These broken, those pursuing and led on  
By Neptune; he beheld also remote  
Encircled by his friends, and on the plain 10  
Extended, Hector; there he panting lay,  
Senseless, ejecting blood, bruised by a blow  
From not the feeblest of the sons of Greece.   
Touch’d with compassion at that sight, the Sire  
Of Gods and men, frowning terrific, fix’d 15  
His eyes on Juno, and her thus bespake.   
  
    No place for doubt remains.  Oh, versed in wiles,  
  
Juno! thy mischief-teeming mind perverse  
Hath plotted this; thou hast contrived the hurt  
Of Hector, and hast driven his host to flight. 20  
I know not but thyself mayst chance to reap  
The first-fruits of thy cunning, scourged[1] by me.   
Hast thou forgotten how I once aloft  
Suspended thee, with anvils at thy feet,  
And both thy wrists bound with a golden cord 25  
Indissoluble?  In the clouds of heaven  
I hung thee, while from the Olympian heights  
The Gods look’d mournful on, but of them all  
None could deliver thee, for whom I seized,  
Hurl’d through the gates of heaven on earth he fell, 30  
Half-breathless.  Neither so did I resign  
My hot resentment of the hero’s wrongs  
Immortal Hercules, whom thou by storms

**Page 191**

Call’d from the North, with mischievous intent  
Hadst driven far distant o’er the barren Deep 35  
To populous Cos.  Thence I deliver’d him,  
And after numerous woes severe, he reach’d  
The shores of fruitful Argos, saved by me.   
I thus remind thee now, that thou mayst cease  
Henceforth from artifice, and mayst be taught 40  
How little all the dalliance and the love  
Which, stealing down from heaven, thou hast by fraud  
Obtain’d from me, shall profit thee at last.   
  
    He ended, whom imperial Juno heard  
  
Shuddering, and in wing’d accents thus replied. 45  
  
    Be witness Earth, the boundless Heaven above,  
  
And Styx beneath, whose stream the blessed Gods  
Even tremble to adjure;[2] be witness too  
Thy sacred life, and our connubial bed,  
Which by a false oath I will never wrong, 50  
That by no art induced or plot of mine  
Neptune, the Shaker of the shores, inflicts  
These harms on Hector and the Trojan host  
Aiding the Grecians, but impell’d alone  
By his own heart with pity moved at sight 55  
Of the Achaians at the ships subdued.   
But even him, oh Sovereign of the storms!   
I am prepared to admonish that he quit  
The battle, and retire where thou command’st.   
  
    So she; then smiled the Sire of Gods and men, 60  
  
And in wing’d accents answer thus return’d.[3]  
  
    Juno! wouldst thou on thy celestial throne  
  
Assist my counsels, howso’er in heart  
He differ now, Neptune should soon his will  
Submissive bend to thy desires and mine. 65  
But if sincerity be in thy words  
And truth, repairing to the blest abodes  
Send Iris hither, with the archer God  
Apollo; that she, visiting the host  
Of Greece, may bid the Sovereign of the Deep 70  
Renounce the fight, and seek his proper home.   
Apollo’s part shall be to rouse again  
Hector to battle, to inspire his soul  
Afresh with courage, and all memory thence  
To banish of the pangs which now he feels. 75  
Apollo also shall again repulse  
Achaia’s host, which with base panic fill’d,  
Shall even to Achilles’ ships be driven.   
Achilles shall his valiant friend exhort  
Patroclus forth; him under Ilium’s walls 80  
Shall glorious Hector slay; but many a youth  
Shall perish by Patroclus first, with whom,  
My noble son Sarpedon.  Peleus’ son,  
Resentful of Patroclus’ death, shall slay  
Hector, and I will urge ceaseless, myself, 85  
Thenceforth the routed Trojans back again,  
Till by Minerva’s aid the Greeks shall take  
Ilium’s proud city; till that day arrive  
My wrath shall burn, nor will I one permit  
Of all the Immortals to assist the Greeks, 90  
But will perform Achilles’ whole desire.

**Page 192**

Such was my promise to him at the first,  
Ratified by a nod that self-same day  
When Thetis clasp’d my knees, begging revenge  
And glory for her city-spoiler son. 95  
  
    He ended; nor his spouse white-arm’d refused  
  
Obedience, but from the Idaean heights  
Departing, to the Olympian summit soar’d.   
Swift as the traveller’s thought,[4] who, many a land  
Traversed, deliberates on his future course 100  
Uncertain, and his mind sends every way,  
So swift updarted Juno to the skies.   
Arrived on the Olympian heights, she found  
The Gods assembled; they, at once, their seats  
At her approach forsaking, with full cups 105  
Her coming hail’d; heedless of all beside,  
She took the cup from blooming Themis’ hand,  
For she first flew to welcome her, and thus  
In accents wing’d of her return inquired.   
  
    Say, Juno, why this sudden re-ascent? 110  
  
Thou seem’st dismay’d; hath Saturn’s son, thy spouse,  
Driven thee affrighted to the skies again?   
  
    To whom the white-arm’d Goddess thus replied.   
  
Themis divine, ask not.  Full well thou know’st  
How harshly temper’d is the mind of Jove, 115  
And how untractable.  Resume thy seat;  
The banquet calls thee; at our board preside,  
Thou shalt be told, and all in heaven shall hear  
What ills he threatens; such as shall not leave  
All minds at ease, I judge, here or on earth, 120  
However tranquil some and joyous now.   
  
    So spake the awful spouse of Jove, and sat.   
  
Then, all alike, the Gods displeasure felt  
Throughout the courts of Jove, but she, her lips  
Gracing with smiles from which her sable brows 125  
Dissented,[5] thus indignant them address’d.   
  
    Alas! how vain against the Thunderer’s will  
  
Our anger, and the hope to supersede  
His purpose, by persuasion or by force!   
He solitary sits, all unconcern’d 130  
At our resentment, and himself proclaims  
Mightiest and most to be revered in heaven.   
Be patient, therefore, and let each endure  
Such ills as Jove may send him.  Mars, I ween,  
Already hath his share; the warrior God 135  
Hath lost Ascalaphus, of all mankind  
His most beloved, and whom he calls his own.   
  
    She spake, and with expanded palms his thighs  
  
Smiling, thus, sorrowful, the God exclaim’d.   
  
    Inhabitants of the Olympian heights! 140  
  
Oh bear with me, if to avenge my son  
I seek Achaia’s fleet, although my doom  
Be thunder-bolts from Jove, and with the dead  
Outstretch’d to lie in carnage and in dust.   
  
    He spake, and bidding Horror and Dismay 145  
  
Lead to the yoke his rapid steeds, put on  
His all-refulgent armor.  Then had wrath

**Page 193**

More dreadful, some strange vengeance on the Gods  
From Jove befallen, had not Minerva, touch’d  
With timely fears for all, upstarting sprung 150  
From where she sat, right through the vestibule.   
She snatch’d the helmet from his brows, the shield  
From his broad shoulder, and the brazen spear  
Forced from his grasp into its place restored.   
Then reprimanding Mars, she thus began. 155  
  
    Frantic, delirious! thou art lost for ever!   
  
Is it in vain that thou hast ears to hear,  
And hast thou neither shame nor reason left?   
How? hear’st thou not the Goddess? the report  
Of white-arm’d Juno from Olympian Jove 160  
Return’d this moment? or perfer’st thou rather,  
Plagued with a thousand woes, and under force  
Of sad necessity to seek again  
Olympus, and at thy return to prove  
Author of countless miseries to us all? 165  
For He at once Grecians and Trojans both  
Abandoning, will hither haste prepared  
To tempest[6] us in heaven, whom he will seize,  
The guilty and the guiltless, all alike.   
I bid thee, therefore, patient bear the death 170  
Of thy Ascalaphus; braver than he  
And abler have, ere now, in battle fallen,  
And shall hereafter; arduous were the task  
To rescue from the stroke of fate the race  
Of mortal men, with all their progeny. 175  
  
    So saying, Minerva on his throne replaced  
  
The fiery Mars.  Then, summoning abroad  
Apollo from within the hall of Jove,  
With Iris, swift ambassadress of heaven,  
Them in wing’d accents Juno thus bespake. 180  
  
    Jove bids you hence with undelaying speed  
  
To Ida; in his presence once arrived,  
See that ye execute his whole command.   
  
    So saying, the awful Goddess to her throne  
  
Return’d and sat.  They, cleaving swift the air, 185  
Alighted soon on Ida fountain-fed,  
Parent of savage kinds.  High on the point  
Seated of Gargarus, and wrapt around  
With fragrant clouds, they found Saturnian Jove  
The Thunderer, and in his presence stood. 190  
He, nought displeased that they his high command  
Had with such readiness obey’d, his speech  
To Iris, first, in accents wing’d address’d  
  
    Swift Iris, haste—­to royal Neptune bear  
  
My charge entire; falsify not the word. 195  
Bid him, relinquishing the fight, withdraw  
Either to heaven, or to the boundless Deep.   
But should he disobedient prove, and scorn  
My message, let him, next, consider well  
How he will bear, powerful as he is, 200  
My coming.  Me I boast superior far  
In force, and elder-born; yet deems he slight  
The danger of comparison with me,  
Who am the terror of all heaven beside.   
  
    He spake, nor storm-wing’d

**Page 194**

Iris disobey’d, 205  
  
But down from the Idaean summit stoop’d  
To sacred Ilium.  As when snow or hail  
Flies drifted by the cloud-dispelling North,  
So swiftly, wing’d with readiness of will,  
She shot the gulf between, and standing soon 210  
At glorious Neptune’s side, him thus address’d.   
  
    To thee, O Neptune azure-hair’d!  I come  
  
With tidings charged from AEgis-bearing Jove.   
He bids thee cease from battle, and retire  
Either to heaven, or to the boundless Deep. 215  
But shouldst thou, disobedient, set at nought  
His words, he threatens that himself will haste  
To fight against thee; but he bids thee shun  
That strife with one superior far to thee,  
And elder-born; yet deem’st thou slight, he saith, 220  
The danger of comparison with Him,  
Although the terror of all heaven beside.   
  
    Her then the mighty Shaker of the shores  
  
Answer’d indignant.  Great as is his power,  
Yet he hath spoken proudly, threatening me 225  
With force, high-born and glorious as himself.   
We are three brothers; Saturn is our sire,  
And Rhea brought us forth; first, Jove she bore;  
Me next; then, Pluto, Sovereign of the shades.   
By distribution tripart we received 230  
Each his peculiar honors; me the lots  
Made Ruler of the hoary floods, and there  
I dwell for ever.  Pluto, for his part,  
The regions took of darkness; and the heavens,  
The clouds, and boundless aether, fell to Jove. 235  
The Earth and the Olympian heights alike  
Are common to the three.  My life and being  
I hold not, therefore, at his will, whose best  
And safest course, with all his boasted power,  
Were to possess in peace his proper third. 240  
Let him not seek to terrify with force  
Me like a dastard; let him rather chide  
His own-begotten; with big-sounding words  
His sons and daughters govern, who perforce  
Obey his voice, and shrink at his commands. 245  
  
    To whom thus Iris tempest-wing’d replied,  
  
Coerulean-tress’d Sovereign of the Deep!   
Shall I report to Jove, harsh as it is,  
Thy speech, or wilt thou soften it?  The wise  
Are flexible, and on the elder-born 250  
Erynnis, with her vengeful sisters, waits.[7]  
  
    Her answer’d then the Shaker of the shores.   
  
Prudent is thy advice, Iris divine!   
Discretion in a messenger is good  
At all times.  But the cause that fires me thus, 255  
And with resentment my whole heart and mind  
Possesses, is the license that he claims  
To vex with provocation rude of speech  
Me his compeer, and by decree of Fate  
Illustrious as himself; yet, though incensed, 260  
And with just cause, I will not now persist.   
But hear—­for it is treasured in my heart

**Page 195**

The threat that my lips utter.  If he still  
Resolve to spare proud Ilium in despite  
Of me, of Pallas, Goddess of the spoils, 265  
Of Juno, Mercury, and the King of fire,  
And will not overturn her lofty towers,  
Nor grant immortal glory to the Greeks,  
Then tell him thus—­hostility shall burn,  
And wrath between us never to be quench’d. 270  
  
    So saying, the Shaker of the shores forsook  
  
The Grecian host, and plunged into the deep,  
Miss’d by Achaia’s heroes.  Then, the cloud-Assembler  
God thus to Apollo spake.   
  
    Hence, my Apollo! to the Trojan Chief 275  
  
Hector; for earth-encircler Neptune, awed  
By fear of my displeasure imminent,  
Hath sought the sacred Deep.  Else, all the Gods  
Who compass Saturn in the nether realms,  
Had even there our contest heard, I ween, 280  
And heard it loudly.  But that he retreats  
Although at first incensed, shunning my wrath,  
Is salutary both for him and me,  
Whose difference else had not been healed with ease.   
Take thou my shaggy AEgis, and with force 285  
Smiting it, terrify the Chiefs of Greece.   
As for illustrious Hector, him I give  
To thy peculiar care; fail not to rouse  
His fiercest courage, till he push the Greeks  
To Hellespont, and to their ships again; 290  
Thenceforth to yield to their afflicted host  
Some pause from toil, shall be my own concern.   
  
    He ended, nor Apollo disobey’d  
  
His father’s voice; from the Idaean heights,  
Swift as the swiftest of the fowls of air, 295  
The dove-destroyer falcon, down he flew.   
The noble Hector, valiant Priam’s son  
He found, not now extended on the plain,  
But seated; newly, as from death, awaked,  
And conscious of his friends; freely he breathed 300  
Nor sweated more, by Jove himself revived.   
Apollo stood beside him, and began.   
  
    Say, Hector, Priam’s son! why sittest here  
  
Feeble and spiritless, and from thy host  
Apart? what new disaster hath befall’n? 305  
  
    To whom with difficulty thus replied  
  
The warlike Chief.—­But tell me who art Thou,  
Divine inquirer! best of powers above!   
Know’st not that dauntless Ajax me his friends  
Slaughtering at yonder ships, hath with a stone 310  
Surceased from fight, smiting me on the breast?   
I thought to have beheld, this day, the dead  
In Ades, every breath so seem’d my last.   
  
    Then answer thus the Archer-God return’d.   
  
Courage this moment! such a helper Jove 315  
From Ida sends thee at thy side to war  
Continual, Phoebus of the golden sword,  
Whose guardian aid both thee and lofty Troy  
Hath succor’d many a time.  Therefore arise!   
Instant bid drive thy numerous charioteers

**Page 196**

320  
Their rapid steeds full on the Grecian fleet;  
I, marching at their head, will smooth, myself,  
The way before them, and will turn again  
To flight the heroes of the host of Greece.   
  
    He said and with new strength the Chief inspired. 325  
  
As some stall’d horse high pamper’d, snapping short  
His cord, beats under foot the sounding soil,  
Accustom’d in smooth-sliding streams to lave  
Exulting; high he bears his head, his mane  
Wantons around his shoulders; pleased, he eyes 330  
His glossy sides, and borne on pliant knees  
Soon finds the haunts where all his fellows graze;  
So bounded Hector, and his agile joints  
Plied lightly, quicken’d by the voice divine,  
And gather’d fast his charioteers to battle. 335  
But as when hounds and hunters through the woods  
Rush in pursuit of stag or of wild goat,  
He, in some cave with tangled boughs o’erhung,  
Lies safe conceal’d, no destined prey of theirs,  
Till by their clamors roused, a lion grim 340  
Starts forth to meet them; then, the boldest fly;  
Such hot pursuit the Danai, with swords  
And spears of double edge long time maintain’d.   
But seeing Hector in his ranks again  
Occupied, felt at once their courage fall’n. 345  
  
    Then, Thoas them, Andraemon’s son, address’d,  
  
Foremost of the AEtolians, at the spear  
Skilful, in stationary combat bold,  
And when the sons of Greece held in dispute  
The prize of eloquence, excell’d by few. 350  
Prudent advising them, he thus began.   
  
    Ye Gods! what prodigy do I behold?   
  
Hath Hector, ’scaping death, risen again?   
For him, with confident persuasion all  
Believed by Telamonian Ajax slain. 355  
But some Divinity hath interposed  
To rescue and save Hector, who the joints  
Hath stiffen’d of full many a valiant Greek,  
As surely now he shall; for, not without  
The Thunderer’s aid, he flames in front again. 360  
But take ye all my counsel.  Send we back  
The multitude into the fleet, and first  
Let us, who boast ourselves bravest in fight,  
Stand, that encountering him with lifted spears,  
We may attempt to give his rage a check. 365  
To thrust himself into a band like ours  
Will, doubtless, even in Hector move a fear.   
  
    He ceased, with whose advice all, glad, complied.   
  
Then Ajax with Idomeneus of Crete,  
Teucer, Meriones, and Meges fierce 370  
As Mars in battle, summoning aloud  
The noblest Greeks, in opposition firm  
To Hector and his host their bands prepared,  
While others all into the fleet retired.   
Troy’s crowded host[8] struck first.  With awful strides 375  
Came Hector foremost; him Apollo led,  
His shoulders wrapt in clouds, and, on his arm,

**Page 197**

The AEgis shagg’d terrific all around,  
Tempestuous, dazzling-bright; it was a gift  
To Jove from Vulcan, and design’d to appall, 380  
And drive to flight the armies of the earth.   
Arm’d with that shield Apollo led them on.   
Firm stood the embodied Greeks; from either host  
Shrill cries arose; the arrows from the nerve  
Leap’d, and, by vigorous arms dismiss’d, the spears 385  
Flew frequent; in the flesh some stood infixt  
Of warlike youths, but many, ere they reach’d  
The mark they coveted, unsated fell  
Between the hosts, and rested in the soil.   
Long as the God unagitated held 390  
The dreadful disk, so long the vollied darts  
Made mutual slaughter, and the people fell;  
But when he look’d the Grecian charioteers  
Full in the face and shook it, raising high  
Himself the shout of battle, then he quell’d 395  
Their spirits, then he struck from every mind  
At once all memory of their might in arms.   
As when two lions in the still, dark night  
A herd of beeves scatter or numerous flock  
Suddenly, in the absence of the guard, 400  
So fled the heartless Greeks, for Phoebus sent  
Terrors among them, but renown conferr’d  
And triumph proud on Hector and his host.   
Then, in that foul disorder of the field,  
Man singled man.  Arcesilaues died 405  
By Hector’s arm, and Stichius; one, a Chief[9]  
Of the Boeotians brazen-mail’d, and one,  
Menestheus’ faithful follower to the fight.   
AEneas Medon and Iaesus slew.   
Medon was spurious offspring of divine 410  
Oileus Ajax’ father, and abode  
In Phylace; for he had slain a Chief  
Brother of Eriopis the espoused  
Of brave Oileus; but Iaesus led  
A phalanx of Athenians, and the son 415  
Of Sphelus, son of Bucolus was deem’d.   
Pierced by Polydamas Mecisteus fell,  
Polites, in the van of battle, slew  
Echion, and Agenor Clonius;  
But Paris, while Deiochus to flight 420  
Turn’d with the routed van, pierced him beneath  
His shoulder-blade, and urged the weapon through.   
  
    While them the Trojans spoil’d, meantime the Greeks,  
  
Entangled in the piles of the deep foss,  
Fled every way, and through necessity 425  
Repass’d the wall.  Then Hector with a voice  
Of loud command bade every Trojan cease  
From spoil, and rush impetuous on the fleet.  
[10]And whom I find far lingering from the ships  
Wherever, there he dies; no funeral fires 430  
Brother on him, or sister, shall bestow,  
But dogs shall rend him in the sight of Troy.   
  
    So saying, he lash’d the shoulders of his steeds,  
  
And through the ranks vociferating, call’d  
His Trojans on; they, clamorous as he, 435

**Page 198**

All lash’d their steeds, and menacing, advanced.   
Before them with his feet Apollo push’d  
The banks into the foss, bridging the gulf  
With pass commodious, both in length and breadth  
A lance’s flight, for proof of vigor hurl’d. 440  
There, phalanx after phalanx, they their host  
Pour’d dense along, while Phoebus in the van  
Display’d the awful aegis, and the wall  
Levell’d with ease divine.  As, on the shore  
Some wanton boy with sand builds plaything walls, 445  
Then, sportive spreads them with his feet abroad,  
So thou, shaft-arm’d Apollo! that huge work  
Laborious of the Greeks didst turn with ease  
To ruin, and themselves drovest all to flight.   
They, thus enforced into the fleet, again 450  
Stood fast, with mutual exhortation each  
His friend encouraging, and all the Gods  
With lifted hands soliciting aloud.   
But, more than all, Gerenian Nestor pray’d  
Fervent, Achaia’s guardian, and with arms 455  
Outstretch’d toward the starry skies, exclaim’d.   
  
    Jove, Father! if in corn-clad Argos, one,  
  
One Greek hath ever, burning at thy shrine  
Fat thighs of sheep or oxen, ask’d from thee  
A safe return, whom thou hast gracious heard, 460  
Olympian King! and promised what he sought,  
Now, in remembrance of it, give us help  
In this disastrous day, nor thus permit  
Their Trojan foes to tread the Grecians down!   
  
    So Nestor pray’d, and Jove thunder’d aloud 465  
  
Responsive to the old Neleian’s prayer.   
But when that voice of AEgis-bearing Jove  
The Trojans heard, more furious on the Greeks  
They sprang, all mindful of the fight.  As when  
A turgid billow of some spacious sea, 470  
While the wind blow that heaves its highest, borne  
Sheer o’er the vessel’s side, rolls into her,  
With such loud roar the Trojans pass’d the wall;  
In rush’d the steeds, and at the ships they waged  
Fierce battle hand to hand, from chariots, these, 475  
With spears of double edge, those, from the decks  
Of many a sable bark, with naval poles  
Long, ponderous, shod with steel; for every ship  
Had such, for conflict maritime prepared.   
  
    While yet the battle raged only without 480  
  
The wall, and from the ships apart, so long  
Patroclus quiet in the tent and calm  
Sat of Eurypylus, his generous friend  
Consoling with sweet converse, and his wound  
Sprinkling with drugs assuasive of his pains. 485  
But soon as through the broken rampart borne  
He saw the Trojans, and the clamor heard  
And tumult of the flying Greeks, a voice  
Of loud lament uttering, with open palms  
His thighs he smote, and, sorrowful, exclaim’d. 490  
  
    Eurypylus! although thy need be great,  
  
No longer may I now sit at thy side,

**Page 199**

Such contest hath arisen; thy servant’s voice  
Must soothe thee now, for I will to the tent  
Haste of Achilles, and exhort him forth; 495  
Who knows? if such the pleasure of the Gods,  
I may prevail; friends rarely plead in vain.   
  
    So saying, he went.  Meantime the Greeks endured  
  
The Trojan onset, firm, yet from the ships  
Repulsed them not, though fewer than themselves, 500  
Nor could the host of Troy, breaking the ranks  
Of Greece, mix either with the camp or fleet;  
But as the line divides the plank aright,  
Stretch’d by some naval architect, whose hand  
Minerva hath accomplish’d in his art, 505  
So stretch’d on them the cord of battle lay.   
Others at other ships the conflict waged,  
But Hector to the ship advanced direct  
Of glorious Ajax; for one ship they strove;  
Nor Hector, him dislodging thence, could fire 510  
The fleet, nor Ajax from the fleet repulse  
Hector, conducted thither by the Gods.   
Then, noble Ajax with a spear the breast  
Pierced of Caletor, son of Clytius, arm’d  
With fire to burn his bark; sounding he fell, 515  
And from his loosen’d grasp down dropp’d the brand.   
But Hector seeing his own kinsman fallen  
Beneath the sable bark, with mighty voice  
Call’d on the hosts of Lycia and of Troy.   
  
    Trojans and Lycians, and close-fighting sons 520  
  
Of Dardanus, within this narrow pass  
Stand firm, retreat not, but redeem the son  
Of Clytius, lest the Grecians of his arms  
Despoil him slain in battle at the ships.   
  
    So saying, at Ajax his bright spear he cast 525  
  
Him pierced he not, but Lycophron the son  
Of Mastor, a Cytherian, who had left  
Cytheras, fugitive for blood, and dwelt  
With Ajax.  Him standing at Ajax’ side,  
He pierced above his ear; down from the stern 530  
Supine he fell, and in the dust expired.   
Then, shuddering, Ajax to his brother spake.   
  
    Alas, my Teucer! we have lost our friend;  
  
Mastorides is slain, whom we received  
An inmate from Cytherae, and with love 535  
And reverence even filial, entertain’d;  
By Hector pierced, he dies.  Where are thy shafts  
Death-wing’d, and bow, by gift from Phoebus thine?   
  
    He said, whom Teucer hearing, instant ran  
  
With bow and well-stored quiver to his side, 540  
Whence soon his arrows sought the Trojan host.   
He struck Pisenor’s son Clytus, the friend  
And charioteer of brave Polydamas,  
Offspring of Panthus, toiling with both hands  
To rule his fiery steeds; for more to please 545  
The Trojans and their Chief, where stormy most  
He saw the battle, thither he had driven.   
But sudden mischief, valiant as he was,  
Found him, and such as none could waft aside,

**Page 200**

For right into his neck the arrow plunged, 550  
And down he fell; his startled coursers shook  
Their trappings, and the empty chariot rang.   
That sound alarm’d Polydamas; he turn’d,  
And flying to their heads, consign’d them o’er  
To Protiaoen’s son, Astynoues, 555  
Whom he enjoin’d to keep them in his view;  
Then, turning, mingled with the van again.   
But Teucer still another shaft produced  
Design’d for valiant Hector, whose exploits  
(Had that shaft reach’d him) at the ships of Greece 560  
Had ceased for ever.  But the eye of Jove,  
Guardian of Hector’s life, slept not; he took  
From Telamonian Teucer that renown,  
And while he stood straining the twisted nerve  
Against the Trojan, snapp’d it.  Devious flew 565  
The steel-charged[11] arrow, and he dropp’d his bow.   
Then shuddering, to his brother thus he spake.   
  
    Ah! it is evident.  Some Power divine  
  
Makes fruitless all our efforts, who hath struck  
My bow out of my hand, and snapt the cord 570  
With which I strung it new at dawn of day,  
That it might bear the bound of many a shaft.   
  
    To whom the towering son of Telamon.   
  
Leave then thy bow, and let thine arrows rest,  
Which, envious of the Greeks, some God confounds, 575  
That thou may’st fight with spear and buckler arm’d,  
And animate the rest.  Such be our deeds  
That, should they conquer us, our foes may find  
Our ships, at least a prize not lightly won.   
  
    So Ajax spake; then Teucer, in his tent 580  
  
The bow replacing, slung his fourfold shield,  
Settled on his illustrious brows his casque  
With hair high-crested, waving, as he moved,  
Terrible from above, took forth a spear  
Tough-grain’d, acuminated sharp with brass, 585  
And stood, incontinent, at Ajax’ side.   
Hector perceived the change, and of the cause  
Conscious, with echoing voice call’d to his host.   
  
    Trojans and Lycians and close-fighting sons  
  
Of Dardanus, oh now, my friends, be men; 590  
Now, wheresoever through the fleet dispersed,  
Call into mind the fury of your might!   
For I have seen, myself, Jove rendering vain  
The arrows of their mightiest.  Man may know  
With ease the hand of interposing Jove, 595  
Both whom to glory he ordains, and whom  
He weakens and aids not; so now he leaves  
The Grecians, but propitious smiles on us.   
Therefore stand fast, and whosoever gall’d  
By arrow or by spear, dies—­let him die; 600  
It shall not shame him that he died to serve  
His country,[12] but his children, wife and home,  
With all his heritage, shall be secure,  
Drive but the Grecians from the shores of Troy.   
  
    So saying, he animated each.

**Page 201**

Meantime, 605  
  
Ajax his fellow-warriors thus address’d.   
  
    Shame on you all!  Now, Grecians, either die,  
  
Or save at once your galley and yourselves.   
Hope ye, that should your ships become the prize  
Of warlike Hector, ye shall yet return 610  
On foot?  Or hear ye not the Chief aloud  
Summoning all his host, and publishing  
His own heart’s wish to burn your fleet with fire?   
Not to a dance, believe me, but to fight  
He calls them; therefore wiser course for us 615  
Is none, than that we mingle hands with hands  
In contest obstinate, and force with force.   
Better at once to perish, or at once  
To rescue life, than to consume the time  
Hour after hour in lingering conflict vain 620  
Here at the ships, with an inferior foe.   
  
    He said, and by his words into all hearts  
  
Fresh confidence infused.  Then Hector smote  
Schedius, a Chief of the Phocensian powers  
And son of Perimedes; Ajax slew, 625  
Meantime, a Chief of Trojan infantry,  
Laodamas, Antenor’s noble son  
While by Polydamas, a leader bold  
Of the Epeans, and Phylides’[13] friend,  
Cyllenian Otus died.  Meges that sight 630  
Viewing indignant on the conqueror sprang,  
But, starting wide, Polydamas escaped,  
Saved by Apollo, and his spear transpierced  
The breast of Craesmus; on his sounding shield  
Prostrate he fell, and Meges stripp’d his arms. 635  
Him so employ’d Dolops assail’d, brave son  
Of Lampus, best of men and bold in fight,  
Offspring of King Laomedon; he stood  
Full near, and through his middle buckler struck  
The son of Phyleus, but his corselet thick 640  
With plates of scaly brass his life secured.   
That corselet Phyleus on a time brought home  
From Ephyre, where the Selleis winds,  
And it was given him for his life’s defence  
In furious battle by the King of men, 645  
Euphetes.  Many a time had it preserved  
Unharm’d the sire, and now it saved the son.   
Then Meges, rising, with his pointed lance  
The bushy crest of Dolops’ helmet drove  
Sheer from its base; new-tinged with purple bright 650  
Entire it fell and mingled with the dust.   
While thus they strove, each hoping victory,  
Came martial Menelaus to the aid  
Of Meges; spear in hand apart he stood  
By Dolops unperceived, through his back drove 655  
And through his breast the spear, and far beyond.   
And down fell Dolops, forehead to the ground.   
At once both flew to strip his radiant arms,  
Then, Hector summoning his kindred, call’d  
Each to his aid, and Melanippus first, 660  
Illustrious Hicetaon’s son, reproved.   
Ere yet the enemies of Troy arrived  
He in Percote fed his wandering beeves;

**Page 202**

But when the Danai with all their fleet  
Came thither, then returning, he outshone 665  
The noblest Trojans, and at Priam’s side  
Dwelling, was honor’d by him as a son.   
Him Hector reprimanding, stern began.   
  
    Are we thus slack?  Can Melanippus view  
  
Unmoved a kinsman slain?  Seest not the Greeks 670  
How busy there with Dolops and his arms?   
Come on.  It is no time for distant war,  
But either our Achaian foes must bleed,  
Or Ilium taken, from her topmost height  
Must stoop, and all her citizens be slain. 675  
  
    So saying he went, whose steps the godlike Chief  
  
Attended; and the Telamonian, next,  
Huge Ajax, animated thus the Greeks.   
  
    Oh friends, be men!  Deep treasure in your hearts  
  
An honest shame, and, fighting bravely, fear 680  
Each to incur the censure of the rest.   
Of men so minded more survive than die,  
While dastards forfeit life and glory both.   
  
    So moved he them, themselves already bent  
  
To chase the Trojans; yet his word they bore 685  
Faithful in mind, and with a wall of brass  
Fenced firm the fleet, while Jove impell’d the foe.   
Then Menelaus, brave in fight, approach’d  
Antilochus, and thus his courage roused.   
  
    Antilochus! in all the host is none 690  
  
Younger, or swifter, or of stronger limb  
Than thou.  Make trial, therefore, of thy might,  
Spring forth and prove it on some Chief of Troy.   
  
    He ended and retired, but him his praise  
  
Effectual animated; from the van 695  
Starting, he cast a wistful eye around  
And hurl’d his glittering spear; back fell the ranks  
Of Troy appall’d; nor vain his weapon flew,  
But Melanippus pierced heroic son  
Of Hicetaon, coming forth to fight, 700  
Full in the bosom, and with dreadful sound  
Of all his batter’d armor down he fell.   
Swift flew Antilochus as flies the hound  
Some fawn to seize, which issuing from her lair  
The hunter with his lance hath stricken dead, 705  
So thee, O Melanippus! to despoil  
Of thy bright arms valiant Antilochus  
Sprang forth, but not unnoticed by the eye  
Of noble Hector, who through all the war  
Ran to encounter him; his dread approach 710  
Antilochus, although expert in arms,  
Stood not, but as some prowler of the wilds,  
Conscious of injury that he hath done,  
Slaying the watchful herdsman or his dog,  
Escapes, ere yet the peasantry arise, 715  
So fled the son of Nestor, after whom  
The Trojans clamoring and Hector pour’d  
Darts numberless; but at the front arrived  
Of his own phalanx, there he turn’d and stood.   
Then, eager as voracious lions, rush’d 720

**Page 203**

The Trojans on the fleet of Greece, the mind  
Of Jove accomplishing who them impell’d  
Continual, calling all their courage forth,  
While, every Grecian heart he tamed, and took  
Their glory from them, strengthening Ilium’s host. 725  
For Jove’s unalter’d purpose was to give  
Success to Priameian Hector’s arms,[14]  
That he might cast into the fleet of Greece  
Devouring flames, and that no part might fail  
Of Thetis’ ruthless prayer; that sight alone 730  
He watch’d to see, one galley in a blaze,  
Ordaining foul repulse, thenceforth, and flight  
To Ilium’s host, but glory to the Greeks.   
Such was the cause for which, at first, he moved  
To that assault Hector, himself prepared 735  
And ardent for the task; nor less he raged  
Than Mars while fighting, or than flames that seize  
Some forest on the mountain-tops; the foam  
Hung at his lips, beneath his awful front  
His keen eyes glisten’d, and his helmet mark’d 740  
The agitation wild with which he fought.   
For Jove omnipotent, himself, from heaven  
Assisted Hector, and, although alone  
With multitudes he strove, gave him to reach  
The heights of glory, for that now his life 745  
Waned fast, and, urged by Pallas on,[15] his hour  
To die by Peleus’ mighty son approach’d.   
He then, wherever richest arms he saw  
And thickest throng, the warrior-ranks essay’d  
To break, but broke them not, though fierce resolved, 750  
In even square compact so firm they stood.   
As some vast rock beside the hoary Deep  
The stress endures of many a hollow wind,  
And the huge billows tumbling at his base,  
So stood the Danai, nor fled nor fear’d. 755  
But he, all-fiery bright in arms, the host  
Assail’d on every side, and on the van  
Fell, as a wave by wintry blasts upheaved  
Falls ponderous on the ship; white clings the foam  
Around her, in her sail shrill howls the storm, 760  
And every seaman trembles at the view  
Of thousand deaths from which he scarce escapes,  
Such anguish rent the bosom of the Greeks.   
But he, as leaps a famish’d lion fell  
On beeves that graze some marshy meadow’s breadth, 765  
A countless herd, tended by one unskill’d  
To cope with savage beasts in their defence,  
Beside the foremost kine or with the last  
He paces heedless, but the lion, borne  
Impetuous on the midmost, one devours 770  
And scatters all the rest,[16] so fled the Greeks,  
Terrified from above, before the arm  
Of Hector, and before the frown of Jove.   
All fled, but of them all alone he slew  
The Mycenaean Periphetes, son 775  
Of Copreus custom’d messenger of King  
Eurystheus to the might of Hercules.   
From such a sire inglorious had arisen  
A son far worthier, with all virtue graced,

**Page 204**

Swift-footed, valiant, and by none excell’d 780  
In wisdom of the Mycenaean name;  
Yet all but served to ennoble Hector more.   
For Periphetes, with a backward step  
Retiring, on his buckler’s border trod,  
Which swept his heels; so check’d, he fell supine, 785  
And dreadful rang the helmet on his brows.   
Him Hector quick noticing, to his side  
Hasted, and, planting in his breast a spear,  
Slew him before the phalanx of his friends.   
But they, although their fellow-warrior’s fate 790  
They mourn’d, no succor interposed, or could,  
Themselves by noble Hector sore appall’d.   
  
    And now behind the ships (all that updrawn  
  
Above the shore, stood foremost of the fleet)  
The Greeks retired; in rush’d a flood of foes; 795  
Then, through necessity, the ships in front  
Abandoning, amid the tents they stood  
Compact, not disarray’d, for shame and fear  
Fast held them, and vociferating each  
Aloud, call’d ceaseless on the rest to stand. 800  
But earnest more than all, guardian of all,  
Gerenian Nestor in their parents’ name  
Implored them, falling at the knees of each.   
  
    Oh friends! be men.  Now dearly prize your place  
  
Each in the estimation of the rest. 805  
Now call to memory your children, wives,  
Possessions, parents; ye whose parents live,  
And ye whose parents are not, all alike!   
By them as if here present, I entreat  
That ye stand fast—­oh be not turn’d to flight! 810  
  
    So saying he roused the courage of the Greeks;  
  
Then, Pallas chased the cloud fall’n from above  
On every eye; great light the plain illumed  
On all sides, both toward the fleet, and where  
The undiscriminating battle raged. 815  
Then might be seen Hector and Hector’s host  
Distinct, as well the rearmost who the fight  
Shared not, as those who waged it at the ships.   
  
    To stand aloof where other Grecians stood  
  
No longer now would satisfy the mind 820  
Of Ajax, but from deck to deck with strides  
Enormous marching, to and fro he swung  
With iron studs emboss’d a battle-pole  
Unwieldy, twenty and two cubits long.   
As one expert to spring from horse to horse, 825  
From many steeds selecting four, toward  
Some noble city drives them from the plain  
Along the populous road; him many a youth  
And many a maiden eyes, while still secure  
From steed to steed he vaults; they rapid fly; 830  
So Ajax o’er the decks of numerous ships  
Stalk’d striding large, and sent his voice to heaven.   
Thus, ever clamoring, he bade the Greeks  
Stand both for camp and fleet.  Nor could himself  
Hector, contented, now, the battle wage 835  
Lost in the multitude of Trojans more,

**Page 205**

But as the tawny eagle on full wing  
Assails the feather’d nations, geese or cranes  
Or swans lithe-neck’d grazing the river’s verge,  
So Hector at a galley sable-prow’d 840  
Darted; for, from behind, Jove urged him on  
With mighty hand, and his host after him.   
And now again the battle at the ships  
Grew furious; thou hadst deem’d them of a kind  
By toil untameable, so fierce they strove, 845  
And, striving, thus they fought.  The Grecians judged  
Hope vain, and the whole host’s destruction sure;  
But nought expected every Trojan less  
Than to consume the fleet with fire, and leave  
Achaia’s heroes lifeless on the field. 850  
With such persuasions occupied, they fought.   
  
    Then Hector seized the stern of a brave bark  
  
Well-built, sharp-keel’d, and of the swiftest sail,  
Which had to Troy Protesilaeus brought,  
But bore him never thence.  For that same ship 855  
Contending, Greeks and Trojans hand to hand  
Dealt slaughter mutual.  Javelins now no more  
Might serve them, or the arrow-starting bow,  
But close conflicting and of one mind all  
With bill and battle-axe, with ponderous swords, 860  
And with long lances double-edged they fought.   
Many a black-hilted falchion huge of haft  
Fell to the ground, some from the grasp, and some  
From shoulders of embattled warriors hewn,  
And pools of blood soak’d all the sable glebe. 865  
Hector that ship once grappled by the stern  
Left not, but griping fast her upper edge  
With both hands, to his Trojans call’d aloud.   
  
    Fire!  Bring me fire!  Stand fast and shout to heaven!   
  
Jove gives us now a day worth all the past; 870  
The ships are ours which, in the Gods’ despite  
Steer’d hither, such calamities to us  
Have caused, for which our seniors most I blame  
Who me withheld from battle at the fleet  
And check’d the people; but if then the hand 875  
Of Thunderer Jove our better judgment marr’d,  
Himself now urges and commands us on.   
  
    He ceased; they still more violent assail’d  
  
The Grecians.  Even Ajax could endure,  
Whelm’d under weapons numberless, that storm 880  
No longer, but expecting death retired  
Down from the decks to an inferior stand,  
Where still he watch’d, and if a Trojan bore  
Fire thither, he repulsed him with his spear,  
Roaring continual to the host of Greece. 885  
  
    Friends!  Grecian heroes! ministers of Mars!   
  
Be men, my friends! now summon all your might!   
Think we that we have thousands at our backs  
To succor us, or yet some stronger wall  
To guard our warriors from the battle’s force? 890  
Not so.  No tower’d city is at hand,  
None that presents us with a safe retreat

**Page 206**

While others occupy our station here,  
But from the shores of Argos far remote  
Our camp is, where the Trojans arm’d complete 895  
Swarm on the plain, and Ocean shuts us in.   
Our hands must therefore save us, not our heels  
  
    He said, and furious with his spear again  
  
Press’d them, and whatsoever Trojan came,  
Obsequious to the will of Hector, arm’d 900  
With fire to burn the fleet, on his spear’s point  
Ajax receiving pierced him, till at length  
Twelve in close fight fell by his single arm.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XVI.**

ARGUMENT OF THE SIXTEENTH BOOK.

Achilles, at the suit of Patroclus, grants him his own armor, and permission to lead the Myrmidons to battle.  They, sallying, repulse the Trojans.  Patroclus slays Sarpedon, and Hector, when Apollo had first stripped off his armor and Euphorbus wounded him, slays Patroclus.

**BOOK XVI.**

  Such contest for that gallant bark they waged.   
  Meantime Patroclus, standing at the side  
  Of the illustrious Chief Achilles, wept  
  Fast as a crystal fountain from the height  
  Of some rude rock pours down its rapid[1] stream. 5  
  Divine Achilles with compassion moved  
  Mark’d him, and in wing’d accents thus began.[2]  
    Who weeps Patroclus like an infant girl  
  Who, running at her mother’s side, entreats  
  To be uplifted in her arms?  She grasps 10  
  Her mantle, checks her haste, and looking up  
  With tearful eyes, pleads earnest to be borne;  
  So fall, Patroclus! thy unceasing tears.   
  Bring’st thou to me or to my people aught  
  Afflictive?  Hast thou mournful tidings learn’d 15  
  Prom Phthia, trusted to thy ear alone?   
  Menoetius, son of Actor, as they say,  
  Still lives; still lives his Myrmidons among  
  Peleus AEacides; whom, were they dead,  
  With cause sufficient we should both deplore. 20  
  Or weep’st thou the Achaians at the ships  
  Perishing, for their outrage done to me?   
  Speak.  Name thy trouble.  I would learn the cause  
    To whom, deep-sorrowing, thou didst reply,  
  Patroclus!  Oh Achilles, Peleus’ son! 25  
  Noblest of all our host! bear with my grief,  
  Since such distress hath on the Grecians fallen.   
  The bravest of their ships disabled lie,  
  Some wounded from afar, some hand to hand.   
  Diomede, warlike son of Tydeus, bleeds, 30  
  Gall’d by a shaft; Ulysses, glorious Chief,  
  And Agamemnon suffer by the spear,  
  And brave Eurypylus an arrow-point  
  Bears in his thigh.  These all, are now the care  
  Of healing hands.  Oh thou art pity-proof, 35  
  Achilles! be my bosom ever free

**Page 207**

  From anger such as harbor finds in thine,  
  Scorning all limits! whom, of men unborn,  
  Hereafter wilt thou save, from whom avert  
  Disgrace, if not from the Achaians now? 40  
  Ah ruthless! neither Peleus thee begat,  
  Nor Thetis bore, but rugged rocks sublime,  
  And roaring billows blue gave birth to thee,  
  Who bear’st a mind that knows not to relent,  
  But, if some prophecy alarm thy fears, 45  
  If from thy Goddess-mother thou have aught  
  Received, and with authority of Jove,  
  Me send at least, me quickly, and with me  
  The Myrmidons.  A dawn of cheerful hope  
  Shall thence, it may be, on the Greeks arise. 50  
  Grant me thine armor also, that the foe  
  Thyself supposing present, may abstain  
  From battle, and the weary Greeks enjoy  
  Short respite; it is all that war allows.   
  We, fresh and vigorous, by our shouts alone 55  
  May easily repulse an army spent  
  With labor from the camp, and from the fleet,  
    Such suit he made, alas! all unforewarn’d  
  That his own death should be the bitter fruit,  
  And thus Achilles, sorrowful, replied. 60  
    Patroclus, noble friend! what hast thou spoken?   
  Me neither prophesy that I have heard  
  Holds in suspense, nor aught that I have learn’d  
  From Thetis with authority of Jove!   
  Hence springs, and hence alone, my grief of heart; 65  
  If one, in nought superior to myself  
  Save in his office only, should by force  
  Amerce me of my well-earn’d recompense—­  
  How then?  There lies the grief that stings my soul.   
  The virgin chosen for me by the sons 70  
  Of Greece, my just reward, by my own spear  
  Obtain’d when I Eetion’s city took,  
  Her, Agamemnon, leader of the host  
  From my possession wrung, as I had been  
  Some alien wretch, unhonor’d and unknown. 75  
  But let it pass; anger is not a flame  
  To feed for ever; I affirm’d, indeed,  
  Mine inextinguishable till the shout  
  Of battle should invade my proper barks;  
  But thou put on my glorious arms, lead forth 80  
  My valiant Myrmidons, since such a cloud,  
  So dark, of dire hostility surrounds  
  The fleet, and the Achaians, by the waves  
  Hemm’d in, are prison’d now in narrow space.   
  Because the Trojans meet not in the field 85  
  My dazzling helmet, therefore bolder grown  
  All Ilium comes abroad; but had I found  
  Kindness at royal Agamemnon’s hands,  
  Soon had they fled, and with their bodies chok’d  
  The streams, from whom ourselves now suffer siege 90  
  For in the hands of Diomede his spear  
  No longer rages rescuing from death  
  The afflicted Danai, nor hear I more  
  The voice of Agamemnon issuing harsh

**Page 208**

  From his detested throat, but all around 95  
  The burst[3] of homicidal Hector’s cries,  
  Calling his Trojans on; they loud insult  
  The vanquish’d Greeks, and claim the field their own.   
  Go therefore, my Patroclus; furious fall  
  On these assailants, even now preserve 100  
  From fire the only hope of our return.   
  But hear the sum of all; mark well my word;  
  So shalt thou glorify me in the eyes  
  Of all the Danai, and they shall yield  
  Briseis mine, with many a gift beside. 105  
  The Trojans from the fleet expell’d, return.   
  Should Juno’s awful spouse give thee to win  
  Victory, be content; seek not to press  
  The Trojans without me, for thou shalt add  
  Still more to the disgrace already mine.[4] 110  
  Much less, by martial ardor urged, conduct  
  Thy slaughtering legions to the walls of Troy,  
  Lest some immortal power on her behalf  
  Descend, for much the Archer of the skies  
  Loves Ilium.  No—­the fleet once saved, lead back 115  
  Thy band, and leave the battle to themselves.   
  For oh, by all the powers of heaven I would  
  That not one Trojan might escape of all,  
  Nor yet a Grecian, but that we, from death  
  Ourselves escaping, might survive to spread 120  
  Troy’s sacred bulwarks on the ground, alone.   
    Thus they conferr’d. [5]But Ajax overwhelm’d  
  Meantime with darts, no longer could endure,  
  Quell’d both by Jupiter and by the spears  
  Of many a noble Trojan; hideous rang 125  
  His batter’d helmet bright, stroke after stroke  
  Sustaining on all sides, and his left arm  
  That had so long shifted from side to side  
  His restless shield, now fail’d; yet could not all  
  Displace him with united force, or move. 130  
  Quick pantings heaved his chest, copious the sweat  
  Trickled from all his limbs, nor found he time,  
  However short, to breathe again, so close  
  Evil on evil heap’d hemm’d him around.   
    Olympian Muses! now declare, how first 135  
  The fire was kindled in Achaia’s fleet?   
    Hector the ashen lance of Ajax smote  
  With his broad falchion, at the nether end,  
  And lopp’d it sheer.  The Telamonian Chief  
  His mutilated beam brandish’d in vain, 140  
  And the bright point shrill-sounding-fell remote.   
  Then Ajax in his noble mind perceived,  
  Shuddering with awe, the interposing power  
  Of heaven, and that, propitious to the arms  
  Of Troy, the Thunderer had ordain’d to mar 145  
  And frustrate all the counsels of the Greeks.   
  He left his stand; they fired the gallant bark;  
  Through all her length the conflagration ran  
  Incontinent, and wrapp’d her stern in flames.

**Page 209**

  Achilles saw them, smote his thighs, and said, 150  
    Patroclus, noble charioteer, arise!   
  I see the rapid run of hostile fires  
  Already in the fleet—­lest all be lost,  
  And our return impossible, arm, arm  
  This moment; I will call, myself, the band. 155  
    Then put Patroclus on his radiant arms.   
  Around his legs his polish’d greaves he clasp’d,  
  With argent studs secured; the hauberk rich  
  Star-spangled to his breast he bound of swift  
  AEacides; he slung his brazen sword 160  
  With silver bright emboss’d, and his broad shield  
  Ponderous; on his noble head his casque  
  He settled elegant, whose lofty crest  
  Waved dreadful o’er his brows, and last he seized  
  Well fitted to his gripe two sturdy spears. 165  
  Of all Achilles’ arms his spear alone  
  He took not; that huge beam, of bulk and length  
  Enormous, none, AEacides except,  
  In all Achaia’s host had power to wield.   
  It was that Pelian ash which from the top 170  
  Of Pelion hewn that it might prove the death  
  Of heroes, Chiron had to Peleus given.   
  He bade Automedon his coursers bind  
  Speedily to the yoke, for him he loved  
  Next to Achilles most, as worthiest found 175  
  Of trust, what time the battle loudest roar’d.   
  Then led Automedon the fiery steeds  
  Swift as wing’d tempests to the chariot-yoke,  
  Xanthus and Balius.  Them the harpy bore  
  Podarge, while in meadows green she fed 180  
  On Ocean’s side, to Zephyrus the wind.   
  To these he added, at their side, a third,  
  The noble Pedasus; him Peleus’ son,  
  Eetion’s city taken, thence had brought,  
  Though mortal, yet a match for steeds divine. 185  
  Meantime from every tent Achilles call’d  
  And arm’d his Myrmidons.  As wolves that gorge  
  The prey yet panting, terrible in force,  
  When on the mountains wild they have devour’d  
  An antler’d stag new-slain, with bloody jaws 190  
  Troop all at once to some clear fountain, there  
  To lap with slender tongues the brimming wave;  
  No fears have they, but at their ease eject  
  From full maws flatulent the clotted gore;  
  Such seem’d the Myrmidon heroic Chiefs 195  
  Assembling fast around the valiant friend  
  Of swift AEacides.  Amid them stood  
  Warlike Achilles, the well-shielded ranks  
  Exhorting, and the steeds, to glorious war.   
    The galleys by Achilles dear to Jove 200  
  Commanded, when to Ilium’s coast he steer’d,  
  Were fifty; fifty rowers sat in each,  
  And five, in whom he trusted, o’er the rest  
  He captains named, but ruled, himself, supreme.   
  One band Menestheus swift in battle led, 205

**Page 210**

  Offspring of Sperchius heaven-descended stream.   
  Him Polydora, Peleus’ daughter, bore  
  To ever-flowing Sperchius, compress’d,  
  Although a mortal woman, by a God.   
  But his reputed father was the son 210  
  Of Perieres, Borus, who with dower  
  Enrich’d, and made her openly his bride.   
  Warlike Eudorus led the second band.   
  Him Polymela, graceful in the dance,  
  And daughter beautiful of Phylas, bore, 215  
  A mother unsuspected of a child.   
  Her worshiping the golden-shafted Queen  
  Diana, in full choir, with song and dance,  
  The valiant Argicide[6] beheld and loved.   
  Ascending with her to an upper room, 220  
  All-bounteous Mercury[7] clandestine there  
  Embraced her, who a noble son produced  
  Eudorus, swift to run, and bold in fight.   
  No sooner Ilithya, arbitress  
  Of pangs puerperal, had given him birth, 225  
  And he beheld the beaming sun, than her  
  Echechleus, Actor’s mighty son, enrich’d  
  With countless dower, and led her to his home;  
  While ancient Phylas, cherishing her boy  
  With fond affection, reared him as his own. 230  
  The third brave troop warlike Pisander led,  
  Offspring of Maimalus; he far excell’d  
  In spear-fight every Myrmidon, the friend  
  Of Peleus’ dauntless son alone except.   
  The hoary Phoenix of equestrian fame 235  
  The fourth band led to battle, and the fifth  
  Laerceus’ offspring, bold Alcimedon.   
  Thus, all his bands beneath their proper Chiefs  
  Marshall’d, Achilles gave them strict command—­  
    Myrmidons! all that vengeance now inflict, 240  
  Which in this fleet ye ceased not to denounce  
  Against the Trojans while my wrath endured.   
  Me censuring, ye have proclaim’d me oft  
  Obdurate.  Oh Achilles! ye have said,  
  Thee not with milk thy mother but with bile 245  
  Suckled, who hold’st thy people here in camp  
  Thus long imprison’d.  Unrelenting Chief!   
  Even let us hence in our sea-skimming barks  
  To Phthia, since thou can’st not be appeased—­  
  Thus in full council have ye spoken oft. 250  
  Now, therefore, since a day of glorious toil  
  At last appears, such as ye have desired,  
  There lies the field—­go—­give your courage proof.   
    So them he roused, and they, their leader’s voice  
  Hearing elate, to closest order drew. 255  
  As when an architect some palace wall  
  With shapely stones upbuilds, cementing close  
  A barrier against all the winds of heaven,  
  So wedged, the helmets and boss’d bucklers stood;  
  Shield, helmet, man, press’d helmet, man, and shield, 260  
  And every bright-arm’d warrior’s bushy crest  
  Its fellow swept, so dense was their array.

**Page 211**

  In front of all, two Chiefs their station took,  
  Patroclus and Automedon; one mind  
  In both prevail’d, to combat in the van 265  
  Of all the Myrmidons.  Achilles, then,  
  Retiring to his tent, displaced the lid  
  Of a capacious chest magnificent  
  By silver-footed Thetis stow’d on board  
  His bark, and fill’d with tunics, mantles warm, 270  
  And gorgeous arras; there he also kept  
  Secure a goblet exquisitely wrought,  
  Which never lip touched save his own, and whence  
  He offer’d only to the Sire of all.   
  That cup producing from the chest, he first 275  
  With sulphur fumed it, then with water rinsed  
  Pellucid of the running stream, and, last  
  (His hands clean laved) he charged it high with wine.   
  And now, advancing to his middle court,  
  He pour’d libation, and with eyes to heaven 280  
  Uplifted pray’d,[8] of Jove not unobserved.   
    Pelasgian, Dodonaean Jove supreme,  
  Dwelling remote, who on Dodona’s heights  
  Snow-clad reign’st Sovereign, by thy seers around  
  Compass’d the Selli, prophets vow-constrain’d 285  
  To unwash’d feet and slumbers on the ground!   
  Plain I behold my former prayer perform’d,  
  Myself exalted, and the Greeks abased.   
  Now also grant me, Jove, this my desire!   
  Here, in my fleet, I shall myself abide, 290  
  But lo! with all these Myrmidons I send  
  My friend to battle.  Thunder-rolling Jove,  
  Send glory with him, make his courage firm!   
  That even Hector may himself be taught,  
  If my companion have a valiant heart 295  
  When he goes forth alone, or only then  
  The noble frenzy feels that Mars inspires  
  When I rush also to the glorious field.   
  But when he shall have driven the battle-shout  
  Once from the fleet, grant him with all his arms, 300  
  None lost, himself unhurt, and my whole band  
  Of dauntless warriors with him, safe return!   
    Such prayer Achilles offer’d, and his suit  
  Jove hearing, part confirm’d, and part refused;  
  To chase the dreadful battle from the fleet 305  
  He gave him, but vouchsafed him no return.   
  Prayer and libation thus perform’d to Jove  
  The Sire of all, Achilles to his tent  
  Return’d, replaced the goblet in his chest,  
  And anxious still that conflict to behold 310  
  Between the hosts, stood forth before his tent.   
    Then rush’d the bands by brave Patroclus led,  
  Full on the Trojan host.  As wasps forsake  
  Their home by the way-side, provoked by boys  
  Disturbing inconsiderate their abode, 315  
  Not without nuisance sore to all who pass,  
  For if, thenceforth, some traveller unaware  
  Annoy them, issuing one and all they swarm

**Page 212**

  Around him, fearless in their broods’ defence,  
  So issued from their fleet the Myrmidons 320  
  Undaunted; clamor infinite arose,  
  And thus Patroclus loud his host address’d.   
    Oh Myrmidons, attendants in the field  
  On Peleus’ son, now be ye men, my friends!   
  Call now to mind the fury of your might; 325  
  That we, close-fighting servants of the Chief  
  Most excellent in all the camp of Greece,  
  May glory gain for him, and that the wide-  
  Commanding Agamemnon, Atreus’ son,  
  May learn his fault, that he dishonor’d foul 330  
  The prince in whom Achaia glories most.   
    So saying he fired their hearts, and on the van  
  Of Troy at once they fell; loud shouted all  
  The joyful Grecians, and the navy rang.   
  Then, soon as Ilium’s host the valiant son 335  
  Saw of Menoetius and his charioteer  
  In dazzling armor clad, all courage lost,  
  Their closest ranks gave way, believing sure  
  That, wrath renounced, and terms of friendship chosen,  
  Achilles’ self was there; thus thinking, each 340  
  Look’d every way for refuge from his fate.   
    Patroclus first, where thickest throng he saw  
  Gather’d tumultuous around the bark  
  Of brave Protesilaues, hurl’d direct  
  At the whole multitude his glittering spear. 345  
  He smote Pyraechmes; he his horsemen band  
  Poeonian led from Amydon, and from  
  Broad-flowing Axius.  In his shoulder stood  
  The spear, and with loud groans supine he fell.   
  At once fled all his followers, on all sides 350  
  With consternation fill’d, seeing their Chief  
  And their best warrior, by Patroclus slain.   
  Forth from the fleet he drove them, quench’d the flames,  
  And rescued half the ship.  Then scatter’d fled  
  With infinite uproar the host of Troy, 355  
  While from between their ships the Danai  
  Pour’d after them, and hideous rout ensued.   
  As when the king of lightnings, Jove, dispels  
  From some huge eminence a gloomy cloud,  
  The groves, the mountain-tops, the headland heights 360  
  Shine all, illumined from the boundless heaven,  
  So when the Danai those hostile fires  
  Had from their fleet expell’d, awhile they breathed,  
  Yet found short respite, for the battle yet  
  Ceased not, nor fled the Trojans in all parts 365  
  Alike, but still resisted, from the ships  
  Retiring through necessity alone.   
  Then, in that scatter’d warfare, every Chief  
  Slew one.  While Areilochus his back  
  Turn’d on Patroclus, sudden with a lance 370  
  His thigh he pierced, and urged the weapon through,  
  Shivering the bone; he headlong smote the ground.   
  The hero Menelaus, where he saw  
  The breast of Thoas by his slanting shield

**Page 213**

  Unguarded, struck and stretch’d him at his feet. 375  
  Phylides,[9] meeting with preventive spear  
  The furious onset of Amphiclus, gash’d  
  His leg below the knee, where brawny most  
  The muscles swell in man; disparted wide  
  The tendons shrank, and darkness veil’d his eyes. 380  
  The two Nestoridae slew each a Chief.   
  Of these, Antilochus Atymnius pierced  
  Right through his flank, and at his feet he fell.   
  With fierce resentment fired Maris beheld  
  His brother’s fall, and guarding, spear in hand, 385  
  The slain, impetuous on the conqueror flew;  
  But godlike Thrasymedes[10] wounded first  
  Maris, ere he Antilochus; he pierced  
  His upper arm, and with the lance’s point  
  Rent off and stript the muscles to the bone. 390  
  Sounding he fell, and darkness veil’d his eyes.   
  They thus, two brothers by two brothers slain,  
  Went down to Erebus, associates both  
  Of brave Sarpedon, and spear-practised sons  
  Of Amisodarus; of him who fed 395  
  Chimaera,[11] monster, by whom many died.   
  Ajax the swift on Cleobulus sprang,  
  Whom while he toil’d entangled in the crowd,  
  He seized alive, but smote him where he stood  
  With his huge-hafted sword full on the neck; 400  
  The blood warm’d all his blade, and ruthless fate  
  Benighted dark the dying warrior’s eyes.   
  Peneleus into close contention rush’d  
  And Lycon.  Each had hurl’d his glittering spear,  
  But each in vain, and now with swords they met. 405  
  He smote Peneleus on the crested casque,  
  But snapp’d his falchion; him Peneleus smote  
  Beneath his ear; the whole blade entering sank  
  Into his neck, and Lycon with his head  
  Depending by the skin alone, expired. 410  
  Meriones o’ertaking Acamas  
  Ere yet he could ascend his chariot, thrust  
  A lance into his shoulder; down he fell  
  In dreary death’s eternal darkness whelm’d.   
  Idomeneus his ruthless spear enforced 415  
  Into the mouth of Erymas.  The point  
  Stay’d not, but gliding close beneath the brain,  
  Transpierced his spine,[12] and started forth beyond.   
  It wrench’d his teeth, and fill’d his eyes with blood;  
  Blood also blowing through his open mouth 420  
  And nostrils, to the realms of death he pass’d.   
  Thus slew these Grecian leaders, each, a foe.   
    Sudden as hungry wolves the kids purloin  
  Or lambs, which haply some unheeding swain  
  Hath left to roam at large the mountains wild; 425  
  They, seeing, snatch them from beside the dams,  
  And rend incontinent the feeble prey,  
  So swift the Danai the host assail’d  
  Of Ilium; they, into tumultuous flight  
  Together driven, all hope, all courage

**Page 214**

lost. 430  
    Huge Ajax ceaseless sought his spear to cast  
  At Hector brazen-mail’d, who, not untaught  
  The warrior’s art, with bull-hide buckler stood  
  Sheltering his ample shoulders, while he mark’d  
  The hiss of flying shafts and crash of spears. 435  
  Full sure he saw the shifting course of war  
  Now turn’d, but scorning flight, bent all his thoughts  
  To rescue yet the remnant of his friends.   
    As when the Thunderer spreads a sable storm  
  O’er ether, late serene, the cloud that wrapp’d 440  
  Olympus’ head escapes into the skies,  
  So fled the Trojans from the fleet of Greece  
  Clamoring in their flight, nor pass’d the trench  
  In fair array; the coursers fleet indeed  
  Of Hector, him bore safe with all his arms 445  
  Right through, but in the foss entangled foul  
  He left his host, and struggling to escape.   
  Then many a chariot-whirling steed, the pole  
  Broken at its extremity, forsook  
  His driver, while Patroclus with the shout 450  
  Of battle calling his Achaians on,  
  Destruction purposed to the powers of Troy.   
  They, once dispersed, with clamor and with flight  
  Fill’d all the ways, the dust beneath the clouds  
  Hung like a tempest, and the steeds firm-hoof’d 455  
  Whirl’d off at stretch the chariots to the town.   
  He, wheresoe’er most troubled he perceived  
  The routed host, loud-threatening thither drove,  
  While under his own axle many a Chief  
  Fell prone, and the o’ertumbled chariots rang. 460  
  Right o’er the hollow foss the coursers leap’d  
  Immortal, by the Gods to Peleus given,  
  Impatient for the plain, nor less desire  
  Felt he who drove to smite the Trojan Chief,  
  But him his fiery steeds caught swift away. 465  
    As when a tempest from autumnal skies  
  Floats all the fields, what time Jove heaviest pours  
  Impetuous rain, token of wrath divine  
  Against perverters of the laws by force,  
  Who drive forth justice, reckless of the Gods; 470  
  The rivers and the torrents, where they dwell,  
  Sweep many a green declivity away,  
  And plunge at length, groaning, into the Deep  
  From the hills headlong, leaving where they pass’d  
  No traces of the pleasant works of man, 475  
  So, in their flight, loud groan’d the steeds of Troy.   
  And now, their foremost intercepted all,  
  Patroclus back again toward the fleet  
  Drove them precipitate, nor the ascent  
  Permitted them to Troy for which they strove, 480  
  But in the midway space between the ships  
  The river and the lofty Trojan wall  
  Pursued them ardent, slaughtering whom he reached,  
  And vengeance took for many a Grecian slain.   
  First then, with glittering spear the

**Page 215**

breast he pierced 485  
  Of Pronoeus, undefended by his shield,  
  And stretch’d him dead; loud rang his batter’d arms.   
  The son of Enops, Thestor next he smote.   
  He on his chariot-seat magnificent  
  Low-cowering sat, a fear-distracted form, 490  
  And from his palsied grasp the reins had fallen.   
  Then came Patroclus nigh, and through his cheek  
  His teeth transpiercing, drew him by his lance  
  Sheer o’er the chariot front.  As when a man  
  On some projecting rock seated, with line 495  
  And splendid hook draws forth a sea-fish huge,  
  So him wide-gaping from his seat he drew  
  At his spear-point, then shook him to the ground  
  Prone on his face, where gasping he expired.   
  At Eryalus, next, advancing swift 500  
  He hurl’d a rock; full on the middle front  
  He smote him, and within the ponderous casque  
  His whole head open’d into equal halves.   
  With deadliest night surrounded, prone he fell.   
  Epaltes, Erymas, Amphoterus, 505  
  Echius, Tlepolemus Damastor’s son,  
  Evippus, Ipheus, Pyres, Polymelus,  
  All these he on the champain, corse on corse  
  Promiscuous flung.  Sarpedon, when he saw  
  Such havoc made of his uncinctured[13] friends 510  
  By Menoetiades, with sharp rebuke  
  His band of godlike Lycians loud address’d.   
    Shame on you, Lycians! whither would ye fly?   
  Now are ye swift indeed!  I will oppose  
  Myself this conqueror, that I may learn 515  
  Who thus afflicts the Trojan host, of life  
  Bereaving numerous of their warriors bold.   
    He said, and with his arms leap’d to the ground.   
  On the other side, Patroclus at that sight  
  Sprang from his chariot.  As two vultures clash 520  
  Bow-beak’d, crook-talon’d, on some lofty rock  
  Clamoring both, so they together rush’d  
  With clamors loud; whom when the son observed  
  Of wily Saturn, with compassion moved  
  His sister and his spouse he thus bespake. 525  
    Alas, he falls! my most beloved of men  
  Sarpedon, vanquished by Patroclus, falls!   
  So will the Fates.  Yet, doubtful, much I muse  
  Whether to place him, snatch’d from furious fight  
  In Lycia’s wealthy realm, or to permit 530  
  His death by valiant Menoetiades.   
    To whom his awful spouse, displeased, replied.   
  How speaks the terrible Saturnian Jove!   
  Wouldst thou again from pangs of death exempt  
  A mortal man, destined long since to die? 535  
  Do it.  But small thy praise shall be in heaven,  
  Mark thou my words, and in thy inmost breast  
  Treasure them.  If thou send Sarpedon safe  
  To his own home, how many Gods *their* sons  
  May also send from battle?  Weigh

**Page 216**

it well. 540  
  For under yon great city fight no few  
  Sprung from Immortals whom thou shalt provoke.   
  But if thou love him, and thine heart his lot  
  Commiserate, leave him by the hands to fall  
  Of Menoetiades in conflict dire; 545  
  But give command to Death and gentle Sleep  
  That him of life bereft at once they bear  
  To Lycia’s ample realm,[14] where, with due rites  
  Funereal, his next kindred and his friends  
  Shall honor him, a pillar and a tomb 550  
  (The dead man’s portion) rearing to his name.   
    She said, from whom the Sire of Gods and men  
  Dissented not, but on the earth distill’d  
  A sanguine shower in honor of a son  
  Dear to him, whom Patroclus on the field 555  
  Of fruitful Troy should slay, far from his home.   
    Opposite now, small interval between,  
  Those heroes stood.  Patroclus at his waist  
  Pierced Thrasymelus the illustrious friend  
  Of King Sarpedon, and his charioteer. 560  
  Spear’d through the lower bowels, dead he fell.   
  Then hurl’d Sarpedon in his turn a lance,  
  But miss’d Patroclus and the shoulder pierced  
  Of Pedasus the horse; he groaning heaved  
  His spirit forth, and fallen on the field 565  
  In long loud moanings sorrowful expired.   
  Wide started the immortal pair; the yoke  
  Creak’d, and entanglement of reins ensued  
  To both, their fellow slaughter’d at their side.   
  That mischief soon Automedon redress’d. 570  
  He rose, and from beside his sturdy thigh  
  Drawing his falchion, with effectual stroke  
  Cut loose the side-horse; then the pair reduced  
  To order, in their traces stood composed,  
  And the two heroes fierce engaged again. 575  
    Again his radiant spear Sarpedon hurl’d,  
  But miss’d Patroclus; the innocuous point,  
  O’erflying his left shoulder, pass’d beyond.   
  Then with bright lance Patroclus in his turn  
  Assail’d Sarpedon, nor with erring course 580  
  The weapon sped or vain, but pierced profound  
  His chest, enclosure of the guarded heart.   
  As falls an oak, poplar, or lofty pine  
  With new-edged axes on the mountains hewn  
  Right through, for structure of some gallant bark, 585  
  So fell Sarpedon stretch’d his steeds before  
  And gnash’d his teeth and clutch’d the bloody dust,  
  And as a lion slays a tawny bull  
  Leader magnanimous of all the herd;  
  Beneath the lion’s jaws groaning he dies; 590  
  So, leader of the shielded Lycians groan’d  
  Indignant, by Patroclus slain, the bold  
  Sarpedon, and his friend thus, sad, bespake.   
    Glaucus, my friend, among these warring Chiefs  
  Thyself a Chief illustrious! thou hast need 595

**Page 217**

  Of all thy valor now; now strenuous fight,  
  And, if thou bear within thee a brave mind,  
  Now make the war’s calamities thy joy.   
  First, marching through the host of Lycia, rouse  
  Our Chiefs to combat for Sarpedon slain, 600  
  Then haste, thyself, to battle for thy friend.   
  For shame and foul dishonor which no time  
  Shall e’er obliterate, I must prove to thee,  
  Should the Achaians of my glorious arms  
  Despoil me in full prospect[15] of the fleet. 605  
  Fight, therefore, thou, and others urge to fight.   
    He said, and cover’d by the night of death,  
  Nor look’d nor breath’d again; for on his chest  
  Implanting firm his heel, Patroclus drew  
  The spear enfolded with his vitals forth, 610  
  Weapon and life at once.  Meantime his steeds  
  Snorted, by Myrmidons detain’d, and, loosed  
  From their own master’s chariot, foam’d to fly.   
  Terrible was the grief by Glaucus felt,  
  Hearing that charge, and troubled was his heart 615  
  That all power fail’d him to protect the dead.   
  Compressing his own arm he stood, with pain  
  Extreme tormented which the shaft had caused  
  Of Teucer, who while Glaucus climb’d the wall,  
  Had pierced him from it, in the fleet’s defence. 620  
  Then, thus, to Phoebus, King shaft-arm’d, he pray’d.   
    Hear now, O King!  For whether in the land  
  Of wealthy Lycia dwelling, or in Troy,  
  Thou hear’st in every place alike the prayer  
  Of the afflicted heart, and such is mine; 625  
  Behold my wound; it fills my useless hand  
  With anguish, neither can my blood be stay’d,  
  And all my shoulder suffers.  I can grasp  
  A spear, or rush to conflict with the Greeks  
  No longer now; and we have also lost 630  
  Our noblest Chief, Sarpedon, son of Jove,  
  Who guards not his own son.  But thou, O King!   
  Heal me, assuage my anguish, give me strength,  
  That I may animate the Lycian host  
  To fight, and may, myself, defend the dead! 635  
    Such prayer he offer’d, whom Apollo heard;  
  He eased at once his pain, the sable blood  
  Staunch’d, and his soul with vigor new inspired.   
  Then Glaucus in his heart that prayer perceived  
  Granted, and joyful for the sudden aid 640  
  Vouchsafed to him by Phoebus, first the lines  
  Of Lycia ranged, summoning every Chief  
  To fight for slain Sarpedon; striding next  
  With eager haste into the ranks of Troy,  
  Renown’d Agenor and the son he call’d 645  
  Of Panthus, brave Polydamas, with whom  
  AEneas also, and approaching last  
  To Hector brazen-mail’d him thus bespake.   
    Now, Hector! now, thou hast indeed resign’d  
  All care of thy allies, who, for thy sake, 650

**Page 218**

  Lost both to friends and country, on these plains  
  Perish, unaided and unmiss’d by thee.   
  Sarpedon breathless lies, who led to fight  
  Our shielded bands, and from whose just control  
  And courage Lycia drew her chief defence. 655  
  Him brazen Mars hath by the spear subdued  
  Of Menoetiades.  But stand ye firm!   
  Let indignation fire you, O my friends!   
  Lest, stripping him of his resplendent arms,  
  The Myrmidons with foul dishonor shame 660  
  His body, through resentment of the deaths  
  Of numerous Grecians slain by spears of ours.   
    He ceased; then sorrow every Trojan heart  
  Seized insupportable and that disdain’d  
  All bounds, for that, although a stranger born, 665  
  Sarpedon ever had a bulwark proved  
  To Troy, the leader of a numerous host,  
  And of that host by none in fight excell’d.   
  Right on toward the Danai they moved  
  Ardent for battle all, and at their head 670  
  Enraged for slain Sarpedon, Hector came.   
  Meantime, stout-hearted[16] Chief, Patroclus roused  
  The Grecians, and exhorting first (themselves  
  Already prompt) the Ajaces, thus began.   
    Heroic pair! now make it all your joy 675  
  To chase the Trojan host, and such to prove  
  As erst, or even bolder, if ye may.   
  The Chief lies breathless who ascended first  
  Our wall, Sarpedon.  Let us bear him hence,  
  Strip and dishonor him, and in the blood 680  
  Of his protectors drench the ruthless spear.   
    So Menoetiades his warriors urged,  
  Themselves courageous.  Then the Lycian host  
  And Trojan here, and there the Myrmidons  
  With all the host of Greece, closing the ranks 685  
  Rush’d into furious contest for the dead,  
  Shouting tremendous; clang’d their brazen arms,  
  And Jove with Night’s pernicious shades[17] o’erhung  
  The bloody field, so to enhance the more  
  Their toilsome strife for his own son.  First then 690  
  The Trojans from their place and order shock’d  
  The bright-eyed Grecians, slaying not the least  
  Nor worst among the Myrmidons, the brave  
  Epigeus from renown’d Agacles sprung.   
  He, erst, in populous Budeum ruled, 695  
  But for a valiant kinsman of his own  
  Whom there he slew, had thence to Peleus fled  
  And to his silver-footed spouse divine,  
  Who with Achilles, phalanx-breaker Chief,  
  Sent him to fight beneath the walls of Troy. 700  
  Him seizing fast the body, with a stone  
  Illustrious Hector smote full on the front,  
  And his whole skull within the ponderous casque  
  Split sheer; he prostrate on the body fell  
  In shades of soul-divorcing death involved. 705  
  Patroclus, grieving for his slaughter’d

**Page 219**

friend,  
  Rush’d through the foremost warriors.  As the hawk  
  Swift-wing’d before him starlings drives or daws,  
  So thou, Patroclus, of equestrian fame!   
  Full on the Lycian ranks and Trojan drov’st, 710  
  Resentful of thy fellow-warrior’s fall.   
  At Sthenelaues a huge stone he cast,  
  Son of Ithaemenes, whom on the neck  
  He smote and burst the tendons; then the van  
  Of Ilium’s host, with Hector, all retired. 715  
  Far as the slender javelin cuts the air  
  Hurl’d with collected force, or in the games,  
  Or even in battle at a desperate foe,  
  So far the Greeks repulsed the host of Troy.   
  Then Glaucus first, Chief of the shielded bands 720  
  Of Lycia, slew Bathycles, valiant son  
  Of Calchon; Hellas was his home, and far  
  He pass’d in riches all the Myrmidons.   
  Him chasing Glaucus whom he now attain’d,  
  The Lycian, turning sudden, with his lance 725  
  Pierced through the breast, and, sounding, down he fell  
  Grief fill’d Achaia’s sons for such a Chief  
  So slain, but joy the Trojans; thick they throng’d  
  The conqueror around, nor yet the Greeks  
  Forgat their force, but resolute advanced. 730  
  Then, by Meriones a Trojan died  
  Of noble rank, Laogonus, the son  
  Undaunted of Onetor great in Troy,  
  Priest of Idaean Jove.  The ear and jaw  
  Between, he pierced him with a mortal force; 735  
  Swift flew the life, and darkness veil’d his eyes.   
  AEneas, in return, his brazen spear  
  Hurl’d at Meriones with ardent hope  
  To pierce him, while, with nimble[18] steps and short  
  Behind his buckler made, he paced the field; 740  
  But, warn’d of its approach, Meriones  
  Bow’d low his head, shunning it, and the spear  
  Behind him pierced the soil; there quivering stood  
  The weapon, vain, though from a vigorous arm,  
  Till spent by slow degrees its fury slept. 745  
         \* \* \* \* \*  
         \* \* \* \* *[19]  
  Indignant then AEneas thus exclaim’d.   
    Meriones!  I sent thee such a spear  
  As reaching thee, should have for ever marr’d 750  
  Thy step, accomplish’d dancer as thou art.   
    To whom Meriones spear-famed replied.   
  AEneas! thou wilt find the labor hard  
  How great soe’er thy might, to quell the force  
  Of all opposers.  Thou art also doom’d 755  
  Thyself to die; and may but spear of mine  
  Well-aim’d once strike thee full, what strength soe’er  
  Or magnanimity be thine to boast,  
  Thy glory in that moment thou resign’st  
  To me, thy soul to Pluto steed-renown’d. 760  
    He said, but him Patroclus sharp reproved.   
  Why speaks Meriones, although in fight*

***Page 220***

*Approved, thus proudly?  Nay, my gallant friend!   
  The Trojans will not for reproach of ours  
  Renounce the body.  Blood must first be spilt. 765  
  Tongues in debate, but hands in war decide;  
  Deeds therefore now, not wordy vaunts, we need.   
    So saying he led the way, whom follow’d close  
  Godlike Meriones.  As from the depth  
  Of some lone wood that clothes the mountain’s side 770  
  The fellers at their toil are heard remote,  
  So, from the face of Ilium’s ample plain  
  Reverberated, was the din of brass  
  And of tough targets heard by falchions huge  
  Hard-smitten, and by spears of double-edge. 775  
  None then, no, not the quickest to discern,  
  Had known divine Sarpedon, from his head  
  To his foot-sole with mingled blood and dust  
  Polluted, and o’erwhelm’d with weapons.  They  
  Around the body swarm’d.  As hovel-flies 780  
  In spring-time buzz around the brimming pails  
  With milk bedew’d, so they around the dead.   
  Nor Jove averted once his glorious eyes  
  From that dread contest, but with watchful note  
  Marked all, the future death in battle deep 785  
  Pondering of Patroclus, whether him  
  Hector should even now slay on divine  
  Sarpedon, and despoil him of his arms,  
  Or he should still that arduous strife prolong.   
  This counsel gain’d as eligible most 790  
  At length his preference:  that the valiant friend  
  Of Peleus’ son should yet again compel  
  The Trojan host with Hector brazen-mail’d  
  To Ilium, slaughtering numerous by the way.   
  First then, with fears unmanly he possess’d 795  
  The heart of Hector; mounting to his seat  
  He turn’d to flight himself, and bade his host  
  Fly also; for he knew Jove’s purpose[20] changed.   
  Thenceforth, no longer even Lycia’s host  
  Endured, but all fled scatter’d, seeing pierced 800  
  Their sovereign through his heart, and heap’d with dead;  
  For numerous, while Saturnian Jove the fight  
  Held in suspense, had on his body fallen.   
  At once the Grecians of his dazzling arms  
  Despoil’d Sarpedon, which the Myrmidons 805  
  By order of Menoetius’ valiant son  
  Bore thence into the fleet.  Meantime his will  
  The Thunderer to Apollo thus express’d.   
    Phoebus, my son, delay not; from beneath  
  Yon hill of weapons drawn cleanse from his blood 810  
  Sarpedon’s corse; then, bearing him remote,  
  Lave him in waters of the running stream,  
  With oils divine anoint, and in attire  
  Immortal clothe him.  Last, to Death and Sleep,  
  Swift bearers both, twin-born, deliver him; 815  
  For hence to Lycia’s opulent abodes  
  They shall transport him quickly, where, with rites  
  Funereal, his next kindred and his friends*

***Page 221***

*Shall honor him, a pillar and a tomb  
  (The dead man’s portion) rearing to his name. 820  
    He ceased; nor was Apollo slow to hear  
  His father’s will, but, from the Idaean heights  
  Descending swift into the dreadful field,  
  Godlike Sarpedon’s body from beneath  
  The hill of weapons drew, which, borne remote, 825  
  He laved in waters of the running stream,  
  With oils ambrosial bathed, and clothed in robes  
  Immortal.  Then to Death and gentle Sleep,  
  Swift-bearers both, twin-born, he gave the charge,  
  Who placed it soon in Lycia’s wealthy realm. 830  
    Meantime Patroclus, calling to his steeds,  
  And to Automedon, the Trojans chased  
  And Lycians, on his own destruction bent  
  Infatuate; heedless of his charge received  
  From Peleus’ son, which, well perform’d, had saved 835  
  The hero from his miserable doom.   
  But Jove’s high purpose evermore prevails  
  Against the thoughts of man; he turns to flight  
  The bravest, and the victory takes with ease  
  E’en from the Chief whom he impels himself 840  
  To battle, as he now this Chief impell’d.   
  Who, then, Patroclus! first, who last by thee  
  Fell slain, what time thyself was call’d to die?   
  Adrastus first, then Perimus he slew,  
  Offspring of Megas, then Autonoues, 845  
  Echechlus, Melanippus, and Epistor,  
  Pylartes, Mulius, Elasus.  All these  
  He slew, and from the field chased all beside.   
  Then, doubtless, had Achaia’s sons prevail’d  
  To take proud-gated Troy, such havoc made 850  
  He with his spear, but that the son of Jove  
  Apollo, on a tower’s conspicuous height  
  Station’d, devoted him for Ilium’s sake.   
  Thrice on a buttress of the lofty wall  
  Patroclus mounted, and him thrice the God 855  
  With hands immortal his resplendent shield  
  Smiting, struck down again; but when he rush’d  
  A fourth time, demon-like, to the assault,  
  The King of radiant shafts him, stern, rebuked.   
    Patroclus, warrior of renown, retire! 860  
  The fates ordain not that imperial Troy  
  Stoop to thy spear, nor to the spear itself  
  Of Peleus’ son, though mightier far than thou.   
    He said, and Menoetiades the wrath  
  Of shaft-arm’d Phoebus shunning, far retired. 865  
  But in the Scaean gate Hector his steeds  
  Detain’d, uncertain whether thence to drive  
  Amid the warring multitude again,  
  Or, loud commandment issuing, to collect  
  His host within the walls.  Him musing long 870  
  Apollo, clad in semblance of a Chief  
  Youthful and valiant, join’d.  Asius he seem’d  
  Equestrian Hector’s uncle, brother born  
  Of Hecuba the queen, and Dymas’ son,  
  Who on the Sangar’s banks in Phrygia*

***Page 222***

*dwelt. 875  
  Apollo, so disguised, him thus bespake.   
    Why, Hector, hast thou left the fight? this sloth  
  Not well befits thee.  Oh that I as far  
  Thee pass’d in force as thou transcendest me,  
  Then, not unpunish’d long, should’st thou retire; 880  
  But haste, and with thy coursers solid-hoof’d  
  Seek out Patroclus, him perchance to slay,  
  Should Phoebus have decreed that glory thine.   
    So saying, Apollo join’d the host again.   
  Then noble Hector bade his charioteer 885  
  Valiant Cebriones his coursers lash  
  Back into battle, while the God himself  
  Entering the multitude confounded sore  
  The Argives, victory conferring proud  
  And glory on Hector and the host of Troy. 890  
  But Hector, leaving all beside unslain,  
  Furious impell’d his coursers solid-hoof’d  
  Against Patroclus; on the other side  
  Patroclus from his chariot to the ground  
  Leap’d ardent; in his left a spear he bore, 895  
  And in his right a marble fragment rough,  
  Large as his grasp.  With full collected might  
  He hurl’d it; neither was the weapon slow  
  To whom he had mark’d, or sent in vain.   
  He smote the charioteer of Hector, bold 900  
  Cebriones, King Priam’s spurious son,  
  Full on the forehead, while he sway’d the reins.   
  The bone that force withstood not, but the rock  
  With ragged points beset dash’d both his brows  
  In pieces, and his eyes fell at his feet. 905  
  He diver-like, from his exalted stand  
  Behind the steeds pitch’d headlong, and expired;  
  O’er whom, Patroclus of equestrian fame!   
  Thou didst exult with taunting speech severe.   
    Ye Gods, with what agility he dives! 910  
  Ah! it were well if in the fishy deep  
  This man were occupied; he might no few  
  With oysters satisfy, although the waves  
  Were churlish, plunging headlong from his bark  
  As easily as from his chariot here. 915  
  So then—­in Troy, it seems, are divers too!   
    So saying, on bold Cebriones he sprang  
  With all a lion’s force, who, while the folds  
  He ravages, is wounded in the breast,  
  And, victim of his own fierce courage, dies. 920  
  So didst thou spring, Patroclus! to despoil  
  Cebriones, and Hector opposite  
  Leap’d also to the ground.  Then contest such  
  For dead Cebriones those two between  
  Arose, as in the lofty mountain-tops 925  
  Two lions wage, contending for a deer  
  New-slain, both hunger-pinch’d and haughty both.   
  So for Cebriones, alike in arms  
  Expert, brave Hector and Patroclus strove  
  To pierce each other with the ruthless spear. 930  
  First, Hector seized his head, nor loosed*

***Page 223***

*his hold,  
  Patroclus, next, his feet, while all beside  
  Of either host in furious battle join’d.   
    As when the East wind and the South contend  
  To shake some deep wood on the mountain’s side, 935  
  Or beech, or ash, or rugged cornel old.   
  With stormy violence the mingled boughs  
  Smite and snap short each other, crashing loud;  
  So, Trojans and Achaians, mingling, slew  
  Mutual, while neither felt a wish to fly. 940  
  Around Cebriones stood many a spear,  
  And many a shaft sent smartly from the nerve  
  Implanted deep, and many a stone of grasp  
  Enormous sounded on their batter’d shields  
  Who fought to gain him.  He, in eddies lost 945  
  Of sable dust, with his huge trunk huge space  
  O’erspread, nor steeds nor chariots heeded more.   
    While yet the sun ascending climb’d the heavens,  
  Their darts flew equal, and the people fell;  
  But when he westward journey’d, by a change 950  
  Surpassing hope the Grecians then prevail’d.   
  They drew Cebriones the hero forth  
  From all those weapons, and his armor stripp’d  
  At leisure, distant from the battle’s roar.   
  Then sprang Patroclus on the Trojan host; 955  
  Thrice, like another Mars, he sprang with shouts  
  Tremendous, and nine warriors thrice he slew.   
  But when the fourth time, demon-like, he rush’d  
  Against them, then, oh then, too manifest  
  The consummation of thy days approach’d 960  
  Patroclus! whom Apollo, terror-clad  
  Met then in battle.  He the coming God  
  Through all that multitude knew not, such gloom  
  Impenetrable him involved around.   
  Behind him close he stood, and with his palms 965  
  Expanded on the spine and shoulders broad  
  Smote him; his eyes swam dizzy at the stroke.   
  Then Phoebus from his head his helmet dash’d  
  To earth; sonorous at the feet it roll’d  
  Of many a prancing steed, and all the crest 970  
  Defilement gather’d gross of dust and blood,  
  Then first; till then, impossible; for how  
  Should dust the tresses of that helmet shame  
  With which Achilles fighting fenced his head  
  Illustrious, and his graceful brows divine? 975  
  But Jove now made it Hector’s; he awhile  
  Bore it, himself to swift perdition doom’d  
  His spear brass-mounted, ponderous, huge and long,  
  Fell shiver’d from his grasp.  His shield that swept  
  His ancle, with its belt dropp’d from his arm, 980  
  And Phoebus loosed the corselet from his breast.   
  Confusion seized his brain; his noble limbs  
  Quaked under him, and panic-stunn’d he stood.   
  Then came a Dardan Chief, who from behind  
  Enforced a pointed lance into his back 985  
  Between the shoulders; Panthus’*

***Page 224***

*son was he,  
  Euphorbus, famous for equestrian skill,  
  For spearmanship, and in the rapid race  
  Past all of equal age.  He twenty men  
  (Although a learner yet of martial feats, 990  
  And by his steeds then first to battle borne)  
  Dismounted.  He, Patroclus, mighty Chief!   
  First threw a lance at thee, which yet life  
  Quell’d not; then snatching hasty from the wound  
  His ashen beam, he ran into the crowd, 995  
  Nor dared confront in fight even the unarm’d  
  Patroclus.  But Patroclus, by the lance,  
  And by the stroke of an immortal hand  
  Subdued, fell back toward his ranks again.   
  Then, soon as Hector the retreat perceived 1000  
  Of brave Patroclus wounded, issuing forth  
  From his own phalanx, he approach’d and drove  
  A spear right through his body at the waist.   
  Sounding he fell.  Loud groan’d Achaia’s host.   
  As when the lion and the sturdy boar 1005  
  Contend in battle on the mountain-tops  
  For some scant rivulet, thirst-parch’d alike,  
  Ere long the lion quells the panting boar;  
  So Priameian Hector, spear in hand,  
  Slew Menoetiades the valiant slayer 1010  
  Of multitudes, and thus in accents wing’d,  
  With fierce delight exulted in his fall.   
    It was thy thought, Patroclus, to have laid  
  Our city waste, and to have wafted hence  
  Our wives and daughters to thy native land, 1015  
  Their day of liberty for ever set.   
  Fool! for their sakes the feet of Hector’s steeds  
  Fly into battle, and myself excel,  
  For their sakes, all our bravest of the spear,  
  That I may turn from them that evil hour 1020  
  Necessitous.  But thou art vulture’s food,  
  Unhappy youth! all valiant as he is,  
  Achilles hath no succor given to thee,  
  Who when he sent the forth whither himself  
  Would not, thus doubtless gave thee oft in charge:  1025  
  Ah, well beware, Patroclus, glorious Chief!   
  That thou revisit not these ships again,  
  Till first on hero-slaughterer Hector’s breast  
  Thou cleave his bloody corselet.  So he spake,  
  And with vain words thee credulous beguiled. 1030  
    To whom Patroclus, mighty Chief, with breath  
  Drawn faintly, and dying, thou didst thus reply.   
  Now, Hector, boast! now glory! for the son  
  Of Saturn and Apollo, me with ease  
  Vanquishing, whom they had themselves disarm’d, 1035  
  Have made the victory thine; else, twenty such  
  As thou, had fallen by my victorious spear.   
  Me Phoebus and my ruthless fate combined  
  To slay; these foremost; but of mortal men  
  Euphorbus, and thy praise is only third. 1040  
  I tell thee also, and within thy heart  
  Repose it deep—­thou shalt not*

***Page 225***

*long survive;  
  But, even now, fate, and a violent death  
  Attend thee by Achilles’ hands ordain’d  
  To perish, by AEacides the brave.[21] 1045  
    So saying, the shades of death him wrapp’d around.   
  Down into Ades from his limbs dismiss’d,  
  His spirit fled sorrowful, of youth’s prime  
  And vigorous manhood suddenly bereft  
  Then, him though dead, Hector again bespake. 1050  
    Patroclus! these prophetic strains of death  
  At hand, and fate, why hast thou sung to me?   
  May not the son of Thetis azure-hair’d,  
  Achilles, perish first by spear of mine?   
    He said; then pressing with his heel the trunk 1055  
  Supine, and backward thursting it, he drew  
  His glittering weapon from the wound, nor stay’d,  
  But lance in hand, the godlike charioteer  
  Pursued of swift AEacides, on fire  
  To smite Automedon; but him the steeds 1060  
  Immortal, rapid, by the Gods conferr’d  
  (A glorious gift) on Peleus, snatch’d away.*

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XVII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE SEVENTEENTH BOOK.

Sharp contest ensues around the body of Patroclus.  Hector puts on the armor of Achilles.  Menelaus, having dispatched Antilochus to Achilles with news of the death of Patroclus, returns to the battle, and, together with Meriones, bears Patroclus off the field, while the Ajaces cover their retreat.

**BOOK XVII.**

  Nor Menelaus, Atreus’ valiant son,  
  Knew not how Menoetiades had fallen  
  By Trojan hands in battle; forth he rush’d  
  All bright in burnish’d armor through his van,  
  And as some heifer with maternal fears 5  
  Now first acquainted, compasses around  
  Her young one murmuring, with tender moan,  
  So moved the hero of the amber locks  
  Around Patroclus, before whom his spear  
  Advancing and broad shield, he death denounced 10  
  On all opposers; neither stood the son  
  Spear-famed of Panthus inattentive long  
  To slain Patroclus, but approach’d the dead,  
  And warlike Menelaus thus bespake.   
    Prince!  Menelaus!  Atreus’ mighty son! 15  
  Yield.  Leave the body and these gory spoils;  
  For of the Trojans or allies of Troy  
  None sooner made Patroclus bleed than I.  
  Seek not to rob me, therefore, of my praise  
  Among the Trojans, lest my spear assail 20  
  Thee also, and thou perish premature.[1]  
    To whom, indignant, Atreus’ son replied.   
  Self-praise, the Gods do know, is little worth.   
  But neither lion may in pride compare  
  Nor panther, nor the savage boar whose heart’s 25  
  High temper flashes in his eyes, with these  
  The spear accomplish’d youths of

**Page 226**

Panthus’ house.   
  Yet Hyperenor of equestrian fame  
  Lived not his lusty manhood to enjoy,  
  Who scoffingly defied my force in arms, 30  
  And call’d me most contemptible in fight  
  Of all the Danai.  But him, I ween,  
  His feet bore never hence to cheer at home  
  His wife and parents with his glad return.   
  So also shall thy courage fierce be tamed, 35  
  If thou oppose me.  I command thee, go—­  
  Mix with the multitude; withstand not me,  
  Lest evil overtake thee!  To be taught  
  By sufferings only, is the part of fools.   
    He said, but him sway’d not, who thus replied. 40  
  Now, even now, Atrides! thou shalt rue  
  My brother’s blood which thou hast shed, and mak’st  
  His death thy boast.  Thou hast his blooming bride  
  Widow’d, and thou hast fill’d his parents’ hearts  
  With anguish of unutterable wo; 45  
  But bearing hence thy armor and thy head  
  To Troy, and casting them at Panthus’ feet,  
  And at the feet of Phrontis, his espoused,  
  I shall console the miserable pair.   
  Nor will I leave that service unessay’d 50  
  Longer, nor will I fail through want of force,  
  Of courage, or of terrible address.   
    He ceased, and smote his shield, nor pierced the disk,  
  But bent his point against the stubborn brass.   
  Then Menelaus, prayer preferring first 55  
  To Jove,[2] assail’d Euphorbus in his turn,  
  Whom pacing backward in the throat he struck,  
  And both hands and his full force the spear  
  Impelled, urged it through his neck behind.   
  Sounding he fell; loud rang his batter’d arms. 60  
  His locks, which even the Graces might have own’d,  
  Blood-sullied, and his ringlets wound about  
  With twine of gold and silver, swept the dust.   
  As the luxuriant olive by a swain  
  Rear’d in some solitude where rills abound, 65  
  Puts forth her buds, and fann’d by genial airs  
  On all sides, hangs her boughs with whitest flowers,  
  But by a sudden whirlwind from its trench  
  Uptorn, it lies extended on the field;  
  Such, Panthus’ warlike son Euphorbus seem’d, 70  
  By Menelaus, son of Atreus, slain  
  Suddenly, and of all his arms despoil’d.   
  But as the lion on the mountains bred,  
  Glorious in strength, when he hath seized the best  
  And fairest of the herd, with savage fangs 75  
  First breaks her neck, then laps the bloody paunch  
  Torn wide; meantime, around him, but remote,  
  Dogs stand and swains clamoring, yet by fear  
  Repress’d, annoy him not nor dare approach;  
  So there all wanted courage to oppose 80  
  The force of Menelaus, glorious Chief.   
  Then, easily had Menelaus borne  
  The armor of the son of Panthus thence,

**Page 227**

  But that Apollo the illustrious prize  
  Denied him, who in semblance of the Chief 85  
  Of the Ciconians, Mentes, prompted forth  
  Against him Hector terrible as Mars,  
  Whose spirit thus in accents wing’d he roused.   
    Hector! the chase is vain; here thou pursuest  
  The horses of AEacides the brave, 90  
  Which thou shalt never win, for they are steeds  
  Of fiery nature, such as ill endure  
  To draw or carry mortal man, himself  
  Except, whom an immortal mother bore.   
  Meantime, bold Menelaus, in defence 95  
  Of dead Patroclus, hath a Trojan slain  
  Of highest note, Euphorbus, Panthus’ son,  
  And hath his might in arms for ever quell’d.   
    So spake the God and to the fight return’d.   
  But grief intolerable at that word 100  
  Seized Hector; darting through the ranks his eye,  
  He knew at once who stripp’d Euphorbus’ arms,  
  And him knew also lying on the field,  
  And from his wide wound bleeding copious still.   
  Then dazzling bright in arms, through all the van 105  
  He flew, shrill-shouting, fierce as Vulcan’s fire  
  Unquenchable; nor were his shouts unheard  
  By Atreus’ son, who with his noble mind  
  Conferring sad, thus to himself began.   
    Alas! if I forsake these gorgeous spoils, 110  
  And leave Patroclus for my glory slain,  
  I fear lest the Achaians at that sight  
  Incensed, reproach me; and if, urged by shame,  
  I fight with Hector and his host, alone,  
  Lest, hemm’d around by multitudes, I fall; 115  
  For Hector, by his whole embattled force  
  Attended, comes.  But whither tend my thoughts?   
  No man may combat with another fenced  
  By power divine and whom the Gods exalt,  
  But he must draw down wo on his own head. 120  
  Me, therefore, none of all Achaia’s host  
  Will blame indignant, seeing my retreat  
  From Hector, whom themselves the Gods assist.   
  But might the battle-shout of Ajax once  
  Reach me, with force united we would strive, 125  
  Even in opposition to a God,  
  To rescue for Achilles’ sake, his friend.   
  Task arduous! but less arduous than this.   
    While he thus meditated, swift advanced  
  The Trojan ranks, with Hector at their head. 130  
  He then, retiring slow, and turning oft,  
  Forsook the body.  As by dogs and swains  
  With clamors loud and spears driven from the stalls  
  A bearded lion goes, his noble heart  
  Abhors retreat, and slow he quits the prey; 135  
  So Menelaus with slow steps forsook  
  Patroclus, and arrived in front, at length,  
  Of his own phalanx, stood, with sharpen’d eyes  
  Seeking vast Ajax, son of Telamon.   
  Him leftward, soon, of all the field he

**Page 228**

mark’d 140  
  Encouraging aloud his band, whose hearts  
  With terrors irresistible himself  
  Phoebus had fill’d.  He ran, and at his side  
  Standing, incontinent him thus bespake.   
    My gallant Ajax, haste—­come quickly—­strive 145  
  With me to rescue for Achilles’ sake  
  His friend, though bare, for Hector hath his arms.   
    He said, and by his words the noble mind  
  Of Ajax roused; issuing through the van  
  He went, and Menelaus at his side. 150  
  Hector the body of Patroclus dragg’d,  
  Stript of his arms, with falchion keen erelong  
  Purposing to strike off his head, and cast  
  His trunk, drawn distant, to the dogs of Troy.   
  But Ajax, with broad shield tower-like, approach’d. 155  
  Then Hector, to his bands retreating, sprang  
  Into his chariot, and to others gave  
  The splendid arms in charge, who into Troy  
  Should bear the destined trophy of his praise,  
  But Ajax with his broad shield guarding stood 160  
  Slain Menoetiades, as for his whelps  
  The lion stands; him through some forest drear  
  Leading his little ones, the hunters meet;  
  Fire glimmers in his looks, and down he draws  
  His whole brow into frowns, covering his eyes; 165  
  So, guarding slain Patroclus, Ajax lour’d.   
  On the other side, with tender grief oppress’d  
  Unspeakable, brave Menelaus stood.   
  But Glaucus, leader of the Lycian band,  
  Son of Hippolochus, in bitter terms 170  
  Indignant, reprimanded Hector thus,  
    Ah, Hector, Chieftain of excelling form,  
  But all unfurnish’d with a warrior’s heart!   
  Unwarranted I deem thy great renown  
  Who art to flight addicted.  Think, henceforth, 175  
  How ye shall save city and citadel  
  Thou and thy people born in Troy, alone.   
  No Lycian shall, at least, in your defence  
  Fight with the Grecians, for our ceaseless toil  
  In arms, hath ever been a thankless task. 180  
  Inglorious Chief! how wilt thou save a worse  
  From warring crowds, who hast Sarpedon left  
  Thy guest, thy friend, to be a spoil, a prey  
  To yonder Argives?  While he lived he much  
  Thee and thy city profited, whom dead 185  
  Thou fear’st to rescue even from the dogs.   
  Now, therefore, may but my advice prevail,  
  Back to your country, Lycians! so, at once,  
  Shall remediless ruin fall on Troy.   
  For had the Trojans now a daring heart 190  
  Intrepid, such as in the breast resides  
  Of laborers in their country’s dear behalf,  
  We soon should drag Patroclus into Troy;  
  And were his body, from the battle drawn,  
  In Priam’s royal city once secured, 195  
  As soon, the Argives would in ransom give

**Page 229**

  Sarpedon’s body with his splendid arms  
  To be conducted safe into the town.   
  For when Patroclus fell, the friend was slain  
  Of such a Chief as is not in the fleet 200  
  For valor, and his bands are dauntless all.   
  But thou, at the first glimpse of Ajax’ eye  
  Confounded, hast not dared in arms to face  
  That warrior bold, superior far to thee.   
    To whom brave Hector, frowning stern, replied, 205  
  Why, Glaucus! should a Chief like thee his tongue  
  Presume to employ thus haughtily?  My friend!   
  I thee accounted wisest, once, of all  
  Who dwell in fruitful Lycia, but thy speech  
  Now utter’d altogether merits blame, 210  
  In which thou tell’st me that I fear to stand  
  Against vast Ajax.  Know that I from fight  
  Shrink not, nor yet from sound of prancing steeds;  
  But Jove’s high purpose evermore prevails  
  Against the thoughts of man; he turns to flight 215  
  The bravest, and the victory takes with ease  
  Even from those whom once he favor’d most.   
  But hither, friend! stand with me; mark my deed;  
  Prove me, if I be found, as thou hast said,  
  An idler all the day, or if by force 220  
  I not compel some Grecian to renounce  
  Patroclus, even the boldest of them all.   
    He ceased, and to his host exclaim’d aloud.   
  Trojans, and Lycians, and close-fighting sons  
  Of Dardanus, oh be ye men, my friends! 225  
  Now summon all your fortitude, while I  
  Put on the armor of Achilles, won  
  From the renown’d Patroclus slain by me.   
    So saying, illustrious Hector from the clash  
  Of spears withdrew, and with his swiftest pace 230  
  Departing, overtook, not far remote,  
  The bearers of Achilles’ arms to Troy.   
  Apart from all the horrors of the field  
  Standing, he changed his armor; gave his own  
  To be by them to sacred Ilium borne, 235  
  And the immortal arms of Peleus’ son  
  Achilles, by the ever-living Gods  
  To Peleues given, put on.  Those arms the Sire,  
  Now old himself, had on his son conferr’d  
  But in those arms his son grew never old. 240  
    Him, therefore, soon as cloud-assembler Jove  
  Saw glittering in divine Achilles’ arms,  
  Contemplative he shook his brows, and said,  
    Ah hapless Chief! thy death, although at hand,  
  Nought troubles thee.  Thou wear’st his heavenly 245  
  Who all excels, terror of Ilium’s host.   
  His friend, though bold yet gentle, thou hast slain  
  And hast the brows and bosom of the dead  
  Unseemly bared:  yet, bright success awhile  
  I give thee; so compensating thy lot, 250  
  From whom Andromache shall ne’er receive  
  Those glorious arms, for thou shalt ne’er

**Page 230**

return.   
    So spake the Thunderer, and his sable brows  
  Shaking, confirm’d the word.  But Hector found  
  The armor apt; the God of war his soul 255  
  With fury fill’d, he felt his limbs afresh  
  Invigorated, and with loudest shouts  
  Return’d to his illustrious allies.   
  To them he seem’d, clad in those radiant arms,  
  Himself Achilles; rank by rank he pass’d 260  
  Through all the host, exhorting every Chief,  
  Asteropaeus, Mesthles, Phorcys, Medon,  
  Thersilochus, Deisenor, augur Ennomus,  
  Chromius, Hippothoues; all these he roused  
  To battle, and in accents wing’d began. 265  
    Hear me, ye myriads, neighbors and allies!   
  For not through fond desire to fill the plain  
  With multitudes, have I convened you here  
  Each from his city, but that well-inclined  
  To Ilium, ye might help to guard our wives 270  
  And little ones against the host of Greece.   
  Therefore it is that forage large and gifts  
  Providing for you, I exhaust the stores  
  Of Troy, and drain our people for your sake.   
  Turn then direct against them, and his life 275  
  Save each, or lose; it is the course of war.   
  Him who shall drag, though dead, Patroclus home  
  Into the host of Troy, and shall repulse  
  Ajax, I will reward with half the spoils  
  And half shall be my own; glory and praise 280  
  Shall also be his meed, equal to mine.   
    He ended; they compact with lifted spears  
  Bore on the Danai, conceiving each  
  Warm expectation in his heart to wrest  
  From Ajax son of Telamon, the dead. 285  
  Vain hope! he many a lifeless Trojan heap’d  
  On slain Patroclus, but at length his speech  
  To warlike Menelaus thus address’d.   
    Ah, Menelaus, valiant friend!  I hope  
  No longer, now, that even we shall ’scape 290  
  Ourselves from fight; nor fear I so the loss  
  Of dead Patroclus, who shall soon the dogs  
  Of Ilium, and the fowls sate with his flesh,  
  As for my life I tremble and for thine,  
  That cloud of battle, Hector, such a gloom 295  
  Sheds all around; death manifest impends.   
  Haste—­call our best, if even they can hear.   
    He spake, nor Menelaus not complied,  
  But call’d aloud on all the Chiefs of Greece.   
    Friends, senators, and leaders of the powers 300  
  Of Argos! who with Agamemnon drink  
  And Menelaus at the public feast,  
  Each bearing rule o’er many, by the will  
  Of Jove advanced to honor and renown!   
  The task were difficult to single out 305  
  Chief after Chief by name amid the blaze  
  Of such contention; but oh, come yourselves  
  Indignant forth, nor let the dogs of Troy  
  Patroclus rend, and gambol with his bones!

**Page 231**

    He ceased, whom Oiliades the swift 310  
  Hearing incontinent, of all the Chiefs  
  Ran foremost, after whom Idomeneus  
  Approach’d, and dread as homicidal Mars  
  Meriones.  But never mind of man  
  Could even in silent recollection name 315  
  The whole vast multitude who, following these  
  Renew’d the battle on the part of Greece.   
  The Trojans first, with Hector at their head,  
  Wedged in close phalanx, rush’d to the assault  
    As when within some rapid river’s mouth 320  
  The billows and stream clash, on either shore[3]  
  Loud sounds the roar[3] of waves ejected wide,  
  Such seem’d the clamors of the Trojan host.   
  But the Achaians, one in heart, around  
  Patroclus stood, bulwark’d with shields of brass 325  
  And over all their glittering helmets Jove  
  Darkness diffused, for he had loved Patroclus  
  While yet he lived friend of AEacides,  
  And now, abhorring that the dogs of Troy  
  Should eat him, urged the Greeks to his defence, 330  
  The host of Troy first shook the Grecian host;  
  The body left, they fled; yet of them all,  
  The Trojan powers, determined as they were,  
  Slew none, but dragg’d the body.  Neither stood  
  The Greeks long time aloof, soon as repulsed 335  
  Again led on by Ajax, who in form  
  And in exploits all others far excell’d.   
  Peerless AEacides alone except.   
  Right through the foremost combatants he rush’d,  
  In force resembling most some savage boar 340  
  That in the mountains bursting through the brakes,  
  The swains disperses and their hounds with ease;  
  Like him, illustrious Ajax, mighty son  
  Of Telamon, at his assault dispersed  
  With ease the close imbattled ranks who fought 345  
  Around Patroclus’ body, strong in hope  
  To achieve it, and to make the glory theirs.   
  Hippothoues, a youth of high renown,  
  Son of Pelasgian Lethus, by a noose  
  Around his ancle cast dragg’d through the fight 350  
  Patroclus, so to gratify the host  
  Of Ilium and their Chief; but evil him  
  Reached suddenly, by none of all his friends  
  (Though numerous wish’d to save him) turn’d aside.   
  For swift advancing on him through the crowd 355  
  The son of Telamon pierced, spear in hand,  
  His helmet brazen-cheek’d; the crested casque,  
  So smitten, open’d wide, for huge the hand  
  And ponderous was the spear that gave the blow  
  And all around its neck, mingled with blood 360  
  Gush’d forth the brain.  There, lifeless, down he sank,  
  Let fall the hero’s foot, and fell himself  
  Prone on the dead, never to see again?   
  Deep-soil’d Larissa, never to require  
  Their kind solicitudes who gave him birth, 365

**Page 232**

  In bloom of life by dauntless Ajax slain.   
  Then Hector hurl’d at Ajax his bright spear,  
  But he, forewarn’d of its approach, escaped  
  Narrowly, and it pierced Schedius instead,  
  Brave son of Iphitus; he, noblest Chief 370  
  Of the Phocensians, over many reign’d,  
  Dwelling in Panopeus the far-renown’d.   
  Entering beneath the clavicle[4] the point  
  Right through his shoulder’s summit pass’d behind,  
  And on his loud-resounding arms he fell. 375  
  But Ajax at his waist wounded the son  
  Of Phoenops, valiant Phorcys, while he stood  
  Guarding Hippothoeus; through his hollow mail  
  Enforced the weapon drank his inmost life,  
  And in his palm, supine, he clench’d the dust. 380  
  Then, Hector with the foremost Chiefs of Troy  
  Fell back; the Argives sent a shout to heaven,  
  And dragging Phorcys and Hippothoeus thence  
  Stripp’d both.  In that bright moment Ilium’s host  
  Fear-quell’d before Achaia’s warlike sons 385  
  Had Troy re-enter’d, and the host of Greece  
  By matchless might and fortitude their own  
  Had snatch’d a victory from the grasp of fate,  
  But that, himself, the King of radiant shafts  
  AEneas roused; Epytis’ son he seem’d 390  
  Periphas, ancient in the service grown  
  Of old Anchises whom he dearly loved;  
  His form assumed, Apollo thus began.   
    How could ye save, AEneas, were the Gods  
  Your enemies, the towers of lofty Troy? 395  
  As I have others seen, warriors who would,  
  Men fill’d with might and valor, firm themselves  
  And Chiefs of multitudes disdaining fear.   
  But Jove to us the victory far more  
  Than to the Grecians wills; therefore the fault 400  
  Is yours, who tremble and refuse the fight.   
    He ended, whom AEneas marking, knew  
  At once the glorious Archer of the skies,  
  And thus to distant Hector call’d aloud.   
    Oh, Hector, and ye other Chiefs of Troy 405  
  And of her brave confederates!  Shame it were  
  Should we re-enter Ilium, driven to flight  
  By dastard fear before the host of Greece.   
  A God assured me even now, that Jove,  
  Supreme in battle, gives his aid to Troy. 410  
  Rush, therefore, on the Danai direct,  
  Nor let them, safe at least and unannoy’d,  
  Bear hence Patroclus’ body to the fleet.   
    He spake, and starting far into the van  
  Stood foremost forth; they, wheeling, faced the Greeks. 415  
  Then, spear in hand, AEneas smote the friend  
  Of Lycomedes, brave Leocritus,  
  Son of Arisbas.  Lycomedes saw  
  Compassionate his death, and drawing nigh  
  First stood, then hurling his resplendent lance, 420  
  Right through the liver Apisaon pierced  
  Offspring of Hippasus, his chest beneath,

**Page 233**

  And, lifeless, instant, on the field he fell.   
  He from Paeonia the deep soil’d to Troy  
  Came forth, Asteropaeus sole except, 425  
  Bravest of all Paeonia’s band in arms.   
  Asteropaeus saw, and to the van  
  Sprang forth for furious combat well prepared,  
  But room for fight found none, so thick a fence  
  Of shields and ported spears fronted secure 430  
  The phalanx guarding Menoetiades.   
  For Ajax ranging all the ranks, aloud  
  Admonish’d them that no man yielding ground  
  Should leave Patroclus, or advance before  
  The rest, but all alike fight and stand fast. 435  
  Such order gave huge Ajax; purple gore  
  Drench’d all the ground; in slaughter’d heaps they fell  
  Trojans and Trojan aids of dauntless hearts  
  And Grecians; for not even they the fight  
  Waged bloodless, though with far less cost of blood, 440  
  Each mindful to avert his fellow’s fate.   
    Thus burn’d the battle; neither hadst thou deem’d  
  The sun himself in heaven unquench’d, or moon,  
  Beneath a cope so dense of darkness strove  
  Unceasing all the most renown’d in arms 445  
  For Menoetiades.  Meantime the war,  
  Wherever else, the bright-arm’d Grecians waged  
  And Trojans under skies serene.  The sun  
  On them his radiance darted; not a cloud,  
  From mountain or from vale rising, allay’d 450  
  His fervor; there at distance due they fought  
  And paused by turns, and shunn’d the cruel dart.   
  But in the middle field not war alone  
  They suffer’d, but night also; ruthless raged  
  The iron storm, and all the mightiest bled. 455  
  Two glorious Chiefs, the while, Antilochus  
  And Thrasymedes, had no tidings heard  
  Of brave Patroclus slain, but deem’d him still  
  Living, and troubling still the host of Troy;  
  For watchful[5] only to prevent the flight 460  
  Or slaughter of their fellow-warriors, they  
  Maintain’d a distant station, so enjoin’d  
  By Nestor when he sent them to the field.   
  But fiery conflict arduous employ’d  
  The rest all day continual; knees and legs, 465  
  Feet, hands, and eyes of those who fought to guard  
  The valiant friend of swift AEacides  
  Sweat gather’d foul and dust.  As when a man  
  A huge ox-hide drunken with slippery lard  
  Gives to be stretch’d, his servants all around 470  
  Disposed, just intervals between, the task  
  Ply strenuous, and while many straining hard  
  Extend it equal on all sides, it sweats  
  The moisture out, and drinks the unction in,[6]  
  So they, in narrow space struggling, the dead 475  
  Dragg’d every way, warm hope conceiving, these  
  To drag him thence to Troy, those, to the ships.   
  Wild tumult raged around him; neither

**Page 234**

Mars,  
  Gatherer of hosts to battle, nor herself  
  Pallas, however angry, had beheld 480  
  That conflict with disdain, Jove to such length  
  Protracted on that day the bloody toil  
  Of steeds and men for Menoetiades.   
  Nor knew divine Achilles or had aught  
  Heard of Patroclus slain, for from the ships 485  
  Remote they fought, beneath the walls of Troy.   
  He, therefore, fear’d not for his death, but hope  
  Indulged much rather, that, the battle push’d  
  To Ilium’s gates, he should return alive.   
  For that his friend, unaided by himself 490  
  Or ever aided, should prevail to lay  
  Troy waste, he nought supposed; by Thetis warn’d  
  In secret conference oft, he better knew  
  Jove’s purpose; yet not even she had borne  
  Those dreadful tidings to his ear, the loss 495  
  Immeasurable of his dearest friend.   
    They all around the dead fought spear in hand  
  With mutual slaughter ceaseless, and amid  
  Achaia’s host thus spake a Chief mail-arm’d.   
    Shame were it, Grecians! should we seek by flight 500  
  Our galleys now; yawn earth our feet beneath  
  And here ingulf us rather!  Better far  
  Than to permit the steed-famed host of Troy  
  To drag Patroclus hence into the town,  
  And make the glory of this conflict theirs. 505  
    Thus also of the dauntless Trojans spake  
  A certain warrior.  Oh, my friends! although  
  The Fates ordain us, one and all, to die  
  Around this body, stand! quit not the field.   
    So spake the warrior prompting into act 510  
  The courage of his friends, and such they strove  
  On both sides; high into the vault of heaven  
  The iron din pass’d through the desart air.   
  Meantime the horses of AEacides  
  From fight withdrawn, soon as they understood 515  
  Their charioteer fallen in the dust beneath  
  The arm of homicidal Hector, wept.   
  Them oft with hasty lash Diores’ son  
  Automedon impatient smote, full oft  
  He stroked them gently, and as oft he chode;[7] 520  
  Yet neither to the fleet ranged on the shore  
  Of spacious Hellespont would they return,  
  Nor with the Grecians seek the fight, but stood  
  As a sepulchral pillar stands, unmoved  
  Between their traces;[8] to the earth they hung 525  
  Their heads, with plenteous tears their driver mourn’d,  
  And mingled their dishevell’d manes with dust.   
  Jove saw their grief with pity, and his brows  
  Shaking, within himself thus, pensive, said.   
    Ah hapless pair!  Wherefore by gift divine 530  
  Were ye to Peleus given, a mortal king,  
  Yourselves immortal and from age exempt?   
  Was it that ye might share in human woes?   
  For, of all things that breathe or creep

**Page 235**

the earth,  
  No creature lives so mere a wretch as man. 535  
  Yet shall not Priameian Hector ride  
  Triumphant, drawn by you.  Myself forbid.   
  Suffice it that he boasts vain-gloriously  
  Those arms his own.  Your spirit and your limbs  
  I will invigorate, that ye may bear 540  
  Safe hence Automedon into the fleet.   
  For I ordain the Trojans still to spread  
  Carnage around victorious, till they reach  
  The gallant barks, and till the sun at length  
  Descending, sacred darkness cover all. 545  
    He said, and with new might the steeds inspired.   
  They, shaking from their hair profuse the dust,  
  Between the van of either army whirl’d  
  The rapid chariot.  Fighting as he pass’d,  
  Though fill’d with sorrow for his slaughter’d friend, 550  
  Automedon high-mounted swept the field  
  Impetuous as a vulture scattering geese;  
  Now would he vanish, and now, turn’d again,  
  Chase through a multitude his trembling foe;  
  But whomsoe’er he follow’d, none he slew, 555  
  Nor was the task possible to a Chief  
  Sole in the sacred chariot, both to aim  
  The spear aright and guide the fiery steeds.   
  At length Alcimedon, his friend in arms,  
  Son of Laerceus son of AEmon, him 560  
  Observing, from behind the chariot hail’d  
  The flying warrior, whom he thus bespake.   
    What power, Automedon! hath ta’en away  
  Thy better judgment, and thy breast inspired  
  With this vain purpose to assail alone 565  
  The Trojan van?  Thy partner in the fight  
  Is slain, and Hector on his shoulders bears,  
  Elate, the armor of AEacides.   
    Then, answer thus Automedon return’d,  
  Son of Diores.  Who of all our host 570  
  Was ever skill’d, Alcimedon! as thou  
  To rule the fire of these immortal steeds,  
  Save only while he lived, peer of the Gods  
  In that great art, Patroclus, now no more?   
  Thou, therefore, the resplendent reins receive 575  
  And scourge, while I, dismounting, wage the fight.   
    He ceased; Alcimedon without delay  
  The battle-chariot mounting, seized at once  
  The lash and reins, and from his seat down leap’d  
  Automedon.  Them noble Hector mark’d, 580  
  And to AEneas at his side began.   
    Illustrious Chief of Trojans brazen-mail’d  
  AEneas!  I have noticed yonder steeds  
  Of swift Achilles rushing into fight  
  Conspicuous, but under sway of hands 585  
  Unskilful; whence arises a fair hope  
  That we might seize them, wert thou so inclined;  
  For never would those two dare to oppose  
  In battle an assault dreadful as ours.   
    He ended, nor the valiant son refused 590

**Page 236**

  Of old Anchises, but with targets firm  
  Of season’d hide brass-plated thrown athwart  
  Their shoulders, both advanced direct, with whom  
  Of godlike form Aretus also went  
  And Chromius.  Ardent hope they all conceived 595  
  To slay those Chiefs, and from the field to drive  
  Achilles’ lofty steeds.  Vain hope! for them  
  No bloodless strife awaited with the force  
  Of brave Automedon; he, prayer to Jove  
  First offering, felt his angry soul with might 600  
  Heroic fill’d, and thus his faithful friend  
  Alcimedon, incontinent, address’d.   
    Alcimedon! hold not the steeds remote  
  But breathing on my back; for I expect  
  That never Priameian Hector’s rage 605  
  Shall limit know, or pause, till, slaying us,  
  He shall himself the coursers ample-maned  
  Mount of Achilles, and to flight compel  
  The Argive host, or perish in the van.   
    So saying, he call’d aloud on Menelaus 610  
  With either Ajax.  Oh, illustrious Chiefs  
  Of Argos, Menelaus, and ye bold  
  Ajaces![9] leaving all your best to cope  
  With Ilium’s powers and to protect the dead,  
  From friends still living ward the bitter day. 615  
  For hither borne, two Chiefs, bravest of all  
  The Trojans, Hector and AEneas rush  
  Right through the battle.  The events of war  
  Heaven orders; therefore even I will give  
  My spear its flight, and Jove dispose the rest! 620  
    He said, and brandishing his massy spear  
  Dismiss’d it at Aretus; full he smote  
  His ample shield, nor stay’d the pointed brass,  
  But penetrating sheer the disk, his belt  
  Pierced also, and stood planted in his waist. 625  
  As when some vigorous youth with sharpen’d axe  
  A pastured bullock smites behind the horns  
  And hews the muscle through; he, at the stroke  
  Springs forth and falls, so sprang Aretus forth,  
  Then fell supine, and in his bowels stood 630  
  The keen-edged lance still quivering till he died.   
  Then Hector, in return, his radiant spear  
  Hurl’d at Automedon, who of its flight  
  Forewarn’d his body bowing prone, the stroke  
  Eluded, and the spear piercing the soil 635  
  Behind him, shook to its superior end,  
  Till, spent by slow degrees, its fury slept.   
  And now, with hand to hilt, for closer war  
  Both stood prepared, when through the multitude  
  Advancing at their fellow-warrior’s call, 640  
  The Ajaces suddenly their combat fierce  
  Prevented.  Awed at once by their approach  
  Hector retired, with whom AEneas went  
  Also and godlike Chromius, leaving there  
  Aretus with his vitals torn, whose arms, 645  
  Fierce as the God of war Automedon  
  Stripp’d off, and thus exulted o’er

**Page 237**

the slain.   
    My soul some portion of her grief resigns  
  Consoled, although by slaughter of a worse,  
  For loss of valiant Menoetiades. 650  
    So saying, within his chariot he disposed  
  The gory spoils, then mounted it himself  
  With hands and feet purpled, as from a bull  
  His bloody prey, some lion newly-gorged.   
    And now around Patroclus raged again 655  
  Dread strife deplorable! for from the skies  
  Descending at the Thunderer’s command  
  Whose purpose now was to assist the Greeks,  
  Pallas enhanced the fury of the fight.   
  As when from heaven, in view of mortals, Jove 660  
  Exhibits bright his bow, a sign ordain’d  
  Of war, or numbing frost which all the works  
  Suspends of man and saddens all the flocks;  
  So she, all mantled with a radiant cloud  
  Entering Achaia’s host, fired every breast. 665  
  But meeting Menelaus first, brave son  
  Of Atreus, in the form and with the voice  
  Robust of Phoenix, him she thus bespake.   
    Shame, Menelaus, shall to thee redound  
  For ever, and reproach, should dogs devour 670  
  The faithful friend of Peleus’ noble son  
  Under Troy’s battlements; but stand, thyself,  
  Undaunted, and encourage all the host.   
    To whom the son of Atreus bold in arms.   
  Ah, Phoenix, friend revered, ancient and sage! 675  
  Would Pallas give me might and from the dint  
  Shield me of dart and spear, with willing mind  
  I would defend Patroclus, for his death  
  Hath touch’d me deep.  But Hector with the rage  
  Burns of consuming fire, nor to his spear 680  
  Gives pause, for him Jove leads to victory.   
    He ceased, whom Pallas, Goddess azure-eyed  
  Hearing, rejoiced that of the heavenly powers  
  He had invoked *her* foremost to his aid.   
  His shoulders with new might, and limbs she fill’d, 685  
  And persevering boldness to his breast  
  Imparted, such as prompts the fly, which oft  
  From flesh of man repulsed, her purpose yet  
  To bite holds fast, resolved on human blood.   
  His stormy bosom with such courage fill’d 690  
  By Pallas, to Patroclus he approach’d  
  And hurl’d, incontinent, his glittering spear.   
  There was a Trojan Chief, Podes by name,  
  Son of Eetion, valorous and rich;  
  Of all Troy’s citizens him Hector most 695  
  Respected, in convivial pleasures sweet  
  His chosen companion.  As he sprang to flight,  
  The hero of the golden locks his belt  
  Struck with full force and sent the weapon through.   
  Sounding he fell, and from the Trojan ranks 700  
  Atrides dragg’d the body to his own.   
  Then drew Apollo near to Hector’s side,  
  And in the form of Phoenops, Asius’

**Page 238**

son,  
  Of all the foreign guests at Hector’s board  
  His favorite most, the hero thus address’d. 705  
    What Chief of all the Grecians shall henceforth  
  Fear Hector, who from Menelaus shrinks  
  Once deem’d effeminate, but dragging now  
  The body of thy valiant friend approved  
  Whom he hath slain, Podes, Eetion’s son? 710  
    He spake, and at his words grief like a cloud  
  Involved the mind of Hector dark around;  
  Right through the foremost combatants he rush’d  
  All clad in dazzling brass.  Then, lifting high  
  His tassel’d AEgis radiant, Jove with storms 715  
  Enveloped Ida; flash’d his lightnings, roar’d  
  His thunders, and the mountain shook throughout.   
  Troy’s host he prosper’d, and the Greeks dispersed.   
    First fled Peneleus, the Boeotian Chief,  
  Whom facing firm the foe Polydamas 720  
  Struck on his shoulder’s summit with a lance  
  Hurl’d nigh at hand, which slight inscribed the bone.  
  [10]Leitus also, son of the renown’d  
  Alectryon, pierced by Hector in the wrist,  
  Disabled left the fight; trembling he fled 725  
  And peering narrowly around, nor hoped  
  To lift a spear against the Trojans more.   
  Hector, pursuing Leitus, the point  
  Encounter’d of the brave Idomeneus  
  Full on his chest; but in his mail the lance 730  
  Snapp’d, and the Trojans shouted to the skies.   
  He, in his turn, cast at Deucalion’s son  
  Idomeneus, who in that moment gain’d[11]  
  A chariot-seat; but him the erring spear  
  Attain’d not, piercing Coeranus instead 735  
  The friend and follower of Meriones  
  From wealthy Lyctus, and his charioteer.   
  For when he left, that day, the gallant barks  
  Idomeneus had sought the field on foot,  
  And triumph proud, full sure, to Ilium’s host 740  
  Had yielded now, but that with rapid haste  
  Coeranus drove to his relief, from him  
  The fate averting which himself incurr’d  
  Victim of Hector’s homicidal arm.   
  Him Hector smiting between ear and jaw 745  
  Push’d from their sockets with the lance’s point  
  His firm-set teeth, and sever’d sheer his tongue.   
  Dismounted down he fell, and from his hand  
  Let slide the flowing reins, which, to the earth  
  Stooping, Meriones in haste resumed, 750  
  And briefly thus Idomeneus address’d.   
    Now drive, and cease not, to the fleet of Greece!   
  Thyself see’st victory no longer ours.   
    He said; Idomeneus whom, now, dismay  
  Seized also, with his lash plying severe 755  
  The coursers ample-maned, flew to the fleet.   
  Nor Ajax, dauntless hero, not perceived,  
  Nor Menelaus, by the sway of Jove  
  The victory inclining fast to Troy,

**Page 239**

  And thus the Telamonian Chief began. 760  
    Ah! who can be so blind as not to see  
  The eternal Father, now, with his own hand  
  Awarding glory to the Trojan host,  
  Whose every spear flies, instant, to the mark  
  Sent forth by brave or base?  Jove guides them all, 765  
  While, ineffectual, ours fall to the ground.   
  But haste, devise we of ourselves the means  
  How likeliest we may bear Patroclus hence,  
  And gladden, safe returning, all our friends,  
  Who, hither looking anxious, hope have none 770  
  That we shall longer check the unconquer’d force  
  Of hero-slaughtering Hector, but expect  
  [12]To see him soon amid the fleet of Greece.   
  Oh for some Grecian now to carry swift  
  The tidings to Achilles’ ear, untaught, 775  
  As I conjecture, yet the doleful news  
  Of his Patroclus slain! but no such Greek  
  May I discern, such universal gloom  
  Both men and steeds envelops all around.   
  Father of heaven and earth! deliver thou 780  
  Achaia’s host from darkness; clear the skies;  
  Give day; and (since thy sovereign will is such)  
  Destruction with it—­but oh give us day![13]  
    He spake, whose tears Jove saw with pity moved,  
  And chased the untimely shades; bright beam’d the sun 785  
  And the whole battle was display’d.  Then spake  
  The hero thus to Atreus’ mighty son.   
    Now noble Menelaus! looking forth,  
  See if Antilochus be yet alive,  
  Brave son of Nestor, whom exhort to fly 790  
  With tidings to Achilles, of the friend  
  Whom most he loved, of his Patroclus slain.   
    He ceased, nor Menelaus, dauntless Chief,  
  That task refused, but went; yet neither swift  
  Nor willing.  As a lion leaves the stalls 795  
  Wearied himself with harassing the guard,  
  Who, interdicting him his purposed prey,  
  Watch all the night; he famish’d, yet again  
  Comes furious on, but speeds not, kept aloof  
  By spears from daring hands dismissed, but more 800  
  By flash of torches which, though fierce, he dreads,  
  Till at the dawn, sullen he stalks away;  
  So from Patroclus Menelaus went  
  Heroic Chief! reluctant; for he fear’d  
  Lest the Achaians should resign the dead, 805  
  Through consternation, to the host of Troy.   
  Departing, therefore, he admonish’d oft  
  Meriones and the Ajaces, thus.   
    Ye two brave leaders of the Argive host,  
  And thou, Meriones! now recollect 810  
  The gentle manners of Patroclus fallen  
  Hapless in battle, who by carriage mild  
  Well understood, while yet he lived, to engage  
  All hearts, through prisoner now of death and fate.   
    So saying, the hero amber-hair’d his steps 815

**Page 240**

  Turn’d thence, the field exploring with an eye  
  Sharp as the eagle’s, of all fowls beneath  
  The azure heavens for keenest sight renown’d,  
  Whom, though he soar sublime, the leveret  
  By broadest leaves conceal’d ’scapes not, but swift 820  
  Descending, even her he makes his prey;  
  So, noble Menelaus! were thine eyes  
  Turn’d into every quarter of the host  
  In search of Nestor’s son, if still he lived.   
  Him, soon, encouraging his band to fight, 825  
  He noticed on the left of all the field,  
  And sudden standing at his side, began.   
    Antilochus! oh hear me, noble friend!   
  And thou shalt learn tidings of such a deed  
  As best had never been.  Thou know’st, I judge, 830  
  And hast already seen, how Jove exalts  
  To victory the Trojan host, and rolls  
  Distress on ours; but ah!  Patroclus lies,  
  Our chief Achaian, slain, whose loss the Greeks  
  Fills with regret.  Haste, therefore, to the fleet, 835  
  Inform Achilles; bid him haste to save,  
  If save he can, the body of his friend;  
  He can no more, for Hector hath his arms.   
    He ceased.  Antilochus with horror heard  
  Those tidings; mute long time he stood, his eyes 840  
  Swam tearful, and his voice, sonorous erst,  
  Found utterance none.  Yet even so distress’d,  
  He not the more neglected the command  
  Of Menelaus.  Setting forth to run,  
  He gave his armor to his noble friend 845  
  Laodocus, who thither turn’d his steeds,  
  And weeping as he went, on rapid feet  
  Sped to Achilles with that tale of wo.   
    Nor could the noble Menelaus stay  
  To give the weary Pylian band, bereft 850  
  Of their beloved Antilochus, his aid,  
  But leaving them to Thrasymedes’ care,  
  He flew to Menoetiades again,  
  And the Ajaces, thus, instant bespake.   
    He goes.  I have dispatch’d him to the fleet 855  
  To seek Achilles; but his coming naught  
  Expect I now, although with rage he burn  
  Against illustrious Hector; for what fight  
  Can he, unarm’d, against the Trojans wage?   
  Deliberating, therefore, frame we means 860  
  How best to save Patroclus, and to ’scape  
  Ourselves unslain from this disastrous field.   
    Whom answer’d the vast son of Telamon.   
  Most noble Menelaus! good is all  
  Which thou hast spoken.  Lift ye from the earth 865  
  Thou and Meriones, at once, and bear  
  The dead Patroclus from the bloody field.   
  To cope meantime with Hector and his host  
  Shall be our task, who, one in name, nor less  
  In spirit one, already have the brunt 870  
  Of much sharp conflict, side by side, sustain’d.   
    He ended; they enfolding in their arms  
  The dead, upbore him high above the ground

**Page 241**

  With force united; after whom the host  
  Of Troy, seeing the body borne away, 875  
  Shouted, and with impetuous onset all  
  Follow’d them.  As the hounds, urged from behind  
  By youthful hunters, on the wounded boar  
  Make fierce assault; awhile at utmost speed  
  They stretch toward him hungering, for the prey, 880  
  But oft as, turning sudden, the stout brawn  
  Faces them, scatter’d on all sides escape;  
  The Trojans so, thick thronging in the rear,  
  Ceaseless with falchions and spears double-edged  
  Annoy’d them sore, but oft as in retreat 885  
  The dauntless heroes, the Ajaces turn’d  
  To face them, deadly wan grew every cheek,  
  And not a Trojan dared with onset rude  
  Molest them more in conflict for the dead.   
    Thus they, laborious, forth from battle bore 890  
  Patroclus to the fleet, tempestuous war  
  Their steps attending, rapid as the flames  
  Which, kindled suddenly, some city waste;  
  Consumed amid the blaze house after house  
  Sinks, and the wind, meantime, roars through the fire; 895  
  So them a deafening tumult as they went  
  Pursued, of horses and of men spear-arm’d.   
  And as two mules with strength for toil endued,  
  Draw through rough ways down from the distant hills  
  Huge timber, beam or mast; sweating they go, 900  
  And overlabor’d to faint weariness;  
  So they the body bore, while, turning oft,  
  The Ajaces check’d the Trojans.  As a mound  
  Planted with trees and stretch’d athwart the mead  
  Repels an overflow; the torrents loud 905  
  Baffling, it sends them far away to float  
  The level land, nor can they with the force  
  Of all their waters burst a passage through;  
  So the Ajaces, constant, in the rear  
  Repress’d the Trojans; but the Trojans them 910  
  Attended still, of whom AEneas most  
  Troubled them, and the glorious Chief of Troy.   
  They as a cloud of starlings or of daws  
  Fly screaming shrill, warn’d timely of the kite  
  Or hawk, devourers of the smaller kinds, 915  
  So they shrill-clamoring toward the fleet,  
  Hasted before AEneas and the might  
  Of Hector, nor the battle heeded more.   
  Much radiant armor round about the foss  
  Fell of the flying Grecians, or within 920  
  Lay scatter’d, and no pause of war they found.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XVIII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE EIGHTEENTH BOOK.

Achilles, by command of Juno, shows himself to the Trojans, who fly at his appearance; Vulcan, at the insistence of Thetis, forges for him a suit of armor.

**BOOK XVIII.**

**Page 242**

Thus burn’d the battle like devouring fire.   
Meantime, Antilochus with rapid steps  
Came to Achilles.  Him he found before  
His lofty barks, occupied, as he stood,  
With boding fears of all that had befall’n. 5  
He groan’d, and to his noble self he said.   
Ah! wo is me—­why falls Achaia’s host,  
With such disorder foul, back on the fleet?   
I tremble lest the Gods my anxious thoughts  
Accomplish and my mother’s words, who erst 10  
Hath warn’d me, that the bravest and the best  
Of all my Myrmidons, while yet I live,  
Slain under Troy, must view the sun no more.   
Brave Menoetiades is, doubtless, slain.   
Unhappy friend!  I bade thee oft, our barks 15  
Deliver’d once from hostile fires, not seek  
To cope in arms with Hector, but return.   
While musing thus he stood, the son approach’d  
Of noble Nestor, and with tears his cheeks  
Bedewing copious, his sad message told. 20  
Oh son of warlike Peleus! thou shalt hear  
Tidings of deeds which best had never been.   
Patroclus is no more.  The Grecians fight  
For his bare corse, and Hector hath his arms.[1]  
Then clouds of sorrow fell on Peleus’ son, 25  
And, grasping with both hands the ashes, down  
He pour’d them on his head, his graceful brows  
Dishonoring, and thick the sooty shower  
Descending settled on his fragrant vest.   
Then, stretch’d in ashes, at the vast extent 30  
Of his whole length he lay, disordering wild  
With his own hands, and rending off his hair.   
The maidens, captived by himself in war  
And by Patroclus, shrieking from the tent  
Ran forth, and hemm’d the glorious Chief around.[2] 35  
All smote their bosoms, and all, fainting, fell.   
On the other side, Antilochus the hands  
Held of Achilles, mourning and deep groans  
Uttering from his noble heart, through fear  
Lest Peleus’ son should perish self-destroy’d. 40  
Loud groan’d the hero, whose loud groans within  
The gulfs of ocean, where she sat beside  
Her ancient sire, his Goddess-mother heard,  
And hearing shriek’d; around her at the voice  
Assembled all the Nereids of the deep 45  
Cymodoce, Thalia, Glauca came,  
Nisaea, Spio, Thoa, and with eyes  
Protuberant beauteous Halia; came with these  
Cymothoee, and Actaea, and the nymph  
Of marshes, Limnorea, nor delay’d 50  
Agave, nor Amphithoee the swift,  
Iaera, Doto, Melita, nor thence  
Was absent Proto or Dynamene,  
Callianira, Doris, Panope,  
Pherusa or Amphinome, or fair 55  
Dexamene, or Galatea praised  
For matchless form divine; Nemertes pure  
Came also, with Apseudes crystal-bright,  
Callianassa, Maera, Clymene,  
Janeira and Janassa, sister pair, 60

**Page 243**

And Orithya and with azure locks  
Luxuriant, Amathea; nor alone  
Came these, but every ocean-nymph beside,  
The silver cave was fill’d; each smote her breast,  
And Thetis, loud lamenting, thus began. 65  
Ye sister Nereids, hear! that ye may all  
From my own lips my boundless sorrow learn.   
Ah me forlorn! ah me, parent in vain  
Of an illustrious birth! who, having borne  
A noble son magnanimous, the chief 70  
Of heroes, saw him like a thriving plant  
Shoot vigorous under my maternal care,  
And sent him early in his gallant fleet  
Embark’d, to combat with the sons of Troy.   
But him from fight return’d I shall receive 75  
Beneath the roof of Peleus, never more;  
And while he lives, and on the sun his eyes  
Opens, he mourns, nor, going, can I aught  
Assist him; yet I go, that I may see  
My darling son, and from his lips be taught 80  
What grief hath now befallen him, who close  
Abiding in his tent shares not the war.   
So saying she left the cave, whom all her nymphs  
Attended weeping, and where’er they pass’d  
The breaking billows open’d wide a way. 85  
At fruitful Troy arrived, in order fair  
They climb’d the beach, where by his numerous barks  
Encompass’d, swift Achilles sighing lay.   
Then, drawing nigh to her afflicted son,  
The Goddess-mother press’d between her palms 90  
His temples, and in accents wing’d inquired.   
Why weeps my son? what sorrow wrings thy soul?   
Speak, hide it not.  Jove hath fulfill’d the prayer  
Which erst with lifted hands thou didst prefer,  
That all Achaia’s host, wanting thy aid, 95  
Might be compell’d into the fleet, and foul  
Disgrace incur, there prison’d for thy sake.   
To whom Achilles, groaning deep, replied.   
My mother! it is true; Olympian Jove  
That prayer fulfils; but thence, what joy to me, 100  
Patroclus slain? the friend of all my friends  
Whom most I loved, dear to me as my life—­  
Him I have lost.  Slain and despoil’d he lies  
By Hector of his glorious armor bright,  
The wonder of all eyes, a matchless gift 105  
Given by the Gods to Peleus on that day  
When thee they doom’d into a mortal’s arms.   
Oh that with these thy deathless ocean-nymphs  
Dwelling content, thou hadst my father left  
To espouse a mortal bride, so hadst thou ’scaped 110  
Pangs numberless which thou must now endure  
For thy son’s death, whom thou shalt never meet  
From Troy return’d, in Peleus’ mansion more!   
For life I covet not, nor longer wish  
To mix with human kind, unless my spear 115  
May find out Hector, and atonement take  
By slaying him, for my Patroclus slain.   
To whom, with streaming tears, Thetis replied.   
Swift comes thy destiny as thou hast said,

**Page 244**

For after Hector’s death thine next ensues. 120  
Then answer, thus, indignant he return’d.   
Death, seize me now! since when my friend was slain,  
My doom was, not to succor him.  He died  
From home remote, and wanting me to save him.   
Now, therefore, since I neither visit more 125  
My native land, nor, present here, have aught  
Avail’d Patroclus or my many friends  
Whom noble Hector hath in battle slain,  
But here I sit unprofitable grown,  
Earth’s burden, though of such heroic note, 130  
If not in council foremost (for I yield  
That prize to others) yet in feats of arms,  
Such as none other in Achaia’s host,  
May fierce contention from among the Gods  
Perish, and from among the human race, 135  
With wrath, which sets the wisest hearts on fire;  
Sweeter than dropping honey to the taste,  
But in the bosom of mankind, a smoke![3]  
Such was my wrath which Agamemnon roused,  
The king of men.  But since the past is fled 140  
Irrevocable, howsoe’er distress’d,  
Renounce we now vain musings on the past,  
Content through sad necessity.  I go  
In quest of noble Hector, who hath slain  
My loved Patroclus, and such death will take 145  
As Jove ordains me and the Powers of Heaven  
At their own season, send it when they may.   
For neither might the force of Hercules,  
Although high-favored of Saturnian Jove,  
From death escape, but Fate and the revenge 150  
Restless of Juno vanquish’d even Him.   
I also, if a destiny like his  
Await me, shall, like him, find rest in death;  
But glory calls me now; now will I make  
Some Trojan wife or Dardan with both hands 155  
Wipe her soft cheeks, and utter many a groan.   
Long time have I been absent from the field,  
And they shall know it.  Love me as thou may’st,  
Yet thwart me not, for I am fixt to go.   
Whom Thetis answer’d, Goddess of the Deep. 160  
Thou hast well said, my son! it is no blame  
To save from threaten’d death our suffering friends.   
But thy magnificent and dazzling arms  
Are now in Trojan hands; them Hector wears  
Exulting, but ordain’d not long to exult, 165  
So habited; his death is also nigh.   
But thou with yonder warring multitudes  
Mix not till thou behold me here again;  
For with the rising sun I will return  
To-morrow, and will bring thee glorious arms, 170  
By Vulcan forged himself, the King of fire.[4]  
She said, and turning from her son aside,  
The sisterhood of Ocean thus address’d.   
Plunge ye again into the briny Deep,  
And to the hoary Sovereign of the floods 175  
Report as ye have heard.  I to the heights  
Olympian haste, that I may there obtain  
From Vulcan, glorious artist of the skies,

**Page 245**

Arms of excelling beauty for my son.   
She said; they plunged into the waves again, 180  
And silver-footed Thetis, to the heights  
Olympian soaring swiftly to obtain  
Arms for renown’d Achilles, disappear’d.   
Meantime, with infinite uproar the Greeks  
From Hector’s hero-slaying arm had fled 185  
Home to their galleys station’d on the banks  
Of Hellespont.  Nor yet Achaia’s sons  
Had borne the body of Patroclus clear  
From flight of darts away, but still again  
The multitude of warriors and of steeds 190  
Came on, by Priameian Hector led  
Rapid as fire.  Thrice noble Hector seized  
His ancles from behind, ardent to drag  
Patroclus, calling to his host the while;  
But thrice, the two Ajaces, clothed with might, 195  
Shock’d and repulsed him reeling.  He with force  
Fill’d indefatigable, through his ranks  
Issuing, by turns assail’d them, and by turns  
Stood clamoring, yet not a step retired;  
But as the hinds deter not from his prey 200  
A tawny lion by keen hunger urged,  
So would not both Ajaces, warriors bold,  
Intimidate and from the body drive  
Hector; and he had dragg’d him thence and won  
Immortal glory, but that Iris, sent 205  
Unseen by Jove and by the powers of heaven,  
From Juno, to Achilles brought command  
That he should show himself.  Full near she drew,  
And in wing’d accents thus the Chief address’d.   
Hero! most terrible of men, arise! 210  
protect Patroclus, for whose sake the war  
Stands at the fleet of Greece.  Mutual prevails  
The slaughter, these the dead defending, those  
Resolute hence to drag him to the gates  
Of wind-swept Ilium.  But beyond them all 215  
Illustrious Hector, obstinate is bent  
To win him, purposing to lop his head,  
And to exhibit it impaled on high.   
Thou then arise, nor longer on the ground  
Lie stretch’d inactive; let the thought with shame 220  
Touch thee, of thy Patroclus made the sport  
Of Trojan dogs, whose corse, if it return  
Dishonored home, brings with it thy reproach.   
To whom Achilles matchless in the race.   
Iris divine! of all the Gods, who sent thee? 225  
Then, thus, the swift ambassadress of heaven.   
By Juno sent I come, consort of Jove.   
Nor knows Saturnian Jove high-throned, himself,  
My flight, nor any of the Immortal Powers,  
Tenants of the Olympian heights snow-crown’d. 230  
Her answer’d then Pelides, glorious Chief.   
How shall I seek the fight? they have my arms.   
My mother charged me also to abstain  
From battle, till she bring me armor new  
Which she hath promised me from Vulcan’s hand. 235  
Meantime, whose armor else might serve my need  
I know not, save perhaps alone the shield

**Page 246**

Of Telamonian Ajax, whom I deem  
Himself now busied in the stormy van,  
Slaying the Trojans in my friend’s defence. 240  
To whom the swift-wing’d messenger of heaven,  
Full well we know thine armor Hector’s prize  
Yet, issuing to the margin of the foss,  
Show thyself only.  Panic-seized, perchance,  
The Trojans shall from fight desist, and yield 245  
To the o’ertoil’d though dauntless sons of Greece  
Short respite; it is all that war allows.   
So saying, the storm-wing’d Iris disappear’d.   
Then rose at once Achilles dear to Jove,  
Athwart whose shoulders broad Minerva cast 250  
Her AEgis fringed terrific, and his brows  
Encircled with a golden cloud that shot  
Fires insupportable to sight abroad.   
As when some island, situate afar  
On the wide waves, invested all the day 255  
By cruel foes from their own city pour’d,  
Upsends a smoke to heaven, and torches shows  
On all her turrets at the close of eve  
Which flash against the clouds, kindled in hope  
Of aid from neighbor maritime allies, 260  
So from Achilles’ head light flash’d to heaven.   
Issuing through the wall, beside the foss  
He stood, but mix’d not with Achaia’s host,  
Obedient to his mother’s wise command.   
He stood and shouted; Pallas also raised 265  
A dreadful shout and tumult infinite  
Excited throughout all the host of Troy.   
Clear as the trumpet’s note when it proclaims  
A numerous host approaching to invest  
Some city close around, so clear the voice 270  
Rang of AEacides, and tumult-toss’d  
Was every soul that heard the brazen tone.   
With swift recoil the long-maned coursers thrust  
The chariots back, all boding wo at hand,  
And every charioteer astonish’d saw 275  
Fires that fail’d not, illumining the brows  
Of Peleus’ son, by Pallas kindled there.   
Thrice o’er the trench Achilles sent his voice  
Sonorous, and confusion at the sound  
Thrice seized the Trojans, and their famed allies. 280  
Twelve in that moment of their noblest died  
By their own spears and chariots, and with joy  
The Grecians from beneath a hill of darts  
Dragging Patroclus, placed him on his bier.   
Around him throng’d his fellow-warriors bold, 285  
All weeping, after whom Achilles went  
Fast-weeping also at the doleful sight  
Of his true friend on his funereal bed  
Extended, gash’d with many a mortal wound,  
Whom he had sent into the fight with steeds 290  
And chariot, but received him thence no more.   
And now majestic Juno sent the sun,  
Unwearied minister of light, although  
Reluctant, down into the Ocean stream.[5]  
So the sun sank, and the Achaians ceased 295  
From the all-wasting labors of the war.

**Page 247**

On the other side, the Trojans, from the fight  
Retiring, loosed their steeds, but ere they took  
Thought of refreshment, in full council met.   
It was a council at which no man sat, 300  
Or dared; all stood; such terror had on all  
Fallen, for that Achilles had appear’d,  
After long pause from battle’s arduous toil.   
First rose Polydamas the prudent son  
Of Panthus, above all the Trojans skill’d 305  
Both in futurity and in the past.   
He was the friend of Hector, and one night  
Gave birth to both.  In council one excell’d  
And one still more in feats of high renown.   
Thus then, admonishing them, he began. 310  
My friends! weigh well the occasion.  Back to Troy  
By my advice, nor wait the sacred morn  
Here, on the plain, from Ilium’s walls remote  
So long as yet the anger of this Chief  
’Gainst noble Agamemnon burn’d, so long 315  
We found the Greeks less formidable foes,  
And I rejoiced, myself, spending the night  
Beside their oary barks, for that I hoped  
To seize them; but I now tremble at thought  
Of Peleus’ rapid son again in arms. 320  
A spirit proud as his will scorn to fight  
Here, on the plain, where Greeks and Trojans take  
Their common share of danger and of toil,  
And will at once strike at your citadel,  
Impatient till he make your wives his prey. 325  
Haste—­let us home—­else thus shall it befall;  
Night’s balmy influence in his tent detains  
Achilles now, but rushing arm’d abroad  
To-morrow, should he find us lingering here,  
None shall mistake him then; happy the man 330  
Who soonest, then, shall ’scape to sacred Troy!   
Then, dogs shall make and vultures on our flesh  
Plenteous repast.  Oh spare mine ears the tale!   
But if, though troubled, ye can yet receive  
My counsel, thus assembled we will keep 335  
Strict guard to-night; meantime, her gates and towers  
With all their mass of solid timbers, smooth  
And cramp’d with bolts of steel, will keep the town.   
But early on the morrow we will stand  
All arm’d on Ilium’s towers.  Then, if he choose, 340  
His galleys left, to compass Troy about,  
He shall be task’d enough; his lofty steeds  
Shall have their fill of coursing to and fro  
Beneath, and gladly shall to camp return.   
But waste the town he shall not, nor attempt 345  
With all the utmost valor that he boasts  
To force a pass; dogs shall devour him first.   
To whom brave Hector louring, and in wrath.   
Polydamas, I like not thy advice  
Who bidd’st us in our city skulk, again 350  
Imprison’d there.  Are ye not yet content?   
Wish ye for durance still in your own towers?   
Time was, when in all regions under heaven  
Men praised the wealth of Priam’s city stored

**Page 248**

With gold and brass; but all our houses now 355  
Stand emptied of their hidden treasures rare.   
Jove in his wrath hath scatter’d them; our wealth  
Is marketed, and Phrygia hath a part  
Purchased, and part Maeonia’s lovely land.   
But since the son of wily Saturn old 360  
Hath given me glory now, and to inclose  
The Grecians in their fleet hemm’d by the sea,  
Fool! taint not with such talk the public mind.   
For not a Trojan here will thy advice  
Follow, or shall; it hath not my consent. 365  
But thus I counsel.  Let us, band by band,  
Throughout the host take supper, and let each,  
Guarded against nocturnal danger, watch.   
And if a Trojan here be rack’d in mind  
Lest his possessions perish, let him cast 370  
His golden heaps into the public maw,[6]  
Far better so consumed than by the Greeks.   
Then, with the morrow’s dawn, all fair array’d  
In battle, we will give them at their fleet  
Sharp onset, and if Peleus’ noble son 375  
Have risen indeed to conflict for the ships,  
The worse for him.  I shall not for his sake  
Avoid the deep-toned battle, but will firm  
Oppose his utmost.  Either he shall gain  
Or I, great glory.  Mars his favors deals 380  
Impartial, and the slayer oft is slain.   
So counsell’d Hector, whom with shouts of praise  
The Trojans answer’d:—­fools, and by the power  
Of Pallas of all sober thought bereft!   
For all applauded Hector, who had given 385  
Advice pernicious, and Polydamas,  
Whose counsel was discreet and wholesome none.   
So then they took repast.  But all night long  
The Grecians o’er Patroclus wept aloud,  
While, standing in the midst, Pelides led 390  
The lamentation, heaving many a groan,  
And on the bosom of his breathless friend  
Imposing, sad, his homicidal hands.   
As the grim lion, from whose gloomy lair  
Among thick trees the hunter hath his whelps 395  
Purloin’d, too late returning mourns his loss,  
Then, up and down, the length of many a vale  
Courses, exploring fierce the robber’s foot,  
Incensed as he, and with a sigh deep-drawn  
Thus to his Myrmidons Achilles spake. 400  
How vain, alas! my word spoken that day  
At random, when to soothe the hero’s fears  
Menoetius, then our guest, I promised him  
His noble son at Opoeis again,  
Living and laden with the spoils of Troy! 405  
But Jove performs not all the thoughts of man,  
For we were both destined to tinge the soil  
Of Ilium with our blood, nor I shall see,  
Myself, my father in his mansion more  
Or Thetis, but must find my burial here. 410  
Yet, my Patroclus! since the earth expects  
Me next, I will not thy funereal rites

**Page 249**

Finish, till I shall bring both head and arms  
Of that bold Chief who slew thee, to my tent.   
I also will smite off, before thy pile, 415  
The heads of twelve illustrious sons of Troy,  
Resentful of thy death.  Meantime, among  
My lofty galleys thou shalt lie, with tears  
Mourn’d day and night by Trojan captives fair  
And Dardan compassing thy bier around, 420  
Whom we, at price of labor hard, ourselves  
With massy spears toiling in battle took  
From many an opulent city, now no more.   
So saying, he bade his train surround with fire  
A tripod huge, that they might quickly cleanse 425  
Patroclus from all stain of clotted gore.   
They on the blazing hearth a tripod placed  
Capacious, fill’d with water its wide womb,  
And thrust dry wood beneath, till, fierce, the flames  
Embraced it round, and warm’d the flood within. 430  
Soon as the water in the singing brass  
Simmer’d, they bathed him, and with limpid oil  
Anointed; filling, next, his ruddy wounds  
With unguent mellow’d by nine circling years,  
They stretch’d him on his bed, then cover’d him 435  
From head to feet with linen texture light,  
And with a wide unsullied mantle, last.[7]  
All night the Myrmidons around the swift  
Achilles stood, deploring loud his friend,  
And Jove his spouse and sister thus bespake. 440  
So then, Imperial Juno! not in vain  
Thou hast the swift Achilles sought to rouse  
Again to battle; the Achaians, sure,  
Are thy own children, thou hast borne them all.   
To whom the awful Goddess ample-eyed. 445  
What word hath pass’d thy lips, Jove, most severe?   
A man, though mortal merely, and to me  
Inferior in device, might have achieved  
That labor easily.  Can I who boast  
Myself the chief of Goddesses, and such 450  
Not by birth only, but as thine espoused,  
Who art thyself sovereign of all the Gods,  
Can I with anger burn against the house  
Of Priam, and want means of just revenge?   
Thus they in heaven their mutual conference 455  
Meantime, the silver-footed Thetis reach’d  
The starr’d abode eternal, brazen wall’d  
Of Vulcan, by the builder lame himself  
Uprear’d, a wonder even in eyes divine.   
She found him sweating, at his bellows huge 460  
Toiling industrious; tripods bright he form’d  
Twenty at once, his palace-wall to grace  
Ranged in harmonious order.  Under each  
Two golden wheels he set, on which (a sight  
Marvellous!) into council they should roll 465  
Self-moved, and to his house, self-moved, return.   
Thus far the work was finish’d, but not yet  
Their ears of exquisite design affixt,  
For them he stood fashioning, and prepared  
The rivets.  While he thus his matchless skill 470

**Page 250**

Employ’d laborious, to his palace-gate  
The silver-footed Thetis now advanced,  
Whom Charis, Vulcan’s well-attired spouse,  
Beholding from the palace portal, flew  
To seize the Goddess’ hand, and thus inquired. 475  
Why, Thetis! worthy of all reverence  
And of all love, comest thou to our abode,  
Unfrequent here?  But enter, and accept  
Such welcome as to such a guest is due.   
So saying, she introduced and to a seat 480  
Led her with argent studs border’d around  
And foot-stool’d sumptuously;[8] then, calling forth  
Her spouse, the glorious artist, thus she said.   
Haste, Vulcan!  Thetis wants thee; linger not.   
To whom the artist of the skies replied. 485  
A Goddess then, whom with much cause I love  
And venerate is here, who when I fell  
Saved me, what time my shameless mother sought  
To cast me, because lame, out of all sight;  
Then had I been indeed forlorn, had not 490  
Eurynome the daughter of the Deep  
And Thetis in their laps received me fallen.   
Nine years with them residing, for their use  
I form’d nice trinkets, clasps, rings, pipes, and chains,  
While loud around our hollow cavern roar’d 495  
The surge of the vast deep, nor God nor man,  
Save Thetis and Eurynome, my life’s  
Preservers, knew where I was kept conceal’d.   
Since, therefore, she is come, I cannot less  
Than recompense to Thetis amber-hair’d 500  
With readiness the boon of life preserved.   
Haste, then, and hospitably spread the board  
For her regale, while with my best dispatch  
I lay my bellows and my tools aside.   
He spake, and vast in bulk and hot with toil 505  
Rose limping from beside his anvil-stock  
Upborne, with pain on legs tortuous and weak.   
First, from the forge dislodged he thrust apart  
His bellows, and his tools collecting all  
Bestow’d them, careful, in a silver chest, 510  
Then all around with a wet sponge he wiped  
His visage, and his arms and brawny neck  
Purified, and his shaggy breast from smutch;  
Last, putting on his vest, he took in hand  
His sturdy staff, and shuffled through the door. 515  
Beside the King of fire two golden forms  
Majestic moved, that served him in the place  
Of handmaids; young they seem’d, and seem’d alive,  
Nor want they intellect, or speech, or force,  
Or prompt dexterity by the Gods inspired. 520  
These his supporters were, and at his side  
Attendant diligent, while he, with gait  
Uncouth, approaching Thetis where she sat  
On a bright throne, seized fast her hand and said,  
Why, Thetis! worthy as thou art of love 525  
And of all reverence, hast thou arrived,  
Unfrequent here?  Speak—­tell me thy desire,  
Nor doubt my services, if thou demand

**Page 251**

Things possible, and possible to me.   
Then Thetis, weeping plenteously, replied. 530  
Oh Vulcan!  Is there on Olympius’ heights  
A Goddess with such load of sorrow press’d  
As, in peculiar, Jove assigns to me?   
Me only, of all ocean-nymphs, he made  
Spouse to a man, Peleus AEacides, 535  
Whose bed, although reluctant and perforce,  
I yet endured to share.  He now, the prey  
Of cheerless age, decrepid lies, and Jove  
Still other woes heaps on my wretched head.   
He gave me to bring forth, gave me to rear 540  
A son illustrious, valiant, and the chief  
Of heroes; he, like a luxuriant plant  
Upran[9] to manhood, while his lusty growth  
I nourish’d as the husbandman his vine  
Set in a fruitful field, and being grown 545  
I sent him early in his gallant fleet  
Embark’d, to combat with the sons of Troy;  
But him from fight return’d I shall receive,  
Beneath the roof of Peleus, never more,  
And while he lives and on the sun his eyes 550  
Opens, affliction is his certain doom,  
Nor aid resides or remedy in me.   
The virgin, his own portion of the spoils,  
Allotted to him by the Grecians—­her  
Atrides, King of men, resumed, and grief 555  
Devour’d Achilles’ spirit for her sake.   
Meantime, the Trojans shutting close within  
Their camp the Grecians, have forbidden them  
All egress, and the senators of Greece  
Have sought with splendid gifts to soothe my son. 560  
He, indisposed to rescue them himself  
From ruin, sent, instead, Patroclus forth,  
Clad in his own resplendent armor, Chief  
Of the whole host of Myrmidons.  Before  
The Scaean gate from morn to eve they fought, 565  
And on that self-same day had Ilium fallen,  
But that Apollo, to advance the fame  
Of Hector, slew Menoetius’ noble son  
Full-flush’d with victory.  Therefore at thy knees  
Suppliant I fall, imploring from thine art 570  
A shield and helmet, greaves of shapely form  
With clasps secured, and corselet for my son.   
For those, once his, his faithful friend hath lost,  
Slain by the Trojans, and Achilles lies,  
Himself, extended mournful on the ground. 575  
Her answer’d then the artist of the skies.   
Courage!  Perplex not with these cares thy soul.   
I would that when his fatal hour shall come,  
I could as sure secrete him from the stroke  
Of destiny, as he shall soon have arms 580  
Illustrious, such as each particular man  
Of thousands, seeing them, shall wish his own.   
He said, and to his bellows quick repair’d,  
Which turning to the fire he bade them heave.   
Full twenty bellows working all at once 595  
Breathed on the furnace, blowing easy and free  
The managed winds, now forcible, as best

**Page 252**

Suited dispatch, now gentle, if the will  
Of Vulcan and his labor so required.   
Impenetrable brass, tin, silver, gold, 590  
He cast into the forge, then, settling firm  
His ponderous anvil on the block, one hand  
With his huge hammer fill’d, one with the tongs.  
[10]He fashion’d first a shield massy and broad  
Of labor exquisite, for which he form’d 595  
A triple border beauteous, dazzling bright,  
And loop’d it with a silver brace behind.   
The shield itself with five strong folds he forged,  
And with devices multiform the disk  
Capacious charged, toiling with skill divine. 600  
There he described the earth, the heaven, the sea,  
The sun that rests not, and the moon full-orb’d.   
There also, all the stars which round about  
As with a radiant frontlet bind the skies,  
The Pleiads and the Hyads, and the might 605  
Of huge Orion, with him Ursa call’d,  
Known also by his popular name, the Wain,  
That spins around the pole looking toward  
Orion, only star of these denied  
To slake his beams in ocean’s briny baths. 610  
Two splendid cities also there he form’d  
Such as men build.  In one were to be seen  
Rites matrimonial solemnized with pomp  
Of sumptuous banquets; from their chambers forth  
Leading the brides they usher’d them along 615  
With torches through the streets, and sweet was heard  
The voice around of Hymenaeal song.   
Here striplings danced in circles to the sound  
Of pipe and harp, while in the portals stood  
Women, admiring, all, the gallant show. 620  
Elsewhere was to be seen in council met  
The close-throng’d multitude.  There strife arose.   
Two citizens contended for a mulct  
The price of blood.  This man affirm’d the fine  
All paid,[11] haranguing vehement the crowd, 625  
That man denied that he had aught received,  
And to the judges each made his appeal  
Eager for their award.  Meantime the people,  
As favor sway’d them, clamor’d loud for each.   
The heralds quell’d the tumult; reverend sat 630  
On polish’d stones the elders in a ring,  
Each with a herald’s sceptre in his hand,  
Which holding they arose, and all in turn  
Gave sentence.  In the midst two talents lay  
Of gold, his destined recompense whose voice 635  
Decisive should pronounce the best award.   
The other city by two glittering hosts  
Invested stood, and a dispute arose  
Between the hosts, whether to burn the town  
And lay all waste, or to divide the spoil. 640  
Meantime, the citizens, still undismay’d,  
Surrender’d not the town, but taking arms  
Secretly, set the ambush in array,  
And on the walls their wives and children kept  
Vigilant guard, with all the ancient men. 645

**Page 253**

They sallied; at their head Pallas and Mars  
Both golden and in golden vests attired  
Advanced, proportion each showing divine,  
Large, prominent, and such as Gods beseem’d.   
Not such the people, but of humbler size. 650  
Arriving at the spot for ambush chosen,  
A river’s side, where cattle of each kind  
Drank, down they sat, all arm’d in dazzling brass.   
Apart from all the rest sat also down  
Two spies, both looking for the flocks and herds. 655  
Soon they appear’d, and at their side were seen  
Two shepherd swains, each playing on his pipe  
Careless, and of the danger nought apprized,  
Swift ran the spies, perceiving their approach,  
And intercepting suddenly the herds 660  
And flocks of silver fleece, slew also those  
Who fed them.  The besiegers, at that time  
In council, by the sound alarm’d, their steeds  
Mounted, and hasted, instant, to the place;  
Then, standing on the river’s brink they fought 665  
And push’d each other with the brazen lance.   
There Discord raged, there Tumult, and the force  
Of ruthless Destiny; she now a Chief  
Seized newly wounded, and now captive held  
Another yet unhurt, and now a third 670  
Dragg’d breathless through the battle by his feet  
And all her garb was dappled thick with blood  
Like living men they traversed and they strove,  
And dragg’d by turns the bodies of the slain.   
He also graved on it a fallow field 675  
Rich, spacious, and well-till’d.  Plowers not few,  
There driving to and fro their sturdy teams,  
Labor’d the land; and oft as in their course  
They came to the field’s bourn, so oft a man  
Met them, who in their hands a goblet placed 680  
Charged with delicious wine.  They, turning, wrought  
Each his own furrow, and impatient seem’d  
To reach the border of the tilth, which black  
Appear’d behind them as a glebe new-turn’d,  
Though golden.  Sight to be admired by all! 685  
There too he form’d the likeness of a field  
Crowded with corn, in which the reapers toil’d  
Each with a sharp-tooth’d sickle in his hand.   
Along the furrow here, the harvest fell  
In frequent handfuls, there, they bound the sheaves. 690  
Three binders of the sheaves their sultry task  
All plied industrious, and behind them boys  
Attended, filling with the corn their arms  
And offering still their bundles to be bound.   
Amid them, staff in hand, the master stood 695  
Silent exulting, while beneath an oak  
Apart, his heralds busily prepared  
The banquet, dressing a well-thriven ox  
New slain, and the attendant maidens mix’d  
Large supper for the hinds of whitest flour. 700  
There also, laden with its fruit he form’d  
A vineyard all of gold; purple he made

**Page 254**

The clusters, and the vines supported stood  
By poles of silver set in even rows.   
The trench he color’d sable, and around 705  
Fenced it with tin.  One only path it show’d  
By which the gatherers when they stripp’d the vines  
Pass’d and repass’d.  There, youths and maidens blithe  
In frails of wicker bore the luscious fruit,  
While, in the midst, a boy on his shrill harp 710  
Harmonious play’d, still as he struck the chord  
Carolling to it with a slender voice.   
They smote the ground together, and with song  
And sprightly reed came dancing on behind.[12]  
There too a herd he fashion’d of tall beeves 715  
Part gold, part tin.  They, lowing, from the stalls  
Rush’d forth to pasture by a river-side  
Rapid, sonorous, fringed with whispering reeds.   
Four golden herdsmen drove the kine a-field  
By nine swift dogs attended.  Dreadful sprang 720  
Two lions forth, and of the foremost herd  
Seized fast a bull.  Him bellowing they dragg’d,  
While dogs and peasants all flew to his aid.   
The lions tore the hide of the huge prey  
And lapp’d his entrails and his blood.  Meantime 725  
The herdsmen, troubling them in vain, their hounds  
Encouraged; but no tooth for lions’ flesh  
Found they, and therefore stood aside and bark’d.   
There also, the illustrious smith divine  
Amidst a pleasant grove a pasture form’d 730  
Spacious, and sprinkled o’er with silver sheep  
Numerous, and stalls and huts and shepherds’ tents.   
To these the glorious artist added next,  
With various skill delineated exact,  
A labyrinth for the dance, such as of old 735  
In Crete’s broad island Daedalus composed  
For bright-hair’d Ariadne.[13] There the youths  
And youth-alluring maidens, hand in hand,  
Danced jocund, every maiden neat-attired  
In finest linen, and the youths in vests 740  
Well-woven, glossy as the glaze of oil.   
These all wore garlands, and bright falchions, those,  
Of burnish’d gold in silver trappings hung:—­[14]  
They with well-tutor’d step, now nimbly ran  
The circle, swift, as when, before his wheel 745  
Seated, the potter twirls it with both hands  
For trial of its speed,[15] now, crossing quick  
They pass’d at once into each other’s place.   
On either side spectators numerous stood  
Delighted, and two tumblers roll’d themselves 750  
Between the dancers, singing as they roll’d.   
Last, with the might of ocean’s boundless flood  
He fill’d the border of the wondrous shield.   
When thus the massy shield magnificent  
He had accomplish’d, for the hero next 755  
He forged, more ardent than the blaze of fire,  
A corselet; then, a ponderous helmet bright  
Well fitted to his brows, crested with gold,

**Page 255**

And with laborious art divine adorn’d.   
He also made him greaves of molten tin. 760  
The armor finish’d, bearing in his hand  
The whole, he set it down at Thetis’ feet.   
She, like a falcon from the snowy top  
Stoop’d of Olympus, bearing to the earth  
The dazzling wonder, fresh from Vulcan’s hand. 765

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XIX.**

ARGUMENT OF THE NINETEENTH BOOK.

Achilles is reconciled to Agamemnon, and clothed in new armor forged by Vulcan, leads out the Myrmidons to battle.

**BOOK XIX.**

  Now rose the morn in saffron vest attired  
  From ocean, with new day for Gods and men,  
  When Thetis at the fleet of Greece arrived,  
  Bearing that gift divine.  She found her son  
  All tears, and close enfolding in his arms 5  
  Patroclus, while his Myrmidons around  
  Wept also;[1] she amid them, graceful, stood,  
  And seizing fast his hand, him thus bespake.   
    Although our loss be great, yet, oh my son!   
  Leave we Patroclus lying on the bier 10  
  To which the Gods ordain’d him from the first.   
  Receive from Vulcan’s hands these glorious arms,  
  Such as no mortal shoulders ever bore.   
    So saying, she placed the armor on the ground  
  Before him, and the whole bright treasure rang. 15  
  A tremor shook the Myrmidons; none dared  
  Look on it, but all fled.  Not so himself.   
  In him fresh vengeance kindled at the view,  
  And, while he gazed, a splendor as of fire  
  Flash’d from his eyes.  Delighted, in his hand 20  
  He held the glorious bounty of the God,  
  And, wondering at those strokes of art divine,  
  His eager speech thus to his mother turn’d.[2]  
    The God, my mother! hath bestow’d in truth  
  Such armor on me as demanded skill 25  
  Like his, surpassing far all power of man.   
  Now, therefore, I will arm.  But anxious fears  
  Trouble me, lest intrusive flies, meantime,  
  Breed worms within the spear-inflicted wounds  
  Of Menoetiades, and fill with taint 30  
  Of putrefaction his whole breathless form.[3]  
    But him the silver-footed Goddess fair  
  Thus answer’d.  Oh, my son! chase from thy mind  
  All such concern.  I will, myself, essay  
  To drive the noisome swarms which on the slain 35  
  In battle feed voracious.  Should he lie  
  The year complete, his flesh shall yet be found  
  Untainted, and, it may be, fragrant too.   
  But thou the heroes of Achaia’s host  
  Convening, in their ears thy wrath renounce 40  
  Against the King of men, then, instant, arm  
  For battle, and put on thy glorious might.   
    So saying, the Goddess raised

**Page 256**

his courage high.   
  Then, through the nostrils of the dead she pour’d  
  Ambrosia, and the ruddy juice divine 45  
  Of nectar, antidotes against decay.   
    And now forth went Achilles by the side  
  Of ocean, calling with a dreadful shout  
  To council all the heroes of the host.[4]  
  Then, even they who in the fleet before 50  
  Constant abode, helmsmen and those who held  
  In stewardship the food and public stores,  
  All flock’d to council, for that now at length  
  After long abstinence from dread exploits  
  Of war, Achilles had once more appear’d. 55  
  Two went together, halting on the spear,  
  (For still they felt the anguish of their wounds)  
  Noble Ulysses and brave Diomede,  
  And took an early seat; whom follow’d last  
  The King of men, by Cooen in the field 60  
  Of furious battle wounded with a lance.   
  The Grecians all assembled, in the midst  
  Upstood the swift Achilles, and began.   
    Atrides! we had doubtless better sped  
  Both thou and I, thus doing, when at first 65  
  With cruel rage we burn’d, a girl the cause.   
  I would that Dian’s shaft had in the fleet  
  Slain her that self-same day when I destroy’d  
  Lyrnessus, and by conquest made her mine!   
  Then had not many a Grecian, lifeless now, 70  
  Clench’d with his teeth the ground, victim, alas!   
  Of my revenge; whence triumph hath accrued  
  To Hector and his host, while ours have cause  
  For long remembrance of our mutual strife.   
  But evils past let pass, yielding perforce 75  
  To sad necessity.  My wrath shall cease  
  Now; I resign it; it hath burn’d too long.   
  Thou therefore summon forth the host to fight,  
  That I may learn meeting them in the field,  
  If still the Trojans purpose at our fleet 80  
  To watch us this night also.  But I judge  
  That driven by my spear to rapid flight,  
  They shall escape with weary limbs[5] at least.   
    He ended, and the Grecians brazen-greaved  
  Rejoiced that Peleus’ mighty son had cast 85  
  His wrath aside.  Then not into the midst  
  Proceeding, but at his own seat, upstood  
  King Agamemnon, and them thus bespake.   
    Friends!  Grecian heroes!  Ministers of Mars!   
  Arise who may to speak, he claims your ear; 90  
  All interruption wrongs him, and distracts,  
  Howe’er expert the speaker.  Who can hear  
  Amid the roar of tumult, or who speak?   
  The clearest voice, best utterance, both are vain  
  I shall address Achilles.  Hear my speech 95  
  Ye Argives, and with understanding mark.   
  I hear not now the voice of your reproach[6]  
  First; ye have oft condemn’d me.  Yet the blame

**Page 257**

  Rests not with me; Jove, Destiny, and she  
  Who roams the shades, Erynnis, caused the offence. 100  
  She fill’d my soul with fury on that day  
  In council, when I seized Achilles’ prize.   
  For what could I?  All things obey the Gods.   
  Ate, pernicious Power, daughter of Jove,  
  By whom all suffer, challenges from all 105  
  Reverence and fear.  Delicate are her feet  
  Which scorn the ground, and over human heads  
  She glides, injurious to the race of man,  
  Of two who strive, at least entangling one.   
  She injured, on a day, dread Jove himself 110  
  Most excellent of all in earth or heaven,  
  When Juno, although female, him deceived,  
  What time Alcmena should have brought to light  
  In bulwark’d Thebes the force of Hercules.   
  Then Jove, among the gods glorying, spake. 115  
    Hear all! both Gods and Goddesses, attend!   
  That I may make my purpose known.  This day  
  Birth-pang-dispensing Ilithya brings  
  An hero forth to light, who, sprung from those  
  That sprang from me, his empire shall extend 120  
  Over all kingdoms bordering on his own.   
    To whom, designing fraud, Juno replied.   
  Thou wilt be found false, and this word of thine  
  Shall want performance.  But Olympian Jove!   
  Swear now the inviolable oath, that he 125  
  Who shall, this day, fall from between the feet  
  Of woman, drawing his descent from thee,  
  Shall rule all kingdoms bordering on his own.   
    She said, and Jove, suspecting nought her wiles,  
  The great oath swore, to his own grief and wrong. 130  
  At once from the Olympian summit flew  
  Juno, and to Achaian Argos borne,  
  There sought the noble wife[7] of Sthenelus,  
  Offspring of Perseus.  Pregnant with a son  
  Six months, she now the seventh saw at hand, 135  
  But him the Goddess premature produced,  
  And check’d Alcmena’s pangs already due.   
  Then joyful to have so prevail’d, she bore  
  Herself the tidings to Saturnian Jove.   
    Lord of the candent lightnings!  Sire of all! 140  
  I bring thee tidings.  The great prince, ordain’d  
  To rule the Argive race, this day is born,  
  Eurystheus, son of Sthenelus, the son  
  Of Perseus; therefore he derives from thee,  
  Nor shall the throne of Argos shame his birth. 145  
    She spake; then anguish stung the heart of Jove  
  Deeply, and seizing by her glossy locks  
  The Goddess Ate, in his wrath he swore  
  That never to the starry skies again  
  And the Olympian heights he would permit 150  
  The universal mischief to return.   
  Then, whirling her around, he cast her down  
  To earth.  She, mingling with all works of men,  
  Caused many a pang to Jove, who saw his

**Page 258**

son  
  Laborious tasks servile, and of his birth 155  
  Unworthy, at Eurystheus’ will enjoin’d.   
    So when the hero Hector at our ships  
  Slew us, I then regretted my offence  
  Which Ate first impell’d me to commit.   
  But since, infatuated by the Gods 160  
  I err’d, behold me ready to appease  
  With gifts of price immense whom I have wrong’d.   
  Thou, then, arise to battle, and the host  
  Rouse also.  Not a promise yesternight  
  Was made thee by Ulysses in thy tent 165  
  On my behalf, but shall be well perform’d.   
  Or if it please thee, though impatient, wait  
  Short season, and my train shall bring the gifts  
  Even now; that thou may’st understand and know  
  That my peace-offerings are indeed sincere. 170  
    To whom Achilles, swiftest of the swift.   
  Atrides!  Agamemnon! passing all  
  In glory!  King of men! recompense just  
  By gifts to make me, or to make me none,  
  That rests with thee.  But let us to the fight 175  
  Incontinent.  It is no time to play  
  The game of rhetoric, and to waste the hours  
  In speeches.  Much remains yet unperform’d.   
  Achilles must go forth.  He must be seen  
  Once more in front of battle, wasting wide 180  
  With brazen spear, the crowded ranks of Troy.   
  Mark him—­and as he fights, fight also ye.   
    To whom Ulysses ever-wise replied.   
  Nay—­urge not, valiant as thou art thyself,  
  Achaia’s sons up to the battlements 185  
  Of Ilium, by repast yet unrefresh’d,  
  Godlike Achilles!—­For when phalanx once  
  Shall clash with phalanx, and the Gods with rage  
  Both hosts inspire, the contest shall not then  
  Prove short.  Bid rather the Achaians take 190  
  Both food and wine, for they are strength and might.   
  To stand all day till sunset to a foe  
  Opposed in battle, fasting, were a task  
  Might foil the best; for though his will be prompt  
  To combat, yet the power must by degrees 195  
  Forsake him; thirst and hunger he must feel,  
  And his limbs failing him at every step.   
  But he who hath his vigor to the full  
  Fed with due nourishment, although he fight  
  All day, yet feels his courage unimpair’d, 200  
  Nor weariness perceives till all retire.   
  Come then—­dismiss the people with command  
  That each prepare replenishment.  Meantime  
  Let Agamemnon, King of men, his gifts  
  In presence here of the assembled Greeks 205  
  Produce, that all may view them, and that thou  
  May’st feel thine own heart gladden’d at the sight.   
  Let the King also, standing in the midst,  
  Swear to thee, that he renders back the maid  
  A virgin still, and strange to his embrace,

**Page 259**

210  
  And let thy own composure prove, the while,  
  That thou art satisfied.  Last, let him spread  
  A princely banquet for thee in his tent,  
  That thou may’st want no part of just amends.   
  Thou too, Atrides, shalt hereafter prove 215  
  More just to others; for himself, a King,  
  Stoops not too low, soothing whom he hath wrong’d.   
    Him Agamemnon answer’d, King of men.   
  Thou hast arranged wisely the whole concern,  
  O Laeertiades, and I have heard 220  
  Thy speech, both words and method with delight.   
  Willing I am, yea more, I wish to swear  
  As thou hast said, for by the Gods I can  
  Most truly.  Let Achilles, though of pause  
  Impatient, suffer yet a short delay 225  
  With all assembled here, till from my tent  
  The gifts arrive, and oaths of peace be sworn.   
  To thee I give it in peculiar charge  
  That choosing forth the most illustrious youths  
  Of all Achaia, thou produce the gifts 230  
  from my own ship, all those which yesternight  
  We promised, nor the women leave behind.   
  And let Talthybius throughout all the camp  
  Of the Achaians, instant, seek a boar  
  For sacrifice to Jove and to the Sun. 235  
    Then thus Achilles matchless in the race.   
  Atrides! most illustrious!  King of men!   
  Expedience bids us to these cares attend  
  Hereafter, when some pause, perchance, of fight  
  Shall happen, and the martial rage which fires 240  
  My bosom now, shall somewhat less be felt.   
  Our friends by Priameian Hector slain,  
  Now strew the field mangled, for him hath Jove  
  Exalted high, and given him great renown.   
  But haste, now take refreshment; though, in truth 245  
  Might I direct, the host should by all means  
  Unfed to battle, and at set of sun  
  All sup together, this affront revenged.   
  But as for me, no drop shall pass my lips  
  Or morsel, whose companion lies with feet 250  
  Turn’d to the vestibule, pierced by the spear,  
  And compass’d by my weeping train around.   
  No want of food feel I. My wishes call  
  For carnage, blood, and agonies and groans.   
    But him, excelling in all wisdom, thus 255  
  Ulysses answer’d.  Oh Achilles! son  
  Of Peleus! bravest far of all our host!   
  Me, in no scanty measure, thou excell’st  
  Wielding the spear, and thee in prudence, I  
  Not less.  For I am elder, and have learn’d 260  
  What thou hast yet to learn.  Bid then thine heart  
  Endure with patience to be taught by me.   
  Men, satiate soon with battle, loathe the field  
  On which the most abundant harvest falls,  
  Reap’d by the sword; and when the hand of Jove 265

**Page 260**

  Dispenser of the great events of war,  
  Turns once the scale, then, farewell every hope  
  Of more than scanty gleanings.  Shall the Greeks  
  Abstain from sustenance for all who die?   
  That were indeed severe, since day by day 270  
  No few expire, and respite could be none.   
  The dead, die whoso may, should be inhumed.   
  This, duty bids, but bids us also deem  
  One day sufficient for our sighs and tears.   
  Ourselves, all we who still survive the war, 275  
  Have need of sustenance, that we may bear  
  The lengthen’d conflict with recruited might,  
  Case in enduring brass.—­Ye all have heard  
  Your call to battle; let none lingering stand  
  In expectation of a farther call, 280  
  Which if it sound, shall thunder prove to him  
  Who lurks among the ships.  No.  Rush we all  
  Together forth, for contest sharp prepared,  
  And persevering with the host of Troy.   
    So saying, the sons of Nestor, glorious Chief, 285  
  He chose, with Meges Phyleus’ noble son,  
  Thoas, Meriones, and Melanippus  
  And Lycomedes.  These, together, sought  
  The tent of Agamemnon, King of men.   
  They ask’d, and they received.  Soon they produced 290  
  The seven promised tripods from the tent,  
  Twice ten bright caldrons, twelve high-mettled steeds,  
  Seven lovely captives skill’d alike in arts  
  Domestic, of unblemish’d beauty rare,  
  And last, Briseis with the blooming cheeks. 295  
  Before them went Ulysses, bearing weigh’d  
  Ten golden talents, whom the chosen Greeks  
  Attended laden with the remnant gifts.   
  Full in the midst they placed them.  Then arose  
  King Agamemnon, and Talthybius 300  
  The herald, clear in utterance as a God,  
  Beside him stood, holding the victim boar.   
  Atrides, drawing forth his dagger bright,  
  Appendant ever to his sword’s huge sheath,  
  Sever’d the bristly forelock of the boar, 305  
  A previous offering.  Next, with lifted hands  
  To Jove he pray’d, while, all around, the Greeks  
  Sat listening silent to the Sovereign’s voice.   
  He look’d to the wide heaven, and thus he pray’d.   
    First, Jove be witness! of all Powers above 310  
  Best and supreme; Earth next, and next the Sun!   
  And last, who under Earth the guilt avenge  
  Of oaths sworn falsely, let the Furies hear!   
  For no respect of amorous desire  
  Or other purpose, have I laid mine hand 315  
  On fair Briseis, but within my tent  
  Untouch’d, immaculate she hath remain’d.   
  And if I falsely swear, then may the Gods  
  The many woes with which they mark the crime  
  Of men forsworn, pour also down on me! 320  
    So saying, he pierced the

**Page 261**

victim in his throat  
  And, whirling him around, Talthybius, next,  
  Cast him into the ocean, fishes’ food.[8]  
  Then, in the centre of Achaia’s sons  
  Uprose Achilles, and thus spake again. 325  
    Jove!  Father! dire calamities, effects  
  Of thy appointment, fall on human-kind.   
  Never had Agamemnon in my breast  
  Such anger kindled, never had he seized,  
  Blinded by wrath, and torn my prize away, 330  
  But that the slaughter of our numerous friends  
  Which thence ensued, thou hadst, thyself, ordained.   
  Now go, ye Grecians, eat, and then to battle.   
    So saying, Achilles suddenly dissolved  
  The hasty council, and all flew dispersed 335  
  To their own ships.  Then took the Myrmidons  
  Those splendid gifts which in the tent they lodged  
  Of swift Achilles, and the damsels led  
  Each to a seat, while others of his train  
  Drove forth the steeds to pasture with his herd. 340  
  But when Briseis, bright as Venus, saw  
  Patroclus lying mangled by the spear,  
  Enfolding him around, she shriek’d and tore  
  Her bosom, her smooth neck and beauteous cheeks.   
  Then thus, divinely fair, with tears she said. 345  
    Ah, my Patroclus! dearest friend of all  
  To hapless me, departing from this tent  
  I left thee living, and now, generous Chief!   
  Restored to it again, here find thee dead.   
  How rapid in succession are my woes! 350  
  I saw, myself, the valiant prince to whom  
  My parents had betroth’d me, slain before  
  Our city walls; and my three brothers, sons  
  Of my own mother, whom with long regret  
  I mourn, fell also in that dreadful field. 355  
  But when the swift Achilles slew the prince  
  Design’d my spouse, and the fair city sack’d  
  Of noble Mynes, thou by every art  
  Of tender friendship didst forbid my tears,  
  Promising oft that thou would’st make me bride 360  
  Of Peleus’ godlike son, that thy own ship  
  Should waft me hence to Phthia, and that thyself  
  Would’st furnish forth among the Myrmidons  
  Our nuptial feast.  Therefore thy death I mourn  
  Ceaseless, for thou wast ever kind to me. 365  
    She spake, and all her fellow-captives heaved  
  Responsive sighs, deploring each, in show,  
  The dead Patroclus, but, in truth, herself.[9]  
  Then the Achaian Chiefs gather’d around  
  Achilles, wooing him to eat, but he 370  
  Groan’d and still resolute, their suit refused—­  
    If I have here a friend on whom by prayers  
  I may prevail, I pray that ye desist,  
  Nor longer press me, mourner as I am,  
  To eat or drink, for till the sun go down 375  
  I am inflexible, and *will* abstain.   
    So saying, the other princes

**Page 262**

he dismiss’d  
  Impatient, but the sons of Atreus both,  
  Ulysses, Nestor and Idomeneus,  
  With Phoenix, hoary warrior, in his tent 380  
  Abiding still, with cheerful converse kind  
  Essay’d to soothe him, whose afflicted soul  
  All soothing scorn’d till he should once again  
  Rush on the ravening edge of bloody war.   
  Then, mindful of his friend, groaning he said 385  
    Time was, unhappiest, dearest of my friends!   
  When even thou, with diligent dispatch,  
  Thyself, hast spread a table in my tent,  
  The hour of battle drawing nigh between  
  The Greeks and warlike Trojans.  But there lies 390  
  Thy body now, gored by the ruthless steel,  
  And for thy sake I neither eat nor drink,  
  Though dearth be none, conscious that other wo  
  Surpassing this I can have none to fear.   
  No, not if tidings of my father’s death 395  
  Should reach me, who, this moment, weeps, perhaps,  
  In Phthia tears of tenderest regret  
  For such a son; while I, remote from home  
  Fight for detested Helen under Troy.   
  Nor even were *he* dead, whom, if he live, 400  
  I rear in Scyros, my own darling son,  
  My Neoptolemus of form divine.[10]  
  For still this hope I cherish’d in my breast  
  Till now, that, of us two, myself alone  
  Should fall at Ilium, and that thou, restored 405  
  To Phthia, should’st have wafted o’er the waves  
  My son from Scyros to his native home,  
  That thou might’st show him all his heritage,  
  My train of menials, and my fair abode.   
  For either dead already I account 410  
  Peleus, or doubt not that his residue  
  Of miserable life shall soon be spent,  
  Through stress of age and expectation sad  
  That tidings of my death shall, next, arrive.   
    So spake Achilles weeping, around whom 415  
  The Chiefs all sigh’d, each with remembrance pain’d  
  Of some loved object left at home.  Meantime  
  Jove, with compassion moved, their sorrow saw,  
  And in wing’d accents thus to Pallas spake.   
    Daughter! thou hast abandon’d, as it seems, 420  
  Yon virtuous Chief for ever; shall no care  
  Thy mind engage of brave Achilles more?   
  Before his gallant fleet mourning he sits  
  His friend, disconsolate; the other Greeks  
  Sat and are satisfied; he only fasts. 425  
  Go then—­instil nectar into his breast,  
  And sweets ambrosial, that he hunger not.   
    So saying, he urged Minerva prompt before.   
  In form a shrill-voiced Harpy of long wing  
  Through ether down she darted, while the Greeks 430  
  In all their camp for instant battle arm’d.   
  Ambrosial sweets and nectar she instill’d  
  Into his breast, lest he should suffer

**Page 263**

loss  
  Of strength through abstinence, then soar’d again  
  To her great Sire’s unperishing abode. 435  
  And now the Grecians from their gallant fleet  
  All pour’d themselves abroad.  As when thick snow  
  From Jove descends, driven by impetuous gusts  
  Of the cloud-scattering North, so frequent shone  
  Issuing from the fleet the dazzling casques, 440  
  Boss’d bucklers, hauberks strong, and ashen spears.   
  Upwent the flash to heaven; wide all around  
  The champain laugh’d with beamy brass illumed,  
  And tramplings of the warriors on all sides  
  Resounded, amidst whom Achilles arm’d. 445  
  He gnash’d his teeth, fire glimmer’d in his eyes,  
  Anguish intolerable wrung his heart  
  And fury against Troy, while he put on  
  His glorious arms, the labor of a God.   
  First, to his legs his polish’d greaves he clasp’d 450  
  Studded with silver, then his corselet bright  
  Braced to his bosom, his huge sword of brass  
  Athwart his shoulder slung, and his broad shield  
  Uplifted last, luminous as the moon.   
  Such as to mariners a fire appears, 455  
  Kindled by shepherds on the distant top  
  Of some lone hill; they, driven by stormy winds,  
  Reluctant roam far off the fishy deep,  
  Such from Achilles’ burning shield divine  
  A lustre struck the skies; his ponderous helm 460  
  He lifted to his brows; starlike it shone,  
  And shook its curling crest of bushy gold,  
  By Vulcan taught to wave profuse around.   
  So clad, godlike Achilles trial made  
  If his arms fitted him, and gave free scope 465  
  To his proportion’d limbs; buoyant they proved  
  As wings, and high upbore his airy tread.   
  He drew his father’s spear forth from his case,  
  Heavy and huge and long.  That spear, of all  
  Achaia’s sons, none else had power to wield; 470  
  Achilles only could the Pelian spear  
  Brandish, by Chiron for his father hewn  
  From Pelion’s top for slaughter of the brave.   
  His coursers, then, Automedon prepared  
  And Alcimus, adjusting diligent 475  
  The fair caparisons; they thrust the bits  
  Into their mouths, and to the chariot seat  
  Extended and made fast the reins behind.   
  The splendid scourge commodious to the grasp  
  Seizing, at once Automedon upsprang 480  
  Into his place; behind him, arm’d complete  
  Achilles mounted, as the orient sun  
  All dazzling, and with awful tone his speech  
  Directed to the coursers of his Sire.   
    Xanthus, and Balius of Podarges’ blood 485  
  Illustrious! see ye that, the battle done,  
  Ye bring whom now ye bear back to the host  
  Of the Achaians in far other sort,  
  Nor leave him, as ye left Patroclus, dead.[11]

**Page 264**

  Him then his steed unconquer’d in the race, 490  
  Xanthus answer’d from beneath his yoke,  
  But, hanging low his head, and with his mane  
  Dishevell’d all, and streaming to the ground.   
  Him Juno vocal made, Goddess white-arm’d.   
    And doubtless so we will.  This day at least 495  
  We bear thee safe from battle, stormy Chief!   
  But thee the hour of thy destruction swift  
  Approaches, hasten’d by no fault of ours,  
  But by the force of fate and power divine.   
  For not through sloth or tardiness on us 500  
  Aught chargeable, have Ilium’s sons thine arms  
  Stript from Patroclus’ shoulders, but a God  
  Matchless in battle, offspring of bright-hair’d  
  Latona, him contending in the van  
  Slew, for the glory of the Chief of Troy. 505  
  We, Zephyrus himself, though by report  
  Swiftest of all the winds of heaven, in speed  
  Could equal, but the Fates thee also doom  
  By human hands to fall, and hands divine.   
    The interposing Furies at that word 510  
  Suppress’d his utterance,[12] and indignant, thus,  
  Achilles, swiftest of the swift, replied.   
    Why, Xanthus, propheciest thou my death?   
  It ill beseems thee.  I already know  
  That from my parents far remote my doom 515  
  Appoints me here to die; yet not the more  
  Cease I from feats if arms, till Ilium’s host  
  Shall have received, at length, their fill of war.   
    He said, and with a shout drove forth to battle.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XX.**

ARGUMENT OF THE TWENTIETH BOOK.

By permission of Jupiter the Gods descend into the battle, and range themselves on either side respectively.  Neptune rescues AEneas from death by the hand of Achilles, from whom Apollo, soon after, rescues Hector.  Achilles slays many Trojans.

**BOOK XX.**

The Grecians, thus, before their lofty ships  
Stood arm’d around Achilles, glorious Chief  
Insatiable with war, and opposite  
The Trojans on the rising-ground appear’d.[1]  
Meantime, Jove order’d Themis, from the head 5  
Of the deep-fork’d Olympian to convene  
The Gods in council.  She to every part  
Proceeding, bade them to the courts of Jove.[2]  
Nor of the Floods was any absent thence  
Oceanus except, or of the Nymphs 10  
Who haunt the pleasant groves, or dwell beside  
Stream-feeding fountains, or in meadows green.   
Within the courts of cloud-assembler Jove  
Arrived, on pillar’d thrones radiant they sat,  
With ingenuity divine contrived 15  
By Vulcan for the mighty Sire of all.   
Thus they within the Thunderer’s palace sat  
Assembled; nor was Neptune slow to hear

**Page 265**

The voice of Themis, but (the billows left)  
Came also; in the midst his seat he took, 20  
And ask’d, incontinent, the mind of Jove.[3]  
  
    King of the lightnings! wherefore hast thou call’d  
  
The Gods to council?  Hast thou aught at heart  
Important to the hosts of Greece and Troy?   
For on the battle’s fiery edge they stand. 25  
  
    To whom replied Jove, Sovereign of the storms,  
  
Thou know’st my council, Shaker of the shores!   
And wherefore ye are call’d.  Although ordain’d  
So soon to die, they interest me still.   
Myself, here seated on Olympus’ top, 30  
With contemplation will my mind indulge  
Of yon great spectacle; but ye, the rest,  
Descend into the field, Trojan or Greek  
Each to assist, as each shall most incline.   
For should Achilles in the field no foe 35  
Find save the Trojans, quickly should they fly  
Before the rapid force of Peleus’ son.   
They trembled ever at his look, and since  
Such fury for his friend hath fired his heart,  
I fear lest he anticipate the will 40  
Of Fate, and Ilium perish premature.   
  
    So spake the son of Saturn kindling war  
  
Inevitable, and the Gods to fight  
’Gan move with minds discordant.  Juno sought  
And Pallas, with the earth-encircling Power 45  
Neptune, the Grecian fleet, with whom were join’d  
Mercury, teacher of all useful arts,  
And Vulcan, rolling on all sides his eyes  
Tremendous, but on disproportion’d legs,  
Not without labor hard, halting uncouth. 50  
Mars, warrior-God, on Ilium’s part appear’d  
With Phoebus never-shorn, Dian shaft-arm’d,  
Xanthus, Latona, and the Queen of smiles,  
Venus.  So long as the immortal Gods  
Mixed not with either host, Achaia’s sons 55  
Exulted, seeing, after tedious pause,  
Achilles in the field, and terror shook  
The knees of every Trojan, at the sight  
Of swift Achilles like another Mars  
Panting for blood, and bright in arms again. 60  
But when the Olympian Powers had enter’d once  
The multitude, then Discord, at whose voice  
The million maddens, vehement arose;  
Then, Pallas at the trench without the wall  
By turns stood shouting, and by turns a shout 65  
Sent terrible along the sounding shore,  
While, gloomy as a tempest, opposite,  
Mars from the lofty citadel of Troy  
Now yell’d aloud, now running o’er the hill  
Callicolone, on the Simois’ side. 70  
  
    Thus the Immortals, ever-blest, impell’d  
  
Both hosts to battle, and dire inroad caused  
Of strife among them.  Sudden from on high  
The Sire of Gods and men thunder’d; meantime,  
Neptune the earth and the high mountains shook; 75  
Through all her base and to her topmost peak

**Page 266**

Ida spring-fed the agitation felt  
Reeling, all Ilium and the fleet of Greece.   
Upstarted from his throne, appall’d, the King  
Of Erebus, and with a cry his fears 80  
Through hell proclaim’d, lest Neptune, o’er his head  
Shattering the vaulted earth, should wide disclose  
To mortal and immortal eyes his realm  
Terrible, squalid, to the Gods themselves  
A dreaded spectacle; with such a sound 85  
The Powers eternal into battle rush’d.[4]  
Opposed to Neptune, King of the vast Deep,  
Apollo stood with his wing’d arrows arm’d;  
Pallas to Mars; Diana shaft-expert,  
Sister of Phoebus, in her golden bow 90  
Rejoicing, with whose shouts the forests ring  
To Juno; Mercury, for useful arts  
Famed, to Latona; and to Vulcan’s force  
The eddied River broad by mortal men  
Scamander call’d, but Xanthus by the Gods. 95  
  
    So Gods encounter’d Gods.  But most desire  
  
Achilles felt, breaking the ranks, to rush  
On Priameian Hector, with whose blood  
Chiefly his fury prompted him to sate  
The indefatigable God of war. 100  
But, the encourager of Ilium’s host  
Apollo, urged AEneas to assail  
The son of Peleus, with heroic might  
Inspiring his bold heart.  He feign’d the voice  
Of Priam’s son Lycaon, and his form 105  
Assuming, thus the Trojan Chief address’d.   
  
    AEneas!  Trojan leader! where are now  
  
Thy vaunts, which, banqueting erewhile among  
Our princes, o’er thy brimming cups thou mad’st,  
That thou would’st fight, thyself, with Peleus’ son? 110  
  
    To whom AEneas answer thus returned.   
  
Offspring of Priam! why enjoin’st thou me  
Not so inclined, that arduous task, to cope  
With the unmatch’d Achilles?  I have proved  
His force already, when he chased me down 115  
From Ida with his spear, what time he made  
Seizure of all our cattle, and destroy’d  
Pedasus and Lyrnessus; but I ’scaped  
Unslain, by Jove himself empower’d to fly,  
Else had I fallen by Achilles’ hand, 120  
And by the hand of Pallas, who his steps  
Conducted, and exhorted him to slay  
Us and the Leleges.[5] Vain, therefore, proves  
All mortal force to Peleus’ son opposed;  
For one, at least, of the Immortals stands 125  
Ever beside him, guardian of his life,  
And, of himself, he hath an arm that sends  
His rapid spear unerring to the mark.   
Yet, would the Gods more equal sway the scales  
Of battle, not with ease should he subdue 130  
Me, though he boast a panoply of brass.   
  
    Him, then, Apollo answer’d, son of Jove.   
  
Hero! prefer to the immortal Gods  
Thy Prayer, for thee men rumor Venus’ son  
Daughter of Jove; and Peleus’ son his birth

**Page 267**

135  
Drew from a Goddess of inferior note.   
Thy mother is from Jove; the offspring, his,  
Less noble of the hoary Ocean old.   
Go, therefore, and thy conquering spear uplift  
Against him, nor let aught his sounding words 140  
Appal thee, or his threats turn thee away.   
  
    So saying, with martial force the Chief he fill’d,  
  
Who through the foremost combatants advanced  
Radiant in arms.  Nor pass’d Anchises’ son  
Unseen of Juno, through the crowded ranks 145  
Seeking Achilles, but the Powers of heaven  
Convened by her command, she thus address’d.   
  
    Neptune, and thou, Minerva! with mature  
  
Deliberation, ponder the event.   
Yon Chief, AEneas, dazzling bright in arms; 150  
Goes to withstand Achilles, and he goes  
Sent by Apollo; in despite of whom  
Be it our task to give him quick repulse,  
Or, of ourselves, let some propitious Power  
Strengthen Achilles with a mind exempt 155  
From terror, and with force invincible.   
So shall he know that of the Gods above  
The mightiest are his friends, with whom compared  
The favorers of Ilium in time past,  
Who stood her guardians in the bloody strife, 160  
Are empty boasters all, and nothing worth.   
For therefore came we down, that we may share  
This fight, and that Achilles suffer nought  
Fatal to-day, though suffer all he must  
Hereafter, with his thread of life entwined 165  
By Destiny, the day when he was born.   
But should Achilles unapprized remain  
Of such advantage by a voice divine,  
When he shall meet some Deity in the field,  
Fear then will seize him, for celestial forms 170  
Unveil’d are terrible to mortal eyes.   
  
    To whom replied the Shaker of the shores.   
  
Juno! thy hot impatience needs control;  
It ill befits thee.  No desire I feel  
To force into contention with ourselves 175  
Gods, our inferiors.  No.  Let us, retired  
To yonder hill, distant from all resort,  
There sit, while these the battle wage alone.   
But if Apollo, or if Mars the fight  
Entering, begin, themselves, to interfere 180  
Against Achilles, then will we at once  
To battle also; and, I much misdeem,  
Or glad they shall be soon to mix again  
Among the Gods on the Olympian heights,  
By strong coercion of our arms subdued. 185  
  
    So saying, the God of Ocean azure-hair’d  
  
Moved foremost to the lofty mound earth-built  
Of noble Hercules, by Pallas raised  
And by the Trojans for his safe escape,  
What time the monster of the deep pursued 190  
The hero from the sea-bank o’er the plain.   
There Neptune sat, and his confederate Gods,  
Their shoulders with impenetrable clouds

**Page 268**

O’ermantled, while the city-spoiler Mars  
Sat with Apollo opposite on the hill 195  
Callicolone, with their aids divine.   
So, Gods to Gods in opposite aspect  
Sat ruminating, and alike the work  
All fearing to begin of arduous war,  
While from his seat sublime Jove urged them on. 200  
The champain all was fill’d, and with the blaze  
Illumined wide of men and steeds brass-arm’d,  
And the incumber’d earth jarr’d under foot  
Of the encountering hosts.  Then, two, the rest  
Surpassing far, into the midst advanced 205  
Impatient for the fight, Anchises’ son  
AEneas and Achilles, glorious Chief!   
AEneas first, under his ponderous casque  
Nodding and menacing, advanced; before  
His breast he held the well-conducted orb 210  
Of his broad shield, and shook his brazen spear.   
On the other side, Achilles to the fight  
Flew like a ravening lion, on whose death  
Resolved, the peasants from all quarters meet;  
He, viewing with disdain the foremost, stalks 215  
Right on, but smitten by some dauntless youth  
Writhes himself, and discloses his huge fangs  
Hung with white foam; then, growling for revenge,  
Lashes himself to battle with his tail,  
Till with a burning eye and a bold heart 220  
He springs to slaughter, or himself is slain;  
So, by his valor and his noble mind  
Impell’d, renown’d Achilles moved toward  
AEneas, and, small interval between,  
Thus spake the hero matchless in the race. 225  
  
    Why stand’st thou here, AEneas! thy own band  
  
Left at such distance?  Is it that thine heart  
Glows with ambition to contend with me  
In hope of Priam’s honors, and to fill  
His throne hereafter in Troy steed-renown’d? 230  
But shouldst thou slay me, not for that exploit  
Would Priam such large recompense bestow,  
For he hath sons, and hath, beside, a mind  
And disposition not so lightly changed.   
Or have the Trojans of their richest soil 235  
For vineyard apt or plow assign’d thee part  
If thou shalt slay me?  Difficult, I hope,  
At least, thou shalt experience that emprize.   
For, as I think, I have already chased  
Thee with my spear.  Forgettest thou the day 240  
When, finding thee alone, I drove thee down  
Headlong from Ida, and, thy cattle left  
Afar, thou didst not dare in all thy flight  
Turn once, till at Lyrnessus safe arrived,  
Which city by Jove’s aid and by the aid 245  
Of Pallas I destroy’d, and captive led  
Their women?  Thee, indeed, the Gods preserved  
But they shall not preserve thee, as thou dream’st  
Now also.  Back into thy host again;  
Hence, I command thee, nor oppose in fight 250  
My force, lest evil find thee.  To be taught

**Page 269**

By suffering only is the part of fools.   
  
    To whom AEneas answer thus return’d.   
  
Pelides! hope not, as I were a boy,  
With words to scare me.  I have also taunts 255  
At my command, and could be sharp as thou.   
By such reports as from the lips of men  
We oft have heard, each other’s birth we know  
And parents; but my parents to behold  
Was ne’er thy lot, nor have I thine beheld. 260  
Thee men proclaim from noble Peleus sprung  
And Thetis, bright hair’d Goddess of the Deep;  
I boast myself of lovely Venus born  
To brave Anchises; and his son this day  
In battle slain thy sire shall mourn, or mine; 265  
For I expect not that we shall depart  
Like children, satisfied with words alone.   
But if it please thee more at large to learn  
My lineage (thousands can attest it true)  
Know this.  Jove, Sovereign of the storms, begat 270  
Dardanus, and ere yet the sacred walls  
Of Ilium rose, the glory of this plain,  
He built Dardania; for at Ida’s foot  
Dwelt our progenitors in ancient days.   
Dardanus was the father of a son, 275  
King Ericthonius, wealthiest of mankind.   
Three thousand mares of his the marish grazed,  
Each suckling with delight her tender foal.   
Boreas, enamor’d of no few of these,  
The pasture sought, and cover’d them in form 280  
Of a steed azure-maned.  They, pregnant thence,  
Twelve foals produced, and all so light of foot,  
That when they wanton’d in the fruitful field  
They swept, and snapp’d it not, the golden ear;  
And when they wanton’d on the boundless deep, 285  
They skimm’d the green wave’s frothy ridge, secure.   
From Ericthonius sprang Tros, King of Troy,  
And Tros was father of three famous sons,  
Ilus, Assaracus, and Ganymede  
Loveliest of human kind, whom for his charms 290  
The Gods caught up to heaven, there to abide  
With the immortals, cup-bearer of Jove.   
Ilus begat Laomedon, and he  
Five sons, Tithonus, Priam, Clytius,  
Lampus, and Hicetaon, branch of Mars. 295  
Assaracus a son begat, by name  
Capys, and Capys in due time his son  
Warlike Anchises, and Anchises me.   
But Priam is the noble Hector’s sire.[6]  
Such is my lineage, and such blood I boast; 300  
But valor is from Jove; he, as he wills,  
Increases or reduces it in man,  
For he is lord of all.  Therefore enough—­  
Too long like children we have stood, the time  
Consuming here, while battle roars around. 305  
Reproach is cheap.  Easily might we cast  
Gibes at each other, till a ship that asks  
A hundred oars should sink beneath the load.   
The tongue of man is voluble, hath words  
For every theme, nor wants wide field and long, 310  
And as he speaks so shall he hear again.

**Page 270**

But we—­why should we wrangle, and with taunts  
Assail each other, as the practice is  
Of women, who with heart-devouring strife  
On fire, start forth into the public way 315  
To mock each other, uttering, as may chance,  
Much truth, much falsehood, as their anger bids?   
The ardor of my courage will not slack  
For all thy speeches; we must combat first;  
Now, therefore, without more delay, begin, 320  
That we may taste each other’s force in arms.[7]  
  
    So spake AEneas, and his brazen lance  
  
Hurl’d with full force against the dreadful shield.   
Loud roar’d its ample concave at the blow.   
Not unalarm’d, Pelides his broad disk 325  
Thrust farther from him, deeming that the force  
Of such an arm should pierce his guard with ease.   
Vain fear! he recollected not that arms  
Glorious as his, gifts of the immortal Gods,  
Yield not so quickly to the force of man. 330  
The stormy spear by brave AEneas sent,  
No passage found; the golden plate divine  
Repress’d its vehemence; two folds it pierced,  
But three were still behind, for with five folds  
Vulcan had fortified it; two were brass; 335  
The two interior, tin; the midmost, gold;  
And at the golden one the weapon stood.[8]  
Achilles next, hurl’d his long shadow’d spear,  
And struck AEneas on the utmost verge  
Of his broad shield, where thinnest lay the brass, 340  
And thinnest the ox-hide.  The Pelian ash  
Started right through the buckler, and it rang.   
AEneas crouch’d terrified, and his shield  
Thrust farther from him; but the rapid beam  
Bursting both borders of the ample disk, 345  
Glanced o’er his back, and plunged into the soil.   
He ’scaped it, and he stood; but, as he stood,  
With horror infinite the weapon saw  
Planted so near him.  Then, Achilles drew  
His falchion keen, and with a deafening shout 350  
Sprang on him; but AEneas seized a stone  
Heavy and huge, a weight to overcharge  
Two men (such men as are accounted strong  
Now) but he wielded it with ease, alone.   
Then had AEneas, as Achilles came 355  
Impetuous on, smitten, although in vain,  
His helmet or his shield, and Peleus’ son  
Had with his falchion him stretch’d at his feet,  
But that the God of Ocean quick perceived  
His peril, and the Immortals thus bespake. 360  
  
    I pity brave AEneas, who shall soon,  
  
Slain by Achilles, see the realms below,  
By smooth suggestions of Apollo lured  
To danger, such as he can ne’er avert.   
But wherefore should the Chief, guiltless himself, 365  
Die for the fault of others? at no time  
His gifts have fail’d, grateful to all in heaven.   
Come, therefore, and let us from death ourselves

**Page 271**

Rescue him, lest if by Achilles’ arm  
This hero perish, Jove himself be wroth; 370  
For he is destined to survive, lest all  
The house of Dardanus (whom Jove beyond  
All others loved, his sons of woman born)  
Fail with AEneas, and be found no more.   
Saturnian Jove hath hated now long time 375  
The family of Priam, and henceforth  
AEneas and his son, and his sons’ sons,  
Shall sway the sceptre o’er the race of Troy.   
  
    To whom, majestic thus the spouse of Jove.   
  
Neptune! deliberate thyself, and choose 380  
Whether to save AEneas, or to leave  
The hero victim of Achilles’ ire.   
For Pallas and myself ofttimes have sworn  
In full assembly of the Gods, to aid  
Troy never, never to avert the day 385  
Of her distress, not even when the flames  
Kindled by the heroic sons of Greece,  
Shall climb with fury to her topmost towers.   
  
    She spake; then Neptune, instant, through the throng  
  
Of battle flying, and the clash of spears, 390  
Came where Achilles and AEneas fought.   
At once with shadows dim he blurr’d the sight  
Of Peleus’ son, and from the shield, himself,  
Of brave AEneas the bright-pointed ash  
Retracting, placed it at Achilles’ feet. 395  
Then, lifting high AEneas from the ground,  
He heaved him far remote; o’er many a rank  
Of heroes and of bounding steeds he flew,  
Launch’d into air from the expanded palm  
Of Neptune, and alighted in the rear 400  
Of all the battle where the Caucons stood.   
Neptune approach’d him there, and at his side  
Standing, in accents wing’d, him thus bespake.   
  
    What God, AEneas! tempted thee to cope  
  
Thus inconsiderately with the son 405  
Of Peleus, both more excellent in fight  
Than thou, and more the favorite of the skies?   
From him retire hereafter, or expect  
A premature descent into the shades.   
But when Achilles shall have once fulfill’d 410  
His destiny, in battle slain, then fight  
Fearless, for thou canst fall by none beside.   
  
    So saying, he left the well-admonish’d Chief,  
  
And from Achilles’ eyes scatter’d the gloom  
Shed o’er them by himself.  The hero saw 415  
Clearly, and with his noble heart incensed  
By disappointment, thus conferring, said.   
  
    Gods!  I behold a prodigy.  My spear  
  
Lies at my foot, and he at whom I cast  
The weapon with such deadly force, is gone! 420  
AEneas therefore, as it seems, himself  
Interests the immortal Gods, although  
I deem’d his boast of their protection vain.   
I reck not.  Let him go.  So gladly ’scaped  
From slaughter now, he shall not soon again 425  
Feel an ambition to contend with me.

**Page 272**

Now will I rouse the Danai, and prove  
The force in fight of many a Trojan more.   
  
    He said, and sprang to battle with loud voice,  
  
Calling the Grecians after him.—­Ye sons 430  
Of the Achaians! stand not now aloof,  
My noble friends! but foot to foot let each  
Fall on courageous, and desire the fight.   
The task were difficult for me alone,  
Brave as I boast myself, to chase a foe 435  
So numerous, and to combat with them all.   
Not Mars himself, immortal though he be,  
Nor Pallas, could with all the ranks contend  
Of this vast multitude, and drive the whole.   
With hands, with feet, with spirit and with might, 440  
All that I can I will; right through I go,  
And not a Trojan who shall chance within  
Spear’s reach of me, shall, as I judge, rejoice.   
  
    Thus he the Greeks exhorted.  Opposite,  
  
Meantime, illustrious Hector to his host 445  
Vociferated, his design to oppose  
Achilles publishing in every ear.   
  
    Fear not, ye valiant men of Troy! fear not  
  
The son of Peleus.  In a war of words  
I could, myself, cope even with the Gods; 450  
But not with spears; there they excel us all.   
Nor shall Achilles full performance give  
To all his vaunts, but, if he some fulfil,  
Shall others leave mutilate in the midst.   
I will encounter him, though his hands be fire, 455  
Though fire his hands, and his heart hammer’d steel.   
  
    So spake he them exhorting.  At his word  
  
Uprose the Trojan spears, thick intermixt  
The battle join’d, and clamor loud began.   
Then thus, approaching Hector, Phoebus spake. 460  
  
    Henceforth, advance not Hector! in the front  
  
Seeking Achilles, but retired within  
The stormy multitude his coming wait,  
Lest his spear reach thee, or his glittering sword.   
  
    He said, and Hector far into his host 465  
  
Withdrew, admonish’d by the voice divine.   
Then, shouting terrible, and clothed with might,  
Achilles sprang to battle.  First, he slew  
The valiant Chief Iphition, whom a band  
Numerous obey’d.  Otrynteus was his sire. 470  
Him to Otrynteus, city-waster Chief,  
A Naiad under snowy Tmolus bore  
In fruitful Hyda.[9] Right into his front  
As he advanced, Achilles drove his spear,  
And rived his skull; with thundering sound he fell, 475  
And thus the conqueror gloried in his fall.   
  
    Ah Otryntides! thou art slain.  Here lies  
  
The terrible in arms, who born beside  
The broad Gygaean lake, where Hyllus flows  
And Hermus, call’d the fertile soil his own. 480  
  
    Thus gloried he.  Meantime the shades of death  
  
Cover’d Iphition, and Achaian wheels  
And horses ground his body in the van.

**Page 273**

Demoleon next, Antenor’s son, a brave  
Defender of the walls of Troy, he slew. 485  
Into his temples through his brazen casque  
He thrust the Pelian ash, nor could the brass  
Such force resist, but the huge weapon drove  
The shatter’d bone into his inmost brain,  
And his fierce onset at a stroke repress’d. 490  
Hippodamas his weapon next received  
Within his spine, while with a leap he left  
His steeds and fled.  He, panting forth his life,  
Moan’d like a bull, by consecrated youths  
Dragg’d round the Heliconian King,[10] who views 495  
That victim with delight.  So, with loud moans  
The noble warrior sigh’d his soul away.   
Then, spear in hand, against the godlike son  
Of Priam, Polydorus, he advanced.   
Not yet his father had to him indulged 500  
A warrior’s place, for that of all his sons  
He was the youngest-born, his hoary sire’s  
Chief darling, and in speed surpass’d them all.   
Then also, in the vanity of youth,  
For show of nimbleness, he started oft 505  
Into the vanward, till at last he fell.   
Him gliding swiftly by, swifter than he  
Achilles with a javelin reach’d; he struck  
His belt behind him, where the golden clasps  
Met, and the double hauberk interposed. 510  
The point transpierced his bowels, and sprang through  
His navel; screaming, on his knees he fell,  
Death-shadows dimm’d his eyes, and with both hands,  
Stooping, he press’d his gather’d bowels back.   
But noble Hector, soon as he beheld 515  
His brother Polydorus to the earth  
Inclined, and with his bowels in his hands,  
Sightless well-nigh with anguish could endure  
No longer to remain aloof; flame-like  
He burst abroad,[11] and shaking his sharp spear, 520  
Advanced to meet Achilles, whose approach  
Seeing, Achilles bounded with delight,  
And thus, exulting, to himself he said.   
  
    Ah! he approaches, who hath stung my soul  
  
Deepest, the slayer of whom most I loved! 525  
Behold, we meet!  Caution is at an end,  
And timid skulking in the walks of war.   
  
    He ceased, and with a brow knit into frowns,  
  
Call’d to illustrious Hector.  Haste, approach,  
That I may quick dispatch thee to the shades. 530  
  
    Whom answer’d warlike Hector, nought appall’d.   
  
Pelides! hope not, as I were a boy,  
With words to scare me.  I have also taunts  
At my command, and can be sharp as thou.   
I know thee valiant, and myself I know 535  
Inferior far; yet, whether thou shalt slay  
Me, or, inferior as I am, be slain  
By me, is at the pleasure of the Gods,  
For I wield also not a pointless beam.   
  
    He said, and, brandishing it, hurl’d his spear, 540

**Page 274**

Which Pallas, breathing softly, wafted back  
From the renown’d Achilles, and it fell  
Successless at illustrious Hector’s feet.   
Then, all on fire to slay him, with a shout  
That rent the air Achilles rapid flew 545  
Toward him; but him wrapt in clouds opaque  
Apollo caught with ease divine away.   
Thrice, swift Achilles sprang to the assault  
Impetuous, thrice the pitchy cloud he smote,  
And at his fourth assault, godlike in act, 550  
And terrible in utterance, thus exclaim’d.   
  
    Dog! thou art safe, and hast escaped again;  
  
But narrowly, and by the aid once more  
Of Phoebus, without previous suit to whom  
Thou venturest never where the javelin sings. 555  
But when we next encounter, then expect,  
If one of all in heaven aid also me,  
To close thy proud career.  Meantime I seek  
Some other, and assail e’en whom I may.   
  
    So saying, he pierced the neck of Dryops through, 560  
  
And at his feet he fell.  Him there he left,  
And turning on a valiant warrior huge,  
Philetor’s son, Demuchus, in the knee  
Pierced, and detain’d him by the planted spear,  
Till with his sword he smote him, and he died. 565  
Laogonus and Dardanus he next  
Assaulted, sons of Bias; to the ground  
Dismounting both, one with his spear he slew,  
The other with his falchion at a blow.   
Tros too, Alastor’s son—­he suppliant clasp’d 570  
Achilles’ knees, and for his pity sued,  
Pleading equality of years, in hope  
That he would spare, and send him thence alive.   
Ah dreamer! ignorant how much in vain  
That suit he urged; for not of milky mind, 575  
Or placable in temper was the Chief  
To whom he sued, but fiery.  With both hands  
His knees he clasp’d importunate, and he  
Fast by the liver gash’d him with his sword.   
His liver falling forth, with sable blood 580  
His bosom fill’d, and darkness veil’d his eyes.   
Then, drawing close to Mulius, in his ear  
He set the pointed brass, and at a thrust  
Sent it, next moment, through his ear beyond.   
Then, through the forehead of Agenor’s son 585  
Echechlus, his huge-hafted blade he drove,  
And death and fate forever veil’d his eyes.   
Next, where the tendons of the elbow meet,  
Striking Deucalion, through his wrist he urged  
The brazen point; he all defenceless stood, 590  
Expecting death; down came Achilles’ blade  
Full on his neck; away went head and casque  
Together; from his spine the marrow sprang,  
And at his length outstretch’d he press’d the plain.   
From him to Rhigmus, Pireus’ noble son, 595  
He flew, a warrior from the fields of Thrace.   
Him through the loins he pierced, and with the beam  
Fixt in his bowels, to the earth he fell;

**Page 275**

Then piercing, as he turn’d to flight, the spine  
Of Areithoeus his charioteer, 600  
He thrust him from his seat; wild with dismay  
Back flew the fiery coursers at his fall.   
As a devouring fire within the glens  
Of some dry mountain ravages the trees,  
While, blown around, the flames roll to all sides, 605  
So, on all sides, terrible as a God,  
Achilles drove the death-devoted host  
Of Ilium, and the champain ran with blood.   
As when the peasant his yoked steers employs  
To tread his barley, the broad-fronted pair 610  
With ponderous hoofs trample it out with ease,  
So, by magnanimous Achilles driven,  
His coursers solid-hoof’d stamp’d as they ran  
The shields, at once, and bodies of the slain;  
Blood spatter’d all his axle, and with blood 615  
From the horse-hoofs and from the fellied wheels  
His chariot redden’d, while himself, athirst  
For glory, his unconquerable hands  
Defiled with mingled carnage, sweat, and dust.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XXI.**

ARGUMENT OF THE TWENTY-FIRST BOOK.

Achilles having separated the Trojans, and driven one part of them to the city and the other into the Scamander, takes twelve young men alive, his intended victims to the manes of Patroclus.  The river overflowing his banks with purpose to overwhelm him, is opposed by Vulcan, and gladly relinquishes the attempt.  The battle of the gods ensues.  Apollo, in the form of Agenor, decoys Achilles from the town, which in the mean time the Trojans enter and shut the gates against him.

**BOOK XXI.**

[1]But when they came, at length, where Xanthus winds His stream vortiginous from Jove derived, There, separating Ilium’s host, he drove Part o’er the plain to Troy in the same road By which the Grecians had so lately fled 5 The fury of illustrious Hector’s arm.  That way they fled pouring themselves along Flood-like, and Juno, to retard them, threw Darkness as night before them.  Other part, Push’d down the sides of Xanthus, headlong plunged 10 With dashing sound into his dizzy stream, And all his banks re-echoed loud the roar.  They, struggling, shriek’d in silver eddies whirl’d.  As when, by violence of fire expell’d, Locusts uplifted on the wing escape 15 To some broad river, swift the sudden blaze Pursues them, they, astonish’d, strew the flood,[2] So, by Achilles driven, a mingled throng Of horses and of warriors overspread Xanthus, and glutted all his sounding course 20 He, chief of heroes, leaving on the bank His spear against a tamarisk reclined, Plunged like a God, with falchion arm’d alone But fill’d with thoughts of havoc.  On all sides Down came his edge; groans follow’d dread to hear 25

**Page 276**

Of warriors smitten by the sword, and all The waters as they ran redden’d with blood.  As smaller fishes, flying the pursuit Of some huge dolphin, terrified, the creeks And secret hollows of a haven fill, 30 For none of all that he can seize he spares, So lurk’d the trembling Trojans in the caves Of Xanthus’ awful flood.  But he (his hands Wearied at length with slaughter) from the rest Twelve youths selected whom to death he doom’d, 35 In vengeance for his loved Patroclus slain.  Them stupified with dread like fawns he drove Forth from the river, manacling their hands Behind them fast with their own tunic-strings, And gave them to his warrior train in charge. 40 Then, ardent still for blood, rushing again Toward the stream, Dardanian Priam’s son He met, Lycaon, as he climb’d the bank.  Him erst by night, in his own father’s field Finding him, he had led captive away. 45 Lycaon was employ’d cutting green shoots Of the wild-fig for chariot-rings, when lo!  Terrible, unforeseen, Achilles came.  He seized and sent him in a ship afar To Lemnos; there the son of Jason paid 50 His price, and, at great cost, Eetion The guest of Jason, thence redeeming him, Sent him to fair Arisba;[3] but he ’scaped Thence also and regain’d his father’s house.  Eleven days, at his return, he gave 55 To recreation joyous with his friends, And on the twelfth his fate cast him again Into Achilles’ hands, who to the shades Now doom’d him, howsoever loth to go.  Soon as Achilles swiftest of the swift 60 Him naked saw (for neither spear had he Nor shield nor helmet, but, when he emerged, Weary and faint had cast them all away) Indignant to his mighty self he said.   
  Gods!  I behold a miracle!  Ere long 65  
The valiant Trojans whom my self have slain Shall rise from Erebus, for he is here, The self-same warrior whom I lately sold At Lemnos, free, and in the field again.  The hoary deep is prison strong enough 70 For most, but not for him.  Now shall he taste The point of this my spear, that I may learn By sure experience, whether hell itself That holds the strongest fast, can him detain, Or whether he shall thence also escape. 75  
  While musing thus he stood, stunn’d with dismay  
The youth approach’d, eager to clasp his knees, For vehement he felt the dread of death Working within him; with his Pelian ash Uplifted high noble Achilles stood 80 Ardent to smite him; he with body bent Ran under it, and to his knees adhered; The weapon, missing him, implanted stood Close at his back, when, seizing with one hand Achilles’ knees, he with the other grasp’d 85 The dreadful beam, resolute through despair, And in wing’d accents suppliant thus began.   
  Oh spare me! pity me!  Behold I

**Page 277**

clasp  
Thy knees, Achilles!  Ah, illustrious Chief!  Reject not with disdain a suppliant’s prayer. 90 I am thy guest also, who at thy own board Have eaten bread, and did partake the gift Of Ceres with thee on the very day When thou didst send me in yon field surprised For sale to sacred Lemnos, far remote, 95 And for my price receiv’dst a hundred beeves.  Loose me, and I will yield thee now that sum Thrice told.  Alas! this morn is but the twelfth Since, after numerous hardships, I arrived Once more in Troy, and now my ruthless lot 100 Hath given me into thy hands again.  Jove cannot less than hate me, who hath twice Made me thy prisoner, and my doom was death, Death in my prime, the day when I was born Son of Laothoee from Alta sprung, 105 From Alta, whom the Leleges obey On Satnio’s banks in lofty Pedasus.  His daughter to his other numerous wives King Priam added, and two sons she bore Only to be deprived by thee of both. 110 My brother hath already died, in front Of Ilium’s infantry, by thy bright spear, The godlike Polydorus; and like doom Shall now be mine, for I despair to escape Thine hands, to which the Gods yield me again. 115 But hear and mark me well.  My birth was not From the same womb as Hector’s, who hath slain Thy valiant friend for clemency renown’d.   
  Such supplication the illustrious son  
Of Priam made, but answer harsh received. 120  
  Fool! speak’st of ransom?  Name it not to me.   
For till my friend his miserable fate Accomplish’d, I was somewhat given to spare, And numerous, whom I seized alive, I sold.  But now, of all the Trojans whom the Gods 125 Deliver to me, none shall death escape, ’Specially of the house of Priam, none.  Die therefore, even thou, my friend!  What mean Thy tears unreasonably shed and vain?  Died not Patroclus. braver far than thou? 130 And look on me—­see’st not to what a height My stature towers, and what a bulk I boast?  A King begat me, and a Goddess bore.  What then!  A death by violence awaits Me also, and at morn, or eve, or noon, 135 I perish, whensoe’er the destined spear Shall reach me, or the arrow from the nerve.   
  He ceased, and where the suppliant kneel’d, he died.   
Quitting the spear, with both hands spread abroad He sat, but swift Achilles with his sword 140 ’Twixt neck and key-bone smote him, and his blade Of double edge sank all into the wound.  He prone extended on the champain lay Bedewing with his sable blood the glebe, Till, by the foot, Achilles cast him far 145 Into the stream, and, as he floated down, Thus in wing’d accents, glorying, exclaim’d.   
  Lie there, and feed the fishes, which shall lick  
Thy blood secure.  Thy mother ne’er shall place Thee on thy bier, nor on thy body weep,

**Page 278**

150 But swift Scamander on his giddy tide Shall bear thee to the bosom of the sea.  There, many a fish shall through the crystal flood Ascending to the rippled surface, find Lycaon’s pamper’d flesh delicious fare. 155 Die Trojans! till we reach your city, you Fleeing, and slaughtering, I. This pleasant stream Of dimpling silver which ye worship oft With victim bulls, and sate with living steeds[4] His rapid whirlpools, shall avail you nought, 160 But ye shall die, die terribly, till all Shall have requited me with just amends For my Patroclus, and for other Greeks Slain at the ships while I declined the war.   
  He ended, at those words still more incensed 165  
Scamander means devised, thenceforth to check Achilles, and avert the doom of Troy.  Meantime the son of Peleus, his huge spear Grasping, assail’d Asteropaeus son Of Pelegon, on fire to take his life. 170 Fair Periboea, daughter eldest-born Of Acessamenus, his father bore To broad-stream’d Axius, who had clasp’d the nymph In his embrace.  On him Achilles sprang.  He newly risen from the river, stood 175 Arm’d with two lances opposite, for him Xanthus embolden’d, at the deaths incensed Of many a youth, whom, mercy none vouchsafed, Achilles had in all his current slain.  And now small distance interposed, they faced 180 Each other, when Achilles thus began.   
  Who art and whence, who dar’st encounter me?   
Hapless the sires whose sons my force defy.   
  To whom the noble son of Pelegon.   
Pelides, mighty Chief?  Why hast thou ask’d 185 My derivation?  From the land I come Of mellow-soil’d Poeonia far remote, Chief leader of Poenia’s host spear-arm’d; This day hath also the eleventh risen Since I at Troy arrived.  For my descent, 190 It is from Axius river wide-diffused, From Axius, fairest stream that waters earth, Sire of bold Pelegon whom men report My sire.  Let this suffice.  Now fight, Achilles!   
  So spake he threatening, and Achilles raised 195  
Dauntless the Pelian ash.  At once two spears The hero bold, Asteropaeus threw, With both hands apt for battle.  One his shield Struck but pierced not, impeded by the gold, Gift of a God; the other as it flew 200 Grazed at his right elbow; sprang the sable blood; But, overflying him, the spear in earth Stood planted deep, still hungering for the prey.  Then, full at the Poeonian Peleus’ son Hurl’d forth his weapon with unsparing force 205 But vain; he struck the sloping river bank, And mid-length deep stood plunged the ashen beam.  Then, with his falchion drawn, Achilles flew To smite him; he in vain, meantime, essay’d To pluck the rooted spear forth from the bank; 210 Thrice with full force he shook the beam, and thrice, Although reluctant, left it; at his fourth Last effort, bending it he sought to

**Page 279**

break The ashen spear-beam of AEacides, But perish’d by his keen-edged falchion first; 215 For on the belly at his navel’s side He smote him; to the ground effused fell all His bowels, death’s dim shadows veil’d his eyes.  Achilles ardent on his bosom fix’d His foot, despoil’d him, and exulting cried. 220  
  Lie there; though River-sprung, thou find’st it hard  
To cope with sons of Jove omnipotent.  Thou said’st, a mighty River is my sire—­ But my descent from mightier Jove I boast; My father, whom the Myrmidons obey, 225 Is son of AEacus, and he of Jove.  As Jove all streams excels that seek the sea, So, Jove’s descendants nobler are than theirs.  Behold a River at thy side—­let him Afford thee, if he can, some succor—­No—­ 230 He may not fight against Saturnian Jove.  Therefore, not kingly Acheloius, Nor yet the strength of Ocean’s vast profound, Although from him all rivers and all seas, All fountains and all wells proceed, may boast 235 Comparison with Jove, but even he Astonish’d trembles at his fiery bolt, And his dread thunders rattling in the sky.  He said, and drawing from the bank his spear[5] Asteropaeus left stretch’d on the sands, 240 Where, while the clear wave dash’d him, eels his flanks And ravening fishes numerous nibbled bare.  The horsed Poeonians next he fierce assail’d, Who seeing their brave Chief slain by the sword And forceful arm of Peleus’ son, beside 245 The eddy-whirling stream fled all dispersed.  Thersilochus and Mydon then he slew, Thrasius, Astypylus and Ophelestes, AEnius and Mnesus; nor had these sufficed Achilles, but Poeonians more had fallen, 250 Had not the angry River from within His circling gulfs in semblance, of a man Call’d to him, interrupting thus his rage.   
  Oh both in courage and injurious deeds  
Unmatch’d, Achilles! whom themselves the Gods 255 Cease not to aid, if Saturn’s son have doom’d All Ilium’s race to perish by thine arm, Expel them, first, from me, ere thou achieve That dread exploit; for, cumber’d as I am With bodies, I can pour my pleasant stream 260 No longer down into the sacred deep; All vanish where thou comest.  But oh desist Dread Chief!  Amazement fills me at thy deeds.   
  To whom Achilles, matchless in the race.   
River divine! hereafter be it so. 265 But not from slaughter of this faithless host I cease, till I shall shut them fast in Troy And trial make of Hector, if his arm In single fight shall strongest prove, or mine  
  He said, and like a God, furious, again 270  
Assail’d the Trojans; then the circling flood To Phoebus thus his loud complaint address’d.   
  Ah son of Jove, God of the silver bow!   
The mandate of the son of Saturn ill Hast thou perform’d, who, earnest, bade thee aid 275 The Trojans, till (the sun sunk in the

**Page 280**

West) Night’s shadow dim should veil the fruitful field.   
  He ended, and Achilles spear-renown’d  
Plunged from the bank into the middle stream.  Then, turbulent, the River all his tide 280 Stirr’d from the bottom, landward heaving off The numerous bodies that his current chok’d Slain by Achilles; them, as with the roar Of bulls, he cast aground, but deep within His oozy gulfs the living safe conceal’d. 285 Terrible all around Achilles stood The curling wave, then, falling on his shield Dash’d him, nor found his footsteps where to rest.  An elm of massy trunk he seized and branch Luxuriant, but it fell torn from the root 290 And drew the whole bank after it; immersed It damm’d the current with its ample boughs, And join’d as with a bridge the distant shores, Upsprang Achilles from the gulf and turn’d His feet, now wing’d for flight, into the plain 295 Astonish’d; but the God, not so appeased, Arose against him with a darker curl,[6] That he might quell him and deliver Troy.  Back flew Achilles with a bound, the length Of a spear’s cast, for such a spring he own’d 300 As bears the black-plumed eagle on her prey Strongest and swiftest of the fowls of air.  Like her he sprang, and dreadful on his chest Clang’d his bright armor.  Then, with course oblique He fled his fierce pursuer, but the flood, 305 Fly where he might, came thundering in his rear.  As when the peasant with his spade a rill Conducts from some pure fountain through his grove Or garden, clearing the obstructed course, The pebbles, as it runs, all ring beneath, 310 And, as the slope still deepens, swifter still It runs, and, murmuring, outstrips the guide, So him, though swift, the river always reach’d Still swifter; who can cope with power divine?  Oft as the noble Chief, turning, essay’d 315 Resistance, and to learn if all the Gods Alike rush’d after him, so oft the flood, Jove’s offspring, laved his shoulders.  Upward then He sprang distress’d, but with a sidelong sweep Assailing him, and from beneath his steps 320 Wasting the soil, the Stream his force subdued.  Then looking to the skies, aloud he mourn’d.   
  Eternal Sire! forsaken by the Gods  
I sink, none deigns to save me from the flood, From which once saved, I would no death decline. 325 Yet blame I none of all the Powers of heaven As Thetis; she with falsehood sooth’d my soul, She promised me a death by Phoebus’ shafts Swift-wing’d, beneath the battlements of Troy.  I would that Hector, noblest of his race, 330 Had slain me, I had then bravely expired And a brave man had stripp’d me of my arms.  But fate now dooms me to a death abhorr’d Whelm’d in deep waters, like a swine-herd’s boy Drown’d in wet weather while he fords a brook. 335  
  So spake Achilles; then, in human form,  
Minerva stood and Neptune at his side; Each seized

**Page 281**

his hand confirming him, and thus The mighty Shaker of the shores began.   
  Achilles! moderate thy dismay, fear nought. 340  
In us behold, in Pallas and in me, Effectual aids, and with consent of Jove; For to be vanquish’d by a River’s force Is not thy doom.  This foe shall soon be quell’d; Thine eyes shall see it.  Let our counsel rule 345 Thy deed, and all is well.  Cease not from war Till fast within proud Ilium’s walls her host Again be prison’d, all who shall escape; Then (Hector slain) to the Achaian fleet Return; we make the glorious victory thine. 350  
  So they, and both departing sought the skies.   
Then, animated by the voice divine, He moved toward the plain now all o’erspread By the vast flood on which the bodies swam And shields of many a youth in battle slain. 355 He leap’d, he waded, and the current stemm’d Right onward, by the flood in vain opposed, With such might Pallas fill’d him.  Nor his rage Scamander aught repress’d, but still the more Incensed against Achilles, curl’d aloft 360 His waters, and on Simois call’d aloud.   
  Brother! oh let us with united force  
Check, if we may, this warrior; he shall else Soon lay the lofty towers of Priam low, Whose host appall’d, defend them now no more. 365 Haste—­succor me—­thy channel fill with streams From all thy fountains; call thy torrents down; Lift high the waters; mingle trees and stones With uproar wild, that we may quell the force Of this dread Chief triumphant now, and fill’d 370 With projects that might more beseem a God.  But vain shall be his strength, his beauty nought Shall profit him or his resplendent arms, For I will bury them in slime and ooze, And I will overwhelm himself with soil, 375 Sands heaping o’er him and around him sands Infinite, that no Greek shall find his bones For ever, in my bottom deep immersed.  There shall his tomb be piled, nor other earth, At his last rites, his friends shall need for him. 380  
  He said, and lifting high his angry tide  
Vortiginous, against Achilles hurl’d, Roaring, the foam, the bodies, and the blood; Then all his sable waves divine again Accumulating, bore him swift along. 385 Shriek’d Juno at that sight, terrified lest Achilles in the whirling deluge sunk Should perish, and to Vulcan quick exclaim’d.   
  Vulcan, my son, arise; for we account  
Xanthus well able to contend with thee. 390 Give instant succor; show forth all thy fires.  Myself will haste to call the rapid South And Zephyrus, that tempests from the sea Blowing, thou may’st both arms and dead consume With hideous conflagration.  Burn along 395 The banks of Xanthus, fire his trees and him Seize also.  Let him by no specious guile Of flattery soothe thee, or by threats appall, Nor slack thy furious fires ’till

**Page 282**

with a shout I give command, then bid them cease to blaze. 400  
  She spake, and Vulcan at her word his fires  
Shot dreadful forth; first, kindling on the field, He burn’d the bodies strew’d numerous around Slain by Achilles; arid grew the earth And the flood ceased.  As when a sprightly breeze 405 Autumnal blowing from the North, at once Dries the new-water’d garden,[7] gladdening him Who tills the soil, so was the champain dried; The dead consumed, against the River, next, He turn’d the fierceness of his glittering fires. 410 Willows and tamarisks and elms he burn’d, Burn’d lotus, rushes, reeds; all plants and herbs That clothed profuse the margin of his flood.  His eels and fishes, whether wont to dwell In gulfs beneath, or tumble in the stream, 415 All languish’d while the artist of the skies Breath’d on them; even Xanthus lost, himself, All force, and, suppliant, Vulcan thus address’d.   
  Oh Vulcan! none in heaven itself may cope  
With thee.  I yield to thy consuming fires. 420 Cease, cease.  I reck not if Achilles drive Her citizens, this moment, forth from Troy, For what are war and war’s concerns to me?   
  So spake he scorch’d, and all his waters boil’d.   
As some huge caldron hisses urged by force 425 Of circling fires and fill’d with melted lard, The unctuous fluid overbubbling[8] streams On all sides, while the dry wood flames beneath, So Xanthus bubbled and his pleasant flood Hiss’d in the fire, nor could he longer flow 430 But check’d his current, with hot steams annoy’d By Vulcan raised.  His supplication, then, Importunate to Juno thus he turn’d.   
  Ah Juno! why assails thy son my streams,  
Hostile to me alone?  Of all who aid 435 The Trojans I am surely least to blame, Yet even I desist if thou command; And let thy son cease also; for I swear That never will I from the Trojans turn Their evil day, not even when the host 440 Of Greece shall set all Ilium in a blaze.   
  He said, and by his oath pacified, thus  
The white-arm’d Deity to Vulcan spake.   
  Peace, glorious son! we may not in behalf  
Of mortal man thus longer vex a God. 445  
  Then Vulcan his tremendous fires repress’d,  
And down into his gulfy channel rush’d The refluent flood; for when the force was once Subdued of Xanthus, Juno interposed, Although incensed, herself to quell the strife. 450  
  But contest vehement the other Gods  
Now waged, each breathing discord; loud they rush’d And fierce to battle, while the boundless earth Quaked under them, and, all around, the heavens Sang them together with a trumpet’s voice. 455 Jove listening, on the Olympian summit sat Well-pleased, and, in his heart laughing for joy, Beheld the Powers of heaven in battle join’d.  Not long aloof they stood.  Shield-piercer Mars,

**Page 283**

His brazen spear grasp’d, and began the fight 460 Rushing on Pallas, whom he thus reproach’d.   
  Wasp! front of impudence, and past all bounds  
Audacious!  Why impellest thou the Gods To fight?  Thy own proud spirit is the cause.  Remember’st not, how, urged by thee, the son 465 Of Tydeus, Diomede, myself assail’d, When thou, the radiant spear with thy own hand Guiding, didst rend my body?  Now, I ween, The hour is come in which I shall exact Vengeance for all thy malice shown to me. 470  
  So saying, her shield he smote tassell’d around  
Terrific, proof against the bolts of Jove; That shield gore-tainted Mars with fury smote.  But she, retiring, with strong grasp upheaved A rugged stone, black, ponderous, from the plain, 475 A land-mark fixt by men of ancient times, Which hurling at the neck of stormy Mars She smote him.  Down he fell.  Seven acres, stretch’d, He overspread, his ringlets in the dust Polluted lay, and dreadful rang his arms. 480 The Goddess laugh’d, and thus in accents wing’d With exultation, as he lay, exclaim’d.   
  Fool!  Art thou still to learn how far my force  
Surpasses thine, and darest thou cope with me?  Now feel the furies of thy mother’s ire 485 Who hates thee for thy treachery to the Greeks, And for thy succor given to faithless Troy.   
  She said, and turn’d from Mars her glorious eyes.   
But him deep-groaning and his torpid powers Recovering slow, Venus conducted thence 490 Daughter of Jove, whom soon as Juno mark’d, In accents wing’d to Pallas thus she spake.   
  Daughter invincible of glorious Jove!   
Haste—­follow her—­Ah shameless! how she leads Gore-tainted Mars through all the host of heaven. 495  
  So she, whom Pallas with delight obey’d;  
To Venus swift she flew, and on the breast With such force smote her that of sense bereft The fainting Goddess fell.  There Venus lay And Mars extended on the fruitful glebe, 500 And Pallas thus in accents wing’d exclaim’d.   
  I would that all who on the part of Troy  
Oppose in fight Achaia’s valiant sons, Were firm and bold as Venus in defence Of Mars, for whom she dared my power defy! 505 So had dissension (Ilium overthrown And desolated) ceased long since in heaven.   
  So Pallas, and approving Juno smiled.   
Then the imperial Shaker of the shores Thus to Apollo.  Phoebus! wherefore stand 510 *We* thus aloof?  Since others have begun, Begin we also; shame it were to both Should we, no combat waged, ascend again Olympus and the brass-built hall of Jove.  Begin, for thou art younger; me, whose years 515 Alike and knowledge thine surpass so far, It suits not.  Oh stupidity! how gross Art thou and senseless!  Are no traces left In thy remembrance of our numerous wrongs Sustain’d at Ilium, when, of all the Gods

**Page 284**

520 Ourselves alone, by Jove’s commandment, served For stipulated hire, a year complete, Our task-master the proud Laomedon?  Myself a bulwark’d town, spacious, secure Against assault, and beautiful as strong 525 Built for the Trojans, and thine office was To feed for King Laomedon his herds Among the groves of Ida many-valed.  But when the gladsome hours the season brought Of payment, then the unjust King of Troy 530 Dismiss’d us of our whole reward amerced By violence, and added threats beside.  Thee into distant isles, bound hand and foot, To sell he threatened, and to amputate The ears of both; we, therefore, hasted thence 535 Resenting deep our promised hire withheld.  Aid’st thou for this the Trojans?  Canst thou less Than seek, with us, to exterminate the whole Perfidious race, wives, children, husbands, all?   
  To whom the King of radiant shafts Apollo. 540  
Me, Neptune, thou wouldst deem, thyself, unwise Contending for the sake of mortal men With thee; a wretched race, who like the leaves Now flourish rank, by fruits of earth sustain’d, Now sapless fall.  Here, therefore, us between 545 Let all strife cease, far better left to them.   
  He said, and turn’d away, fearing to lift  
His hand against the brother of his sire.  But him Diana of the woods with sharp Rebuke, his huntress sister, thus reproved. 550  
  Fly’st thou, Apollo! and to Neptune yield’st  
An unearn’d victory, the prize of fame Resigning patient and with no dispute?  Fool! wherefore bearest thou the bow in vain?  Ah, let me never in my father’s courts 555 Hear thee among the immortals vaunting more That thou wouldst Neptune’s self confront in arms.   
  So she, to whom Apollo nought replied.[9]  
But thus the consort of the Thunderer, fired With wrath, reproved the Archeress of heaven. 560  
  How hast thou dared, impudent, to oppose  
My will?  Bow-practised as thou art, the task To match my force were difficult to thee.  Is it, because by ordinance of Jove Thou art a lioness to womankind, 565 Killing them at thy pleasure?  Ah beware—­ Far easier is it, on the mountain-heights To slay wild beasts and chase the roving hind, Than to conflict with mightier than ourselves.  But, if thou wish a lesson on that theme, 570 Approach—­thou shalt be taught with good effect How far my force in combat passes thine.   
  She said, and with her left hand seizing both  
Diana’s wrists, snatch’d suddenly the bow Suspended on her shoulder with the right, 575 And, smiling, smote her with it on the ears.  She, writhing oft and struggling, to the ground Shook forth her rapid shafts, then, weeping, fled As to her cavern in some hollow rock The dove, not destined to his talons, flies 580 The hawk’s pursuit, and left her arms behind.

**Page 285**

  Then, messenger of heaven, the Argicide  
Address’d Latona.  Combat none with thee, Latona, will I wage.  Unsafe it were To cope in battle with a spouse of Jove. 585 Go, therefore, loudly as thou wilt, proclaim To all the Gods that thou hast vanquish’d me.   
  Collecting, then, the bow and arrows fallen  
In wild disorder on the dusty plain, Latona with the sacred charge withdrew 590 Following her daughter; she, in the abode Brass-built arriving of Olympian Jove, Sat on his knees, weeping till all her robe Ambrosial shook.  The mighty Father smiled, And to his bosom straining her, inquired. 595  
  Daughter beloved! who, which of all the Gods  
Hath raised his hand, presumptuous, against thee, As if convicted of some open wrong?   
  To whom the clear-voiced Huntress crescent-crown’d.   
My Father!  Juno, thy own consort fair 600 My sorrow caused, from whom dispute and strife Perpetual, threaten the immortal Powers.   
  Thus they in heaven mutual conferr’d.  Meantime  
Apollo into sacred Troy return’d Mindful to guard her bulwarks, lest the Greeks 605 Too soon for Fate should desolate the town.  The other Gods, some angry, some elate With victory, the Olympian heights regain’d, And sat beside the Thunderer.  But the son Of Peleus—­He both Trojans slew and steeds. 610 As when in volumes slow smoke climbs the skies From some great city which the Gods have fired Vindictive, sorrow thence to many ensues With mischief, and to all labor severe, So caused Achilles labor on that day, 615 Severe, and mischief to the men of Troy.   
  But ancient Priam from a sacred tower  
Stood looking forth, whence soon he noticed vast Achilles, before whom the Trojans fled All courage lost.  Descending from the tower 620 With mournful cries and hasting to the wall He thus enjoin’d the keepers of the gates.   
  Hold wide the portals till the flying host  
Re-enter, for himself is nigh, himself Achilles drives them home.  Now, wo to Troy! 625 But soon as safe within the walls received They breathe again, shut fast the ponderous gates At once, lest that destroyer also pass.   
  He said; they, shooting back the bars, threw wide  
The gates and saved the people, whom to aid 630 Apollo also sprang into the field, They, parch’d with drought and whiten’d all with dust, Flew right toward the town, while, spear in hand, Achilles press’d them, vengeance in his heart And all on fire for glory.  Then, full sure, 635 Ilium, the city of lofty gates, had fallen Won by the Grecians, had not Phoebus roused Antenor’s valiant son, the noble Chief Agenor; him with dauntless might he fill’d, And shielding him against the stroke of fate 640 Beside him stood himself, by the broad beech Cover’d and wrapt in clouds.  Agenor then, Seeing the city-waster hero nigh Achilles,

**Page 286**

stood, but standing, felt his mind Troubled with doubts; he groan’d, and thus he mused. 645  
  [10]Alas! if following the tumultuous flight  
Of these, I shun Achilles, swifter far He soon will lop my ignominious head.  But if, these leaving to be thus dispersed Before him, from the city-wall I fly 650 Across the plain of Troy into the groves Of Ida, and in Ida’s thickets lurk, I may, at evening, to the town return Bathed and refresh’d.  But whither tend my thoughts?  Should he my flight into the plain observe 655 And swift pursuing seize me, then, farewell All hope to scape a miserable death, For he hath strength passing the strength of man.  How then—­shall I withstand him here before The city?  He hath also flesh to steel 660 Pervious, within it but a single life, And men report him mortal, howsoe’er Saturnian Jove lift him to glory now.   
  So saying, he turn’d and stood, his dauntless heart  
Beating for battle.  As the pard springs forth 665 To meet the hunter from her gloomy lair, Nor, hearing loud the hounds, fears or retires, But whether from afar or nigh at hand He pierce her first, although transfixt, the fight Still tries, and combats desperate till she fall, 670 So, brave Antenor’s son fled not, or shrank, Till he had proved Achilles, but his breast O’ershadowing with his buckler and his spear Aiming well-poised against him, loud exclaim’d.   
  Renown’d Achilles!  Thou art high in hope 675  
Doubtless, that thou shalt this day overthrow The city of the glorious sons of Troy.  Fool! ye must labor yet ere she be won, For numerous are her citizens and bold, And we will guard her for our parents’ sake 680 Our wives and little ones.  But here thou diest Terrible Chief and dauntless as thou art.   
  He said, and with full force hurling his lance  
Smote, and err’d not, his greave beneath his knee The glittering tin, forged newly, at the stroke 685 Tremendous rang, but quick recoil’d and vain The weapon, weak against that guard divine.  Then sprang Achilles in his turn to assail Godlike Agenor, but Apollo took That glory from him, snatching wrapt in clouds 690 Agenor thence, whom calm he sent away.   
  Then Phoebus from pursuit of Ilium’s host  
By art averted Peleus’ son; the form Assuming of Agenor, swift he fled Before him, and Achilles swift pursued. 695 While him Apollo thus lured to the chase Wide o’er the fruitful plain, inclining still Toward Scamander’s dizzy stream his course Nor flying far before, but with false hope Always beguiling him, the scatter’d host 700 Meantime, in joyful throngs, regain’d the town.  They fill’d and shut it fast, nor dared to wait Each other in the field, or to inquire Who lived and who had fallen, but all, whom flight Had rescued, like a flood pour’d into Troy. 705

\* \* \* \* \*

**Page 287**

The Trojans being now within the city, excepting Hector, the field is cleared for the most important and decisive action in the poem; that is, the battle between Achilles and Hector, and the death of the latter.  This part of the story is managed with singular skill.  It seems as if the poet, feeling the importance of the catastrophe, wished to withdraw from view the personages of less consequence, and to concentrate our attention upon those two alone.  The poetic action and description are narrowed in extent, but deepened in interest.  The fate of Troy is impending; the irreversible decree of Jupiter is about to be executed; the heroes, whose bravery is to be the instrument of bringing about this consummation, are left together on the plain.—­FELTON.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XXII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND BOOK.

Achilles slays Hector.

**BOOK XXII.**

  Thus they, throughout all Troy, like hunted fawns  
  Dispersed, their trickling limbs at leisure cool’d,  
  And, drinking, slaked their fiery thirst, reclined  
  Against the battlements.  Meantime, the Greeks  
  Sloping their shields, approach’d the walls of Troy, 5  
  And Hector, by his adverse fate ensnared,  
  Still stood exposed before the Scaean gate.   
  Then spake Apollo thus to Peleus’ son.   
    Wherefore, thyself mortal, pursuest thou me  
  Immortal? oh Achilles! blind with rage, 10  
  Thou know’st not yet, that thou pursuest a God.   
  Unmindful of thy proper task, to press  
  The flying Trojans, thou hast hither turn’d  
  Devious, and they are all now safe in Troy;  
  Yet hope me not to slay; I cannot die. 15  
    To whom Achilles swiftest of the swift,  
  Indignant.  Oh, of all the Powers above  
  To me most adverse, Archer of the skies!   
  Thou hast beguiled me, leading me away  
  From Ilium far, whence intercepted, else, 20  
  No few had at this moment gnaw’d the glebe.   
  Thou hast defrauded me of great renown,  
  And, safe thyself, hast rescued *them* with ease.   
  Ah—­had I power, I would requite thee well.   
    So saying, incensed he turned toward the town 25  
  His rapid course, like some victorious steed  
  That whirls, at stretch, a chariot to the goal.   
  Such seem’d Achilles, coursing light the field.   
    Him, first, the ancient King of Troy perceived  
  Scouring the plain, resplendent as the star 30  
  Autumnal, of all stars in dead of night  
  Conspicous most, and named Orion’s dog;  
  Brightest it shines, but ominous, and dire  
  Disease portends to miserable man;[1]  
  So beam’d Achilles’ armor as he flew. 35  
  Loud wail’d the hoary King; with lifted hands

**Page 288**

  His head he smote, and, uttering doleful cries  
  Of supplication, sued to his own son.   
  He, fixt before the gate, desirous stood  
  Of combat with Achilles, when his sire 40  
  With arms outstretch’d toward him, thus began.   
    My Hector! wait not, oh my son! the approach  
  Of this dread Chief, alone, lest premature  
  Thou die, this moment by Achilles slain,  
  For he is strongest far.  Oh that the Gods 45  
  Him loved as I! then, soon should vultures rend  
  And dogs his carcase, and my grief should cease.   
  He hath unchilded me of many a son,  
  All valiant youths, whom he hath slain or sold  
  To distant isles, and even now, I miss 50  
  Two sons, whom since the shutting of the gates  
  I find not, Polydorus and Lycaon,  
  My children by Laothoee the fair.   
  If they survive prisoners in yonder camp,  
  I will redeem them with gold and brass 55  
  By noble Eltes to his daughter given,  
  Large store, and still reserved.  But should they both,  
  Already slain, have journey’d to the shades,  
  We, then, from whom they sprang have cause to mourn  
  And mourn them long, but shorter shall the grief 60  
  Of Ilium prove, if thou escape and live.   
  Come then, my son! enter the city-gate  
  That thou may’st save us all, nor in thy bloom  
  Of life cut off, enhance Achilles’ fame.   
  Commiserate also thy unhappy sire 65  
  Ere yet distracted, whom Saturnian Jove  
  Ordains to a sad death, and ere I die  
  To woes innumerable; to behold  
  Sons slaughter’d, daughters ravish’d, torn and stripp’d  
  The matrimonial chamber, infants dash’d 70  
  Against the ground in dire hostility,[2]  
  And matrons dragg’d by ruthless Grecian hands.   
  Me, haply, last of all, dogs shall devour  
  In my own vestibule, when once the spear  
  Or falchion of some Greek hath laid me low. 75  
  The very dogs fed at my table-side,  
  My portal-guards, drinking their master’s blood  
  To drunkenness, shall wallow in my courts.   
  Fair falls the warlike youth in battle slain,  
  And when he lies torn by the pointed steel, 80  
  His death becomes him well; he is secure,  
  Though dead, from shame, whatever next befalls:   
  But when the silver locks and silver beard  
  Of an old man slain by the sword, from dogs  
  Receive dishonor, of all ills that wait 85  
  On miserable man, that sure is worst.   
    So spake the ancient King, and his grey hairs  
  Pluck’d with both hands, but Hector firm endured.   
  On the other side all tears his mother stood,  
  And lamentation; with one hand she bared, 90  
  And with the other hand produced her breast,  
  Then in wing’d accents, weeping,

**Page 289**

him bespake.   
    My Hector! reverence this, and pity me  
  If ever, drawing forth this breast, thy griefs  
  Of infancy I soothed, oh now, my son! 95  
  Acknowledge it, and from within the walls  
  Repulse this enemy; stand not abroad  
  To cope with *him*, for he is savage-fierce,  
  And should he slay thee, neither shall myself  
  Who bore thee, nor thy noble spouse weep o’er 100  
  Thy body, but, where we can never come,  
  Dogs shall devour it in the fleet of Greece.   
    So they with prayers importuned, and with tears  
  Their son, but him sway’d not; unmoved he stood,  
  Expecting vast Achilles now at hand. 105  
  As some fell serpent in his cave expects  
  The traveller’s approach, batten’d with herbs  
  Of baneful juice to fury,[3] forth he looks  
  Hideous, and lies coil’d all around his den,  
  So Hector, fill’d with confidence untamed, 110  
  Fled not, but placing his bright shield against  
  A buttress, with his noble heart conferr’d.  
    [4]Alas for me! should I repass the gate,  
  Polydamas would be the first to heap  
  Reproaches on me, for he bade me lead 115  
  The Trojans back this last calamitous night  
  In which Achilles rose to arms again.   
  But I refused, although to have complied,  
  Had proved more profitable far; since then  
  By rash resolves of mine I have destroy’d 120  
  The people, how can I escape the blame  
  Of all in Troy?  The meanest there will say—­  
  By his self-will he hath destroy’d us all.   
  So shall they speak, and then shall I regret  
  That I return’d ere I had slain in fight 125  
  Achilles, or that, by Achilles slain,  
  I died not nobly in defence of Troy.   
  But shall I thus?  Lay down my bossy shield,  
  Put off my helmet, and my spear recline  
  Against the city wall, then go myself 130  
  To meet the brave Achilles, and at once  
  Promise him Helen, for whose sake we strive  
  With all the wealth that Paris in his fleet  
  Brought home, to be restored to Atreus’ sons,  
  And to distribute to the Greeks at large 135  
  All hidden treasures of the town, an oath  
  Taking beside from every senator,  
  That he will nought conceal, but will produce  
  And share in just equality what stores  
  Soever our fair city still includes? 140  
  Ah airy speculations, questions vain!   
  I may not sue to him:  compassion none  
  Will he vouchsafe me, or my suit respect.   
  But, seeing me unarm’d, will sate at once  
  His rage, and womanlike I shall be slain. 145  
  It is no time from oak or hollow rock  
  With him to parley, as a nymph and swain,  
  A nymph and swain[5] soft parley mutual

**Page 290**

hold,  
  But rather to engage in combat fierce  
  Incontinent; so shall we soonest learn 150  
  Whom Jove will make victorious, him or me.   
    Thus pondering he stood; meantime approach’d  
  Achilles, terrible as fiery Mars,  
  Crest-tossing God, and brandish’d as he came  
  O’er his right shoulder high the Pelian spear. 155  
  Like lightning, or like flame, or like the sun  
  Ascending, beam’d his armor.  At that sight  
  Trembled the Trojan Chief, nor dared expect  
  His nearer step, but flying left the gates  
  Far distant, and Achilles swift pursued. 160  
  As in the mountains, fleetest fowl of air,  
  The hawk darts eager at the dove; she scuds  
  Aslant, he screaming, springs and springs again  
  To seize her, all impatient for the prey,  
  So flew Achilles constant to the track 165  
  Of Hector, who with dreadful haste beneath  
  The Trojan bulwarks plied his agile limbs.   
  Passing the prospect-mount where high in air  
  The wild-fig waved,[6] they rush’d along the road,  
  Declining never from the wall of Troy. 170  
  And now they reach’d the running rivulets clear,  
  Where from Scamander’s dizzy flood arise  
  Two fountains,[7] tepid one, from which a smoke  
  Issues voluminous as from a fire,  
  The other, even in summer heats, like hail 175  
  For cold, or snow, or crystal-stream frost-bound.   
  Beside them may be seen the broad canals  
  Of marble scoop’d, in which the wives of Troy  
  And all her daughters fair were wont to lave  
  Their costly raiment,[8] while the land had rest, 180  
  And ere the warlike sons of Greece arrived.   
  By these they ran, one fleeing, one in chase.   
  Valiant was he who fled, but valiant far  
  Beyond him he who urged the swift pursuit;  
  Nor ran they for a vulgar prize, a beast 185  
  For sacrifice, or for the hide of such,  
  The swift foot-racer’s customary meed,  
  But for the noble Hector’s life they ran.   
  As when two steeds, oft conquerors, trim the goal  
  For some illustrious prize, a tripod bright 190  
  Or beauteous virgin, at a funeral game,  
  So they with nimble feet the city thrice  
  Of Priam compass’d.  All the Gods look’d on,  
  And thus the Sire of Gods and men began.   
    Ah—­I behold a warrior dear to me 195  
  Around the walls of Ilium driven, and grieve  
  For Hector, who the thighs of fatted bulls  
  On yonder heights of Ida many-valed  
  Burn’d oft to me, and in the heights of Troy:[9]  
  But him Achilles, glorious Chief, around 200  
  The city walls of Priam now pursues.   
  Consider this, ye Gods! weigh the event.   
  Shall we from death save Hector? or, at length,  
  Leave him, although in battle high renown’d,

**Page 291**

  To perish by the might of Peleus’ son? 205  
    Whom answer’d thus Pallas cerulean-eyed.   
  Dread Sovereign of the storms! what hast thou said?   
  Wouldst thou deliver from the stroke of fate  
  A mortal man death-destined from of old?   
  Do it; but small thy praise shall be in heaven. 210  
    Then answer thus, cloud-gatherer Jove return’d.   
  Fear not, Tritonia, daughter dear! that word  
  Spake not my purpose; me thou shalt perceive  
  Always to thee indulgent.  What thou wilt  
  That execute, and use thou no delay. 215  
    So roused he Pallas of herself prepared,  
  And from the heights Olympian down she flew.   
  With unremitting speed Achilles still  
  Urged Hector.  As among the mountain-height  
  The hound pursues, roused newly from her lair 220  
  The flying fawn through many a vale and grove;  
  And though she trembling skulk the shrubs beneath,  
  Tracks her continual, till he find the prey,  
  So ‘scaped not Hector Peleus’ rapid son.   
  Oft as toward the Dardan gates he sprang 225  
  Direct, and to the bulwarks firm of Troy,  
  Hoping some aid by volleys from the wall,  
  So oft, outstripping him, Achilles thence  
  Enforced him to the field, who, as he might,  
  Still ever stretch’d toward the walls again. 230  
  As, in a dream,[10] pursuit hesitates oft,  
  This hath no power to fly, that to pursue,  
  So these—­one fled, and one pursued in vain.   
  How, then, had Hector his impending fate  
  Eluded, had not Phoebus, at his last, 235  
  Last effort meeting him, his strength restored,  
  And wing’d for flight his agile limbs anew?   
  The son of Peleus, as he ran, his brows  
  Shaking, forbad the people to dismiss  
  A dart at Hector, lest a meaner hand 240  
  Piercing him, should usurp the foremost praise.   
  But when the fourth time to those rivulets.   
  They came, then lifting high his golden scales,  
  Two lots the everlasting Father placed  
  Within them, for Achilles one, and one 245  
  For Hector, balancing the doom of both.   
  Grasping it in the midst, he raised the beam.   
  Down went the fatal day of Hector, down  
  To Ades, and Apollo left his side.   
  Then blue-eyed Pallas hasting to the son 250  
  Of Peleus, in wing’d accents him address’d.   
    Now, dear to Jove, Achilles famed in arms!   
  I hope that, fierce in combat though he be,  
  We shall, at last, slay Hector, and return  
  Crown’d with great glory to the fleet of Greece. 255  
  No fear of his deliverance now remains,  
  Not even should the King of radiant shafts,  
  Apollo, toil in supplication, roll’d  
  And roll’d again[11] before the Thunderer’s feet.   
  But stand, recover breath; myself, the

**Page 292**

while, 260  
  Shall urge him to oppose thee face to face.   
    So Pallas spake, whom joyful he obey’d,  
  And on his spear brass-pointed lean’d.  But she,  
  (Achilles left) to noble Hector pass’d,  
  And in the form, and with the voice loud-toned 265  
  Approaching of Deiphobus, his ear  
  In accents, as of pity, thus address’d.   
    Ah brother! thou art overtask’d, around  
  The walls of Troy by swift Achilles driven;  
  But stand, that we may chase him in his turn.[12] 270  
    To whom crest-tossing Hector huge replied.   
  Deiphobus! of all my father’s sons  
  Brought forth by Hecuba, I ever loved  
  Thee most, but more than ever love thee now,  
  Who hast not fear’d, seeing me, for my sake 275  
  To quit the town, where others rest content.   
    To whom the Goddess, thus, cerulean-eyed.   
  Brother! our parents with much earnest suit  
  Clasping my knees, and all my friends implored me  
  To stay in Troy, (such fear hath seized on all) 280  
  But grief for thee prey’d on my inmost soul.   
  Come—­fight we bravely—­spare we now our spears  
  No longer; now for proof if Peleus’ son  
  Slaying us both, shall bear into the fleet  
  Our arms gore-stain’d, or perish slain by thee. 285  
    So saying, the wily Goddess led the way.   
  They soon, approaching each the other, stood  
  Opposite, and huge Hector thus began.   
    Pelides!  I will fly thee now no more.   
  Thrice I have compass’d Priam’s spacious walls 290  
  A fugitive, and have not dared abide  
  Thy onset, but my heart now bids me stand  
  Dauntless, and I will slay, or will be slain.   
  But come.  We will attest the Gods; for they  
  Are fittest both to witness and to guard 295  
  Our covenant.  If Jove to me vouchsafe  
  The hard-earn’d victory, and to take thy life,  
  I will not with dishonor foul insult  
  Thy body, but, thine armor stripp’d, will give  
  Thee to thy friends, as thou shalt me to mine. 300  
    To whom Achilles, lowering dark, replied.   
  Hector! my bitterest foe! speak not to me  
  Of covenants! as concord can be none  
  Lions and men between, nor wolves and lambs  
  Can be unanimous, but hate perforce 305  
  Each other by a law not to be changed,  
  So cannot amity subsist between  
  Thee and myself; nor league make I with thee  
  Or compact, till thy blood in battle shed  
  Or mine, shall gratify the fiery Mars. 310  
  Rouse all thy virtue; thou hast utmost need  
  Of valor now, and of address in arms.   
  Escape me more thou canst not; Pallas’ hand  
  By mine subdues thee; now will I avenge  
  At once the agonies of every Greek 315  
  In thy unsparing fury slain by thee.

**Page 293**

    He said, and, brandishing the Pelian ash,  
  Dismiss’d it; but illustrious Hector warn’d,  
  Crouched low, and, overflying him, it pierced  
  The soil beyond, whence Pallas plucking it 320  
  Unseen, restored it to Achilles’ hand,  
  And Hector to his godlike foe replied.   
    Godlike Achilles! thou hast err’d, nor know’st  
  At all my doom from Jove, as thou pretend’st,  
  But seek’st, by subtlety and wind of words, 325  
  All empty sounds, to rob me of my might.   
  Yet stand I firm.  Think not to pierce my back.   
  Behold my bosom! if the Gods permit,  
  Meet me advancing, and transpierce me there.   
  Meantime avoid my glittering spear, but oh 330  
  May’st thou receive it all! since lighter far  
  To Ilium should the toils of battle prove,  
  Wert thou once slain, the fiercest of her foes.   
    He said, and hurling his long spear with aim  
  Unerring, smote the centre of the shield 335  
  Of Peleus’ son, but his spear glanced away.   
  He, angry to have sent it forth in vain,  
  (For he had other none) with eyes downcast  
  Stood motionless awhile, then with loud voice  
  Sought from Deiphobus, white-shielded Chief, 340  
  A second; but Deiphobus was gone.   
  Then Hector understood his doom, and said.   
    Ah, it is plain; this is mine hour to die.   
  I thought Deiphobus at hand, but me  
  Pallas beguiled, and he is still in Troy. 345  
  A bitter death threatens me, it is nigh,  
  And there is no escape; Jove, and Jove’s son  
  Apollo, from the first, although awhile  
  My prompt deliverers, chose this lot for me,  
  And now it finds me.  But I will not fall 350  
  Inglorious; I will act some great exploit  
  That shall be celebrated ages hence.   
    So saying, his keen falchion from his side  
  He drew, well-temper’d, ponderous, and rush’d  
  At once to combat.  As the eagle darts 355  
  Right downward through a sullen cloud to seize  
  Weak lamb or timorous hare, so brandishing  
  His splendid falchion, Hector rush’d to fight.   
  Achilles, opposite, with fellest ire  
  Full-fraught came on; his shield with various art 360  
  Celestial form’d, o’erspread his ample chest,  
  And on his radiant casque terrific waved  
  The bushy gold of his resplendent crest,  
  By Vulcan spun, and pour’d profuse around.   
  Bright as, among the stars, the star of all 365  
  Most radiant, Hesperus, at midnight moves,  
  So, in the right hand of Achilles beam’d  
  His brandish’d spear, while, meditating wo  
  To Hector, he explored his noble form,  
  Seeking where he was vulnerable most. 370  
  But every part, his dazzling armor torn  
  From brave Patroclus’ body, well

**Page 294**

secured,  
  Save where the circling key-bone from the neck  
  Disjoins the shoulder; there his throat appear’d,  
  Whence injured life with swiftest flight escapes; 375  
  Achilles, plunging in that part his spear,  
  Impell’d it through the yielding flesh beyond.   
  The ashen beam his power of utterance left  
  Still unimpair’d, but in the dust he fell,  
  And the exulting conqueror exclaim’d. 380  
    But Hector! thou hadst once far other hopes,  
  And, stripping slain Patroclus, thought’st thee safe,  
  Nor caredst for absent me.  Fond dream and vain!   
  I was not distant far; in yonder fleet  
  He left one able to avenge his death, 385  
  And he hath slain thee.  Thee the dogs shall rend  
  Dishonorably, and the fowls of air,  
  But all Achaia’s host shall him entomb.   
    To whom the Trojan Chief languid replied.   
  By thy own life, by theirs who gave thee birth, 390  
  And by thy knees,[13] oh let not Grecian dogs  
  Rend and devour me, but in gold accept  
  And brass a ransom at my father’s hands,  
  And at my mother’s an illustrious price;  
  Send home my body, grant me burial rites 395  
  Among the daughters and the sons of Troy.   
    To whom with aspect stern Achilles thus.   
  Dog! neither knees nor parents name to me.   
  I would my fierceness of revenge were such,  
  That I could carve and eat thee, to whose arms 400  
  Such griefs I owe; so true it is and sure,  
  That none shall save thy carcase from the dogs.   
  No, trust me, would thy parents bring me weigh’d  
  Ten—­twenty ransoms, and engage on oath  
  To add still more; would thy Dardanian Sire 405  
  Priam, redeem thee with thy weight in gold,  
  Not even at that price would I consent  
  That she who bare should place thee on thy bier  
  With lamentation; dogs and ravening fowls  
  Shall rend thy body while a scrap remains. 410  
    Then, dying, warlike Hector thus replied.   
  Full well I knew before, how suit of mine  
  Should speed preferr’d to thee.  Thy heart is steel.   
  But oh, while yet thou livest, think, lest the Gods  
  Requite thee on that day, when pierced thyself 415  
  By Paris and Apollo, thou shalt fall,  
  Brave as thou art, before the Scaean gate.   
    He ceased, and death involved him dark around.   
  His spirit, from his limbs dismiss’d, the house  
  Of Ades sought, mourning in her descent 420  
  Youth’s prime and vigor lost, disastrous doom!   
  But him though dead, Achilles thus bespake.   
    Die thou.  My death shall find me at what hour  
  Jove gives commandment, and the Gods above.   
    He spake, and from the dead drawing away 425  
  His brazen spear, placed it apart, then

**Page 295**

stripp’d  
  His arms gore-stain’d.  Meantime the other sons  
  Of the Achaians, gathering fast around,  
  The bulk admired, and the proportion just  
  Of Hector; neither stood a Grecian there 430  
  Who pierced him not, and thus the soldier spake.   
    Ye Gods! how far more patient of the touch  
  Is Hector now, than when he fired the fleet!   
    Thus would they speak, then give him each a stab.   
  And now, the body stripp’d, their noble Chief 435  
  The swift Achilles standing in the midst,  
  The Grecians in wing’d accents thus address’d.   
    Friends, Chiefs and Senators of Argos’ host!   
  Since, by the will of heaven, this man is slain  
  Who harm’d us more than all our foes beside, 440  
  Essay we next the city, so to learn  
  The Trojan purpose, whether (Hector slain)  
  They will forsake the citadel, or still  
  Defend it, even though of him deprived.   
  But wherefore speak I thus? still undeplored, 445  
  Unburied in my fleet Patroclus lies;  
  Him never, while alive myself, I mix  
  With living men and move, will I forget.   
  In Ades, haply, they forget the dead,  
  Yet will not I Patroclus, even there. 450  
  Now chanting paeans, ye Achaian youths!   
  Return we to the fleet with this our prize;  
  We have achieved great glory,[14] we have slain  
  Illustrious Hector, him whom Ilium praised  
  In all her gates, and as a God revered. 455  
    He said; then purposing dishonor foul  
  To noble Hector, both his feet he bored  
  From heel to ancle, and, inserting thongs,  
  Them tied behind his chariot, but his head  
  Left unsustain’d to trail along the ground. 460  
  Ascending next, the armor at his side  
  He placed, then lash’d the steeds; they willing flew  
  Thick dust around the body dragg’d arose,  
  His sable locks all swept the plain, and all  
  His head, so graceful once, now track’d the dust, 465  
  For Jove had given it into hostile hands  
  That they might shame it in his native soil.[15]  
  Thus, whelm’d in dust, it went.  The mother Queen  
  Her son beholding, pluck’d her hair away,  
  Cast far aside her lucid veil, and fill’d 470  
  With shrieks the air.  His father wept aloud,  
  And, all around, long, long complaints were heard  
  And lamentations in the streets of Troy,  
  Not fewer or less piercing, than if flames  
  Had wrapt all Ilium to her topmost towers. 475  
  His people scarce detain’d the ancient King  
  Grief-stung, and resolute to issue forth  
  Through the Dardanian gates; to all he kneel’d  
  In turn, then roll’d himself in dust, and each  
  By name solicited to give him way. 480  
    Stand off, my fellow mourners!  I would pass

**Page 296**

  The gates, would seek, alone, the Grecian fleet.   
  I go to supplicate the bloody man,  
  Yon ravager; he may respect, perchance,  
  My years, may feel some pity of my age; 485  
  For, such as I am, his own father is,  
  Peleus, who rear’d him for a curse to Troy,  
  But chiefly rear’d him to myself a curse,  
  So numerous have my sons in prime of youth  
  Fall’n by his hand, all whom I less deplore 490  
  (Though mourning all) than one; my agonies  
  For Hector soon shall send me to the shades.   
  Oh had he but within these arms expired,  
  The hapless Queen who bore him, and myself  
  Had wept him, then, till sorrow could no more! 495  
    So spake he weeping, and the citizens  
  All sigh’d around; next, Hecuba began  
  Amid the women, thus, her sad complaint.   
    Ah wherefore, oh my son! wretch that I am,  
  Breathe I forlorn of thee?  Thou, night and day, 500  
  My glory wast in Ilium, thee her sons  
  And daughters, both, hail’d as their guardian God,  
  Conscious of benefits from thee received,  
  Whose life prolong’d should have advanced them all  
  To high renown.  Vain boast! thou art no more. 505  
    So mourn’d the Queen.  But fair Andromache  
  Nought yet had heard, nor knew by sure report  
  Hector’s delay without the city gates.   
  She in a closet of her palace sat,  
  A twofold web weaving magnificent, 510  
  With sprinkled flowers inwrought of various hues,  
  And to her maidens had commandment given  
  Through all her house, that compassing with fire  
  An ample tripod, they should warm a bath  
  For noble Hector from the fight return’d. 515  
  Tenderness ill-inform’d! she little knew  
  That in the field, from such refreshments far,  
  Pallas had slain him by Achilles’ hand.   
  She heard a cry of sorrow from the tower;  
  Her limbs shook under her, her shuttle fell, 520  
  And to her bright-hair’d train, alarm’d, she cried.   
    Attend me two of you, that I may learn  
  What hath befallen.  I have heard the voice  
  Of the Queen-mother; my rebounding heart  
  Chokes me, and I seem fetter’d by a frost. 525  
  Some mischief sure o’er Priam’s sons impends.   
  Far be such tidings from me! but I fear  
  Horribly, lest Achilles, cutting off  
  My dauntless Hector from the gates alone,  
  Enforce him to the field, and quell perhaps 530  
  The might, this moment, of that dreadful arm  
  His hinderance long; for Hector ne’er was wont  
  To seek his safety in the ranks, but flew  
  First into battle, yielding place to none.   
    So saying, she rush’d with palpitating heart 535  
  And frantic air abroad, by her two maids  
  Attended; soon arriving at the tower,

**Page 297**

  And at the throng of men, awhile she stood  
  Down-looking wistful from the city-wall,  
  And, seeing him in front of Ilium, dragg’d 540  
  So cruelly toward the fleet of Greece,  
  O’erwhelm’d with sudden darkness at the view  
  Fell backward, with a sigh heard all around.   
  Far distant flew dispersed her head-attire,  
  Twist, frontlet, diadem, and even the veil 545  
  By golden Venus given her on the day  
  When Hector led her from Eetion’s house  
  Enrich’d with nuptial presents to his home.   
  Around her throng’d her sisters of the house  
  Of Priam, numerous, who within their arms 550  
  Fast held her[16] loathing life; but she, her breath  
  At length and sense recovering, her complaint  
  Broken with sighs amid them thus began.   
    Hector!  I am undone; we both were born  
  To misery, thou in Priam’s house in Troy, 555  
  And I in Hypoplacian Thebes wood-crown’d  
  Beneath Eetion’s roof.  He, doom’d himself  
  To sorrow, me more sorrowfully doom’d,  
  Sustain’d in helpless infancy, whom oh  
  That he had ne’er begotten! thou descend’st 560  
  To Pluto’s subterraneous dwelling drear,  
  Leaving myself destitute, and thy boy,  
  Fruit of our hapless loves, an infant yet,  
  Never to be hereafter thy delight,  
  Nor love of thine to share or kindness more. 565  
  For should he safe survive this cruel war,  
  With the Achaians penury and toil  
  Must be his lot, since strangers will remove  
  At will his landmarks, and possess his fields.   
  Thee lost, he loses all, of father, both, 570  
  And equal playmate in one day deprived,  
  To sad looks doom’d, and never-ceasing-tears.   
  He seeks, necessitous his father’s friends,  
  One by his mantle pulls, one by his vest,  
  Whose utmost pity yields to his parch’d lips 575  
  A thirst-provoking drop, and grudges more;  
  Some happier child, as yet untaught to mourn  
  A parent’s loss, shoves rudely from the board  
  My son, and, smiting him, reproachful cries—­  
  Away—­thy father is no guest of ours—­ 580  
  Then, weeping, to his widow’d mother comes  
  Astyanax, who on his father’s lap  
  Ate marrow only, once, and fat of lambs,[17]  
  And when sleep took him, and his crying fit  
  Had ceased, slept ever on the softest bed, 585  
  Warm in his nurse’s arms, fed to his fill  
  With delicacies, and his heart at rest.   
  But now, Astyanax (so named in Troy  
  For thy sake, guardian of her gates and towers)  
  His father lost, must many a pang endure. 590  
  And as for thee, cast naked forth among  
  Yon galleys, where no parent’s eye of thine  
  Shall find thee, when the dogs have torn thee once  
  Till they are sated, worms shall eat thee

**Page 298**

next.   
  Meantime, thy graceful raiment rich, prepared 595  
  By our own maidens, in thy palace lies;  
  But I will burn it, burn it all, because  
  Useless to thee, who never, so adorn’d,  
  Shalt slumber more; yet every eye in Troy  
  Shall see, how glorious once was thy attire.[18] 600  
    So, weeping, she; to whom the multitude  
  Of Trojan dames responsive sigh’d around.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XXIII.**

ARGUMENT OF THE TWENTY-THIRD BOOK.

The body of Patroclus is burned, and the funeral games ensue.

**BOOK XXIII.**

Such mourning was in Troy; meantime the Greeks  
Their galleys and the shores of Hellespont  
Regaining, each to his own ship retired.   
But not the Myrmidons; Achilles them  
Close rank’d in martial order still detain’d, 5  
And thus his fellow-warriors brave address’d.   
Ye swift-horsed Myrmidons, associates dear!   
Release not from your chariots yet your steeds  
Firm-hoof’d, but steeds and chariots driving near,  
Bewail Patroclus, as the rites demand 10  
Of burial; then, satiate with grief and tears,  
We will release our steeds, and take repast.   
He ended, and, himself leading the way,  
His numerous band all mourn’d at once the dead.   
Around the body thrice their glossy steeds, 15  
Mourning they drove, while Thetis in their hearts  
The thirst of sorrow kindled; they with tears  
The sands bedew’d, with tears their radiant arms,  
Such deep regret of one so brave they felt.   
Then, placing on the bosom of his friend 20  
His homicidal hands, Achilles thus  
The shade of his Patroclus, sad, bespake.   
Hail, oh Patroclus, even in Ades hail!   
For I will now accomplish to the full  
My promise pledged to thee, that I would give 25  
Hector dragg’d hither to be torn by dogs  
Piecemeal, and would before thy funeral pile  
The necks dissever of twelve Trojan youths  
Of noblest rank, resentful of thy death.   
He said, and meditating foul disgrace 30  
To noble Hector, stretch’d him prone in dust  
Beside the bier of Menoetiades.   
Then all the Myrmidons their radiant arms  
Put off, and their shrill-neighing steeds released.   
A numerous band beside the bark they sat 35  
Of swift AEacides, who furnish’d forth  
Himself a feast funereal for them all.   
Many a white ox under the ruthless steel  
Lay bleeding, many a sheep and blatant goat,  
With many a saginated boar bright-tusk’d, 40  
Amid fierce flames Vulcanian stretch’d to roast.   
Copious the blood ran all around the dead.   
And now the Kings of Greece conducted thence  
To Agamemnon’s tent the royal son

**Page 299**

Of Peleus, loth to go, and won at last 45  
With difficulty, such his anger was  
And deep resentment of his slaughter’d friend.   
Soon then as Agamemnon’s tent they reach’d,  
The sovereign bade his heralds kindle fire  
Around an ample vase, with purpose kind 50  
Moving Achilles from his limbs to cleanse  
The stains of battle; but he firm refused  
That suit, and bound refusal with an oath—­  
No; by the highest and the best of all,  
By Jove I will not.  Never may it be 55  
That brazen bath approach this head of mine,  
Till I shall first Patroclus’ body give  
To his last fires, till I shall pile his tomb,  
And sheer my locks in honor of my friend;  
For, like to this, no second wo shall e’er 60  
My heart invade, while vital breath I draw.   
But, all unwelcome as it is, repast  
Now calls us.  Agamemnon, King of men!   
Give thou command that at the dawn they bring  
Wood hither, such large portion as beseems 65  
The dead, descending to the shades, to share,  
That hungry flames consuming out of sight  
His body soon, the host may war again.   
He spake; they, hearing, readily obey’d.   
Then, each his food preparing with dispatch, 70  
They ate, nor wanted any of the guests  
Due portion, and their appetites sufficed  
To food and wine, all to their tents repair’d  
Seeking repose; but on the sands beside  
The billowy deep Achilles groaning lay 75  
Amidst his Myrmidons, where space he found  
With blood unstain’d beside the dashing wave.[1]  
There, soon as sleep, deliverer of the mind,  
Wrapp’d him around (for much his noble limbs  
With chase of Hector round the battlements 80  
Of wind-swept Ilium wearied were and spent)  
The soul came to him of his hapless friend,  
In bulk resembling, in expressive eyes  
And voice Patroclus, and so clad as he.   
Him, hovering o’er his head, the form address’d. 85  
Sleep’st thou, Achilles! of thy friend become  
Heedless?  Him living thou didst not neglect  
Whom thou neglectest dead.  Give me a tomb  
Instant, that I may pass the infernal gates.   
For now, the shades and spirits of the dead 90  
Drive me afar, denying me my wish  
To mingle with them on the farthest shore,  
And in wide-portal’d Ades sole I roam.   
Give me thine hand, I pray thee, for the earth  
I visit never more, once burnt with fire; 95  
We never shall again close council hold  
As we were wont, for me my fate severe,  
Mine even from my birth, hath deep absorb’d.   
And oh Achilles, semblance of the Gods!   
Thou too predestined art beneath the wall 100  
To perish of the high-born Trojan race.   
But hear my last injunction! ah, my friend!

**Page 300**

My bones sepulchre not from thine apart,  
But as, together we were nourish’d both  
Beneath thy roof (what time from Opoeis 105  
Menoetius led me to thy father’s house,  
Although a child, yet fugitive for blood,  
Which, in a quarrel at the dice, I spilt,  
Killing my playmate by a casual blow,  
The offspring of Amphidamas, when, like 110  
A father, Peleus with all tenderness  
Received and cherish’d me, and call’d me thine)  
So, let one vase inclose, at last, our bones,  
The golden vase, thy Goddess mother’s gift.[2]  
To whom Achilles, matchless in the race. 115  
Ah, loved and honor’d! wherefore hast thou come!   
Why thus enjoin’d me?  I will all perform  
With diligence that thou hast now desired.   
But nearer stand, that we may mutual clasp  
Each other, though but with a short embrace, 120  
And sad satiety of grief enjoy.   
He said, and stretch’d his arms toward the shade,  
But him seized not; shrill-clamoring and light  
As smoke, the spirit pass’d into the earth.   
Amazed, upsprang Achilles, clash’d aloud 125  
His palms together, and thus, sad, exclaim’d.   
Ah then, ye Gods! there doubtless are below  
The soul and semblance both, but empty forms;  
For all night long, mourning, disconsolate,  
The soul of my Patroclus, hapless friend! 130  
Hath hover’d o’er me, giving me in charge  
His last requests, just image of himself.   
So saying, he call’d anew their sorrow forth,  
And rosy-palm’d Aurora found them all  
Mourning afresh the pitiable dead. 135  
Then royal Agamemnon call’d abroad  
Mules and mule-drivers from the tents in haste  
To gather wood.  Uprose a valiant man,  
Friend of the virtuous Chief Idomeneus,  
Meriones, who led them to the task. 140  
They, bearing each in hand his sharpen’d axe  
And twisted cord, thence journey’d forth, the mules  
Driving before them; much uneven space  
They measured, hill and dale, right onward now,  
And now circuitous; but at the groves 145  
Arrived at length, of Ida fountain-fed,  
Their keen-edged axes to the towering oaks  
Dispatchful they applied; down fell the trees  
With crash sonorous.  Splitting, next, the trunks,  
They bound them on the mules; they, with firm hoofs 150  
The hill-side stamping, through the thickets rush’d  
Desirous of the plain.  Each man his log  
(For so the armor-bearer of the King  
Of Crete, Meriones, had them enjoin’d)  
Bore after them, and each his burthen cast 155  
Down on the beach regular, where a tomb  
Of ample size Achilles for his friend  
Patroclus had, and for himself, design’d.   
Much fuel thrown together, side by side  
There down they sat, and his command at once 160

**Page 301**

Achilles issued to his warriors bold,  
That all should gird their armor, and the steeds  
Join to their chariots; undelaying each  
Complied, and in bright arms stood soon array’d.   
Then mounted combatants and charioteers. 165  
First, moved the chariots, next, the infantry  
Proceeded numerous, amid whom his friends,  
Bearing the body of Patroclus, went.   
They poll’d their heads, and cover’d him with hair  
Shower’d over all his body, while behind 170  
Noble Achilles march’d, the hero’s head  
Sustaining sorrowful, for to the realms  
Of Ades a distinguish’d friend he sent.   
And now, arriving on the ground erewhile  
Mark’d by Achilles, setting down the dead, 175  
They heap’d the fuel quick, a lofty pile.[3]  
But Peleus’ son, on other thoughts intent,  
Retiring from the funeral pile, shore off  
His amber ringlets,[4] whose exuberant growth  
Sacred to Sperchius he had kept unshorn, 180  
And looking o’er the gloomy deep, he said.   
Sperchius! in vain Peleus my father vow’d  
That, hence returning to my native land,  
These ringlets shorn I should present to thee[5]  
With a whole hecatomb, and should, beside, 185  
Rams offer fifty at thy fountain head  
In thy own field, at thy own fragrant shrine.   
So vow’d the hoary Chief, whose wishes thou  
Leavest unperform’d.  Since, therefore, never more  
I see my native home, the hero these 190  
Patroclus takes down with him to the shades.   
He said, and filling with his hair the hand  
Of his dead friend, the sorrows of his train  
Waken’d afresh.  And now the lamp of day  
Westering[6] apace, had left them still in tears, 195  
Had not Achilles suddenly address’d  
King Agamemnon, standing at his side.   
Atrides! (for Achaia’s sons thy word  
Will readiest execute) we may with grief  
Satiate ourselves hereafter; but, the host 200  
Dispersing from the pile, now give command  
That they prepare repast; ourselves,[7] to whom  
These labors in peculiar appertain  
Will finish them; but bid the Chiefs abide.   
Which when imperial Agamemnon heard, 205  
He scatter’d instant to their several ships  
The people; but the burial-dressers thence  
Went not; they, still abiding, heap’d the pile.   
A hundred feet of breadth from side to side  
They gave to it, and on the summit placed 210  
With sorrowing hearts the body of the dead.   
Many a fat sheep, with many an ox full-horn’d  
They flay’d before the pile, busy their task  
Administering, and Peleus’ son the fat  
Taking from every victim, overspread 215  
Complete the body with it of his friend[8]  
Patroclus, and the flay’d beasts heap’d around.   
Then, placing flagons on the pile, replete

**Page 302**

With oil and honey, he inclined their mouths  
Toward the bier, and slew and added next, 220  
Deep-groaning and in haste, four martial steeds.   
Nine dogs the hero at his table fed,  
Of which beheading two, their carcases  
He added also.  Last, twelve gallant sons  
Of noble Trojans slaying (for his heart 225  
Teem’d with great vengeance) he applied the force  
Of hungry flames that should devour the whole,  
Then, mourning loud, by name his friend invoked.   
Rejoice, Patroclus! even in the shades,  
Behold my promise to thee all fulfill’d! 230  
Twelve gallant sons of Trojans famed in arms,  
Together with thyself, are all become  
Food for these fires:  but fire shall never feed  
On Hector; him I destine to the dogs.   
So threaten’d he; but him no dogs devour’d; 235  
Them, day and night, Jove’s daughter Venus chased  
Afar, and smooth’d the hero o’er with oils  
Of rosy scent ambrosial, lest his corse,  
Behind Achilles’ chariot dragg’d along  
So rudely, should be torn; and Phoebus hung 240  
A veil of sable clouds from heaven to earth,  
O’ershadowing broad the space where Hector lay,  
Lest parching suns intense should stiffen him.   
But the pile kindled not.  Then, Peleus’ son  
Seeking a place apart, two Winds in prayer 245  
Boreas invoked and Zephyrus, to each  
Vowing large sacrifice.  With earnest suit  
(Libation pouring from a golden cup)  
Their coming he implored, that so the flames  
Kindling, incontinent might burn the dead. 250  
Iris, his supplications hearing, swift  
Convey’d them to the Winds; they, in the hall  
Banqueting of the heavy-blowing West  
Sat frequent.  Iris, sudden at the gate  
Appear’d; they, at the sight upstarting all, 255  
Invited each the Goddess to himself.   
But she refused a seat and thus she spake.[9]  
I sit not here.  Borne over Ocean’s stream  
Again, to AEthiopia’s land I go  
Where hecatombs are offer’d to the Gods, 260  
Which, with the rest, I also wish to share.   
But Peleus’ son, earnest, the aid implores  
Of Boreas and of Zephyrus the loud,  
Vowing large sacrifice if ye will fan  
Briskly the pile on which Patroclus lies 265  
By all Achaia’s warriors deep deplored.   
She said, and went.  Then suddenly arose  
The Winds, and, roaring, swept the clouds along.   
First, on the sea they blew; big rose the waves  
Beneath the blast.  At fruitful Troy arrived 270  
Vehement on the pile they fell, and dread  
On all sides soon a crackling blaze ensued.   
All night, together blowing shrill, they drove  
The sheeted flames wide from the funeral pile,  
And all night long, a goblet in his hand 275  
From golden beakers fill’d, Achilles stood

**Page 303**

With large libations soaking deep the soil,  
And calling on the spirit of his friend.   
As some fond father mourns, burning the bones  
Of his own son, who, dying on the eve 280  
Of his glad nuptials, hath his parents left  
O’erwhelm’d with inconsolable distress,  
So mourn’d Achilles, his companion’s bones  
Burning, and pacing to and fro the field  
Beside the pile with many a sigh profound. 285  
But when the star, day’s harbinger, arose,  
Soon after whom, in saffron vest attired  
The morn her beams diffuses o’er the sea,  
The pile, then wasted, ceased to flame, and then  
Back flew the Winds over the Thracian deep 290  
Rolling the flood before them as they pass’d.   
And now Pelides lying down apart  
From the funereal pile, slept, but not long,  
Though weary; waken’d by the stir and din  
Of Agamemnon’s train.  He sat erect, 295  
And thus the leaders of the host address’d.   
Atrides, and ye potentates who rule  
The whole Achaian host! first quench the pile  
Throughout with generous wine, where’er the fire  
Hath seized it.  We will then the bones collect 300  
Of Menoetiades, which shall with ease  
Be known, though many bones lie scatter’d near,  
Since in the middle pile Patroclus lay,  
But wide apart and on its verge we burn’d  
The steeds and Trojans, a promiscuous heap. 305  
Them so collected in a golden vase  
We will dispose, lined with a double cawl,  
Till I shall, also, to my home below.   
I wish not now a tomb of amplest bounds,  
But such as may suffice, which yet in height 310  
The Grecians and in breadth shall much augment  
Hereafter, who, survivors of my fate,  
Shall still remain in the Achaian fleet.   
So spake Pelides, and the Chiefs complied.   
Where’er the pile had blazed, with generous wine 315  
They quench’d it, and the hills of ashes sank.   
Then, weeping, to a golden vase, with lard  
Twice lined, they gave their gentle comrade’s bones  
Fire-bleach’d, and lodging safely in his tent  
The relics, overspread them with a veil. 320  
Designing, next, the compass of the tomb,  
They mark’d its boundary with stones, then fill’d  
The wide enclosure hastily with earth,  
And, having heap’d it to its height, return’d.   
But all the people, by Achilles still 325  
Detain’d, there sitting, form’d a spacious ring,  
And he the destined prizes from his fleet  
Produced, capacious caldrons, tripods bright,  
Steeds, mules, tall oxen, women at the breast  
Close-cinctured, elegant, and unwrought[10] iron. 330  
First, to the chariot-drivers he proposed  
A noble prize; a beauteous maiden versed  
In arts domestic, with a tripod ear’d,  
Of twenty and two measures.  These he made

**Page 304**

The conqueror’s meed.  The second should a mare 335  
Obtain, unbroken yet, six years her age,  
Pregnant, and bearing in her womb a mule.   
A caldron of four measures, never smirch’d  
By smoke or flame, but fresh as from the forge  
The third awaited; to the fourth he gave 340  
Two golden talents, and, unsullied yet  
By use, a twin-ear’d phial[11] to the fifth.   
He stood erect, and to the Greeks he cried.   
Atrides, and ye chiefs of all the host!   
These prizes, in the circus placed, attend 345  
The charioteers.  Held we the present games  
In honor of some other Grecian dead,  
I would myself bear hence the foremost prize;  
For ye are all witnesses well-inform’d  
Of the superior virtue of my steeds. 350  
They are immortal; Neptune on my sire  
Peleus conferr’d them, and my sire on me.   
But neither I this contest share myself,  
Nor shall my steeds; for they would miss the force  
And guidance of a charioteer so kind 355  
As they have lost, who many a time hath cleansed  
Their manes with water of the crystal brook,  
And made them sleek, himself, with limpid oil.   
Him, therefore, mourning, motionless they stand  
With hair dishevell’d, streaming to the ground. 360  
But ye, whoever of the host profess  
Superior skill, and glory in your steeds  
And well-built chariots, for the strife prepare!   
So spake Pelides, and the charioteers,  
For speed renown’d arose.  Long ere the rest 365  
Eumelus, King of men, Admetus’ son  
Arose, accomplish’d in equestrian arts.   
Next, Tydeus’ son, brave Diomede, arose;  
He yoked the Trojan coursers by himself  
In battle from AEneas won, what time 370  
Apollo saved their master.  Third, upstood  
The son of Atreus with the golden locks,  
Who to his chariot Agamemnon’s mare  
Swift AEthe and his own Podargus join’d.   
Her Echepolus from Anchises sprung 375  
To Agamemnon gave; she was the price  
At which he purchased leave to dwell at home  
Excused attendance on the King at Troy;  
For, by the gift of Jove, he had acquired  
Great riches, and in wide-spread Sicyon dwelt. 380  
Her wing’d with ardor, Menelaus yoked.   
Antilochus, arising fourth, his steeds  
Bright-maned prepared, son of the valiant King  
Of Pylus, Nestor Neleiades.   
Of Pylian breed were they, and thus his sire, 385  
With kind intent approaching to his side,  
Advised him, of himself not uninform’d.[12]  
Antilochus!  Thou art, I know, beloved  
By Jove and Neptune both, from whom, though young  
Thou hast received knowledge of every art 390  
Equestrian, and hast little need to learn.   
Thou know’st already how to trim the goal  
With nicest skill, yet wondrous slow of foot

**Page 305**

Thy coursers are, whence evil may ensue.   
But though their steeds be swifter, I account 395  
Thee wise, at least, as they.  Now is the time  
For counsel, furnish now thy mind with all  
Precaution, that the prize escape thee not.   
The feller of huge trees by skill prevails  
More than by strength; by skill the pilot guides 400  
His flying bark rock’d by tempestuous winds,  
And more by skill than speed the race is won.   
But he who in his chariot and his steeds  
Trusts only, wanders here and wanders there  
Unsteady, while his coursers loosely rein’d 405  
Roam wide the field; not so the charioteer  
Of sound intelligence; he though he drive  
Inferior steeds, looks ever to the goal  
Which close he clips, not ignorant to check  
His coursers at the first but with tight rein 410  
Ruling his own, and watching those before.   
Now mark; I will describe so plain the goal  
That thou shalt know it surely.  A dry stump  
Extant above the ground an ell in height  
Stands yonder; either oak it is, or pine 415  
More likely, which the weather least impairs.   
Two stones, both white, flank it on either hand.   
The way is narrow there, but smooth the course  
On both sides.  It is either, as I think,  
A monument of one long since deceased, 420  
Or was, perchance, in ancient days design’d,  
As now by Peleus’ mighty son, a goal.   
That mark in view, thy steeds and chariot push  
Near to it as thou may’st; then, in thy seat  
Inclining gently to the left, prick smart 425  
Thy right-hand horse challenging him aloud,  
And give him rein; but let thy left-hand horse  
Bear on the goal so closely, that the nave  
And felly[13] of thy wheel may seem to meet.   
Yet fear to strike the stone, lest foul disgrace 430  
Of broken chariot and of crippled steeds  
Ensue, and thou become the public jest.   
My boy beloved! use caution; for if once  
Thou turn the goal at speed, no man thenceforth  
Shall reach, or if he reach, shall pass thee by, 435  
Although Arion in thy rear he drove  
Adrastus’ rapid horse of race divine,  
Or those, Troy’s boast, bred by Laomedon.   
So Nestor spake, inculcating with care  
On his son’s mind these lessons in the art, 440  
And to his place retiring, sat again.   
Meriones his coursers glossy-maned  
Made ready last.  Then to his chariot-seat  
Each mounted, and the lots were thrown; himself  
Achilles shook them.  First, forth leap’d the lot 445  
Of Nestor’s son Antilochus, after whom  
The King Eumelus took his destined place.   
The third was Menelaus spear-renown’d;  
Meriones the fourth; and last of all,  
Bravest of all, heroic Diomede 450  
The son of Tydeus took his lot to drive.

**Page 306**

So ranged they stood; Achilles show’d the goal  
Far on the champain, nigh to which he placed  
The godlike Phoenix servant of his sire,  
To mark the race and make a true report. 455  
All raised the lash at once, and with the reins  
At once all smote their steeds, urging them on  
Vociferous; they, sudden, left the fleet  
Far, far behind them, scouring swift the plain.   
Dark, like a stormy cloud, uprose the dust 460  
Their chests beneath, and scatter’d in the wind  
Their manes all floated; now the chariots swept  
The low declivity unseen, and now  
Emerging started into view; erect  
The drivers stood; emulous, every heart 465  
Beat double; each encouraged loud his steeds;  
They, flying, fill’d with dust the darken’d air.   
But when returning to the hoary deep  
They ran their last career, then each display’d  
Brightest his charioteership, and the race 470  
Lay stretch’d, at once, into its utmost speed.   
Then, soon the mares of Pheretiades[14]  
Pass’d all, but Diomede behind him came,  
Borne by his unemasculated steeds  
Of Trojan pedigree; they not remote, 475  
But close pursued him; and at every pace  
Seem’d entering both; the chariot at their head,  
For blowing warm into Eumelus’ neck  
Behind, and on his shoulders broad, they went,  
And their chins rested on him as they flew. 480  
Then had Tydides pass’d him, or had made  
Decision dubious, but Apollo struck,  
Resentful,[15] from his hand the glittering scourge.   
Fast roll’d the tears indignant down his cheeks,  
For he beheld the mares with double speed, 485  
Flying, and of the spur deprived, his own  
Retarded steeds continual thrown behind.   
But not unnoticed by Minerva pass’d  
The art by Phoebus practised to impede  
The son of Tydeus, whom with winged haste 490  
Following, she gave to him his scourge again,  
And with new force his lagging steeds inspired.   
Eumelus, next, the angry Goddess, swift  
Pursuing, snapt his yoke; wide flew the mares  
Asunder, and the pole fell to the ground. 495  
Himself, roll’d from his seat, fast by the wheel  
With lacerated elbows, nostrils, mouth,  
And batter’d brows lay prone; sorrow his eyes  
Deluged, and disappointment chok’d his voice.   
Then, far outstripping all, Tydides push’d 500  
His steeds beyond, which Pallas fill’d with power  
That she might make the glorious prize his own.   
Him follow’d Menelaus amber-hair’d,  
The son of Atreus, and his father’s steeds  
Encouraging, thus spake Antilochus. 505  
Away—­now stretch ye forward to the goal.   
I bid you not to an unequal strife  
With those of Diomede, for Pallas them  
Quickens that he may conquer, and the Chief

**Page 307**

So far advanced makes competition vain. 510  
But reach the son of Atreus, fly to reach  
His steeds, incontinent; ah, be not shamed  
For ever, foil’d by AEthe, by a mare!   
Why fall ye thus behind, my noblest steeds?   
I tell you both, and ye shall prove me true, 515  
No favor shall ye find at Nestor’s hands,  
My valiant sire, but he will thrust his spear  
Right through you, should we lose, for sloth of yours,  
Or by your negligence, the nobler prize.   
Haste then—­pursue him—­reach the royal Chief—­ 520  
And how to pass him in yon narrow way  
Shall be my care, and not my care in vain.   
He ended; they, awhile, awed by his voice,  
With more exertion ran, and Nestor’s son  
Now saw the hollow strait mark’d by his sire. 525  
It was a chasm abrupt, where winter-floods,  
Wearing the soil, had gullied deep the way.   
Thither Atrides, anxious to avoid  
A clash of chariots drove, and thither drove  
Also, but somewhat devious from his track, 530  
Antilochus.  Then Menelaus fear’d,  
And with loud voice the son of Nestor hail’d.   
Antilochus, at what a madman’s rate  
Drivest thou! stop—­check thy steeds—­the way is here  
Too strait, but widening soon, will give thee scope 535  
To pass me by; beware, lest chariot close  
To chariot driven, thou maim thyself and me.   
He said; but still more rapid and the scourge  
Plying continual, as he had not heard,  
Antilochus came on.  Far as the quoit 540  
By some broad-shoulder’d youth for trial hurl’d  
Of manhood flies, so far Antilochus  
Shot forward; but the coursers fell behind  
Of Atreus’ son, who now abated much  
By choice his driving, lest the steeds of both 545  
Jostling, should overturn with sudden shock  
Both chariots, and themselves in dust be roll’d,  
Through hot ambition of the foremost prize.   
Him then the hero golden-hair’d reproved.   
Antilochus! the man lives not on earth 550  
Like thee for love of mischief.  Go, extoll’d  
For wisdom falsely by the sons of Greece.   
Yet, trust me, not without an oath, the prize  
Thus foully sought shall even now be thine.   
He said, and to his coursers call’d aloud. 555  
Ah be not tardy; stand not sorrow-check’d;  
Their feet will fail them sooner far than yours,  
For years have pass’d since they had youth to boast.   
So he; and springing at his voice, his steeds  
Regain’d apace the vantage lost.  Meantime 560  
The Grecians, in full circus seated, mark’d  
The steeds; they flying, fill’d with dust the air.   
Then, ere the rest, Idomeneus discern’d  
The foremost pair; for, on a rising ground  
Exalted, he without the circus sat, 565  
And hearing, though remote, the driver’s voice

**Page 308**

Chiding his steeds, knew it, and knew beside  
The leader horse distinguish’d by his hue,  
Chestnut throughout, save that his forehead bore  
A splendid blazon white, round as the moon. 570  
He stood erect, and to the Greeks he cried.   
Friends!  Chiefs and senators of Argos’ host!   
Discern I sole the steeds, or also ye?   
The horses, foremost now, to me appear  
Other than erst, and I descry at hand 575  
A different charioteer; the mares of late  
Victorious, somewhere distant in the race  
Are hurt; I plainly saw them at the first  
Turning the goal, but see them now no more;  
And yet with eyes inquisitive I range 580  
From side to side the whole broad plain of Troy.   
Either the charioteer hath slipp’d the reins,  
Or rounded not successfully the goal  
Through want of guidance.  Thrown, as it should seem,  
Forth from his seat, he hath his chariot maim’d, 585  
And his ungovern’d steeds have roam’d away.   
Arise and look ye forth yourselves, for I  
With doubtful ken behold him; yet the man  
Seems, in my view, AEtolian by descent,  
A Chief of prime renown in Argos’ host, 590  
The hero Tydeus’ son, brave Diomede,  
But Ajax Oiliades the swift  
Him sharp reproved.  Why art thou always given  
To prate, Idomeneus? thou seest the mares,  
Remote indeed, but posting to the goal. 595  
Thou art not youngest of the Argives here  
So much, nor from beneath thy brows look forth  
Quick-sighted more than ours, thine eyes abroad.   
Yet still thou pratest, although silence more  
Should suit thee, among wiser far than thou. 600  
The mares which led, lead still, and he who drives  
Eumelus is, the same who drove before.   
To whom the Cretan Chief, angry, replied.   
Ajax! whom none in wrangling can excel  
Or rudeness, though in all beside thou fall 605  
Below the Argives, being boorish-rough,  
Come now—­a tripod let us wager each,  
Or caldron, and let Agamemnon judge  
Whose horses lead, that, losing, thou may’st learn.   
He said; then sudden from his seat upsprang 610  
Swift Ajax Oiliades, prepared  
For harsh retort, nor had the contest ceased  
Between them, but had grown from ill to worse,  
Had not himself, Achilles, interposed.   
Ajax—­Idomeneus—­abstain ye both 615  
From bitter speech offensive, and such terms  
As ill become you.  Ye would feel, yourselves,  
Resentment, should another act as ye.   
Survey the course, peaceable, from your seats;  
The charioteers, by competition wing’d, 620  
Will soon themselves arrive, then shall ye know  
Distinctly, both who follows and who leads.   
He scarce had said, when nigh at hand appear’d  
Tydides, lashing, as he came, his steeds  
Continual; they with hoofs uplifted high

**Page 309**

625  
Their yet remaining ground shorten’d apace,  
Sprinkling with dusty drops at every stroke  
Their charioteer, while close upon their heels  
Radiant with tin and gold the chariot ran,  
Scarce tracking light the dust, so swift they flew. 630  
He stood in the mid-circus; there the sweat  
Rain’d under them from neck and chest profuse,  
And Diomede from his resplendent seat  
Leaping, reclined his scourge against the yoke.   
Nor was his friend brave Sthenelus remiss, 635  
But, seizing with alacrity the prize,  
Consign’d the tripod and the virgin, first,  
To his own band in charge; then, loosed the steeds.   
Next came, by stratagem, not speed advanced  
To that distinction, Nestor’s son, whom yet 640  
The hero Menelaus close pursued  
Near as the wheel runs to a courser’s heels,  
Drawing his master at full speed; his tail  
With its extremest hairs the felly sweeps  
That close attends him o’er the spacious plain, 645  
So near had Menelaus now approach’d  
Antilochus; for though at first he fell  
A full quoit’s cast behind, he soon retrieved  
That loss, with such increasing speed the mare  
Bright-maned of Agamemnon, AEthe, ran; 650  
She, had the course few paces more to both  
Afforded, should have clearly shot beyond  
Antilochus, nor dubious left the prize.   
But noble Menelaus threw behind  
Meriones, companion in the field, 655  
Of King Idomeneus, a lance’s flight,  
For slowest were his steeds, and he, to rule  
The chariot in the race, least skill’d of all.   
Last came Eumelus drawing to the goal,  
Himself, his splendid chariot, and his mares 660  
Driving before him.  Peleus’ rapid son  
Beheld him with compassion, and, amid  
The Argives, in wing’d accents thus he spake.   
Here comes the most expert, driving his steeds  
Before him.  Just it were that he received 665  
The second prize; Tydides claims the first.   
He said, and all applauded the award.   
Then had Achilles to Eumelus given  
The mare (for such the pleasure seem’d of all)  
Had not the son of mighty Nestor risen, 670  
Antilochus, who pleaded thus his right.   
Achilles! acting as thou hast proposed,  
Thou shalt offend me much, for thou shalt take  
The prize from me, because the Gods, his steeds  
And chariot-yoke disabling, render’d vain 675  
His efforts, and no failure of his own.   
It was his duty to have sought the Gods  
In prayer, then had he not, following on foot  
His coursers, hindmost of us all arrived.   
But if thou pity him, and deem it good, 680  
Thou hast much gold, much brass, and many sheep  
In thy pavilion; thou hast maidens fair,  
And coursers also.  Of thy proper stores  
Hereafter give to him a richer prize

**Page 310**

Than this, or give it now, so shall the Greeks 685  
Applaud thee; but this mare yield I to none;  
Stand forth the Grecian who desires to win  
That recompense, and let him fight with me.   
He ended, and Achilles, godlike Chief,  
Smiled on him, gratulating his success, 690  
Whom much he loved; then, ardent, thus replied.   
Antilochus! if thou wouldst wish me give  
Eumelus of my own, even so I will.   
I will present to him my corslet bright  
Won from Asteropaeus, edged around 695  
With glittering tin; a precious gift, and rare.   
So saying, he bade Automedon his friend  
Produce it from the tent; he at his word  
Departing, to Achilles brought the spoil,  
Which at his hands Eumelus glad received. 700  
Then, stung with grief, and with resentment fired  
Immeasurable, Menelaus rose  
To charge Antilochus.  His herald gave  
The sceptre to his hand, and (silence bidden  
To all) the godlike hero thus began. 705  
Antilochus! oh heretofore discreet!   
What hast thou done?  Thou hast dishonor’d foul  
My skill, and wrong’d my coursers, throwing thine,  
Although inferior far, by fraud before them.   
Ye Chiefs and Senators of Argos’ host! 710  
Impartial judge between us, lest, of these,  
Some say hereafter, Menelaus bore  
Antilochus by falsehood down, and led  
The mare away, because, although his steeds  
Were worse, his arm was mightier, and prevail’d. 715  
Yet hold—­myself will judge, and will to all  
Contentment give, for I will judge aright.   
Hither, Antilochus, illustrious youth!   
And, as the law prescribes, standing before  
Thy steeds and chariot, holding too the scourge 720  
With which thou drovest, lay hand on both thy steeds,  
And swear by Neptune, circler of the earth,  
That neither wilfully, nor yet by fraud  
Thou didst impede my chariot in its course.   
Then prudent, thus Antilochus replied. 725  
Oh royal Menelaus! patient bear  
The fault of one thy junior far, in years  
Alike unequal and in worth to thee.   
Thou know’st how rash is youth, and how propense  
To pass the bounds by decency prescribed, 730  
Quick, but not wise.  Lay, then, thy wrath aside;  
The mare now given me I will myself  
Deliver to thee, and if thou require  
A larger recompense, will rather yield  
A larger much than from thy favor fall 735  
Deservedly for ever, mighty Prince!   
And sin so heinously against the Gods.   
So saying, the son of valiant Nestor led  
The mare, himself, to Menelaus’ hand,  
Who with heart-freshening joy the prize received. 740  
As on the ears of growing corn the dews  
Fall grateful, while the spiry grain erect  
Bristles the fields, so, Menelaus, felt

**Page 311**

Thy inmost soul a soothing pleasure sweet!   
Then answer thus the hero quick return’d. 745  
Antilochus! exasperate though I were,  
Now, such no longer, I relinquish glad  
All strife with thee, for that at other times  
Thou never inconsiderate wast or light,  
Although by youthful heat misled to-day. 750  
Yet safer is it not to over-reach  
Superiors, for no other Grecian here  
Had my extreme displeasure calm’d so soon;  
But thou hast suffer’d much, and much hast toil’d,  
As thy good father and thy brother have, 755  
On my behalf; I, therefore, yield, subdued  
By thy entreaties, and the mare, though mine,  
Will also give thee, that these Grecians all  
May know me neither proud nor hard to appease.   
So saying, the mare he to Noemon gave, 760  
Friend of Antilochus, and, well-content,  
The polish’d caldron for *his* prize received.   
The fourth awarded lot (for he had fourth  
Arrived) Meriones asserted next,  
The golden talents; but the phial still 765  
Left unappropriated Achilles bore  
Across the circus in his hand, a gift  
To ancient Nestor, whom he thus bespake.   
Thou also, oh my father! this accept,  
Which in remembrance of the funeral rites 770  
Of my Patroclus, keep, for him thou seest  
Among the Greeks no more.  Receive a prize,  
Thine by gratuity; for thou shalt wield  
The cestus, wrestle, at the spear contend,  
Or in the foot-race (fallen as thou art 775  
Into the wane of life) never again.   
He said, and placed it in his hands.  He, glad,  
Receiving it, in accents wing’d replied.   
True, oh my son! is all which thou hast spoken.   
These limbs, these hands, young friend! (their vigor lost) 780  
No longer, darted from the shoulder, spring  
At once to battle.  Ah that I could grow  
Young yet again, could feel again such force  
Athletic, as when in Buprasium erst  
The Epeans with sepulchral pomp entomb’d 785  
King Amarynceus, where his sons ordain’d  
Funereal games in honor of their sire!   
Epean none or even Pylian there  
Could cope with me, or yet AEtolian bold.   
Boxing, I vanquish’d Clytomedes, son 790  
Of Enops; wrestling, the Pleuronian Chief  
Ancaeus; in the foot-race Iphiclus,  
Though a fleet runner; and I over-pitch’d  
Phyleus and Polydorus at the spear.   
The sons of Actor[16] in the chariot-race 795  
Alone surpass’d me, being two for one,  
And jealous both lest I should also win  
That prize, for to the victor charioteer  
They had assign’d the noblest prize of all.   
They were twin-brothers, and one ruled the steeds, 800  
The steeds one ruled,[17] the other lash’d them on.   
Such once was I; but now, these sports I leave

**Page 312**

To younger; me submission most befits  
To withering age, who then outshone the best.   
But go.  The funeral of thy friend with games 805  
Proceed to celebrate; I accept thy gift  
With pleasure; and my heart is also glad  
That thou art mindful evermore of one  
Who loves thee, and such honor in the sight  
Yield’st me of all the Greeks, as is my due. 810  
May the Gods bless thee for it more and more!   
He spake, and Peleus’ son, when he had heard  
At large his commendation from the lips  
Of Nestor, through the assembled Greeks return’d.   
He next proposed, not lightly to be won, 815  
The boxer’s prize.  He tether’d down a mule,  
Untamed and hard to tame, but strong to toil,  
And in her prime of vigor, in the midst;  
A goblet to the vanquish’d he assign’d,  
Then stood erect and to the Greeks exclaim’d. 820  
Atridae! and ye Argives brazen-greaved!   
I call for two bold combatants expert  
To wage fierce strife for these, with lifted fists  
Smiting each other.  He, who by the aid  
Of Phoebus shall o’ertome, and whom the Greeks 825  
Shall all pronounce victorious, leads the mule  
Hence to his tent; the vanquish’d takes the cup.   
He spake, and at his word a Greek arose  
Big, bold, and skillful in the boxer’s art,  
Epeues, son of Panopeus; his hand 830  
He on the mule imposed, and thus he said.   
Approach the man ambitious of the cup!   
For no Achaian here shall with his fist  
Me foiling, win the mule.  I boast myself  
To all superior.  May it not suffice 835  
That I to no pre-eminence pretend  
In battle?  To attain to foremost praise  
Alike in every art is not for one.   
But this I promise, and will well perform—­  
My blows shall lay him open, split him, crush 840  
His bones to splinters, and let all his friends,  
Attendant on him, wait to bear him hence,  
Vanquish’d by my superior force in fight.   
He ended, and his speech found no reply.   
One godlike Chief alone, Euryalus, 845  
Son of the King Mecisteus, who, himself,  
Sprang from Talaion, opposite arose.   
He, on the death of Oedipus, at Thebes  
Contending in the games held at his tomb,  
Had overcome the whole Cadmean race. 850  
Him Diomede spear-famed for fight prepared,  
Giving him all encouragement, for much  
He wish’d him victory.  First then he threw[18]  
His cincture to him; next, he gave him thongs[19]  
Cut from the hide of a wild buffalo. 855  
Both girt around, into the midst they moved.   
Then, lifting high their brawny arms, and fists  
Mingling with fists, to furious fight they fell;  
Dire was the crash of jaws, and the sweat stream’d  
From every limb.  Epeues fierce advanced, 860

**Page 313**

And while Euryalus with cautious eye  
Watch’d his advantage, pash’d him on the cheek  
He stood no longer, but, his shapely limbs,  
Unequal to his weight, sinking, he fell.   
As by the rising north-wind driven ashore 865  
A huge fish flounces on the weedy beach,  
Which soon the sable flood covers again,  
So, beaten down, he bounded.  But Epeues,  
Heroic chief, upraised him by his hand,  
And his own comrades from the circus forth 870  
Led him, step dragging after step, the blood  
Ejecting grumous, and at every pace  
Rolling his head languid from side to side.   
They placed him all unconscious on his seat  
In his own band, then fetch’d his prize, the cup. 875  
Still other prizes, then, Achilles placed  
In view of all, the sturdy wrestler’s meed.   
A large hearth-tripod, valued by the Greeks  
At twice six beeves, should pay the victor’s toil;  
But for the vanquish’d, in the midst he set 880  
A damsel in variety expert  
Of arts domestic, valued at four beeves.   
He rose erect, and to the Greeks he cried.   
Arise ye, now, who shall this prize dispute.   
So spake the son of Peleus; then arose 885  
Huge Telamonian Ajax, and upstood  
Ulysses also, in all wiles adept.   
Both girt around, into the midst they moved.   
With vigorous gripe each lock’d the other fast,  
Like rafters, standing, of some mansion built 890  
By a prime artist proof against all winds.   
Their backs, tugg’d vehemently, creak’d,[20] the sweat  
Trickled, and on their flanks and shoulders, red  
The whelks arose; they bearing still in mind  
The tripod, ceased not struggling for the prize. 895  
Nor could Ulysses from his station move  
And cast down Ajax, nor could Ajax him  
Unsettle, fixt so firm Ulysses stood.   
But when, long time expectant, all the Greeks  
Grew weary, then, huge Ajax him bespake. 900  
Laertes’ noble son, for wiles renown’d!   
Lift, or be lifted, and let Jove decide.   
He said, and heaved Ulysses.  Then, his wiles  
Forgat not he, but on the ham behind  
Chopp’d him; the limbs of Ajax at the stroke 905  
Disabled sank; he fell supine, and bore  
Ulysses close adhering to his chest  
Down with him.  Wonder riveted all eyes.   
Then brave Ulysses from the ground awhile  
Him lifted in his turn, but ere he stood, 910  
Inserting his own knee the knees between[21]  
Of Ajax, threw him.  To the earth they fell  
Both, and with dust defiled lay side by side.   
And now, arising to a third essay,  
They should have wrestled yet again, had not 915  
Achilles, interfering, them restrain’d.   
Strive not together more; cease to exhaust  
Each other’s force; ye both have earn’d the prize  
Depart alike requited, and give place

**Page 314**

To other Grecians who shall next contend. 920  
He spake; they glad complied, and wiping off  
The dust, put on their tunics.  Then again  
Achilles other prizes yet proposed,  
The rapid runner’s meed.  First, he produced  
A silver goblet of six measures; earth 925  
Own’d not its like for elegance of form.   
Skilful Sidonian artists had around  
Embellish’d it,[22] and o’er the sable deep  
Phoenician merchants into Lemnos’ port  
Had borne it, and the boon to Thoas[23] given; 930  
But Jason’s son, Euneues, in exchange  
For Priam’s son Lycaon, to the hand  
Had pass’d it of Patroclus famed in arms.   
Achilles this, in honor of his friend,  
Set forth, the swiftest runner’s recompense. 935  
The second should a fatted ox receive  
Of largest size, and he assign’d of gold  
A just half-talent to the worst and last.   
He stood erect, and to the Greeks he cried.   
Now stand ye forth who shall this prize dispute. 940  
He said, and at his word instant arose  
Swift Ajax Oiliades; upsprang  
The shrewd Ulysses next, and after him  
Brave Nestor’s son Antilochus, with whom  
None vied in speed of all the youths of Greece. 945  
They stood prepared.  Achilles show’d the goal.   
At once all started.  Oiliades  
Led swift the course, and closely at his heels  
Ulysses ran.  Near as some cinctured maid  
Industrious holds the distaff to her breast, 950  
While to and fro with practised finger neat  
She tends the flax drawing it to a thread,  
So near Ulysses follow’d him, and press’d  
His footsteps, ere the dust fill’d them again,  
Pouring his breath into his neck behind, 955  
And never slackening pace.  His ardent thirst  
Of victory with universal shouts  
All seconded, and, eager, bade him on.   
And now the contest shortening to a close,  
Ulysses his request silent and brief 960  
To azure-eyed Minerva thus preferr’d.   
Oh Goddess hear, prosper me in the race!   
Such was his prayer, with which Minerva pleased,  
Freshen’d his limbs, and made him light to run.   
And now, when in one moment they should both 965  
Have darted on the prize, then Ajax’ foot  
Sliding, he fell; for where the dung of beeves  
Slain by Achilles for his friend, had spread  
The soil, there[24] Pallas tripp’d him.  Ordure foul  
His mouth, and ordure foul his nostrils fill’d. 970  
Then brave Ulysses, first arriving, seized  
The cup, and Ajax took his prize, the ox.   
He grasp’d his horn, and sputtering as he stood  
The ordure forth, the Argives thus bespake.   
Ah—­Pallas tripp’d my footsteps; she attends 975  
Ulysses ever with a mother’s care.   
Loud laugh’d the Grecians.  Then, the remnant prize  
Antilochus receiving, smiled and said.

**Page 315**

Ye need not, fellow-warriors, to be taught  
That now, as ever, the immortal Gods 980  
Honor on seniority bestow.   
Ajax is elder, yet not much, than I.  
But Laertiades was born in times  
Long past, a chief coeval with our sires,  
Not young, but vigorous; and of the Greeks, 985  
Achilles may alone with him contend.   
So saying, the merit of superior speed  
To Peleus’ son he gave, who thus replied.   
Antilochus! thy praise of me shall prove  
Nor vain nor unproductive to thyself, 990  
For the half-talent doubled shall be thine.   
He spake, and, doubling it, the talent placed  
Whole in his hand.  He glad the gift received.   
Achilles, then Sarpedon’s arms produced,  
Stripp’d from him by Patroclus, his long spear, 995  
Helmet and shield, which in the midst he placed.   
He stood erect, and to the Greeks he cried.   
I call for two brave warriors arm’d to prove  
Each other’s skill with weapons keen, this prize  
Disputing, next, in presence of us all. 1000  
Who first shall through his armor reach the skin  
Of his antagonist, and shall draw his blood,  
To him this silver-studded falchion bright  
I give; the blade is Thracian, and of late  
Asteropaeus wore it, whom I slew. 1005  
These other arms shall be their common meed,  
And I will banquet both within my tent.   
He said, then Telamonian Ajax huge  
Arose, and opposite the son arose  
Of warlike Tydeus, Diomede the brave. 1010  
Apart from all the people each put on  
His arms, then moved into the middle space,  
Lowering terrific, and on fire to fight.   
The host look’d on amazed.  Approaching each  
The other, thrice they sprang to the assault, 1015  
And thrice struck hand to hand.  Ajax the shield  
Pierced of his adversary, but the flesh  
Attain’d not, baffled by his mail within.   
Then Tydeus’ son, sheer o’er the ample disk  
Of Ajax, thrust a lance home to his neck, 1020  
And the Achaians for the life appall’d  
Of Ajax, bade them, ceasing, share the prize.   
But the huge falchion with its sheath and belt—­  
Achilles them on Diomede bestow’d.   
The hero, next, an iron clod produced 1025  
Rough from the forge, and wont to task the might  
Of King Eetion; but, when him he slew,  
Pelides, glorious chief, with other spoils  
From Thebes convey’d it in his fleet to Troy.   
He stood erect, and to the Greeks he cried. 1030  
Come forth who also shall this prize dispute!   
How far soe’er remote the winner’s fields,  
This lump shall serve his wants five circling years;  
His shepherd shall not, or his plower, need  
In quest of iron seek the distant town, 1035  
But hence he shall himself their wants supply.[25]

**Page 316**

Then Polypoetes brave in fight arose,  
Arose Leonteus also, godlike chief,  
With Ajax son of Telamon.  Each took  
His station, and Epeues seized the clod. 1040  
He swung, he cast it, and the Grecians laugh’d.   
Leonteus, branch of Mars, quoited it next.   
Huge Telamonian Ajax with strong arm  
Dismiss’d it third, and overpitch’d them both.   
But when brave Polypoetes seized the mass 1045  
Far as the vigorous herdsman flings his staff  
That twirling flies his numerous beeves between,[26]  
So far his cast outmeasured all beside,  
And the host shouted.  Then the friends arose  
Of Polypoetes valiant chief, and bore 1050  
His ponderous acquisition to the ships.   
The archers’ prize Achilles next proposed,  
Ten double and ten single axes, form’d  
Of steel convertible to arrow-points.   
He fix’d, far distant on the sands, the mast 1055  
Of a brave bark cerulean-prow’d, to which  
With small cord fasten’d by the foot he tied  
A timorous dove, their mark at which to aim.  
[27]Who strikes the dove, he conquers, and shall bear  
These double axes all into his tent. 1060  
But who the cord alone, missing the bird,  
Successful less, he wins the single blades.   
The might of royal Teucer then arose,  
And, fellow-warrior of the King of Crete,  
Valiant Meriones.  A brazen casque 1065  
Received the lots; they shook them, and the lot  
Fell first to Teucer.  He, at once, a shaft  
Sent smartly forth, but vow’d not to the King[28]  
A hecatomb, all firstlings of the flock.   
He therefore (for Apollo greater praise 1070  
Denied him) miss’d the dove, but struck the cord  
That tied her, at small distance from the knot,  
And with his arrow sever’d it.  Upsprang  
The bird into the air, and to the ground  
Depending fell the cord.  Shouts rent the skies. 1075  
Then, all in haste, Meriones the bow  
Caught from his hand holding a shaft the while  
Already aim’d, and to Apollo vow’d  
A hecatomb, all firstlings of the flock.   
He eyed the dove aloft, under a cloud, 1080  
And, while she wheel’d around, struck her beneath  
The pinion; through her and beyond her pass’d  
The arrow, and, returning, pierced the soil  
Fast by the foot of brave Meriones.   
She, perching on the mast again, her head 1085  
Reclined, and hung her wide-unfolded wing,  
But, soon expiring, dropp’d and fell remote.   
Amazement seized the people.  To his tent  
Meriones the ten best axes bore,  
And Teucer the inferior ten to his.[29] 1090  
Then, last, Achilles in the circus placed  
A ponderous spear and caldron yet unfired,  
Emboss’d with flowers around, its worth an ox.   
Upstood the spear-expert; Atrides first,  
Wide-ruling Agamemnon, King of men,

**Page 317**

1095  
And next, brave fellow-warrior of the King  
Of Crete, Meriones; when thus his speech  
Achilles to the royal chief address’d.   
Atrides! (for we know thy skill and force  
Matchless! that none can hurl the spear as thou) 1100  
This prize is thine, order it to thy ship;  
And if it please thee, as I would it might,  
Let brave Meriones the spear receive.   
He said; nor Agamemnon not complied,  
But to Meriones the brazen spear 1105  
Presenting, to Talthybius gave in charge  
The caldron, next, his own illustrious prize.

THE ILIAD.

**BOOK XIV.**

ARGUMENT OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH BOOK.

Priam, by command of Jupiter, and under conduct of Mercury, seeks Achilles in his tent, who admonished previously by Thetis, consents to accept ransom for the body of Hector.  Hector is mourned, and the manner of his funeral, circumstantially described, concludes the poem.

**BOOK XXIV.**

  The games all closed, the people went dispersed  
  Each to his ship; they, mindful of repast,  
  And to enjoy repose; but other thoughts  
  Achilles’ mind employ’d:  he still deplored  
  With tears his loved Patroclus, nor the force 5  
  Felt of all-conquering sleep, but turn’d and turn’d  
  Restless from side to side, mourning the loss  
  Of such a friend, so manly, and so brave.   
  Their fellowship in toil; their hardships oft  
  Sustain’d in fight laborious, or o’ercome 10  
  With difficulty on the perilous deep—­  
  Remembrance busily retracing themes  
  Like these, drew down his cheeks continual tears.   
  Now on his side he lay, now lay supine,  
  Now prone, then starting from his couch he roam’d 15  
  Forlorn the beach, nor did the rising morn  
  On seas and shores escape his watchful eye,  
  But joining to his chariot his swift steeds,  
  He fasten’d Hector to be dragg’d behind.   
  Around the tomb of Menoetiades 20  
  Him thrice he dragg’d; then rested in his tent,  
  Leaving him at his length stretch’d in the dust.   
  Meantime Apollo with compassion touch’d  
  Even of the lifeless Hector, from all taint  
  Saved him, and with the golden aegis broad 25  
  Covering, preserved him, although dragg’d, untorn.   
    While he, indulging thus his wrath, disgraced  
  Brave Hector, the immortals at that sight  
  With pity moved, exhorted Mercury  
  The watchful Argicide, to steal him thence. 30  
  That counsel pleased the rest, but neither pleased  
  Juno, nor Neptune, nor the blue-eyed maid.   
  They still, as at the first, held fast their hate  
  Of sacred Troy, detested Priam still,  
  And still his people, mindful of the crime

**Page 318**

35  
  Of Paris, who when to his rural hut  
  They came, those Goddesses affronting,[1] praise  
  And admiration gave to her alone  
  Who with vile lusts his preference repaid.   
  But when the twelfth ensuing morn arose, 40  
  Apollo, then, the immortals thus address’d.   
    Ye Gods, your dealings now injurious seem  
  And cruel.  Was not Hector wont to burn  
  Thighs of fat goats and bullocks at your shrines?   
  Whom now, though dead, ye cannot yet endure 45  
  To rescue, that Andromache once more  
  Might view him, his own mother, his own son,  
  His father and the people, who would soon  
  Yield him his just demand, a funeral fire.   
  But, oh ye Gods! your pleasure is alone 50  
  To please Achilles, that pernicious chief,  
  Who neither right regards, nor owns a mind  
  That can relent, but as the lion, urged  
  By his own dauntless heart and savage force,  
  Invades without remorse the rights of man, 55  
  That he may banquet on his herds and flocks,  
  So Peleus’ son all pity from his breast  
  Hath driven, and shame, man’s blessing or his curse.[2]  
  For whosoever hath a loss sustain’d  
  Still dearer, whether of his brother born 60  
  From the same womb, or even of his son,  
  When he hath once bewail’d him, weeps no more,  
  For fate itself gives man a patient mind.   
  Yet Peleus’ son, not so contented, slays  
  Illustrious Hector first, then drags his corse 65  
  In cruel triumph at his chariot-wheels  
  Around Patroclus’ tomb; but neither well  
  He acts, nor honorably to himself,  
  Who may, perchance, brave though he be, incur  
  Our anger, while to gratify revenge 70  
  He pours dishonor thus on senseless clay.   
    To whom, incensed, Juno white-arm’d replied.   
  And be it so; stand fast this word of thine,  
  God of the silver bow! if ye account  
  Only such honor to Achilles due 75  
  As Hector claims; but Hector was by birth  
  Mere man, and suckled at a woman’s breast.   
  Not such Achilles; him a Goddess bore,  
  Whom I myself nourish’d, and on my lap  
  Fondled, and in due time to Peleus gave 80  
  In marriage, to a chief beloved in heaven  
  Peculiarly; ye were yourselves, ye Gods!   
  Partakers of the nuptial feast, and thou  
  Wast present also with thine harp in hand,  
  Thou comrade of the vile! thou faithless ever! 85  
    Then answer thus cloud-gatherer Jove return’d.   
  Juno, forbear.  Indulge not always wrath  
  Against the Gods.  They shall not share alike,  
  And in the same proportion our regards.   
  Yet even Hector was the man in Troy 90  
  Most favor’d by the Gods, and him

**Page 319**

no less  
  I also loved, for punctual were his gifts  
  To us; mine altar never miss’d from him  
  Libation, or the steam of sacrifice,  
  The meed allotted to us from of old. 95  
  But steal him not, since by Achilles’ eye  
  Unseen ye cannot, who both day and night  
  Watches[3] him, as a mother tends her son.   
  But call ye Thetis hither, I would give  
  The Goddess counsel, that, at Priam’s hands 100  
  Accepting gifts, Achilles loose the dead.   
    He ceased.  Then Iris tempest-wing’d arose.   
  Samos between, and Imbrus rock-begirt,  
  She plunged into the gloomy flood; loud groan’d  
  The briny pool, while sudden down she rush’d, 105  
  As sinks the bull’s[4] horn with its leaden weight,  
  Death bearing to the raveners of the deep.   
  Within her vaulted cave Thetis she found  
  By every nymph of Ocean round about  
  Encompass’d; she, amid them all, the fate 110  
  Wept of her noble son ordain’d to death  
  At fertile Troy, from Phthia far remote.   
  Then, Iris, drawing near, her thus address’d.   
    Arise, O Thetis!  Jove, the author dread  
  Of everlasting counsels, calls for thee. 115  
    To whom the Goddess of the silver feet.   
  Why calls the mighty Thunderer me?  I fear,  
  Oppress’d with countless sorrows as I am,  
  To mingle with the Gods.  Yet I obey—­  
  No word of his can prove an empty sound. 120  
    So saying, the Goddess took her sable veil  
  (Eye ne’er beheld a darker) and began  
  Her progress, by the storm-wing’d Iris led.   
  On either hand the billows open’d wide  
  A pass before them; they, ascending soon 125  
  The shore, updarted swift into the skies.   
  They found loud-voiced Saturnian Jove around  
  Environ’d by the ever-blessed Gods  
  Convened in full assembly; she beside  
  Her Father Jove (Pallas retiring) sat. 130  
  Then, Juno, with consolatory speech,  
  Presented to her hand a golden cup,  
  Of which she drank, then gave it back again,  
  And thus the sire of Gods and men began.   
    Goddess of ocean, Thetis! thou hast sought 135  
  Olympus, bearing in thy bosom grief  
  Never to be assuaged, as well I know.   
  Yet shalt thou learn, afflicted as thou art,  
  Why I have summon’d thee.  Nine days the Gods,  
  Concerning Hector’s body and thy own 140  
  Brave city-spoiler son, have held dispute,  
  And some have urged ofttimes the Argicide  
  Keen-sighted Mercury, to steal the dead.   
  But I forbade it for Achilles’ sake,  
  Whom I exalt, the better to insure 145  
  Thy reverence and thy friendship evermore.   
  Haste, therefore, seek thy son, and tell him thus,  
  The Gods resent it, say (but most of all

**Page 320**

  Myself am angry) that he still detains  
  Amid his fleet, through fury of revenge, 150  
  Unransom’d Hector; so shall he, at length,  
  Through fear of me, perchance, release the slain.   
  Myself to generous Priam will, the while,  
  Send Iris, who shall bid him to the fleet  
  Of Greece, such ransom bearing as may soothe 155  
  Achilles, for redemption of his son.   
    So spake the God, nor Thetis not complied.   
  Descending swift from the Olympian heights  
  She reach’d Achilles’ tent.  Him there she found  
  Groaning disconsolate, while others ran 160  
  To and fro, occupied around a sheep  
  New-slaughter’d, large, and of exuberant fleece.   
  She, sitting close beside him, softly strok’d  
  His cheek, and thus, affectionate, began.   
    How long, my son! sorrowing and mourning here, 165  
  Wilt thou consume thy soul, nor give one thought  
  Either to food or love?  Yet love is good,  
  And woman grief’s best cure; for length of days  
  Is not thy doom, but, even now, thy death  
  And ruthless destiny are on the wing. 170  
  Mark me,—­I come a lieger sent from Jove.   
  The Gods, he saith, resent it, but himself  
  More deeply than the rest, that thou detain’st  
  Amid thy fleet, through fury of revenge,  
  Unransom’d Hector.  Be advised, accept 175  
  Ransom, and to his friends resign the dead.   
    To whom Achilles, swiftest of the swift.   
  Come then the ransomer, and take him hence;  
  If Jove himself command it,—­be it so.   
    So they, among the ships, conferring sat 180  
  On various themes, the Goddess and her son;  
  Meantime Saturnian Jove commanded down  
  His swift ambassadress to sacred Troy.   
    Hence, rapid Iris! leave the Olympian heights.   
  And, finding noble Priam, bid him haste 185  
  Into Achaia’s fleet, bearing such gifts  
  As may assuage Achilles, and prevail  
  To liberate the body of his son.   
  Alone, he must; no Trojan of them all  
  May company the senior thither, save 190  
  An ancient herald to direct his mules  
  And his wheel’d litter, and to bring the dead  
  Back into Ilium, whom Achilles slew.   
  Let neither fear of death nor other fear  
  Trouble him aught, so safe a guard and sure 195  
  We give him; Mercury shall be his guide  
  Into Achilles’ presence in his tent.   
  Nor will himself Achilles slay him there,  
  Or even permit his death, but will forbid  
  All violence; for he is not unwise 200  
  Nor heedless, no—­nor wilful to offend,  
  But will his suppliant with much grace receive.[5]  
    He ceased; then Iris tempest-wing’d arose,  
  Jove’s messenger, and, at the gates arrived  
  Of Priam, wo and wailing found within.

**Page 321**

205  
  Around their father, in the hall, his sons  
  Their robes with tears water’d, while them amidst  
  The hoary King sat mantled, muffled close,  
  And on his venerable head and neck  
  Much dust was spread, which, rolling on the earth, 210  
  He had shower’d on them with unsparing hands.   
  The palace echoed to his daughters’ cries,  
  And to the cries of matrons calling fresh  
  Into remembrance many a valiant chief  
  Now stretch’d in dust, by Argive hands destroy’d. 215  
  The messenger of Jove at Priam’s side  
  Standing, with whisper’d accents low his ear  
  Saluted, but he trembled at the sound.   
    Courage, Dardanian Priam! fear thou nought;  
  To thee no prophetess of ill, I come; 220  
  But with kind purpose:  Jove’s ambassadress  
  Am I, who though remote, yet entertains  
  Much pity, and much tender care for thee.   
  Olympian Jove commands thee to redeem  
  The noble Hector, with an offering large 225  
  Of gifts that may Achilles’ wrath appease.   
  Alone, thou must; no Trojan of them all  
  Hath leave to attend thy journey thither, save  
  An ancient herald to direct thy mules  
  And thy wheel’d litter, and to bring the dead 230  
  Back into Ilium, whom Achilles slew.   
  Let neither fear of death nor other fear  
  Trouble thee aught, so safe a guard and sure  
  He gives thee; Mercury shall be thy guide  
  Even to Achilles’ presence in his tent. 235  
  Nor will himself Achilles slay thee there,  
  Or even permit thy death, but will forbid  
  All violence; for he is not unwise  
  Nor heedless, no—­nor wilful to offend,  
  But will his suppliant with much grace receive. 240  
    So spake the swift ambassadress, and went.   
  Then, calling to his sons, he bade them bring  
  His litter forth, and bind the coffer on,  
  While to his fragrant chamber he repair’d  
  Himself, with cedar lined and lofty-roof’d, 245  
  A treasury of wonders into which  
  The Queen he summon’d, whom he thus bespake.   
    Hecuba! the ambassadress of Jove  
  Hath come, who bids me to the Grecian fleet,  
  Bearing such presents thither as may soothe 250  
  Achilles, for redemption of my son.   
  But say, what seems this enterprise to thee?   
  Myself am much inclined to it, I feel  
  My courage prompting me amain toward  
  The fleet, and into the Achaian camp. 255  
    Then wept the Queen aloud, and thus replied.   
  Ah! whither is thy wisdom fled, for which  
  Both strangers once, and Trojans honor’d *thee*?   
  How canst thou wish to penetrate alone  
  The Grecian fleet, and to appear before 260  
  His face, by whom so many valiant sons  
  Of thine have fallen?  Thou hast an

**Page 322**

iron heart!   
  For should that savage man and faithless once  
  Seize and discover thee, no pity expect  
  Or reverence at his hands.  Come—­let us weep 265  
  Together, here sequester’d; for the thread  
  Spun for him by his destiny severe  
  When he was born, ordain’d our son remote  
  From us his parents to be food for hounds  
  In that chief’s tent.  Oh! clinging to his side, 270  
  How I could tear him with my teeth!  His deeds,  
  Disgraceful to my son, then should not want  
  Retaliation; for he slew not him  
  Skulking, but standing boldly for the wives,  
  The daughters fair, and citizens of Troy, 275  
  Guiltless of flight,[6] and of the wish to fly.   
    Whom godlike Priam answer’d, ancient King.   
  Impede me not who willing am to go,  
  Nor be, thyself, a bird of ominous note  
  To terrify me under my own roof, 280  
  For thou shalt not prevail.  Had mortal man  
  Enjoin’d me this attempt, prophet, or priest,  
  Or soothsayer, I had pronounced him false  
  And fear’d it but the more.  But, since I saw  
  The Goddess with these eyes, and heard, myself, 285  
  The voice divine, I go; that word shall stand;  
  And, if my doom be in the fleet of Greece  
  To perish, be it so; Achilles’ arm  
  Shall give me speedy death, and I shall die  
  Folding my son, and satisfied with tears. 290  
    So saying, he open’d wide the elegant lids  
  Of numerous chests, whence mantles twelve he took  
  Of texture beautiful; twelve single cloaks;  
  As many carpets, with as many robes,  
  To which he added vests, an equal store. 295  
  He also took ten talents forth of gold,  
  All weigh’d, two splendid tripods, caldrons four,  
  And after these a cup of matchless worth  
  Given to him when ambassador in Thrace;  
  A noble gift, which yet the hoary King 300  
  Spared not, such fervor of desire he felt  
  To loose his son.  Then from his portico,  
  With angry taunts he drove the gather’d crowds.   
    Away! away! ye dregs of earth, away!   
  Ye shame of human kind!  Have ye no griefs 305  
  At home, that ye come hither troubling *me*?   
  Deem ye it little that Saturnian Jove  
  Afflicts me thus, and of my very best,  
  Best boy deprives me?  Ah! ye shall be taught  
  Yourselves that loss, far easier to be slain 310  
  By the Achaians now, since he is dead.   
  But I, ere yet the city I behold  
  Taken and pillaged, with these aged eyes,  
  Shall find safe hiding in the shades below.   
    He said, and chased them with his staff; they left 315  
  In haste the doors, by the old King expell’d.   
  Then, chiding them aloud, his sons he call’d,  
  Helenus, Paris, noble Agathon,

**Page 323**

  Pammon, Antiphonus, and bold in fight  
  Polites, Dios of illustrious fame, 320  
  Hippothoues and Deiphobus—­all nine  
  He call’d, thus issuing, angry, his commands.   
    Quick! quick! ye slothful in your father’s cause,  
  Ye worthless brood! would that in Hector’s stead  
  Ye all had perish’d in the fleet of Greece! 325  
  Oh altogether wretched! in all Troy  
  No man had sons to boast valiant as mine,  
  And I have lost them all.  Mestor is gone  
  The godlike, Troilus the steed-renown’d,  
  And Hector, who with other men compared 330  
  Seem’d a Divinity, whom none had deem’d  
  From mortal man derived, but from a God.   
  These Mars hath taken, and hath left me none  
  But scandals of my house, void of all truth,  
  Dancers, exact step-measurers,[7] a band 335  
  Of public robbers, thieves of kids and lambs.   
  Will ye not bring my litter to the gate  
  This moment, and with all this package quick  
  Charge it, that we may hence without delay?   
    He said, and by his chiding awed, his sons 340  
  Drew forth the royal litter, neat, new-built,  
  And following swift the draught, on which they bound  
  The coffer; next, they lower’d from the wall  
  The sculptured boxen yoke with its two rings;[8]  
  And with the yoke its furniture, in length 345  
  Nine cubits; this to the extremest end  
  Adjusting of the pole, they cast the ring  
  Over the ring-bolt; then, thrice through the yoke  
  They drew the brace on both sides, made it fast  
  With even knots, and tuck’d[9] the dangling ends. 350  
  Producing, next, the glorious ransom-price  
  Of Hector’s body, on the litter’s floor  
  They heap’d it all, then yoked the sturdy mules,  
  A gift illustrious by the Mysians erst  
  Conferr’d on Priam; to the chariot, last, 355  
  They led forth Priam’s steeds, which the old King  
  (In person serving them) with freshest corn  
  Constant supplied; meantime, himself within  
  The palace, and his herald, were employ’d  
  Girding[10] themselves, to go; wise each and good. 360  
  And now came mournful Hecuba, with wine  
  Delicious charged, which in a golden cup  
  She brought, that not without libation due  
  First made, they might depart.  Before the steeds  
  Her steps she stay’d, and Priam thus address’d. 365  
    Take this, and to the Sire of all perform  
  Libation, praying him a safe return  
  From hostile hands, since thou art urged to seek  
  The Grecian camp, though not by my desire.   
  Pray also to Idaean Jove cloud-girt, 370  
  Who oversees all Ilium, that he send  
  His messenger or ere thou go, the bird  
  His favorite most, surpassing all in strength,  
  At thy right hand; him seeing, thou shalt

**Page 324**

tend  
  With better hope toward the fleet of Greece. 375  
  But should loud-thundering Jove his lieger swift  
  Withhold, from me far be it to advise  
  This journey, howsoe’er thou wish to go.   
    To whom the godlike Priam thus replied.   
  This exhortation will I not refuse, 380  
  O Queen! for, lifting to the Gods his hands  
  In prayer for their compassion, none can err.   
    So saying, he bade the maiden o’er the rest,  
  Chief in authority, pour on his hands  
  Pure water, for the maiden at his side 385  
  With ewer charged and laver, stood prepared.   
  He laved his hands; then, taking from the Queen  
  The goblet, in his middle area stood  
  Pouring libation with his eyes upturn’d  
  Heaven-ward devout, and thus his prayer preferr’d. 390  
    Jove, great and glorious above all, who rulest,  
  On Ida’s summit seated, all below!   
  Grant me arrived within Achilles’ tent  
  Kindness to meet and pity, and oh send  
  Thy messenger or ere I go, the bird 395  
  Thy favorite most, surpassing all in strength,  
  At my right hand, which seeing, I shall tend  
  With better hope toward the fleet of Greece.   
    He ended, at whose prayer, incontinent,  
  Jove sent his eagle, surest of all signs, 400  
  The black-plumed bird voracious, Morphnos[11] named,  
  And Percnos.[11] Wide as the well-guarded door  
  Of some rich potentate his vans he spread  
  On either side; they saw him on the right,  
  Skimming the towers of Troy; glad they beheld 405  
  That omen, and all felt their hearts consoled.   
    Delay’d not then the hoary King, but quick  
  Ascending to his seat, his coursers urged  
  Through vestibule and sounding porch abroad.   
  The four-wheel’d litter led, drawn by the mules 410  
  Which sage Idaeus managed, behind whom  
  Went Priam, plying with the scourge his steeds  
  Continual through the town, while all his friends,  
  Following their sovereign with dejected hearts,  
  Lamented him as going to his death. 415  
  But when from Ilium’s gate into the plain  
  They had descended, then the sons-in-law  
  Of Priam, and his sons, to Troy return’d.   
  Nor they, now traversing the plain, the note  
  Escaped of Jove the Thunderer; he beheld 420  
  Compassionate the venerable King,  
  And thus his own son Mercury bespake.   
    Mercury! (for above all others thou  
  Delightest to associate with mankind  
  Familiar, whom thou wilt winning with ease 425  
  To converse free) go thou, and so conduct  
  Priam into the Grecian camp, that none  
  Of all the numerous Danai may see  
  Or mark him, till he reach Achilles’ tent.   
    He spake, nor the ambassador

**Page 325**

of heaven 430  
  The Argicide delay’d, but bound in haste  
  His undecaying sandals to his feet,  
  Golden, divine, which waft him o’er the floods  
  Swift as the wind, and o’er the boundless earth.   
  He took his rod with which he charms to sleep 435  
  All eyes, and theirs who sleep opens again.   
  Arm’d with that rod, forth flew the Argicide.   
  At Ilium and the Hellespontic shores  
  Arriving sudden, a king’s son he seem’d,  
  Now clothing first his ruddy cheek with down, 440  
  Which is youth’s loveliest season; so disguised,  
  His progress he began.  They now (the tomb  
  Magnificent of Ilus past) beside  
  The river stay’d the mules and steeds to drink,  
  For twilight dimm’d the fields.  Idaeus first 445  
  Perceived him near, and Priam thus bespake.   
    Think, son of Dardanus! for we have need  
  Of our best thought.  I see a warrior.  Now,  
  Now we shall die; I know it.  Turn we quick  
  Our steeds to flight; or let us clasp his knees 450  
  And his compassion suppliant essay.   
    Terror and consternation at that sound  
  The mind of Priam felt; erect the hair  
  Bristled his limbs, and with amaze he stood  
  Motionless.  But the God, meantime, approach’d, 455  
  And, seizing ancient Priam’s hand, inquired.   
    Whither, my father! in the dewy night  
  Drivest thou thy mules and steeds, while others sleep?   
  And fear’st thou not the fiery host of Greece,  
  Thy foes implacable, so nigh at hand? 460  
  Of whom should any, through the shadow dun  
  Of flitting night, discern thee bearing forth  
  So rich a charge, then what wouldst thou expect?   
  Thou art not young thyself, nor with the aid  
  Of this thine ancient servant, strong enough 465  
  Force to repulse, should any threaten force.   
  But injury fear none or harm from me;  
  I rather much from harm by other hands  
  Would save thee, thou resemblest so my sire.   
    Whom answer’d godlike Priam, hoar with age. 470  
  My son! well spoken.  Thou hast judged aright.   
  Yet even me some Deity protects  
  Thus far; to whom I owe it that I meet  
  So seasonably one like thee, in form  
  So admirable, and in mind discreet 475  
  As thou art beautiful.  Blest parents, thine!   
    To whom the messenger of heaven again,  
  The Argicide.  Oh ancient and revered!   
  Thou hast well spoken all.  Yet this declare,  
  And with sincerity; bear’st thou away 480  
  Into some foreign country, for the sake  
  Of safer custody, this precious charge?   
  Or, urged by fear, forsake ye all alike  
  Troy’s sacred towers! since he whom thou hast lost,  
  Thy noble son, was of excelling worth 485

**Page 326**

  In arms, and nought inferior to the Greeks.   
    Then thus the godlike Priam, hoary King.   
  But tell me first who *Thou* art, and from whom  
  Descended, loveliest youth! who hast the fate  
  So well of my unhappy son rehearsed? 490  
    To whom the herald Mercury replied.   
  Thy questions, venerable sire! proposed  
  Concerning noble Hector, are design’d  
  To prove me.  Him, not seldom, with these eyes  
  In man-ennobling fight I have beheld 495  
  Most active; saw him when he thinn’d the Greeks  
  With his sharp spear, and drove them to the ships.   
  Amazed we stood to notice him; for us,  
  Incensed against the ruler of our host,  
  Achilles suffer’d not to share the fight. 500  
  I serve Achilles; the same gallant bark  
  Brought us, and of the Myrmidons am I,  
  Son of Polyctor; wealthy is my sire,  
  And such in years as thou; six sons he hath,  
  Beside myself the seventh, and (the lots cast 505  
  Among us all) mine sent me to the wars.   
  That I have left the ships, seeking the plain,  
  The cause is this; the Greeks, at break of day,  
  Will compass, arm’d, the city, for they loathe  
  To sit inactive, neither can the chiefs 510  
  Restrain the hot impatience of the host.   
    Then godlike Priam answer thus return’d.   
  If of the band thou be of Peleus’ son,  
  Achilles, tell me undisguised the truth.   
  My son, subsists he still, or hath thy chief 515  
  Limb after limb given him to his dogs?   
    Him answer’d then the herald of the skies.   
  Oh venerable sir! him neither dogs  
  Have eaten yet, nor fowls, but at the ships  
  His body, and within Achilles’ tent 520  
  Neglected lies.  Twelve days he so hath lain;  
  Yet neither worm which diets on the brave  
  In battle fallen, hath eaten him, or taint  
  Invaded.  He around Patroclus’ tomb  
  Drags him indeed pitiless, oft as day 525  
  Reddens the east, yet safe from blemish still  
  His corse remains.  Thou wouldst, thyself, admire  
  Seeing how fresh the dew-drops, as he lies,  
  Rest on him, and his blood is cleansed away  
  That not a stain is left.  Even his wounds 530  
  (For many a wound they gave him) all are closed,  
  Such care the blessed Gods have of thy son,  
  Dead as he is, whom living much they loved.   
    So he; then, glad, the ancient King replied.   
  Good is it, oh my son! to yield the Gods 535  
  Their just demands.  My boy, while yet he lived,  
  Lived not unmindful of the worship due  
  To the Olympian powers, who, therefore, him  
  Remember, even in the bands of death.   
  Come then—­this beauteous cup take at my hand—­ 540  
  Be thou my guard, and, if the Gods permit,

**Page 327**

  My guide, till to Achilles’ tent I come.   
    Whom answer’d then the messenger of heaven.   
  Sir! thou perceivest me young, and art disposed  
  To try my virtue; but it shall not fail. 545  
  Thou bidd’st me at thine hand a gift accept,  
  Whereof Achilles knows not; but I fear  
  Achilles, and on no account should dare  
  Defraud him, lest some evil find me next.   
  But thee I would with pleasure hence conduct 550  
  Even to glorious Argos, over sea  
  Or over land, nor any, through contempt  
  Of such a guard, should dare to do thee wrong.   
    So Mercury, and to the chariot seat  
  Upspringing, seized at once the lash and reins, 555  
  And with fresh vigor mules and steeds inspired.   
  Arriving at the foss and towers, they found  
  The guard preparing now their evening cheer,  
  All whom the Argicide with sudden sleep  
  Oppress’d, then oped the gates, thrust back the bars, 560  
  And introduced, with all his litter-load  
  Of costly gifts, the venerable King.   
  But when they reached the tent for Peleus’ son  
  Raised by the Myrmidons (with trunks of pine  
  They built it, lopping smooth the boughs away, 555  
  Then spread with shaggy mowings of the mead  
  Its lofty roof, and with a spacious court  
  Surrounded it, all fenced with driven stakes;  
  One bar alone of pine secured the door,  
  Which ask’d three Grecians with united force 570  
  To thrust it to its place, and three again  
  To thrust it back, although Achilles oft  
  Would heave it to the door himself alone;)  
  Then Hermes, benefactor of mankind,  
  That bar displacing for the King of Troy, 575  
  Gave entrance to himself and to his gifts  
  For Peleus’ son design’d, and from the seat  
  Alighting, thus his speech to Priam turn’d.   
    Oh ancient Priam! an immortal God  
  Attends thee; I am Hermes, by command 580  
  Of Jove my father thy appointed guide.   
  But I return.  I will not, entering here,  
  Stand in Achilles’ sight; immortal Powers  
  May not so unreservedly indulge  
  Creatures of mortal kind.  But enter thou, 585  
  Embrace his knees, and by his father both  
  And by his Goddess mother sue to him,  
  And by his son, that his whole heart may melt.   
    So Hermes spake, and to the skies again  
  Ascended.  Then leap’d Priam to the ground, 590  
  Leaving Idaeus; he, the mules and steeds  
  Watch’d, while the ancient King into the tent  
  Proceeded of Achilles dear to Jove.   
  Him there he found, and sitting found apart  
  His fellow-warriors, of whom two alone 595  
  Served at his side, Alcimus, branch of Mars  
  And brave Automedon; he had himself  
  Supp’d newly, and the board stood unremoved.

**Page 328**

  Unseen of all huge Priam enter’d, stood  
  Near to Achilles, clasp’d his knees, and kiss’d 600  
  Those terrible and homicidal hands  
  That had destroy’d so many of his sons.   
  As when a fugitive for blood the house  
  Of some chief enters in a foreign land,  
  All gaze, astonish’d at the sudden guest, 605  
  So gazed Achilles seeing Priam there,  
  And so stood all astonish’d, each his eyes  
  In silence fastening on his fellow’s face.   
  But Priam kneel’d, and suppliant thus began.   
    Think, oh Achilles, semblance of the Gods! 610  
  On thy own father full of days like me,  
  And trembling on the gloomy verge of life.[12]  
  Some neighbor chief, it may be, even now  
  Oppresses him, and there is none at hand,  
  No friend to suocor him in his distress. 615  
  Yet, doubtless, hearing that Achilles lives,  
  He still rejoices, hoping, day by day,  
  That one day he shall see the face again  
  Of his own son from distant Troy return’d.   
  But me no comfort cheers, whose bravest sons, 620  
  So late the flower of Ilium, all are slain.   
  When Greece came hither, I had fifty sons;  
  Nineteen were children of one bed, the rest  
  Born of my concubines.  A numerous house!   
  But fiery Mars hath thinn’d it.  One I had, 625  
  One, more than all my sons the strength of Troy,  
  Whom standing for his country thou hast slain—­  
  Hector—­his body to redeem I come  
  Into Achaia’s fleet, bringing, myself,  
  Ransom inestimable to thy tent. 630  
  Reverence the Gods, Achilles! recollect  
  Thy father; for his sake compassion show  
  To me more pitiable still, who draw  
  Home to my lips (humiliation yet  
  Unseen on earth) his hand who slew my son. 635  
    So saying, he waken’d in his soul regret  
  Of his own sire; softly he placed his hand  
  On Priam’s hand, and push’d him gently away.   
  Remembrance melted both.  Rolling before  
  Achilles’ feet, Priam his son deplored 640  
  Wide-slaughtering Hector, and Achilles wept  
  By turns his father, and by turns his friend  
  Patroclus; sounds of sorrow fill’d the tent.   
  But when, at length satiate, Achilles felt  
  His heart from grief, and all his frame relieved, 645  
  Upstarting from his seat, with pity moved  
  Of Priam’s silver locks and silver beard,  
  He raised the ancient father by his hand,  
  Whom in wing’d accents kind he thus bespake.   
    Wretched indeed! ah what must thou have felt! 650  
  How hast thou dared to seek alone the fleet  
  Of the Achaians, and his face by whom  
  So many of thy valiant sons have fallen?   
  Thou hast a heart of iron, terror-proof.   
  Come—­sit beside me—­let us, if we may, 665

**Page 329**

  Great mourners both, bid sorrow sleep awhile.   
  There is no profit of our sighs and tears;  
  For thus, exempt from care themselves, the Gods  
  Ordain man’s miserable race to mourn.   
  Fast by the threshold of Jove’s courts are placed 660  
  Two casks, one stored with evil, one with good,  
  From which the God dispenses as he wills.   
  For whom the glorious Thunderer mingles both,  
  He leads a life checker’d with good and ill  
  Alternate; but to whom he gives unmixt 665  
  The bitter cup, he makes that man a curse,  
  His name becomes a by-word of reproach,  
  His strength is hunger-bitten, and he walks  
  The blessed earth, unblest, go where he may.   
  So was my father Peleus at his birth 670  
  Nobly endow’d with plenty and with wealth  
  Distinguish’d by the Gods past all mankind,  
  Lord of the Myrmidons, and, though a man,  
  Yet match’d from heaven with an immortal bride.   
  But even him the Gods afflict, a son 675  
  Refusing him, who might possess his throne  
  Hereafter; for myself, his only heir,  
  Pass as a dream, and while I live, instead  
  Of solacing his age, here sit, before  
  Your distant walls, the scourge of thee and thine. 680  
  Thee also, ancient Priam, we have heard  
  Reported, once possessor of such wealth  
  As neither Lesbos, seat of Macar, owns,  
  Nor eastern Phrygia, nor yet all the ports  
  Of Hellespont, but thou didst pass them all 685  
  In riches, and in number of thy sons.   
  But since the Powers of heaven brought on thy land  
  This fatal war, battle and deeds of death  
  Always surround the city where thou reign’st.   
  Cease, therefore, from unprofitable tears, 690  
  Which, ere they raise thy son to life again  
  Shall, doubtless, find fresh cause for which to flow.   
    To whom the ancient King godlike replied.   
  Hero, forbear.  No seat is here for me,  
  While Hector lies unburied in your camp. 695  
  Loose him, and loose him now, that with these eyes  
  I may behold my son; accept a price  
  Magnificent, which may’st thou long enjoy,  
  And, since my life was precious in thy sight,  
  May’st thou revisit safe thy native shore! 700  
    To whom Achilles, lowering, and in wrath.[13]  
  Urge me no longer, at a time like this,  
  With that harsh note; I am already inclin’d  
  To loose him.  Thetis, my own mother came  
  Herself on that same errand, sent from Jove. 705  
  Priam!  I understand thee well.  I know  
  That, by some God conducted, thou hast reach’d  
  Achaia’s fleet; for, without aid divine,  
  No mortal even in his prime of youth,  
  Had dared the attempt; guards vigilant as ours 710  
  He should not easily elude, such gates,

**Page 330**

  So massy, should not easily unbar.   
  Thou, therefore, vex me not in my distress,  
  Lest I abhor to see thee in my tent,  
  And, borne beyond all limits, set at nought 715  
  Thee, and thy prayer, and the command of Jove.   
    He said; the old King trembled, and obey’d.   
  Then sprang Pelides like a lion forth,  
  Not sole, but with his two attendant friends  
  Alcimus and Automedon the brave, 720  
  For them (Patroclus slain) he honor’d most  
  Of all the Myrmidons.  They from the yoke  
  Released both steeds and mules, then introduced  
  And placed the herald of the hoary King.   
  They lighten’d next the litter of its charge 725  
  Inestimable, leaving yet behind  
  Two mantles and a vest, that, not unveil’d,  
  The body might be borne back into Troy.   
  Then, calling forth his women, them he bade  
  Lave and anoint the body, but apart, 730  
  Lest haply Priam, noticing his son,  
  Through stress of grief should give resentment scope,  
  And irritate by some affront himself  
  To slay him, in despite of Jove’s commands.[14]  
  They, therefore, laving and anointing first 735  
  The body, cover’d it with cloak and vest;  
  Then, Peleus’ son disposed it on the bier,  
  Lifting it from the ground, and his two friends  
  Together heaved it to the royal wain.   
  Achilles, last, groaning, his friend invoked. 740  
    Patroclus! should the tidings reach thine ear,  
  Although in Ades, that I have released  
  The noble Hector at his father’s suit,  
  Resent it not; no sordid gifts have paid  
  His ransom-price, which thou shalt also share. 745  
    So saying, Achilles to his tent return’d,  
  And on the splendid couch whence he had risen  
  Again reclined, opposite to the seat  
  Of Priam, whom the hero thus bespake.   
    Priam! at thy request thy son is loosed, 750  
  And lying on his bier; at dawn of day  
  Thou shalt both see him and convey him hence  
  Thyself to Troy.  But take we now repast;  
  For even bright-hair’d Niobe her food  
  Forgat not, though of children twelve bereft, 755  
  Of daughters six, and of six blooming sons.   
  Apollo these struck from his silver bow,  
  And those shaft-arm’d Diana, both incensed  
  That oft Latona’s children and her own  
  Numbering, she scorn’d the Goddess who had borne 760  
  Two only, while herself had twelve to boast.   
  Vain boast! those two sufficed to slay them all.   
  Nine days they welter’d in their blood, no man  
  Was found to bury them, for Jove had changed  
  To stone the people; but themselves, at last, 765  
  The Powers of heaven entomb’d them on the tenth.   
  Yet even she, once satisfied with tears,  
  Remember’d food; and now the rocks

**Page 331**

among  
  And pathless solitudes of Sipylus,  
  The rumor’d cradle of the nymphs who dance 770  
  On Acheloues’ banks, although to stone  
  Transform’d, she broods her heaven-inflicted woes.   
  Come, then, my venerable guest! take we  
  Refreshment also; once arrived in Troy  
  With thy dear son, thou shalt have time to weep 775  
  Sufficient, nor without most weighty cause.   
    So spake Achilles, and, upstarting, slew  
  A sheep white-fleeced, which his attendants flay’d,  
  And busily and with much skill their task  
  Administ’ring, first scored the viands well, 780  
  Then pierced them with the spits, and when the roast  
  Was finish’d, drew them from the spits again.   
  And now, Automedon dispensed around  
  The polish’d board bread in neat baskets piled,  
  Which done, Achilles portion’d out to each 785  
  His share, and all assail’d the ready feast.   
  But when nor hunger more nor thirst they felt,  
  Dardanian Priam, wond’ring at his bulk  
  And beauty (for he seem’d some God from heaven)  
  Gazed on Achilles, while Achilles held 790  
  Not less in admiration of his looks  
  Benign, and of his gentle converse wise,  
  Gazed on Dardanian Priam, and, at length  
  (The eyes of each gratified to the full)  
  The ancient King thus to Achilles spake. 795  
    Hero! dismiss us now each to our bed,  
  That there at ease reclined, we may enjoy  
  Sweet sleep; for never have these eyelids closed  
  Since Hector fell and died, but without cease  
  I mourn, and nourishing unnumber’d woes, 800  
  Have roll’d me in the ashes of my courts.   
  But I have now both tasted food, and given  
  Wine to my lips, untasted till with thee.   
    So he, and at his word Achilles bade  
  His train beneath his portico prepare 805  
  With all dispatch two couches, purple rugs,  
  And arras, and warm mantles over all.   
  Forth went the women bearing lights, and spread  
  A couch for each, when feigning needful fear,[15]  
  Achilles thus his speech to Priam turn’d. 810  
    My aged guest beloved; sleep thou without;  
  Lest some Achaian chief (for such are wont  
  Ofttimes, here sitting, to consult with me)  
  Hither repair; of whom should any chance  
  To spy thee through the gloom, he would at once 815  
  Convey the tale to Agamemnon’s ear,  
  Whence hindrance might arise, and the release  
  Haply of Hector’s body be delay’d.   
  But answer me with truth.  How many days  
  Wouldst thou assign to the funereal rites 820  
  Of noble Hector, for so long I mean  
  Myself to rest, and keep the host at home?   
    Then thus the ancient King godlike replied.   
  If thou indeed be willing that we give

**Page 332**

  Burial to noble Hector, by an act 825  
  So generous, O Achilles! me thou shalt  
  Much gratify; for we are shut, thou know’st,  
  In Ilium close, and fuel must procure  
  From Ida’s side remote; fear, too, hath seized  
  On all our people.  Therefore thus I say. 830  
  Nine days we wish to mourn him in the house;  
  To his interment we would give the tenth,  
  And to the public banquet; the eleventh  
  Shall see us build his tomb; and on the twelfth  
  (If war we must) we will to war again. 835  
    To whom Achilles, matchless in the race.   
  So be it, ancient Priam!  I will curb  
  Twelve days the rage of war, at thy desire.[16]  
    He spake, and at his wrist the right hand grasp’d  
  Of the old sovereign, to dispel his fear. 840  
  Then in the vestibule the herald slept  
  And Priam, prudent both, but Peleus’ son  
  In the interior tent, and at his side  
  Briseis, with transcendent beauty adorn’d.   
    Now all, all night, by gentle sleep subdued, 845  
  Both Gods and chariot-ruling warriors lay,  
  But not the benefactor of mankind,  
  Hermes; him sleep seized not, but deep he mused  
  How likeliest from amid the Grecian fleet  
  He might deliver by the guard unseen 850  
  The King of Ilium; at his head he stood  
  In vision, and the senior thus bespake.   
    Ah heedless and secure! hast thou no dread  
  Of mischief, ancient King, that thus by foes  
  Thou sleep’st surrounded, lull’d by the consent 855  
  And sufferance of Achilles?  Thou hast given  
  Much for redemption of thy darling son,  
  But thrice that sum thy sons who still survive  
  Must give to Agamemnon and the Greeks  
  For *thy* redemption, should they know thee here. 860  
    He ended; at the sound alarm’d upsprang  
  The King, and roused his herald.  Hermes yoked  
  Himself both mules and steeds, and through the camp  
  Drove them incontinent, by all unseen.   
    Soon as the windings of the stream they reach’d, 865  
  Deep-eddied Xanthus, progeny of Jove,  
  Mercury the Olympian summit sought,  
  And saffron-vested morn o’erspread the earth.   
  They, loud lamenting, to the city drove  
  Their steeds; the mules close follow’d with the dead. 870  
  Nor warrior yet, nor cinctured matron knew  
  Of all in Ilium aught of their approach,  
  Cassandra sole except.  She, beautiful  
  As golden Venus, mounted on the height  
  Of Pergamus, her father first discern’d, 875  
  Borne on his chariot-seat erect, and knew:   
  The herald heard so oft in echoing Troy;  
  Him also on his bier outstretch’d she mark’d,  
  Whom the mules drew.  Then, shrieking, through the streets  
  She ran of Troy, and loud proclaim’d

**Page 333**

the sight. 880  
  Ye sons of Ilium and ye daughters, haste,  
  Haste all to look on Hector, if ye e’er  
  With joy beheld him, while he yet survived,  
  From fight returning; for all Ilium erst  
  In him, and all her citizens rejoiced. 885  
    She spake.  Then neither male nor female more  
  In Troy remain’d, such sorrow seized on all.   
  Issuing from the city-gate, they met  
  Priam conducting, sad, the body home,  
  And, foremost of them all, the mother flew 890  
  And wife of Hector to the bier, on which  
  Their torn-off tresses with unsparing hands  
  They shower’d, while all the people wept around.   
  All day, and to the going down of day  
  They thus had mourn’d the dead before the gates, 895  
  Had not their Sovereign from his chariot-seat  
  Thus spoken to the multitude around.   
    Fall back on either side, and let the mules  
  Pass on; the body in my palace once  
  Deposited, ye then may weep your fill. 900  
    He said; they, opening, gave the litter way.   
  Arrived within the royal house, they stretch’d  
  The breathless Hector on a sumptuous bed,  
  And singers placed beside him, who should chant  
  The strain funereal; they with many a groan 905  
  The dirge began, and still, at every close,  
  The female train with many a groan replied.   
  Then, in the midst, Andromache white-arm’d  
  Between her palms the dreadful Hector’s head  
  Pressing, her lamentation thus began. 910  
    [17]My hero! thou hast fallen in prime of life,  
  Me leaving here desolate, and the fruit  
  Of our ill-fated loves, a helpless child,  
  Whom grown to manhood I despair to see.   
  For ere that day arrive, down from her height 915  
  Precipitated shall this city fall,  
  Since thou hast perish’d once her sure defence,  
  Faithful protector of her spotless wives,  
  And all their little ones.  Those wives shall soon  
  In Grecian barks capacious hence be borne, 920  
  And I among the rest.  But thee, my child!   
  Either thy fate shall with thy mother send  
  Captive into a land where thou shalt serve  
  In sordid drudgery some cruel lord,  
  Or haply some Achaian here, thy hand 925  
  Seizing, shall hurl thee from a turret-top  
  To a sad death, avenging brother, son,  
  Or father by the hands of Hector slain;  
  For he made many a Grecian bite the ground.   
  Thy father, boy, bore never into fight 930  
  A milky mind, and for that self-same cause  
  Is now bewail’d in every house of Troy.   
  Sorrow unutterable thou hast caused  
  Thy parents, Hector! but to me hast left  
  Largest bequest of misery, to whom, 935  
  Dying, thou neither didst thy arms extend

**Page 334**

  Forth from thy bed, nor gavest me precious word  
  To be remember’d day and night with tears.   
    So spake she weeping, whom her maidens all  
  With sighs accompanied, and her complaint 940  
  Mingled with sobs Hecuba next began.   
    Ah Hector! dearest to thy mother’s heart  
  Of all her sons, much must the Gods have loved  
  Thee living, whom, though dead, they thus preserve.   
  What son soever of our house beside 945  
  Achilles took, over the barren deep  
  To Samos, Imbrus, or to Lemnos girt  
  With rocks inhospitable, him he sold;  
  But thee, by his dread spear of life deprived,  
  He dragg’d and dragg’d around Patroclus’ tomb, 950  
  As if to raise again his friend to life  
  Whom thou hadst vanquish’d; yet he raised him not.   
  But as for thee, thou liest here with dew  
  Besprinkled, fresh as a young plant,[18] and more  
  Resemblest some fair youth by gentle shafts 955  
  Of Phoebus pierced, than one in battle slain.   
    So spake the Queen, exciting in all hearts  
  Sorrow immeasurable, after whom  
  Thus Helen, third, her lamentation pour’d.  
    [19]Ah dearer far than all my brothers else 960  
  Of Priam’s house! for being Paris’ spouse,  
  Who brought me (would I had first died!) to Troy,  
  I call thy brothers mine; since forth I came  
  From Sparta, it is now the twentieth year,  
  Yet never heard I once hard speech from thee, 965  
  Or taunt morose, but if it ever chanced,  
  That of thy father’s house female or male  
  Blamed me, and even if herself the Queen  
  (For in the King, whate’er befell, I found  
  Always a father) thou hast interposed 970  
  Thy gentle temper and thy gentle speech  
  To soothe them; therefore, with the same sad drops  
  Thy fate, oh Hector! and my own I weep;  
  For other friend within the ample bounds  
  Of Ilium have I none, nor hope to hear 975  
  Kind word again, with horror view’d by all.   
    So Helen spake weeping, to whom with groans  
  The countless multitude replied, and thus  
  Their ancient sovereign next his people charged.   
    Ye Trojans, now bring fuel home, nor fear 980  
  Close ambush of the Greeks; Achilles’ self  
  Gave me, at my dismission from his fleet,  
  Assurance, that from hostile force secure  
  We shall remain, till the twelfth dawn arise.   
    All, then, their mules and oxen to the wains 985  
  Join’d speedily, and under Ilium’s walls  
  Assembled numerous; nine whole days they toil’d,  
  Bringing much fuel home, and when the tenth  
  Bright morn, with light for human kind, arose,  
  Then bearing noble Hector forth, with tears 990  
  Shed copious, on the summit of the pile  
  They placed him, and the fuel fired beneath.

**Page 335**

    But when Aurora, daughter of the Dawn,  
  Redden’d the east, then, thronging forth, all Troy  
  Encompass’d noble Hector’s pile around. 995  
  The whole vast multitude convened, with wine  
  They quench’d the pile throughout, leaving no part  
  Unvisited, on which the fire had seized.   
  His brothers, next, collected, and his friends,  
  His white bones, mourning, and with tears profuse 1000  
  Watering their cheeks; then in a golden urn  
  They placed them, which with mantles soft they veil’d  
  Maeonian-hued, and, delving, buried it,  
  And overspread with stones the spot adust.   
  Lastly, short time allowing to the task, 1005  
  They heap’d his tomb, while, posted on all sides,  
  Suspicious of assault, spies watch’d the Greeks.   
  The tomb once heap’d, assembling all again  
  Within the palace, they a banquet shared  
  Magnificent, by godlike Priam given. 1010

Such burial the illustrious Hector found.[20]

\* \* \* \* \*

[I cannot take my leave of this noble poem, without expressing how much I am struck with this plain conclusion of it.  It is like the exit of a great man out of company whom he has entertained magnificently; neither pompous nor familiar; not contemptuous, yet without much ceremony.  I recollect nothing, among the works of mere man, that exemplifies so strongly the true style of great antiquity.]—­TR.

**FOOTNOTES**

Footnotes for Book I:   
1.  “Latona’s son and Jove’s,” was Apollo, the tutelary deity of the  
   Dorians.  The Dorians had not, however, at this early age, become  
   the predominant race in Greece proper.  They had spread along the  
   eastern shores of the Archipelago into the islands, especially  
   Crete, and had every where signalized themselves by the Temples of  
   Apollo, of which there seems to have been many in and about Troy.   
   These temples were schools of art, and prove the Dorians to have  
   been both intellectual and powerful.  Homer was an Ionian, and  
   therefore not deeply acquainted with the nature of the Dorian god.   
   But to a mind like his, the god of a people so cultivated, and  
   associated with what was most grand in art, must have been an  
   imposing being, and we find him so represented.  Throughout the  
   Iliad, he appears and acts with splendor and effect, but always  
   against the Greeks from mere partiality to Hector.  It would perhaps  
   be too much to say, that in this partiality to Hector, we detect  
   the spirit of the Dorian worship, the only Paganism of antiquity  
   that tended to perfect the individual—­Apollo being the expression  
   of the moral harmony of the universe, and the great spirit of the  
   Dorian culture being to make a perfect man, an incarnation of the  
   {kosmos}.  This Homer could only have known intuitively.

**Page 336**

In making Apollo author of the plague, he was confounded with Helios, which was frequent afterwards, but is not seen elsewhere in Homer.  The arrows of Apollo were “silent as light,” and their emblem the sun’s rays.  The analogies are multitudinous between the natural and intellectual sun; but Helios and Apollo were two.—­E.P.P.

2.  There is something exceedingly venerable in this appearance of the  
   priest.  He comes with the ensigns of the gods to whom he belongs,  
   with the laurel wreath, to show that he was a suppliant, and a  
   golden sceptre, which the ancients gave in particular to Apollo, as  
   they did one of silver to Diana.

3.  The art of this speech is remarkable.  Chryses considers the army of  
   Greeks, as made up of troops, partly from the kingdoms and partly  
   from democracies, and therefore begins with a distinction that  
   includes all.  Then, as priest of Apollo, he prays that they may  
   obtain the two blessings they most desire—­the conquest of Troy and  
   a safe return.  As he names his petition, he offers an extraordinary  
   ransom, and concludes with bidding them fear the god if they refuse  
   it; like one who from his office seems to foretell their misery,  
   and exhorts them to shun it.  Thus he endeavors to work by the art  
   of a general application, by religion, by interest, and the  
   insinuation of danger.

4.  Homer is frequently eloquent in his silence.  Chryses says not a  
   word in answer to the insults of Agamemnon, but walks pensively  
   along the shore.  The melancholy flowing of the verse admirably  
   expresses the condition of the mournful and deserted father.

5. [So called on account of his having saved the people of Troas from  
   a plague of mice, *sminthos* in their language meaning a  
   mouse.—­TR.]

6.  Apollo had temples at Chrysa, Tenedos, and Cilla, all of which lay  
   round the bay of Troas.  Mueller remarks, that “the temple actually  
   stood in the situation referred to, and that the appellation of  
   Smintheus was still preserved in the district.  Thus far actual  
   circumstances are embodied in the mythus.  On the other hand, the  
   action of the deity as such, is purely ideal, and can have no other  
   foundation than the belief that Apollo sternly resents ill usage of  
   his priests, and that too in the way here represented, *viz*., by  
   sending plagues.  This belief is in perfect harmony with the idea  
   generally entertained of the power and agency of Apollo; and it is  
   manifest that the idea placed in combination with certain events,  
   gave birth to the story so far as relates to the god.  We have not  
   yet the means of ascertaining whether it is to be regarded as a  
   historical tradition, or an invention, and must therefore leave  
   that question for the present undecided.”

**Page 337**

7.  The poet is careful to leave no prayer unanswered that has justice  
   on its side.  He who prays either kills his enemy, or has signs  
   given him that he has been heard.

8. [For this singular line the Translator begs to apologize, by  
   pleading the strong desire he felt to produce an English line, if  
   possible, somewhat resembling in its effect the famous original  
   one.

     {Deine de klange genet argyreoio bioio.}—­TR.]

9.  The plague in the Grecian camp was occasioned perhaps by immoderate  
   heats and gross exhalations.  Homer takes occasion from it, to open  
   the scene with a beautiful allegory.  He supposes that such  
   afflictions are sent from Heaven for the punishment of evil  
   actions; and because the sun was the principal agent, he says it  
   was sent to punish Agamemnon for despising that god, and injuring  
   his priest.

10.  Hippocrates observes two things of plagues; that their cause is in  
   the air, and that different animals are differently affected by  
   them, according to their nature and nourishment.  This philosophy is  
   referred to the plagues here mentioned.  First, the cause is in the  
   air by means of the darts or beams of Apollo; second, the mules and  
   dogs are said to die sooner than the men, partly from their natural  
   quickness of smell, and partly from their feeding so near the earth  
   whence the exhalations arise.

11:  Juno, queen of Olympus, sides with the Grecians.  Mr. Coleridge (in  
   his disquisition upon the Prometheus of AEschylus, published in his  
   Remains) shows very clearly by historical criticism, that Juno, in  
   the Grecian religion, expressed the spirit of conservatism.  Without  
   going over his argument we assume it here, for Homer always  
   attributes to Juno every thing that may be predicated of this  
   principle.  She is persistent, obstinate, acts from no idea, but  
   often uses a superficial reasoning, and refers to Fate, with which  
   she upbraids Jupiter.  Jupiter is the intellectual power or Free  
   Will, and by their union, or rather from their antagonism, the  
   course of things proceeds with perpetual vicissitude, but with a  
   great deal of life.—­E.P.P.

12.  Observe this Grecian priest.  He has no political power, and  
   commands little reverence.  In Agamemnon’s treatment of him, as well  
   as Chryses, is seen the relation of the religion to the government.   
   It was neither master nor slave.—­E.P.P.

13.  A district of Thessaly forming a part of the larger district of  
   Phthiotis.  Phthiotis, according to Strabo, included all the  
   southern portion of that country as far as Mount OEta and the  
   Maliac Gulf.  To the west it bordered on Dolopia, and on the east  
   reached the confines of Magnesia.  Homer comprised within this  
   extent of territory the districts of Phthia and Hellas properly so  
   called, and, generally speaking, the dominions of Achilles,  
   together with those of Protesilaus and Eurypylus.

**Page 338**

14. {Kynopa}.

15. {meganaides}.

16 Agamemnon’s anger is that of a lover, and Achilles’ that of a  
   warrior.  Agamemnon speaks of Chryseis as a beauty whom he values  
   too much to resign.  Achilles treats Briseis as a slave, whom he is  
   anxious to preserve in point of honor, and as a testimony of his  
   glory.  Hence he mentions her only as “his spoil,” “the reward of  
   war,” *etc*.; accordingly he relinquishes her not in grief for a  
   favorite whom he loses, but in sullenness for the injury done  
   him.—­DACIER.

17.  Jupiter, in the disguise of an ant, deceived Eurymedusa, the  
   daughter of Cleitos.  Her son was for this reason called Myrmidon  
   (from {myrmex}, an ant), and was regarded as the ancestor of the  
   Myrmidons in Thessaly.—­SMITH.

18.  According to the belief of the ancients, the gods were supposed to  
   have a peculiar light in their eyes.  That Homer was not ignorant of  
   this opinion appears from his use of it in other places.

19.  Minerva is the goddess of the art of war rather than of war  
   itself.  And this fable of her descent is an allegory of Achilles  
   restraining his wrath through his consideration of martial law and  
   order.  This law in that age, prescribed that a subordinate should  
   not draw his sword upon the commander of all, but allowed a liberty  
   of speech which appears to us moderns rather out of order.—­E.P.P.

20. [The shield of Jupiter, made by Vulcan, and so called from its  
   covering, which was the skin of the goat that suckled him.—­TR.]

21.  Homer magnifies the ambush as the boldest enterprise of war.  They  
   went upon those parties with a few only, and generally the most  
   daring of the army, and on occasions of the greatest hazard, when  
   the exposure was greater than in a regular battle.  Idomeneus, in  
   the 13th book, tells Meriones that the greatest courage appears in  
   this way of service, each man being in a manner singled out to the  
   proof of it.

22.  In the earlier ages of the world, the sceptre of a king was  
   nothing more than his walking-staff, and thence had the name of  
   sceptre.  Ovid, in speaking of Jupiter, describes him as resting on  
   his sceptre.—­SPENCE.

   From the description here given, it would appear to have been a  
   young tree cut from the root and stripped of its branches.  It was  
   the custom of Kings to swear by their sceptres.

23.  For an account of the contest between the Centaurs and Lapiths  
   here referred to, see Grecian and Roman Mythology.

24.  In *antiquity*, a sacrifice of a hundred oxen, or beasts of the  
   same kind; hence sometimes *indefinitely*, any sacrifice of a large  
   number of victims.

25. [The original is here abrupt, and expresses the precipitancy of  
   the speaker by a most beautiful aposiopesis.—­TR.]

**Page 339**

26.  The Iliad, in its connection, is, we all know, a glorification of  
   Achilles by Zeus; for the Trojans only prevail because Zeus wishes  
   to show that the reposing hero who sits in solitude, can alone  
   conquer them.  But to leave him this glorification entirely unmixed  
   with sorrow, the Grecian sense of moderation forbids.  The deepest  
   anguish must mingle with his consciousness of fame, and punish his  
   insolence.  That glorification is the will of Zeus; and in the  
   spirit of the ancient mythus, a motive for it is assigned in a  
   divine legend.  The sea-goddess Thetis, who was, according to the  
   Phthiotic mythus, wedded to the mortal Peleus, saved Zeus, by  
   calling up the giant Briareus or AEgaeon to his rescue.  Why it was  
   AEgaeon, is explained by the fact that this was a great sea-demon,  
   who formed the subject of fables at Poseidonian Corinth, where even  
   the sea-god himself was called AEgaeon; who, moreover, was worshipped  
   at several places in Euboea, the seat of Poseidon AEgaeus; and whom  
   the Theogony calls the son-in-law of Poseidon, and most of the  
   genealogists, especially Eumelus in the Titanomachy, brought into  
   relation with the sea.  There is therefore good reason to be found  
   in ancient belief, why Thetis called up AEgaeon of all others to  
   Jove’s assistance.  The whole of the story, however, is not  
   detailed—­it is not much more than indicated—­and therefore it  
   would be difficult even now to interpret it in a perfectly  
   satisfactory manner.  It bears the same relation to the Iliad, that  
   the northern fables of the gods, which serve as a back-ground to  
   the legend of Nibelungen, bear to our German ballad, only that here  
   the separation is much greater still—­MULLER.

Homer makes use of this fable, without reference to its meaning as an allegory.  Briareus seems to symbolize a navy, and the fable refers to some event in remote history, when the reigning power was threatened in his autocracy, and strengthened by means of his association with the people against some intermediate class.—­E.P.P.

27. {epaurontai}.

28. [A name by which we are frequently to understand the Nile in  
   Homer.—­TR.]

29.  Around the sources of the Nile, and thence south-west into the  
   very heart of Africa, stretching away indefinitely over its  
   mountain plains, lies the country which the ancients called  
   Ethiopia, rumors of whose wonderful people found their way early  
   into Greece, and are scattered over the pages of her poets and  
   historians.

   Homer wrote at least eight hundred years before Christ, and his  
   poems are well ascertained to be a most faithful mirror of the  
   manners of his times and the knowledge of his age. \* \* \* \* \*

**Page 340**

Homer never wastes an epithet.  He often alludes to the Ethiopians elsewhere, and always in terms of admiration and praise, as being the most just of men, and the favorites of the gods.  The same allusions glimmer through the Greek mythology, and appear in the verses of almost all the Greek poets, ere yet the countries of Italy and Sicily were even discovered.  The Jewish Scriptures and Jewish literature abound in allusions to this distant and mysterious people, the annals of the Egyptian priests are full of them, and uniformly, the Ethiopians are there lauded as among the best, the most religious, and most civilized of men.—­CHRISTIAN EXAMINER.The Ethiopians, says Diodorus, are said to be the inventors of pomps, sacrifices, solemn meetings, and other honors paid to the gods.  From hence arose their character of piety, which is here celebrated by Homer.  Among these there was an annual feast at Diospolis, which Eustathius mentions, when they carried about the statues of Jupiter and other gods, for twelve days, according to their number; to which, if we add the ancient custom of setting meat before statues, it will appear to be a rite from which this fable might easily have arisen.

30. [The original word ({polybentheos}) seems to express variety of  
   soundings, an idea probably not to be conveyed in an English  
   epithet.—­TR.]

31:  The following passage gives the most exact account of the ancient  
   sacrifices that we have left us.  There is first, the purification  
   by the washing of hands; second, the offering up of prayers; third,  
   the barley-cakes thrown upon the victim; fourth, the manner of  
   killing it, with the head turned upwards; fifth, selecting the  
   thighs and fat for their gods, as the best of the sacrifice, and  
   disposing about them pieces cut from every part for a  
   representation of the whole (hence the thighs are frequently spoken  
   of in Homer and the Greek poets as the whole victim); sixth, the  
   libation of wine; seventh, consuming the thighs in the fire of the  
   altar; eighth, the sacrificers dressing and feasting on the rest,  
   with joy and hymns to the gods.

32.  The *Paean* (originally sung in honor of Apollo) was a hymn to  
   propitiate the god, and also a song of thanksgiving, when freed  
   from danger.  It was always of a joyous nature.  Both tune and sound  
   expressed hope and confidence.  It was sung by several persons, one  
   of whom probably led the others, and the singers either marched  
   onward, or sat together at table.

33.  It was the custom to draw the ships entirely upon the shore, and  
   to secure them by long props.—­FELTON

34.  Suppliants threw themselves at the feet of the person to whom the  
   supplication was addressed, and embraced his knees.—­FELTON.

35.  Ambrosia, the food of the gods, conferred upon them eternal youth  
   and immortality, and was brought to Jupiter by pigeons.  It was also  
   used by the gods for anointing the body and hair.  Hence the  
   expression, ambrosial locks.

**Page 341**

36 The original says, “the ox-eyed goddess,” which furnishes Coleridge  
   with one of the hints on which he proceeds in historically  
   identifying the Argive Juno with Io and Isis, &c.  There is real wit  
   in Homer’s making her say to Jupiter, “I never search thy  
   thoughts,” &c.  The principle of conservatism asks nothing of the  
   intellectual power, but blindly contends, reposing upon the  
   instinct of a common sense, which leads her always to surmise that  
   something is intended by the intellectual power that she shall not  
   like.—­E.P.P.

37.  This refers to an old fable of Jupiter’s hanging up Juno and  
   whipping her.  Homer introduces it without reference to its meaning,  
   which was undoubtedly some physical truth connected with the ether  
   and the atmosphere.—­E.P.P.

38. [The reader, in order that he may partake with the gods in the  
   drollery of this scene, should observe that the crippled and  
   distorted Vulcan had thrust himself into an office at all other  
   times administered either by Hebe or Ganymede.—­TR.]

39.  As Minerva or Wisdom was among the company, the poet’s making  
   Vulcan act the part of peace-maker, would appear to have been from  
   choice, knowing that a mirthful person may often stop a quarrel, by  
   making himself the subject of merriment.

Footnotes for Book II:   
1.  The poem now becomes more exciting; the language more animated; the  
   descriptions more lively and figurative.  Homer seems to kindle with  
   his subject, and to press all the phenomena of nature into his  
   service for the purpose of illustration and adornment.  Jupiter  
   prepares to keep his promise of avenging Achilles, by drawing  
   Agamemnon into a deceitful expectation of taking the city.  The  
   forces are arranged for battle, which gives occasion for the  
   celebrated catalogue.—­FELTON.

2.  The whole action of the Dream is natural.  It takes the figure of  
   one much beloved by Agamemnon, as the object that is most in our  
   thoughts when awake, is the one that oftenest appears to us in our  
   dreams, and just at the instant of its vanishing, leaves so strong  
   an impression, that the voice seems still sounding in his ear.

   The Dream also repeats the words of Jupiter without variation,  
   which is considered as a great propriety in delivering a message  
   from the father of gods and men.

3.  King of Pylus, an ancient city of Elis.

4. [Agamemnon seems to entertain some doubts lest the army should so  
   resent his treatment of their favorite Achilles, as to be  
   indisposed to serve him.—­TR.]

5. [Mercury.]

6. [Argus.]

7.  Homer, in a happy and poetical manner, acquaints us with the high  
   descent of Agamemnon, and traces the origin of his power to the  
   highest source, by saying, that the sceptre had descended to him  
   from the hand of Jupiter.

**Page 342**

8.  The power of Agamemnon as a monarch refers to his being the leader  
   of an army.  According to the form of royalty in the heroic age, a  
   king had only the power of a magistrate, except as he held the  
   office of priest.  Aristotle defines a king as a Leader of war, a  
   Judge of controversies, and President of the ceremonies of the  
   gods.  That he had the principal care of religious rites, appears  
   from many passages in Homer.  His power was nowhere absolute but in  
   war, for we find Agamemnon insulted in the council, but in the army  
   threatening deserters with death.  Agamemnon is sometimes styled  
   king of kings, as the other princes had given him supreme authority  
   over them in the siege.

9. [The extremest provocation is implied in this expression, which  
   Thersites quotes exactly as he had heard it from the lips of  
   Achilles.—­TR.]

10.  The character of Thersites is admirably sketched.  There is nothing  
   vague and indistinct, but all the traits are so lively, that he  
   stands before us like the image of some absurd being whom we have  
   ourselves seen.  It has been justly remarked by critics, that the  
   poet displays great skill in representing the opponents of  
   Agamemnon in the character of so base a personage, since nothing  
   could more effectually reconcile the Greeks to the continuance of  
   the war, than the ridiculous turbulence of Thersites.—­FELTON.

11. [Some for {ponos} here read {pothos}; which reading I have adopted  
   for the sake both of perspicuity and connection.—­TR.]

12.  The principal signs by which the gods were thought to declare  
   their will, were things connected with the offering of sacrifices,  
   the flight and voice of birds, all kinds of natural phenomena,  
   ordinary as well as extraordinary dreams.

13.  An epithet supposed to have been derived from Gerenia, a Messenian  
   town, where Nestor was educated.

   In the pictures which Homer draws of him, the most striking  
   features are his wisdom, bravery, and knowledge of war, his  
   eloquence, and his old age.

   For some general remarks upon the heroes of the time, see Grecian  
   and Roman Mythology.

14.  In allusion to the custom of pouring out a libation of pure wine,  
   in the ceremony of forming a league, and joining right hands, as a  
   pledge of mutual fidelity after the sacrifice.—­FELTON.

15. [Nestor is supposed here to glance at Achilles.—­TR.]

16.  Homer here exalts wisdom over valor.

17. [Money stamped with the figure of an ox.]—­TR.

18.  The encouragement of a divine power, seemed all that was requisite  
   to change the dispositions of the Grecians, and make them more  
   ardent for combat than they had previously been to return.  This  
   conquers their inclinations in a manner at once poetical and in  
   keeping with the moral which is every where spread through Homer,  
   that nothing is accomplished without divine assistance.

**Page 343**

19.  Homer’s rich invention gives us five beautiful similes on the  
   march of the army.  This profusion and variety can never be  
   sufficiently admired.

20.  The superior knowledge that the poet here attributes to the Muses  
   as divine beings, and then his occasional invocations to them,  
   gives an air of importance to his subject and has an imposing  
   effect.

21.  However fabulous the other parts of Homer’s poems may be, this  
   account of the princes, people, and countries, is by far the most  
   valuable piece of history and geography left us in regard to the  
   state of Greece in that early period.  Greece was then divided into  
   several dynasties, which Homer has enumerated under their  
   respective princes; and his division was considered so correct,  
   that many disputes respecting the boundaries of Grecian cities were  
   decided upon his authority.  Eustathius has collected together the  
   following instances:  The city of Calydon was adjudged to the  
   AEtolians, notwithstanding the pretensions of AEolia, because it was  
   ranked by Homer as belonging to the former.  Sestos was given to  
   those of Abydos, upon the plea that he had said the Abydonians were  
   possessors of Sestos, Abydos, and Arisbe.  When the Milesians and  
   people of Priene disputed their claim to Mycale, a verse of Homer  
   gave it to the Milesians.  The Athenians were put in possession of  
   Salamis by another which was cited by Solon, or (according to some)  
   interpolated by him for that purpose; and Porphyry says, that the  
   catalogue was so highly esteemed, that the youths of some nations  
   were required to commit it to memory.

Professor Felton remarks, “The student is advised to give particular attention to this important passage.  He will find it the most interesting fragment of geography extant; interesting for the poetical beauty of the verse, the regular order which is followed, and the little characteristic touches which denote the peculiarities of the several provinces.  The more he examines this catalogue with the subsidiary lights of geography, history and travels, the more cause will he find of wonder, that a description so ancient should combine so much accuracy, beauty, and interest.  It is recommended to the student, to trace the provinces and cities on some good map of ancient Greece.”

22. [Some say Thebes the less, others, the suburbs of Thebes the  
   greater.  It is certain that Thebes itself sent none.—­TR.]

23.  It was the custom of these people to shave the fore parts of their  
   heads, that their enemies might not seize them by the hair; on the  
   hinder part they allowed it to grow, as a valiant race that would  
   never turn their backs.  Their manner of fighting was hand to hand,  
   without quitting their javelins.

24 Menelaus is occasionally distinguished by his activity, which shows  
   his personal concern in the war.

**Page 344**

25.  The Arcadians, being an inland people, were unskilled in  
   navigation, for which reason Agamemnon furnished them with  
   shipping.

26.  Nireus is nowhere mentioned as a leader but in these lines.  As  
   rank and beauty were his only qualifications, he is allowed to sink  
   into oblivion.

27.  The mud of the Peneus is of a light color, for which reason Homer  
   gives it the epithet of silvery.  The Titaresius, and other small  
   streams which are rolled from Olympus and Ossa, are so extremely  
   clear, that their waters are distinguished from those of the Peneus  
   for a considerable distance from the point of their  
   confluence.—­DODWELL.

28.  Dr. Clarke, in his travels, describes this tomb as a conical  
   mound; and says that it is the spot of all others for viewing the  
   plain of Troy, as it is visible in all parts of Troas.  From its top  
   may be traced the course of the Scamander, the whole chain of Ida,  
   stretching towards Lectum, the snowy heights of Gargarus, and all  
   the shores of Hellespont, near the mouth of the river Sigaeum and  
   the other tumuli upon the coast.

29.  A patronymic given to Achilles as descendant of AEacus, father of  
   Peleus.

30.  A river of Troas in Asia Minor, the same as the Scamander.

31.  This expression is construed by critics as denoting an unpolished  
   dialect, but not a foreign.

Footnotes for Book III:   
1.  The scenes described in this book are exceedingly lifesome.  The  
   figures are animating and beautiful, and the mind of the reader is  
   borne along with breathless interest over the sonorous  
   verse.—­FELTON.

2.  This is a striking simile, from its exactness in two points—­the  
   noise and the order.  It has been supposed that the embattling of an  
   army was first learned by observing the close order of the flight  
   of these birds.  The noise of the Trojans contrasts strongly with  
   the silence of the Greeks.  Plutarch remarks upon this distinction  
   as a credit to the military discipline of the latter, and Homer  
   would seem to have attached some importance to it, as he again  
   alludes to the same thing.  Book iv. 510.

3. [Paris, frequently named Alexander in the original.—­TR.]

4.  Not from cowardice, but from a sense of guilt towards Menelaus.  At  
   the head of an army he challenges the boldest of the enemy; and  
   Hector, at the end of the Sixth Book, confesses that no man could  
   reproach him as a coward.  Homer has a fine moral;—­A brave mind,  
   however blinded with passion, is sensible of remorse whenever he  
   meets the person whom he has injured; and Paris is never made to  
   appear cowardly, but when overcome by the consciousness of his  
   injustice.

5. [{Lainon esso chitona}.]

6.  In allusion to the Oriental custom of stoning to death for the  
   crime of adultery.—­FELTON.

**Page 345**

7.  The sling was a very efficacious and important instrument in  
   ancient warfare.  Stones were also thrown with the hand.  The Libyans  
   carried no other arms than the spear and a bag of stones.

8.  The Trojans were required to sacrifice two lambs; one male of a  
   white color to the Sun, as the father of light, and one female and  
   black to the Earth, the mother and nurse of men.  That these were  
   the powers to which they sacrificed appears from their being  
   attested by name in the oath.  III. 330.

9.  Helen’s weaving the events of the Trojan war in a veil is an  
   agreeable fiction; and one might suppose that it was inherited by  
   Homer, and explained in his Iliad.—­DACIER.

10. [Not the grasshopper, but an insect well known in hot countries,  
   and which in Italy is called Cicala.  The grasshopper rests on the  
   ground, but the favorite abode of the Cicala is in the trees and  
   hedges.—­TR.]

11.  This episode is remarkable for its beauty.  The effect of Helen’s  
   appearance upon the aged counsellors is striking and poetical.  It  
   must be borne in mind, that Helen was of divine parentage and  
   unfading beauty, and this will explain the enthusiasm which her  
   sight called forth from the old men.  The poet’s skill in taking  
   this method of describing the Grecian chieftains is obvious, and  
   the sketches themselves are living and characteristic to a high  
   degree.  The reminiscences of the aged Priam, as their names are  
   announced, and the penitential sorrow of the erring Helen, which  
   the sight of her countrymen, and the recollection of her home, her  
   child, her companions, excite in her bosom, are among the most  
   skilful touches of natural feeling.—­FELTON.

12.  The character of a benevolent old man is well preserved in Priam’s  
   behavior to Helen.  Upon observing her confusion, he attributes the  
   misfortunes of the war to the gods alone.  This sentiment is also  
   natural to old age.  Those who have had the longest experience of  
   life, are the most inclined to ascribe the disposal of all things  
   to the will of Heaven.

13.  This view of the Grecian leaders from the walls of Troy, is  
   admired as an episode of great beauty, and considered a masterly  
   manner of acquainting the reader with the figure and qualifications  
   of each hero.

14.  Helen sees no where in the plain her two brothers Castor and  
   Pollux.  Her inquiry is a natural one, and her self-reproach  
   naturally suggests her own disgrace as the cause of their not  
   appearing among the other commanders.  The two lines in which the  
   poet mentions their death are simple and touching.—­FELTON.

15.  Homer here gives the whole ceremonial of the solemn oath, as it  
   was then observed by the nations of whom he writes.

**Page 346**

16.  It must be borne in mind that sacrificing was the most solemn act  
   of religion, and that kings were also chief-priests.

17.  The armor of both Greeks and Trojans consisted of six portions,  
   and was always put on in the order here given.  The greaves were for  
   the defence of the legs.  They were made of some kind of metal, and  
   probably lined with cloth or felt.  The cuirass or corselet for the  
   body, was made of horn cut in thin pieces and fastened upon linen  
   cloth, one piece overlapping another.  The sword hung on the left  
   side by means of a belt which passed over the right shoulder.  The  
   large round shield, sometimes made of osiers twisted together and  
   covered with several ox-hides, and bound round the edge with metal.   
   In the Homeric times it was supported by a belt; subsequently a  
   band was placed across the inner side, in which the left arm was  
   inserted, and a strong leather strap fastened near the edge at  
   certain distances, which was grasped by the hand.  The helmet, made  
   of metal and lined with felt.  Lastly the spear, and in many cases  
   two.  The heavy-armed soldiery were distinguished from the light.   
   The covering of the latter consisted of skins, and instead of the  
   sword and lance, they fought with darts, bows and arrows, or  
   slings, and were generally attached in a subordinate capacity to  
   the heavy-armed soldiery.

18.  Homer puts a prayer in the mouth of Menelaues, but none in that of  
   Paris.  Menelaues is injured and innocent, and may therefore ask for  
   justice; but Paris, who is the criminal, remains silent.

19. [Because the hide of a beast that dies in health is tougher and  
   fitter for use than of another that dies diseased.]

Footnotes for Book IV:   
1.  The goddess of youth is made an attendant at the banquets of the  
   gods, to show that they enjoyed a perpetual youth, and endless  
   felicity.

2. [A town of that name in Boeotia, where Pallas was particularly  
   worshipped.—­TR.]

3. [{Boopis}, constant description of Juno, but not susceptible of  
   literal translation.]

4.  Homer does not make the gods use all persons indiscriminately as  
   their agents, but each according to his powers.  When Minerva would  
   persuade the Greeks, she seeks Ulysses; when she would break the  
   truce, for Pandarus; and when she would conquer, for Diomede.  The  
   goddess went not to the Trojans, because they hated Paris, and  
   looks among the allies, where she finds Pandarus, who was of a  
   nation noted for perfidiousness, and who, from his avarice, was  
   capable of engaging in this treachery for the hope of a reward from  
   Paris.

5.  A city of Asia Minor.

**Page 347**

6.  This description, so full of circumstantial detail, is remarkably  
   beautiful. 1.  The history of the bow, giving in a few words the  
   picture of a hunter, lying in ambush and slaying his victim.  
   2.  Then the process of making the bow. 3.  The anxious preparation  
   for discharging the arrow with certainty, which was destined to  
   break off the truce and precipitate the battle. 4.  The hurried  
   prayer and vow to Apollo, after which the string is drawn, the cord  
   twangs, the arrow “leaps forth.”  The whole is described with such  
   graphic truth, that we see, and hear, and wait in breathless  
   suspense to know the result.—­FELTON.

7.  This is one of those humble comparisons with which Homer sometimes  
   diversifies his subject, but a very exact one of its kind, and  
   corresponding in all its parts.  The care of the goddess, the  
   unsuspecting security of Menelaus, the ease with which she diverts  
   the danger, and the danger itself, are all included in these few  
   words.  To which may be added, that if the providence of heavenly  
   powers to their creatures is expressed by the love of a mother to  
   her child, if men in regard to them are but as sleeping infants,  
   and the dangers that seem so great to us, as easily warded off as  
   the simile implies, the conception appears sublime, however  
   insignificant the image may at first seem in regard to a hero.

8.  From this we learn that the Lydians and Carians were famous for  
   their skill in dying purple, and that their women excelled in works  
   of ivory; and also that there were certain ornaments that only  
   kings and princes were privileged to wear.

9.  This speech of Agamemnon over his wounded brother, is full of noble  
   power and touching eloquence.  The Trojans have violated a truce  
   sanctioned by a solemn sacrifice to the gods.  The reflection that  
   such perjury cannot pass with impunity, but that Jove will, sooner  
   or later, punish it, occurs first to the mind of the warrior.  In  
   the excitement of the moment, he predicts that the day will surely  
   come when sacred Troy shall fall.  From this impetuous feeling his  
   mind suddenly returns to the condition of his brother, and imagines  
   with much pathos, the consequences that will follow from his death,  
   and ends with the wish, that the earth may open before him when  
   that time shall come.—­FELTON.

10.  The poet here changes the narration, and apostrophises the reader.   
   Critics commend this figure, as the reader then becomes a  
   spectator, and his mind is kept fixed on the action.

**Page 348**

11.  In the following review of the army, we see the skill of an  
   accomplished general as well as the characters of the leaders whom  
   Agamemnon addresses.  He begins with an address to the army in  
   general, and then turns to individuals.  To the brave he urges their  
   secure hopes of conquest, since the gods must punish perjury; to  
   the timid, their inevitable destruction if the enemy should burn  
   their ships.  After this he flies from rank to rank, skilfully  
   addressing each ally, and presents a lively picture of a great mind  
   in the highest emotion.

12.  The ancients usually in their feasts divided to the guests in  
   equal portions, except they took particular occasion to show  
   distinction.  It was then considered the highest mark of honor to be  
   allotted the best portion of meat and wine, and to be allowed an  
   exemption from the laws of the feast in drinking wine unmingled and  
   without measure.  This custom was much more ancient than the time of  
   the Trojan war, and we find it practised in the banquet given by  
   Joseph to his brethren.

13. [Diverse interpretations are given of this passage.  I have adopted  
   that which to me appeared most plausible.  It seems to be a caution  
   against the mischiefs that might ensue, should the horses be put  
   under the management of a driver with whom they were  
   unacquainted.—­The scholium by Villoisson much countenances this  
   solution.—­TR.]

14. [Here Nestor only mentions the name of Ereuthalion, knowing the  
   present to be an improper time for story-telling; in the seventh  
   book he relates his fight and victory at length.  This passage may  
   serve to confute those who charge Nestor with indiscriminate  
   loquacity.—­TR.]

15.  The first Theban war, previously alluded to, took place  
   twenty-seven years before the war of Troy.  Sthenelus here speaks of  
   the second, which happened ten years after the first.  For an  
   account of these wars see Grecian and Roman Mythology.

16.  This is a most animated description.  The onset, the clashing of  
   spears, the shield pressed to shield, the tumult of the battle, the  
   shouts and groans of the slayer and the dying—­all are described in  
   words, the very sound of which conveys the terrible meaning.  Then  
   come the exploits performed by individual heroes.  The student must  
   bear in mind, that the battles of the heroic age depended in a  
   great measure upon the prowess of single chieftains.  Hence the  
   appropriateness of the following enumeration.—­FELTON.

17.  So called from the river Simois, near which he was born.  It was an  
   eastern custom to name children from the most remarkable accident  
   of their birth.  The Scriptures furnish many examples.  In the Old  
   Testament princes were also compared to trees, and Simoeisius is  
   here resembled to a poplar.

**Page 349**

18.  Homer occasionally puts his readers in mind of Achilles, and finds  
   occasion to celebrate his valor with the highest praise.  Apollo  
   here tells the Trojans they have nothing to fear, since Achilles  
   fights not.

19. [{Akrokomoi}.  They wore only a lock of hair on the crown of the  
   head.]

Footnotes for Book V:   
1.  In each battle there is one prominent person who may be called the  
   hero of the day.  This arrangement preserves unity, and helps to fix  
   the attention of the reader.  The gods sometimes favor one hero, and  
   sometimes another.  In this book we have the exploits of Diomede.   
   Assisted by Minerva, he is eminent both for prudence and valor.

2.  Sirius.  This comparison, among many others, shows how constantly  
   the poet’s attention was directed to the phenomena of  
   nature.—­FELTON.

3. {Eioenti}.

4.  The chariots were probably very low.  We frequently find in the  
   Iliad that a person standing in a chariot is killed (and sometimes  
   by a stroke on the head) by a foot soldier with a sword.  This may  
   farther appear from the ease with which they mount or alight, to  
   facilitate which, the chariots were made open behind.  That the  
   wheels were small, may be supposed from their custom of taking them  
   off and putting them on.  Hebe puts on the wheels of Juno’s chariot,  
   when he called for it in battle.  It may be in allusion to the same  
   custom, that it is said in Ex., ch. xiv.:  “The Lord took off their  
   chariot wheels, so that they drove them heavily.”  That it was very  
   small and light, is evident from a passage in the tenth Il., where  
   Diomede debates whether he shall draw the chariot of Rhesus out of  
   the way, or carry it on his shoulders to a place of safety.

5. [Meges, son of Phyleus.]

6.  This whole passage is considered by critics as very beautiful.  It  
   describes the hero carried by an enthusiastic valor into the midst  
   of his enemies, and mingling in the ranks indiscriminately.  The  
   simile thoroughly illustrates this fury, proceeding as it did from  
   an extraordinary infusion of courage from Heaven.

7. [Apollo.]

8.  The deities are often invoked because of the agency ascribed to  
   them and not from any particular religious usage.  And just as often  
   the heroes are protected by the gods who are worshipped by their  
   own tribes and families—­MULLER.

9.  This fiction of Homer, says Dacier, is founded upon an important  
   truth of religion, not unknown to the Pagans:  *viz*. that God only  
   can open the eyes of men, and enable them to see what they cannot  
   otherwise discover.  The Old Testament furnishes examples.  God opens  
   the eyes of Hagar, that she may see the fountain.  “The Lord opened  
   the eyes of Baalam, and he saw the angel,” *etc*.  This power of sight  
   was given to Diomede only for the present occasion.  In the 6th  
   Book, on meeting Glaucus, he is ignorant whether he is a god, a  
   hero, or a man.

**Page 350**

10. [Or collar-bone.]

11.  The belief of those times, in regard to the peace and happiness of  
   the soul after death, made the protection of the body a matter of  
   great importance.  For a full account of these rites, see the  
   articles Charon and Pluto, Gr. & Rom.  Mythology.

12.  The physician of the gods.  Homer says nothing of his origin.  He  
   seems to be considered as distinct from Apollo, though perhaps  
   originally identical with him.

13.  From the fact that so few mystical myths are introduced in the  
   Iliad, Mueller infers that the mystical element of religion could  
   not have predominated among the Grecian people for whom Homer sang.   
   Otherwise, his poems in which that element is but little regarded,  
   would not have afforded universal pleasure and satisfaction.  He  
   therefore takes but a passing notice of Demeter.  Mueller also  
   remarks, that in this we cannot but admire the artistic skill of  
   Homer, and the feeling for what is right and fitting that was  
   innate with the Greeks.

14. [Vide Samson to Harapha in the Agonistes.  There the word is used  
   in the same sense.—­TR.]

15. [This is a construction of {leuk elephanti} given by some of the  
   best commentators, and that seems the most probable.—­TR.]

16.  This slow and orderly retreat of the Greeks, with their front  
   constantly turned to the enemy, is a fine encomium on their courage  
   and discipline.  This manner of retreating was customary among the  
   Lacedaemonians, as were many other martial customs described by  
   Homer.  The practice arose from the apprehension of being killed by  
   a wound in the back, which was not only punished with infamy, but a  
   person bearing the mark was denied the rites of burial.

17. [This, according to Porphyrius as quoted by Clarke, is the true  
   meaning of {aiolomitres}.—­TR.]

18.  The chariots of the gods were formed of various metals, and drawn  
   through the air, or upon the surface of the sea, by horses of  
   celestial breed.  These chariots were used by the deities only on  
   occasion of a long journey, or when they wished to appear with  
   state and magnificence.  Ordinarily they were transported from place  
   to place by the aid of their golden sandals, with the exception of  
   the “silver-footed Thetis,” to whom they seem to have been  
   superfluous.  When at home, the gods were barefoot, according to the  
   custom of the age, as we see from various representations of  
   antique art.

19. [These which I have called crescents, were a kind of hook of a  
   semicircular form, to which the reins were occasionally  
   fastened.—­TR.]

20.  The Greeks borrowed the vest and shield of Minerva from the  
   Lybians, only with this difference:  the Lybian shield was fringed  
   with thongs of leather, and the Grecian with serpents.—­HERODOTUS.

**Page 351**

21.  This expression (the gates of Heaven) is in the eastern manner,  
   and common in the Scriptures.

22. [{Area tonde}.]

23.  Every thing that enters the dark empire of Hades disappears, and  
   is seen no more; hence the figurative expression, to put on Pluto’s  
   helmet; that is to become invisible.

Footnotes for Book VI:   
1.  The Simois and Xanthus were two rivers of the Troad, which form a  
   junction before they reached the Hellespont.  The Simois rose in Mt.   
   Ida, and the Xanthus had its origin near Troy.—­FELTON.

2.  Ajax commences his exploits immediately on the departure of the  
   gods from the battle.  It is observed of this hero, that he is never  
   assisted by the deities.

3.  Axylus was distinguished for his hospitality.  This trait was  
   characteristic of the Oriental nations, and is often alluded to by  
   ancient writers.  The rite of hospitality often united families  
   belonging to different and hostile nations, and was even  
   transmitted from father to son.  This description is a fine tribute  
   to the generosity of Axylus.—­FELTON

4. [Euryalus.]

5.  Agamemnon’s taking the life of the Trojan whom Menelaus had  
   pardoned, was according to the custom of the times.  The historical  
   books of the Old Testament abound in instances of the like cruelty  
   to conquered enemies.

6.  This important maxim of war is very naturally introduced, upon  
   Menelaus being ready to spare an enemy for the sake of a ransom.   
   According to Dacier, it was for such lessons as these that  
   Alexander so much esteemed Homer and studied his poem.

7.  The custom of making donations to the gods is found among the  
   ancients, from the earliest times of which we have any record down  
   to the introduction of Christianity; and even after that period it  
   was observed by the Christians during the middle ages.  Its origin  
   seems to have been the same as that of sacrifices:  *viz*. the belief  
   that the gods were susceptible of influence in their conduct  
   towards men.  These gifts were sometimes very costly, but often  
   nothing more than locks of hair cut from the head of the votary.

8.  Diomede had knowingly wounded and insulted the deities; he  
   therefore met Glaucus with a superstitious fear that he might be  
   some deity in human shape.  This feeling brought to his mind the  
   story of Lycurgus.

9.  It is said that Lycurgus caused most of the vines of his country to  
   be rooted up, so that his subjects were obliged to mix their wine  
   with water, as it became less plentiful.  Hence the fable that  
   Thetis received Bacchus into her bosom.

10.  This style of language was according to the manners of the times.   
   Thus Goliath to David, “Approach, and I will give thy flesh to the  
   fowls of the air and the beasts of the field.”  The Orientals still  
   speak in the same manner.

**Page 352**

11.  Though this comparison may be justly admired for its beauty in the  
   obvious application to the mortality and succession of human life,  
   it seems designed by the poet, in this place, as a proper emblem of  
   the transitory state of families which, by their misfortune or  
   folly, have fallen and decayed, and again appear, in a happier  
   season, to revive and flourish in the fame and virtues of their  
   posterity.  In this sense it is a direct answer to the question of  
   Diomede, as well as a proper preface to what Glaticus relates of  
   his own family, which, having become extinct in Corinth, recovers  
   new life in Lycia.

12.  The same as Corinth.

13.  Some suppose that alphabetical writing was unknown in the Homeric  
   age, and consequently that these signs must have been  
   hieroglyphical marks.  The question is a difficult one, and the most  
   distinguished scholars are divided in opinion.  We can hardly  
   imagine that a poem of the length and general excellence of the  
   Iliad, could be composed without the aid of writing; and yet, we  
   are told, there are well-authenticated examples of such works being  
   preserved and handed down by traditional memory.  However this may  
   be, we know that the Oriental nations were in possession of the art  
   of alphabetical writing it a very early period, and before the  
   Trojan war.  It cannot, then, seem very improbable, that the authors  
   of the Iliad should also have been acquainted with it.—­FELTON.

14.  The Solymi were an ancient nation inhabiting the mountainous parts  
   of Asia Minor, between Lycia and Pisidia.  Pliny mentions them as  
   having become extinct in his time.

15.  It was the custom in ancient times, upon the performance of any  
   signal service by kings or great men, for the public to grant them  
   a tract of land as a reward.  When Sarpedon, in the 12th Book,  
   exhorts Glaucus to behave valiantly, he reminds him of these  
   possessions granted by his countrymen.

16.  The laws of hospitality were considered so sacred, that a  
   friendship contracted under their observance was preferred to the  
   ties of consanguinity and alliance, and regarded as obligatory even  
   to the third and fourth generation.  Diomede and Glaucus here became  
   friends, on the ground of their grandfathers having been mutual  
   guests.  The presents made on these occasions were preserved by  
   families, as it was considered obligatory to transmit them as  
   memorials to their children.

17. [{Xeinoi patroioi}.]

18.  The Scaean gate opened to the field of battle, and was the one  
   through which the Trojans made their excursions.  Close to this  
   stood the beech tree sacred to Jupiter, and often mentioned in  
   connection with it.

19.  There is a mournfulness in the interview between the hero and his  
   mother which is deeply interesting.  Her urging him to take wine and  
   his refusal were natural and simple incidents, which heighten the  
   effect of the scene.—­FELTON.

**Page 353**

20.  The custom that prohibits persons polluted with blood from  
   performing any offices of divine worship before purification, is so  
   ancient and universal, that it may be considered a precept of  
   natural religion, tending to inspire a horror of bloodshed.  In  
   Euripides, Iphigenia argues the impossibility of human sacrifices  
   being acceptable to the gods, since they do not permit any one  
   defiled with blood, or even polluted with the touch of a dead body,  
   to come near their altars.

21.  Paris surprised the King of Phoenecia by night, and carried off  
   many of his treasures and captives, among whom probably were these  
   Sidonian women.  Tyre and Sidon were famous for works in gold,  
   embroidery, *etc*., and for whatever pertained to magnificence and  
   luxury.

22.  This gesture is the only one described by Homer as being used by  
   the ancients in their invocations of the gods.

23. [{dia theaon}.]

24.  The employment in which Hector finds Paris engaged, is extremely  
   characteristic.—­FELTON.

25.  This address of Helen is in fine keeping with her  
   character.—­FELTON.

26. [The bulk of his heroes is a circumstance of which Homer  
   frequently reminds us by the use of the word {megas}—­and which  
   ought, therefore, by no means to be suppressed.—­TR.]

27.  Love of his country is a prominent characteristic of Hector, and  
   is here beautifully displayed in his discharging the duties that  
   the public welfare required, before seeking his wife and child.   
   Then finding that she had gone to the tower, he retraces his steps  
   to “the Scaean gate, whence he must seek the field.”  Here his wife,  
   on her return home, accidentally meets him.

28. [The name signifies, the *Chief of the city*.—­TR.]

29.  It was the custom to plant about tombs only such trees as elms,  
   alders, *etc*., that bear no fruit, as being most appropriate to the  
   dead.

30.  In this recapitulation, Homer acquaints us with some of the great  
   achievements of Achilles, which preceded the opening of the poem—­a  
   happy manner of exalting his hero, and exciting our expectation as  
   to what he is yet to accomplish.  His greatest enemies never upbraid  
   him, but confess his glory.  When Apollo encourages the Trojans to  
   fight, it is by telling them Achilles fights no more.  When Juno  
   animates the Greeks, she reminds them how their enemies fear  
   Achilles; and when Andromache trembles for Hector, it is with the  
   remembrance of his resistless force.

31.  Drawing water was considered the most servile employment.

32. [The Scholiast in Villoisson calls it {physikon tina kai metrion  
   gelota} a natural and moderate laughter.—­TR.]

33.  According to the ancient belief, the fatal period of life is  
   appointed to all men at the time of their birth, which no  
   precaution can avoid and no danger hasten.

**Page 354**

34.  This scene, for true and unaffected pathos, delicate touches of  
   nature, and a profound knowledge of the human heart, has rarely  
   been equalled, and never surpassed, among all the efforts of genius  
   during the three thousand years that have gone by since it was  
   conceived and composed.—­FELTON.

Footnotes for Book VII:   
1.  Holding the spear in this manner was, in ancient warfare,  
   understood as a signal to discontinue the fight.

2.  The challenge of Hector and the consternation of the Greeks,  
   presents much the same scene as the challenge of Goliath, 1 Samuel,  
   ch. 17:  “And he stood and cried to the armies of Israel;—­Choose  
   you a man for you, and let him come down to me.  If he be able to  
   fight with me, and to kill me, then will we be your servants.—­When  
   Saul and all Israel heard the words of the Philistine, they were  
   dismayed and greatly afraid.”

3.  It was an ancient custom for warriors to dedicate trophies of this  
   kind to the temples of their tutelary deities.

4. [The club-bearer.]

5. [It is a word used by Dryden.]

6.  Homer refers every thing, even the chance of the lots, to the  
   disposition of the gods.

7. [Agamemnon.]

8.  The lot was merely a piece of wood or shell, or any thing of the  
   kind that was at hand.  Probably it had some private mark, and not  
   the name, as it was only recognized by the owner.

9.  This reply is supposed to allude to some gesture made by Ajax in  
   approaching Hector.

10.  The heralds were considered as sacred persons, the delegates of  
   Mercury, and inviolable by the laws of nations.  Ancient history  
   furnishes examples of the severity exercised upon those who were  
   guilty of any outrage upon them.  Their office was, to assist in the  
   sacrifices and councils, to proclaim war or peace, to command  
   silence at ceremonies or single combats, to part the combatants and  
   declare the conqueror.

11.  This word I have taken leave to coin.  The Latins have both  
   substantive and adjective. *Purpura—­Purpureus.* We make purple  
   serve both uses; but it seems a poverty to which we have no need to  
   submit, at least in poetry.—­TR.

12.  A particular mark of honor and respect, as this part of the victim  
   belonged to the king.  In the simplicity of the times, the reward  
   offered a victorious warrior of the best portion of the sacrifice  
   at supper, a more capacious bowl, or an upper seat at table, was a  
   recompense for the greatest actions.

It is worthy of observation, that beef, mutton, or kid, was the food of the heroes of Homer and the patriarchs and warriors of the Old Testament.  Fishing and fowling were then the arts of more luxurious nations.

13. [The word is here used in the Latin sense of it.  Virgil,  
   describing the entertainment given by Evander to the Trojans, says  
   that he regaled them

**Page 355**

     Perpetui *tergo bovis et lustralibus extis.*  
                                   AEN. viii.

   It means, the whole.—­TR.]

Footnotes for Book VIII:  1.  An epithet of Aurora, supposed to designate an early hour.

2.  Many have explained this as an allegorical expression for one of  
   the great laws of nature—­gravity or the attraction of the sun.   
   There is not the slightest probability that any such meaning is  
   intended.—­FELTON.

3.  A part of Mt.  Ida.  This place was celebrated, in subsequent times,  
   for the worship of Jupiter.  Several years ago, Dr. E.D.  Clarke  
   deposited, in the vestibule of the public library in Cambridge,  
   England, a marble bust of Juno, taken from the ruins of this temple  
   of Jupiter, at the base of Mt.  Ida.—­FELTON

4. [In the repetition of this expression, the translator follows the  
   original.]

5.  Sacred, because that part of the day was appropriate to sacrifice  
   and religious worship.

6.  This figure is first used in the Scriptures.  Job prays to be  
   weighed in an even balance, that God may know his integrity.  Daniel  
   says to Belshazzar, “thou art weighed in the balances, and found  
   wanting,” *etc*.

7.  Jupiter’s declaring against the Greeks by thunder and lightning, is  
   drawn (says Dacier) from truth itself. 1 Sam. ch. vii.:  “And as  
   Samuel was offering up the burnt-offering, the Philistines drew  
   near to battle against Israel; but the Lord thundered on that day  
   upon the Philistines and discomfited them.”

8.  Nothing can be more spirited than the enthusiasm of Hector, who, in  
   the transport of his joy, breaks out in the following apostrophe to  
   his horses.  He has, in imagination, already forced the Grecian  
   entrenchments, set the fleet in flames, and destroyed the whole  
   army.

9.  From this speech, it may be gathered that women were accustomed to  
   loosen the horses from the chariot, on their return from battle,  
   and feed them; and from line 214, unless it is spurious, it seems  
   that the provender was sometimes mixed with wine.  It is most  
   probable, however, that the line is not genuine.—­FELTON.

Homer describes a princess so tender in her love to her husband, that she meets him on his return from every battle, and, in the joy of seeing him again, feeds his horses with bread and wine, as an acknowledgment to them for bringing him back.—­DACIER.

10:  These were the arms that Diomede had received from Glaucus.

11. [None daring to keep the field, and all striving to enter the  
   gates together, they obstructed their own passage, and were, of  
   course, compelled into the narrow interval between the foss and  
   rampart.

   But there are different opinions about the space intended.  See  
   Villoisson.—­TR.]

**Page 356**

12 [To Jove, the source of all oracular information.]

13.  Jupiter, in answer to the prayer of Agamemnon, sends an omen to  
   encourage the Greeks.  The application of it is obvious:  The eagle  
   signified Hector, the fawn denoted the fear and flight of the  
   Greeks, and being dropped at the altar of Jupiter, indicated that  
   they would be saved by the protection of that god.

14.  This simile is very beautiful, and exactly represents the manner  
   of Gorgythion’s death.  There is so much truth in the comparison,  
   that we pity the fall of the youth and almost feel his wound.

15. [{Eniklan}.—­The word is here metaphorical, and expresses, in its  
   primary use, the breaking of a spear against a shield.—­TR.]

16. [The following lines, to the end of this paragraph, are a  
   translation of some which Barnes has here inserted from the second  
   Alcibiades of Plato.]

17.  The simile is the most magnificent that can be conceived.  The  
   stars come forth brightly, the whole heaven is cloudless and  
   serene, the moon is in the sky, the heights, and promontories, and  
   forests stand forth distinctly in the light, *and the shepherd  
   rejoices in his heart*.  This last simple and natural circumstance  
   is inexpressibly beautiful, and heightens the effect of the visible  
   scene, by associating it, in the most direct and poetical manner,  
   with the inward emotion that such a scene must produce.—­FELTON.

Footnotes for Book IX:   
1. [In the original the word is—­{melanydros}—­dark-watered; and it is  
   rendered—­*deep*—­by the best interpreters, because deep waters  
   have a blackish appearance. {Dnopheron ydor} is properly water that  
   runs with rapidity; water—­{meta doneseos pheromenon}—­See  
   Villoisson.]—­TR.

2.  This is the language of a brave man, boldly to affirm that courage  
   is above crowns and sceptres.  In former times they were not  
   hereditary, but the recompense of valor.

3. [The observation seems made with a view to prevent such a reply  
   from Agamemnon to Diomede as might give birth to new dissensions,  
   while it reminds him indirectly of the mischiefs that had already  
   attended his quarrel with Achilles.]—­TR.

4.  This speech of Nestor is happily conceived.  It belonged to him as  
   the aged counsellor to begin the debate, by laying the subject  
   before the assembly, especially as it was necessary to impale the  
   blame of the present unfortunate condition of the army to  
   Agamemnon.  It would have been presumptuous in any other, and it was  
   a matter of difficulty and delicacy even for Nestor.—­FELTON.

5.  In the heroic age, the bridegroom, before marriage, was obliged to  
   make two presents, one to his betrothed wife, and one to his  
   father-in-law.  This was also an ancient custom of the Hebrews.   
   Abraham’s servant gave presents to Rebekah:  Gen. xxiv. 22.  Shechem  
   promised a dowry and gift to Jacob for his daughter:  Gen. xxiv. 12.   
   And in after times, Saul said he desired no dowry for Michal:   
   1 Sam. xviii. 25.

**Page 357**

6.  One of the religious ceremonies previous to any important  
   enterprise.  Then followed the order for silence and reverent  
   attention; then the libation, &c.—­FELTON.

7.  Achilles having retired from action in displeasure to Agamemnon,  
   quieted himself by singing to his lyre the achievements of  
   demi-gods and heroes.  Nothing was better suited to the martial  
   disposition of this hero, than these heroic songs.  Celebrating the  
   actions of the valiant prepared him for his own great exploits.   
   Such was the music of the ancients, and to such purposes was it  
   applied.  When the lyre of Paris was offered to Alexander, he  
   replied that he had little value for it, but much desired that of  
   Achilles, on which he sung the actions of heroes in former  
   times.—­PLUTARCH.

8.  The manners of the Iliad are the manners of the patriarchal and  
   early ages of the East.  The chief differences arise from a  
   different religion and a more maritime situation.  Very far removed  
   from the savage state on the one hand, and equally distant from the  
   artificial state of an extended commerce and a manufacturing  
   population on the other, the spirit and habitudes of the two modes  
   of society are almost identical.  The hero and the Patriarch are  
   substantially coeval; but the first wanders in twilight, the last  
   stands in the eye of Heaven.  When three men appeared to Abraham in  
   the plains of Mamre, he ran to meet them from the tent door,  
   brought them in, directed Sarah to make bread, fetched from the  
   herd himself a calf tender and good, dressed it, and set it before  
   them.  When Ajax, Ulysses, and Phoenix stand before Achilles, he  
   rushes forth to greet them, brings them into the tent, directs  
   Patroclus to mix the wine, cuts up the meat, dresses it, and sets  
   it before the ambassadors. \* \* \* \*

Instances of this sort might be multiplied to any extent, but the student will find it a pleasing and useful task to discover them for himself; and these will amply suffice to demonstrate the existence of that correspondence of spirit and manners between the Homeric and the early ages of the Bible history, to which I have adverted.  It is real and important; it affords a standard of the feelings with which we ought to read the Iliad, if we mean to read it as it deserves; and it explains and sets in the true point of view numberless passages, which the ignorance or frivolity of after-times has charged with obscurity, meanness or error.  The Old Testament and the Iliad reflect light mutually on each other; and both in respect of poetry and morals (for the whole of Homer’s poetry is a praise of virtue, and every thing in him tends to this point, except that which is merely superfluous and for ornament) it may with great truth be said, that he who has the longest studied, and the most deeply imbibed, the spirit of the Hebrew

**Page 358**

Bible, will the best understand and the most lastingly appreciate the tale of Troy divine.—­H.N.  COLERIDGE.

9. [I have given this sense to the word {Zoroteron}—­on the authority  
   of the Venetian Scholium, though some contend that it should be  
   translated—­*quickly*.  Achilles, who had reproached Agamemnon with  
   intemperate drinking, was, himself, more addicted to music than to  
   wine.]—­TR.

10. [It is not without authority that I have thus rendered {kreion  
   mega}.  Homer’s banquets are never stewed or boiled; it cannot  
   therefore signify a kettle.  It was probably a kitchen-table,  
   dresser, or tray, on which the meat was prepared for the spit.   
   Accordingly we find that this very meat was spitted afterward.—­See  
   Schaufelbergerus.]—­TR.

11.  There are no speeches in the Iliad better placed, better timed, or  
   that give a greater idea of Homer’s genius than these of the  
   ambassadors to Achilles.  They are not only demanded by the  
   occasion, but skilfully arranged, and in a manner that gives  
   pleasure to the reader.

12 [Dacier observes, that he pluralizes the one wife of Menelaus,  
   through the impetuosity of his spirit.]—­TR.

13.  According to some ancient writers, Achilles was but twelve years  
   of age when he went to the wars of Troy.  And from what is here  
   related of his education under Phoenix, it may be inferred, that  
   the fable of his having been taught by Chiron is an invention of a  
   later age and unknown to Homer.

14.  The ancients gave the name of Jupiter not only to the God of  
   heaven, but also to the God of hell, as is seen here; and to the  
   God of the sea, as appears from AEschylus.  They meant thereby to  
   show that one sole deity governed the world.  To teach this truth,  
   statues were made of Jupiter which had three eyes.  Priam had one in  
   the court of his palace, which, in sharing the booty of the war of  
   Troy, fell to the lot of Sthenelus, who carried it to  
   Greece.—­DACIER.

15.  So called because Jove protects those who implore his aid.

16. [Wrinkled—­because the countenance of a man driven to prayer by a  
   consciousness of guilt is sorrowful and dejected.  Lame—­because it  
   is a remedy to which men recur late, and with reluctance.  And  
   slant-eyed—­either because, in that state of humiliation they  
   fear to lift their eyes to heaven, or are employed in taking a  
   retrospect of their past misconduct.

   The whole allegory, considering *when* and *where* it was composed,  
   forms a very striking passage.]—­TR.

17. [She had five brothers:  Iphiclus, Polyphontes, Phanes, Eurypylus,  
   Plexippus.]—­TR.

**Page 359**

18:  It was the custom for the murderer to go into banishment for one  
   year.  But if the relations of the murdered person were willing, the  
   criminal, by paying a certain fine, might buy off the exile and  
   remain at home.  Ajax sums up this argument with great strength:  We  
   see, says he, a brother forgive the murder of his brother, a father  
   that of his son; but Achilles will not forgive the injury offered  
   him by taking away one captive woman.

19.  The character of Achilles is well sustained in all his speeches.   
   To Ulysses he returns a flat denial, and threatens to leave the  
   Trojan shore in the morning.  To Phoenix his answer is more gentle.   
   After Ajax has spoken, he seems determined not to depart, but yet  
   refuses to bear arms, except in defence of his own squadron.

Footnotes for Book X:   
1.  With slight alteration, Homer here repeats the verses that open the  
   2d Book, and ascribes to Agamemnon the same watchfulness over men  
   that Jupiter had over the gods.

2.  Menelaus starts a design, which is afterwards proposed by Nestor in  
   council.  The poet knew that the project would come with greater  
   weight from the age of the one than from the youth of the other,  
   and that the valiant would be ready to engage in the enterprise  
   suggested by so venerable a counsellor.

3.  Agamemnon is uniformly represented as an example of brotherly  
   affection, and at all times defends Menelaus.

4. [{Sauroter}—­seems to have been a hollow iron with a point, fitted  
   to the obtuse end of the spear, for the purpose of planting that  
   end of it in the ground.  It might probably be taken off at  
   pleasure.]—­TR.

5.  The dogs represent the watch, the flocks the Greeks, the fold their  
   camp, and the wild beast that invades them, Hector.  The place,  
   position, and circumstances are represented with the utmost life  
   and nature.

6. [*Sable*, because the expedition was made by night, and *each with  
   a lamb*, as typical of the fruit of their labors.]—­TR.

7.  It required some address in Diomede to make a choice without  
   offending the Grecian princes, each one of whom might consider it  
   an indignity to be refused such a place of honor.  Diomede,  
   therefore, chose Ulysses, not for his valor, but for his wisdom.  On  
   this point, the other leaders all yielded to him.

8.  The heroes are well armed for their design.  Ulysses has a bow and  
   arrows, that he may be able to wound the enemy at a distance, and  
   Diomede a two-edged sword.  They both have leathern helmets, as the  
   glittering of the metal might betray them to the enemy.

9. [Autolycus was grandfather of Ulysses by the mother’s side.]—­TR.

10.  Making these military presents to brave adventurers was an ancient  
   custom.  “Jonathan stripped himself of the robe that was upon him,  
   and gave it to David; and his garments, even to his sword, and his  
   bow, and his girdle.” 1 Sam. xviii. v.

**Page 360**

11.  These lines show how careful the poet always was to be true to  
   nature.  The little circumstance that they could not *see* the  
   heron, but only heard him, stamps the description with an air of  
   verisimilitude which is at once recognized.—­FELTON.

12.  This passage sufficiently justifies Diomede for his choice of  
   Ulysses.  Diomede, who was most renowned for valor, might have given  
   a wrong interpretation to this omen, and have been discouraged from  
   proceeding in the attempt.  For though it really signified that, as  
   the bird was not seen, but only heard, so they should not be  
   discovered by the Trojans, but perform actions of which all Troy  
   should hear with sorrow; yet, on the other hand, it might imply  
   that, as they discovered the bird by the noise of its wings, so the  
   noise they should make would betray them to the Trojans.  Pallas  
   does not send the bird sacred to herself, but the heron, because  
   that is a bird of prey, and denoted that they should spoil the  
   Trojans.

13.  Dolon seems to have been eminent for wealth, and Hector summons  
   him to the assembly as one of the chiefs of Troy.  He was known to  
   the Greeks, perhaps, from his having passed between the two armies  
   as a herald.  Ancient writers observe, that it was the office of  
   Dolon that led him to offer himself in this service.  The sacredness  
   attached to it gave him hopes that they would not violate his  
   person, should he chance to be taken; and his riches he knew were  
   sufficient to purchase his liberty.  Besides these advantages, he  
   probably trusted to his swiftness to escape pursuit.

14.  Eustathius remarks upon the different manner in which the Grecians  
   and Trojans conduct the same enterprise.  In the council of the  
   Greeks, a wise old man proposes the adventure with an air of  
   deference; in that of the Trojans, a brave young man with an air of  
   authority.  The one promises a small gift, but honorable and  
   certain; the other a great one, but uncertain and less honorable,  
   because it is given as a reward.  Diomede and Ulysses are inspired  
   with a love of glory; Dolon with the thirst of gain.  They proceed  
   with caution and bravery; he with rashness and vanity.  They go in  
   conjunction; he alone.  They cross the fields out of the road, he  
   follows the common track.  In all this there is an admirable  
   contrast, and a moral that strikes every reader at first sight.

15. [Commentators are extremely in the dark, and even Aristarchus  
   seems to have attempted an explanation in vain.  The translator does  
   not pretend to have ascertained the distance intended, but only to  
   have given a distance suited to the occasion.]—­TR.

16.  Ulysses makes no promise of life, but artfully bids Dolon, who is  
   overpowered by fear, not to think of death.  He was so cautious as  
   not to believe a friend just before without an oath, but he trusts  
   an enemy without even a promise.

**Page 361**

17. [{’Ossai gar Troon pyros escharai}—­As many as are owners of  
   hearths—­that is to say, all who are householders here, or natives  
   of the city.]—­TR.

18.  It seems barbarous in Diomede thus to have killed Dolon, but  
   Eustathius observes that it was necessary to their success, as his  
   cries might have put the Trojans on their guard.

19.  An allegorical manner of saying that they were awakened by the  
   morning light.

20. [Homer did not here forget himself, though some have altered {tris  
   io tetrakaidekaton}.—­Rhesus for distinction sake is not numbered  
   with his people—­See Villoisson *in loco*.]—­TR.

Footnotes for Book XI:   
1.  Cynyras was king of Cyprus, and this probably alludes to some  
   historical fact.  Cyprus was famous for its minerals.

2. [{Treis hekaterth’}—­three on a side, This is evidently the proper  
   punctuation, though it differs from that of all the editions that I  
   have seen.  I find it no where but in the *Venetian Scholium*.]—­TR.

3.  It is finely remarked by Trollope, that, of all the points of  
   resemblance which may be discovered between the sentiments,  
   associations and expressions of Homer, and those of the sacred  
   writings, this similitude is perhaps the most striking; and there  
   can be little doubt that it exhibits a traditional vestige of the  
   patriarchal record of God’s covenant.—­FELTON.

4. [Quatre-crested.  So I have rendered {tetraphaleron} which literally  
   signifies having four cones.  The cone was a tube into which the  
   crest was inserted.  The word quatre-crested may need a precedent  
   for its justification, and seems to have a sufficient one in the  
   cinque-spotted cowslip of Shakspeare.]—­TR.

5. [This seems the proper import of {egdoupesan}.  Jupiter is called  
   {erigdoutos}.]—­TR.

6. [The translator follows Clarke in this interpretation of a passage  
   to us not very intelligible.]

7.  The ancient manner of mowing and reaping was, for the laborers to  
   divide in two parties, and to begin at each end of the field, which  
   was equally divided, and proceed till they met in the middle of it.

8.  Time was then measured by the progression of the sun, and the parts  
   of the day were distinguished by the various employments.

9. [{olmos}.]

10. [The Grecians at large are indiscriminately called Danai, Argives,  
   and Achaians, in the original.  The Phthians in  
   particular—­Hellenes.  They were the troops of Achilles.]—­TR.

11. [{Anemotrephes}—­literally—­wind-nourished.]—­TR.

12.  In making Ulysses direct Diomede, Homer intends to show that valor  
   should be under the guidance of wisdom.  In the 8th Book, when  
   Diomede could hardly be restrained by the thunder of Jupiter, his  
   valor is checked by the wisdom of Nestor.

**Page 362**

13.  Diomede does not fear Hector, but Jupiter, who, he has previously  
   said, will give the Trojans the day.

14. [In the original—­{kera aglae}.—­All that I pretend to know of  
   this expression is that it is ironical, and may relate either to  
   the head-dress of Paris, or to his archership.  To translate it is  
   impossible; to paraphrase it, in a passage of so much emotion,  
   would be absurd.  I have endeavored to supply its place by an  
   appellation in point of contempt equal.]—­TR.

15.  No moral is so evident throughout the Iliad, as the dependence of  
   man upon divine assistance and protection.  Apollo saves Hector from  
   the dart, and Minerva Ulysses.

16.  Homer here pays a marked distinction.  The army had seen several of  
   their bravest heroes wounded, yet without expressing as much  
   concern as at the danger of Machaon, their physician and surgeon.

17. [This interpretation of—­{minyntha de chazeto douros}—­is taken  
   from the Scholium by Villoisson.  It differs from those of Clarke,  
   Eustathius, and another Scholiast quoted by Clarke, but seems to  
   suit the context much better than either.]—­TR.

18.  The address of Homer in bringing off Ajax is admirable.  He makes  
   Hector afraid to approach him, and brings down Jupiter to terrify  
   him.  Thus he retreats, not from a mortal, but from a God.

The whole passage is inimitably just and beautiful.  We see Ajax slowly retreating between two armies, and even with a look repulse the one and protect the other.  Every line resembles Ajax.  The character of a stubborn and undaunted warrior is perfectly maintained.  He compares him first to the lion for his undaunted spirit in fighting, and then to the ass for his stubborn slowness in retreating.  In the latter comparison there are many points of resemblance that enliven the image.  The havoc he makes in the field is represented by the tearing and trampling down the harvests; and we see the bulk, strength, and obstinancy of the hero, when the Trojans, in respect to him, are compared to the troops of boys that impotently endeavor to drive him away.

   It must be borne in mind that among the people of the East, an ass  
   was a beast upon which kings and princes might ride with dignity.

19.  Though the resentment of Achilles would not permit him to be an  
   actor in the field, yet his love of war inclines him to be a  
   spectator.  As the poet did not intend to draw the character of a  
   perfect man in Achilles, he makes him delighted with the  
   destruction of the Greeks, because it gratified his revenge.  That  
   resentment which is the subject of the poem, still presides over  
   every other feeling, even the love of his country.  He begins now to  
   pity his countrymen, yet he seems gratified by their distress,  
   because it will contribute to his glory.

**Page 363**

20.  This onion was very different from the root which now passes under  
   that name.  It had a sweet flavor, and was used to impart an  
   agreeable flavor to wine.  It is in high repute at the present day  
   in Egypt.—­FELTON.

21. [I have interpreted the very ambiguous words {houo d’ hypo  
   pythmenes esan} according to Athenaeus as quoted by Clarke, and his  
   interpretation of them is confirmed by the Scholium in the Venetian  
   edition of the Iliad, lately published by Villoisson.]—­TR.

22.  Homer here reminds the reader, that Nestor belonged to a former  
   generation of men, who were stronger than the heroes of the war.

23. [It would have suited the dignity of Agamemnon’s rank to have  
   mentioned *his* wound first; but Nestor making this recital to the  
   *friend of Achilles*, names him slightly, and without any  
   addition.]—­TR.

24. [It is said that the Thebans having war with the people of  
   Orchomenos, the Pylians assisted the latter, for which cause  
   Hercules destroyed their city.—­See Scholium per Villoisson.]—­TR.

Footnotes for Book XII:   
1. [The word is of scripture use; see Gen. ch. xxx. where it describes  
   the cattle of Jacob.]—­TR.

2. [Alluding to the message delivered to him from Jupiter by  
   Iris.]—­TR.

3.  The morality of the Iliad deserves particular attention.  It is not  
   *perfect*, upon Christian principles.  How should it be under the  
   circumstances of the composition of the poem?  Yet, compared with  
   that of all the rest of the classical poetry, it is of a  
   transcendently noble and generous character.  The answer of Hector  
   to Polydamas, who would have dissuaded a further prosecution of the  
   Trojan success, has been repeated by many of the most devoted  
   patriots the world ever saw. *We*, who defy augury in these  
   matters, can yet add nothing to the nobleness of the  
   sentiment.—­H.N.  COLERIDGE.

4. [{pleonon de toi ergon ameinon.}—­This is evidently proverbial, for  
   which reason I have given it that air in the translation.]—­TR.

5.  There is something touching in this simile.  Our attention is fixed,  
   not so much on the battle, as on the struggles of the laboring,  
   true-hearted woman, who toils for a hard-earned pittance for her  
   children.  The description is not so much illustrated by the simile,  
   as the simile by the description.—­FELTON.

6.  The description of this exploit of Hector is wonderfully imposing.   
   It seems to be the poet’s wish to magnify his deeds during the  
   short period that he has yet to live, both to do justice to the  
   hero of Troy, and to give the greater glory to Achilles his  
   conquerer.—­FELTON.

**Page 364**

Footnotes for Book XIII:   
1.  We are hurried through this book by the warlike ardor of the poet.   
   Battle succeeds battle with animating rapidity.  The speeches are in  
   fine keeping with the scenes, and the similes are drawn from the  
   most imposing natural phenomena.  The descriptions possess a  
   wonderful distinctness and vigor, presenting the images to the mind  
   by a few bold and grand lines, thus shunning the confusion of  
   intricate and minute detail.—­FELTON.

2.  So called from their simple diet, consisting principally of mare’s  
   milk.  They were a people living on the north-east coast of the  
   Euxine Sea.  These epithets are sometimes supposed to be the  
   *gentile* denominations of the different tribes; but they are all  
   susceptible of interpretation as epithets applied to the  
   Hippemolgi.—­FELTON.

3. [For this admirable line the translator is indebted to Mr.  
   Fuseli.]—­TR.

4.  The following simile is considered by critics as one of the finest  
   in Homer.

5. [A fitter occasion to remark on this singular mode of approach in  
   battle, will present itself hereafter.]—­TR.

6. [The bodies of Imbrius and Amphimachus.]

7. [Amphimachus.]

8.  This is a noble passage.  The difference between the conduct of the  
   brave man and that of the coward is drawn with great vigor and  
   beauty.—­FELTON.

9. [Hypsenor.]

10. [This seems to be he meaning of {en megaro} an expression similar  
   to that of Demosthenes in a parallel case—­{eti endon ousan}.—­See  
   Schaufelburgerus.]—­TR.

11. [He is said to have been jealous of him on account of his great  
   popularity, and to have discountenanced him, fearing a conspiracy  
   in his favor to the prejudice of his own family.—­See  
   Villoisson.]—­TR.

12. [The Iaeonianans were a distinct people from the Ionians, and  
   according to the Scholium, separated from them by a pillar bearing  
   on opposite sides the name of each.—­See Barnes.  See also  
   Villoisson.]—­TR.

13. [The people of Achilles were properly called the Phthiotae, whereas  
   the Phthians belonged to Protesilaeus and Philoctetes.—­See  
   Eustathius, as quoted by Clarke.]—­TR.

14.  This simile is derived from one of the most familiar sights among  
   a simple people.  It is extremely natural, and its propriety will be  
   peculiarly striking to those who have had occasion to see a yoke of  
  oxen plowing in a hot day.—­FELTON.

15. [Achilles.]

16. [This, according to Eustathius, is the import of {amoiboi}.—­See  
   Iliad III., in which Priam relates an expedition of his into that  
   country.]—­TR.

Footnotes for Book XIV:   
1.  The beauty of this simile will be lost to those who have never been  
   at sea during a calm.  The water is then not quite motionless, but  
   swells gently in smooth waves, which fluctuate in a balancing  
   motion, until a rising wind gives them a certain determination.   
   Every circumstance of the comparison is just, as well as beautiful.

**Page 365**

2.  Anointing the body with perfumed oil was a remarkable part of  
   ancient cosmetics.  It was probably an eastern invention, agreeable  
   to the luxury of the Asiatics.

3.  A footstool was considered a mark of honor.

4.  In accordance with the doctrine of Thales the Milesian, that all  
   things are generated from water, and nourished by the same element.

5. [Hercules.]

6.  Night was venerated, both for her antiquity and power.

7. [One of the heads of Ida.]

8.  A bird about the size of a hawk, and entirely black.

9.  By Juno is understood the air, and it is allegorically said that  
   she was nourished by the vapors that rise from the ocean and the  
   earth.  Tethys being the same as Rhea.

10. [Europa.]

11.  An evident allusion to the ether and the atmosphere.—­E.P.P.

Footnotes for Book XV:   
1. [The translator seizes the opportunity afforded to him by this  
   remarkable passage, to assure his readers who are not readers of  
   the original, that the discipline which Juno is here said to have  
   suffered from the hands of Jove, is not his own invention.  He found  
   it in the original, and considering fidelity as his indispensable  
   duty, has not attempted to soften or to refine away the matter.  He  
   begs that this observation may be adverted to as often as any  
   passage shall occur in which ancient practices or customs, not  
   consonant to our own, either in point of delicacy or humanity, may  
   be either expressed or alluded to.

   He makes this request the rather, because on these occasions Mr.  
   Pope has observed a different conduct, suppressing all such images  
   as he had reason to suppose might be offensive.]—­TR.

2.  The earliest form of an oath seems to have been by the elements of  
   nature, or rather the deities who preside over them.—­TROLLOPE.

3.  In the following speech, Jupiter discloses the future events of the  
   war.

4.  The illustration in the following lines is one of the most  
   beautiful in Homer.  The rapid passage of Juno is compared to the  
   speed of thought, by which a traveller revisits in imagination the  
   scenes over which he has passed.  No simile could more exalt the  
   power of the Goddess.—­FELTON.

5.  The picture is strikingly true to nature.  The smile upon the lip,  
   and frown upon the brow, express admirably the state of mind in  
   which the Goddess must be supposed to have been at this  
   moment.—­FELTON.

6:  [*To tempest*—­{kydoimeson}—­Milton uses *tempest* as a verb.   
   Speaking of the fishes, he says

     ... part, huge of bulk  
     Wallowing unwieldy, enormous in their gait,  
     *Tempest* the ocean.]—­TR.

7.  The Furies are said to wait upon men in a double sense; either for  
   evil; as upon Orestes after he had killed his mother, or else for  
   their good, as upon elders when they are injured, to protect them  
   and avenge their wrongs.  The ancients considered birth-right as a  
   right divine.

**Page 366**

8. [{Troes de proutypsan aollees}.  The translation is literal, and  
   affords one of many instances in which the Greek and English idiom  
   correspond exactly.]—­TR.

9. [Arcesilaues.]

10. [This abruptness of transition from the third person to the first,  
   follows the original.]

11. [The translator hopes that his learned readers will pardon him, if  
   sometimes, to avoid an irksome cacophony, he turns brass into  
   steel.  In fact, arrow had not a point of steel, but a brazen  
   one.]—­TR.

12.  This sentiment is noble and patriotic.  It is in strict keeping  
   with the character of Hector, who always appears as his country’s  
   champion, and ready to die in her defence.  Our sympathies go with  
   him; we involuntarily wish him success, and deplore his misfortune,  
   though we admire the invincible courage of his more fortunate  
   antagonist.  His actions and sentiments, springing from the simplest  
   feelings of our nature, will always command applause, and, under  
   all circumstances, and every form of political existence, will be  
   imitated by the defenders of their country.

   The speech of Ajax is animating and powerful.  It is conceived in  
   the true spirit of a warrior rousing his followers to make a last  
   effort to repel the enemy.—­FELTON.

13. [Meges.]

14.  Hector is here represented as an instrument in the hand of  
   Jupiter, to bring about the design the God had long ago projected.   
   As his fatal hour now approaches, Jove is willing to recompense his  
   early death with this short-lived glory.

15.  It may be asked what Pallas has to do with the Fates, or what  
   power has she over them?  Homer speaks thus, because Minerva has  
   already resolved to deceive Hector and exalt Achilles.  Pallas, as  
   the wisdom and knowledge of Jove, may be considered as drawing all  
   things to the termination decreed by his councils.

16. [This termination of the period, so little consonant to the  
   beginning of it, follows the original, where it is esteemed by  
   commentators a great beauty.]—­TR.

Footnotes for Book XVI:   
1. [This translation of {dnopheron} is warranted by the Scholiast, who  
   paraphrases it thus:

     {meta doneseos pheromenon}.  
                                   *Iliad per Vill.*]

2.  The friendship of Achilles and Patroclus was celebrated by all  
   antiquity.  It is said in the life of Alexander the Great, that when  
   that prince visited the monuments of the heroes of Troy, and placed  
   a crown upon the tomb of Achilles, his friend Hephaestion placed  
   another on that of Patroclus; an intimation of his being to  
   Alexander, what Patroclus was to Achilles.  It is also said, that  
   Alexander remarked, “Achilles was happy indeed, in having had such  
   a friend to love him when living, and such a poet to celebrate him  
   when dead.”

**Page 367**

3. [{periagnytai}.  A word of incomparable force, and that defies  
   translation.]

4.  This charge is in keeping with the ambitious character of Achilles.   
   He is unwilling that even his dearest friend should have the honor  
   of conquering Hector.

5.  The picture of the situation of Ajax, exhausted by his efforts,  
   pressed by the arms of his assailants and the will of Jupiter, is  
   drawn with much graphic power.—­FELTON.

6.  Argus-slayer.

7.  The mythi which we find in the Iliad respecting Mercury, represent  
   him as the god who blessed the land with fertility, which was his  
   attribute in the original worship.  He is represented as loving the  
   daughter of Phthiotian Phylas, the possessor of many herds, and by  
   her had Eudorus (or riches) whom the aged Phylas fostered and  
   brought up in his house—­quite a significant local mythus, which is  
   here related, like others in the usual tone of heroic  
   mythology.—­MULLER.

8.  This passage is an exact description and perfect ritual of the  
   ceremonies on these occasions.  Achilles, urgent as the case was,  
   would not suffer Patroclus to enter the fight, till he had in the  
   most solemn manner recommended him to the protection of Jupiter.

9. [Meges.]

10. [Brother of Antilochus.]

11. [{amaimaketen}—­is a word which I can find nowhere satisfactorily  
   derived.  Perhaps it is expressive of great length, and I am the  
   more inclined to that sense of it, because it is the epithet given  
   to the mast on which Ulysses floated to Charybdis.  We must in that  
   case derive it from {ama} and {mekos} Dorice, {makos}—­longitudo.

   In this uncertainty I thought myself free to translate it as I  
   have, by the word—­monster.]—­TR.

12. [Apollonius says that the {ostea leuka} here means the  
   {opondylous}, or vertebrae of the neck.—­See Villoisson.]—­TR.

13. [{’Amitrochitonas} is a word, according to Clarke, descriptive of  
   their peculiar habit.  Their corselet, and the mail worn under it,  
   were of a piece, and put on together.  To them therefore the  
   cincture or belt of the Greeks was unnecessary.]—­TR.

14.  According to the history or fable received in Homer’s time,  
   Sarpedon was interred in Lycia.  This gave the poet the liberty of  
   making him die at Troy, provided that after his death he was  
   carried into Lycia, to preserve the fable.  In those times, as at  
   this day, princes and persons of rank who died abroad, were carried  
   to their own country to be laid in the tomb of their fathers.   
   Jacob, when dying in Egypt, desired his children to carry him to  
   the land of Canaan, where he wished to be buried.

**Page 368**

15. [Sarpedon certainly was not slain *in the fleet*, neither can the  
   Greek expression {neon en agoni} be with propriety interpreted—­*in  
   certamine de navibus*—­as Clarke and *Mme*. Dacier are inclined to  
   render it. *Juvenum in certamine*, seems equally an improbable  
   sense of it.  Eustathius, indeed, and Terrasson, supposing Sarpedon  
   to assert that he dies in the middle of the fleet (which was false  
   in fact) are kind enough to vindicate Homer by pleading in his  
   favor, that Sarpedon, being in the article of death, was delirious,  
   and knew not, in reality, where he died.  But Homer, however he may  
   have been charged with now and then a nap (a crime of which I am  
   persuaded he is never guilty) certainly does not slumber here, nor  
   needs to be so defended. {’Agon} in the 23d Iliad, means the *whole  
   extensive area* in which the games were exhibited, and may  
   therefore here, without any strain of the expression, be understood  
   to signify the *whole range of shore* on which the ships were  
   stationed.  In which case Sarpedon represents the matter as it was,  
   saying that he dies—­{neon en agoni}—­that is, in the neighborhood  
   of the ships, and in full prospect of them.

   The translator assumes not to himself the honor of this judicious  
   remark.  It belongs to Mr. Fuseli.]—­TR.

16. [{lasion ker}.]

17.  The clouds of thick dust that rise from beneath the feet of the  
   combatants, which hinder them from knowing one another.

18. [{Hupaspidia probibontos}.  A similar expression occurs in Book  
   xiii., 158.  There we read {hupaspidia propodizon}.  Which is  
   explained by the Scholiast in Villoisson to signify—­advancing with  
   quick, short steps, and at the same time covering the feet with a  
   shield.  A practice which, unless they bore the {amphibroten  
   aspida}, must necessarily leave the upper parts exposed.

It is not improbable, though the translation is not accommodated to that conjecture, that AEneas, in his following speech to Meriones, calls him, {orchesten}, with a view to the agility with which he performed this particular step in battle.]—­TR.

19. [Two lines occurring here in the original which contain only the  
   same matter as the two preceding, and which are found neither in  
   the MSS. use by Barnes nor in the Harleian, the translator has  
   omitted them in his version as interpolated and superfluous.]—­TR.

20. [{Ira talanta}—­*Voluntatem Jovis cui cedendum*—­So it is  
   interpreted is the Scholium MSS.  Lipsiensis.—­Vide  
   Schaufelbergerus.]—­TR.

21.  It is an opinion of great antiquity, that when the soul is on the  
   point of leaving the body, its views become stronger and clearer,  
   and the mind is endowed with a spirit of true prediction.

**Page 369**

Footnotes for Book XVII:   
1.  In the chase, the spoils of the prey, the hide and head of the  
   animal, belonged to the one who gave the first wound.  So in  
   war—­the one who first pierced an enemy slain in battle, was  
   entitled to his armor.

2. [The expediency and utility of prayer, Homer misses no opportunity  
   of enforcing.  Cold and comfortless as the religious creed of the  
   heathens was, they were piously attentive to its dictates, and to a  
   degree that may serve as a reproof to many professed believers of  
   revelation.  The allegorical history of prayer, given us in the 9th  
   Book of the Iliad from the lips of Phoenix, the speech of  
   Antilochus in the 23d, in which he ascribes the ill success of  
   Eumelus in the chariot race to his neglect of prayer, and that of  
   Pisistratus in the 3d book of the Odyssey, where speaking of the  
   newly-arrived Telemachus, he says;

                     For I deem  
     Him wont to pray; since all of every land  
     Need succor from the Gods;

are so many proofs of the truth of this remark; to which a curious  
reader might easily add a multitude.]—­TR.

3. [There is no word in our language expressive of loud sound at all  
   comparable in effect to the Greek *Bo-o-osin*.  I have therefore  
   endeavored by the juxta-position of two words similar in sound, to  
   palliate in some degree defect which it was not in my power to  
   cure.]—­TR.

4. [Or collar-bone.]

5. [The proper meaning of {epioasomeno}—­is not simply *looking on*,  
   but *providing against*.  And thus their ignorance of the death of  
   Patroclus is accounted for.  They were ordered by Nestor to a post  
   in which they should have little to do themselves, except to  
   superintend others, and were consequently too remote from Patroclus  
   to see him fall, or even to hear that he had fallen.—­See  
   Villoisson.]—­TR.

6.  This is one of the similes of Homer which illustrates the manners  
   and customs of his age.  The mode of preparing hides for use is  
   particularly described.  They were first softened with oil, and then  
   were stretched every direction by the hands of men, so that the  
   moisture might be removed and the oil might penetrate them.   
   Considered in the single point of comparison intended, it gives a  
   lively picture of the struggle on all sides to get possession of  
   the body.—­FELTON.

7.  This is the proper imperfect of the verb *chide*, though modern  
   usage has substituted *chid*, a word of mean and awkward sound, in  
   the place of it.

**Page 370**

8.  This alludes to the custom of placing columns upon tombs, on which  
   were frequently represented chariots with two or four horses.  The  
   horses standing still to mourn for their master, could not be more  
   finely represented than by the dumb sorrow of images standing over  
   a tomb.  Perhaps the very posture in which these horses are  
   described, their heads bowed down, and their manes falling in the  
   dust, has an allusion to the attitude in which those statues on  
   monuments were usually represented; there are bas-reliefs that  
   favor this conjecture.

9 [The Latin plural of Ajax is sometimes necessary, because the  
   English plural—­Ajaxes—­would be insupportable.]—­TR.

10. [Leitus was another chief of the Boeotians.]—­TR.

11. [{Diphro ephestaotos}—­Yet we learn soon after that he fought on  
   foot.  But the Scholiast explains the expression thus—­{neosti to  
   diphoo epibantos}.  The fact was that Idomeneus had left the camp on  
   foot, and was on foot when Hector prepared to throw at him.  But  
   Coeranus, charioteer of Meriones, observing his danger, drove  
   instantly to his aid.  Idomeneus had just time to mount, and the  
   spear designed for him, struck Coeranus.—­For a right understanding  
   of this very intricate and difficult passage, I am altogether  
   indebted to the Scholiast as quoted by Villoisson.]—­TR.

12. [The translator here follows the interpretation preferred by the  
   Scholiast.  The original expression is ambiguous, and may signify,  
   either, that *we shall perish in the fleet ourselves*, or that  
   Hector will soon be in the midst of it.  Vide Villoisson *in  
   loco*.]—­TR.

13. [A noble instance of the heroism of Ajax, who asks not deliverance  
   from the Trojans, or that he may escape alive, but light only,  
   without which be could not possibly distinguish himself.  The tears  
   of such a warrior, and shed for such a reason, are singularly  
   affecting.]—­TR.

Footnotes for Book XVIII:  1.  This speech of Antilochus may serve as a model for its brevity.

2.  This form of manifesting grief is frequently alluded to in the  
   classical writers, and sometimes in the Bible.  The lamentation of  
   Achilles is in the spirit of the heroic times, and the poet  
   describes it with much simplicity.  The captives join in the  
   lamentation, perhaps in the recollection of his gentleness, which  
   has before been alluded to.—­FELTON.

3. [Here it is that the drift of the whole poem is fulfilled.  The  
   evils consequent on the quarrel between him and Agamemnon, at last  
   teach Achilles himself this wisdom—­that wrath and strife are  
   criminal and pernicious; and the confession is extorted from his  
   own lips, that the lesson may be the more powerfully inculcated.  To  
   point the instruction to leaders of armies only, is to narrow its  
   operation unnecessarily.  The moral is of universal application, and  
   the poet’s beneficent intentions are wronged by one so  
   partial.]—­TR.

**Page 371**

4.  The promise of Thetis to present her son with a suit of armor, was  
   the most artful method of hindering him from putting immediately in  
   practice his resolution of fighting, which, with his characteristic  
   violence, he would otherwise have done.

5. [The sun is said to set with reluctance, because his setting-time  
   was not yet come.  Jupiter had promised Hector that he should  
   prevail till the sun should go down, and *sacred darkness cover  
   all*.  Juno therefore, impatient to arrest the victor’s progress,  
   and having no other means of doing it, shortens the time allotted  
   him.]—­TR.

6. [{Katademoboresai}.]

7.  This custom of washing the dead is continued among the Greeks to  
   this day, and is performed by the dearest friend or relative.  The  
   body is then anointed with a perfume, and covered with linen,  
   exactly in the manner here related.

8.  Among the Greeks, visitors of rank are still honored in the same  
   manner, by being set apart from the rest of the company, on a high  
   seat, with a footstool.

9. [{’Anedrame}.]

10.  The description of the shield of Achilles is one of the noblest  
   passages in the Iliad.  It is elaborated to the highest finish of  
   poetry.  The verse is beautifully harmonious, and the language as  
   nicely chosen and as descriptive as can be conceived.  But a still  
   stronger interest belongs to this episode when considered as an  
   exact representation of life at a very early period of the world,  
   as it undoubtedly was designed by the poet.

It is certainly a most remarkable passage for the amount of information it conveys relative to the state of arts, and the general condition of life at that period.  From many intimations in the ancient authors, it may be gathered, that shields were often adorned by deities of figures in bas-relief, similar to those here described.  In particular, see AEschylus in the Seven against Thebes.  A close examination of the whole passage will lead to many curious inductions and inferences relative to the ancient world, and throw much light upon points which are elsewhere left in great obscurity.—­FELTON.

11.  Murder was not always punished with death or even banishment.  But  
   on the payment of a fine, the criminal was allowed to remain in the  
   city.

12.  Linus was the most ancient name in poetry, the first upon record  
   as inventor of verse and measure among the Grecians.  There was a  
   solemn custom among the Greeks, of bewailing annually their first  
   poet.  Pausanias informs us, that before the yearly sacrifice to the  
   Muses on Mount Helicon, the obsequies of Linus were performed, who  
   had a statue and altar erected to him in that place.  In this  
   passage Homer is supposed to allude to that custom.

13.  See article Theseus, Gr. and Rom.  Mythology.

**Page 372**

14.  There were two kinds of dance—­the Pyrrhic, and the common dance;  
   both are here introduced.  The Pyrrhic, or military, is performed by  
   Youths wearing swords, the other by the virgins crowned with  
   garlands.  The Grecian dance is still performed in this manner in  
   the oriental nations.  The youths and maidens dance in a ring,  
   beginning slowly; by degrees the music plays in quicker time, till  
   at last they dance with the utmost swiftness; and towards the  
   conclusion, they sing in a general chorus.

15.  The point of comparison is this.  When the potter first tries the  
   wheel to see “if it will run,” he moves it much faster than when at  
   work.  Thus it illustrates the rapidity of the dance.—­FELTON.

Footnotes for Book XIX:   
1. [Brave men are great weepers—­was a proverbial saying in Greece.   
   Accordingly there are few of Homer’s heroes who do not weep  
   plenteously on occasion.  True courage is doubtless compatible with  
   the utmost sensibility.  See Villoisson.]—­TR.

2.  The fear with which the divine armor filled the Myrmidons, and the  
   exaltation of Achilles, the terrible gleam of his eye, and his  
   increased desire for revenge, are highly poetical.—­FELTON.

3.  The ancients had a great horror of putrefaction previous to  
   interment.

4. [Achilles in the first book also summons a council himself, and not  
   as was customary, by a herald.  It seems a stroke of character, and  
   intended by the poet to express the impetuosity of his spirit, too  
   ardent for the observance of common forms, and that could trust no  
   one for the dispatch he wanted.]—­TR.

5. [{’Aspasios gony kampsein}.—­Shall be glad to bend their knee, *i.e*.  
   to sit and repose themselves.]—­TR.

6. [{Touton mython}.—­He seems to intend the reproaches sounded in  
   his ear from all quarters, and which he had repeatedly heard  
   before.]—­TR.

7. [By some call’d Antibia, by others, Nicippe.]—­TR.

8.  It was unlawful to eat the flesh of victims that were sacrificed in  
   confirmation of oaths.  Such were victims of malediction.

9.  Nothing can be more natural than the representation of these  
   unhappy young women; who, weary of captivity, take occasion from  
   every mournful occurrence to weep afresh, though in reality little  
   interested in the objects that call forth these expressions of  
   sorrow.—­DACIER.

10.  Son of Deidameia, daughter of Lycomedes, in whose house Achilles  
   was concealed at the time when he was led forth to the war.

11. [We are not warranted in accounting any practice unnatural or  
   absurd, merely because it does not obtain among ourselves.  I know  
   not that any historian has recorded this custom of the Grecians,  
   but that it was a custom among them occasionally to harangue their  
   horses, we may assure ourselves on the authority of Homer, who  
   would not have introduced such speeches, if they could have  
   appeared as strange to his countrymen as they do to us.]—­TR.

**Page 373**

12.  Hence it seems, that too great an insight into futurity, or the  
   revelation of more than was expedient, was prevented by the  
   Furies.—­TROLLOPE.

Footnotes for Book XX:   
1. [This rising ground was five stadia in circumference, and was  
   between the river Simois and a village named Ilicon, in which Paris  
   is said to have decided between the goddesses.  It was called  
   Callicolone, being the most conspicuous ground in the neighborhood  
   of the city.—­Villoisson.]—­TR.

2. [Iris is the messenger of the gods on ordinary occasions, Mercury  
   on those of importance.  But Themis is now employed, because the  
   affair in question is a council, and to assemble and dissolve  
   councils is her peculiar Province.  The return of Achilles is made  
   as magnificent as possible.  A council in heaven precedes it, and a  
   battle of the gods is the consequence.—­Villoisson.]—­TR.

3. [The readiness of Neptune to obey the summons is particularly  
   noticed, on account of the resentment he so lately expressed, when  
   commanded by Jupiter to quit the battle.—­Villoisson.]—­TR.

4.  The description of the battle of the gods is strikingly grand.   
   Jupiter thunders in the heavens, Neptune shakes the boundless earth  
   and the high mountain-tops; Ida rocks on its base, and the city of  
   the Trojans and the ships of the Greeks tremble; and Pluto leaps  
   from his throne in terror, lest his loathsome dominions should be  
   laid open to mortals and immortals.—­FELTON.

5. [The Leleges were a colony of Thessalians, and the first  
   inhabitants of the shores of the Hellespont.]—­TR.

6.  Hector was the son of Priam, who descended from Ilus, and AEneas the  
   son of Anchises, whose descent was from Assaracus, the brother of  
   Ilus.

7.  This dialogue between Achilles and AEneas, when on the point of  
   battle, as well as several others of a similar description, have  
   been censured as improbable and impossible.  The true explanation is  
   to be found in the peculiar character of war in the heroic age.  A  
   similar passage has been the subject of remark.—­FELTON.

8. [Some commentators, supposing the golden plate the outermost as the  
   most ornamental, have perplexed themselves much with this passage,  
   for how, say they, could two folds be pierced and the spear be  
   stopped by the gold, if the gold lay on the surface?  But to avoid  
   the difficulty, we need only suppose that the gold was inserted  
   between the two plates of brass and the two of tin; Vulcan, in this  
   particular, having attended less to ornament than to security.

   See the Scholiast in Villoisson, who argues at large in favor of  
   this opinion.]—­TR.

9.  Tmolus was a mountain of Lydia, and Hyda a city of the same  
   country.  The Gygaean lake was also in Lydia.

**Page 374**

10. [Neptune.  So called, either because he was worshiped on Helicon, a  
   mountain of Boeotia, or from Helice, an island of Achaia, where he  
   had a temple.]—­TR.

   If the bull bellowed as he was led to the altar, it was considered  
   a favorable omen.  Hence the simile.—­FELTON.

11. [It is an amiable trait in the character of Hector, that his pity  
   in this instance supercedes his caution, and that at the sight of  
   his brother in circumstances so affecting, he becomes at once  
   inattentive to himself and the command of Apollo.]—­TR.

Footnotes for Book XXI:   
1.  The scene is now entirely changed, and the battle diversified with  
   a vast variety of imagery and description.  It is worthy of notice,  
   that though the whole war of the Iliad was upon the banks of these  
   rivers, yet Homer has reserved the machinery of the river-gods to  
   aggrandize his hero in this battle.  There is no book in the poem  
   which exhibits greater force of imagination, none in which the  
   inexhaustible invention of the poet is more powerfully exerted.

2.  The swarms of locusts that sometimes invade whole countries in the  
   East, have often been described.  It seems that the ancient mode of  
   exterminating them was, to kindle a fire, and thus drive them into  
   a lake or river.  The simile illustrates in the most striking manner  
   the panic caused by Achilles.—­FELTON.

3.  According to the Scholiast, Arisba was a city of Thrace, and near  
   to the Hellespont; but according to Eustathius, a city of Troas,  
   inhabited by a colony from Mitylene.

4.  It was an ancient custom to cast living horses into rivers, to  
   honor, as it were, the rapidity of their streams.

5.  This gives us an idea of the superior strength of Achilles.  His  
   spear pierced so deep in the ground, that another hero of great  
   strength could not disengage it, but immediately after, Achilles  
   draws it with the utmost ease.

6. [{’Akrokelainioon}.—­The beauty and force of this word are  
   wonderful; I have in vain endeavored to do it justice.]—­TR.

7. [The reason given in the Scholium is, that the surface being  
   hardened by the wind, the moisture remains unexhaled from beneath,  
   and has time to saturate the roots.—­See Villoisson.]—­TR.

8. [{Amboladen}.]

9.  Homer represents Aphrodite as the protector of AEneas, and in the  
   battle of the Trojans, Ares appears in a disadvantageous light; the  
   weakness of the goddess, and the brutal confidence of the god are  
   described with evident irony.  In like manner Diana and the  
   river-god Scamander sometimes play a very undignified part.  Apollo  
   alone uniformly maintains his dignity.—­MULLER.

10.  This is a very beautiful soliloquy of Agenor, such as would  
   naturally arise in the soul of a brave man going upon a desperate  
   enterprise.  From the conclusion it is evident, that the story of  
   Achilles being invulnerable except in the heel, is an invention of  
   a later age.

**Page 375**

Footnotes for Book XXII:   
1.  This simile is very striking.  It not only describes the appearance  
   of Achilles, but is peculiarly appropriate because the star was  
   supposed to be of evil omen, and to bring with it disease and  
   destruction.  So Priam beholds Achilles, splendid with the divine  
   armor, and the destined slayer of his son.—­FELTON.

2.  The usual cruelties practised in the sacking of towns.  Isaiah  
   foretells to Babylon, that her children shall be dashed in pieces  
   by the Medes.  David says to the same city, “Happy shall he be that  
   taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones.”—­Ps.  
   cxxxvii. 9.

3.  It was supposed that venomous serpents were accustomed to eat  
   poisonous roots and plants before attacking their victims.—­FELTON.

4.  This speech of Hector shows the fluctuation of his mind, with much  
   discernment on the part of the poet.  He breaks out, after having  
   apparently meditated a return to the city.  But the imagined  
   reproaches of Polydamas, and the anticipated scorn of the Trojans  
   forbid it.  He soliloquizes upon the possibility of coming to terms  
   with Achilles, and offering him large concessions; but the  
   character of Achilles precludes all hope of reconciliation.  It is a  
   fearful crisis with him, and his mind wavers, as if presentient of  
   his approaching doom.—­FELTON.

5. [The repetition follows the original, and the Scholiast is of  
   opinion that Homer uses it here that he may express more  
   emphatically the length to which such conferences are apt to  
   proceed.—­{Dia ten polylogian te analepse echresato}.]—­TR.

6. [It grew near to the tomb of Ilus.]

7.  The Scamander ran down the eastern side of Ida, and at the distance  
   of three stadia from Troy, making a subterraneous dip, it passed  
   under the walls and rose again in the form of the two fountains  
   here described—­from which fountains these rivulets are said to  
   have proceeded.

8.  It was the custom of that age to have cisterns by the side of  
   rivers and fountains, to which the women, including the wives and  
   daughters of kings and princes, resorted to wash their garments.

9.  Sacrifices were offered to the gods upon the hills and mountains,  
   or, in the language of scripture, upon the *high places*, for the  
   people believed that the gods inhabited such eminences.

10. [The numbers in the original are so constructed as to express the  
   painful struggle that characterizes such a dream.]—­TR.

11. [{proprokylindomenos}.]

12.  The whole circumference of ancient Troy is said to have measured  
  sixty stadia.  A stadium measured one hundred and twenty-five paces.

13. [The knees of the conqueror were a kind of sanctuary to which the  
   vanquished fled for refuge.]—­TR.

**Page 376**

14. [The lines of which these three are a translation, are supposed by  
   some to have been designed for the [Greek:  Epinikion], or song of  
   victory sung by the whole army.]—­TR.

15. [It was a custom in Thessaly to drag the slayer around the tomb of  
   the slain; which custom was first begun by Simon, whose brother  
   being killed by Eurydamas, he thus treated the body of the  
   murderer.  Achilles therefore, being a Thessalian, when he thus  
   dishonors Hector, does it merely in compliance with the common  
   practice of his country.]—­TR.

16. [It is an observation of the Scholiast, that two more affecting  
   spectacles cannot be imagined, than Priam struggling to escape into  
   the field, and Andromache to cast herself from the wall; for so he  
   understands {atyzomenen apolesthai}.]—­TR.

17.  A figurative expression.  In the style of the orientals, marrow and  
   fatness are taken for whatever is best, most tender, and most  
   delicious.

18.  Homer is in nothing more excellent than in the distinction of  
   characters, which he maintains throughout the poem.  What Andromache  
   here says, cannot be said with propriety by any one but Andromache.

Footnotes for Book XXIII:   
1.  According to the oriental custom.  David mourns in the same manner,  
   refusing to wash or take any repast, and lies upon the earth.

2. [Bacchus having hospitably entertained Vulcan in the island of  
   Naxos, one of the Cyclades, received from him a cup as a present;  
   but being driven afterward by Lycurgus into the sea, and kindly  
   protected by Thetis, he presented her with this work of Vulcan,  
   which she gave to Achilles for a receptacle of his bones after  
   death.]—­TR.

3:  [The funeral pile was a square of a hundred feet on each  
   side.]—­TR.

4.  The ceremony of cutting off the hair in honor of the dead, was  
   practised not only among the Greeks, but among other nations.   
   Ezekiel describing a great lamentation, says, “They shall make  
   themselves utterly bald for thee.” ch. xxvii. 31.  If it was the  
   general custom of any country to wear long hair, then the cutting  
   it off was a token of sorrow; but if the custom was to wear it  
   short, then letting it grow, in neglect, was a sign of mourning.

5.  It was the custom of the ancients not only to offer their own hair  
   to the river-gods of their country, but also the hair of their  
   children.  In Egypt hair was consecrated to the Nile.

6. [Westering wheel.—­MILTON.]

7. [Himself and the Myrmidons.]

8. [That the body might be the more speedily consumed.  The same end  
   was promoted by the flagons of oil and honey.]—­TR.

9.  Homer here introduces the gods of the winds in person, and as Iris,  
   or the rainbow, is a sign of winds, they are made to come at her  
   bidding.

**Page 377**

10 [Such it appears to have been in the sequel.]—­TR.

11. [{Phiale}—­a vessel, as Athenaeus describes it, made for the  
   purpose of warming water.  It was formed of brass, and expanded  
   somewhat in the shape of a broad leaf.]—­TR.

12.  The poet omits no opportunity of paying honor to Nestor.  His age  
   has disabled him from taking an active part in the games, yet,  
   Antilochus wins, not by the speed of his horses, but by the wisdom  
   of Nestor.

13. [This could not happen unless the felly of the wheel were nearly  
   horizontal to the eye of the spectator, in which case the chariot  
   must be infallibly overturned.—­There is an obscurity in the  
   passage which none of the commentators explain.  The Scholiast, as  
   quoted by Clarke, attempts an explanation, but, I think, not  
   successfully.]—­TR.

14. [Eumelus.]

15. [Resentful of the attack made on him by Diomede in the fifth  
   Book.]

16. [The twin monster or double man called the Molions.  They were sons  
   of Actor and Molione, and are said to have had two heads with four  
   hands and four feet, and being so formed were invincible both in  
   battle and in athletic exercises.  Even Hercules could only slay  
   them by stratagem, which he did when he desolated Elis.  See  
   Villoisson.]—­TR.

17. [The repetition follows the original.]—­TR.

18. [{parakabbale}.]

19. [With which they bound on the cestus.]—­TR.

20:  [{tetrigei}—­It is a circumstance on which the Scholiast observes  
   that it denotes in a wrestler the greatest possible bodily strength  
   and firmness of position.—­See Villoisson.]—­TR.

21:  [I have given what seems to me the most probable interpretation,  
   and such a one as to any person who has ever witnessed a  
   wrestling-match, will, I presume, appear intelligible.]—­TR.

22. [The Sidonians were celebrated not only as the most ingenious  
   artists Footnote:  but as great adepts in science, especially in  
   astronomy and arithmetical calculation.]—­TR.

23. [King of Lemnos.]

24. [That is to say, Ulysses; who, from the first intending it, had  
   run close behind him.]—­TR.

25.  The prodigious weight and size of the quoit is described with the  
   simplicity of the orientals, and in the manner of the heroic ages.   
   The poet does not specify the quantity of this enormous piece of  
   iron, but the use it will be to the winner.  We see from hence that  
   the ancients in the prizes they proposed, had in view not only the  
   honorable but the useful; a captive for work, a bull for tillage, a  
   quoit for the provision of iron, which in those days was scarce.

26. [The use of this staff was to separate the cattle.  It had a string  
   attached to the lower part of it, which the herdsman wound about  
   his hand, and by the help of it whirled the staff to a prodigious  
   distance.—­Villoisson.]—­TR.

**Page 378**

27. [The transition from narrative to dramatic follows the  
   original.]—­TR.

28:  [Apollo; frequently by Homer called the King without any  
   addition.]—­TR.

29:  Teucer is eminent for his archery, yet he is excelled by Meriones,  
   who had not neglected to invoke Apollo the god of archery.

Footnotes for Book XIV:   
1.  This is the first allusion in the Iliad to the *Judgment of Paris*,  
   which gave mortal offence to Minerva and Juno.  On this account it  
   has been supposed by some that these lines are spurious, on the  
   ground that Homer could not have known the fable, or he would have  
   mentioned it earlier in the poem.—­FELTON.

2. [His blessing, if he is properly influenced by it; his curse in its  
   consequences if he is deaf to its dictates.]—­TR.

3. [This is the sense preferred by the Scholiast, for it is not true  
   that Thetis was always present with Achilles, as is proved by the  
   passage immediately ensuing.]—­TR.

4 [The angler’s custom was, in those days, to guard his line above the  
   hook from the fishes’ bite, by passing it through a pipe of  
   horn.]—­TR.

5. [Jupiter justifies him against Apollo’s charge, affirming him to be  
   free from those mental defects which chiefly betray men into sin,  
   folly, improvidence, and perverseness.]—­TR.

6. [But, at first, he did fly.  It is therefore spoken, as the  
   Scholiast observes, {philostorgos}, and must be understood as the  
   language of strong maternal affection.]—­TR.

7. [{koroitypiesin aristoi}.]

8. [Through which the reins were passed.]—­TR.

9. [The yoke being flat at the bottom, and the pole round, there would  
   of course be a small aperture between the band and the pole on both  
   sides, through which, according to the Scholium in Villoisson, they  
   thrust the ends of the tackle lest they should dangle.]—­TR.

10. [The text here is extremely intricate; as it stands now, the sons  
   are, first, said to yoke the horses, then Priam and Idaeus are said  
   to do it, and in the palace too.  I have therefore adopted an  
   alteration suggested by Clarke, who with very little violence to  
   the copy, proposes instead of {zeugnysthen} to  
   read—­{zonnysthen}.]—­TR.

11. [The words both signify—­sable.]—­TR.

12.  Priam begins not with a display of the treasures he has brought  
   for the redemption of Hector’s body, but with a pathetic address to  
   the feelings of Achilles.  Homer well knew that neither gold nor  
   silver would influence the heart of a young and generous warrior,  
   but that persuasion would.  The old king therefore, with a judicious  
   abruptness, avails himself of his most powerful plea at once, and  
   seizes the sympathy of the hero, before he has time to recollect  
   who it is that addresses him.

**Page 379**

13. [Mortified to see his generosity, after so much kindness shown to  
   Priam, still distrusted, and that the impatience of the old king  
   threatened to deprive him of all opportunity to do gracefully what  
   he could not be expected to do willingly.]—­TR.

14. [To control anger argues a great mind—­and to avoid occasions that  
   may betray one into it, argues a still greater.  An observation that  
   should suggest itself to us with no little force, when Achilles,  
   not remarkable either for patience or meekness, exhorts Priam to  
   beware of provoking him; and when having cleansed the body of  
   Hector and covered it, he places it himself in the litter, lest his  
   father, seeing how indecently he had treated it, should be  
   exasperated at the sight, and by some passionate reproach  
   exasperate himself also.  For that a person so singularly irascible  
   and of a temper harsh as his, should not only be aware of his  
   infirmity, but even guard against it with so much precaution,  
   evidences a prudence truly wonderful.—­Plutarch.]—­TR.

15. [{’Epikertomeon}.  Clarke renders the word in this place, *falso  
   metu, ludens,* and Eustathius says that Achilles suggested such  
   cause of fear to Priam, to excuse his lodging him in an exterior  
   part of the tent.  The general import of the Greek word is  
   sarcastic, but here it signifies rather—­to intimidate.  See also  
   Dacier.]—­TR.

16.  The poet here shows the importance of Achilles in the army.   
   Agamemnon is the general, yet all the chief commanders appeal to  
   him for advice, and on his own authority he promises Priam a  
   cessation of arms.  Giving his hand to confirm the promise, agrees  
   with the custom of the present day.

17.  This lament of Andromache may be compared to her pathetic address  
   to Hector in the scene at the Scaean gate.  It forms indeed, a most  
   beautiful and eloquent pendant to that.—­FELTON.

18. [This, according to the Scholiast, is a probable sense of  
   {prosphatos}.—­He derives it {apo ton neosti pephasmenon ek ges  
   phyton}.—­See Villoisson.]—­TR.

19.  Helen is throughout the Iliad a genuine lady, graceful in motion  
   and speech, noble in her associations, full of remorse for a fault  
   for which higher powers seem responsible, yet grateful and  
   affectionate towards those with whom that fault had connected her.   
   I have always thought the following speech in which Helen laments  
   Hector and hints at her own invidious and unprotected situation in  
   Troy, as almost the sweetest passage in the poem.—­H.N.  COLERIDGE.

20. [{Hos hoi g’amphiepon taphon Hektoros hippodamoio}.]