

and flee as far as the Isthmus of Corinth. Oenomaus at once gave chase, fully armed with weapons and horses given him by Ares. If he caught them, he killed the suitor, but if the suitor was not overtaken he could marry Hippodameia. In this manner he slew many suitors, some say twelve. He would cut off their heads, and tack them up on his house.

Along came Pelops to the wedding contest, and when Hippodameia 2.6 got a glimpse of his looks, she lost her heart over him. She persuaded Oenomaus' charioteer Myrtilus to help Pelops; so Myrtilus, who loved 2.7 her and was eager to do her a favor, left the nails out of the axle-boxes of the wheels. This caused Oenomaus to be defeated in the run, and to be caught up in the reins, dragged along, and killed (although, according to some accounts, he was finished off by Pelops). As he died, aware of Myrtilus' machination, he hurled a curse at him, with the hope that Pelops would destroy him.

So Pelops won Hippodameia, and as he traveled along, accompanied 2.8 by Myrtilus, he stopped briefly at some spot to get water for his bride, who was thirsty. While he was gone, Myrtilus tried to rape her. When Pelops learned this from her, he threw Myrtilus from the promontory of Geraestus into what is called the Myrtoan sea because of him. And as he was being hurled, Myrtilus leveled imprecations against the family of Pelops. Pelops went to the ocean, where he was purified by Hephaestus, 2.9 then returned to Pisa in Elis where he took over the kingship of Oenomaus, after overpowering the lands formerly called Apia and Pelasgiotis, which he named Peloponnesus after himself.

The sons of Pelops. The sons of Pelops were Pittheus, Atreus, Thyestes, and so on. Atreus' wife, Aerope, the daughter of Catreus, loved Thyestes. Now Atreus once told Artemis in a prayer that he would sacrifice his finest sheep to her, but they say that when a golden lamb appeared in his flocks, he was heedless of his vow. Instead, he throttled 2.11 the lamb and put it in a chest for safekeeping. But Aerope, who by now had been corrupted by Thyestes, gave the chest to him. For an oracle had told the Mycenaeans to choose a son of Pelops as their king, and they had summoned Atreus and Thyestes. As they deliberated about the kingship, Thyestes announced to the crowd that it should go to the man who possessed the lamb of gold. When Atreus concurred, Thyestes displayed the lamb, and became king. Zeus then sent Hermes to Atreus 2.12 and told him to get Thyestes to agree that Atreus should rule, if Helios should journey backward. Thyestes agreed, and Helios put his setting where he usually rose. This was divine proof of arrogance on the part of Thyestes, so Atreus assumed the rule and sent him into exile.

Later on, when he learned about the adulterous affair, Atreus sent a 2.13 herald and invited Thyestes to a reconciliation. When Thyestes arrived,

..... and immolated himself.

- 2.3 *Pelops.* After being butchered and cooked at the feast of the gods, Pelops was more blooming than ever, following his recall to life; and because of his unrivaled beauty he became Poseidon's lover. The god gave him a winged chariot, the axles of which stayed dry even when it was driven through the sea.
- 2.4 Oenomaus, the king of Pisa, had a daughter Hippodameia. Either he loved her himself, as some allege, or an oracle had told him that he would be killed by her husband: at any rate, no one received her in marriage, for the father could not persuade her to have sex with him, and her suitors were destroyed by him. He offered his daughter in marriage as follows: the suitor had to take Hippodameia on his own chariot

- deceived by his brother's friendly manner, Atreus butchered Aglaus, Callileon, and Orchomenus, Thyestes' sons by a Naiad nymph, even as they sat as suppliants at the altar of Zeus. He then cut them up, cooked them, and served all but the heads to Thyestes. When Thyestes had stuffed himself, Atreus showed him the boys' heads and then threw him
- 2.14 out of the country. In the course of seeking any conceivable way to get even with Atreus, Thyestes consulted an oracle, and was told that he must bear a son by sleeping with his own daughter. So he did that, and sired with his daughter Aegisthus, who, when he had grown up and learned that he was Thyestes' son, assassinated Atreus and restored his father to the sovereignty.
- 2.15 *Agamemnon and Menelaus.* "A nurse took Agamemnon with Menelaus to Polyphides, ruler of Sicyon, who in turn sent them on to Aetolian Oeneus. Shortly thereafter Tyndareos brought them back again; and they, after taking an oath against Thyestes at the altar of Hera, chased him out. He fled to live in Cytheria. And they became Tyndareos' sons-in-law: Agamemnon took for his bedpartner Clytaemnestra, after slaying her husband, Thyestes' son Tantalus, and their newborn child; and Menelaus married Helene."
- 2.16 So Agamemnon ruled over the Mycenaeans, married to Tyndareos' daughter Clytaemnestra, whose first husband Tantalus, son of Thyestes, he had slain along with their child. Agamemnon's own children were a son, Orestes, and daughters named Chrysothemis, Electra, and Iphigenia. Menelaus, married to Helene, was king of Sparta, a gift to him from Tyndareos.
- 3.1 *Zeus plans the Trojan war.* Some time later Alexander abducted Helene, in accordance with a plan of Zeus, as some say, to make his daughter famous for having brought Europe and Asia together in a war, or as others hold, to extol the race of the demigods.
- 3.2 *The Apple of Discord, and the abduction of Helene.* For one of these reasons Eris tossed an apple to Hera, Athena, and Aphrodite, in recognition of their beauty, and Zeus bade Hermes escort them to Alexander on Ide, to be judged by him. They offered Alexander gifts: Hera said if she were chosen fairest of all women, she would make him king of all men; Athena promised him victory in war; and Aphrodite promised him
- 3.3 Helene in marriage. So he chose Aphrodite, and sailed off to Sparta in ships built by Phereclus. He was the guest of Menelaus for nine days, but on the tenth Menelaus went to Crete to bury his maternal grandfather Catreus, and Alexander persuaded Helene to slip away with him. She left her nine-year-old daughter Hermione behind, but loaded most
- 3.4 of her treasure aboard, and set out with Alexander at night. Hera in-

flicted a great storm upon them, which forced them to put in at Sidon. Alexander also lingered for a long time at Phoenicia and Cyprus, to make sure he was not being pursued. When this fear was dissipated, he went on to Troy with Helene. Some say, however, that Helene, in accordance with the will of Zeus, was kidnaped by Hermes and taken to Egypt, where she was put in the safekeeping of the Egyptian king Proteus, and that Alexander proceeded to Troy with an image of Helene made from clouds.

Agamemnon calls for an expedition against Troy. As soon as Menelaus learned of the abduction, he went to Agamemnon at Mycenae, and asked him by conscripting Hellas to assemble an army to march against Troy. Agamemnon sent a herald to each of the kings, recalled the oaths which they had sworn, and advised them each to consider the safety of his own wife, asserting that the act showed contempt equally for all Hellas. Many were eager to march, and went to Odysseus on Ithaca.

Odysseus and Palamedes. But Odysseus, with no desire to join the expedition, pretended to be insane. It was Palamedes, the son of Nauplius, who proved that his insanity was contrived, for he followed Odysseus as he went through his madness act, and seizing Telemachus from the lap of Penelope, he drew his sword as if to slay him. After moving to protect the child, Odysseus admitted that his insanity was a pretense, and he joined the army.

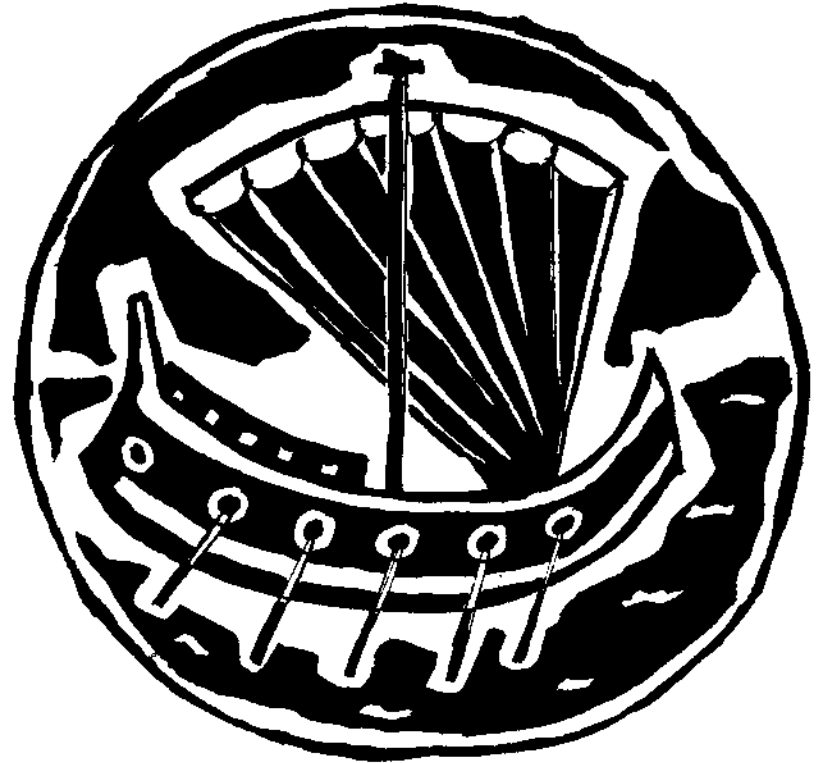
But when Odysseus had taken a Phrygian captive, he forced him to write a letter of treason, to be from Priamus to Palamedes. He then secreted gold in Palamedes' tents, and dropped the letter in the campground. Agamemnon read it, found the gold, and handed Palamedes over to the allied forces to be stoned to death as a traitor.

Cinyras. Menelaus, with Odysseus and Talthybius, visited Cinyras in Cyprus to persuade him to fight with them. He made a gift of breastplates to Agamemnon (who had not come), and swore to send fifty ships. He sent only one, however, which was commanded by . . . the son of Mygdalion. The rest he made of clay, and launched into the sea.

The Oenotrophi. The daughters of Apollo's son Anius, whose names were Elais, Spermo, and Oeno, were called the Oenotrophi. Dionysus bestowed on them the function of producing oil, grain, and wine from the earth.

The catalogue of ships. The army assembled in Aulus. The members of the expedition against Troy were as follows: the Goeotians sent ten chiefs and forty ships, the Phocians four chiefs and forty ships, the Orchomenians four chiefs and thirty ships. The Locrians sent Aias, son of Oileus, with forty ships; the Euboeans sent Elephenor, son of Chalcodon and Alcyone, with forty ships; the Athenians sent

- Menestheus with fifty ships; the Salaminians sent Telamonian Aias with twelve ships. Tydeus' son Diomedes and his group represented the Argives, with eighty ships; the Mycenaean Agamemnon, son of Atreus and Aerope, took one hundred ships; Lacedaemonian Menelaus, also son of Atreus and Aerope, took sixty ships. The Pylians sent Nestor, son of Neleus and Chloris, with forty ships; the Arcadians sent Agapenor with seven ships; the Eleians sent Amphimachus and his group with forty ships; the Dulichians sent Meges, son of Phyleus, with forty ships; the Cephallenes sent Odysseus, son of Laertes and Anticleia, with twelve ships; the Aetolians sent Thoas, son of Andraemon and Gorge, with forty ships. Deucalion's son Idomeneus represented the Cretans with forty ships; Tlepolemus, son of Heracles and Astyoche, represented the Rhodians with nine ships; Symaean Nireus, son of Charopus, took three ships; and Thessalus' sons Pheidippus and Antiphus represented the Coans with thirty ships. The Myrmidons sent Achilles, son of Peleus and Thetis, with fifty ships. Protesilaus, son of Iphiclus, came from Phylace with forty ships. The Pheraeans sent Admetus' son Eumelus with eleven ships; the Olizonians sent Philoctetes, son of Poeas, with seven ships; the Aenianes sent Guneus, son of Ocytus, with twenty-two ships. Representing the Triccaeanes were Podaleirius <and Machaon, sons of Asclepius> with thirty ships; and from the Ormenians came <Euaemon's son> Eurypylus with forty ships. The Gyronians sent Polypoetes, son of Peirithous, with thirty ships; and the Magnetes sent Prothous, son of Tenthredon, with forty ships. There were in all one thousand and thirteen ships, forty-three chiefs, and thirty military commands.
- 3.15 *The omen at Aulis.* While they were in Aulis, and after a sacrifice had been made to Apollo, a serpent rushed out from the altar to a nearby plane tree, in which there was a bird's nest. It devoured the eight sparrows in the nest (nine with the mother), and then turned into stone. Calchas interpreted this as a sign in accordance with the will of Zeus, and estimated from it that Troy was fated to be captured in ten years' time.
- 3.16 Agamemnon himself was commander-in-chief of the armies, and fifteen-year-old Achilles was admiral of the fleet.
- 3.17 *The expedition to Mysia.* Ignorant of where Troy was by sea, they sailed to Mysia and started to sack it, thinking it was Troy. But Heracles' son Telephus, king of the Mysians, when he saw his land being despoiled, armed the Mysians and pursued the Hellenes in a body to their ships, killing many, including Polyneices' son Thersander, who had resisted. When Achilles rushed at Telephus, however, he did not tarry, and as he was chased he got caught by a tangle of vines and wounded



by a spear in his thigh. When the Hellenes sailed away from Mysia, and, after being scattered by a heavy storm, they all returned to their own lands. Thus, because the Hellenes turned back at that time, it is said that the war went on for twenty years. For it was in the second year after the abduction of Helene that the Hellenes prepared to march, but eight years went by after their retreat from Mysia to Hellas before they once again headed back to Argos to sail to Aulis.

They regather at Argos. When they had gathered again in Argos after the aforementioned eight years, they were mightily confused about the voyage, for they had no leader who could chart the course to Troy. Meanwhile, Telephus, whose wound had not healed, was told by Apollo that it would heal when the man who wounded him became his doctor; so, dressed in rags he made his way to Argos from Mysia, and begged the help of Achilles, promising to show him the sea route to Troy. Achilles treated him by scraping off the rust from his Pelian spear of ash. And so, when he was healed, he showed them the route, and Calchas, through the use of his own mantic powers, vouched for the reliability of his presentation.

Iphigeneia. But after leaving Argos and sailing for the second time to Aulis, weather held the fleet in port. Calchas announced that they would not be able to sail unless the most beautiful of Agamemnon's daughters was offered as a sacrificial victim to Artemis; for the goddess was angry at Agamemnon because, after shooting a deer, he had boasted that "not even Artemis" could have shot so well, and because Atreus had not sacrificed to her his golden lamb. So Agamemnon sent Odysseus and Talthibius to Clytaemnestra and asked for Iphigeneia, saying that he had promised to give her in marriage to Achilles as payment for his military service. When his wife had sent Iphigeneia, Agamemnon placed her on the altar and was about to sacrifice her when Artemis spirited her off to the Taurians, where she set her up as her own priestess; she put a deer on the altar in the girl's place. Also, according to some, she made Iphigeneia immortal.

Tenedos. They sailed from Aulis and put in at Tenedos. The king there was Tenes, son of Cycnus and Procleia (though some say Apollo was the father). He lived there after being banished by his father. For Cycnus and Laomedon's daughter Procleia had both Tenes and a daughter named Hemithea; but Cycnus then married Philonome, daughter of Tragasus. She developed a lust for Tenes, but when she could not prevail upon him, she falsely accused him in front of Cycnus of rape, and even produced as a witness a flute-player named Eumolpus. Cycnus believed the story, and put Tenes along with his sister on an ark, which he

pushed out to sea. The ark drifted ashore on the island of Leucophrys, where Tenes climbed out, settled down, and called the place Tenedos after himself. Cynus later found out the truth, stoned the flute-player, and buried his wife alive.

3.26 So as the Hellenes sailed toward Tenedos, Tenes saw them coming and tried to ward them off with rocks, but Achilles plunged a sword into his chest and killed him, even though Thetis warned him not to. For he himself would be slain by Apollo, if he should slay Tenes.

3.27 *Philoctetes wounded.* As they were sacrificing to Apollo, a water-snake crept out from the altar and bit Philoctetes. The wound refused to heal and became so foul-smelling that the army could not endure the stink, so Agamemnon had Odysseus set Philoctetes ashore on Lemnos along with the bow of Heracles, which he kept with him. He stayed alive there in the wilderness by shooting down birds.

3.28 *Odysseus and Menelaus arrive in Troy.* They left Tenedos and sailed on for Troy, sending Odysseus and Menelaus ahead to demand the return of Helene and her treasure. But after the Trojan assembly was convened, they not only would not return Helene but even voted to execute these two. Now Antenor saved their lives, but even so the Hellenes were infuriated by the contempt of these foreigners, and sailed against them with full military strength.

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Protesilaus. Thetis warned Achilles not to be the first to disembark from the ships, because the first to land was going to be the first to die.

3.30 So the first of the Hellenes to disembark was Protesilaus, and after he had slain not a few barbarians he was killed by Hector. His wife Laodameia continued to love him even after his death: she fashioned an image very similar to Protesilaus and had intercourse with it. The gods felt pity for her, and Hermes led Protesilaus up from Hades' realm. When Laodameia saw him, in joy she thought it was her husband returning from Troy, but as he was led back below again, she killed herself.

3.31 *The first battles.* With Protesilaus dead, Achilles landed with the Myrmidons. He killed Cynus by throwing a stone at his head. When the barbarians saw the corpse, they fled into the polis, but the Hellenes jumped from their ships and filled the field with bodies. They shut the Trojans in, besieged them, and secured their own ships on the beach.

3.32 When the barbarians failed to show any confidence, Achilles ambushed Troilus in the temple of Apollo Thymbraeus and slew him, and he captured Lycaon during a nocturnal foray to the polis. He also ravaged the country with certain of the best warriors, and went to Ide after the cattle of Aeneias. Aeneias escaped, but Achilles slew his herdsmen and

Priamus' son Mestor, and made off with the herd. He also took Lesbos and Phocaea; then Colophon, Smyrna, Clazomenae, and Cyme; and after these Aegialus and Tenos; then in succession Adramyrium and Side; then Endion, Linaeum, and Colone. He also captured the Thebes of Hypoplacia, Lymessus, also Antandros and many others.

Trojan allies. When nine years had gone by, Trojan allies appeared. From the neighboring cities came the Dardanian leaders, Anchises' son Aeneias and with him Archelochus and Acamas, sons of Antenor and Theano; from the Thracians came Acamas, son of Eusorus; from the Cicones Euphemos, son of Troezenus; from the Paeones Pyraechmes; from the Paphlagonians Pylaemenes, son of Bilsates. From Zelia came Pandarus, son of Lycaon; fromAdrasteia came Adrastus and Amphius, sons of Merops; from Arisbe came Hyrtacus' son Asius; from Larissa came Hippothous, son of Pelasgus; from Mysia Chromius and Ennomus, sons of Arsinous; from the Alizonians Odios and Epistrophus, sons of Mecisteus; from the Phrygians came Aretaon's sons Phorcys and Ascanius; from the Maeonians Mesthles and Antiphus, sons of Talaemenes; from the Carians Nomion's sons Nastes and Amphimachus; and from the Lycians Sarpedon, son of Zeus, and Glaucus, son of Hippolochus.

The events of the Iliad. ~~But Achilles stayed back from the war, wrathful because of Briseis . . . the daughter of the priest Chryses.~~ Consequently the barbarians gathered courage and went forth from their polis. Alexander fought a duel with Menelaus, but as he was being beaten, Aphrodite spirited him away. Then Pandarus broke the truce by hitting Menelaus with an arrow.

Diomedes, as he was having his day, wounded Aphrodite, who was helping Aeneias. Then Diomedes met Glaucus, recalled their fathers' friendship and exchanged arms. And as Hector challenged the best man to a duel, many volunteered, but Aias was chosen by lot and fought with distinction. When night approached, heralds separated them.

The Hellenes built a wall and ditch in front of their anchorage, and after a battle had taken place on the plain, the Trojans chased the Hellenes behind this wall. The Hellenes sent Odysseus, Phoenix, and Aias as envoys to Achilles to enjoin him to fight with them, promising him Briseis and other gifts. And during the night they sent out Odysseus and Diomedes as scouts. These two slew Dolon, son of Eumelus, and Rhesus the Thracian (who had arrived the preceding day as a Trojan ally, and because he was not yet in battle had made his camp further off from the Trojan force and apart from Hector); they also slew the twelve men who were sleeping near him, and led his horses to the ships. In the day-

light a mighty battle was fought, wherein Agamemnon, Diomedes, Odysseus, Eurypylos, and Machaon were wounded, and the Hellenes were routed. Hector broke through the wall and pushed in, and, as Aias fell back, Hector set fire to the ships.

- 4.6 When Achilles saw the ship of Protesilaus burning, he sent Patroclus forth in his personal armor and with his own horses, to lead the Myrmidons. The Trojans, upon seeing him, assumed he was Achilles and turned in flight. Patroclus pursued them right up to their wall, and slew many, including Sarpedon, son of Zeus; but he was himself killed by
- 4.7 Hector, after Euphorbus had wounded him. There was heavy fighting over the corpse, but Aias by dint of great heroism was just able to rescue it.
- Achilles then set aside his wrath and was given Briseis back. He put on a full suit of armor brought him from Hephaestus and went out to war, driving the Trojans in a body to the Scamander, where he destroyed many, including Asteropaeus, the son of the river Axius' son Pelegon.
- 4.8 In fury the river rose up against him. But Hephaestus chased the river with a great flame and dried up its stream, while Achilles slew Hector as they fought alone. He tied Hector's ankles to his chariot, and returned to the ships, dragging him along behind. When he had buried Patroclus, he held games in his honor, in which Diomedes won with the horses, Epius at boxing, and Aias and Odysseus at wrestling. After the games Priamus came to Achilles, ransomed Hector's body and buried it.
- 5.1 *Penthesileia.* Penthesileia, the daughter of Otrere and Ares, who had accidentally killed Hippolyte and been purified by Priamus, slew many in battle, including Machaon; but later she was herself killed by Achilles, who fell in love with the Amazon after she died, and slew Thersites for rebuking him.
- 5.2 Hippolyte, also known as Glauce and Melanippe, was the mother of Hippolytus. As the marriage of Theseus was being celebrated, she showed up with arms together with her Amazons, and told Theseus she was going to murder the whole gathering. In the ensuing battle she died, either involuntarily killed by her ally Penthesileia, or by Theseus, or because the men with Theseus, as soon as they noted the arrival of the Amazons, quickly bolted the doors, caught her inside and killed her.
- 5.3 *The death of Achilles.* Memnon, son of Tithonus and Eos, brought a large force of Ethiopians to Troy to battle the Hellenes, and slew many of them, including Antilochus. He was himself killed by Achilles. And after Achilles had given chase to the Trojans as well, he was hit in the
- 5.4 ankle with an arrow by Alexander and Apollo at the Scaean gates. Although there was a battle over the corpse, Aias killed Glaucus, sent the

arms of Achilles to the ships, and carried his body through the midst of the enemy while being assailed by spears, as Odysseus battled the attackers.

The army took the death of Achilles very hard. They buried him [on the island of Leuce] with Patroclus, mixing together the two men's bones. (It is said that after his death Achilles went to live with Medeia on the islands of the blest.) Games were then held in his honor, in which Eumelus won with the horses, Diomedes in the foot race, Aias with the discus, Teucer with the bow.

Aias and the arms of Achilles. Achilles' arms were set up as a reward for the best man, and Aias and Odysseus entered the competition. When Odysseus was chosen, Aias, unsteadied by his mortification, plotted an attack on the army by night. Athena inflicted insanity upon him and caused him to turn with his sword upon the cattle; in his madness he slaughtered both the cattle and their herdsmen, supposing them to be Achaeans. Later he regained his senses and killed himself as well. Agamemnon prohibited his cremation, and alone of all those who died at Ilium Aias lies in a coffin. His tomb is at Rhoeteium.

Philoctetes is brought to Troy. As the Hellenes grew dispirited by a war that had now been going on for ten years, Calchas prophesied that they would not be able to sack Troy unless they had the bow and arrows of Heracles fighting with them. When he heard this, Odysseus went with Diomedes to Philoctetes on Lemnos, and after getting control of the bow and arrows through trickery, he talked Philoctetes into sailing to Troy. Once there he was healed by Podaleirius, and shot Alexander with the bow.

Heleneus is captured. After Alexander's death, Helenus and Deiphobus wrangled over Helene's hand. Deiphobus was chosen, so Helenus abandoned Troy and went to live on Ide. But when Calchas reported that Helenus knew the oracles that kept the polis from being taken, Odysseus ambushed him and led him to the camp. There under compulsion Helenus told how Ilium might be taken: first, if the bones of Pelops were brought into their midst; second, if Neoptolemus were to fight as their ally; and third, if the palladium from Zeus were stolen, for as long as it was in Troy the polis could not be sacked.

When they heard this, the Hellenes had the bones of Pelops brought to them, and they sent Odysseus and Phoenix to Scyros, where they prevailed on Lycomedes to let Neoptolemus join them. When he reached the camp, Odysseus gladly gave him his father's arms, and Neoptolemus destroyed many of the Trojans. Later Telephus' son Eurypylos arrived as a Trojan ally with a great force of Mysians, but though

he fought bravely, Neoptolemus slew him. Then Odysseus with Diomedes went at night to the polis, and while Diomedes waited obediently, Odysseus mutilated himself, put on rags, and, as a beggar, entered the polis unrecognized. But Helene knew him, and helped him steal the paladium, after which he killed many of the guards, and carried it back to the ships with Diomedes in tow.

- 5.14 *The wooden horse.* Still later, Odysseus thought up the idea of building a wooden horse, and presented it to Epeius, who was a master builder. Epeius cut down wood on Ide and built a horse that was hollow inside and could be opened on the flanks. Odysseus persuaded fifty of the noblest warriors to climb inside (the author of the *Little Iliad* says there were three thousand!), and told the rest to burn their tents at nightfall and put to sea, lying in wait off Tenedos until the next night had come, and then to sail back. They obeyed, and loaded the horse with the warriors, put Odysseus in charge, and carved on the horse an inscription that declared: "The Hellenes present this thank-offering to Athena for their homecoming." Then they burned their tents and sailed out in the night to lie in wait off Tenedos. They left Sinon behind, who was to light a signal fire for them.
- 5.15
- 5.16 At daybreak the Trojans looked out upon the empty camp of the Hellenes and assumed that they had fled. With great rejoicing they dragged the horse to a position beside the palace of Priamus, where they discussed what they should do with it. Casandra told them that there was an armed force inside, as did the soothsayer Laocoon. Some wanted to burn it up, others to throw it over a cliff. But most agreed that it should be preserved as a divine offering, and so they turned their attention to sacrifices and banquets. Apollo sent them a sign, in the form of two serpents who swam through the sea from the islands nearby and devoured the sons of Laocoon.
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- 5.18
- 5.19 *Troy is sacked.* When night came on and sleep held everyone in its grip, the Hellenes from Tenedos sailed near, and Sinon touched off the beacon-fire for them at the tomb of Achilles. Meanwhile Helene walked round the horse, calling to the nobles in voices imitative of each one's wife. When Anticlus wanted to reply, Odysseus clamped his mouth shut. Then, when they believed their enemies had gone to bed, they opened the horse and climbed out with their weapons. The first man out, Porthus' son Echion, died by jumping down, but the rest slid down a rope to the walls and opened the gates to let in those who had sailed from Tenedos. They proceeded with their arms into the polis, entering the houses and murdering the inhabitants in their beds. Neoptolemus slew Priamus as he was fleeing to the altar of Zeus Her-
- 5.20
- 5.21

ceius. As Antenor's son Glaucus was rushing toward his house, Odysseus and Menelaus recognized him and, coming up with their weapons, saved his life for him. Aeneias picked up his father Anchises and escaped, the Hellenes letting him go because of his holiness. Menelaus 5.22 slew Deiphobus and led Helene to the ships. The sons of Theseus, Demophon and Acamas (for they say these two came later on to Troy), also recovered Theseus' mother Aethra. Locrian Aias, when he saw Casandra clinging to the wooden statue of Athena, raped her: for this reason the wooden image gazes up to the sky.

After murdering the Trojans, they set fire to the polis and divided up 5.23 the spoils. Then, after sacrificing to all the gods, they threw Astyanax from the ramparts and sacrificed Polyxene on the tomb of Achilles. As 5.24 a special honor Agamemnon received Casandra, Neoptolemus received Andromache, and Odysseus received Hecabe. Some say, however, that Helenos took Hecabe, and crossed over with her to the Cherronesus, where she turned into a bitch, and that he buried her at a place now called the Tomb of Cyon. Laodice, the most beautiful of Priamus' 5.25 daughters, was hidden by the earth in a chasm, as everyone looked on. As the Hellenes were about to sail off after ravishing Troy, they were held back by Calchas, who told them that Athena was enraged at them because of the impious act of Aias. They were on the verge of slaying Aias when he ran to an altar, so they let him live.

The Returns. After all this they held an assembly, during which Aga- 6.1 memnon and Menelaus had a spirited debate, the latter arguing for departure, and Agamemnon insisting they stay and sacrifice to Athena. So Diomedes, Nestor, and Menelaus all left at the same time. The first two had a good voyage, but Menelaus encountered a storm, lost all his ships but the five with which he made his way to Egypt.

Calchas and Mopsus. Amphilocheus, Calchas, Leonteus, Podaleirius, 6.2 and Polypoetes left their ships at Ilium, and went overland by foot to Colophon. There they buried Calchas the seer. An oracle had said that he would die if he ever came across a seer wiser than himself. When 6.3 they were being entertained by Mopsus the seer, a son of Apollo and Manto, this Mopsus sparred with Calchas over their art. Calchas, referring to a wild fig standing in their midst, asked Mopsus, "How many figs does it bear?" "Ten thousand," replied Mopsus, "one bushel, and one fig left over." This was found to be correct. Mopsus then asked 6.4 Calchas about a pregnant sow, "How many young is she carrying?" "Eight," said Calchas. Mopsus smiled. "Calchas," he said, "practices the opposite of the precise art of divination; but I, who am the son of Apollo and Manto, am richly endowed with the keen sight of that art.

And I pronounce that the sow has not eight in her womb, as Calchas states, but rather nine; and that they are all male, and will be born tomorrow at the sixth hour without mishap." Thus, when these things turned out as predicted, Calchas' spirit was broken, and he died. They buried him at Notium.

- 6.5 *The end of Locrian Aias.* Agamemnon left after making his sacrifice, and put in at Tenedos. Thetis came to persuade Neoptolemus to wait two days and make sacrifices, and he obeyed her. But the others left and were overtaken by storms in the region of Tenos, for Athena had begged Zeus to send a storm upon the Hellenes. Many ships sank. 6.6 Athena threw a thunderbolt at the ship of Aias. As the ship fell apart, he scrambled to safety on a rock and declared that he had survived despite Athena's designs. Then Poseidon struck the rock with his trident, splitting it in two, and Aias fell into the sea and was drowned. After his body was cast ashore, Thetis buried it on Myconos.
- 6.7 *Nauplius.* As the others were driven in the night toward Euboea, Nauplius lit a signal fire on Mount Caphereus, so that they thought it was some of their own who had survived and sailed toward it, thus shattering their ships on the Capherides rocks and drowning in great numbers.
- 6.8 For when Palamedes, the son of Nauplius and Catreus' daughter Clymene, had been stoned to death because of the treachery of Odysseus, Nauplius, when he heard the news, sailed to the Hellenes and demanded recompense for his son. He sailed back unsatisfied, for all the Hellenes favored King Agamemnon, with whose help Odysseus had destroyed Palamedes. But Nauplius sailed along the Hellenic land and arranged that the wives of the Hellenes should cuckold their husbands, 6.9 Clytaemnestra with Aegisthus; Aegialeia with Cometes, son of Sthenelus; and Idomeneus' wife Meda with Leucus. (Leucus got rid of her, however, together with her daughter Cleisithyra, who had sought refuge in the temple. . . . He made himself tyrant of ten Cretan cities which he had taken over, and when Idomeneus put in to Crete after the Trojan 6.10 war, Leucus drove him away.) These were the earlier manipulations of Nauplius, and later, when he learned that the Hellenes were homeward bound, he lit the signal fire on Caphereus (now known as Xylophagus); and there the Hellenes, drawing near in the expectation of a harbor, were destroyed.
- 6.12 *Neoptolemus.* Neoptolemus remained two days on Tenedos as Thetis had advised, and then set out with Helenus overland on foot for Molossian country. Along the way Phoenix died, and was buried by Neoptolemus. He was victorious over the Molossians in battle, and became their 6.13 king, and with Andromache he fathered a son Molossus. Helenus found-

ed a polis in Molossia where he dwelt, receiving from Neoptolemus his mother Deidameia as a wife. Then, after Peleus was banished from Phthia by the sons of Acastus and died, Neoptolemus inherited his father's rule. And while Orestes was deranged, Neoptolemus abducted 6.14 his wife Hermione, who had been promised to him earlier at Troy. In return he was murdered by Orestes at Delphi. Some say, however, that he had gone to Delphi to demand justice from Apollo on behalf of his father, that he had plundered the offerings and set fire to the temple, and for this reason was destroyed by Machaereus the Phocian.

Other Returns. The Hellenes, after wandering about, landed and settled down in various places, some in Libya, others in Italy, still others 6.15 in Sicily. Some went to the islands near Iberia, and others beside the river Sangarius. There were even some who went to live on Cyprus.

"Apollodorus and the rest say that: Guneus left his own ships and 6.15a went to Libya where he dwelt by the Cinyps river. Meges and Prothous were destroyed along with many others at Caphereus in Euboea. . . . After the shipwreck of Prothous at Caphereus, the Magnetes who were with him were cast ashore on Crete where they settled."

"After the sack of Ilium, Menestheus, Pheidippus and Antiphus, the 6.15b men with Elephenor, and Philoctetes sailed in a group as far as Mimas. From there Menestheus went to Melos, where he ruled after their king Polyanax died. Antiphus, son of Thessalus, went to the Pelasgians, subdued the land and called it Thessalia. Pheidippus and his Coans were driven first to Andros, and then to Cyprus where he settled. Elephenor died at Troy, but his men were buffeted about the Ionian gulf, and lived in Apollonia in Epeirus. The men with Tepelemus put in at Crete, but then were driven on by winds, and settled down in the Iberian islands. . . . The followers of Protesilaus were cast ashore at Pellene, near the plain of Canastrum. Philoctetes was driven to Campania in Italy, and after battling the Leucanians, he colonized Crimissa, near Croton and Thurium. (When his wanderings had ceased, he founded a temple of Apollo Alaeus, to whom he also offered his bow, according to Euphorion.)"

"Nauaethus, a river in Italy, so named, according to Apollodorus and 6.15c the others, because, after the sack of Ilium, the daughters of Laomedon (the sisters of Priamus), Aethylla, Astyoche, and Medisicaste, along with the other captive women, who were in that part of Italy, as a precaution against lives of slavery in Hellas burned the ships. For this reason the river was called Nauaethus and the women Nauprestides. The Hellenes they were with, after losing their ships, settled down right there."

- 6.16 *Demophon*. Demophon landed with a few ships among the Bisaltians of Thrace, where the king's daughter Phyllis fell in love with him and was given by her father in marriage, along with the sovereignty as a dowry. But Demophon wanted to go home, and after much pleading and with vows that he would return, he left. Phyllis escorted him as far as the place known as the *Ennea Hodoi*, the Nine Roads, where she gave him a case in which she said there was a sacred object of Mother Rhea: he was not to open it unless the time should come when he gave up all hope of returning to her. Demophon then went to Cyprus and lived there. When the time of his promised return had passed, Phyllis cursed him and then took her own life. Demophon opened the case, and was overwhelmed by a seizure of fear. He jumped on his horse and rode off wildly, being killed when his horse stumbled and he fell off onto his sword. The people with him stayed on at Cyprus.
- 6.17
- 6.18 *Podaleirius*. Podaleirius went to Delphi to ask where he should dwell, and was told by the oracle that he should settle in a polis where, if the sky were to fall, he would not be harmed. So he went to live in that part of the Carian Cherronesus that is totally encircled by mountains.
- 6.19 *Amphilochus*. Alcmaeon's son Amphilochus (according to some a later arrival at Troy) was driven through a storm to Mopsus. They allegedly fought a duel for the sovereignty and killed each other.
- 6.20 *The Locrians*. The Locrians repossessed their land, not without difficulty, but after three years a pestilence gripped Locris, and they were told by an oracle to propitiate the Athena in Ilium by sending two virgin suppliants for a thousand years. Periboea and Cleopatra were the first to be chosen by lot. When they arrived in Troy, they were chased by the local folk into the shrine. They did not go near the goddess, but rather swept out the shrine and sprinkled it. They never left the temple, but kept their hair clipped, their feet bare, and wore only a shift. When these first two died, the Locrians sent others, who entered the polis by night in order not to be seen outside the temenos and slain. In later times they sent babies with their nurses. When the thousand years had passed, after the Phocian war, they stopped sending suppliants.
- 6.21
- 6.22
- 6.23 *The Oresteia*. Agamemnon returned to Mycenae with Casandra, and was assassinated by Aegisthus and Clytaemnestra. She gave him a tunic with no sleeves or neck-opening, and he was killed as he tried to put it on. Aegisthus ruled over the Mycenaeans. They also killed Casandra. Electra, one of Agamemnon's daughters, spirited away her brother Orestes and gave him to the Phocian Strophius to rear. He brought him up with his own son Pylades. When he had reached adulthood, Orestes went to Delphi and asked the god whether he should attend to his
- 6.24

father's slayers. Finding that the god indulged him, he went secretly to Mycenae with Pylades and slew both his mother and Aegisthus. Soon thereafter he was taken mad and pursued by the Erinyes, so he made his way to Athens, where he was tried on the Areopagus. In different accounts, he was sued by the Erinyes, or by Tyndareos, or by Erigone, the daughter of Aegisthus and Clytaemnestra. The votes on his guilt or innocence were equally divided, and he was acquitted.

When Orestes asked how he might get rid of his affliction, the god told him to bring home the wooden statue that was to be found among the Taurians. The Taurians are a division of the Scythians: they murder strangers and throw them into their sacred <fire>, which blew up from Hades' realm through some rock and is kept in the temenos. As Orestes arrived with Pylades among the Taurians, he was discovered, caught, and led before King Thoas in chains. The king dispatched them both to the priestess, but the Taurian priestess happened to be Orestes' sister, who recognized him; so he took the wooden image and fled with her. The image was taken to Athens, and is now called the Tauropolus. Some say that Orestes was driven through a storm to the island of Rhodes . . . and received divine treatment by oracular decree in a wall. When he reached Mycenae, he joined Pylades and his sister Electra in marriage, married Hermione himself (some say Erigone), and fathered Teumenus. He died from a snake bite at Oresteium in Arcadia.

Menelaus. Menelaus, with a total of five ships, put in at the Attic promontory of Sunium, then was driven by winds back to Crete, and from there was buffeted far afield. He wandered along Libya, Phoenicia, Cyprus, and Egypt, collecting many treasures. According to some accounts, he found Helene with Proteus, king of the Egyptians, for up to that point he had possessed an image of her made of clouds. He wandered about for eight years and then sailed to Mycenae, where he found that Orestes had taken care of his father's murder. Menelaus then went to Sparta and regained his own sovereignty. He was made immortal by Hera and retired to the Elysian field with Helene.

Odysseus. As for Odysseus, some say that he wandered along Libya, some through Sicily, and others over the ocean or the Tyrrhenian sea.

After setting out from Ilium he stopped at the Ciconian polis of Ismarus, and took it in a battle and plundered it, sparing only Maron, who was a priest of Apollo. When the Cicones on the mainland found out, they came armed against Odysseus. He lost six men from each ship, pulled anchor and fled. He went to the land of the Lotophagi, and sent a party to check out the inhabitants. But his men, after tasting the lotus, stayed on. For there grew in that land a sweet fruit called the

lotus, and he who tasted it was made to forget everything. Odysseus, upon learning this, kept back the rest of his crew, and forced those who had tasted the lotus to board the ships. He then sailed for the land of the Cyclopes, and put to shore.

- 7.4 *Polyphemus the Cyclops.* He left the other ships at the neighboring island, took one in to the land of the Cyclopes, and went ashore with twelve companions. Not far from the sea was a cave, which he entered with a flask of wine given him by Maron. It was the cave of a son of Poseidon and a nymph named Thoose, an enormous man-eating wild
- 7.5 man named Polyphemus, who had one eye in his forehead. When they had made a fire and sacrificed some kids, they sat down to dine; but the Cyclops came, and, after driving his flock inside, he barred the entrance
- 7.6 with a great rock. When he saw the men, he ate some. Odysseus gave him some of Maron's wine to drink. He drank and demanded more, and after drinking that, asked Odysseus his name. When Odysseus said that he was called Nobody, the Cyclops promised that he would eat Nobody last, after the others: this was his act of friendship in return for the
- 7.7 wine. The wine then put him to sleep. Odysseus found a club lying in the cave, which with the help of four comrades he sharpened to a point; he then heated it in the fire and blinded the Cyclops. Polyphemus cried out for help to the neighboring Cyclopes, who came and asked who was injuring him. When he replied "Nobody!" they assumed he meant no
- 7.8 one was hurting him, so they went away again. As the flock went out as usual to forage for food, he opened the cave and stood at the entrance with his arms spread out, and he groped at the sheep with his hands. But Odysseus bound three rams together. . . . Hiding himself under the belly of the largest one, he rode out with the flock. Then he untied his comrades from the sheep, drove the flock to the ship, and as they were sailing off he shouted to the Cyclops that it was Odysseus who had es-
- 7.9 caped through his fingers. The Cyclops had received a prophecy from a seer that he would be blinded by Odysseus, and when he now heard the name, he tore loose rocks which he hurled into the sea, just missing the ship. And from that time forward Poseidon was angry at Odysseus.
- 7.10 *The winds of Aeolus.* Setting out with all his ships, Odysseus went on to the island of Aeolia, of which Aeolus was king. Zeus had set him up as coordinator of the winds, for both stopping them and stirring them up. After playing host to Odysseus, he gave him an ox-skin, in which he had tied up the winds. He explained which winds would be needed for sailing, and fastened the skin securely in the ship. So Odysseus, by using the correct winds, had a good voyage, but as they drew near enough to
- 7.11 Ithaca to see the smoke rising from the polis, he fell asleep. His com-

rades, in the belief that he carried gold in the skin, opened it and let the winds escape. Back again they went, captured by the winds, but when Odysseus made his way to Aeolus to ask for a sailing breeze, Aeolus threw him off the island, saying he could not save him as long as the gods had other ideas.

The Laestrygonians. So he sailed along and came to the Laestrygonians, and . . . he anchored his own ship last. The Laestrygonians were cannibals, ruled by Antiphates. Odysseus, anxious to learn who the natives were, sent a group to inquire. They were met by the king's daughter, who took them to her father. He grabbed one and ate him, pursuing the rest as they ran, and summoning the other Laestrygonians with shouts. They ran down to the sea, where they shattered the boats with rocks and started eating the men. Odysseus cut loose his ship's stern-cable and put to sea, but the other ships were destroyed with their crews.

Circe. With his one ship he reached the island of Aea. Circe lived there, a daughter of Helios and Perse, and the sister of Aeetes. She was skilled in the use of all charms, potions, and spells. Odysseus divided his men by lot into two groups. He himself fell into the group that remained at the ship, and Eurylochus went off with twenty-two comrades to see Circe. When she invited them in, they all entered except Eurylochus. She gave each one of them a potion of cheese, honey, barley-cakes, and wine, into which she had mixed a drug. When they had drunk it, with a touch of her wand she changed them into different shapes, some into wolves, some pigs, some asses, and some into lions. Eurylochus reported all this to Odysseus after he had watched it happen. Odysseus went to see Circe with some moly, which Hermes had given him, and by adding it to her drugs he alone was able to drink without being enchanted. He then drew his sword with the thought of slaying Circe, but she mollified him and gave his comrades back their shapes. And after she swore not to hurt him, Odysseus slept with her, and fathered a son Telegonus. After lingering there for a year, Odysseus called the ocean, offered sacrifices to the souls of the dead, and, following Circe's instructions, asked for prophecies from Teiresias. In addition, he gazed upon the souls of the heroes and their women, and he also saw his mother Anticleia, and Elpenor, who had met his end by a fall in Circe's home.

The Sirens. After returning to Circe, Odysseus was sent on his way by her, and he sailed past the island of the Sirens. They were daughters of Achelous and the Muse Melpomene, and their names were Peisinoe, Aglaope, and Thelxiepeia. One played the cithara, the second sang, and the third played the flute, and in this manner they used to persuade

