A STUDY

OF THE

Repetitions in Homer's Odyssey

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The possible value of such a collection of items as this paper presents may be two-fold: first, it might furnish some ground for studying possible interpolations in the text. But mere repetition, however, would constitute no ground for the rejection of a passage, though passages have been set aside on no better ground than these. The criterion, aside from manuscript authority, can only be the critic’s apprehension of what was or was not said. This is too subjective to admit of approval unsupported by other considerations. Second, it furnishes a ready reference table to the repetitions so that one may without great effort observe how far this feature of the form affects the general run of the piece, or how far single instances lend piquancy, or emphasis, or weakness, and so on, to the narrative. That the list should impress one
with the extent of such repetitions will not be thought surprising if one has carefully read the Odyssey, and has felt something of its spirit. This collection was made with a view to showing this point, and to distributing the examples under suitable heads, as has been done. This classification, incomplete as it must necessarily be, adds something to the graphic impressions one must carry away from reading a piece so romantic, so unstudied, so unaffected as the tale of Odysseus' wanderings and Penelope's unfading love.

In order to make a study of these repetitions the conditions under which the poem was presented must first be considered. From the Odyssey itself we learn that on any festal occasion a minstrel, à odorós, was summoned
to the banqueting hall of the chief, and, after
the feast, recounted to the music of the lyre,
tales of gods and men, often those who took
part in the Trojan war. The people present at
these feasts sometimes claimed relationship to
the Trojan heroes, and some one of them might
ask him for an incident that would gratify
family pride, and the minstrel "beginning from
that point" would sing.

In this way the songs were to a certain de-
gree, extemporaneous; and the poet would be inclined
from habit or circumstance, to make use of ready
stock phrases to complete lines, or to round out a
sentiment or description, and possibly to make it
easier to compose the next verse. Some also would
relate to notable qualities in persons, or characteristics
of places, etc. This would be true more especially of
short phrases such as "in broad Troy," "over the fishy deep," "afar from his home and his fatherland; and the epithets like "genius matured," "prudent," "resourceful," "bright-eyed," and the patronymics. These do not necessarily advance the story, nor do they add life or clearness to it in any marked degree: at least this is true of the cases as a whole, whatever particular instances may do. We may infer from this that life was not so hurried then as now. Every one was addressed by his full title, and in narration not much is left to be filled in by the imagination of the audience. The glamour of a tale of the older times furnished all the sentiment demanded by the tale tellers.

In the matter of single words, repetitions are, of course, often accidental. Besides, the same epithets and stock phrases were doubtless current among all
minstrels of that day, and their use became habitual. They were fitted to the meter, and the singer, here and there, might have "stitched together" a song by a judicious selection from the threads at hand.

A story told in this primitive age would contain little analysis of character; but we have, what is far better than analysis, such free descriptions of men and women, and so many speeches by them, that we know them better than any analysis could reveal them to us. It follows that the personality of the poet is kept in the background. He has no need to explain his story or his characters. He is a dramatist in an unsophisticated way, and in a true sense.

Furthermore, the poet may have wished to relate some circumstance similar to one he had told before.
Perhaps he could recall to his audience a whole description by some word or phrase, and, by comparison, this would bring more clearly before his listeners the present circumstance.

Many repetitions of lines and brief snatches appear to be due to the indifference of the audience in regard to this matter. Perhaps they felt a real satisfaction in hearing something old aptly connected with a new context; or perhaps the melody was so pleasing that any change the poet might make would not improve the phrasing. Even in a translation the quaint charm of many passages is not lost. "When the rosy-fingered dawn, born of the morning, appeared."

If we add to this the personal inclination of the poet for the use particularly of such as he had originated, and the custom of that time to stitch
together dialogue, description and epithets in this way, we have accounted for a large number of the repetitions. We cannot estimate the number that may be due to the personal bias of the poet since we have no other literature of that time except the Iliad. It should be said also, that composing the poem piece by piece, an opportunity was afforded for using such repetitions with less feeling that they were out of place than would otherwise be the case. This and other remarks are made on the understanding that one poet was responsible for the entire poem. Though no study of the repetitions of the Iliad has been made, there appear to be as many as in the Odyssey; and there are many passages in the Iliad which occur in the Odyssey.

There is one case, or possibly two, of interpolation
from Homer. Doubtless there are passages inserted from other songs of which we have no knowledge. Since some lines are rejected because they occur elsewhere, it would be very difficult to draw any conclusions about Homer's own inclination.

Longer passages differ little from the shorter ones. Let us take, for instance, the passage describing Penelope's use of weaving by day and raveling by night. The poet probably thought that he could say it no better if he should change the wording, and, since repetition was not objectionable to his audience, no change was made in relating the circumstance a second time.

However, it is not possible that the whole Odyssey was composed or chanted at one sitting, so that the repetitions would not have been wearisome even when viewed from our standpoint. In our own
literature we find many instances of repetition, especially of words. In Scott's ballads it is frequent, and these songs have many of the essential characteristics of the Homeric Ballad. Coleridge's Ancient Mariner also offers many instances of repetition. The effect is distinctly pleasing. It is like a form of alliteration. It may be, however, that for us the charm lies in the tone of the form which seems an echo of mediæval life. At any rate repetition seems to be characteristic of most ballad poetry. Whether this arises from the nature of the ballad or only from custom cannot be said.

Even to one who has not the feeling, the traditions and the point of view that the old Greeks had the repetitions are pleasing rather than otherwise. They emphasize this or that characteristic, sentiment or description. And their unstudied simplicity adds
to the freshness and charm of the form.
The same statements, in fact, may be made of any piece of very early literature. The freshness of youth had not passed from among men, either in their daily life, or in their literary efforts. Hence can be seen the naive tone of these pieces. Criticism was unknown except as the artist tried to satisfy his own inclinations, or the condemnation of his audience turned his muse to other paths. The peculiarities of ordinary conversation are an example of the same disposition and, indeed, these early pieces are most like conversation, touched with the spirit of romance in some instances or fenced in by bare rehearsals of facts in others. In the former, it is no error to say the same thing over, whether in the same or in a different way. This did not detract from the pleasure of these pieces, as is evident from their being preserved as
we find them, and later and more unfeeling criticism has not felt disposed to carp at them because they present more of spontaneous movement of the human spirit than our polished conventionalism tolerates in itself. Even so late as Chaucer and Spenser in English, more or less of the same old unsophisticated spirit is present.
Summary.

1. Value of list of repetitions.
   (a) Interpolation.  (b) Ease of reference.
2. Condition under which poem was presented.
3. Extemporaneous character of poem.
4. Stitching together by stock phrases.
5. Lack of character analysis.
6. Association of events by repetition.
7. Attitude of audience.
   (a) Indifference to repetitions  (b) Melody in them.
8. Personal bias of poet.
9. Longer passages repeated.
10. Small number of repetitions occurring in any one song.
12. Pleasing effect of same repetition to us.
13. Likeness of Homeric epic to any early piece of literature.
The following arrangement of repetitions under heads does not aim at being complete. Many more heads might be given and many changes might be made in the arrangement. Some of the lines could be placed in other groups, for a phrase may refer both to religion and feasting, to men and to gods. Even with very broad headings it seemed necessary to class a considerable number simply as "general" repetitions. These relate to such various matters that the headings would be almost as numerous as the repetitions. From this arrangement one can easily see how general is the subject matter of Homer's repetitions. The classification of these expressions has no bearing upon a theory, and no deduction from them was intended. The purpose was merely to show, by throwing them into several classes how
I. Probably the largest class contains the expressions of saying: "Thus they spake to each other." And Tellemschuro said in reply: "There is no difficulty in grouping all such lines under one head.

II. The second group contains commands which occur in social life. Some are general: "But, maidens, give the stranger food and drink." Some specific: "Hear me, O suitors of a far-famed queen;" a few are specific appeals: "Come now, tell me this truly." "Come, let the wine bearer fill up the cups." is specific and turns to another subject or act.

III. The class of descriptive repetitions includes those by the poet himself: "Like a beggar and an old man," and those spoken by some one in the poem: "And the nymph gave me a heavy, fine
mante, large and beautiful. "Some are mere formulas: "While the months were passing and the many
days were going by."

IV. The fourth class includes forms of ques-
tioning, both specific and formal: "Stranger, will
you be angry at what I may say?" "Where is his
people and the land of his fathers?"

V. Another group contains stock forms of address
of gods and heroic personages: "Pallas Athena, daugh-
ter of Aegis-bearing Zeus."

VI. The next class is of forms of address refer-
ing to people in the Odyssey: "Nausicaa, daughter
of the great hearted Alcinous." Some forms are due to
a particular person in the incident named: "Antoly-
cus and the son of Antolycus; "Iditis, son of Euryc-
tus, like to the immortals. "Like to the immortals is a stock form used of many men."
VII. There are a few appeals and wishes: "O would to father Zeus, Athena and Apollo."

VIII. The eighth group contains references to the sea and the ship: "They drew up the black ship to land." "Our loving Phaeacians, seafamed men" refers specifically to these people.

IX. There are four references to prophets and prophecies.

X. The tenth class contains lines referring to worship of the gods, prayer, feasting and libations.

XI. Similar to these is the class referring to oaths: "And be sure to me with a libation."

XII. We may class together all references to belief in signs, divinations, etc., references to relations of gods to men, supernatural forces of gods, references to Hades, etc.

XIII. The next class contains the lines about
xiv. "and when they had put on the armor."

xv. Arts, and articles produced thereby, come under the next group: "She led me to a silver-studded seat."

xvi. The next heading is social life in various phases shown in observation and description. Among these there are a few stock phrases: "He seized his hand and spoke, calling him by name."

xvii. The class referring to conversation is loosely connected. Some lines contain surprise or reproof or appeal, etc.: "My child, what a speech has escaped your lips!"

xviii. One group is made up of expressions of a form sufficiently illustrated by this one: "When the rosy-fingered dawn, born of the morning appeared."

xviii. The last group is general and contains everything left from the others.

Note: Interpolated lines are followed by •; lines of slighter different content by †.
I. Expressions of Saying.

Thus they spoke to each other.

IV. 620   VII. 334   VIII. 333   XIV. 409
XV. 493   XVI. 321   XVII. 166   XVII. 290
XVIII. 243  XX. 172    XX. 240   XXII. 160
XXIII. 288  XXIV. 98   XXIV. 203   XXIV. 383
XIII. 1651

Thus having spoken the bright-eyed Athena
went away.

III. 371   VII. 78.
And when she had spoken thus the bright-eyed Athena went away.

I. 319  
VI. 41

Thus having spoken she led the way and they followed.

III. 413  
VIII. 46  
VIII. 104

And she stood above her head and spoke to her.

IV. 803  
VI. 21  
XX. 32  
XXIII. 4
The form answering her said.

IV. 824  IV. 835

Then the bright-eyed Athena addressed him.

III. 227 III. 356 I. 178 I. 221
VII. 27 XIII. 236 XIII. 361 XX. 44
III. 330

The divine goddess standing near me said.

X. 400 X. 455
The bright-eyed Athena, standing near said

Standing beside each man she spoke a word

Then the bright-eyed goddess Athena answered him.
And the bright-eyed goddess Athena began to speak to them.

VII. 47  

And the bright-eyed Athena said to Telamon.

I. 156  

II. 399

Having spoken thus Pallas Athena, divine goddess, led the way.

II. 405-406  

III. 29-30  

V. 192-193  

VII. 37-38
Thus I spoke and she, the divine goddess answered.

IV. 392
XII. 115

And Telemachus began to address them prudently.

T. 367
XV. 502

Thus he spoke, and Telemachus obeyed his father.

XXII. 108
XXII. 393
XIX. 14
and the mighty Telemachus began to address them.

XVIII. 60  XVIII. 405  XIX. 101  XIX. 130
II. 409

And the prudent Penelope began to speak to them.

XVII. 100  XIX. 103-104  XIX. 508-509  VII. 237

And going to the door Penelope said.

IV. 680  XVII. 575
And immediately he addressed Telemachus with winged words.

Thus she spoke and Telemachus went through the hall.

Thus she spoke and the old woman went through the hall.
And Telemachus prudently answered him.

| I. 213 | I. 230 | I. 306 | I. 345 |
| II. 371 | III. 21 | III. 239 | XV. 179 |
| XV. 572 | XV. 535 | XVI. 30 | XVI. 68 |
| XVI. 112 | XVI. 146 | XVI. 240 | XVI. 262 |
| XVII. 46 | XVII. 77 | I. 388 | I. 412 |
| II. 129 | II. 208 | II. 309 | III. 75 |
| III. 201 | III. 225 | IV. 290 | IV. 315 |
| IV. 593 | XV. 86 | XV. 154 | XV. 265 |
| XV. 279 | XVII. 107 | XVII. 392 | XVII. 598 |
| XVIII. 226 | XIX. 26 | XX. 398 | XXI. 343 |
| XXII. 153 | XXIII. 123 | XXIV. 375 | XIV. 510 |

And then Telemachus addressed the son of Nestor.

IV. 69 | XV. 194
and the mighty Telemachus began to address them.

And the prudent Penelope began to speak to them.

And going to the door Penelope said.
And the prudent Penelope said to her.

And the prudent Eurykleia said to her.

And calling the nurse Eurykleia he said to her.
The nurse Burycleia said to her.

IV. 742

XIX. 21

XXII. 419

XXII. 485

XXII. 480

XXIII. 25

XXIII. 39

XXIII. 69

Then the maid Eurynome said to her.

XVII. 495

XVIII. 169

Standing near he spoke winged words.

IV. 25

XVII. 349

XVII. 552

XVII. 100
And addressing him he spoke winged words.

I. 122
II. 269
V. 117
V. 172

VII. 236
VIII. 346
VIII. 407
VIII. 442

VIII. 460
IX. 408
X. 430
X. 482+

XI. 5-6
XI. 209
XI. 396
XII. 296

XIII. 58
XIII. 227
XIII. 25-3
XIII. 290

XIV. 114
XV. 259
XV. 180
XVIII. 104

XX. 198
XXII. 410
XXIII. 34
XXIV. 372

XXIV. 399
IV. 77
IV. 5-50

And weeping he spoke winged words.

II. 362—
X. 265— *
X. 418—
X. 324—

XI. 15-4—
XI. 472—
XI. 616—
XVI. 22-24

XVII. 40-42
Mindful of these things he spoke winged words.

I. 31  IV. 189

And beseeching him he spoke winged words.

XXII. 311-312  XXII. 343-344  XXII. 366

Thus he spoke and the wily Odysseus rejoiced.

VII. 329  VIII. 199  XIII. 250  XIII. 353

XVIII. 281
Answering him, the wily Odysseus said.

VII. 207  VII. 302  VII. 240  VIII. 152
VIII. 412  VIII. 463  IX. 1  XI. 854
IX. 377  XIII. 311  XIII. 382  XIII. 416
XIV. 191  XIV. 390  XV. 380  XVI. 201
XVII. 16  XVII. 192  XVII. 353  XVIII. 124
XVIII. 365  XIX. 41  XIX. 106  XIX. 164
XIX. 220  XIX. 261  XIX. 335  XIX. 382
XIX. 499  XIX. 554  XIX. 682  XX. 36
XX. 168  XX. 226  XXII. 105  XXII. 170
XXII. 490  XXII. 490  XXIII. 129  XXIII. 263
XXIV. 302  XXIV. 390  XXIV. 356  XXIV. 406

And he angrily spoke to himself.

V. 298  V. 355  V. 464
Looking at him darkly the wily Odysseus said.

Then the wily Odysseus said to him.

Thus she spoke and the divine Odysseus rejoiced at her speech.
Then the wily Odysseus craftily said to them. 

And Odysseus addressed them testing the swine herd.

Then the wily Odysseus began to address them.

Then the wily Odysseus answered him.
And weeping he addressed them and said.

Thus they spoke and he gladly lay down:

Their griefed at heart I addressed my men.

Thus I spoke and their hearts were moved.
Thus she spoke and my heart was grieved.

Thus she spoke and my mind was persuaded.

Thus Euorcles spoke and all the men asserted.
Then standing near I addressed the Cyclops.

Thus I spoke and crying out he answered me.

Answering them with harsh words.

With gentle words I stood beside each one.
Thus he spoke and they all assented and commanded that the stranger be sent away since he spoke wisely.

Thus he spoke and they heard and obeyed him.

Thus I spoke and they quickly obeyed my words.
And answering him the swineherd Eumaius said.

XIV. 3.35  XIV. 165  XIV. 360  XIV. 401
XIV. 442  XIV. 507  XIV. 60  XVI. 135
XVI. 464  XVII. 272  XVII. 311  XVII. 350
XVII. 312  XVII. 579

Thus he spoke and the swineherd went away when he had heard his command.

XVII. 348  XVII. 551

The swineherd, leader of men, addressed him.

XV. 351  XV. 389  XVI. 36
Then Alcinous said to the servant: Winebearer, garland the jars and serve the wine.

And Antinous rebuked him and addressed him saying.

Then he addressed Antinous with winged words.
Amphilornos, son of Nicanor addressed them and said:

Thus he spoke and they all laughed merrily at him.

Thus he spoke and fear seized them all.

Thus he spoke and they were all very angry.
She addressed Clmenus with winged words.

Then the weatherd said to him:

Alcinous addressed them and said:

and Alcinous answered and said.
Antinooe, son of Crepeithes, said to him.

IV. 641 XVI. 363 XVII. 427 XVIII. 42
IV. 660 XVIII. 284 XX. 270 XXI. 140
XXI. 256 I. 383

And then Eurymachus, son of Polybus answered him:

I. 399 II. 777 XVI. 434 XXI. 320

Eurymachus, son of Polybus began to address them:

XVI. 343 XVIII. 349 XX. 359
Antinoos alone answering him said.

Thus Alcinous spoke and his word pleased them.

Thus he spoke and Antinoos was very angry.
Thus the suitors spoke, but he did not care for their words.

Thus one of the haughty youths spoke.

Thus he spoke and they all bit their lips and wondered at Telemachus who spoke so boldly.
They rebuked Odysseus with angry words.

Thus they spoke, but they did not know how it would turn out.

Some one looking to another said.

They rebuked Odysseus with angry words.

Thus they spoke, but they did not know how it would turn out.

Some one looking to another said.
Melenchus, the goatherd, said to him.

The fair-haired Menelaus answering him said.

Greatly angered Menelaus answered him.

Then the Spartan knight Nestor answered him.
And the Ilmarinen Knight Nestor began to address them.

III. 417

And straightway he addressed the endearing Phaeacians.

VIII. 96

VIII. 386

XIII. 36

And the fair-armed Areté began to speak.

VII. 233

XI. 335-

And the hero Ochmenus addressed them.

VII. 1535 - 156

XI. 342 - [343 *]
Then the famous Hephaestus answered him:

VIII. 849   VIII. 257

And Agelaus addressed them, speaking a word to all:

XXII. 131   XXII. 247

Thus I spoke and my divine mother answered:

XI. 180   XI. 215

Thus having spoken, he selected twenty good men:

IV 630   IV. 778
Thus I spoke and he answered me with cruel intent.

IX. 272     IX. 287/     IX. 368/

The godlike Theseusmenus addressed him:

XV. 271     XV. 508     XX. 350     XX. 363

XVII. 151

And the old man, Halithenes said to them:

II. 157-158     XXIV. 451-452
Thus having spoken he lashed his beautiful horses.

Πεισίστρατος, the son of Nestor, answered him.

Then the woman addressed them and answered quickly.

Then Euryalus addressed him and said.
Thus having spoken he entered the well-built house.

Thus having spoken he received his brazen spear.

Thus he spoke and he sat down on the well-polished seat.
Thus having spoken he descended into the sea.

And the shade of Atreides said to him.

Thus he spoke and the sun went down and darkness came on.
And the cloud-gathering Jews answering her said.

Ⅰ. 63  V. 21  Ⅻ. 384  ⅩⅢ. 199

ⅩⅢ. 153  XXIV. 477

And he kindly addressed them and said.

Ⅱ. 160  Ⅱ. 228  Ⅶ. 158  ⅩⅥ. 399

XXIV. 53  XXIV. 433

Having spoken thus they went down to the ship and the sea.

Ⅹ. 274  Ⅹ. 446
They spoke one to the other with smooth words.

Thus she spoke and soon the golden-throned dawn came.

And I told her everything in order.
Thus having spoken she went to the shining room.

Thus she spoke and answering her I said.

Thus I spoke and answering me he said.
Thus he spoke and they all became hushed in silence.

And answering her in words he said.

Thus he spoke and he took away her strength and courage.
II. Social Commands

Hear my words, O suffering companions.

X. 189 *  
XII. 271  
XII. 340

Do not wander far from your home, leaving your possessions and these insolent men in your home.

III. 3/3 - 3/6  
XV. 10 - 13

Tell me whether you are willingly conquered or are the people angry with you.

III. 214 - 215  
XVI. 95 - 96
I beseech you, Odysseus, do you honor and pity me.

Come now, give me a ship and twenty men.

But go, speak a word to your child and be not deceitful.

But come now, as I say let all do.
Do you yourself beseech him... but he does not tell a lie for he is very discreet.

III. 19-20    III. 327-328

But come now, tell me this and speak truly.

I. 169        I. 206        IV. 486        VIII. 572
XI. 140       XI. 170       XI. 370       XV. 383
XVI. 137      XXIV. 256     XXIV. 287     I. 224
XT. 457

Now tell me, for the gods know all things, what one of the immortals hinders my return.

IV. 379-381    IV. 468-470
Let us sceptre-bearing king be gracious and mild.

But maidens, give the stranger food and drink.

Entertain him kindly and honor him till I come.

Lock the fitted doors carefully.
Hear me, O suitors of a far-famed queen.

Hear what I may say, O suitors.

Hear now what I may say, O Ithacans.

Hear me now, Beorhains and you other men.
But come now, goddess, tell me this truly.

XII. 112  XXXIII. 35

But come now, let the wine-bearers fill up the cups.

XVIII. 418  XXI. 263

But come now, eat and drink.

X. 460  XII. 23

And tell me this that I may know.

XXIV. 258  XXIV. 297  XXIV. 403  IV. 645

XIV. 186  XIII. 232  I. 174
III. Descriptions.

And the nymph gave me a heavy, fine mantle, large and beautiful.

V. 230-232  
X. 548-545

As many nobles as rule over the islands... so many woo my mother.

I. 245-246  247-248-249-251
IX. 24

XXIV. 126

XXI. 346

XVI. 122  128
XIX. 130  133
Taking gifts I will place them on the ear.

While the months were passing and many days were going by.

Striking him with his deadly arrows he slew him.
Seeing this the divine Odysseus rejoiced.

Thus he spoke, and her speech made wingless.

She came and opened the shining doors.

In the spring when the days are long.
And he started to go through the halls, that he might announce it to the leaders of the people.

IV. 24       IV. 328       IV. 679

On in the arms of his friends when he had ended the war. Then the Parachaean would have made him a memorial.

I. 238-241   XIV. 368-371   XXIV. 32-33-   IV. 490-

Thus he spoke and he aroused a longing to weep.

XIX. 249     XXIII. 231     IV. 113    IV. 153

XVI. 215
Like a legger and an old man.

XVII. 202-203  

We found in the glew the beautiful home.

X. 210-211  

X. 252- (253 *)

And all day long they saw bearing the yoke between them.

XV. 184-192  

III. 486-494  

[423 *]

They lashed them into a race and they gladly flew.

III. 484  

III. 494  

XV. 192
Then the divine Odysseus rejoiced.

They send men whom ever comes to them.

The wily Aigisthus who slew his famous father.

And mortal men on the productive land.
Phœnix who sang to the suitors under conspiscion.

Phœnix who sang to the suitors under conspiscion.

And the sun would have gone down while they were weeping.

Antinous sat down and the godlike Bursymachus, leaders of the suitors, and by far the noblest.
And when they had satisfied their desire for food and drink.

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Two days and nights we lay there wearing away our souls with weariness and sorrow.

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Thus we awaited the dawn.

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And when he had wondered at all these things.

V. 76 VII. 134

And when they had enjoyed gazing here and there.

IV. 47 X. 181

(You shall come) to your fatherland if it is clear to you.

VII. 320 X. 66

Afar from his wife and the old man Laester.

XIV. 9 XIV. 457
(I wish him) to come home and to see the day of his return.

In order that you may soon rejoice even if you are far away.

In order that I may sorrow much more.

What I suffered by the will of the gods.
Having been tried in the wars of men and on the waves

VIII. 183 XIII. 91 XIII. 264

(Odysseus who was) racked by tears and groans and sorrow.

V. 83 - [84 *] V. 157 - 158 [157 *]

So suffer many ills after having endured the violence of men.

XIII. 310 XVI. 189

such as are servants in my home.

XIX. 345 X. 349
Rising their lives to bring destruction upon strangers.

A man whose fame has gone through Greece and Argos.

My wealth, my servants and stately homes.

In form and strength and good sense.
We went on board sadly, shedding hot tears.

He has gone to see hated Thakolion.

Since I have suffered much, afar from my fatherland.

You are bold now do you tremble among so many men.
And all the other brave men perished but the wind and the waves brought him here.

V. 110-111 *  V. 133-134 *  VII. 251 - *

In the deeps of the Trojans where the Achaeans suffered much.

III. 220  IV. 243  III. 100  IV. 330
XXIV. 27

She extends hope to all and promises herself to each.

II. 91-92  XIII. 380-381
And he slew many men in battle.

What that mighty man wrought and accomplished.

And I wept, pitying him from my heart.

A wave bore him over the fishy sea.
He was angry with the godlike Odysseus before he came to his home.

Returning from a convoy it sank in the sea and a mountain concealed the city.

And at the head of the harbor is a long-leaved olive tree and near it a cave sacred to the nymphs.
Planning a return for the great hearted Odysseus.

VI. 14  
VIII. 9

Which they insolently plan.

XX. 170  
XVII. 588  
III. 207

Leading forth the servants from the well-built hall.

XXII. 441–442  
XXII. 458–459

Leaving this home to go to another.

XXI. 104  
XIX. 579  
XXI. 77
And that he may have a good renown among men.

So that you may come to your fatherland unharmed.

Then he came hither after many trials.

They recognized the sign which Odysseus plainly showed.
And when we had plundered the proud city of Priam, we departed in our ships but we were scattered.

III. 130-131 XIII. 316-317 XIV. 241-242 XI. 533

But Odysseus restrained them and held them back, eager though they were.

IV. 284 XVI. 430 XXII. 409

Tell the fair-haired nymph our plan concerning the return of the much enduring Odysseus.

I. 84-87 V. 30-31
Aeneas Circe commanded me to avoid the islands of the sea.

**XII. 268 - 269**  
**XII. 273 - 274**

A wound which a boar made with his white tusk while he was hunting on Parnassus with Autolycus and his sons.

**XIX. 393 - 394**  
**XXI. 219 - 220 and 217**  
**XXIII. 74 - and 73**  
**XIX. 466**

For I once had a home and I often gave to just such a beggar.

**XVII. 419 - 424**  
**XIX. 75 - 80**
He boasts he is of the race of the Cretans.

XIV. 199       XVI. 62

If you leave the oven unharmed.

XI. 110-114     XII. 137-141

And he showed me the wealth which Odysseus had.

XIV. 323       XIX. 298

Which ever wins and proves the stronger.

XVIII. 46       XVIII. 83
I shall go having an oar in my hand, until I come to those who know not the sea.

XI. 121-137  

XXIII. 268-284

He found Odysseus among the slaire, covered with blood like a lion.

XXII. 401-402  

XXIII. 45 and [45 X]

Seventeen days I sailed and on the eighteenth shadowy mountains appeared.

V. 278-279  

VII. 267-268
Nine days I was borne along and on the tenth black night the gods brought me to Ogygia where the fair-robed Calypso dwells.

VII. 253-253  
XII. 447-449  
XIV. 314-

He said that Poseidon was angry with us because we are the convoy of all men.

VIII. 565 - 568 - 570
XIII. 173 - 178
XIII. 150

My uncle is very angry since you have blinded his bow.

XIII. 342 - 343  
XI. 102 - 103
For we shall send him straightway to the mainland, to king Echetus, the enslaver of all men.

Then someone could go to the city and raise an alarm and soon this man will have shut his lust.

To the land of the Phaeacians who are related to the gods.
Because I am dirty and wear wretched garments.

Surely they are fierce and wild and lawless.

XIX. 72  
XXII. 113-

VI. 120-121 and 119  
VIII. 575-576  
IX. 175-176  
XIII. 201-202 and 200
IV. Forms of Questioning.

Father, whence comes this stranger? What sailors brought him to Ithaca, who do they say they are? For I don't suppose he came here on foot.

XIV. 187-190
XVI. 57-59
XVI. 223-224

I. 170-173
XV. 264
XIX. 105-
XXIV. 298

Or did Poseidon overcome you, sending harsh winds?
Or did wild men conquer you on land.

XT. 499 - 401 - 403
XV. 109-113

X. 459

XI. 408
Where is his people and the land of his fathers?

O strangers, who are you? Whence do you sail?

My child, how came you under the shadowy earth?

Stranger, will you be angry at what I may say?
Have you not planned how he should take vengeance?

X. 23-24

XXIV. 479-480

What sort of death did you meet?

XI. 171

XI. 398
V. Stock Forms of Address of Heroic Personages.

Pallas Athena, daughter of aegis-bearing Zeus.

XIII. 25-2  
XIII. 371  
XXIV. 347  
III. 42

Agamemnon, king of men, noblest Atrides.

XI. 397  
XXIV. 121

Atrides Menelaus, gem-nurtured leader of the people.

IV. 156  
IV. 291  
IV. 316  
XV. 64

XV. 87  
XV. 167
O Hector, son of Helaus, the pride of the Achaeans.

O father Zeus, and all the rest immortal gods.

O far-seeing father, Cronides.

Hear me, O daughter of Aegis-bearing Zeus.
VI. Address of People in the Odyssey

Juno, born son of Laertes, wily Odysseus.

X. 401  X. 45-6+  X. 488  X. 5-04
XI. 60+  XI. 405  XI. 473  XI. 417
XIII. 375  XIV. 486  XVI. 167  XXII. 164
XXIV. 3-42  V. 203

O noble wife of Laertiates Odysseus.

XIX. 165  XIX. 262  XIX. 336  XIX. 5-83
XVII. 15-2

Iphitus, son of Eurypus, like to the immortals.

XXI. 14  XXI. 37
antilochus who excelled as a runner and fighter.

Wretched beggar, defiler of feasts.

autolycus and the sons of autolycus.

The hero telemachus and the illustrious son of nestor.
The son of Laertes whose home is in Ithaca.

suitors of my mother, who have unutterable insolence.

O mighty Telemachus, what are you saying?

Eurykleia, daughter of Ope Reisenorides.
Telmachus, the son of the divine Odysseus.

The daughter of Icarius, the prudent Penelope.

Par-suing Alcinoos, distinguished among all people.
Nausicaa, daughter of the great-hearted Alcinous.

Fair-haired Circe, dread goddess.

Hear me, O leaders and princes of the Phaeacians.

Stranger, since you ask and inquire after these things.
VII. Forms of Appeal.

Would to father J ens, Athena and Apollo.

May J ens bear witness, and the table and hearth
of Odissens whether I have come.

O would that your word might be fulfilled, stranger;
Then would you receive hospitality and gifts from me.

IV. 341  VII. 311  XXIV. 376  XVII. 182

XIV. 158-159 [162*]  XVII. 155-156  XX. 230-231

XIX. 303-304-307

XV. 536-538  XVII. 163-165  XIX. 309-311
May J ens give you, O stranger, what you especially desire.

Hail, father, may happiness come to you later.

O would that you might be as dear to father J ens.
VIII. Nautical Passages.

And they went and sat down in order at the oarlocks, and they beat the hoary sea with their oars.

IV. 579-580  II. 419 -  IX. 103-104  XI. 638-
IX. 179-180  IX. 471-472  IX. 563-564  XV. 221-
XV. 549 - XII. 146-[147*] XII. - 180

They placed the pole and sails on the black ship.

IV. 578  VIII. 52  51-53  IV. 751  780-783* and 784-

The oar-loving Phaeacians, sea-farmed men.

VIII. 191  VIII. 369  XIII. 166
Having put up the masts and spread the white sails.

They put everything in order and spread the sails.

First draw down the ship to the sea.

They drew up the black ships to land.
Il. 422-426  XV. 287-291

Thus having spoken I went to the ship and they went to board the anchors.
IX. 177-179  IX. 5-62  XV. 5-47-5-49  XII. 144-146
XI. 636-638

I commanded my men to fall upon the cars.
IX. 488-489  X. 128-129
Drawing up the ship we reached it.

But come now, let us draw the Hacket ship down to the sea.

They placed the oars in the southern locks.

IV. 780 - 783 ft and 786 ft  
VIII. 34 - 34 and 35
Already the ship is drawn down and the men are ready.

VIII. 151 XIV. 332 XIX. 287

The stood upright against the mast and a rope ran round and round.

XII. 51-53 XII. 162-164
IX. Prophets and Prophecies.

Now I will prophesy as the immortals have put it in my mind and as I think it will happen.

I. 200-201 XV. 172-173

Nor do I care for the oracles which my mother consults.

I. 415-1 II. 201

Alas! That early prophecy has come to pass.

IX. 5-07 XVL. 172
All these things shall be as I say. Odysseus shall come home.

XIV. 160 - [162*] XVIII. 305-307
X. Prayer, Feasting, Libations.

And he served all on the spit and they made a libation to the gods.

XVIII. 425- XIV. 54

They cut up the rest and spitted it on spits and roasted it carefully and drew it all off.

XIV. 430-431 XIX. 422-423 XIII. 462 — 455 and 461

XII. 365 — 361 and 364

And when they had made a libation and drank what they desired.

III. 342- III. 396 - 396 VII. 184 - VII. 228-229

That we may make a libation to thunder-delighting Zeus.

And when they had roasted the flesh and drawn it off.

And they served all, pouring the first drop in the cup.

Thus he prayed and Pallas Athena heard him.
XI. Oaths.

And he swore to me with a libation.

XIV. 331-335  XIX. 288-292

Thus he spoke, and all swore as he commanded.

XV. 437-438  XVIII. 58-59  X. 345-346

XII. 303-304  II. — 378

Come now, let all take oaths.

XII. 298  XVIII. 58
Unless you take oath not to plot any evil against me.

V. 178-179  X. 343-344  X. – 300

V. – 187
XII. Pertaining to Gods.

It is wrong to talk idly.

IV. 837 XI. 464

And she went back to her room and went for Odysseus till Athena sent sweet sleep to her eyelids.


And Athena, daughter of Zeus came near, like in form and aspect to Mentor.

XXII. 203-206 XXIV. 502-503 XXIV. 547-548

II. — 268 II. — 401
And Athena shed much beauty over his head.

And Athena rendered everything useless.

A bird flew out on the right as he was speaking.

Helius who hears and sees everything.
If god should overcome the lordly suitors for me.

XIX. 488    XIX. 496    XXI. 213

The cloud-dwelling Jews, son of Cronus who rules all.

IX. 552    XIII. 25

The earthquake will forget what he has kept in mind.

XI. 102 - 103    XIII. 342 - 343

But these matters lie at the knees of the gods.

I. 267    I. 400    XVI. 129
Calypso held him there in the hollow cave, desiring him to be her husband.

In the halls of the nymph Calypso who keeps him

But since it is not possible for any other god to overreach the will of Zeus.
He went to Hades, having been struck by death.

III. 410       VI. 11

The shade of Agamemnon came and they gathered around.

XL. 387-389     XXIV. 20-22

Since the heavenly gods have given me many troubles.

VII. 242       IX. 75

Strangers, the immortals took away my fame and beauty.

XVIII. 251-256   XIX. 124-129
Then the shade of Achilles came near, and Patroclus.

X. 467-469-470  XXIV. 15-17-18

VIII. - 1169 -  XI. - - 531

Athena did not permit the lordly suitors to be restrained from impudence.

XVIII. 346-348  XX. 284-286

Athena, standing near, filled out the limbs of the leader of the people.

XVIII. 70  XXIV. 368
Now he is like to the gods who dwell in heaven.

VI. 243 \hspace{2cm} XVI. 200

She went darting down from the heights of Olympus.

I. 102 \hspace{2cm} XXIV. 488

The homes of Hades and dread Persephone.

X. 491-492 \hspace{2cm} X. 564-[545-x] \hspace{2cm} XI. - 145 \hspace{2cm} XXIII. - 323

But when Zeus sent the seventh day.

XII. 357 \hspace{2cm} XV. 477
The cloud-gathering Zeus sent a brisk wind.  

IX. 67-69  

XII. 313-315  

And the bright-eyed Athena sent a favorable wind.  

II. 420  

XV. 292  

Thus she shed her favor on his head and shoulders.  

VI. 285  

VIII. 19  

Snares of destruction hang over you.  

XXII. 33  

XXII. 41
How he came to the shadowy home of Hades.

Then I saw Tantalus who suffers much.

When Jepus struck my ship with the lightning.

She shrivelled the fair skin on his swolle limbs.
And with him two white dogs went. 

II. 11-13 XVII. 62-64

And then Athena thought of other things.

II. 382 IV. 795 VI. 112 XVI. 409

XVIII. 187 XXIII. 242 XXIII. 344 II. 398

At the same time Zeus thundered and struck the ship with lightning.

XII. 415-419 XIV. 305-309
She made him appear larger and taller and she made his hair curly like the hyacinth.

VII. 230-233  XXII. 157-162  XVIII. 195-  VIII. 20

VIII. 19

She received him kindly and cared for him and said she would make him immortal and ageless.

V. 135-136  VII. 256-257  XXIII. 335-336

The staff with which he charms the eyes of men whom he will, and awakes the sleeping.

V. 47-48  XXIV. 9-4
The Argives and Trojans fought by the will of the gods.

The wretched fate of stiffening death shall come.

All strangers and beggars are from Jews.

Their insolence and lawlessness reaches to the heavens.
That we may inquire of the shade of Siresius.

I dug a trench one cubit square.

Do not permit them to come near the blood before hearing from Siresius.
XIII. Armes.

And drawing my sharp sword from my sheath.


I will give him a sharp spear, a defendaer against men and dogs.

XIV. 531 - XXI. 340

And when they had put on the armor.

XXIV. 467 - XXIV. 500
Quickly hurl the long spear.

XXIV. 5-19  XXIV. 5-22

Drawing the bow he shot and they fell.

XXII. 118  XXIV. 181

Each hoped to string the bow and shoot through the iron.

XXI. 97  XXI. 127

Place before the suitors the brassy iron bow.

XXI. 3  XXI. 81  XXIV. 168
And easily he drew the bow and shot through the iron.

They cut off his nose and ears with the sharp sword.

There being many heresword from my strong sheath.
XIV. Arts and Articles.

Brass and gold and many notes, such as
Odysseus would not have brought from Troy.

He gave me seven talents of well-wrought gold
and a silver jar.

The workman had carefully polished and made it
straight with the line.
And he went within and stepped over the ashewill.

XVI. 41        XVII. 20        XXIII. 88

She led me to a silver-studded seat.

X. 366        X. 314

Brass and gold and well-wrought iron.

XIV. 324        XXI. 10

A beautifully carved seat, underneath which was a footstool.

I. 131        X. 315        X. 367
A cloak full of holes, and there was a leather strap.

XIII. 438  XVII. 198 and 197  XVIII. 109 and 108

When she had set up a great loom to weave.

II. 93-94-110  XIX. -139-13-6 [153+)  XXIV. 127-128-146

He left them under the resounding portico.

XX. 176  XX. 189

A lofty room was cut off in a conspicuous place.

I. 426  XIV. 6
And raising up the great door he put it in place.

IX. 240    IX. 340

He leaned it against the well-polished door and the swift arrows fell out.

XXI. 137-138    XXI. 164-165
He seized his hand and spoke, calling him by name.

Then we went on shore and drew some water and soon the men made a feast beside the ships.

Just as one would kill an ox in the stall.
But sathe and put on fresh garments.

She descended the lofty ladder of her home.

In a bowl he mixed the honey-sweet wine.

And where he had finished his work he prepared supper.
Leading the finest goats as a meal for the suitors.

They harnessed the horses and went upon the chariot.

Then she drove the fat flocks into the broad cave.

And sitting down he milked.
She gave him some olive oil in a golden flask.

VI. 79  

VII. 215

And threw about him a soiled cloak and tunic.

XIII. 434  

XIV. 342

A herald came leading the sweet singer.

VIII. 62 and 66  

VIII. 471 and 473

Down from the peg he took the shrill lyre.

VIII. 67  

VIII. 105
Then I went to the beautiful couch.

X. 347  X. 450

Let him woo by bestowing gifts she shall marry whom she wishes.

XVI. 391-392  XXI. 161-162

Seleucus, the rams herd and the swine herd.

XXII. 435  XXII. 437  XXIII. 297  XXIV. 359

XXIV. 363
And they will bring about the marriage and
will give many gifts such as are worthy to follow
a dear child.

I. 277-278  II. 196-197

And the suitors were without the hall of Odysseus,
playing with the discus.

IV. 625-627  XVII. 167-169

To first to the swineherd who cares for the
swine; nevertheless he is a worthy man.

XIII. 404-405  XV. 38-39
Wooing his godlike wife and bestowing gifts.

XI. 117  
XIII. 378

And when they had enjoyed the games.

VIII. 131  
XVII. 174

When they had finished their work and prepared a feast.

XVI. 478  
XXIV. 384

Thus they made ready a feast in the halls.

IV.  

XXIV. 412
The servants in the house of the divine Odysseus.

I did not think to go down by the ladder.

Wash off the chairs and tables with water and sponges.

Go to the upper rooms with your maidsens.
When the son of Odysseus comes he will give you a cloak and tunic and will send you where you wish.

XIV. 515-517 X\[1\] XV. 337-339 XVI. 80-81 XXI. 341-342

Go to your room and attend to your work, the loom and distaff.
I. [336-359 X] = 364 XXI. 350-358

...let him have a cloak and tunic for rainment.

XIV. 15-4 X XVII. 55-045-49 XVII. 5-57 and 53-6
XVI. 79 XXI. 339 XXII. 487
Music and song, these are the accompaniment of the feast.

He commanded a feast to be prepared of what was in the house.

I brought him home and entertained him kindly.

For they are always eating and drinking.
And when he had feasted and satisfied himself.

Beds and mantles and shining rugs.

For the house was as the splendor of the sun or moon.

And the heralds poured water on their hands.
They stretched forth their hands to the food lying near.

I. 149  IV. 67  IV. 218  V. 200  VIII. 71
VIII. 484  XIV. 453  XV. 142  XVI. 54  XVII. 98
XX. 256

Thus all day till sundown we sat feasting.

IX. 161-162  IX. 3-5-6-5-5-7  X. 183-184-185
X. 468  X. 476-477 and 479  XII. 29-30-31
XIX. 424 and 426  [XIX. 425  XVI. 479]

Taking the spear he placed it in the lofty spear-store.

I. 127  XVII. 29
Then she bound the beautiful sandals under her feet.

I. 96 - 98 - [94?] V. 44 - 46 - XVII. 2 - - II. 4
XV. 550 - 551 XX. 126 - 127 IV. 309

A servant brought water and poured it over a basin.

I. 136 - 139 - 140 - 142 IV. 52 - 56 - [58?] VII. 172 - 176
X. 368 - 372 - XV. 135 - 139 - XVII. 91 - 93
XVII. 259 - -

When she had bathed and anointed me with oil.

III. 466 - 467 - 468 X. 364 - 365 - IV. 49 - 50 - V. 48 VII. 434 - 435
XXIII. 154 - 155 and 163 X. 450 - 451 - XVII. 88 - 89 and 87
He put on his garments and on his shoulder a sharp sword.

A brazen helmet fitted at the temples.

And in the quiver were many battleful arrows.

And the diviner singer played before them.
And striking up he began a song.

Then they enjoyed music and sweet song.

They placed beds in the porticos and threw down the rugs.

The perforated couches under the resounding porticos.
And then they went each to his own home to lie down.

They sat down in order upon the couches and seats.

Then he sat down on the seat from which he had arisen.
And where they came to the well built halls they
laid their mantles on the couches and chairs.

XXIV. 362— XX. — 249–251
XVI. Conversation.

My child, what a speech has escaped your lips.

I. 64  V. 22  XIX. 492  XXI. 168  XXIII. 70

And you, friend, for I see that you are fair and great, to also brave, that posterity may speak well of you.

I. 301-302  III. 199-200

It is good to hear a singer such as this one, who is like to the immortals in song.

I. 370-371  IX. 3-4
But nothing was ever done by groaning.

What my heart and mind command.

I am spell-bound at seeing it.

I started to go to the swift ship and the shore of the sea.
If Odyssey should return to his fatherland.

XVIII. 384  XVII. 539

Surely no one could show anger after so fair a speech.

XVIII. 414-417  XX. 322-325

I esteem none of mortal men, either good or bad.

XXII. 414-415  XXIII. 65-66

Thus I was kept a long time in the island.

IV. 373-374  IV. 466-467
Whoever strings the bow easily and shoots the arrow through all twelve arrows, him will I follow.

XIX. 577 - 581  
XXI. 75 - 79

Telemachus, it is necessary to remove all the arms.

XVI. 286 - 289 - 294  
XIX. 25 - 13  
XVII. - 314 -

Whatever mortals may tell me, whatever I may hear.

I. 282 - 283 and 287 - 292
II. 216 - 217 - 218 - 223
I. 281  
II. 215  
II. 264  
V. 270
He says he is Mentes, son of the godly Archelaus.  
I. 415-419   I. 150-181

I will send him to Sparta and to sandy Pylos.  
I. 93-94   II. 214-   II. 357-360

On account of these things I came to you.  
IV. 322-327-331   III. 92-97-101   XVII. - 44 -

When she longs for me and hears of my departure.  
II. 375-376   IV. 748-749
you will return late, having lost all your men.

IX. 534 - 535
XI. 114 - 115

I know I understand, you command one who is intelligent.

XVI. 136
XVII. 193
XVII. 281

I have heard of Odysseus near at hand and alive.

XVII. 526 - 527
XIX. 271 - 272

I tell you another thing, and don't be angry.

XXIV. 248
XVI. 299
I have come in the twentieth year to my fatherland.

XVI. 206  XIX. 484  XXI. 208  XXIII. 102 and 100-101
XXIV. 322  XVIII. 170 and 165-169

But I tell you this and do you store it in your mind.

XIX. 495  XIX. 5-70  XVII. 3-48  XXIV. 265
XIX. 236  XI. 45-4x  XVI. 281x  XVI. 299
XV. 318  XVIII. 129

And I will tell you these things very truly.

I. 179  I. 214  XIV. 192  XV. 266
XV. 352  XVI. 113  XXIV. 303  IV. 383
IV. 399
But I tell you this, and it shall be done.

My child, I will speak the truth.

In order that I may say what my heart commands me.

Stranger, I will first ask you a question.
But I will tell you what you ask.

In all this you speak truly.
And where the rose-fingered dawn, born of the morning appeared.

And the sun went down and all the ways became shadowy.

XVII. Stock Expressions.
you are some god who dwells in the heavens.

And when the fair-robed dawn had completed the third day.

But when the months and days had past and the seasons of the revolving year came.
When the sun went down and darkness came on.

IX. 168  
X. 478x  
XII. 31

To your well-built home and your fatherland.

IV. 476  
VI. 315-x  
IX. 533  
X. 474

XV. 129  
XXIII. 259

How I might cross the fishy seas.

IV. 381  
IV. 390 and 389  
IV. 424

IV. 470  
X. 540 and 539
And lying down we enjoyed sweet sleep.

And the suitors were collected in the shadowy hall.

The suitors who eat your possessions.

Wasting his possessions and dishonoring his wife.
The shameless crowd of suitors.

And the suitors were on the other side of the hall.

And when they were collected together.

They were prizes for us and the beginning of war.
And she pointed out the stately home of her father.

X. 311  
XV. 424

For the godlike Orestes is not dead.

I. 196  
XI. 461

His eyes were full of tears and he longed to weep.

XX. 349  
X. 248

And where they were tired of weeping and grieving.

IV. 541  
X. 499
Many in mourn I trace, both old and young.
I. 395 II. 293

On to divine Elia where the Sphians dwell.
XIII. 275 XXIV. 481 XV. 298

For he remembered the noble Agisthis.
I. 29 IV. 187

Alas that this act should be performed.
IV. 663-664 XVI. 346-347
Thus the much-enduring Odysseus slept there.

After the Jovian-born Odysseus has escaped death.

May this man return and gods bring him.

Dread fear seized me.
And when they came to the ship and the sea.

Then the strength and courage of Odysseus failed him.

Then we sailed with sad hearts.
And when he was refreshed and his heart was heavy.

Before the sufferers have paid for their insolvency.

And so they fell on every side.

Come now, since this prize is before you.
They came to Cheras, the home of Diocles.

IV. 488 - 490

XV. 156 - 178

I will give thee the most beautiful gift that lies in my house.

IV. 613 - 619

XV. 113 - 119

For shall you want clothing or anything else.

VI. 192 - 193

XIV. 570 - 571

Twelve mares and unbroken, patient mules.

IV. 636

XXI. 29
The men who inhabit this city and land.

VI. 177 // VII. 26

To the edge of the field where Thucydes dwells.

IV. 517 // XXIV. 180/

Since you think of this and God has put it in your mind.

XIX. 455 // XXIII. 260

No other of distant friends has come to my home.

XIX. 951 // XXIV. 268
for I will not tell everything nor mention it.

But she does not know what is right.

Since he went from there and left my father.

Thus the far famed singer sang.
Would that Odysseus might come among the suitors.

The oars flew from their frightened hands.

When it was the third watch and the stars were gone.

When it throws up the salty sea water.
And he threw it at the door.
IX. 482 - [483x] - 484 IX. 539 - 541.

And when they were as far as one could shout.
V. 400 IX. 473 XII. 181

He might still live on it to the tenth generation.
VIII. 151

Sloping shores and harbors of the sea.
V. 418 V. 440
When we left the island, no other land appeared.

Tree from rocks and sheltered from the wind.

In the straight of Ithaca and Samos.

With the clouds she concealed land and sea.
The blast of damp winds could not blow through.

V. 478 - 480 and 483  XIX. 440 - 442 - 443

Then the wind ceased and there was a calm.

V. 391  XII. 168  XII. 400

We sat down and the winds and pilots guided us.

IX. 78  XI. 10  XIV. 256  XII. 132

When I had done this I sat and said and god sent me a wind.

IV. 585 - 586  XVII. 148 - 149
The wind and wave bore us.

III. 300 / VII. 277 / XV. 482

And a favorable wind blew behind the fast-proved ship.

XI. 6-10 / XII. 148-152

She sent a gentle wind.

V. 268 / VII. 266

Nine days we sailed night and day.

X. 28 / X. 50 / XV. 476 /
I sent some men to find out what men were in the land.

IX. 98-90
X. 100-102

The immortal gods who dwell in the heavens.

IV. 479  XI. 133  XXIII. 280  XVI. 200

Then we lay down on the shore of the sea.

IV. 430  IV. 5-75  IX. 167  IX. 6-6-9  X. 156

He went and sat down on the shore of the sea.

VI. 236  II. 260
My ship stood on land, afar from the city.

Then we disembarked on the shore of the sea.

Then we went on shore.

When he came near the ship, he ships.
They sailed over the watery sea.

He addressed Telemaeus with winged words.

Since you are acquainted with evil works.

Nodding his head over his plans.
I should like this and it would be much better.

XII. 358  XX. 316

Athena gives one skill and understanding.

II. 117  VII. 111

I have brought destruction on the wicked.

XXII. 416  XXII. 317

We fished with bent hooks while hunger tormented our stomachs.

IV. 369  XII. 382
The wretched stomach which brings many evils to men.

XVII. 287  XVII. 474

Stirring up the wretched blasts of harsh winds.

XI. 400  XI. 407

Concealed by cloud and mist.

XI. 15  VIII. 562

The busy servant of the illustrious Menelaus.

IV. 23  IV. 217
Doc will you beg since you have overthrown the beggar. True.

The servers placed a portion beside Odysseus.

So that the stranger may tell his friends of it.

Going to a rugged place I set a watch there.
For I did not come near Achaean.

He went and stood on the door-sill.

We will make trial of the bow and finish the contest.

Then I commanded my men to slay the flocks.
Then I called together an agora and addressed them.

A man would come hither clothed in great might.

But I say no man appeared so like this man.

Such strength as was formerly in my supple limbs.
She sat down opposite the divine Odysseus.

V. 198  
XVI. 53

And when the eighth year had come.

XIV. 287  
VII. 261

They opened the doors and went forth.

XXIII. 970  
XXIV. 501

While we, sons of the Achaeans, fought in Troy.

XIII. 915  
XV. 183
That he might fight with the Trojans.

XIV. 71  XI. 169

Also, what shall I suffer, what will happen to me?

V. 299  V. 465

My heart was troubled as I went along.

IV. 427  IV. 572  X. 309

Who will tell you of your road and the means of return.

IV. 989  X. 539
The return of the wily Odysseus to his home.

They will send him on a ship to his fatherland.

Whether he still lives and sees the light of the sun.

Whether he lives or is dead.
Their sweet sleep came to my wearied body.

But do not think of this.

Cheer up, do not let these things trouble you.

Let command belong to all men and to me especially.
Since you are not like a brave or a fool.

VI. 187  XX. 227

But they did not persuade me.

VII. 258  IX. 33  XXIII. 337

Nor shall one escape destruction.

XIX. 538  XVII. 547

He would make a scattering of the suitors.

XX. 225  I. 116
I will place here how I may lay hands on the shameless suitors.

And the divine Odysseus remained in the hall.

But his heart was moved as he plotted their destruction.

And this place seemed best to me.
And I planned how it could best be done.

While he pondered these things in his mind.

Then he considered in his mind.

If you consider these things there is hope for you.
and he started to go with the swine.

Semeleus, you speak grievously.

Laertes bought me from them.

O Eurymachus, you rack my heart with the tale of your woes.
You would know for whom my heart would declare.

XX. 237 - 239  

XXI. 202 - 204

For the herald, Medow, who knew their plans, told her.

IV. 677  

XVI. 412

[He was sent] to deliver a message to the prudent Penelope.

XVI. 329  

XV. 41  

XV. 313

But such a disposition was always yours.

XVII. 403  

XIII. 330
Your mind is always unbelieving.

XIV. 150  XXIII. 72

She will give an evil fame to all women, even the honorable.

XI. 434  XV. 422  XXIV. 202

I shall remain here honoring the marriage couch.

XIX. 527-529  XVI. 75-77

She waits with patience in your halls.

XI. 171-182-183  XVI. 37-38-39  XIII. - 937-938
Whether she abides with her son and guards everything.

XV. 178  XIX. 525

She planned how her blameless son might escape death.

IV. 789  XV. 300

We will not go to our work nor woo another woman.

II. 127-128  XVIII. 285-289

He wooed the wife of the long-absent Odysseus.

XX. 290  XXIV. 125
She does not refuse the hateful marriage.

XXIV. 126  I. 249  XVI. 126

...and she came near like a large and beautiful woman.

XIII. 288-289  XVI. 157-158  XV. - 415

The prudent Penelope went from her room.

XVII. 36-37  XIX. 53-54

First I lost a good husband who excelled the Dardanus.

IV. 724-727  [726*]  IV. 814-817  [816*]
I will go to my room and lie down on my couch.

Lying down she slept and forgot all trouble.

Her eyes were full of tears and the flow of her voice stayed.

When she had finished her weeping.
The white-armed maids came from the hall.

I would send you away unkindly.

I am ashamed to drive her from this hall.

For now I understand both good and evil.
Now, since he is grown and has come to manhood.

XIX. 382  XVIII. 217

You contemplate too great a task, I am astonished.

XVI. 243  III. 227

When anyone is angry without provocation.

XVI. 72  XXI. 133

You don't seem to lack understanding.

V. 342  VI. 258
Telemachus was left a child in his home.

First he asked after these matters.

It is not prudent or right to insult the guests of Telemachus.

It is better to die than to see wrong prevail.
He went after tidings of his father.

In order that he might learn of his absent father.

They kissed his head and shoulders joyfully.

She kissed his head and both his beautiful eyes.
The godlike Telemachus saw him first.

He held his head near that the others might hear.

He held his purple cloak before his eyes.

They desire to kill the noble youth.
Desiring to kill him before he come home.

IV. 823 — XIII. 426 — [428X] XV. 30 - 32

And he went in the footsteps of the goddess.

II. 406 V. 193

Then the bright-eyed Athena inspired the mind of Penelope.

XVIII. 158 - 159 XXI. 1 - 2

They bear large clustered grapes and the rain prospered them.

IX. III IX. 358
Then they slew the fat flocks and the trailing-footed oxen.

They insolently waste your goods nor is there any sparing.

Consume other feasts and eat your own possessions.

But after the feast go home and lie down.
When the wily Odysseus had eaten and drunk.

... you are a fool or you have come from far away.

They two, Odysseus and the worthy swineherd.

... He started to run and soon he reached his father.
They brought you to the home of this man who gave them money.

XV. 388  XV. 429

They were paternal friends.

XVII. 69  II. 234

Tasben a twisted cord to him and twist him up.

XXI. 175-176  XXII. 192-193

None of the others noticed his sweeping except Alcinoos.

VIII. 93-96  VIII. 532-535
I have suffered much on sea and in war. Let this, too, come.

V. 224 XVII. 283

And the mighty Alcinous led them.

VIII. 4 VIII. 421

Pear trees and pomegranate trees and apple trees with shining fruit.

VII. 115 - 116 XI. 589 - 590

The women who dishonor you and they who are innocent.

XIX. 498 XXII. 418 XVI. 317
I chose two men and sent a third as herald.

IX. 90  X. 102

We divided it so that none might be deprived of his share.

IX. 42  IX. 5-49

He fell down on the ground and life left him.

X. 163  XIX. 45-4

Standing near Laertes Odysseus.

XVI. 45-5  XVII. 361
[as I go] to the home of Lantiaades Odysseus.

XVI. 104*  XXI. 262  XVIII. 241

Each went to his own home for gifts.

VIII. 399  XVIII. 291

When sleep fell upon their eyelids.

II. 398  V. 271  XIII. 79

They all longed to lie down on the couches.

I. 366  XVIII. 213
They arose and went to the home of Odysseus.

IV. 674

XVI. 407

The insolent men plot wickedness.

III. 207

XVII. 588

XX. 170

XX. 370

They came to our house every day.

II. 58-59

XVII. 534-538

and he came from the hall beside the great wall.

XVI. 165

XVI. 343
and he started home very sad.

II. 298     VIII. 303 *

For it is destined for him to see again his home.

IV. 475-476  V. 41-42  V. 114-115  IX. 532-533

VII. 76-77   

Then I commanded my men to stay and guard the ship.

XIV. 258-272  XVII. 427-441  IX. - 100 -

IX - 193-194  X. - 444
After consideration this seemed best to him.

VII. 145
XV. 204
XVIII. 93
XXIV. 239

X. 15-3
XXII. 338
V. 474

But not alone, two maidens followed her.

I. 931 - 933 - 335 -

XXI. - 63 - 64 - 66

XVIII. 207 - 204 - 211

XVI. - 414 - 415 - 416 -

VIII. - 458

VII. 84 - 1

XIX. 601 1