NOTES

BOOK I—A

1. ἡδε, for the form see § 41. The Attic present is ἀδε. Like Latin erat, it admits an object (μην) in the accusative. Cf. ὑπὸς τινὲς ἄδερνες (Xen. Anab. IV, 3, 27).—θεός, § 66; elsewhere called 'Muse,' but Homer applies no more definite name than this to the goddess of epic song.—Πηλσίδεως, for ending, §§ 63, 68; scansion, § 43; composition, § 157.—'Ἀχιλλος, declension, §§ 86, 87.

2. ὀλομένη, 'the baneful wrath'; for spelling, § 35. Translate as closely as possible in the Greek order, so as to retain the original emphasis; here 'wrath' may be repeated.—μετ', elided vowel. § 40, 1; meaning, § 109.—'Ἀχιλλος, originally a tribal name, then used for 'Greeks' in general.—ἐλγις, elision, § 40, 1; declension, §§ 78, 91.—ἐφημερ, 'made,' a common Homeric meaning of τοιχείου.

3. ἐφημερος agrees with ψυχας, the masculine doing duty as feminine.

—'Αδα (Attic 'Αδη, i. e. Ἀδη), declension, § 96; as used by Homer, almost always indicates the god himself, 'Hades.'

4. ἀνδρος, 'the men themselves,' τὰ σάματα, in contrast with the ψυχας. —τοχείο, not augmented, § 125.—κόκους (Attic κωδ for κωδ + ο), declension, §§ 78, 82.

5. ὀλοτός, declension, §§ 78, 76.—Δίδως, declension, § 98.—'Εριδέως, spelling, § 150.—βουλή, the 'purpose' to defeat the Achaeans and to confer honor on the injured Achilles, in answer to Thetis's prayer; all this will be developed later.

6. εἰ κα τα (καλ τα λοιπα = et cetera), 'from the time when once they quarreled and parted'; to be joined in thought with l. 1: 'sing of the wrath from the time when' etc.—ὑμνήσθηντως, not augmented, § 125.

7. Ἀπετέθης, formation, § 157. Agamemnon is meant, as is suggested by the appositive ἄρις ἀριστεύω. In another context the word might indicate his brother Menelaus as well (cf. Γ 347, 350, 361).—ἄρις, on the hiatus, 218
§§ 25, 27, 60. — Ἀχιλλεύς, spelled with two λ's (compare Ἀχιλλεύς, l. 1), § 39.

8. With an art that has formed a model for succeeding epic poets, Homer takes up the story in the very middle with an exciting incident. What has gone before he allows to come to light gradually. The incidents of the Iliad occupy about seven weeks (forty-nine days) of the tenth year of the siege of Troy (cf. B 184, 205, 206); the first book occupies twenty-one days of this time. — ἄρα, on the different forms of this little word, which, though indicating various shades of feeling, is often untranslatable, see § 49, 1. — ἐπος, enclitic pronoun, third person, accusative dual, § 110. — ἔτη, partitive genitive with τις. — ξυνάγμα, the syllabic augment points to the fact that ημι originally began with a consonant; on the spelling, § 41.—μάχαιρα, syntax, § 212.

9. Δηος, form, § 94.—νάος, named in l. 14.—ες, personal pronoun, § 118, 2.—βασιλεύς (Attic βασιλεύς), declension, § 86.

10. ἀνδριτῶν, 'through the camp.' — ἀλάκνος, poetic verb: 'and the soldiers kept dying.' On neglect of augment, § 125.— λαος, declension and Attic equivalent, § 77.

11. οὖν, 'because'; form, § 45.—τόν, probably demonstrative, § 118, 1: 'that' Chryses, celebrated in epic song.— ἀρητήρα, composition, § 156, 1.

12. τής, declension, § 101; Attic ταῖς (GG. 136).

13. λυσόμενος expresses purpose.—θύγατρα (Attic θύγατρα), § 85.— ἄτονος, probably in the form of gold, bronze, and raiment.

14. 'With the fillet of far-darting Apollo in his hands, upon a golden staff.' In classical times suppliants regularly carried boughs entwined with wool, when urging their petitions, as is shown by various passages in later literature. Here the priest brings the sacred woolen fillet of his god on his own priestly staff. If στέμματ(α)—and not στέμμα τ(α)—is the true reading, the plural is probably used with reference to the parts of wool that composed the fillet; cf. notes on Γ 20, 55. Below (l. 28) the singular occurs.— ἵππος, short ultima in scansion, § 25, 1.— Ἀνάλωσ, quantity of initial vowel, § 30.

15. χρυσός (Attic χρυσός), lack of contraction, § 41; synizesis, § 43; the resulting syllable scanned short, § 25, 1. As to the meaning of 'golden' staff, see note on l. 246.

16. Ἀρητήρα, accusative dual, § 65.— δῶ, Attic δὸ.— κοσμητος, composition, § 156, 1.

17. ἰππομεζόν, 'well-greaved'; see Introduction on Homeric armor, 30.

18. θεός, scanned as one syllable, § 43.— θεός, why optative? § 201.

19. Πράγμα, declension, § 73.—τόν, the ultima, though short, receives the ictus, § 32.— κόΣ = Attic κ. In the text this adverb is
printed as two syllables in the fourth foot before the bucolic diaeresis (§§ 11, 19) and in the second half of the fifth foot. In other places in the verse both the contracted and the resolved forms occur.

20. οἶνος . . . ἀγθετάω, infinitives for imperatives, § 213.—τό, probably demonstrative, § 118, 1.

21. ἀρέμονος agrees with ὑμίν understood.

22. ἐπι-φήμησις, 'cried out in approval'; the temporal augment is neglected, unnecessarily, for the reading might as well be ἐπι-φήμησις.

23. ἀδειόθαυμος, complementary to ἐπι-φήμησις, which amounts to a verb of commanding: 'to reverence the priest.'—θ' = τό. —ἀρχη, like βασιλέα (Attic βασιλέα), § 86.—βάλλα, spelling, § 131.

24. οὐκ . . . ἣθεν, 'it [i.e. to respect the priest and to accept the ransom] pleased not Agamemnon in his heart.'—ἡθεν, on the hiatus, §§ 27; 61, 1.—ὑμεῖς, syntax, § 177 (a).

25. ἢλ . . . ἢλλαν, tenses, §§ 163, 165.—μυθον, 'threat.'

26. μή γε . . . πολεμάω, 'let me not find you' (§ 193).—πολεμάω, declension, §§ 65, 71; Attic κολασσ., declined, § 101.—πολεμάω, where found f § 149.

28. ὑ, § 49, 2.—τοι, enclitic pronoun, § 110.

29. τῆς, personal pronoun, § 118, 2.—πρὸν κτλ., 'ere then shall old age overtake her.'—μν, enclitic pronoun, here = Attic αὐθήν, § 110. It may be used for masculine and neuter also.

30. For the hiatus between ἡμερεφ and ἢλ (Attic ἢλ) see § 25, 4.—οἰκε originally began with a consonant, § 61, 28.—ἐν "Διήν (declined like ἔως, §§ 91 and 41), the district in the Peloponnesus ruled by Agamemnon; the seat of his power was Mycenae. Cf. note on l. 79.—πάτρης (Attic πατήρ), syntax, § 175.

31. 'Moving to and fro before the loom and sharing my bed.' The construction of λιχος is remarkable; it may be considered a "limit of motion" accusative (§ 179); but elsewhere ἄρτιά takes a partitive genitive.

32. στράτος, in emphatic position, to be translated after ἃς.—κε, enclitic particle, § 49, 3.—νήπιος, form, § 142, 1; syntax, § 196.

33. ἀπο-φης(α) = Attic οὐραι ἄρη.—ἀκατον, for double 8, § 62, 1; ν movable in spite of the following ι(α), § 50.—ὁ γιέας, § 119 (a).

34. Βή, accent, § 126.—παρή θερ, 'along the strand.'—τολυφλοισθώς, imitative of the sound of the wind-swept sea.

35. πολλά, object of ἱπτε (= ἱπτε, from ἰπτεμαυ): 'earnestly prayed.'—ὁ γιέας, use of article, § 119 (a).

36. τόν, relative pronoun, § 118, 4; cf. 'that' in English.

37. μν, enclitic pronoun, § 110; contraction, § 42.—ἀμφιβίθημας, to be translated by present tense, 'guardest,' § 187. The metaphor involved is illustrated by the line:
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HOMER'S ILIAD

Δμφὶς ἦν ἀνθή βασὶς ὑπὲρ τῆς πέρας μέτρη ρ (P 4),
Menelaus strode before him [the slain Patroclus] like a cow before her
calf,' to give protection. Compare also E 299.
38. ζακάνω, composition, § 160.—τοι της, hiatus, § 61, 21.

39. εἰ ποτὲ κτλ., 'if ever I rooted overhead a temple pleasing in thy
sight.' The temple plays no further part in the story of Chryses; but the
altar does appear later. In the earlier times the gods were worshiped at
altars in the open air; but some distinct references to temples will be
noticed later in the poem (E 446–448; Z 274, 279, 297).—ἐκ, adverb,
§§ 162, 164.—την, declension, § 77.

40. κατὰ . . . ἔτω (Attic κατεκατασκευή), §§ 163, 165.

41. τῆς (ἡ), common Homeric equivalent of καλ.—κρήνην (Attic κράνον),
from κρακόν (Attic κρακόν).—καλός, spelling, § 61, 13.

42. 'May the Danaans pay for my tears by thy shafts.' τὶς, syntax,
§ 201.—∆ανος, another name for the 'Greeks' in general, regarded as
the 'people of Danaus,' the mythical Argive king.—ς, personal pronoun,
§ 118; declension, § 76.——βολῆς, declined like την, §§ 91, 93.

43. τοι, personal pronoun, § 118, 2.

44. κατ' Οὔλομποι καρήνω, 'down from the summits of Olympus.'——
Οὐλομποι = Attic 'Οὐλομποι.—καρήνω, declined, § 100.—κηφ, accusative,
'at heart.'

45. τῶς, a single bow; plural because made of parts fitted together.
——ἐπιστούν, declension, § 76; syntax, § 177.—φαράερν, spelling, § 64.

46. χαμάνος, of him 'in his anger.'

47. αὐτοῦ καρήνως, 'as the god started up.'—της, Attic βς, from
σου.—τοις, for the original spelling cf. § 61, 24.

48. ναν, declension, § 101.—μέτα, adverb, §§ 162, 164.—της, see
note on l. 8.

49. 'And a dreadful clang arose from the silver bow.' With the
imitative words ἀκλαμάει (l. 46) and καλαμή compare λύζε βίος (A 125), which
expresses a similar idea.—ἀργυρόεις, uncontracted, § 41.

50. ἀφράες, declined like βασιλέας, § 86.—π-ψχεσο, 'he assailed.'

51. 'But next he sped his keen shaft at the men themselves [αὐτοῖς]
and kept shooting.'——Either βδός (note the long ultima) ἐκεκυστεί illustrates
ictus lengthening (§ 88) or the force of the original sigma of
[ε]ἐκεκυστεί is still felt.

52. βάλε, elision, § 40, 1.—αδι = Attic δι.—νεκόνων, genitive of
material with τιμάει (cf. GG 506).—θαμαί, to be translated in the predi-
cate, after the Greek order: 'thickly,' one after another.

53. κηφα = βδόσ (cf. l. 51).

54. τῇ δεκατῇ, 'on the tenth day,' like the Attic construction.—ἀγο-
ρήθει, spelling, § 64; suffix, § 155, 5.—καλομάτρο, double sigma, § 53.