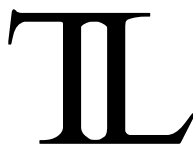


The Odyssey

A Greek Reader

Edited by
Timothy A. Lee
and Lachlan J. Hodgson



Timothy A. Lee Publishing

The Odyssey: A Greek Reader

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Introduction

This is a Greek reader for the *Odyssey*. It is designed as a practical and affordable tool for two audiences: students who have completed roughly a year of Classical Greek and are ready to begin reading a sustained primary text, and scholars or interested readers who wish to refresh their Greek in an accessible format. Its aim is to immerse the learner in the Greek of the *Odyssey* as quickly as possible, helping to build confidence in moving from isolated sentences to continuous narrative.

The transition from elementary exercises to reading extended passages is often steep and discouraging. To ease this shift, the reader provides generous glosses: every word occurring twenty-five times or fewer in Homer (both *Iliad* and *Odyssey*) is glossed in the footnotes. This allows students with a modest vocabulary base to keep reading without constant interruption, while still reinforcing the most common Homeric forms.

The result is a volume that complements standard grammars and is especially well suited to beginner and intermediate readers of Classical Greek. Advanced readers, too, will appreciate the convenience of having rare vocabulary glossed at the point of need, making the text quicker and more enjoyable to navigate.

‘Homer’ represents the high point of archaic Greek oral poetry – whether the work of a single poet or the crystallisation of a long-performing tradition. The Homeric poems display a remarkable command of formulaic diction, a narrative architecture of great sophistication, and a capacity for psychological and moral insight expressed through the interplay of human and divine action. The *Odyssey* in particular reveals a poet able to weave adventure, domestic drama, and theological reflection into a coherent and compelling whole, creating a work that has shaped the imagination of readers for over two and a half millennia.

Content

The *Odyssey* is a twenty-four book Greek epic centred on νόστος (homecoming), identity, and the restoration of order. Its narrative unfolds in three major movements:

A. The Telemachy (Books 1–4)

The poem opens in Ithaca, where Odysseus' household is collapsing under the pressure of the suitors. Telemachus, guided by Athena, seeks news of his father from Nestor and Menelaus. These books establish the moral disorder that Odysseus must correct and introduce themes of hospitality, legitimacy, and generational continuity.

B. Odysseus' Wanderings (Books 5–12)

Odysseus' wanderings in Books 5–12 trace a sustained exploration of human vulnerability and resilience as he moves from Calypso's island into a retrospective account of his trials before the Phaeacians. Each episode exposes a different pressure on human agency: the Cicones as a warning against excess; the Lotus-Eaters as the erosion of purpose; the Cyclops as the contest between cunning and brute force; Aeolus and the Laestrygonians as the fragility of success; Circe and the Underworld as encounters with transformation, memory, and mortality; and the Sirens, Scylla and Charybdis, and the Cattle of Helios as confrontations with dangerous knowledge, unavoidable loss, and divine retribution. His final captivity with Calypso underscores the tension between desire and duty. Taken together, these adventures reveal the qualities that define Odysseus throughout the poem; namely, endurance, intelligence, and an extraordinary capacity to adapt in a world shaped by unpredictable gods.

C. Return, Recognition, and Restoration (Books 13–24)

Returned to Ithaca in disguise, Odysseus tests the loyalty of servants, reunites with Telemachus, and plots the destruction of the suitors. The bow contest and slaughter restore order, but the poem ends with a final reconciliation, emphasizing peace, legitimacy, and the reestablishment of civic harmony.

Ancient Reception

Homer, and the *Odyssey* occupied a uniquely influential place in the cultural life of antiquity, shaping how Greeks and Romans understood education, ethics, and the craft of storytelling. In the sphere of *paideia* (education), Homer was the starting point: Greek boys learned to read through his verses, and teachers drew on his characters and scenes to illustrate moral principles and rhetorical technique. To be educated in the Greek world was, in a real sense, to be formed by Homer.

Philosophers engaged with the poem no less deeply. Plato admired Homer's poetic brilliance even as he challenged the theological and moral assumptions embedded in the epic. Aristotle, by contrast, praised the *Odyssey* for

its exemplary plot structure, while later schools from the Stoics to the Neoplatonists found in Odysseus' wanderings material for allegory, whether moral discipline or the soul's ascent. The poem thus became a touchstone for reflection on human character, divine order, and the nature of narrative itself.

Its literary and scholarly afterlife was equally rich. Tragedians reworked Homeric stories for the stage, Hellenistic poets refined and imitated his style, and Roman authors especially Virgil absorbed and transformed Homeric narrative patterns into new epic forms. By the third and second centuries BC, Alexandrian scholars such as Zenodotus, Aristophanes of Byzantium, and Aristarchus were producing critical editions and commentaries that shaped how the poem would be read for the next two millennia, ensuring its central place in the classical tradition.

Dactylic hexameter

Dactylic hexameter is the traditional metre of early Greek epic. Each line consists of six metrical feet. A foot is a unit of rhythm, and in this metre it may take one of two forms:

dactyl: — ∪ ∪

spondee: — —

A dactyl contains one long syllable (—) followed by two short syllables (∪ ∪); a spondee contains two long syllables. The first four feet may be either dactyls or spondees. The fifth foot is normally a dactyl, and the sixth foot ends with a long syllable.

This structure allows Homer to vary the pace of the narrative while maintaining a consistent overall rhythm. Homer frequently uses metrical variation to reflect the nature of the events described. The *Odyssey* contains numerous passages where the rhythm mirrors things such as movement and violence.

The opening line of the *Odyssey* (1.1) provides a clear example of the standard pattern:

ἄν-δρα μοι	ἔν-νε-πε	μοῦ-σα πο-	λύ-τρο-πον	δς μά-λα	πολ-λά
— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— ∪ ∪	— —

The line shows a typical arrangement: dactyls in the first five feet, and a spondee in the fifth.

Homer frequently uses elision, the omission of a final short vowel before an initial vowel, to maintain the metre. This is standard and widely discussed in introductory treatments. For example (1.4):

πολ-λά δ' ὅ	γ' ἐν πόν-	τω πά-θεν	ἄλ-γε-α	δν κα-τά	θυ-μόν
— υ υ	— —	— υ υ	— υ υ	— υ υ	— —

The elision in *πολλὰ δ' ὅ* prevents hiatus and preserves the dactyl in the first foot.

Homer uses caesura to pause inside a metrical foot, created when a word ends in the middle of that foot. It gives the line a natural breathing point and helps shape the rhythm, usually appearing in the third foot where it balances the verse and matches the sense of the sentence. For example (1.2):¹

πλάγ-χθη ἔ-	πεῖ Τροί-	ης		ι-ε-	ρὸν πτο-λί-	ε-θρον ἔ-	περ-σεν
— υ υ	— —	—		υ υ	— υ υ	— υ υ	— —

Homeric Greek Distinctives

Homeric Greek preserves a linguistic world older and more varied than any single historical dialect, blending Ionic, Aeolic, and archaic features into a poetic idiom shaped as much by tradition and metre as by grammar. Its forms, vocabulary, and syntax reflect layers of linguistic history – some inherited from the Bronze Age oral tradition, others preserved for metrical convenience, and still others representing early stages of developments later standardised in Attic. The result is a distinctive register that feels both familiar and foreign to readers of Classical Greek, marked by conservative morphology, flexible syntax, and a richly formulaic diction that together define the language of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.

1. Mixed Dialect Forms

The language of the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey* is mostly an old form of Ionic Greek, the dialect spoken along the central coast of Asia Minor. However, the poems also include some Aeolic elements – features from the dialect spoken in places like Lesbos and parts of mainland Greece. Because the epics mix these forms and preserve very old expressions that don't belong to any single dialect, their language ends up looking quite different from the Classical Attic Greek that students usually learn.

A prominent feature of the Ionic dialect is its consistent replacement of *-ā* with *-η* in all environments. Hence Homer regularly shows forms such as *νηῦς* instead of *ναῦς* and *βίη* instead of *βία*. At the same time, Homer sometimes preserves older or non-Ionic forms that later develop differently in Attic. For example, *ἥλιος* represents an earlier stage of the word that becomes *ἥλιος*, and *πρήξασθαι* corresponds to the later Attic form *πράξασθαι*. These examples show how Homeric Greek blends typical Ionic sound changes with archaic or Aeolic

¹ Another caesura is found in the previous example at *τω || πά-θεν*.

elements, producing a linguistic mixture distinct from the Classical Attic forms students usually learn.

Aeolic influence in the Homeric epics appears in several characteristic features, especially in morphology. One clear Aeolic trait is the use of the infinitive endings *-(ε)μεν* and *-μεναι*, which occur alongside the more typically Ionic ending *-ναι*. Another is the frequent use of the modal particle *κέ(ν)* in place of the Ionic–Attic *ἄν*. Aeolic forms also appear in certain genitives, where Homer preserves older Aeolic endings instead of the later Ionic–Attic forms familiar from Classical Greek. Thus we find genitives such as *Ἀτρεΐδαο* instead of *Ἀτρεΐδου*, *Πηληϊάδεω* instead of *Πηληϊίδου*, and *Ἀχιλῆος* instead of *Ἀχιλλέως*. These forms illustrate how Aeolic elements survive within the epic tradition, contributing to the distinctive mixture of dialects that characterizes Homeric Greek.

A further feature of Homeric diction is the presence of archaic vocabulary – words that do not belong to any single historical dialect but survive in the epic tradition because they fit the meter or carry traditional poetic associations. These forms often coexist with later, more familiar equivalents, functioning as metrically convenient alternatives rather than true dialectal variants. For example, Homer may use *κέλευθος* where later Greek would prefer *ὁδός*, or *ἄναξ* in place of *βασιλεύς*. Likewise, the verb *μενεαίνω* appears in contexts where Classical Greek would use *ὀργίζομαι*. Such words illustrate how the epic language preserves an older poetic vocabulary that had largely disappeared from everyday speech, contributing to the distinctive and traditional flavour of Homeric Greek.

2. Noun and Adjective Endings

One important set of archaic forms in Homeric Greek appears in the genitive singular of *-ο*-stem nouns and adjectives, where the epics often use the older ending *-οιο*. This form is inherited from an earlier stage of Greek and survives in the epic tradition because it fits the metre and carries traditional poetic weight. As a result, Homer frequently uses genitives such as *θείοιο* instead of the later *θείου*, *οἴνοιο* in place of *οἶνου*, and *Πριάμοιο* rather than *Πριάμου*. Another archaic feature is the dative plural ending *-εσσι*, which likewise reflects an older morphological pattern. Forms such as *νῆεσσι* for Attic *ναυσί*, *πύλῃσι* for *πύλαις*, and *ἵπποισι* for *ἵπποις* appear regularly in the epics and provide the poet with metrically flexible alternatives.

Homeric Greek also preserves a number of dual forms, which had largely disappeared from everyday speech by the Classical period but remain active in the epic language. These include pronouns such as *σφώε* (later *σφώ*), comparative forms like *σφωῖτερον* corresponding to Attic *σφωτέρων*, and the dual article *τώ*. The survival of these dual forms, together with the archaic genitives and dative plurals, reflects the conservative and formulaic nature of the epic tradition, which preserves older morphological patterns long after they ceased to be productive in spoken Greek.

3. Pronouns and Particles

In Homeric Greek, the pronoun *ὅ, ἥ, τό* has a wider range of functions than in Classical Attic. It can act as a substantive pronoun meaning “he, she, it,” as a relative pronoun, and also as a definite article, a use that aligns with later Greek but is not yet fully grammaticalized in the epic language. Homer also preserves older third-person pronouns that differ from the Attic forms familiar to students. In the singular oblique cases, forms such as *ἐο/οῦ, οἱ, ἔ/μιν* regularly appear where Attic would use *αὐτοῦ, αὐτῷ, αὐτόν* (and their feminine or neuter equivalents). Likewise, in the plural, Homer employs *σφέων, σφίσι/σφιν, σφέας/σφας/σφε* instead of the later Attic *αὐτῶν, αὐτοῖς, αὐτούς*. These older pronominal systems reflect the conservative nature of the epic tradition and provide the poet with metrically flexible alternatives.

Homeric Greek also preserves several archaic particles and relative pronoun forms. The particle *τοι* often appears where Attic would use *σοι*, and *κε* functions as the modal particle later expressed by *ἄν*. The particle *ἄρα*, frequent in Homer, adds narrative continuity or emphasis without a strict Attic equivalent. Relative pronouns generally appear in their older forms, such as *ὅς, ὃ*, and *ἥ*, which correspond to the later Attic system but are used with greater flexibility in the epics. Together, these pronominal and particle forms illustrate how Homeric Greek preserves an earlier stage of the language, maintaining features that later dialects either regularized or abandoned.

4. Verbal System: Athematic Forms

Homeric Greek preserves a number of athematic presents and imperfects that differ from the later Attic forms familiar to students. Verbs such as *εἰμί* and *φημί* retain their full athematic paradigms, and the imperfect often appears in older shapes like *ἦεν* instead of the later *ἦν*. Additional imperfect variants also occur, including *ἔην* for *ἦν*, *ἔασι* for Attic *εἰσί*, and forms such as *ἦσθα*, which preserve earlier endings no longer productive in Classical Greek. These forms reflect an older morphological system that the epic tradition maintained for metrical and formulaic reasons.

Homer also makes frequent use of athematic aorists, many of which survive only in the epic language. These forms often differ from the later thematic aorists found in Attic. Examples include *ἦιδον*, an older form corresponding to Attic *εἶδον*, as well as *ἔκτανον* in place of *ἔκτειναν* and *ἔπεφνον* instead of *ἔπεφνα*. Such aorists preserve archaic morphological patterns and provide the poet with metrically flexible alternatives. Together, the athematic presents, imperfects, and aorists illustrate how Homeric Greek retains older verbal forms that had largely disappeared from everyday speech by the Classical period.

5. Vocabulary and Meaning

Homeric Greek preserves a rich set of inner-life terms whose meanings do not map neatly onto later Classical Greek vocabulary. Words such as θυμός can refer to the seat of emotion, spirit, or vital force—functions later divided between ψυχή and θυμός. Similarly, φρήν denotes the mind, heart, or inner understanding, a role later taken over by διάνοια. The term κραδίη, meanwhile, corresponds to later καρδιά but carries a broader emotional and psychological range in the epics. These words reflect an older conceptual system in which mental, emotional, and physical states were less sharply distinguished than in later Greek thought.

Homer also employs a specialized vocabulary for heroic concepts, central to the values of the epic world. Terms such as κλέος express the idea of everlasting fame rather than the later sense of δόξα, while μένος conveys a surge of battle-fury or vital force, overlapping only partially with later ὀργή or θάρρος. Likewise, βίη denotes raw physical might, a notion later expressed by ισχύς. Alongside these semantic fields, Homeric Greek uses several broad, polyvalent verbs—such as βάλλω, ἵημι, and φέρω—whose meanings cover a wider range of actions than their later Classical counterparts. Together, these terms illustrate how Homeric language encodes a worldview distinct from that of Classical Greek, preserving older conceptual categories central to the epic tradition.

6. Syntax

Homeric narrative style relies heavily on parataxis, the simple linking of clauses without the more elaborate subordination characteristic of later Greek. As a result, the epics frequently use connective expressions such as καὶ τότε δὴ... where later prose would simply write καὶ τότε..., or αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ... in place of the more straightforward ἐπεὶ.... Formulaic expressions like ὥς φάτο likewise stand where Classical Greek might use οὕτως ἔφη. This preference for loosely connected clauses gives Homeric verse its flowing, sequential rhythm and reflects the oral, performance-based origins of the epic tradition.

Alongside parataxis, Homer frequently employs simple linkage and emphatic fronting to structure his sentences. Verbs are often connected with a straightforward καί, as in καὶ ἔβη instead of the more formal καὶ ἐπορεύθη, or καὶ ἔφατο where Attic would use καὶ ἔφη. Emphatic fronting places the object or person addressed at the beginning of the clause for dramatic effect, producing expressions such as τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη instead of τὸν δ' εἶπεν, τὴν δ' ἡμείβετο rather than τὴν δ' ἀπεκρίνατο, and τὸν δ' ἐπεσσιν ἔνισπε in place of τὸν δ' ἔλεξεν. These constructions highlight key characters or actions and contribute to the vivid, formulaic style that defines Homeric storytelling.

7. Optional Features

Homeric Greek frequently omits the augment in past tenses, a feature that reflects both the archaic nature of the epic language and the metrical demands of dactylic hexameter. As a result, forms that would normally appear with an augment in Attic Greek often appear without it in the epics. Examples include the aorist $\varphi\eta$ for Attic $\xi\varphi\eta$, the imperfect $\phi\acute{\epsilon}\rho\omicron\nu$ instead of $\xi\varphi\epsilon\rho\omicron\nu$, and the pluperfect $\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha\iota$ in place of $\xi\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha\iota$. This omission is not random but follows traditional poetic patterns that allow the poet greater flexibility in shaping the verse. Related to this is the use of movable ν , which appears or disappears depending on metrical needs, as seen in forms like $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}\nu$ versus $\acute{\epsilon}\sigma\tau\acute{\iota}$. Occasional forms such as $\xi\lambda\epsilon\gamma\omicron\nu$ also show how Homeric diction preserves older or metrically convenient variants.

In addition to these verbal features, Homeric Greek makes extensive use of enclitic particles, which contribute nuance and rhythm to the verse. The particle $\tau\omicron\iota$, often corresponding to Attic $\sigma\omicron\iota$, appears frequently in Homer as a light, unemphatic pronoun. Other enclitics such as $\mu\omicron\iota$ and $\gamma\epsilon$ likewise play important roles in shaping emphasis, tone, and narrative flow. These small but expressive elements are characteristic of the epic style and help create the distinctive texture of Homeric language, where archaic morphology, flexible syntax, and traditional formulae work together to support the rhythm and storytelling of the hexameter.

8. Epithets

Homeric poetry makes extensive use of epithets, traditional descriptive phrases that accompany characters and deities throughout the epics. These epithets are not merely ornamental; they are part of the formulaic system that supports the composition of dactylic hexameter. Because they fit the metre and carry long-established poetic associations, they often appear where later Greek would simply use a bare proper name. Thus expressions such as $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\tau\lambda\alpha\varsigma\ \delta\iota\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ stand in place of the straightforward $\delta\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, and $\rho\omicron\delta\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\eta}\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\omega\varsigma$ appears instead of $\acute{\eta}\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\omega\varsigma$. These phrases evoke the heroic qualities and mythic grandeur of the characters they describe.

Similarly, epithets like $\kappa\omicron\rho\upsilon\theta\alpha\acute{\iota}\omicron\lambda\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omega\rho$ replace the simple $\delta\ \acute{\epsilon}\kappa\tau\omega\rho$, highlighting Hector's martial identity and situating him within the traditional language of epic warfare. Such expressions are deeply embedded in the oral tradition and help maintain the rhythm, tone, and thematic resonance of the narrative. Their persistence in Homeric Greek reflects the conservative nature of epic diction, which preserves these formulae long after everyday spoken Greek had shifted to simpler forms.

How to Use This Reader

In order to aid the reader and simplify the reading process, this book contains a collection of useful data around and within the main body of text. Information includes:

- The glossing of uncommon words that the reader might not know or struggle to recall.
- The morphological parsing of difficult forms.
- Proper nouns shaded in grey.

This reader includes basic glosses and morphology when relevant in footnotes. These are divided into two separate levels of footnotes. The primary level contains the glosses of all the rarer words, and if necessary their morphology. The secondary level is only for displaying complex morphology of common words that might be useful for beginner and intermediate readers.

Glossing

All uncommon words are glossed with English translation possibilities in the primary footnotes. These less frequent words are defined as those that occur 25 times or fewer in the Homeric corpus (the Iliad and Odyssey) and are not among the first words student's learn. These distinct lexemes occur account for around 82% of the words found in the book. An alphabetical list of these words may be consulted in the glossary found among the appendices of this book.

For example, in Book I, line 34, we encounter the word **μῶρον**^a. The word is uncommon, occurring only 16 times in Homer. Therefore, it is glossed in the primary footnotes. The lexeme behind the word is in bold type **μῶρος**. It is followed by grammatical data where necessary, in this case ending **ου, ὁ** which refer to the genitival form ending (**ου**) and gender (**ὁ**). After the underlying lexeme, and grammatical data, basic English glosses are supplied followed by the frequency of the lexeme in Homer in parentheses. These glosses contain the main translation possibilities for the word. They are consistent throughout the reader, not context specific. This means they are suitable for memorising as the readers works through the book. It also means a reader learns not to depend too heavily upon glosses, given a word can have an unusual, or very specific meaning determined by the context.

The glosses are our own, edited using Liddell, Scott, Jones Ancient Greek Lexicon (LSJ), Autenrieth's Homeric Dictionary, and Cunliffe's Lexicon of

^a **μῶρος**, ου, ὁ. fate, doom, death. (16)

Homeric dialect.² The glosses offer the more common translations of the words, though context is key for meaning. These glosses are spelled according to British English.

The primary footnotes are alphabetical, not numerical. They restart at *a* on every new page and chapter. If a word appears multiple times in a single page, then subsequent occurrences will refer to the first gloss using the same alphabetical footnote mark. For example, ἀνιόντος^a ... ἀνιόντος^a.

Parsing

Difficult word forms are parsed in the footnotes. For uncommon words these are supplied alongside the gloss, for example, ἐπιμνησθεῖς^b. This indicates the word ἐπιμνησθεῖς is the aorist passive participle nominative masculine singular of the verb ἐπιμνησκομαι. It is parsed because the form may be confusing for beginner students. For common words that contain a difficult form, a secondary set of footnotes are supplied. These footnotes contain no glosses as the reader is expected to know the basic glosses. Instead only the underlying lexeme in the present tense is displayed with the relevant morphological parsing. For example, πάθεν¹ is an aorist active indicative third-person singular verb, from πάσχω. Unlike the primary footnotes, these secondary footnotes are listed numerically. This allows the reader who is competent with morphological forms to skip over these words without distraction.

Uncommon Proper Nouns

To aid the reader, all uncommon proper nouns are marked in grey; for example, Τροίης. These are the proper nouns that occur 25 times or fewer in Homer. Common proper nouns are left in black as it is assumed the reader is familiar with these. For example, Ὀδυσσεύς is not glossed.

Verb and Noun Paradigms

Several paradigms are listed among the appendices to help the reader's recall. These include verbs, nouns, and adjectives. The declension tables, like the spelling adopt British English standards, hence following the traditional order: nominative, (vocative), accusative, genitive, dative, not the German-American order that places the genitive after the nominative.

² Liddell, Henry George, Robert Scott, and Henry Stuart Jones. *A Greek-English Lexicon*. 8th ed. Oxford: Clarendon, 1940. Autenrieth, Georg. *A Homeric Dictionary for Use in Schools and Colleges*, translated by Robert P. Keep. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1876. Cunliffe, Richard. *A lexicon of the Homeric dialect*, London: Blackie and Son Limited, 1924.

a ἀνειμι. to go up, reach. (20)

b ἐπιμνησκομαι. to remember, think of; mention. (4) aor. pass. ptc. nom. ms

¹ πάσχω aor. act. ind. 3s

Sources

The base text is *Homer. The Odyssey with an English Translation by A.T. Murray, in two volumes.* Cambridge, MA., Harvard University Press; London, William Heinemann, Ltd. 1919. It is in the public domain, with transcription released by Perseus. We have corrected some transcriptions errors. We added the English headings to aid the reader, these should not be copied.

For the maps, we based the direction of the voyage off the latest opinions. It is unclear whether the Underworld or Hades is intended to refer to the Necromanteion of Acheron in the Epirus region of northwestern Greece, or the western-edge of the world. We adopted the latter as it produces a cleaner map.

Contact

We appreciate feedback on this reader, such as how it is being used and ways to improve it. If a reader finds an issue with this reader, such as morphological parsing problem, or wishes to suggest an improved gloss, then we would like to know so that we can fix it. For these issues and general feedback, please email: reader-suggestions@timothyalee.com.

Acknowledgments

Thanks go to the late James (Jim) Aitken whose observations on word-play and inner-Greek allusions to the Odyssey in Greek Sirach piqued my interest in re-reading the classics. Thanks also to all those who discussed producing these books with me over the years and especially Lachlan for his enthusiasm to co-edit several Greek and Latin readers. Thanks also to Stephanie Seglenieks for connecting us after SBL in San Diego, 2024. This has been my first venture producing a reader's edition of a Classical Greek text, but several more are almost ready. I do hope it will encourage many to read the classics not only in translation, but in their original Greek.

Hebrew University, Jerusalem
7th July, 2026.

Timothy A. Lee

Many thanks to all who have made this project possible. To Tim, for all your work, help, and patience in working with me to create this reader. To Stephanie Seglenieks, for your friendship and language nerdiness. To Chris Fresch and Seumas Macdonald for your many hours of enthusiastic teaching and passion for ancient languages and linguistics. To all my friends and family, especially my parents Geoff and Kathy, and my sister Emily, for your constant encouragement

and enthusiasm. Most of all, to my wonderful wife Bianca; without your love, support, excitement, and encouragement, none of this would be possible.

Adelaide, Australia

7th July, 2026.

Lachlan J. Hodgson

Abbreviations

1	first person	inf.	infinitive
1pl/1p	first-person plural	masc./m.	masculine
1s	first-person singular	mid.	middle
2	second person	mp	masculine plural
2pl/2p	second-person plural	ms	masculine singular
2s	second-person singular	neut./n.	neuter
3	third person	nom.	nominative
3pl/3p	third-person plural	np	neuter plural
3s	third-person singular	ns	neuter singular
acc.	accusative	opt.	optative
act.	active	pass.	passive
aor.	aorist	pf.	perfect
comp.	comparative	pl./p.	plural
dat.	dative	plpf.	pluperfect
du.	dual	pos.	positive
fem./f.	feminine	pres.	present
fp	feminine plural	ptc.	participle
fs	feminine singular	sg./s.	singular
fut.	future	subj.	subjunctive
gen.	genitive	superl.	superlative
impf.	imperfect	voc.	vocative
impv.	imperative		
ind.	indicative		

ΟΔΥΣΣΕΙΑ

Α'

The poet invokes the Muse

- ἄνδρα μοι ἔννεπε, μοῦσα, πολύτροπον^a, ὃς μάλα πολλὰ
πλάγχθη^b, ἐπεὶ Τροίης ἱερὸν πτολίεθρον ἔπερσεν^c.
πολλῶν δ' ἀνθρώπων ἴδεν ἄστεα καὶ νόον ἔγνω,
πολλὰ δ' ὃ γ' ἐν πόντῳ πάθεν¹ ἄλγεα ὃν κατὰ θυμόν,
5 ἄρνύμενος^d ἦν τε ψυχὴν καὶ νόστον ἐταίρων.
ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὧς ἐτάρους ἐρρύσατο, ἰεμένός περ·
αὐτῶν γὰρ σφετέρῃσιν^e ἀτασθαλίῃσιν^f ὄλοντο,
νήπιοι, οἳ κατὰ βοῦς Ὑπερίονος Ἡελίοιο
ἦσθιον^g. αὐτὰρ ὁ τοῖσιν ἀφείλετο^h νόστιμονⁱ ἦμαρ.
10 τῶν ἀμόθεν^j γε, θεά, θύγατερ Διός, εἰπὲ καὶ ἡμῖν.

The nymph Calypso holds Odysseus

- ἔνθ' ἄλλοι μὲν πάντες, ὅσοι φύγον² αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον,
οἴκοι^k ἔσαν, πόλεμόν τε πεφευγότες ἠδὲ θάλασσαν·
τὸν δ' οἷον νόστου κεχρημένον^l ἠδὲ γυναικὸς
νύμφη πότνι^m ἔρυκε Καλυψὼ δῖα θεάων
15 ἐν σπέσσι γλαφυροῖσι, λιλαιομένηⁿ πόσιν εἶναι.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἔτος ἦλθε περιπλομένων^o ἐνιαυτῶν,
τῷ οἱ ἐπεκλώσαντο^p θεοὶ οἰκόνδε^q νέεσθαι
εἰς Ἰθάκην, οὐδ' ἔνθα πεφυγμένος ἦεν ἀέθλων^r
καὶ μετὰ οἷσι φίλοισι. θεοὶ δ' ἐλέαιρον^s ἅπαντες
20 νόσφι Ποσειδάωνος· ὁ δ' ἀσπερχές^t μενέαινε
ἀντιθέῳ Ὀδυσῇ πάρος ἦν γαῖαν ἰκέσθαι.

ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Αἰθίοπας μετεκίαθε^u τηλόθ^v ἐόντας,
Αἰθίοπας τοὶ διχθὰ^w δεδαίαται^x, ἔσχατοι^y ἀνδρῶν,

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| 1 | j | ἀμόθεν. from some place or other. (1) |
| a πολύτροπος, ον. much-turned; much-travelled; shifty; versatile. (2) | k | οἴκοι. at home, in the house. (7) |
| b πλάζω ¹ . to turn aside from; baffle, thwart; wander. (22) | l | χράσμαι. to use, make use of. (13) |
| c πέρθω. to waste, ravage, sack, destroy; slay; get by plunder. (21) | m | λιλαιομαι. to long or desire earnestly. (24) |
| d ἄρνυμαι. to receive for oneself, reap, win, gain, earn. (5) | n | περιπέλομαι. to move round, be round about; surpass. (4) |
| e σφέτερος, η, ον. their, of theirs; their own. (10) | o | ἐπικλώθω. to spin upon, spin to. (8) |
| f ἀτασθαλία, ας, ἡ. presumptuous sin, recklessness, arrogance. (11) | p | οἰκόνδε. to one's house, homewards. (19) |
| g ἐσθίω. to eat, consume. (20) | q | ἄεθλος, ου, ό. contest for a prize; conflict, struggle. (1) |
| h ἀφαιρέω. to take from, take away, take off. (20) | r | ἐλεαίρω. to take pity on. (25) |
| i νόστιμος, η, ον. belonging to a return; able or likely to return alive. (14) | s | ἀσπερχές. hotly, unceasingly. (6) |
| | t | μετακιάθω. to follow after, chase; visit. (6) |
| | u | τηλόθι. afar, at a distance. (14) |
| | v | διχθά. in twain, divided. (2) |
| | w | δαίω ² . to divide, distribute. (4) |
| | x | ἔσχατος, η, ον. farthest, uttermost; last. (6) |

¹ πάσχω aor. act. ind. 3s

² φεύγω aor. act. ind. 3p

οἱ μὲν δυσσομένου^a Ὑπερίονος οἱ δ' ἀνιόντος^b,
25 ἀντιόων^c ταύρων^d τε καὶ ἀρνειῶν^e ἐκατόμβης.

The gods debate Odysseus' fate

ἔνθ' ὃ γ' ἐτέρπετο δαιτὶ παρήμενος^f. οἱ δὲ δὴ ἄλλοι
Ζηνὸς ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν Ὀλυμπίου ἀθρόοι^g ἦσαν.
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἤρχε πατήρ ἀνδρῶν τε θεῶν τε·
μνήσατο γὰρ κατὰ θυμὸν ἀμύμονος Αἰγίσθοιο,
30 τὸν ῥ' Ἀγαμέμνονιδης τηλεκλυτὸς^h ἔκτανⁱ Ὀρέστης.
τοῦ ὃ γ' ἐπιμνησθεῖςⁱ ἔπε' ἀθανάτοισι μετηύδα^j.

“ὦ πόποι, οἷον δὴ νῦν θεοὺς βροτοὶ αἰτιώωνται^k.
ἐξ ἡμέων γάρ φασι κάκ' ἔμμεναι, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτοὶ
σφῆσιν^l ἀτασθαλίῃσιν^m ὑπὲρ μόρονⁿ ἄλγε' ἔχουσιν,
35 ὥς καὶ νῦν Αἰγίσθος ὑπὲρ μόρονⁿ Ἀτρεΐδαο
γῆμ' ἄλοχον μνηστήν^o, τὸν δ' ἔκτανε^l νοστήσαντα,
εἰδὼς αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον, ἐπεὶ πρό οἱ εἶπομεν ἡμεῖς,
Ἑρμείαν πέμψαντες, εὐσκοπον^p ἀργεῖφόντην,
μήτ' αὐτὸν κτείνειν μήτε μνάσθαι^q ἄκοιτιν^r.
40 ἐκ γὰρ Ὀρέσταιο τίσις^s ἔσσεται² Ἀτρεΐδαο,
ὁππότ' ἂν ἡβήσῃ^t τε καὶ ἤς ἰμείρεται^u αἰῆς^v.
ὥς ἔφαθ' Ἑρμείας, ἀλλ' οὐ φρένας Αἰγίσθοιο
πεῖθ' ἀγαθὰ φρονέων· νῦν δ' ἀθρόα^g πάντ' ἀπέτισεν³.”

τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεά, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
45 “ὦ πάτερ ἡμέτερε Κρονίδη, ὕπατε^w κρειόντων^x,
καὶ λίην κείνός γε εἰκότι⁴ κέϊται ὀλέθρῳ·
ὥς ἀπόλοιτο⁵ καὶ ἄλλος, ὅτις τοιαυτὰ γε ῥέζοι⁶.
ἀλλὰ μοι ἄμφ' Ὀδυσῇ δαΐφρονι^y δαίεται^z ἥτορ,

- a δύω². to cause to sink, sink, plunge in; go into; enter. (7) fut. mid. ptc. gen. ms
b ἀννιμι. to go up, reach. (20)
c ἀντιάζω. to meet face to face; encounter; entreat, supplicate. (15)
d ταῦρος, ου, ὅ. bull, ox. (23)
e ἀρνειός², οὔ, ὅ. ram, wether; Aries. (10)
f παρήμαι. to be seated beside or by, sit near. (15)
g ἀθρόος, η, ον. in crowds. (23)
h τηλεκλυτός, ἡ, ὄν. far-famed. (2)
i ἐπιμνησκομαι. to remember, think of; mention. (4) aor. pass. ptc. nom. ms
j μεταυδάω. to speak among, address; accost. (25)
k αἰτιάμαι. to charge, accuse, censure, blame. (7)
l σφός, ἡ, ὄν. their, their own, belonging to them; his or her, his own or her own. (15)

- m ἀτασθαλία, ας, ἡ. presumptuous sin, recklessness, arrogance. (11)
n μόρος, ου, ὅ. fate, doom, death. (16)
o μνηστός, ἡ, ὄν. wooed and won, wedded. (6)
p εὐσκοπος. keen-sighted, watchful; far-seen; shooting well. (5)
q μνάομαι. to remember; woo, court. (24)
r ἄκοιτις, ἡ. wife, consort. (23)
s τίσις, εως, ἡ. payment by way of return or recompense, retribution. (4)
t ἡβάω. to attain puberty, be in the prime of youth; be fresh, vigorous. (16)
u ἰμείρω. to long for, desire. (6)
v αἶα¹, ας, ἡ. earth, land. (22)
w ὕπατος, η, ον. highest, uppermost. (12)
x κρείων¹, οντος, ὅ. ruler, lord, master. (13)
y δαΐφρων, ονος. warlike, fiery; wise, prudent; craftsman. (22)
z δαίω¹. to light up, kindle; blaze, burn fiercely; spread like wild-fire. (6)

¹ κτείνω aor. act. ind. 3s

² εἰμί fut. mid. ind. 3s

³ ἀποτίνω aor. act. ind. 3s

⁴ εἶκα pf. act. ptc. dat. ms

⁵ ἀπόλλυμι aor. mid. opt. 3s

⁶ ῥέζω¹ pres. act. opt. 3s

δυσμόρω^a, ὃς δὴ δηθὰ^b φίλων ἅπο πήματα πάσχει
 50 νήσῳ ἐν ἀμφιρύτῃ^c, ὅθι τ' ὀμφαλός^d ἐστὶ θαλάσσης.
 νήσος δενδρήεσσα^e, θεὰ δ' ἐν δώματα ναίει,
 Ἄτλαντος θυγάτηρ ὀλοόφρονος^f, ὃς τε θαλάσσης
 πάσης βένθεα^g οἶδεν, ἔχει δέ τε κίονας^h αὐτὸς
 μακράς, αἱ γαῖαν τε καὶ οὐρανὸν ἀμφὶς ἔχουσιν.
 55 τοῦ θυγάτηρ δύστηνονⁱ ὀδυρόμενον κατερύκει^j,
 αἰεὶ δὲ μαλακοῖσι καὶ αἰμυλίοισι^k λόγοισιν^l
 θέλγει^m, ὅπως Ἰθάκης ἐπιλήσεταιⁿ. αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεύς,
 ἰέμενος καὶ καπνὸν^o ἀποθρώσκοντα^p νοῆσαι¹
 ἥς γαίης, θανέειν² ἰμείρεται^q. οὐδέ νυ σοὶ περ
 60 ἐντρέπεται^r φίλον ἦτορ, Ὀλύμπιε. οὐ νύ τ' Ὀδυσσεὺς
 Ἀργείων παρὰ νηυσὶ³ χαρίζετο ἱερὰ ῥέζων
 Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ⁴; τίς νύ οἱ τόσον ὠδύσασα^t, Ζεῦ;"

τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·"
 "τέκνον ἐμόν, ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν⁵ ἕρκος ὀδόντων⁶.
 65 πῶς ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆος ἐγὼ θείοιο λαθοίμην⁷,
 ὃς περὶ μὲν νόον ἐστὶ βροτῶν, περὶ δ' ἱρὰ θεοῖσιν
 ἀθανάτοισιν ἔδωκε⁸, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν⁹ ἔχουσιν;
 ἀλλὰ Ποσειδάων γαιήοχος^u ἄσκελές^v αἰεὶ
 Κύκλωπος κεχόλωται, δν ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάωσεν^w,
 70 ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον, ὅου κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον
 πᾶσιν Κυκλώπεσσι. Θόωσα δέ μιν τέκε¹⁰ νύμφη,
 Φόρκυνος θυγάτηρ ἄλως ἀτρυγέτοιο^x μέδοντος^y,
 ἐν σπέεσσι γλαφυροῖσι Ποσειδάωνι μιγείσα¹¹.
 ἐκ τοῦ δὴ Ὀδυσῆα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
 75 οὐ τι κατακτείνει, πλάζει^z δ' ἀπὸ πατρίδος¹² αἵης^{aa}.

- a **δυσμορος**. ill-fated, with ill fortune. (8)
 b **δηθά**. for a long time. (20)
 c **ἀμφιρύτος**, **ον**. flowed around, seagirt. (4)
 d **ὀμφαλός**, **οῦ**, **ὀ**. navel; umbilical cord; centre. (8)
 e **δενδρήεις**, **εσσα**, **εν**. wooded. (2)
 f **ὀλοόφρων**, **ονος**, **ων**, **ον**. meaning mischief, baleful; crafty, sagacious. (6)
 g **βένθος**, **εος**, **τό**. depth. (11)
 h **κίων**, **ονος**, **ή**. pillar. (12)
 i **δύστηνος**, **η**, **ον**. wretched, unhappy, unfortunate, disastrous. (22)
 j **κατερύκω**. to hold back, detain. (21)
 k **αἰμυλός**, **η**, **ον**. wheedling, wily. (1)
 l **λόγος**, **ου**, **ὀ**. word, message, tale. (2)
 m **θέλγω**. to charm, enchant, bewitch, deceive. (23)

- n **ἐπιλήθω**. to cause to forget. (6)
 o **καπνός**, **οῦ**, **ὀ**. smoke. (20)
 p **ἀποθρώσκω**. to leap off from; spring away; leap up, rise from. (2)
 q **ἰμείρω**. to long for, desire. (6)
 r **ἐντρέπω**. to turn about; put to shame. (2)
 s **τί**. why? (2)
 t **ὀδύσσομαι**. to be wroth against, hate. (9)
 u **γαιήοχος**, **ου**, **ὀ**. earth-holding. (18)
 v **ἄσκελής**, **ές**. dried up, withered, worn out; toughly. (4)
 w **ἀλαώω**. to blind. (2)
 x **ἀτρυγέτος**, **ον**. unharvested, barren. (18)
 y **μέδων**, **οντος**, **ὀ**. ruler or lord, leader. (25)
 z **πλάζω**¹. to turn aside from; baffle, thwart; wander. (22)
 aa **αἶα**¹, **ας**, **ή**. earth, land. (22)

¹ **νοέω** aor. act. inf.

² **θνήσκω** aor. act. inf.

³ **ναῦς** dat. fp

⁴ **εὐρύς** dat. fs

⁵ **φεύγω** aor. act. ind. 3s

⁶ **ὀδούς** gen. mp

⁷ **λανθάνω** aor. mid. opt. 1s

⁸ **δίδωμι** aor. act. ind. 3s

⁹ **εὐρύς** acc. ms

¹⁰ **τίκτω** aor. act. ind. 3s

¹¹ **μῖγνυμι** aor. pass. ptc. nom. fs

¹² **πατρίς** gen. fs

ἀλλ' ἄγεθ', ἡμεῖς οἶδε περιφραζώμεθα^a πάντες
νόστον, ὅπως ἔλθῃσι. Ποσειδάων δὲ μεθήσει¹
ὄν χόλον. οὐ μὲν γὰρ τι δυνήσεται ἀντία^b πάντων
ἀθανάτων ἀέκητι^c θεῶν ἐριδαινέμεν^d οἶος.”

The goddess Athena arrives as Mentos

- 80 τὸν δ' ἡμείβετ' ἔπειτα θεά, γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη·
“ὦ πάτερ ἡμέτερε Κρονίδη, ὕπατε^e κρείοντων^f,
εἰ μὲν δὴ νῦν τοῦτο φίλον μακάρεσσι θεοῖσιν,
νοστήσαι Ὀδυσῆα πολύφρονα^g ὄνδε δόμενδε^h,
Ἑρμείαν μὲν ἔπειτα διάκτορονⁱ ἀργεῖφόντην
85 νῆσον ἐς Ὠγγυῖν ὁτρύνομεν², ὄφρα τάχιστα
νύμφῃ εὐπλοκάμῳ^j εἴπη νημερτέα βουλήν,
νόστον Ὀδυσσῆος ταλασίφρονος^k, ὥς κε νέηται.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼν Ἰθάκηνδ^l ἐσελεύσομαι³, ὄφρα οἱ υἱὸν
μᾶλλον ἐποτρύνω καὶ οἱ μένος ἐν φρεσὶ θείω,
90 εἰς ἀγορὴν καλέσαντα κάρη^m κομόωντας Ἀχαιοὺς
πᾶσι μνηστήρεσσιν ἀπειπέμενⁿ, οἳ τέ οἱ αἰεὶ
μῆλ' ἀδινά^o σφάζουσι^p καὶ εἰλίποδας^q ἔλικας^r βοῦς.
πέμψω δ' ἐς Σπάρτην τε καὶ ἐς Πύλον ἡμαθόεντα^s
νόστον πευσόμενον⁴ πατρὸς φίλου, ἣν που ἀκούσῃ,
95 ἥδ' ἵνα μιν κλέος ἐσθλὸν ἐν ἀνθρώποισιν ἔχῃσιν.”

The suitors feast in Odysseus' hall

- ὥς εἰπούς' ὑπὸ ποσσὶν ἐδήσατο καλὰ πέδιλα^t,
ἀμβρόσια^u χρύσεια, τὰ μιν φέρον ἡμὲν ἐφ' ὕγρην^v
ἥδ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα^w γαῖαν ἅμα πνοιῆς^x ἀνέμοιο·
εἴλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ἀκαχμένον^y ὀξεῖ χαλκῷ,
100 βριθὺ^z μέγα στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι^{aa} στίχας ἀνδρῶν

- a περιφράζομαι. to think or consider about. (1)
b ἀντία. set against, face to face, opposite, against. (3)
c ἀέκητι. against one's will. (16)
d ἐριδαίνω. to wrangle, quarrel. (8)
e ὕπατος, η, ον. highest, uppermost. (12)
f κρείων¹, οντος, ό. ruler, lord, master. (13)
g πολύφρων, ονος. ingenious, inventive. (10)
h δόμενδε. homeward. (8)
i διάκτορος, ου, ό. messenger, minister. (18)
j εὐπλόκαμος, ον. with goodly locks, fair-haired. (21)
k ταλασίφρων, ονος, ων, ον. patient of mind, stout-hearted. (13)
l Ἰθάκηνδε. to Ithaca. (5)
m κάρη¹, τό. head; face; peak, top; edge, brim; person. (22)
n ἀπειπον. to renounce, disown. (12) *aor. act. inf.*

- o ἀδινός, ή, όν. close, thick; crowded, thronging; vehement, loud; loud-voiced. (16)
p σφάζω. to slay, slaughter. (15)
q εἰλίπους, ποδος, ους, ουν. rolling in their gait. (9)
r ἔλιξ, ικος, ή. armlet, twist, tendril of the vine, spiral. (15)
s ἡμαθόεις, εσσα, εν. sandy. (12)
t πέδιλον, ου, τό. sandals. (17)
u ἀμβρόσιος, α, ον. immortal, divine. (25)
v ὕγρός, ά, όν. moist, green, fluid. (20)
w ἀπείρων², ονος. boundless, endless, countless; without end. (9)
x πνοή, ής, ή. breath, wind. (23)
y ἀκαχμένος, η, ον. sharp-edged; armed. (11)
z βριθός, εια, ύ. heavy. (6)
aa δάμνημι. to overpower, tame, conquer, subdue. (12)

¹ μεθήμι fut. act. ind. 3s

² ὁτρύνω aor. act. subj. 1p

³ εἰσέρχομαι fut. mid. ind. 1s

⁴ πυνθάνομαι fut. mid. ptc. acc. ms

- 440 χέρνιβα^a δέ σφ' Ἀρητος ἐν ἀνθεμόεντι^b λέβητι^c
 ἤλυθεν ἐκ θαλάμοιο φέρων, ἑτέρῃ δ' ἔχεν οὐλὰς^d
 ἐν κανέω^e πέλεκυ^f δὲ μενεπτόλεμος^g Θρασυμήδης
 ὄξυν ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παρίστατο βοῦν ἐπικόψων^h.
 Περσεὺς δ' ἀμνίονⁱ εἶχε· γέρων δ' ἵππηλάτα^j Νέστωρ
- 445 χέρνιβά^a τ' οὐλοχύτας^k τε κατήρχετο^l, πολλὰ δ' Ἀθήνη
 εὔχετ' ἀπαρχόμενος^m, κεφαλῆς τρίχαςⁿ ἐν πυρὶ βάλλων.
- αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' εὔξαντο καὶ οὐλοχύτας^k προβάλλοντο^o,
 αὐτίκα Νέστορος υἱὸς ὑπέρθυμος Θρασυμήδης
 ἤλασεν^l ἄγχι στάς². πέλεκυς^f δ' ἀπέκοψε^p τένοντας^q
- 450 αὐχενίου^r, λῦσεν δὲ βοὸς μένος. αἰ δ' ὀλόλυσαν^s
 θυγατέρες τε νυοί^t τε καὶ αἰδοίη παράκοιτις^u
 Νέστορος, Εὐρυδίκη, πρέσβα^v Κλυμέναιο θυγατρῶν.
 οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀνελόντες^w ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης^x
 ἔσχον³. ἀτὰρ σφάξεν^y Πεισίστρατος, ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν.
- 455 τῆς δ' ἐπεὶ ἐκ μέλαν αἷμα ρύη⁴, λίπε⁵ δ' ὅστέα θυμός,
 αἰψ' ἄρα μιν διέχευαν^z, ἄφαρ δ' ἐκ μηρία^{aa} τάμνον
 πάντα κατὰ μοῖραν, κατὰ τε κνίσῃ^{ab} ἐκάλυψαν
 δίπτυχα^{ac} ποιήσαντες, ἐπ' αὐτῶν δ' ὠμοθέτησαν^{ad}.
 καίε δ' ἐπὶ σχίζῃ^{ae} ὁ γέρων, ἐπὶ δ' αἶθοπα^{af} οἶνον
- 460 λείβε^{ag}. νέοι δὲ παρ' αὐτὸν ἔχον πεμπώβολα^{ah} χερσίν.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κατὰ μῆρ' ἐκάη καὶ σπλάγχχνα^{ai} πάσαντο^{aj},

- a χέρνιψ, ιβος, ἡ. water for washing the hands; purifications with holy water. (8)
 b ἀνθεμοίς, εσσα, εν. flowery; adorned with flowers. (6)
 c λέβης, ητος, ὁ. kettle, cauldron. (24)
 d οὐλαί, ὦν, αἰ. barley-corns, barley-groats. (1)
 e κανέον, ου, τό. basket of reed or cane. (14)
 f πέλεκυς, εως, ὁ. axe. (19)
 g μενεπτόλεμος, ον. staunch in battle, steadfast. (10)
 h ἐπικόπτω. to strike upon, fell; cut down; stamp, afflict. (1) fut. act. ptc. nom. ms
 i ἀμνίον, ου, τό. bowl in which the blood of victims was caught. (1)
 j ἵππηλάτης, ου, ὁ. driver of horses, one who fights from a chariot, Knight. (11)
 k οὐλοχύται, ὦν, αἰ. barley-groats or coarsely-ground barley sprinkled. (7)
 l κατάρχω. to begin; rule. (1)
 m ἀπάρχω. to lead the way. (2)
 n θρίξ, τριχός, ἡ. hair. (14) acc. fp
 o προβάλλω. to put forth, throw. (7)
 p ἀποκόπτω. to cut off, chop off. (6) aor. act. ind. 3s
 q τένων, οντος, ὁ. any tight-stretched band, sinew, tendon. (9)

- r αὐχένιος, η, ον. belonging to the neck. (1)
 s ὀλόλῳ. to cry out, wail. (4)
 t νυός, οὔ, ἡ. daughter-in-law; bride. (4)
 u παράκοιτις, ιος, ἡ. wife, spouse. (17)
 v πρέσβα, ης, ἡ. august, honoured. (6)
 w ἀναιρέω. to take up, kill. (17) aor. act. ptc. nom. mp
 x εὐρυόδεια, ας, ἡ. with broad ways. (4)
 y σφάζω. to slay, slaughter. (15)
 z διαχέω. to pour different ways, disperse. (4) aor. act. ind. 3p
 aa μηρία, ὦν, τά. slices cut from the thighs. (16)
 ab κνίσα, ης, ἡ. steam and odour of fat, smell of of a burnt sacrifice. (16)
 ac δίπτυχος, ον. double-folded, doubled; twofold. (5)
 ad ὠμοθετέω. to place the raw slices. (5)
 ae σχίζα, ης, ἡ. arrow, dart; cleft wood. (4)
 af αἶθοψ, οπος. gleaming, sparkling. (17)
 ag λείβω. to pour, pour forth; let flow, shed. (20)
 ah πεμπώβολον, ου, τό. five-pronged fork. (2)
 ai σπλάγχχον, ου, τό. inward parts, affection. (9)
 aj πατέομαι. to eat; taste food. (16)

¹ ἐλαύνω aor. act. ind. 3s

² ἵστημι aor. act. ptc. nom. ms

³ ἔχω aor. act. ind. 3p

⁴ ῥέω aor. pass. ind. 3s

⁵ λείπω aor. act. ind. 3s

μιστυλλόν^a τ' ἄρα τᾶλλα καὶ ἀμφ' ὀβελοῖσιν^b ἔπειραν^c,
ὥπτων^d δ' ἀκροπόρους^e ὀβελούς^b ἐν χερσὶν ἔχοντες.

τόφρα δὲ Τηλέμαχον λοῦσεν^f καλὴ Πολυκάσθη,
465 Νέστορος ὀπλοτάτη^f θυγάτηρ Νηληϊάδαο.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ λούσεν^f τε καὶ ἔχρισεν^g λίπ^h ἑλαιῷⁱ,
ἀμφὶ δέ μιν φᾶρος^j καλὸν βάλεν ἥδ' ἐχιτῶνα,
ἔκ ρ' ἀσαμίνθου^k βῆ^l δέμας ἀθανάτοισιν ὁμοῖος·
πὰρ δ' ὅ γε Νέστορ' ἰὼν κατ' ἄρ' ἔξετο, ποιμένα λαῶν.

470 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ὥπτησαν^l κρέ' ὑπέρτερα^m καὶ ἐρύσαντο,
δαίνυνθ' ἐζόμενοι· ἐπὶ δ' ἄνδρες ἐσθλοὶ ὄροντοⁿ
οἶνον οἰνοχοεῦντες^o ἐνὶ χρυσείois δεπάεσσιν.
αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος^p καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
τοῖσι δὲ μύθων ἦρχε Γερήνιος ἱππότα^q Νέστωρ·

The journey to Sparta begins

475 “παῖδες ἐμοί, ἄγε Τηλεμάχῳ καλλιτριχας^r ἵππους
ζεύξαθ^s ὑφ' ἄρματ' ἄγοντες, ἵνα πρήσσησιν^t ὁδοῖο.”

ὥς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα τοῦ μάλα μὲν κλύον ἥδ' ἐπίθοντο,
καρπαλίμως δ' ἐξευξαν^u ὑφ' ἄρμασιν ὠκέας^v ἵππους.
ἐν δὲ γυνὴ ταμὴν^v σῖτον καὶ οἶνον ἔθηκεν^w

480 ὄψα^w τε, οἶα ἔδουσι διοτρεφέες βασιλῆες.
ἂν δ' ἄρα Τηλέμαχος περικαλλέα βήσετο^x δίφρον·
πὰρ δ' ἄρα Νεστορίδης Πεισίστρατος, ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,
ἐς δίφρον τ' ἀνέβαινε καὶ ἡνία λάζετο^x χερσί,
μάστιξεν^y δ' ἐλάαν, τῷ^y δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε^z πετέσθην^z

485 ἐς πεδίον, λιπέτην^z δὲ Πύλου αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον.
οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι^{aa} σείον^{ab} ζυγόν^{ab} ἀμφὶς ἔχοντες.

a μιστύλλω. to cut up. (10)

b ὀβελός, οὔ, ὄ. spit; pointed square pillar, obelisk. (14)

c πείρω. to pierce, run through; cleave a way through. (23)

d ὀπτάω. to roast, bake. (17)

e ἀκροπόρος, ον. boring through, piercing with the point. (1)

f ὀπλοτάτος. youngest. (5)

g χρίω. to anoint, smear. (19)

h λίπα. richly. (9)

i ἑλαιον, ου, τό. olive oil. (25)

j φᾶρος¹, εος, τό. large piece of cloth, web; wide cloak, mantle; shroud. (23)

k ἀσαμίνθος, ου, ή. bathing-tub. (11)

l ὀπτάω. to roast, bake. (17) aor. act. ind. 3p

m ὑπέρτερος, α, ον. over or above, upper; from the outer parts of a victim; higher, nobler, more excellent. (7)

n ὄρομαι. to keep watch. (3)

o οἰνοχοέω. to pour out wine for drinking. (7)

p πόσις², ιος, ὄ. drinking, drink, beverage. (22)

q ἱππότης¹, ου, ὄ. driver, rider of horses, horseman, knight. (10)

r καλλιθρίξ, ιχος. with beautiful manes. (16)

s ζεύγνυμι. to yoke, join together. (22) aor. act. impv. 2p

t πράσσω. to do, practise; accomplish. (18)

u ζεύγνυμι. to yoke, join together. (22) aor. act. ind. 3p

v ταμία¹, ας, ή. housekeeper, housewife. (18)

w ὄψον, ου, τό. cooked meat, fish. (5)

x λάζομαι. to take, seize, grasp; retract. (15)

y μαστίζω. to whip, scourge. (11)

z πανημέριος, α, ον. all day long, of the whole day. (12)

aa σείω. to shake. (13)

ab ζυγόν, οὔ, τό. yoke; crossbar; thwarts or benches joining; beam of the balance. (24)

¹ λούω aor. act. ind. 3s

² βαίνω aor. act. ind. 3s

³ ὠκύς acc. mp

⁴ τίθημι aor. act. ind. 3s

⁵ ὄ nom. md.

⁶ ἀέκων nom. md.

⁷ πέτομαι impf. M or P ind. 3d.

⁸ λείπω aor. act. ind. 3d.

δύσετό τ' ἥελιος σκιάωντό^a τε πᾶσαι ἀγυαί^b,
 ἐς Φηρὰς δ' ἴκοντο Διοκλῆος ποτὶ δῶμα,
 υἱέος Ὀρτιλόχοιο, τὸν Ἀλφειὸς τέκε¹ παῖδα.
 490 ἔνθα δὲ νύκτ' ἄεσαν^c, ὁ δὲ τοῖς πὰρ ξείνια^d θῆκεν².

ἦμος δ' ἡριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
 ἵππους τε ζεύγνυντ'^e ἀνά θ' ἄρματα ποικίλ' ἔβαινον·
 ἐκ δ' ἔλασαν³ προθύροιο^f καὶ αἰθούσης^g ἐριδούπου^h.
 μαστίξενⁱ δ' ἑλάαν, τῷ⁴ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε⁵ πετέσθην⁶.
 495 Ἴξον δ' ἐς πεδῖον πυρρηφόρον^j, ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτα
 ἦγον^k ὁδόν· τοῖον γὰρ ὑπέκφερον^l ὠκέες ἵπποι.
 δύσετό τ' ἥελιος σκιάωντό^a τε πᾶσαι ἀγυαί^b.

a σκιάω. to overshadow, make shady; be shaded or dark. (7)

b ἄγυια, ας, ἡ. street, highway. (8)

c ἀέσκω. to sleep; spend the night. (4)

d ξένιος, α, ον. hospitable, tribute. (21)

e ζεύγνυμι. to yoke, join together. (22)

f πρόθυρον, ου, τό. front door, porch. (24)

g αἶθουσα, ης, ἡ. portico. (19)

h ἐρίδουπος, ον. resounding. (10)

i μαστίζω. to whip, scourge. (11)

j πυρρηφόρος, ον. wheat-bearing. (1)

k ἄνω. up, upwards, above. (5)

l ὑπεκφέρω. to carry out a little; carry off, bear onward; get on before. (4)

¹ τίκτω aor. act. ind. 3s

² τίθημι aor. act. ind. 3s

³ ἐλαύνω aor. act. ind. 3p

⁴ ὁ nom. md.

⁵ ἀέκων nom. md.

⁶ πέτομαι impf. M or P ind. 3d.

- “αἱ^a γὰρ δὴ, βασιλεια^b, τόδε πλείστον^c κακὸν εἶη¹.
 ἀλλὰ πολὺ μεῖζόν τε καὶ ἀργαλεώτερον ἄλλο
 μνηστήρες φράζονται, ὃ μὴ τελέσειε² Κρονίων.
 700 Τηλέμαχον μεμάασι κατακτάμεν ὅξει χαλκῷ
 οἴκαδε νισόμενον^d. ὃ δ’ ἔβη³ μετὰ πατρός ἀκουήν^e
 ἐς Πύλον ἡγαθέην^f ἥδ’ ἐς Λακεδαίμονα δῖαν.”
- ὥς φάτο, τῆς δ’ αὐτοῦ λυτο γούνατα καὶ φίλον ἦτορ,
 δὴν δέ μιν ἀμφασίη^g ἐπέων λάβε⁴. τῷ⁵ δέ οἱ ὅσσε⁶
 705 δακρυόφι πλησθεν⁷, θαλερὴ δέ οἱ ἔσχετο φωνή^h.
 ὀψέⁱ δὲ δὴ μιν ἔπεσιν ἀμειβομένη προσέειπε⁸.
- “κῆρυξ, τίπτε δέ μοι πάϊς οἴχεται; οὐδέ τί μιν χρεῶ
 νηῶν⁹ ὠκυπόρων^j ἐπιβαινέμεν, αἶθ’ ἄλλος ἵπποι
 ἀνδράσι γίγνονται, περώσι^k δὲ πουλὺν ἐφ’ ὑγρὴν^l.
 710 ἧ ἵνα μηδ’ ὄνομ’ αὐτοῦ ἐν ἀνθρώποισι λίπῃται;”
- τὴν δ’ ἡμείβετ’ ἔπειτα Μέδων πεπνυμένα εἰδώς·
 “οὐκ οἶδ’ ἧ τίς μιν θεὸς ὥρορεν¹⁰, ἧε καὶ αὐτοῦ
 θυμὸς ἐφωρμήθη^m ἵμεν ἐς Πύλον, ὄφρα πύθηται
 πατρός ἐοῦ ἡ νόστον ἧ ὃν τινα πότμον ἐπέσπεν.”
- 715 ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας ἀπέβη¹¹ κατὰ δῶμ’ Ὀδυσῆος.
 τὴν δ’ ἄχος ἀμφεχύθηⁿ θυμοφθόρον^o, οὐδ’ ἄρ’ ἔτ’ ἔτλη
 δίφρῳ ἐφέζεσθαι^p πολλῶν κατὰ οἶκον ἐόντων,
 ἀλλ’ ἄρ’ ἐπ’ οὐδοῦ ἵξε πολυκμήτου^q θαλάμοιο
 οἴκτρ^r ὀλοφυρομένη· περὶ δὲ δμῳαὶ μινύριζον^s
 720 πᾶσαι, ὅσαι κατὰ δώματ’ ἔσαν νέαι ἡδὲ παλαιαί^t.
 τῆς δ’ ἀδινὸν^u γοώσα^v μετηύδα^w Πηνελόπεια·
 “κλύτε, φίλοι· πέρι γάρ μοι Ὀλύμπιος ἄλγε’ ἔδωκεν¹²

a αἱ¹, αἱ, ἡ. if; if only, so that; O that! would that! (23)

b βασιλεια, ας, ἡ. queen, princess. (16)

c πλείστος, η, ον. most, largest. (22)

d νίσσομαι. to go, come. (8)

e ἀκουή, ἡς, ἡ. sound, news, tidings. (4)

f ἡγάθεος, η, ον. most holy. (11)

g ἀμφασίη, ης, ἡ. speechlessness. (2)

h φωνή, ἡς, ἡ. sound, noise, voice. (25)

i ὀψέ. evening, long after, late. (21)

j ὠκύπορος, ον. quick-going; swift-flowing. (12)

k περάω¹. to drive right through; pass across, traverse; penetrate, pass by. (10)

l ὑγρός, ἄ, ον. moist, green, fluid. (20)

m ἐφορμάω. to stir up, rouse against; rush upon, attack; be stirred up. (17)

n ἀμφιχέω. to pour around, spread over; embrace. (7)

o θυμοφθόρος, ον. destroying the soul, life-destroying; heart-breaking; troublesome, annoying. (5)

p ἐφέζομαι. to sit upon; sit by or near. (7)

q πολύκμητος, η, ον. much-wrought, wrought with much toil; laborious. (6)

r οἴκτρος, ἄ, ον. pitiable, lamentable. (7)

s μινυρίζω. to complain in a low tone, whimper, whine. (2)

t παλαιός, ἄ, ον. old, ancient. (18)

u ἀδινός, ἡ, ον. close, thick; crowded, thronging; vehement, loud; loud-voiced. (16)

v γοάω. to groan, weep, bewail. (25)

w μεταυδάω. to speak among, address; accost. (25)

¹ εἰμί pres. act. opt. 3s

² τελέω aor. act. opt. 3s

³ βαίνω aor. act. ind. 3s

⁴ λαμβάνω aor. act. ind. 3s

⁵ ὅ nom. md.

⁶ ὅσσε nom. nd.

⁷ πίμπλημι aor. pass. ind. 3p

⁸ προσείπον aor. act. ind. 3s

⁹ ναῦς gen. fp

¹⁰ ὄρνυμι aor. act. ind. 3s

¹¹ ἀποβαίνω aor. act. ind. 3s

¹² δίδωμι aor. act. ind. 3s

- ἐκ πασέων, ὅσαι μοι ὁμοῦ^a τράφην¹ ἥδ' ἐγένοντο·
 ἢ πρὶν μὲν πόσιν ἐσθλὸν ἀπώλεσα² θυμολέοντα^b,
 725 παντοίῃς ἀρετῇσι κεκασμένον^c ἐν Δαναοῖσιν,
 ἐσθλόν, τοῦ κλέος εὐρὺ καθ' Ἑλλάδα καὶ μέσον Ἄργος.
 νῦν αὖ παῖδ' ἀγαπητὸν^d ἀνηρεΐψαντο^e θύελλαι^f
 ἀκλέα^g ἐκ μεγάρων, οὐδ' ὀρμηθέντος ἄκουσα.
 σχέτλια, οὐδ' ὑμεῖς περ ἐνὶ φρεσὶ θέσθε ἐκάστη
 730 ἐκ λεχέων μ' ἀνεγείραι^h, ἐπιστάμεναι σάφαⁱ θυμῷ,
 ὅππότε^j ἐκεῖνος ἔβη³ κοίλῃν ἐπὶ νῆα⁴ μέλαιναν.
 εἰ γὰρ ἐγὼ πυθόμην ταύτην ὁδὸν ὀρμαίνοντα,
 τῷ κε μάλ' ἢ κεν ἔμεινε καὶ ἐσσύμενός περ ὁδοῖο,
 ἢ κέ με τεθνηκυῖαν⁵ ἐνὶ μεγάροισιν ἔλειπεν.
 735 ἀλλὰ τις ὀτρηνῶς¹ Δολιὸν καλέσειε⁶ γέροντα,
 δμῶ⁷ ἐμόν, ὃν μοι δῶκε⁷ πατὴρ ἔτι δεῦρο κιούσῃ,
 καὶ μοι κῆπον^k ἔχει πολυδένδρεον^l, ὄφρα τάχιστα
 Λαέρτη τάδε πάντα παρεζόμενος^m καταλέξῃ⁸,
 εἰ δὴ πού τινα κεῖνος ἐνὶ φρεσὶ μῆτινⁿ ὑφῆνας^o
 740 ἐξελθὼν^p λαοῖσιν ὀδύρεται, οἳ μεμάασιν
 ὃν καὶ Ὀδυσσεύς φθίσει γόνον^q ἀντιθέοιο.”

- τὴν δ' αὖτε προσέειπε⁹ φίλῃ τροφὸς^r Εὐρύκλεια·
 “νύμφα φίλῃ, σὺ μὲν ἄρ με κατὰκτανε νηλεί χαλκῷ
 ἢ ἔα ἐν μεγάρῳ· μῦθον δέ τοι οὐκ ἐπικεύσω^s.
 745 ἦδ' ἐγὼ τάδε πάντα, πόρον δέ οἱ ὅσ' ἐκέλευε,
 σίτον καὶ μέθυ^t ἥδ' ὅ¹⁰· ἐμεῦ δ' ἔλετο μέγαν ὄρκον
 μὴ πρὶν σοὶ ἐρέειν, πρὶν δωδεκάτην^u γε γενέσθαι
 ἢ σ' αὐτὴν ποθέσαι^v καὶ ἀφορμηθέντος^w ἀκοῦσαι,
 ὥς ἂν μὴ κλαίουσα κατὰ χροῖα καλὸν ἰάπτῃς^x.”

- a ὁμοῦ. at the same place, together. (21)
 b θυμολέων, οντος, ὁ. lion-hearted. (4)
 c καίνυμαι. to surpass, excel. (19)
 d ἀγαπητός, ἡ, ὄν. beloved. (5)
 e ἀνερειπομαι. to snatch up and carry off. (5)
 f θύελλα, ης, ἡ. hurricane, cyclone, whirlwind. (20)
 g ἀκλέης, ἐς. without fame, inglorious. (6)
 h ἀνεγείρω. to wake up, rouse. (6)
 i σάφα. clearly, plainly, assuredly; with certainty. (21)
 j ὀτρηνός, ἄ, ὄν. quick, nimble, busy, ready. (7)
 k κῆπος, ου, ὁ. garden. (6)
 l πολυδένδρεος, η, ὄν. abounding in trees. (1)
 m παρεζομαι. to sit beside. (5)

- n μῆτις¹, ιος, ἡ. wisdom, skill, craft; counsel, plan, undertaking. (15)
 o ὑφαίνω. to weave. (24) aor. act. ptc. nom. ms
 p ἐξέρχομαι. to go out, come out. (18) aor. act. ptc. nom. ms
 q γόνος, ου, ὁ. that which is begotten, offspring, child, seed. (16)
 r τροφός, οῦ, ἡ. nurse. (17)
 s ἐπικεύθω. to conceal, hide. (13)
 t μέθυ, εος, τό. wine, mead. (17)
 u δωδεκάτος, η, ὄν. twelfth. (11)
 v ποθέω. to long for, yearn after. (23) aor. act. inf.
 w ἀφορμάω. to make to start from; start, depart; break forth. (3)
 x ἰάπτω¹. to hurt, spoil; mar; wound, pierce. (2)

¹ τρέφω aor. pass. ind. 3p

² ἀπόλλυμι aor. act. ind. 1s

³ βαίνω aor. act. ind. 3s

⁴ ναῦς acc. fs

⁵ θνήσκω pf. act. ptc. acc. fs

⁶ καλέω aor. act. opt. 3s

⁷ δίδωμι aor. act. ind. 3s

⁸ καταλέγω aor. act. subj. 3s

⁹ προσεῖπον aor. act. ind. 3s

¹⁰ ἥδ' acc. ns



Odysseus begins his tale

- τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
 “Ἀλκίνοε κρείον^a, πάντων ἀριδείκετε^b λαῶν,
 ἧ τοι μὲν τόδε καλὸν ἀκουέμεν ἐστὶν αἰοδοῦ
 τοιοῦδ' οἶος ὅδ' ἐστί, θεοῖς ἐναλίγκιος^c αὐδὴν^d.
 5 οὐ γὰρ ἐγὼ γέ τί φημι τέλος χαριέστερον^e εἶναι
 ἢ ὅτ' εὐφροσύνη^f μὲν ἔχη κάτα δῆμον ἅπαντα,
 δαιτυμόνες^g δ' ἀνὰ δώματ' ἀκουάζωνται^h αἰοδοῦ
 ἤμενοι ἐξείης, παρὰ δὲ πλήθωσιⁱ τράπεζαι
 σίτου καὶ κρειῶν, μέθυ^j δ' ἐκ κρητῆρος ἀφύσσω^k
 10 οἰνοχόος^l φορέησι καὶ ἐγχέει^m δεπάεσσι.
 τοῦτό τί μοι κάλλιστον ἐνὶ φρεσὶν εἶδεται εἶναι.
 σοὶ δ' ἐμὰ κήδεα θυμὸς ἐπετράπετοⁿ στονόνετα^o
 εἴρεσθ', ὄφρ' ἔτι μᾶλλον ὀδυρόμενος στεναχίζω^p.
 τί πρῶτόν τοι ἔπειτα, τί δ' ὑστάτιον^q καταλέξω¹;
 15 κήδε' ἐπεὶ μοι πολλὰ δόσαν² θεοὶ Οὐρανίῳνες.
 νῦν δ' ὄνομα πρῶτον μυθήσομαι, ὄφρα καὶ ὑμεῖς
 εἴδετ', ἐγὼ δ' ἂν ἔπειτα φυγῶν³ ὑπο νηλεές ἤμαρ
 ὑμῖν ξείνος ἔω καὶ ἀπόπροθι^r δώματα ναίων.
 εἴμ' Ὀδυσσεὺς Λαερτιάδης, ὃς πᾶσι δόλοισιν
 20 ἀνθρώποισι μέλω, καὶ μευ κλέος οὐρανὸν ἵκει.
 ναιετάω δ' Ἰθάκην ἐυδείελον^s. ἐν δ' ὄρος αὐτῇ
 Νήριτον εἰνοσίφυλλον^t, ἀριπρεπές^u. ἀμφὶ δὲ νῆσοι
 πολλαὶ ναιετάουσι μάλα σχεδὸν ἀλλήλησι,
 Δουλιχίον τε Σάμη τε καὶ ὑλήεσσα^v Ζάκυνθος.
 25 αὐτῇ δὲ χθαμαλῇ^w πανυπερτάτῃ^x εἰν ἀλὶ κείμεναι
 πρὸς ζόφον^y, αἰ δὲ τ' ἀνευθε^z πρὸς ἡῶ τ' ἡέλιόν τε,

1

- a κρειῶν¹, οντος, ὁ. ruler, lord, master. (13)
 b ἀριδείκετος, η, ον. famous, glorious; clear, distinct. (9)
 c ἐναλίγκιος, ον. like, resembling. (20)
 d αὐδή, ἡς, ἡ. human voice, speech; report, oracle. (21)
 e χαρίεις, εσσα, εν. graceful, beautiful, lovely. (21)
 f εὐφροσύνη, ης, ἡ. joy, gladness. (5)
 g δαιτυμών, ὄνος, ὁ. one that is entertained, guest. (9)
 h ἀκουάζομαι. to hearken, listen to. (3)
 i πλήθω. to fill. (9)
 j μέθυ, εος, τό. wine, mead. (17)
 k ἀφύσσω. to draw (liquids); draw for oneself; heap up. (19)
 l οἰνοχόος, ου, ὁ. wine-pourer, cupbearer. (5)
 m ἐγχέω. to pour in. (2)
 n ἐπιτρέπω. to allow, permit; turn to, commit, entrust. (17)

- o στονόεις, εσσα, εν. causing groans or sighs; full of mournful. (11)
 p στεναχίζω. to sigh, groan, wail; bewail, lament. (13)
 q ὑστάτιος, η, ον. at last. (3)
 r ἀπόπροθι. far away, extending far and wide. (6)
 s εὐδείελος, η, ον. clear, distinct, farseen. (7)
 t εἰνοσίφυλλος, η, ον. with quivering foliage. (4)
 u ἀριπρεπής, ἐς. very distinguished; very bright, conspicuous. (9)
 v ὑλήεις, εσσα, εν. woody, wooded; dwelling in the woods. (16)
 w χθαμαλός, ἡ, ὄν. near the ground, on the ground, flat. (5)
 x πανυπερτάτος, η, ον. highest of all. (1)
 y ζόφος, ου, ὁ. darkness, gloom. (12)
 z ἀνευθε. without; away from; far away, distant. (24)

¹ καταλέγω fut. act. ind. 1s

² δίδωμι aor. act. ind. 3p

³ φεύγω aor. act. ptc. nom. ms

- τρηχεῖ^a, ἀλλ' ἀγαθὴ κουροτρόφος^b. οὐ τοι ἐγὼ γε
 ἥς γαίης δύναιμι γλυκερώτερον ἄλλο ἰδέσθαι.
 ἥ μὲν μ' αὐτόθ' ἔρυκε Καλυψώ, δῖα θεάων,
 30 ἐν σπέσσι γλαφυροῖσι, λιλαιομένη^c πόσιν εἶναι.
 ὥς δ' αὖτως Κίρκη κατερήτυεν^d ἐν μεγάροισιν
 Αἰαίη δολόεσσα^e, λιλαιομένη^c πόσιν εἶναι.
 ἀλλ' ἐμὸν οὐ ποτε θυμὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσιν ἔπειθον.
 ὥς οὐδὲν^f γλύκιον^g ἥς πατρίδος^l οὐδὲ τοκῆων
 35 γίγνεται, εἴ περ καὶ τις ἀπόπροθι^h πίονα οἶκον
 γαίῃ ἐν ἀλλοδαπῇⁱ ναίει ἀπάνευθε τοκῆων.
 εἰ δ' ἄγε τοι καὶ νόστον ἐμὸν πολυκηδέ^j ἐνίσπω,
 ὃν μοι Ζεὺς ἐφέηκεν² ἀπὸ Τροίηθεν^k ἰόντι.

The raid on the Cicones

- “Ἰλιόθεν^l με φέρων ἄνεμος Κικόνεσσι πέλασσαν,
 40 Ἴσμάρῳ. ἔνθα δ' ἐγὼ πόλιν ἔπραθον^m, ὤλεσα³ δ' αὐτούς·
 ἐκ πόλιος δ' ἀλόχους καὶ κτήματα πολλὰ λαβόντες⁴
 δασσάμεθ', ὥς μὴ τίς μοι ἀτεμβόμενοςⁿ κίοι⁵ ἴσης.
 ἔνθ' ἥ τοι μὲν ἐγὼ διερῶ^o ποδὶ φευγέμεν ἡμέας
 ἡνώγεα, τοὶ δὲ μέγα νήπιοι οὐκ ἐπίθοντο.
 45 ἔνθα δὲ πολλὸν μὲν μέθυ^p πίνετο, πολλὰ δὲ μῆλα
 ἔσφαζον^q παρὰ θῖνα καὶ εἰλίποδας^r ἔλικας^s βούς·
 τόφρα δ' ἄρ' οἰχόμενοι Κίκονες Κικόνεσσι γεγώνευν^t,
 οἱ σφιν γείτονες^u ἦσαν, ἅμα πλέονες καὶ ἀρείους^v,
 ἥπειρον^w ναίοντες, ἐπιστάμενοι μὲν ἄφ' ἵππων
 50 ἀνδράσι μάρνασθαι καὶ ὅθι χρὴ πεζὸν ἐόντα.
 ἦλθον ἔπειθ' ὅσα φύλλα^x καὶ ἄνθεα^y γίγνεται ὦρη,
 ἡέριοι^z. τότε δὴ ῥα κακὴ Διὸς αἴσα παρέστη⁶
 ἡμῖν αἰνομόροισιν^{aa}, ἔν' ἄλγεα πολλὰ πάθοιμεν⁷.

- a τραχύς, εἶα, ὅ. rough. (11)
 b κουροτρόφος, ὄν. rearing boys,
 nursing-mother. (1)
 c λιλαιόμαι. to long or desire earnestly. (24)
 d κατερήτυω. to hold back, detain. (3)
 e δολόεις, εσσα, ἐν. subtle, wily; craftily
 contrived. (3)
 f οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν. no one, none. (21)
 g γλύκιος, α, ὄν. sugary, sickly. (1)
 h ἀπόπροθι. far away, extending far and
 wide. (6)
 i ἀλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν. belonging to another
 people or land, foreign, foreign. (12)
 j πολυκηδής, ἐς. full of care, grievous. (2)
 k Τροίαθεν. from Troy. (7)
 l Ἴλιόθεν. from Ilium. (2)
 m πέρθω. to waste, ravage, sack, destroy;
 slay; get by plunder. (21)

- n ἀτέμβω. to maltreat, afflict, perplex; be
 bereft. (8)
 o διερός, α, ὄν. active, alive, nimble; wet,
 liquid. (2)
 p μέθυ, εος, τό. wine, mead. (17)
 q σφάζω. to slay, slaughter. (15)
 r εἰλίπους, ποδος, ους, ουν. rolling in their
 gait. (9)
 s ἔλιξ, ικος, ἡ. armlet, twist, tendril of the
 vine, spiral. (15)
 t γεγωνέω. to tell out, proclaim. (4)
 u γείτων, ονος, ὅ, ἡ. neighbour. (3)
 v ἀρείων, ονος. better, stouter, stronger,
 braver. (18)
 w ἥπειρος, ου, ἡ. mainland, land. (23)
 x φύλλον, ου, τό. leaf. (20)
 y ἄνθος, ους, τό. bloom, flower. (11)
 z ἡέριος, η, ὄν. early, at or with early morn;
 in the air, high in air. (4)
 aa αἰνομόρος, ὄν. doomed to a sad end. (3)

¹ πατρίς gen. fs

² ἐφίημι aor. act. ind. 3s

³ ὄλλυμι aor. act. ind. 1s

⁴ λαμβάνω aor. act. ptc. nom. mp

⁵ κίω pres. act. opt. 3s

⁶ παρίστημι aor. act. ind. 3s

⁷ πάσχω aor. act. opt. 1p

- ἡ δ' ἔθεεν Βορέῃ ἀνέμῳ ἀκραεῖ^a καλῶ,
 300 μέσσον ὑπὲρ Κρήτης· Ζεὺς δέ σφισι μήδετ' ὄλεθρον.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ Κρήτην μὲν ἐλείπομεν, οὐδέ τις ἄλλη
 φαίνετο γαῖαν, ἀλλ' οὐρανὸς ἡδὲ θάλασσα,
 δὴ τότε κυανέην^b νεφέλην^c ἔστησε¹ Κρονίων
 νηὸς² ὑπερ γλαφυρῆς, ἥχλυσεν^d δὲ πόντος ὑπ' αὐτῆς.
 305 Ζεὺς δ' ἄμυδις^e βρόντησε^f καὶ ἔμβαλε³ νηϊ⁴ κεραυνόν^g.
 ἡ δ' ἐλελίχθη^h πᾶσα Διὸς πληγείσα⁵ κεραυνῶ^g,
 ἐν δὲ θεείουⁱ πλήτο· πέσον⁶ δ' ἐκ νηὸς² ἅπαντες.
 οἱ δὲ κορώνησιν^j ἵκελοι^k περὶ νῆα⁷ μέλαιναν
 κύμασιν ἐμφορέοντο^l. θεὸς δ' ἀποαίνυτο^m νόστον.
 310 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ Ζεὺς αὐτός, ἔχοντί περ ἄλγεα θυμῶ,
 ἱστὸν ἀμυιμάκετονⁿ νηὸς² κυανοπρώροιο^o
 ἐν χεῖρεσσιν ἔθηκεν⁸, ὅπως ἔτι πῆμα φύγοιμι⁹.
 τῷ ῥα περιπλεχθεῖς^p φερόμην ὁλοοῖς ἀνέμοισιν.

The Phoenician story is told

- ἐννήμαρ^q φερόμην, δεκάτη^r δέ με νυκτὶ μελαίνῃ
 315 γαίῃ Θεσπρωτῶν πέλασεν μέγα κύμα κυλίνδον^s.
 ἔνθα με Θεσπρωτῶν βασιλεὺς ἐκομίσσατο Φεῖδων
 ἥρως ἀπριάτην^t. τοῦ γὰρ φίλος υἱὸς ἐπελθὼν
 αἶθρῳ^u καὶ καμάτῳ δεδμημένον ἤγεν ἐς οἶκον,
 χειρὸς ἀναστήσας¹⁰, ὄφρ' ἵκετο δώματα πατρός.
 320 ἀμφὶ δέ με χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε εἵματα ἔσσαν¹¹.
 “ἔνθ' Ὀδυσῆος ἐγὼ πυθόμην· κεῖνος γὰρ ἔφασκε^v
 ξενίσαι^w ἡδὲ φιλήσαι ἰόντ' ἐς πατρίδα¹² γαῖαν,
 καί μοι κτήματ' ἔδειξεν^x ὅσα ξυναγεῖρατ'^y Ὀδυσσεύς,

- a ἀκραής, ἐς. blowing strongly, brisk breeze. (3)
 b κυάνεος, η, ον. dark-blue, glossy; dark, black. (18)
 c νεφέλη, ης, ἡ. cloud. (21)
 d ἥχλυν. to be or grow dark. (2)
 e ἄμυδις. together, at the same time; all together. (15)
 f βροντάω. to thunder. (6) aor. act. ind. 3s
 g κεραυνός, οὔ, ὅ. thunderbolt. (18)
 h ἐλελίζω¹. to whirl round; move in coils; cause to turn. (3)
 i θεῖον, ου, τό. sulphur, brimstone. (5)
 j κορώνη, ης, ἡ. sea-crow; crooked, anything curved. (9)
 k ἵκελος. like, resembling. (18)

- l ἐμφορέω. to be borne about in or on; pour in. (2)
 m ἀπαίνυμαι. to take away. (7)
 n ἀμυιμάκετος, ον. irresistible. (3)
 o κυανόπρωρος, ον. darkprowed. (12)
 p περιπλέκω. to twine, embrace. (2) aor. pass. ptc. nom. ms
 q ἐννήμαρ. for nine days. (12)
 r δέκατος, η, ον. tenth. (20)
 s κυλίνδω. to roll, roll along or down. (22)
 t ἀπριάτην. without purchase-money. (1)
 u αἶθρος, ου, ὅ. clear chill air. (1)
 v φάσκω. to say, affirm, claim. (17)
 w ξενίζω. to receive a guest, host. (12)
 x δείκνυμι. to show, exhibit. (25) aor. act. ind. 3s
 y συναγεῖρω. to gather together, assemble. (6)

¹ ἵστημι aor. act. ind. 3s

² ναῦς gen. fs

³ ἐμβάλλω aor. act. ind. 3s

⁴ ναῦς dat. fs

⁵ πλήσσω aor. pass. ptc. nom. fs

⁶ πίπτω aor. act. ind. 3p

⁷ ναῦς acc. fs

⁸ τίθημι aor. act. ind. 3s

⁹ φεύγω aor. act. opt. 1s

¹⁰ ἀνίστημι aor. act. ptc. nom. ms

¹¹ ἔννυμι aor. act. ind. 3s

¹² πατρίς acc. fs

- χαλκόν τε χρυσόν τε πολύκμητόν^a τε σίδηρον.
 325 καί νύ ἐς δεκάτην^b γενεὴν ἕτερόν γ' ἔτι βόσκοι^c.
 τόσσα οἱ ἐν μεγάροις κειμήλια^d κείτο ἄνακτος.
 τὸν δ' ἐς Δωδώνην φάτο βήμεναι¹, ὄφρα θεοῖο
 ἐκ δρυὸς^e ὑψικόμοιο^f Διὸς βουλὴν ἐπακούσαι^g,
 ὅππως νοστήσει² Ἰθάκης ἐς πῖονα δῆμον
 330 ἤδη δὴν ἀπεών, ἣ ἀμφαδὸν^h ἦε κρυφιδόνⁱ.
 ὤμοσε³ δὲ πρὸς ἔμ' αὐτόν, ἀποσπένδων^j ἐνὶ οἴκῳ,
 νῆα⁴ κατειρύσθαι^k καὶ ἐπαρτέας^l ἔμμεν ἐταίρους,
 οἳ δὴ μιν πέμψουσι φίλην ἐς πατρίδα⁵ γαίαν.
 ἀλλ' ἐμὲ πρὶν ἀπέπεμψε^m. τύχησε⁶ γὰρ ἐρχομένη νηὺς
 335 ἀνδρῶν Θεσπρωτῶν ἐς Δουλίχιον πολύπυρονⁿ.
 ἔνθ' ὁ γέ μ' ἠγώγει πέμψαι βασιλῆϊ Ἀκάστῳ
 ἐνδυκέως^o. τοῖσιν δὲ κακὴ φρεσὶν ἦνδανε βουλὴ
 ἀμφ' ἐμοί, ὄφρ' ἔτι πάγχυ δύης^p ἐπὶ πῆμα γενοίμην⁷.
 ἀλλ' ὅτε γαίης πολλὸν ἀπέπλω^q ποντοπόρος^r νηὺς,
 340 αὐτίκα δούλιον^s ἤμαρ ἐμοὶ περιμηχανώωντο^t.
 ἐκ μὲν με χλαῖνάν τε χιτῶνά τε εἴματ' ἔδυσαν,
 ἀμφὶ δέ μοι ῥάκος^u ἄλλο κακὸν βάλον ἥδ' ἐ χιτῶνα,
 ῥωγαλέας^v, τὰ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐν ὀφθαλμοῖσιν ὄρηαι.
 ἐσπέριοι^w δ' Ἰθάκης εὐδειέλου^x ἔργ' ἀφίκοντο.
 345 ἔνθ' ἐμὲ μὲν κατέδησαν^y εὖσσελμα^z ἐνὶ νηὶ⁸
 ὀπλω^{aa} εὖστρεφεί^{ab} στερεῶς^{ab}, αὐτοὶ δ' ἀποβάντες⁹
 ἐσσυμένως^{ac} παρὰ θίνα θαλάσσης δόρπον ἔλοντο.
 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ δεσμὸν μὲν ἀνέγναμψαν^{ad} θεοὶ αὐτοὶ

- a πολύκμητος, η, ον. much-wrought, wrought with much toil; laborious. (6)
 b δέκατος, η, ον. tenth. (20)
 c βόσκω. to feed, tend. (22) *pres. act. opt. 3s*
 d κειμήλιον, ου, τό. treasure, heirloom. (19)
 e δρυς, δρυός, ἡ. tree; oak. (17)
 f ὑψίκομος, ον. with lofty foliage, towering. (6)
 g ἐπακούω. to listen to, hear favourably. (12) *aor. act. opt. 3s*
 h ἀμφαδόν. publicly, openly, without disguise. (7)
 i κρυφιδόν. avoiding notice, secretly. (2)
 j ἀποσπένδω. to pour out wine. (3)
 k κατερύω. to draw or haul down; draw. (4)
 l ἐπαρτής, ἐς. ready-equipped. (3)
 m ἀποπέμπω. to send out, send off. (24) *aor. act. ind. 3s*
 n πολύπυρος¹, ον. rich in corn. (4)
 o ἐνδυκέως. sedulously, kindly, steadfastly. (20)

- p δύη, ης, ἡ. misery, pain, anguish. (5)
 q ἀποπλέω. to sail away. (5) *aor. act. ind. 3s*
 r ποντοπόρος, ον. seafaring, of ships. (6)
 s δούλιος, η, ον. slavish, servile; of slavery. (3)
 t περιμηχανάομαι. to prepare very craftily, contrive cunningly. (2)
 u ῥάκος, ους, τό. piece of cloth, rag. (11)
 v ῥωγαλέος, η, ον. broken, cleft, rent, torn. (6)
 w ἐσπέριος, α, ον. towards evening; western. (9)
 x εὐδείελος, η, ον. clear, distinct, farseen. (7)
 y καταδέω. to bind up. (10) *aor. act. ind. 3p*
 z ὄπλον, ου, τό. tool, gear; arms. (19)
 aa εὖστρεφής, ἐς. well-twisted; shapely. (4)
 ab στερεός, ἄ, ὄν. hard, firm, solid. (9)
 ac ἐσσύμενος. hasty. (4)
 ad ἀναγνάμπτω. to bend back; undo, loose. (4)

¹ βαίνω *aor. act. inf.*

² νοστέω *aor. act. opt. 3s*

³ ὀμνυμι *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁴ ναῦς *acc. fs*

⁵ πατρίς *acc. fs*

⁶ τυγχάνω *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁷ γίγνομαι *aor. mid. opt. 1s*

⁸ ναῦς *dat. fs*

⁹ ἀποβαίνω *aor. act. ptc. nom. mp*

155 εἶλον¹ ἐπελθόντες καὶ ὁμόκλησαν³ ἐπέεσσιν.
ὥς τὸ μὲν ἐξετέλεσσα², καὶ οὐκ ἐθέλουσ', ὕπ' ἀνάγκης·
νῦν δ' οὐτ' ἐκφυγέειν^b δύναμαι γάμον οὔτε τιν' ἄλλην
μῆτιν^c ἔθ' εὐρίσκω· μάλα δ' ὀτρύνουσι τοκῆς
γῆμασθ', ἀσχαλάα^d δὲ πάϊς βίοτον κατεδόντων^e,
160 γιγνώσκων· ἤδη γὰρ ἀνὴρ οἴος τε μάλιστα
οἴκου κήδεσθαι, τῷ τε Ζεὺς κύδος ὀπάζει.
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς μοι εἶπε τεδόν^f γένος, ὀππόθεν^g ἐσσί.
οὐ γὰρ ἀπὸ δρυός^h ἐσσι παλαιφάτουⁱ οὐδ' ἀπὸ πέτρης.”

τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη πολύμητις Ὀδυσσεύς·
165 “ὦ γύναι αἰδοίη Λαερτιάδεω Ὀδυσῆος,
οὐκέτ' ἀπολλήξεις^j τὸν ἐμὸν γόνον^k ἐξερέουσα¹;
ἀλλ' ἔκ τοι ἐρέω· ἡ μὲν μ' ἀχέεσσι γε δώσεις³
πλείοσιν ἢ ἔχομαι· ἡ γὰρ δίκη^m, ὀππότε πάτρηςⁿ
ἦς ἀπέησιν ἀνὴρ τόσσον χρόνον ὅσσον ἐγὼ νῦν,
170 πολλὰ βροτῶν ἐπὶ ἅστε' ἀλώμενος, ἄλγεα πάσχων·
ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς ἐρέω ὃ μ' ἀνείρειαι^o ἡδὲ μεταλλάς.
Κρήτη τις γὰρ ἔστι, μέσῳ ἐνὶ οἴνοπι^p πόντῳ,
καλὴ καὶ πείρα^q, περίρρυτος^r· ἐν δ' ἄνθρωποι
πολλοί, ἀπειρέσιοι^s, καὶ ἐννήκοντα^t πόληες.
175 ἄλλη δ' ἄλλων γλώσσα μεμιγμένη· ἐν μὲν Ἀχαιοί,
ἐν δ' Ἑτεόκρητες μεγαλήτορες, ἐν δὲ Κύδωνες,
Δωριέες τε τριχάϊκες^u διοί τε Πελασγοί.
τῆσι δ' ἐνὶ Κνωσός, μεγάλη πόλις, ἔνθα τε Μίνως
ἐννέωρος^v βασιλεύει^w Διὸς μεγάλου ὀαριστῆς^x,
180 πατὴρ ἐμοῖο πατὴρ, μεγαθύμου Δευκαλίωνος
Δευκαλίων δ' ἐμὲ τίκτε καὶ Ἰδομενῆα ἄνακτα·
ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν ἐν νήεσσι⁴ κορωνίσιν^y Ἴλιον ἴσω
ᾧχεθ' ἅμ' Ἀτρεΐδῃσιν, ἐμοὶ δ' ὄνομα κλυτὸν Αἰθῶν,

- a ὁμόκλω. to call or shout to, encourage, upbraid, command loudly. (4)
b ἐκφεύγω. to flee away, escape. (17) *aor. act. inf.*
c μῆτις¹, ἰος, ἡ. wisdom, skill, craft; counsel, plan, undertaking. (15)
d ἀσχαλάω. to be distressed, grieved; be vexed at. (7)
e κατέδω. to eat up, devour. (11)
f τεός¹, ἡ, ὄν. your. (21)
g ὀπόθεν. whence, from what place. (4)
h δρὺς, δρυός, ἡ. tree; oak. (17)
i παλαιφάτος, ἡ, ὄν. spoken long ago, legendary, ancient story. (3)
j ἀπολήγω. to leave off, desist from. (12) *fut. act. ind. 2s*
k γόνος, οὐ, ὁ. that which is begotten, offspring, child, seed. (16)
l ἐξερέω². to inquire into; inquire of; search through. (5)

- m δίκη, ἡς, ἡ. judgement, penalty, custom, right. (16)
n πάτηρ, ἡς, ἡ. fatherland, native land; fatherhood. (11)
o ἀνείρομαι. to inquire of, question; ask about. (10)
p οἶνοψ, ὀπος. wine-coloured, wine-dark; wine-red. (19)
q πείρα, ἂς, ἡ. fat, rich, plenteous meal. (1)
r περίρρυτος, ὄν. surrounded with water, sea-girt; flowing round. (1)
s ἀπειρέσιος, ἡ, ὄν. boundless, immense, countless. (4)
t ἐννήκοντα, indecl.. ninety. (1)
u τριχάϊκες, οἱ. threefold people. (1)
v ἐννέωρος, ὄν. of or for nine years; nine years old. (5)
w βασιλεύω. to be king, reign, rule. (11)
x ὀαριστής, οὗ, ὁ. familiar friend. (1)
y κορωνίς, ἰδος, ἡ. crook-beaked, curved. (17)

¹ αἰρέω *aor. act. ind. 3p*

² ἐκτελέω *aor. act. ind. 1s*

³ δίδωμι *fut. act. ind. 2s*

⁴ ναῦς *dat. fp*

- ὀπλότερος^a γενεῇ· ὁ δ' ἄρα πρότερος καὶ ἀρείων^b.
 185 ἐνθ' Ὀδυσῆα ἐγὼν ἰδόμην καὶ ξείνια^c δῶκα¹.
 καὶ γὰρ τὸν Κρήτηνδε^d κατήγαγεν^e ἱς^f ἀνέμοιοι,
 ἰέμενον Τροίηνδε^g παραπλάγξασα^h Μαλειῶν.
 στήσε² δ' ἐν Ἀμνισῷ, ὅθι τε σπέος Εἰλειθυίης,
 ἐν λιμέσιν χαλεποῖσι, μόγιςⁱ δ' ὑπάλυξεν^j ἀέλλας^k.
 190 αὐτίκα δ' Ἰδομενῆα μετάλλα ἄστυδ^l ἀνελθῶν^m.
 ξεῖνον γὰρ οἱ ἔφασκεⁿ φίλον τ' ἔμεν αἰδοῖόν τε.
 τῷ δ' ἤδη δεκάτη^o ἢ ἐνδεκάτη^p πέλεν ἡὼς
 οἰχομένῳ σὺν νηυσὶ^q κορωνίσιν^q Ἴλιον εἴσω.
 τὸν μὲν ἐγὼ πρὸς δώματ' ἄγων ἐὺ ἐξείνισσα^r,
 195 ἐνδυκέως^s φιλέων, πολλῶν κατὰ οἶκον ἐόντων.
 καὶ οἱ τοῖς ἄλλοις ἐτάροις, οἱ ἅμ' αὐτῷ ἔποντο,
 δημόθεν^t ἄλφιστα^u δῶκα¹ καὶ αἶθοπα^v οἶνον ἀγείρας
 καὶ βοῦς ἱρεύσασθαι, ἵνα πλησαῖατο⁴ θυμόν.
 ἐνθα δυώδεκα^w μὲν μένον ἤματα δῖοι Ἀχαιοί·
 200 εἴλει γὰρ Βορέης ἄνεμος μέγας οὐδ' ἐπὶ γαίῃ
 εἶα ἵστασθαι, χαλεπὸς δέ τις ὥρρε⁵ δαίμων.
 τῇ τρισκαιδεκάτῃ^x δ' ἄνεμος πέσε⁶, τοὶ δ' ἀνάγοντο^v.”

The queen is moved by his tale

- ἴσκει^z ψεύδεα^{aa} πολλὰ λέγων ἐτύμοισιν^{ab} ὁμοῖα·
 τῆς δ' ἄρ' ἀκουούσης ῥέε δάκρυα, τήκετο^{ac} δὲ χρώς·
 205 ὥς δὲ χιῶν^{ad} κατατήκετ'^{ae} ἐν ἀκροπόλοισιν^{af} ὄρεσσιν,
 ἦν τ' Εὐρύς κατέτηξεν^{ag}, ἐπὶν Ζέφυρος καταχεύῃ^{ah}.
 τηκομένης^{ac} δ' ἄρα τῆς ποταμοὶ πλήθουσι^{ai} ῥέοντες·
 ὡς τῆς τήκετο^{ac} καλὰ παρήϊα^{aj} δάκρυ χεούσης,

- a ὀπλότερος, α, ον. younger. (7)
 b ἀρείων, ονος. better, stouter, stronger, braver. (18)
 c ξείνιος, α, ον. hospitable, tribute. (21)
 d Κρήτηνδε. to Crete. (1)
 e κατὰγω. to bring down. (11) aor. act. ind. 3s
 f ἱς², ἰνός, ἦ. strength, force. (14)
 g Τροίανδε. to Troy. (7)
 h παραπλάζω. to make to wander from the right way, drive; lead astray, perplex. (4)
 i μόγις. with toil or difficulty, hardly. (5)
 j ὑπαλύσκω. to flee from, escape. (6)
 k ἀέλλα, ης, ἦ. stormy wind, whirlwind, eddy; whirling motion. (14)
 l ἄστυδε. into, to; towards the city. (7)
 m ἀνέρχομαι. to go up. (9) aor. act. ptc. nom. ms
 n φάσκω. to say, affirm, claim. (17)
 o δέκατος, η, ον. tenth. (20)
 p ἐνδέκατος, η, ον. eleventh. (6)
 q κορωνίς, ἰδος, ἦ. crook-beaked, curved. (17)
 r ξενίζω. to receive a guest, host. (12)

- s ἐνδυκέως. sedulously, kindly, steadfastly. (20)
 t δημόθεν. at the public cost. (1)
 u ἄλφιστον, ου, τό. barley-meal. (15)
 v αἶθοψ, οπος. gleaming, sparkling. (17)
 w δυώδεκα, indecl.. twelve. (8)
 x τρισκαιδέκατος, η, ον. thirteenth. (4)
 y ἀνάγω. to lead up, bring up. (14)
 z ἴσχω². to make like; feign; think like, guess; speak. (3)
 aa ψεύδος, ους, τό. falsehood, untruth, lie. (11)
 ab ἔτυμος, η, ον. true, real, sure. (6)
 ac τήκω. to melt, melt away. (7)
 ad χιῶν, ὄνος, ἦ. snow. (7)
 ae κατατήκω. to melt away, thaw, dissolve, make to fall away. (3)
 af ἀκροπόλος, ον. high-ranging, lofty. (2)
 ag κατατήκω. to melt away, thaw, dissolve, make to fall away. (3) aor. act. ind. 3s
 ah καταχεύω. to pour down upon, pour over. (17)
 ai πλήθω. to fill. (9)
 aj παρήϊον, ου, τό. cheek, jaw, cheek-ornament. (2)

¹ δίδωμι aor. act. ind. 1s

² ἵστημι aor. act. ind. 3s

³ ναῦς dat. fp

⁴ πίμπλημι aor. mid. opt. 3p

⁵ ὄρνυμι aor. act. ind. 3s

⁶ πίπτω aor. act. ind. 3s

Paradigms

This appendix contains paradigm charts for verbs, nouns, and adjectives. I added these reference tables to aid the reading process. I found that having them at hand can be very useful, especially when stuck reading tricky forms.

The Definite Article

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sg.	Nom.	ὁ	ἡ	τό
	Acc.	τόν	τήν	τό
	Gen.	τοῖο, τοῦ	τῆς	τοῖο, τοῦ
	Dat.	τῷ	τῇ	τῷ
Du.	N/V/A	τώ	τώ	τώ
	G/D	τῶιν	τῶιν	τῶιν
Pl.	Nom.	οἱ, τοί	αἱ, ταί	τά
	Acc.	τούς	τάς	τά
	Gen.	τῶν	τῶν, τάων	τῶν
	Dat.	τοῖσι(ν), τοῖς	ταῖς, τῇσί(ν), τῇς	τοῖσι(ν), τοῖς

Adjectives

First/second declension adjectives

		Masc.	Fem.	Neut.
Sg.	Nom.	ἀγαθός	ἀγαθή	ἀγαθόν
	Acc.	ἀγαθόν	ἀγαθήν	ἀγαθόν
	Gen.	ἀγαθοιο, ἀγαθοῦ	ἀγαθῆς	ἀγαθοιο, ἀγαθοῦ
	Dat.	ἀγαθῷ	ἀγαθῇ	ἀγαθῷ
Du.	N/V/A	ἀγαθῶ	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθῶ
	G/D	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθαῖν	ἀγαθαῖν
Pl.	Nom.	ἀγαθοί	ἀγαθαί	ἀγαθά
	Acc.	ἀγαθοús	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
	Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
	Dat.	ἀγαθοισι(ν), ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς, ἀγαθαισι(ν)	ἀγαθοῖς

Active						
	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Aor.	Pf.	Plpf.
Ind.	1s	λέγω	ἔρῳ	εἶπον	εἶρηκα	(ἐ)εἰρήκειν
	2s	λέγεις	ἔρεῖς	εἶπες	εἶρηκας	(ἐ)εἰρήκεις
	3s	λέγει	ἔρεῖ	εἶπε(ν)	εἶρηκε(ν)	(ἐ)εἰρήκει(ν)
	1pl	λέγομεν	ἐροῦμεν	εἵπομεν	εἶρηκαμεν	(ἐ)εἰρήκειμεν
	2pl	λέγετε	ἐρεῖτε	εἵπετε	εἶρηκατε	(ἐ)εἰρήκειτε
	3pl	λέγουσι(ν)	ἐροῦσι(ν)	εἵπον	εἶρηκασι(ν)	(ἐ)εἰρήκεισαν
Subj.	1s	λέγω		εἴπω		
	2s	λέγῃς		εἴπῃς		
	3s	λέγῃ		εἴπῃ		
	1pl	λέγωμεν		εἴπωμεν		
	2pl	λέγητε		εἴπητε		
	3pl	λέγωσι(ν)		εἴπωσι(ν)		
Opt.	1s	λέγοιμι		εἴποιμι	εἶρηκοιμι	
	2s	λέγοις		εἴποις	εἶρηκοῖς	
	3s	λέγοι		εἴποι	εἶρηκοι	
	1pl	λέγοιμεν		εἴποιμεν	εἶρηκοιμεν	
	2pl	λέγοιτε		εἴποιτε	εἶρηκοιτε	
	3pl	λέγοιεν		εἴποιεν	εἶρηκοιεν	
Impv.	2s	λέγε		εἰπέ		
	3s	λέγέτω		εἰπέτω		
	2pl	λέγετε		εἵπετε		
	3pl	λέγετωσαν		εἰπέτωσαν		
		λέγειν	ἔρεῖν	εἵπεῖν	εἶρηκέναι	
Inf.						

Middle						Passive		
	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Aor.	Pf.	Plpf.	Fut.	Aor.
Ind.	1s λέγομαι	ἐροῦμαι	ἐλεγόμεην	εἰπόμεην	εἶρημαι	(ἐ)εἰρήμην	ρρεθήσομαι	ἐρρέθην
	2s λέγῃ	ἐρή	ἐλέγου	εἶπου	εἶρησαι	(ἐ)εἶρησο	ρρεθήσῃ	ἐρρέθῃς
	3s λέγεται	ἐρεῖται	ἐλέγετο	εἶπετο	εἶρηται	(ἐ)εἶρητο	ρρεθήσεται	ἐρρέθῃ
	1pl λεγόμεθα	ἐρούμεθα	ἐλεγόμεθα	εἰπόμεθα	εἶρήμεθα	(ἐ)εἰρήμεθα	ρρεθισόμεθα	ἐρρέθῃμεν
	2pl λέγεσθε	ἐρεῖσθε	ἐλέγεσθε	εἶπεσθε	εἶρησθε	(ἐ)εἶρησθε	ρρεθήσεσθε	ἐρρέθητε
	3pl λέγονται	ἐροῦνται	ἐλέγοντο	εἶποντο	εἶρηνται	(ἐ)εἶρηντο	ρρεθήσονται	ἐρρέθῃσαν
Subj.	1s λέγωμαι		εἴπωμαι					ῥρεθῶ
	2s λέγῃ		εἴπῃ					ῥρεθῆς
	3s λέγῃται		εἴπῃται					ῥρεθῆ
	1pl λεγώμεθα		εἴπώμεθα					ῥρεθώμεν
	2pl λέγησθε		εἴπησθε					ῥρεθῆτε
	3pl λέγωνται		εἴπωνται					ῥρεθῶσι(ν)
Opt.	1s λεγοίμην		εἴποιμην		εἰρημένος εἶην		ῥρεσάιμην	
	2s λέγοιο		εἴποιο		εἰρημένος εἶης		ῥρέσαιο	
	3s λέγοιτο		εἴποιτο		εἰρημένος εἶη		ῥρέσαιτο	
	1pl λεγοίμεθα		εἴποιμεθα		εἰρημένοι εἴμεν		ῥρεσάιμεθα	
	2pl λέγοισθε		εἴποισθε		εἰρημένοι εἶτε		ῥρέσαισθε	
	3pl λέγοντο		εἴποιντο		εἰρημένοι εἶεν		ῥρεσάιντο	
Impv.	2s λέγου		εἴπου				ῥρέθῃτι	
	3s λεγέσθω		εἴπέσθω				ῥρεθήτω	
	2pl λέγεσθε		εἴπεσθε				ῥρέθητε	
	3pl λεγέσθωσαν		εἴπέσθωσαν				ῥρεθήτωσαν	
Inf.	λέγεσθαι	ἐρεῖσθαι		εἴπεσθαι	εἶρησθαι		ῥρεθήσεσθαι	ῥρεθῆναι

- αἰρέω to take; choose. (415)
 αἶρω to raise, take up, lift or draw up. (43)
 αἶσα, ἡς, ἡ share, portion, lot. (36)
 αἴτιος, α, ον cause of, the originator of. (17)
 αἰχμή, ἡς, ἡ point of a spear; spear; warlike spirit. (33)
 αἰχμητής, οὔ, ὁ spearman, warrior; (Adj.) pointed, warlike. (28)
 αἶψα quick, with speed, on a sudden. (145)
 ἀκοντίζω to hurl javelins, shoot. (35)
 ἀκούω to hear, listen. (182)
 ἄκρος, η, ον highest, extreme, outermost. (49)
 ἀλάομαι to wander, stray. (41)
 ἄλγος, εος, τό pain, hardship. (92)
 ἀλγεινός, ἡ, ὄν hard. (30)
 ἀλεείνω to avoid, shun. (26)
 Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, ὁ Alexander. (43)
 ἀλέομαι to avoid, shun, flee from. (38)
 ἄλις in heaps, crowds, swarms, in abundance, in plenty. (29)
 ἀλκή, ἡς, ἡ strength, prowess. (69)
 ἄλκιμος, ον strong, stout. (48)
 ἀλλά but, except. (1430)
 ἀλλήλων one another. (176)
 ἄλλομαι to spring, leap. (28)
 ἄλλος, η, ο other, another. (787)
 ἄλλοτε at another time, at other times. (43)
 ἄλοχος, ου, ἡ bedfellow, spouse, wife. (109)
 ἄλς², ἁλός, ἡ sea. (117)
 ἀλύσκω to flee from, shun, escape. (27)
 ἅμα at once, at the same time, along with. (257)
 ἀμείβω¹ to change, exchange. (94)
 ἀμείνων, ονος better, abler, stronger, braver. (49)
 ἀμύμων, ονος blameless, noble, excellent; honourable. (116)
 ἀμύνω to ward off, defend. (94)
 ἀμφί on both sides. (366)
 ἀμφίπολος, ου, ἡ busied about, busy; much-frequented. (73)
 ἀμφίς on both sides; around; apart, asunder; separately. (41)
 ἀμφότερος, α, ον both. (116)
 ἄμφω both. (61)
 ἄν would, could (indefinite). (1451)
 ἀνά upwards, up, each. (231)
 ἀναβαίνω to go up, ascend; mount. (44)
 ἀνάγκη, ης, ἡ necessity, constraint. (42)
 ἄναξ, ακτος, ὁ lord, master. (233)
 ἀνάσσω to be lord, master, owner, rule. (66)
 ἀνδάνω to please, delight, gratify. (27)
 ἄνεμος, ου, ὁ wind. (105)
 ἄνευ without. (8)
 ἀνέχω to hold up, endure. (65)
 ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρός, ὁ man, husband. (1039)
 ἄνθρωπος, ου, ὁ human, man. (190)
 ἀνίημι to let go, loosen, release. (37)
 ἀνίστημι to raise up, rise, stand up. (82)
 ἄντα over against, face to face; opposite. (41)
 ἀντίθεος, η, ον equal to the gods, godlike. (61)
 ἀντικρύ right opposite, over against. (29)
 Ἀντίλοχος, ου, ὁ Antilochus. (61)
 Ἀντίνοος, ου, ὁ Antinous. (56)
 ἀντίος set against, face to face, opposite. (119)
 ἄνωγα to command, order; advise, desire, urge; bid. (145)
 ἄξιος, α, ον worthy, deserving. (14)

- αἰδός, οὔ, ὁ singer, minstrel, bard, enchanter. (38)
 ἀολλής, ἐς all together, in throngs or crowds. (30)
 ἀπαμείβομαι to reply, answer. (125)
 ἀπάνευθε afar off, far away; without. (46)
 ἅπας, ασα, ἀν all, the whole. (114)
 ἀπαυράω to take away or wrest from, rob. (37)
 ἄπειμι to be absent, away. (31)
 ἀπιθέω to disobey. (34)
 ἀπό from, away from. (494)
 ἀποβαίνω to step off, disembark, leave. (39)
 ἄποινα, ὦν, τά ransom; compensation. (26)
 ἀπόλλυμι to destroy, kill; perish, be lost. (66)
 Ἀπόλλων, ὦνος, ὁ Apollo. (157)
 ἀποτίνω to pay off, repay. (29)
 ἄπτω to touch; kindle; fasten. (39)
 ἄρα so, then, therefore. (1800)
 ἄρα particle asking a question. (49)
 ἀράομαι to pray, curse. (37)
 ἀραρίσκω to join together, fasten; fit together; please; fit well; prepare. (70)
 ἀργαλέος, η, ὦν painful, grievous; difficult, troublesome. (60)
 Ἀργεῖος, α, ὦν of or from Argos, Argive. (218)
 Ἀργειφόντης, οὔ, ὁ Argeiphontes, slayer of Argus. (27)
 Ἄργος, εως, τό Argos. (48)
 ἀργύρεος, η, ὦν silver. (38)
 ἄρειος, α, ὦν warlike, martial. (34)
 ἀρετή, ἥς, ἡ goodness, excellence, manly prowess. (37)
 Ἄρης, εως, ὁ Arius. (164)
 ἀριστεύς, ἑως, ὁ best man; best or noblest, chief. (30)
 ἄριστος best. (210)
 ἄρμα, ατος, τό chariot. (68)
 ἄρουρα, ας, ἡ tilled land, arable land, earth; measure of land. (44)
 Ἄρτεμις, ἰδος, ἡ Artemis. (27)
 ἀρχός, οὔ, ὁ leader, chief, commander; rectum, anus. (28)
 ἄρχω to rule; begin. (126)
 ἄσπετος, ὦν unspeakable, unutterable, unspeakably great. (34)
 ἀσπίς, ἰδος, ἡ round shield. (96)
 ἄσσον nearer. (27)
 ἄστν, εως, τό city, town. (131)
 ἀτάλαντος, ὦν equal in weight, equivalent. (28)
 ἀτάρ but, yet. (901)
 Ἄτρεΐδης, οὔ, ὁ son of Atreus. (209)
 ἀτρεκής, ἐς precise, exact, strict; sure, certain. (34)
 αὔ again, anew, afresh, moreover; in turn. (166)
 αὐδάω to utter sounds, speak. (98)
 αὐθι on the spot, here, there; forthwith, straightway. (57)
 αὐθις back, back again. (128)
 αὐλή, ἥς, ἡ courtyard, palace. (45)
 αὐτε again, furthermore, in turn. (367)
 αὐτίκα forthwith, straightway, at once. (191)
 αὐτόθι on the spot. (34)
 αὐτός, ἥ, ὁ he, she, it, self. (1126)
 αὐτοῦ here, there. (88)
 αὐτως in this very manner, even so, just so, as it is. (57)
 αὐχὴν, ἑνος, ὁ neck, throat; isthmus, strait. (40)
 ἄφαρ straightway, forthwith, at once, quickly; thereupon. (34)
 ἀφικνέομαι to come, arrive at. (52)
 ἀφνειός, ὦν rich, wealthy; rich in. (29)
 Ἀφροδίτη, ἥς, ἡ Aphrodite. (41)