

105. ἔχε, 'was making,' 'gave out.'

106. κάπ, § 47. The shield of Ajax is thus described (H 219-223):

Αἶας δ' ἐγγύθεν ἦλθε φέρων σάκος ἤντε πύργου,
χάλκεον ἑπταβόειον, ὃ οἱ Τυχίος κάμε τεύχων,
σκυτοτόμων ἕχ' ἄριστος, "Ἦλη ἐνὶ οἰκίᾳ ναίων
ὃς οἱ ἐποίησεν σάκος αἰόλον ἑπταβόειον
ταύρων ζαυρέων, ἐπὶ δ' ὕδαον ἦλασε χαλκόν.

'Ajax came near with his tower-like shield, bronze-covered, of seven ox-hides, which Tychius had wrought for him with pains—Tychius, who was far the best of the leather-workers and who dwelt in Hyle; he had made for him the shimmering shield of seven hides from well-fed bulls, and over all he forged an eighth layer of bronze.'

108. Supply σάκος as object of πελεμίζαι.

109. ἔχετ' (ο), 'was oppressed by,' 'suffered from.'—κάδ, § 47.

111. ἀμ-πνεύσαι, for the prefix, § 47.—πάντη κτλ., 'and on all sides evil was set upon evil.' "Ill strengthen'd ill" (Chapman).

115. αἰχμῆς, with ὀπισθεν.—παρὰ καυλόν, 'by the end of the shaft.'

117. αὐτως, 'in vain.'

120. ὃ, 'that,' § 123, 7.—μάχης ἐπὶ μῆδεα κείρεν, 'thwarted [literally 'mowed over,' 'cut short'] his plans for battle.'

123. Join τῆς κάτ' (α).

125. Πατροκλήα, § 102.

126. ὄρσο, § 153. So too δύσο (l. 129).

127. πυρός . . . ἰωήν, 'the flare of fire.'

128. "May they not (as I fear they may) seize the ships and make it no longer possible to escape" (GMT. 261). For another example of this same subjunctive cf. B 195.

129. θάσσον, 'the sooner the better,' 'with all haste.'—ἀγείρω, subjunctive.

131-133 = Γ 330-332.

135-139 = Γ 334-338, with slight changes in last line.

139. ἄλκιμα, though plural, is used with δοῦρε. Patroclus apparently takes his own two spears.

144. ἔμμεναι denotes purpose.

147. μείναι ὀμοκλήν, 'to await the word of command.' While the warrior fought afoot, his charioteer held the chariot near by and waited intently for orders.

150. ἄρπυια, 'the storm-wind,' personified as female.

152. 'And in the side-traces he harnessed blameless Pegasus.' Why the extra horse was taken, is a difficult question. Under ordinary circumstances it might be supposed that the trace-horse would take the place of one of the regular pair, in case either of the latter should be wounded;

but here the regular pair were immortal. Yet, as an ancient commentator suggests, if Homer permitted the immortal gods to be wounded (as in Book V) why not immortal horses as well?

156. οἱ δέ, the verb of the predicate does not appear until l. 166, βῶντ' (ο), before which the subject is repeated in ἡγήτορες κτλ., l. 164.

157. τοῖσιν τε πέρι κτλ., 'in whose hearts is exceeding great strength.'—πέρι is probably an adverb, 'exceedingly.'

160. ἀπὸ κρήνης μελανύδρου is to be translated with λάψοντες (l. 161).

162. ἄκρον, with μέλαν ὕδωρ (l. 161), 'the dark water at its surface.'—φόνον αἵματος = αἷμα φόνου, 'the blood of slaughter.'

163. περιστένεται δέ, 'although' etc.

199. κρίνας, 'separating,' 'marshaling.' Cf. B 446.—δέ, § 31.

200. μοι, 'I pray you.'

202. ὑπό, 'during.'

203. χόλω, 'on gall' (Attic χολῆ), instead of milk, is the traditional interpretation; but χόλος has its usual meaning in l. 206, and possibly here too. T. L. Agar (*Classical Review*, vol. xiii, p. 43) says: "'In wrath' is all that χόλω need imply. The child is supposed to inherit the mood of the mother at the time she suckles it."

207. μ' stands for μοι (or perhaps με) which is to be translated with ἐβάζετε. See note on I 59.—πέφανται, cf. note on B 122.

208. ἕης, solitary instance of this form, § 123, 2.

209. ἔνθα, 'therefore.'—τις, 'every man,' as often.

211. ἄρθεν (ἀραρίσκω), 'were fitted together,' 'pressed close.' The second aorist active of the same verb occurs as transitive in l. 212 (ἀράρη), but intransitive in l. 214 (ἄραρον).

213. βίας ἀνέμων ἀλείνων, 'trying to escape the violent assaults of the winds.'

215. The idea is imitated by Vergil (*Aen.* X, 361):

haeret pede pes densusque viro vir.

'Foot presses on foot, and closely man on man.'

216. λαμπροῖσι φάλοισι, 'with splendid horns.' Cf. Introduction, 33.

217. νεύοντων, 'as the warriors nodded.'

224. οἴλων ταπήτων, 'fleecy coverlets,' for beds and chairs.

225. τετυγμένον, 'well wrought.'

227. Hurried on by his quick imagination the poet does not trouble himself about strictly logical expression at this point.—δτι μή, 'except.'

228. Quantity of τό, § 38.

231. The poet imagines the lodge of Achilles, like Homeric houses in general, opening on an enclosure which contained an altar of Ζεὺς ἐρκεῖος.

233. Achilles prays to the great god of his own far distant land. The oracle of Zeus at Dodona is referred to in the Odyssey (ξ 327, τ 296) as a