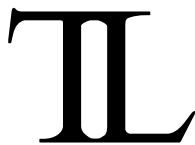


The Odyssey

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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Timothy A. Lee Publishing, Cambridge, England

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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: — U U

spondee: — —

A dactyl contains one long syllable (—) followed by two short syllables (U U); 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
— U U	— U U	— U U	— U U	— U U	— —

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	ὄν κα-τά	θυ-μόν
— υ υ	— —	— υ υ	— υ υ	— υ υ	— —

The elision in *πολλά 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-χθῆ ἐ-	πεῖ Τροί-	ἦς		ἰ-ε-	ρὸν πτο-λί-	ε-θρον ἕ-	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 *σφῶε* (later *σφῶ*), 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 δ , η , $\tau\acute{o}$ 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 $\xi\omicron/\omicron\tilde{\upsilon}$, $\omicron\iota$, $\xi/\mu\iota\nu$ regularly appear where Attic would use $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\tilde{\omega}$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{o}\nu$ (and their feminine or neuter equivalents). Likewise, in the plural, Homer employs $\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\omega\nu$, $\sigma\phi\acute{\iota}\sigma\iota/\sigma\phi\iota\nu$, $\sigma\phi\acute{\epsilon}\alpha\varsigma/\sigma\phi\alpha\varsigma/\sigma\phi\epsilon$ instead of the later Attic $\alpha\upsilon\tau\acute{\omega}\nu$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\iota\varsigma$, $\alpha\upsilon\tau\omicron\upsilon\varsigma$. 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 $\tau\omicron\iota$ often appears where Attic would use $\sigma\omicron\iota$, and $\kappa\epsilon$ functions as the modal particle later expressed by $\alpha\tilde{\nu}$. The particle $\alpha\tilde{\rho}\alpha$, frequent in Homer, adds narrative continuity or emphasis without a strict Attic equivalent. Relative pronouns generally appear in their older forms, such as $\delta\tilde{\varsigma}$, δ , and η , 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 $\epsilon\iota\mu\acute{\iota}$ and $\phi\eta\mu\acute{\iota}$ retain their full athematic paradigms, and the imperfect often appears in older shapes like $\eta\tilde{\iota}\nu$ instead of the later $\eta\tilde{\iota}\nu$. Additional imperfect variants also occur, including $\xi\eta\nu$ for $\eta\tilde{\iota}\nu$, $\xi\alpha\sigma\iota$ for Attic $\epsilon\iota\sigma\acute{\iota}$, and forms such as $\eta\sigma\theta\alpha$, 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 $\eta\tilde{\iota}\delta\omicron\nu$, an older form corresponding to Attic $\epsilon\iota\delta\omicron\nu$, as well as $\xi\kappa\tau\alpha\nu\omicron\nu$ in place of $\xi\kappa\tau\epsilon\iota\nu\alpha\nu$ and $\xi\pi\epsilon\phi\omicron\nu\omicron\nu$ instead of $\xi\pi\epsilon\phi\eta\nu\alpha$. 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' ἔπεσσιν 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 $\acute{\epsilon}\beta\epsilon\beta\acute{\eta}\kappa\alpha\iota$. 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 $\pi\omicron\lambda\acute{\upsilon}\tau\lambda\alpha\varsigma\ \delta\acute{\iota}\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$ stand in place of the straightforward $\delta\ \acute{\omicron}\delta\upsilon\sigma\sigma\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\varsigma$, and $\rho\omicron\delta\omicron\delta\acute{\alpha}\kappa\tau\upsilon\lambda\omicron\varsigma\ \acute{\eta}\ \acute{\eta}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$ appears instead of $\acute{\eta}\ \acute{\eta}\acute{\omega}\varsigma$. 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, ὅ** which refer to the genitival form ending (**ου**) and gender (**ὅ**). 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, ὅ. 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 ἤμαρ.
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' ἔρυκε Καλυψὼ δῖα θεάων
15 ἐν σπέσσι γλαφυροῖσι, λιλαιομένη^m πόσιν εἶναι.
ἀλλ' ὅτε δὴ ἔτος ἦλθε περιπλομένωνⁿ ἐνιαυτῶν,
τῷ οἱ ἐπεκλώσαντο^o θεοὶ οἰκόνδε^p νέεσθαι
εἰς Ἰθάκην, οὐδ' ἔνθα πεφυγμένος ἦεν ἀέθλων^q
καὶ μετὰ οἷσι φίλοισι. θεοὶ δ' ἐλέαιρον^r ἅπαντες
20 νόσφι Ποσειδάωνος· ὁ δ' ἀσπερχές^s μενέαινε
ἀντιθέῳ Ὀδυσῇ πάρος ἦν γαῖαν ἰκέσθαι.

ἀλλ' ὁ μὲν Αἰθίοπας μετεκίαθε^t τηλόθ^u ἐόντας,
Αἰθίοπας τοὶ διχθὰ^v δεδαίαται^w, ἔσχατοι^x ἀνδρῶν,

- 1
a πολύτροπος, ον. much-turned; much-travelled; shifty; versatile. (2)
b πλάζω¹. to turn aside from; baffle, thwart; wander. (22)
c πέρθω. to waste, ravage, sack, destroy; slay; get by plunder. (21)
d ἄρνυμαι. to receive for oneself, reap, win, gain, earn. (5)
e σφέτερος, η, ον. their, of theirs; their own. (10)
f ἀτασθαλία, ας, ἡ. presumptuous sin, recklessness, arrogance. (11)
g ἐσθίω. to eat, consume. (20)
h ἀφαιρέω. to take from, take away, take off. (20)
i νόστιμος, η, ον. belonging to a return; able or likely to return alive. (14)

- j ἀμόθεν. from some place or other. (1)
k οἴκοι. at home, in the house. (7)
l χράσμαι. to use, make use of. (13)
m λιλαιομαι. to long or desire earnestly. (24)
n περιπέλομαι. to move round, be round about; surpass. (4)
o ἐπικλώθω. to spin upon, spin to. (8)
p οἰκόνδε. to one's house, homewards. (19)
q ἀέθλος, ου, ό. contest for a prize; conflict, struggle. (1)
r ἐλεαίρω. to take pity on. (25)
s ἀσπερχές. hotly, unceasingly. (6)
t μετακιάθω. to follow after, chase; visit. (6)
u τηλόθι. afar, at a distance. (14)
v διχθὰ. in twain, divided. (2)
w δαίω². 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 ἀρνεϊών^e ἐκατόμβης.

The gods debate Odysseus' fate

ἐνθ' 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' ἐπιμνησθεὶςⁱ 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 Ὀρέστια τίσις^s ἔσσεται² Ἀτρεΐδαο,
ὁππότε' ἂν ἡβήσῃ^t τε καὶ ἤς ἰμείρεται^u αἴης^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 ἐοικότι⁴ 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, suplicate. (15)
d ταῦρος, ου, ὅ. bull, ox. (23)
e ἀρνεϊός², ου, ὅ. ram, wether; Aries. (10)
f παρήμαι. to be seated beside or by, sit near. (15)
g ἀθρόος, η, ου. in crowds. (23)
h τηλεκλυτός, η, ου. far-famed. (2)
i ἐπιμνησκομαι. to remember, think of; mention. (4) aor. pass. ptc. nom. ms
j μετὰυδάω. to speak among, address; accost. (25)
k αἰτιάμαι. to charge, accuse, censure, blame. (7)
l σφός, η, ου. their, their own, belonging to them; his or her, his own or her own. (15)

- m ἀτασθαλία, ας, η. presumptuous sin, recklessness, arrogance. (11)
n μόρος, ου, ὅ. fate, doom, death. (16)
o μνηστός, η, ου. wooed and won, wedded. (6)
p εὐσκοπος. keen-sighted, watchful; far-seen; shooting well. (5)
q μνάομαι. to remember; woo, court. (24)
r ἄκοιτις, η. wife, consort. (23)
s τίσις, εως, η. 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, η. earth, land. (22)
w ὕπατος, η, ου. 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 εἵκα pf. act. ptc. dat. ms

⁵ ἀπόλλυμι aor. mid. opt. 3s

⁶ ῥέζω¹ pres. act. opt. 3s

δυσμώρα^a, ὃς δὴ δηθά^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, αἷ γαῖάν 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 νοῆσαι^q
 ἥς γαίης, θανέειν^r ἰμείρεται^s. οὐδέ νυ σοὶ περ
 60 ἐντρέπεται^t φίλον ἦτορ, Ὀλύμπιε. οὐ νύ τ' Ὀδυσσεύς
 Ἀργείων παρὰ νηυσὶ^u χαρίζετο ἱερὰ ῥέζων
 Τροίῃ ἐν εὐρείῃ^v; τί^w νύ οἱ τόσον ὠδύσασα^x, Ζεῦ;"

τὴν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·"
 "τέκνον ἐμόν, ποῖόν σε ἔπος φύγεν^y ἕρκος ὀδόντων^z.
 65 πῶς ἂν ἔπειτ' Ὀδυσῆος ἐγὼ θείοιο λαθοίμην^{aa},
 ὃς περὶ μὲν νόον ἐστὶ βροτῶν, περὶ δ' ἱρὰ θεοῖσιν
 ἀθανάτοισιν ἔδωκε^{ab}, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρύν^{ac} ἔχουσιν;
 ἀλλὰ Ποσειδάων γαιήοχος^{ad} ἄσκελές^{ae} αἰεὶ
 Κύκλωπος κεχόλωται, δν ὀφθαλμοῦ ἀλάωσεν^{af},
 70 ἀντίθεον Πολύφημον, ὅου κράτος ἐστὶ μέγιστον
 πᾶσιν Κυκλώπεσσι. Θόωσα δέ μιν τέκε^{ag} νύμφη,
 Φόρκυνος θυγάτηρ ἄλως ἀτρυγέτοιο^{ah} μέδοντος^{ai},
 ἐν σπέεσσι γλαφυροῖσι Ποσειδάωνι μιγείσα^{aj}.
 ἐκ τοῦ δὴ Ὀδυσῆα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
 75 οὐ τι κατακτείνει, πλάζει^{ak} δ' ἀπὸ πατρίδος^{al} αἵης^{am}.

- a **δυσμωρος**. ill-fated, with ill fortune. (8)
 b **δηθά**. for a long time. (20)
 c **ἀμφίρυτος**, *ον*. flowed around, seagirt. (4)
 d **ὀμφαλός**, *οῦ, ὅ*. 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 **αἰμύλος**, *η, ον*. wheedling, wily. (1)
 l **λόγος**, *ου, ὅ*. word, message, tale. (2)
 m **θέλγω**. to charm, enchant, bewitch, deceive. (23)

- n **ἐπιλήθω**. to cause to forget. (6)
 o **καπνός**, *οῦ, ὅ*. 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 **ὠδύσσομαι**. to be wroth against, hate. (9)
 u **γαιήοχος**, *ου, ὅ*. 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, ὅ*. 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 δόμονδε^h,
Ἑρμείαν μὲν ἔπειτα διάκτορονⁱ ἀργεῖφόντην
85 νῆσον ἐς Ὠγγυίην ὀτρύνομεν², 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 ἦδ' 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
ἦδ' ἐπ' ἀπείρονα^w γαῖαν ἅμα πνοιῆς^x ἀνέμοιο·
εἰλετο δ' ἄλκιμον ἔγχος, ἀκαχμένον^y ὀξεί χαλκῶ,
100 βριθὺ^z μέγα στιβαρόν, τῷ δάμνησι^{aa} στίχας ἀνδρῶν

a	περιφραζόμεναι. to think or consider about. (1)	o	ἀδινός, ἡ, ὄν. close, thick; crowded, thronging; vehement, loud; loud-voiced. (16)
b	ἀντία. set against, face to face, opposite, against. (3)	p	σφάζω. to slay, slaughter. (15)
c	ἀέκητι. against one's will. (16)	q	εἰλίπους, ποδος, ους, ουν. rolling in their gait. (9)
d	ἐριδαίνω. to wrangle, quarrel. (8)	r	ἔλιξ, ἱκος, ἡ. armlet, twist, tendril of the vine, spiral. (15)
e	ὑπατος, η, ον. highest, uppermost. (12)	s	ἡμαθόεις, εσσα, εν. sandy. (12)
f	κρείων ¹ , οντος, ὁ. ruler, lord, master. (13)	t	πέδιλον, ου, τό. sandals. (17)
g	πολύφρων, ονος. ingenious, inventive. (10)	u	ἀμβρόσιος, α, ον. immortal, divine. (25)
h	δόμονδε. homeward. (8)	v	ὕγρος, ἄ, ὄν. moist, green, fluid. (20)
i	διάκτορος, ου, ὁ. messenger, minister. (18)	w	ἀπείρων ² , ονος. boundless, endless, countless; without end. (9)
j	εὐπλόκαμος, ον. with goodly locks, fair-haired. (21)	x	πνοή, ἡς, ἡ. breath, wind. (23)
k	ταλασίφρων, ονος, ον. patient of mind, stout-hearted. (13)	y	ἀκαχμένος, η, ον. sharp-edged; armed. (11)
l	Ἰθάκηνδε. to Ithaca. (5)	z	βριθός, εἷα, ὕ. heavy. (6)
m	κάρη ¹ , τό. head; face; peak, top; edge, brim; person. (22)	aa	δάμνημι. to overpower, tame, conquer, subdue. (12)
n	ἀπείπον. to renounce, disown. (12) aor. act. inf.		

¹ μεθήμι fut. act. ind. 3s

² ὀτρύνω aor. act. subj. 1p

³ εἰσέρχομαι fut. mid. ind. 1s

⁴ πυνθάνομαι fut. mid. ptc. acc. ms

- 440 χέρνιβα^a δέ σφ' Ἄρητος ἐν ἀνθεμόεντι^b λέβητι^c
 ἤλυθεν ἐκ θαλάμοιο φέρων, ἑτέρῃ δ' ἔχεν οὐλὰς^d
 ἐν κανέῳ^e πέλεκυ^f δὲ μενεπτόλεμος^g Θρασυμήδης
 ὄξυν ἔχων ἐν χειρὶ παρίστατο βοῦν ἐπικόψων^h.
 Περσεὺς δ' ἄμνιονⁱ 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
 ἤλασεν¹ ἄγχι στάς². πέλεκυς^f δ' ἀπέκοψε^p τένοντας^q
- 450 αὐχενίου^r, λῦσεν δὲ βοὸς μένος. αἶ δ' ὀλόλυξαν^s
 θυγατέρες τε νυοί^t τε καὶ αἰδοίη παράκοιτις^u
 Νέστορος, Εὐρυδίκη, πρέσβα^v Κλυμέναιοι θυγατρῶν.
 οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀνελόντες^w ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης^x
 ἔσχον³. ἀτὰρ σφάξεν^y Πεισίστρατος, ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν.
- 455 τῆς δ' ἐπεὶ ἐκ μέλαν αἶμα 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^{aj} πᾶσαντο^{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, αἶ. 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 ἄμνιον, 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, αἶ. 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 ὀλόλυζω. 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 εὐρυδεια, 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, ων, 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 ὠμοθέτω. to place the raw slices. (5)
 ae σχίζω, 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

μίστυλλον^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 ἑλαίῳⁱ,
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' ἔζετο, ποιμένα λαῶν.

470 οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ ὥπτησαν^l κρέ' ὑπέρτερα^m καὶ ἐρύσαντο,
δαίνυνθ' ἐξόμενοι· ἐπὶ δ' ἄνδρες ἐσθλοὶ ὄροντοⁿ
οἶνον οἰνοχοεῦντες^o ἐνὶ χρυσέοις 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 καλλίτριχα^r ἵππους
ζεύξαθ^s ὑφ' ἄρματ' ἄγοντες, ἵνα πρήσσησιν^t ὁδοῖο.”

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

480 ὄψα^y τε, οἶα ἔδουσι διοτρεφεές βασιλῆες.
ἂν δ' ἄρα Τηλέμαχος περικαλλέα βήσετο^z δίφρον·
πὰρ δ' ἄρα Νεστορίδης Πεισίστρατος, ὄρχαμος ἀνδρῶν,
ἐς δίφρον τ' ἀνέβαινε καὶ ἡνία λάζετο^{aa} χερσί,
μάστιξεν^{ab} δ' ἐλάαν, τῷ⁵ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε⁶ πετέσθην⁷

485 ἐς πεδίον, λιπέτην⁸ δὲ Πύλου αἰπὺ πτολίεθρον.
οἱ δὲ πανημέριοι^z σείον^{aa} ζυγόν^{ab} ἀμφὶς ἔχοντες.

a μιστύλλω. to cut up. (10)

b ὀβελός, οὐ, ὁ. 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 ἔλαιον, 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, ὁ. drinking, drink, beverage. (22)

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

r καλλίτριξ, τριχος. 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 ἔψον, 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, οὐ, 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 ὁ 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 ἀγυιαί^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' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
 ἵππους τε ζεύγνυντ'^e ἀνά θ' ἄρματα ποικίλ' ἔβαινον.
 ἐκ δ' ἔλασαν³ προθύροιο^f καὶ αἰθούσης^g ἐριδούπου^h.
 μαστίξενⁱ δ' ἐλάαν, τῷ⁴ δ' οὐκ ἀέκοντε⁵ πετέσθην⁶.
 495 ἶξον δ' ἐς πεδίον πυρηνφόρον^j, ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτα
 ἦγον^k ὁδόν· τοῖον γὰρ ὑπέκφερον^l ὠκέες ἵπποι.
 δύσετό τ' ἥελιος σκιάωντό^a τε πᾶσαι ἀγυιαί^b.

- a σκιάω. to overshadow, make shady; be shaded or dark. (7)
 b ἀγυία, 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 πυρηνφόρος, ον. wheat-bearing. (1)
 k ἄνω. up, upwards, above. (5)
 l ὑπέκφέρω. 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.

“κάμμορε^a, τίπτε τοι ὦδε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
340 ὠδύσατ^b ἐκπάγλως^c, ὅτι τοι κακὰ πολλὰ φυτεύει^d;
οὐ μὲν δὴ σε καταφθίσει^e μάλα περ μενεαίνων.
ἀλλὰ μάλ’ ὦδ’ ἔρξαι, δοκέεις δέ μοι οὐκ ἀπινύσσειν^f.
εἴματα ταυτ’ ἀποδύς^g σχεδίην^h ἀνέμοισι φέρεσθαι
κάλλιπ’, ἀτὰρ χεῖρεσσι νέωνⁱ ἐπιμαίεο^j νόστου
345 γαίης Φαιήκων, ὅθι τοι μοῖρ’ ἐστὶν ἀλύξαι.
τῇ^k δέ, τόδε κρήδεμνον^l ὑπὸ στέρνοιο^m τανύσσαι¹
ἄμβροτονⁿ. οὐδὲ τί τοι παθέειν² δέος^o οὐδ’ ἀπολέσθαι.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν χεῖρεσσιν ἐφάψαι^p ἠπείροιο^q,
ἄψ ἀπολυσάμενος^r βαλέειν εἰς οἶνοπα^s πόντον
350 πολλὸν ἀπ’ ἠπείρου^q, αὐτὸς δ’ ἀπονόσφι^t τραπέσθαι.”
ὥς ἄρα φωνήσασα θεὰ κρήδεμνον^l ἔδωκεν³,
αὐτὴ δ’ ἄψ ἐς πόντον ἐδύσετο κυμαίνοντα^u
αἰθυίῃ^v ἐικυῖα^w. μέλαν δέ ἐ κῦμα κάλυψεν.
αὐτὰρ ὁ μερμήριξε πολύτλας δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
355 ὀχθήσας δ’ ἄρα εἶπε πρὸς ὃν μεγαλήτορα θυμόν.
“ὦ μοι ἐγώ, μὴ τίς μοι ὑφαίνησιν^x δόλον αὔτε
ἀθανάτων, ὃ τέ με σχεδίης^h ἀποβῆναι⁴ ἀνώγει.
ἀλλὰ μάλ’ οὐ πω πείσομ’⁵, ἐπεὶ ἐκάς^y ὀφθαλμοῖσιν
γαῖαν ἐγὼν ἰδόμεν, ὅθι μοι φάτο φύξιμον^z εἶναι.
360 ἀλλὰ μάλ’ ὦδ’ ἔρξω, δοκέει δέ μοι εἶναι ἄριστον.
ὄφρ’ ἂν μὲν κεν δούρατ’ ἐν ἁρμονίῃσιν^{aa} ἀρήρη,
τόφρ’ αὐτοῦ μενέω καὶ τλήσομαι ἄλγεα πάσχων.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὴν δὴ μοι σχεδίην^h διὰ κῦμα τινάξῃ^{ab},
νήξωμ’^{ac}, ἐπεὶ οὐ μὲν τι πάρα προνοῆσαι^{ad} ἄμεινον.”

- a **κάμμορος**, *ον.* subject to destiny; ill-fated. (5)
b **ὀδύσσομαι**. to be wroth against, hate. (9)
c **ἐκπάγλος**, *η, ον.* terrible, violent; marvellous; (*Adv.*) terribly. (25)
d **φυτεύω**. to plant. (12)
e **καταφθίω**. to ruin, destroy; waste away, perish. (6)
f **ἀπινύσσω**. to lack understanding, be senseless. (3)
g **ἀποδύνω**. to strip off. (3)
h **σχεδία**, *ας, ή.* raft, float. (14)
i **νέω**¹. to swim. (2)
j **ἐπιμαίομαι**. to strive after, seek to obtain, aim at; lay hold of, grasp, touch. (14)
k **τῇ**. there! (7)
l **κρήδεμνον**, *ου, τό.* veil, mantilla; battlements which crown city walls; cover. (14)
m **στέρνων**, *ου, τό.* breast, chest. (19)
n **ἄμβροτος**, *η, ον.* immortal, divine; belonging to the gods. (20)
o **δέος**, *ους, τό.* fear, dread, reverence. (24)

- p **ἐφάπτω**. to bind on, touch. (10)
q **ἠπείρος**, *ου, ή.* mainland, land. (23)
r **ἀπολύω**. to set free, loose, release, divorce. (8)
s **οἶνοψ**, *οπος.* wine-coloured, wine-dark; wine-red. (19)
t **ἀπονόσφι**. far apart, aloof; far away from. (8)
u **κυμαίνω**. to rise in waves. (6)
v **αἰθυία**, *ας, ή.* shearwater. (2)
w **εἰκός**, *εικός, τό.* like truth; likely, probable, reasonable. (20)
x **ὑφαίνω**. to weave. (24)
y **ἐκάς**. far, afar, far off. (21)
z **φύξιμος**, *η, ον.* where one can take refuge; affording a chance of recovery; able to escape. (1)
aa **ἁρμονία**, *ας, ή.* fastening, covenant. (3)
ab **τινάσσω**. to shake, quake. (15) *aor. act.*
subj. 3s
ac **νήχω**. to swim. (9) *fut. mid. ind. 1s*
ad **προνοέω**. to provide for. (2) *aor. act. inf.*

¹ **τανύω** *aor. act. inf.*

² **πάσχω** *aor. act. inf.*

³ **δίδωμι** *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁴ **ἀποβαίνω** *aor. act. inf.*

⁵ **πείθω** *fut. mid. ind. 1s*

365 ἦρος ὁ ταυθ' ὥρμαινε κατὰ φρένα καὶ κατὰ θυμόν,
 ὦρσε¹ δ' ἐπὶ μέγα κύμα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
 δεινὸν τ' ἀργαλέον τε, κατηρεφές^a, ἤλασε² δ' αὐτόν.
 ὡς δ' ἄνεμος ζαῆς^b ἥϊων^c θημῶνα^d τινάξῃ^e
 καρφαλέων^f. τὰ μὲν ἄρ τε διεσκέδασ^g ἄλλυδις^h ἄλλῃⁱ.

370 ὡς τῆς δούρατα μακρὰ διεσκέδασ^g. αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς
 ἄμφ' ἐνὶ δούρατι βαῖνε, κέληθ^j ὡς ἵππον ἐλαύνων,
 εἵματα δ' ἐξαπέδυνε^k, τὰ οἱ πόρε διὰ Καλυψώ.
 αὐτίκα δὲ κρήδεμνον^l ὑπὸ στέρνοιο^m τάνυσσεν³,
 αὐτὸς δὲ πρηγῆςⁿ ἄλι κάππεσε^o, χεῖρε⁴ πετάσας^p,

375 νηχέμεναι^q μεμαώς. ἴδε δὲ κρείων^r ἐνοσίχθων,
 κινήσας^s δὲ κάρη^t προτὶ δν μυθήσατο θυμόν.

“οὕτω νῦν κακὰ πολλὰ παθῶν⁵ ἀλώω κατὰ πόντον,
 εἰς ὃ κεν ἀνθρώποισι διοτρεφέεσσι μιγήῃς⁶.
 ἀλλ' οὐδ' ὡς σε ξολπα ὀνόσσεσθαι^u κακότητος^v.”

380 ὡς ἄρα φωνήσας ἵμασεν^w καλλιτριχας^x ἵππους,
 ἴκετο δ' εἰς Αἰγὰς, ὅθι οἱ κλυτὰ δώματ' ἔασιν.

αὐτὰρ Ἀθηναίη κούρη Διὸς ἄλλ' ἐνόησεν⁷.
 ἦ τοι τῶν ἄλλων ἀνέμων κατέδησε^y κελεύθους,
 παύσασθαι δ' ἐκέλευσε καὶ εὐνηθῆναι^z ἅπαντας.

385 ὦρσε¹ δ' ἐπὶ κραιπνὸν^{aa} Βορέην, πρὸ δὲ κύματ' ἔαξεν^{ab},
 ἦρος ὁ Φαίηκεσσι φιληρέτμοισι^{ac} μιγείη⁸
 διογενῆς Ὀδυσσεὺς θάνατον καὶ κῆρας ἀλύξας.

a κατηρεφής, ἐς. covered over, vaulted, overhanging. (4)

b ζαῆς, ἐς. strong-blowing, stormy. (3)

c ἥϊα¹, ὦν, τά. provisions for a journey; husks; chaff. (7)

d θημῶν, ὄνος, ὁ. heap. (1)

e τινάσσω. to shake, quake. (15) *aor. act. subj. 3s*

f καρφαλέος, η, ὄν. dry, parched. (2)

g διασκεδάννυμι. to scatter abroad, scatter to the winds, disperse. (4) *aor. act. ind. 3s*

h ἄλλυδις. elsewhither; hither; thither; now one way, now another. (13)

i ἄλλῃ. in another place, elsewhere. (17)

j κέλης, ητος, ὁ. courser, riding-horse. (1)

k ἐξαποδύνω. to put off. (1)

l κρήδεμνον, ου, τό. veil, mantilla; battlements which crown city walls; cover. (14)

m στέρνον, ου, τό. breast, chest. (19)

n πρηγῆς, ἐς. headlong, prone. (19)

o καταπίπτω. to fall down. (21) *aor. act. ind. 3s*

p πετάννυμι. to spread out, open. (22) *aor. act. ptc. nom. ms*

q νήχω. to swim. (9)

r κρείων¹, ὄντος, ὁ. ruler, lord, master. (13)

s κινέω. to set in motion, move. (22)

t κάρη¹, τό. head; face; peak, top; edge, brim; person. (22)

u ὀνομαι. to blame, find fault with, treat scornfully. (14)

v κακότης, ητος, ἡ. evil, badness, wickedness; cowardice. (25)

w ἱμάσσω. to flog; scourge, smite. (8)

x καλλιθρίξ, ητος, with beautiful manes. (16)

y καταδέω. to bind up. (10) *aor. act. ind. 3s*

z εὐνάω. to lay or place in ambush; lay asleep. (13)

aa κραιπνός, ἡ, ὄν. swift, rushing, hasty, rash. (20)

ab ἄγνυμι. to break, shiver; be broken. (25) *aor. act. ind. 3s*

ac φιλήρετμος, ὄν. loving the oar. (8)

¹ ὄρνυμι *aor. act. ind. 3s*

² ἐλαύνω *aor. act. ind. 3s*

³ τανύω *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁴ χεῖρ *acc. fd.*

⁵ πάσχω *aor. act. ptc. nom. ms*

⁶ μίγνυμι *aor. pass. subj. 2s*

⁷ νοέω *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁸ μίγνυμι *aor. pass. opt. 3s*

ὄβριμον· οὐκ ἂν τόν γε δύνω καὶ εἴκοσ' ἄμαξαι^a
 ἐσθλαὶ τετράκυκλοι^b ἀπ' οὐδεος ὀχλίσσειαν^c.
 τόσσην ἤλιβατον^d πέτρην ἐπέθηκε^e ἰ θύρησιν.
 ἐζόμενος δ' ἤμελγεν^e ὄις² καὶ μηκάδας^f αἶγας³,
 245 πάντα κατὰ μοῖραν, καὶ ὑπ' ἐμβρυον^g ἦκεν^h ἐκάστη.
 αὐτίκα δ' ἤμισυⁱ μὲν θρέψας⁴ λευκοῖο γάλακτος^j
 πλεκτοῖς^k ἐν ταλάροις^l ἀμυσάμενος^m κατέθηκεν⁵,
 ἤμισυⁱ δ' αὐτ' ἔστησεν⁶ ἐν ἄγγεσινⁿ, ὄφρα οἱ εἴη
 πίνειν αἰνυμένω^o καὶ οἱ ποτιδόρπιον^p εἶη⁷.
 250 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ δὴ σπεῦσε^q πονησάμενος τὰ ἄῃ ἔργα,
 καὶ τότε πῦρ ἀνέκαιε^r καὶ εἰσίδεν, εἶρετο δ' ἡμέας.

“ὦ ξεῖνοι, τίνες ἐστέ; πόθεν^s πλεῖθ' ὑγρά^t κέλευθα;
 ἥ τι κατὰ πρῆξιν^u ἤ μαψιδίως^v ἀλάλησθε,
 οἷά τε ληιστῆρες^w, ὑπεῖρ ἄλλα, τοί τ' ἀλώωνται
 255 ψυχὰς παρθέμενοι κακὸν ἀλλοδαποῖσι^x φέροντες;”

“ὥς ἔφαθ', ἡμῖν δ' αὐτε κατεκλάσθη^y φίλον ἦτορ,
 δεισάντων^z φθόγγον^z τε βαρὺν αὐτόν τε πέλωρον^{aa}.
 ἀλλὰ καὶ ὥς μιν ἔπεσιν ἀμειβόμενος προσέειπον⁹.

“ἡμεῖς τοι Τροίηθεν^{ab} ἀποπλαγχθέντες^{ac} Ἀχαιοὶ
 260 παντοίοις ἀνέμοισιν ὑπὲρ μέγα λαῖτμα^{ad} θαλάσσης,
 οἴκαδε ἰέμενοι, ἄλλην ὁδὸν ἄλλα κέλευθα
 ἦλθομεν· οὕτω που Ζεὺς ἤθελε μητίσασθαι^{ae}.
 λαοὶ δ' Ἀτρεΐδew Ἀγαμέμνονος εὐχόμεθ' εἶναι,
 τοῦ δὴ νῦν γε μέγιστον ὑπουράνιον^{af} κλέος ἐστί.

- a ἄμαξα, ης, ἡ. wagon. (16)
 b τετράκυκλος, ον. four-wheeled. (2)
 c ὀχλίζω. to move by a lever, heave up. (2)
 aor. act. opt. 3p
 d ἤλιβατος, ον. high, steep, precipitous; of
 rocky crags. (6)
 e ἀμέλγω. to milk. (5)
 f μηκάς, ἄδος, ἡ. bleating one. (5)
 g ἐμβρυον, ου, τό. young one; embryo. (3)
 h ἦκω. to have come, be present. (6)
 i ἤμισυς, εια, υ. half. (15)
 j γάλα, ακτος, τό. milk. (7) gen. ns
 k πλεκτός, ἡ, ὄν. plaited, twisted. (5)
 l τάλαρος, ου, ὁ. basket. (4)
 m ἀμάω. to mow, reap. (5)
 n ἄγγος, ους, τό. vessel. (6)
 o αἰνυμαι. to take, take hold of. (14)
 p ποτιδόρπιος, η, ον. of or serving for supper;
 serve to dress his supper. (2)
 q σπεύδω. to hasten, quicken. (21) aor. act.
 ind. 3s
 r ἀνακαίω. to kindle. (6)

- s πόθεν. from where? how? (14)
 t ὑγρός, ἁ, ὄν. moist, green, fluid. (20)
 u πράξις, εως, ἡ. action, deed. (6)
 v μαψιδίος, η, ον. vain, false; useless,
 worthless. (9)
 w ληιστήρ, ἥρος, ὁ. robber, pirate. (4)
 x ἀλλοδαπός, ἡ, ὄν. belonging to another
 people or land, foreign, foreign. (12)
 y κατακλάω. to break up, break in
 pieces. (9) aor. pass. ind. 3s
 z φθόγγος, ου, ὁ. sound, voice. (6)
 aa πέλωρος, ον. monstrous, prodigious, huge,
 terrible; gigantic. (4)
 ab Τροίαθεν. from Troy. (7)
 ac ἀποπλάζω. to lead away from, stray from;
 wander; struck off. (7)
 ad λαῖτμα, ατος, τό. depth or gulf of the
 sea. (9)
 ae μητίομαι. to devise, contrive. (7)
 af ὑπουράνιος, ον. under heaven, under the
 sky; as far as heaven covers. (3)

¹ ἐπιτίθημι aor. act. ind. 3s

² ὄις acc. mp

³ αἶξ acc. mp

⁴ τρέφω aor. act. ptc. nom. ms

⁵ κατατίθημι aor. act. ind. 3s

⁶ ἵστημι aor. act. ind. 3s

⁷ εἰμί pres. act. opt. 3s

⁸ δεῖδω aor. act. ptc. gen. mp

⁹ προσείπον aor. act. ind. 1s

- 265 τόσσην γὰρ διέπερσε^a πόλιν καὶ ἀπώλεσε¹ λαοὺς
πολλούς. ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτε κιχανόμενοι τὰ σὰ γούνα²
ικόμεθ', εἴ τι πόροις³ ξεινήιον^b ἤε καὶ ἄλλως^c
δοίης^d δωτίνην^d, ἥ τε ξείνων θέμις ἐστίν.
ἀλλ' αἰδεῖο, φέριστε^e, θεοῦς· ἰκέται^f δέ τοί εἰμεν,
270 Ζεὺς δ' ἐπιτιμήτωρ^g ἱκετῶν^f τε ξείνων τε,
ξείνιος^h, ὃς ξείνοισιν ἅμ' αἰδοίοισιν ὀπηδεῖⁱ.
ὥς ἐφάμην, ὁ δέ μ' αὐτίκ' ἀμείβετο νηλεί θυμῷ.
“νήπιός εἰς, ὦ ξεῖν', ἥ τηλόθεν^j εἰλήλουθας⁵,
ὃς με θεοὺς κέλειαι ἥ δειδόμεν⁶ ἢ ἀλέασθαι.
275 οὐ γὰρ Κύκλωπες Διὸς αἰγιόχου ἀλέγουσιν^k
οὐδὲ θεῶν μακάρων, ἐπεὶ ἥ πολὺ φέρτεροί εἰμεν.
οὐδ' ἂν ἐγὼ Διὸς ἔχθος^l ἀλευάμενος πεφιδόιμην^m
οὔτε σεῦ οὔθ' ἐτάρων, εἰ μὴ θυμός με κελεύει⁷.
ἀλλὰ μοι εἴφ' ὅπῃⁿ ἔσχε⁸ ἰὼν εὐεργέα^o νῆα⁹,
280 ἥ που ἐπ' ἐσχατιῆς^p, ἥ καὶ σχεδόν, ὄφρα δαείω^q.
“ὥς φάτο πειράζων^r, ἐμὲ δ' οὐ λάθην¹⁰ εἰδότα πολλά,
ἀλλὰ μιν ἄψορρον^s προσέφην δολίοις^t ἐπέεσσι.
“‘νέα⁹ μέν μοι κατέαξε^u Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων
πρὸς πέτρησι βαλὼν ὑμῆς^v ἐπὶ πείρασι^w γαίης,
285 ἄκρη^x προσπελάσας^y. ἄνεμος δ' ἐκ πόντου ἔνεικεν¹¹.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ σὺν τοῖσδε ὑπέκφυγον^z αἰπὺν ὄλεθρον.”

The Cyclops devours the crew

“ὥς ἐφάμην, ὁ δέ μ' οὐδὲν^{aa} ἀμείβετο νηλεί θυμῷ,

- | | |
|--|---|
| a διαπέρθω. to destroy utterly, sack, lay waste. (13) | o εὐεργής, ἐς. well wrought, well made, well done. (19) |
| b ξεινήιον, ου, τό. host's gift; provision made for a guest; gift of (guest-)friendship. (6) | p ἐσχατιά, ἄς, ἡ. furthest part, edge, border. (15) |
| c ἄλλως. otherwise. (17) | q δάω. to learn, teach. (24) <i>aor. act. subj. 1s</i> |
| d δωτίνη, ης, ἡ. gift, present. (4) | r πειράζω. to try, test, tempt. (3) |
| e φέριστος, η, ου. bravest, best. (6) | s ἄψορρος, η, ου. going back, backwards; backward, back again. (12) |
| f ἰκέτης, ου, ὁ. one who comes to seek protection, suppliant. (15) | t δόλιος, ἰα, ἰον. deceitful. (4) |
| g ἐπιτιμήτωρ, ορος, ὁ. avenger. (1) | u κατάγνυμι. to break. (2) <i>aor. act. ind. 3s</i> |
| h ξένιος, α, ου. hospitable, tribute. (21) | v ὑμός, ἄ, ὄν. your. (6) |
| i ὀπηδέω. to follow, accompany, attend. (5) | w πείραρ, ατος, τό. end, limit, completion, achievement, doom; instrument, rope. (22) |
| j τηλόθεν. from afar, from a foreign land. (16) | x ἄκρις ¹ , ἰος, ἡ. hill-top, mountain peak; hill-country. (5) |
| k ἀλέγω. to have a care, mind, heed; regard, take care of. (11) | y προσπελάζω. to cause to approach, bring near to; approach. (1) |
| l ἔχθος ¹ , εος, τό. hate. (1) | z ὑπέκφεύγω. to flee away or escape. (15) |
| m φείδομαι. to spare, abstain. (10) <i>aor. mid. opt. 1s</i> | aa οὐδεῖς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν. no one, none. (21) |
| n ὅπῃ. by which way; where; in what way, how; in any manner. (24) | |

¹ ἀπόλλυμι *aor. act. ind. 3s*

² γόνυ *acc. np*

³ πόρῳ *aor. act. opt. 2s*

⁴ δίδωμι *aor. act. opt. 2s*

⁵ ἔρχομαι *pf. act. ind. 2s*

⁶ δεῖδω *pf. act. inf.*

⁷ κελεύω *pres. act. opt. 3s*

⁸ ἔχω *aor. act. ind. 2s*

⁹ ναῦς *acc. fs*

¹⁰ λανθάνω *aor. act. ind. 3s*

¹¹ φέρω *aor. act. ind. 3s*

- 275 τῶν ὑπαλευάμενος^a θάνατον καὶ κῆρα μέλαιναν
φεύγω, ἐπεὶ νύ μοι αἶσα κατ' ἀνθρώπους ἀλάλησθαι.
ἀλλὰ με νηὸς¹ ἔφεσσαι^b, ἐπεὶ σε φυγῶν² ἰκέτευσά^c,
μή με κατακτείνωσι· διωκέμεναι γὰρ οἶω.”
- τὸν δ' αὖ Τηλέμαχος πεπνυμένος ἀντίον ἠΐδα·
280 “οὐ μὲν δὴ σ' ἐθέλοντά γ' ἀπώσω^d νηὸς¹ ἐΐσης^e,
ἀλλ' ἔπευ· αὐτὰρ κείθι^f φιλήσεται, οἷά κ' ἔχωμεν.”
- ὥς ἄρα φωνήσας οἱ ἐδέξατο χάλκεον ἔγχος,
καὶ τό γ' ἐπ' ἱκρίοφιν^g τάνυσεν³ νεὸς¹ ἀμφιελίσσης^h.
ἂν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς νηὸς¹ ἐβήσετο ποντοπόροιοⁱ.
- 285 ἐν πρύμνῃ^j δ' ἄρ' ἔπειτα καθέζετο, πὰρ δὲ οἱ αὐτῶ
εἶσε Θεοκλύμενον· τοὶ δὲ πρυμνήσι^k ἔλυσαν.
Τηλέμαχος δ' ἐτάροισιν ἐποτρύννας⁴ ἐκέλευσεν
ὅπλων^l ἄπτεσθαι· τοὶ δ' ἐσσυμένως^m ἐπίθοντο.
ιστὸν δ' εἰλάτινονⁿ κοίλης ἔντοσθε^o μεσόδμη^p
290 στήσαν⁵ αἰείαντες, κατὰ δὲ προτόνοισιν^q ἔδησαν,
ἔλκον δ' ἰστία^r λευκὰ εὖστρέπτοισι^s βοεῦσι^t.
τοῖσιν δ' ἔκμενον^u οὔρον^v ἴει γλαυκῶπις Ἀθήνη,
λάβρον^w ἐπαιγίζοντα^x δι' αἰθέρος^y, ὄφρα τάχιστα
νηὺς ἀνύσειε^z θέουσα θαλάσσης ἀλμυρὸν^{aa} ὕδωρ.
295 βᾶν⁶ δὲ παρὰ Κρουνοῦς καὶ Χαλκίδα καλλιρέεθρον^{ab}.
- δύσετό τ' ἥελιος σκιῶντό^{ac} τε πᾶσαι ἀγυιαί^{ad}.
ἥ δὲ Φεᾶς ἐπέβαλλεν^{ae} ἐπειγομένη Διὸς οὔρω^v
ἥδὲ παρ' Ἥλιδα δῖαν, ὅθι κρατέουσιν^{af} Ἑπειοί.
ἐνθεν δ' αὖ νήσοισιν ἐπιπροέηκε^{ag} θοῇσιν,

- a ὑπαλευόμαι. to avoid, evade. (1)
b ἐπέννυμι. to put on besides or over; throw over, cover over. (9)
c ἰκέτεω. to supplicate, beseech. (6) *aor. act. ind. 1s*
d ἀπώθω. to thrust away, reject, push. (22) *fut. act. ind. 1s*
e ἕϊσος, η, ον. alike, equal. (16)
f ἐκείθι. there, in that place. (15)
g ἱκρία, ων, τά. half-deck; platform, stage. (11)
h ἀμφιέλισσα, ης, ῆ. curved at both ends; easily directed, handy. (19)
i ποντοπόρος, ον. seafaring, of ships. (6)
j πρύμνα, ης, ῆ. stern of a ship. (12)
k πρυμνήσιος, η, ον. of a ship's stern; stern-cables. (13)
l ὅπλον, ου, τό. tool, gear; arms. (19)
m ἐσσύμενος, ης, ῆ. hasilty. (4)
n ἐλάτινος, η, ον. of fir. (5)
o ἔντοσθε. from within. (25)
p μεσόδμη, ης, ῆ. tie beam; something built between. (4)

- q πρότοννοι, ων, οί. ropes from the masthead to the forepart of a ship. (4)
r ἰστίον, ου, τό. shroud, web, sail. (25)
s εὖστρεπτος, η, ον. well-twisted; well-plied, nimble. (2)
t βοεύς, έως, ό. rope of ox-hide. (2)
u ἔκμενος, η, ον. fair (breeze). (5)
v οὔρος¹, ου, ό. fair wind. (21)
w λάβρος, ον. furious, boisterous. (5)
x ἐπαιγίζω. to rush furiously upon. (2)
y αἰθήρ, έρος, ό, ῆ. ether, air. (25)
z ἀνύω. to effect, achieve, accomplish, complete. (5) *aor. act. opt. 3s*
aa ἀλμυρός, ά, όν. salt, briny. (8)
ab καλλιρέεθρος, ον. beautifully flowing. (2)
ac σκιάω. to overshadow, make shady; be shaded or dark. (7)
ad ἄγυια, ας, ῆ. street, highway. (8)
ae ἐπιβάλλω. to throw upon, lay, strike upon. (4)
af κρατέω. to be strong; lay hold of, obtain. (13)
ag ἐπιπροΐημι. to send forth. (1)

¹ ναῦς *gen. fs*

² φεύγω *aor. act. ptc. nom. ms*

³ τανύω *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁴ ἐποτρύνω *aor. act. ptc. nom. ms*

⁵ ἵστημι *aor. act. ind. 3p*

⁶ βαίνω *aor. act. ind. 3p*

300 ὀρμαίνων ἥ κεν θάνατον φύγοι¹ ἥ κεν ἀλώῃ^a.

Odysseus questions Eumaeus

τῷ² δ' αὖτ' ἐν κλισίῃ Ὀδυσσεὺς καὶ δῖος ὑφορβὸς^b
 δορπεῖτην^c. παρὰ δέ σφιν ἐδόρπεον^d ἀνέρες ἄλλοι.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ πόσιος^e καὶ ἐδητύος ἐξ ἔρον ἔντο,
 τοῖς δ' Ὀδυσσεὺς μετέειπε, συβώτεω πειρητίζων^f,
 305 ἥ μιν ἔτ' ἐνδυκέως^g φιλέοι³ μεῖναι τε κελεύει⁴
 αὐτοῦ ἐνὶ σταθμῷ, ἥ ὀτρύνει⁵ πόλινδε^h.
 “κέκλυθι νῦν, Εὐμαίε, καὶ ἄλλοι πάντες ἐταῖροι·
 ἦώθενⁱ προτὶ ἄστν λιλαίομαι^j ἀπονέεσθαι^k
 πτωχεύσων^l, ἵνα μὴ σε κατατρύχω^m καὶ ἐταίρους.
 310 ἀλλὰ μοι εὖ θ' ὑπόθευⁿ καὶ ἄμ' ἡγεμόν' ἐσθλὸν ὅπασσον
 ὅς κέ με κεῖσ' οὐ ἀγάγῃ⁶. κατὰ δὲ πτόλιν αὐτὸς ἀνάγκη
 πλάγξομαι^p, αἶ κέν τις κοτύλην^q καὶ πύρνον^r ὀρέξῃ⁷.
 καὶ κ' ἐλθὼν πρὸς δώματ' Ὀδυσσῆος θείοιο
 ἀγγελίην εἴποιμι^s περίφρονι Πηνελοπείῃ,
 315 καὶ κε μνηστήρεσσιν ὑπερφιάλοισι μιγείην⁹,
 εἴ μοι δεῖπνον δοῖεν¹⁰ ὀνείατα^s μυρί' ἔχοντες.
 αἰψὰ κεν εὖ δρώοιμι^t μετὰ σφίσιν ἄσσο' ἐθέλοιεν¹¹.
 ἐκ γάρ τοι ἐρέω, σὺ δὲ σύνθεο^u καί μευ ἄκουσον.
 Ἑρμείας ἐκῆτι^v διακτόρου^w, ὅς ρά τε πάντων
 320 ἀνθρώπων ἔργοισι χάριν^x καὶ κῦδος ὀπάξει,
 δρηστοσύνη^y οὐκ ἂν μοι ἐρίσσειε¹² βροτὸς ἄλλος,
 πῦρ τ' εὖ νηῆσαι^z διὰ τε ξύλα^{aa} δανὰ^{ab} κεάσσαι^{ac},
 δαιτρεῦσαι^{ad} τε καὶ ὀπτῆσαι^{ae} καὶ οἰνοχοῆσαι^{af},

a ἀλίσκομαι. to be taken, caught, conquered. (18) *aor. act. subj. 3s*

b ὑφορβός, οὐ, ὁ. swineherd. (21)

c δορπέω. to take supper. (5) *impf. act. ind. 3d.*

d δορπέω. to take supper. (5)

e πόσις², ιος, ὁ. drinking, drink, beverage. (22)

f πειρητίζω. to attempt, try, prove. (11)

g ἐνδυκέως. sedulously, kindly, steadfastly. (20)

h πόλινδε. into or to the city. (11)

i ἦωθεν. from morn; early. (8)

j λιλαίομαι. to long or desire earnestly. (24)

k ἀπονέομαι. to go away, depart. (18)

l πτωχεύω. to be a beggar, beg. (5) *fut. act. ptc. nom. ms*

m κατατρύχω. to wear out, exhaust. (3)

n ὑποτίθημι. to place under; risk. (10)

o ἐκεῖσε. thither, there. (21)

p πλάζω¹. to turn aside from; baffle, thwart; wander. (22)

q κοτύλη, ης, ἡ. small cup. (5)

r πύρνον, ου, τό. wheaten bread. (3)

s ὄνειαρ, ατος, τό. that which brings profit, advantage; refreshment; food. (21)

t δράω. to do. (1) *pres. act. opt. 1s*

u συντίθημι. to make an agreement, agree. (13)

v ἐκῆτι. by the will of, by means of, by the aid of; on account of, as to. (3)

w διάκτορος, ου, ὁ. messenger, minister. (18)

x χάρις, ιτος, ἡ. grace, favour. (24)

y δρηστοσύνη, ης, ἡ. service. (1)

z νηέω. to heap, pile up, load. (9)

aa ξύλον, ου, τό. wood, timber, plank. (13)

ab δανός, ἡ, ὄν. burnt, dry, parched. (1)

ac κεάζω. to split, cleave; shiver, rub to pieces. (11)

ad δαιτρεύω. to divide, cut up. (4)

ae ὀπτάω. to roast, bake. (17) *aor. act. inf.*

af οἰνοχοέω. to pour out (win for drinking). (7)

¹ φεύγω *aor. act. opt. 3s*

² ὁ *nom. md.*

³ φιλέω *pres. act. opt. 3s*

⁴ κελεύω *pres. act. opt. 3s*

⁵ ὀτρύνω *aor. act. opt. 3s*

⁶ ἄγω *aor. act. subj. 3s*

⁷ ὀρέγω *aor. act. subj. 3s*

⁸ λέγω³ *aor. act. opt. 1s*

⁹ μίγνυμι *aor. pass. opt. 1s*

¹⁰ δίδωμι *aor. act. opt. 3p*

¹¹ ἐθέλω *pres. act. opt. 3p*

¹² ἐρίζω *aor. act. opt. 3s*

εἷ περ πεντήκοντα^a λόχοι^b μερόπων^c ἀνθρώπων
 50 νῶϊ¹ περισταῖεν^d, κτείναι² μεμαώτες Ἄρηι,
 καί κεν τῶν ἐλάσαιο³ βόας καὶ Ἱφια^e μήλα.
 ἀλλ' ἐλέτω⁴ σε καὶ ὕπνος· ἀνίη^f καὶ τὸ φυλάσσειν
 πάννυχον^g ἐγρήσσοντα^h, κακῶν δ' ὑποδύσαιⁱ ἤδη.”

ὥς φάτο, καὶ ῥά οἱ ὕπνον ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἔχευεν,
 55 αὐτὴ δ' ἄψ ἐς Ὀλυμπον ἀφίκετο δῖα θεάων.

Penelope laments her fate

εὔτε τὸν ὕπνος ἔμαρπτε^j, λύων μελεδήματα^k θυμοῦ,
 λυσιμελής^l, ἄλοχος δ' ἄρ' ἐπέγρετο^m κεδνὰⁿ ἰδυῖα.
 κλαῖε δ' ἄρ' ἐν λέκτροισι^o καθεζομένη μαλακοῖσιν.
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ κλαίουσα κορέσσατο^p δν κατὰ θυμόν,
 60 Ἀρτέμιδι πρῶτιστον^q ἐπεύξατο δῖα γυναικῶν.

“Ἄρτεμι, πότνα^r θεά, θύγατερ Διός, αἶθε^s μοι ἤδη
 ἰὸν ἐνὶ στήθεσσι βαλοῦσ' ἐκ θυμὸν ἔλοιο⁵
 αὐτίκα νῦν, ἥ ἔπειτα μ' ἀναρπάξασα^t θύελλα^u
 οἴχοιτο⁶ προφέρουσα^v κατ' ἡρόεντα^w κέλευθα,
 65 ἐν προχοῇ^x δὲ βάλοι⁷ ἄψορροῦ^y Ὠκεανοῖο.
 ὥς δ' ὅτε Πανδαρέου κούρας ἀνέλοντο^z θύελλαι^u.
 τῇσι τοκῆας μὲν φθίσαν θεοί, αἱ δ' ἐλίποντο
 ὀρφαναι^{aa} ἐν μεγάροισι, κόμισσε δὲ δῖ' Ἀφροδίτη
 τυρῶ^{ab} καὶ μέλιτι^{ac} γλυκερῶ καὶ ἡδέϊ⁸ οἴνω.
 70 Ἥρη δ' αὐτῇσιν περὶ πασέων δῶκε⁹ γυναικῶν
 εἶδος καὶ πινυτήν^{ad}, μήκος^{ae} δ' ἔπορ' Ἄρτεμις ἀγνή^{af},

- a πεντήκοντα, indecl.. fifty. (24)
 b λόχος, ου, ὁ. ambush. (18)
 c μέροψ, οπος, ὁ. dividing the voice; articulate; bee-eater. (10)
 d περιστάμμι. to place round. (7) *pres. act. opt. 3p*
 e Ἱφιος, η, ον. stout, fat, goodly. (13)
 f ἀνία, ἡ. grief, sorrow, distress, trouble; killjoy. (5)
 g πάννυχος, η, ον. lasting all the night. (6)
 h ἐγρήσσω. to watch, awake. (4)
 i ὑποδύμαι. to plunge or dive under; go under; emerge or escape from. (7)
 j μάρπτω. to take hold of, catch, lay hold of, seize; overtake. (16)
 k μελεδήμα, ατος, τό. care, anxiety. (5)
 l λυσιμελής, ἐς. limb-relaxing. (2)
 m ἐπεγείρω. to rouse up, excite. (4)
 n κεδνός, ἡ, ὄν. careful, diligent, trusty; cherished; valued. (16)
 o λέκτρον, ου, τό. couch, bed. (10)
 p κορέννυμι. to satisfy. (21)

- q πρῶτιστος, η, ον. very first, first of the first. (19)
 r πότνα, ης, ἡ. mistress, queen. (3)
 s αἶθε. if only! (18)
 t ἀναρπάζω. to snatch up, kidnap. (8) *aor. act. ptc. nom. fs*
 u θύελλα, ης, ἡ. hurricane, cyclone, whirlwind. (20)
 v προφέρω. to bring forth. (10)
 w ἡρόεις, εσσα, εν. hazy, murky. (9)
 x προχοή¹, ἡς, ἡ. outpouring; mouth (of river); discharge; overflow, flood. (3)
 y ἀψόρροος, ον. backflowing, reflux; encircling; flowing back. (2)
 z ἀναιρέω. to take up, kill. (17)
 aa ὀρφανός, ἡ, ὄν. orphan, bereaved. (1)
 ab τυρός, οὔ, ὁ. cheese. (7)
 ac μέλι, ιτος, τό. honey. (7) *dat. ns*
 ad πινυτή, ἡς, ἡ. understanding, wisdom. (3)
 ae μήκος, ους, τό. length. (3)
 af ἀγνός, ἡ, ὄν. pure, chaste. (5)

¹ ἐγὼ *acc. md.*

² κτείνω *aor. act. inf.*

³ ἐλαύνω *aor. mid. opt. 2s*

⁴ αἰρέω *aor. act. impv. 3s*

⁵ αἰρέω *aor. mid. opt. 2s*

⁶ οἴχομαι *pres. mid. opt. 3s*

⁷ βάλλω *aor. act. opt. 3s*

⁸ ἡδύς *dat. ms*

⁹ δίδωμι *aor. act. ind. 3s*

ἔργα δ' Ἀθηναίῃ δέδαε^a κλυτὰ ἐργάζεσθαι^b.
 εὐτ' Ἀφροδίτῃ διὰ προσέστιχε^c μακρὸν Ὀλυμπον,
 κούρης αἰτήσουσα^d τέλος θαλεροῖο γάμοιο—
 75 ἐς Δία τερπικέραυνον^e, ὁ γάρ τ' εὖ οἶδεν ἅπαντα,
 μοῖράν τ' ἀμμορίην^f τε καταθνητῶν^g ἀνθρώπων—
 τόφρα δὲ τὰς κούρας ἄρπυιαι ἀνηρεῖψαντο^h
 καί ῥ' ἔδοσανⁱ στυγερῇσιν ἐρινύσιν ἀμφιπολεύεινⁱ.
 ὥς ἔμ' αἰστώσειαν^j Ὀλύμπια δώματ' ἔχοντες,
 80 ἢ μ' εὐπλόκαμος^k βάλοι² Ἄρτεμις, ὄφρ' Ὀδυσηά
 ὀσσομένη^l καὶ γαῖαν ὑπο στυγερὴν ἀφικοίμην³,
 μηδὲ τι χείρονος^m ἀνδρὸς εὐφραίνοιμιⁿ νόημα^o.
 ἀλλὰ τὸ μὲν καὶ ἀνεκτὸν^p ἔχει κακόν, ὁππότε κέν τις
 ἥματα μὲν κλαίῃ, πυκινῶς ἀκαχήμενος ἦτορ,
 85 νύκτας δ' ὕπνος ἔχῃσιν—ὁ γάρ τ' ἐπέλησεν^q ἀπάντων,
 ἐσθλῶν ἢ δὲ κακῶν, ἐπεὶ ἄρ βλέφαρ' ἀμφικαλύψῃ^r—
 αὐτὰρ ἐμοὶ καὶ ὀνειράτ'^s ἐπέσσευεν κακὰ δαίμων.
 τῇδε γὰρ αὖ μοι νυκτὶ παρέδραθεν^t εἵκελος^u αὐτῶ,
 τοῖος ἐὼν οἷος ἦεν ἅμα στρατῶ. αὐτὰρ ἐμὸν κῆρ
 90 χαῖρ', ἐπεὶ οὐκ ἐφάμην ὄναρ^v ἔμμεναι, ἀλλ' ὕπαρ^w ἦδη.”
 ὡς ἔφατ', αὐτίκα δὲ χρυσόθρονος^x ἦλυθεν Ἥως.
 τῇς δ' ἄρα κλαιούσης ὄπα^y σύνθετο^z δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς·
 μερμήριζε δ' ἔπειτα, δόκησε δέ οἱ κατὰ θυμὸν
 ἦδη γιγνώσκουσα παρεστάμεναι⁴ κεφαλῇφι.
 95 χλαῖναν μὲν συνελών^{aa} καὶ κώεα^{ab}, τοῖσιν ἐνεῦδεν^{ac},
 ἐς μέγαρον κατέθηκεν⁵ ἐπὶ θρόνου, ἐκ δὲ βοεῖην^{ad}
 θῆκε⁶ θύραζε φέρων, Διὶ δ' εὖξατο χεῖρας ἀνασχών⁷.

- a δάω. to learn, teach. (24) *aor. act. ind. 3s*
 b ἐργάζομαι. to work, labour; do, perform. (9)
 c προσσείχω. to go or come towards. (1)
 d αἰτέω. to ask, request, demand. (14) *fut. act. ptc. nom. fs*
 e τερπικέραυνος, *ov.* delighting in thunder. (15)
 f ἀμμορία¹, *as, ἡ.* what is not one's fate, bad fortune. (1)
 g καταθνητός, *ἡ, ὅν.* mortal. (10)
 h ἀνερείπομαι. to snatch up and carry off. (5)
 i ἀμφιπολεύω. to be busied about, take care of. (5)
 j αἰστώω. to make unseen, make away with, destroy. (2) *aor. act. opt. 3p*
 k εὐπλόκαμος, *ov.* with goodly locks, fair-haired. (21)
 l ὀσσομαι. to see, look; forebode. (9)
 m χείρων, *ov.* worse. (18)
 n εὐφραίνω. to cheer, delight, gladden. (8) *pres. act. opt. 1s*

- o νόημα, *ατος, τό.* thought, purpose, design. (23)
 p ἀνεκτός, *όν.* endurable, tolerable. (7) *acc. ns*
 q ἐπιλήθω. to cause to forget. (6) *aor. act. ind. 3s*
 r ἀμφικαλύπτω. to enwrap, enfold, put round, surround. (24)
 s ὄνειρος, *ου, ὅ.* dream. (23)
 t παραδραθάνω. to sleep beside. (2)
 u εἵκελος, *ἡ, ὅν.* like. (15)
 v ὄναρ, *ατος, τό.* dream, vision. (4)
 w ὕπαρ, *τό.* reality. (2)
 x χρυσόθρονος, *ον.* with throne of gold. (15)
 y ὄψ¹, *ὀπός, ἡ.* voice; word. (12)
 z συντίθημι. to make an agreement, agree. (13)
 aa συναιρέω. to grasp or seize together, seize at once. (2)
 ab κώας, *εος, τό.* fleece. (13)
 ac ἐνεῦδω. to sleep in or on. (2)
 ad βόειος, *α, ὅν.* of an ox or oxen; of ox-hide. (9)

¹ δίδωμι *aor. act. ind. 3p*

² βάλλω *aor. act. opt. 3s*

³ ἀφικνέομαι *aor. mid. opt. 1s*

⁴ παρίσθημι *pf. act. inf.*

⁵ κατατίθημι *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁶ τίθημι *aor. act. ind. 3s*

⁷ ἀνέχω *aor. act. ptc. nom. ms*

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.	ἀγαθούς	ἀγαθάς	ἀγαθά
	Gen.	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν	ἀγαθῶν
	Dat.	ἀγαθοισι(ν), ἀγαθοῖς	ἀγαθαῖς, ἀγαθαισι(ν)	ἀγαθοῖς

Active						
	Pres.		Fut.	Impf.	Aor.	Pf.
Ind.	1s	λέγω	ἔρῳ	ἔλεγον	εἶπον	εἶρηκα
	2s	λέγεις	ἔρεῖς	ἔλεγες	εἶπες	εἶρηκας
	3s	λέγει	ἔρεῖ	ἔλεγε(ν)	εἶπε(ν)	εἶρηκε(ν)
	1pl	λέγομεν	ἐροῦμεν	ἐλέγομεν	εἵπομεν	εἶρηκαμεν
	2pl	λέγετε	ἐρεῖτε	ἐλέγετε	εἵπετε	εἶρηκατε
	3pl	λέγουσι(ν)	ἐροῦσι(ν)	ἐλεγον	εἶπον	εἶρηκασι(ν)
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			εἴπετε	
	3pl	λέγετωσαν			εἰπέτωσαν	
Inf.		λέγειν	ἔρεῖν		εἰπεῖν	εἶρηκέναι

Middle						Passive		
	Pres.	Fut.	Impf.	Aor.	Pf.	Plpf.	Fut.	Aor.
Ind.	1s λέγομαι	ἐροῦμαι	ἐλεγόμεην	εἰπόμεην	εἶρημαι	(ἐ)εἰρήμην	ρρεθήσομαι	ἐρρέθην
	2s λέγῃ	ἐρῇ	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	ἐρρέθημεν
	2pl λέγεσθε	ἐρεῖσθε	ἐλέγεσθε	εἶπεσθε	εἶρησθε	(ἐ)εἶρησθε	ρρεθήσεσθε	ἐρρέθητε
	3pl λέγονται	ἐροῦνται	ἐλέγοντο	εἶποντο	εἶρηνται	(ἐ)εἶρηντο	ρρεθήσονται	ἐρρέθησαν
Subj.	1s λέγωμαι		εἴπωμαι				ῥρεθῶ	
	2s λέγῃ		εἴπῃ				ῥρεθῇς	
	3s λέγῃται		εἴπῃται				ῥρεθῇ	
	1pl λεγώμεθα		εἴπώμεθα				ῥρεθώμεν	
	2pl λέγησθε		εἴπησθε				ῥρεθῇτε	
	3pl λέγωνται		εἴπωνται				ῥρεθῶσι(ν)	
Opt.	1s λεγοίμην		εἴποιμην		εἰρημένος εἶην		ῥρεσαιίμην	
	2s λέγοιο		εἴποιο		εἰρημένος εἴης		ῥρέσαιιο	
	3s λέγοιτο		εἴποιτο		εἰρημένος εἴῃ		ῥρέσαιιτο	
	1pl λεγοίμεθα		εἴποιμεθα		εἰρημενοὶ εἴμεν		ῥρεσαιίμεθα	
	2pl λέγοισθε		εἴποισθε		εἰρημενοὶ εἴτε		ῥρέσαιισθε	
	3pl λέγοντο		εἴποιντο		εἰρημενοὶ εἶεν		ῥρεσαιιαντο	
Impv.	2s λέγου		εἴπου				ῥρέθητι	
	3s λεγέσθω		εἴπέσθω				ῥρεθήτω	
	2pl λέγεσθε		εἴπεσθε				ῥρέθητε	
	3pl λεγέσθωσαν		εἴπέσθωσαν				ῥρεθήτωσαν	
Inf.	λέγεσθαι	ἐρεῖσθαι		εἴπέσθαι	εἶρησθαι		ῥρεθήσεσθαι	ῥρεθῆναι

- αἱρέω to take; choose. (415)
 αἶρω to raise, take up, lift or draw up. (43)
 αἶσα, ἡ, share, portion, lot. (36)
 αἴτιος, α, ον cause of, the originator of. (17)
 αἰχμή, ἡ, point of a spear; spear; warlike spirit. (33)
 αἰχμητής, οὔ, δ 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)
 ἀλεγεινός, ἡ, όν hard. (30)
 ἀλεείνω to avoid, shun. (26)
 Ἀλέξανδρος, ου, ό Alexander. (43)
 ἀλέομαι to avoid, shun, flee from. (38)
 ἄλις in heaps, crowds, swarms, in abundance, in plenty. (29)
 ἀλκή, 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, η, ἡ necessity, constraint. (42)
 ἄναξ, ακτος, ό lord, master. (233)
 ἀνάσσω to be lord, master, owner, rule. (66)
 ἀνδάνω to please, delight, gratify. (27)
 ἄνεμος, ου, ό wind. (105)
 ἄνευ without. (8)
 ἀνέχω to hold up, endure. (65)
 ἀνήρ, ἀνδρός, ό man, husband. (1039)
 ἄνθρωπος, ου, ό 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, ό Antilochus. (61)
 Ἀντίνοος, ου, ό 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, ἡ, 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, ἡ, ὦν silver. (38)
 ἄρειος, α, ὦν warlike, martial. (34)
 ἀρετή, ἡς, 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, ἡς, ἡ courtyard, palace. (45)
 αὐτε again, furthermore, in turn. (367)
 αὐτίκα forthwith, straightway, at once. (191)
 αὐτόθι on the spot. (34)
 αὐτός, ἡ, 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, ἡς, ἡ Aphrodite. (41)