

was struck in the left thigh right down to the bone, and "his comrades bore him from the battle and the long spear dragging along the ground distressed him, for no one thought of pulling out the ashen spear so that he might walk, so hurried were they. But the mighty Pelagon pulled the ashen spear from his thigh."

Though every chieftain wore a sword, and apparently used it for close fighting or in killing an enemy whom he had wounded with a spear, there are but few cases in which sword wounds are described. Two heroes, Hypsenor and Hypeiron, were killed by a sword stroke which cut off the arm at the shoulder or through the collar bone, and Kleoboulos was struck in the neck and "the whole sword was dyed red with blood, and purple death and a cruel fate closed his eyes."

The use of an iron club as a weapon was apparently antiquated. We hear of only one Greek chieftain (Areithoos) who was so armed, and of another (Ereuthalion) killed by Nestor in his youth long before the Trojan War.

When other weapons failed great stones were hurled at the enemy, and we hear of many being killed or wounded in this way, struck in the head, neck, elbow or calf. The two most famous incidents are the wounding of Aineias and Hector. Aineias was struck by a large stone, thrown by Diomedes, "just where the thigh-bone turns in the hip, and people call it the hip-pan, and it broke the two tendons and the hero fell on his knees and hands." And Ajax, "not the weakest of the Achaians," "struck Hector in the chest with a stone, and he fell in the dust like an oak struck by lightning, and his companions bore him to his chariot standing a little way behind, and when they came to the ford over the Scamander they poured water over him, and he breathed again and looked round and, sitting up, spat dark blood and then again sank back, his soul oppressed by a grievous panting and unconscious."

Some of the Greek contingents, for instance the Locrians, entered the battlefield, armed not with spears or swords, but only with bows and arrows and slings, but no mention is made of their exploits. Descriptions of individual deeds with bows and arrows, as with all other weapons, are limited to those of chieftains. Amongst noted archers the Greek Teukros and the Trojan Pandaros were especially noted. There is a famous description of the latter, who "took out of the quiver a winged arrow unshot before, the foundation of black pains, and quickly fitted it to the bowstring, and vowing a glorious hetacomb of new-born lambs to Apollo the Archer when he returned home to the city of sacred Zeleia, took and drew the notches of the arrow and the bowstring, and brought the bowstring to his breast and the iron (point of the arrow) to the bow. And when he had drawn the great bow to a circle the bow