

descended to (the realms) of Hades, I would (then) haply, think that my soul had quite forgotten its joyless woe."

Σιδωνίηθεν, from Sidon, now *Said*. See Herodotus (ii. 117) for this voyage of Paris. In early times the Phœnicians were celebrated for merchandise of every description, and their country was the recognised emporium of the East. See Judges xviii. 7, and Herod. i. 1.

300—350. εὐχομένη δ' ἤρᾱτο = "she prayed aloud." εὐχομένη is here in its first sense.

ἄξον δὲ ἔγχος = "uow, even now, shiver the lance:" see on Iliad i. 18. Notice also the long succession of aorists which follow to denote the rapidity of action.

ἀνένευε = Lat. *renuit*, "refused," expressed by the act of throwing the head back, as *κατανέω* = Lat. *annuere*, "to nod assent to."

βεβήκει (pluperfect) = "had gone (mean time)."

Τροίη = "the Troad," and not the city "Troy," which Homer generally designates "Ilios," or Ilion.

περικλυτὰ ἔργα, either "the glorious exploits" of the Trojan war, which were being wrought in embroidery (see Iliad iii. 126—128), or probably, "the offices of dignity" appointed the ἀμφίπολοι (the free attendants) as opposed to the menial offices of the bondswomen.

πτόλεμος . . . ἀμφιδέδρε: so in Latin, *certamen ardere, bellum flagrare*.

ἄνα = "rouse thee" (verb); but *ἀνδ* = "up" (preposition).

θέρηται = "be warmed," i.e. burned; a keen touch of irony.

ἔθελον δ' ἄχρ' προτραπέσθαι = "as I was resolved upon surrendering myself up to anguish:" before *ἔθελον* supply *ὑσόν*, the correlative of *τόσσον* preceding, and see further on Iliad iii. 342.

νίκη δ' ἐπαμβέβηται ἄνδρας = "victory changes her men:" hence Ares is called in a former passage ἀλλοπρόσαλλος. Compare Virgil, *Æn.* ii. 367, "Quondam etiam victis redit in præcordia virtus, Victoresque cadunt."

πᾶρος τὰδε ἔργα γενέσθαι = *πρὶν ἢ τὰδε*, κ.τ.λ.

350—400. τούτῳ δ' οὐτ' ἄρ' . . . οὐτ' ἄρ, κ.τ.λ. = "but my present spouse has just neither . . . nor . . ."—Jelf.

τῷ καὶ μιν, κ.τ.λ. = "therefore I doubt not but that he will even reap the fruits of this."

δίφρω = "a double chair" (to hold two): see Iliad iii. 425.

πόνος φρένας ἀμφιβέβηκεν = "toil hath encompassed thy mind." φρένος is the accusative of closer definition: see also on Iliad iii. 342.

πελώμεθ' ἀοιδμοί = "continue to be sung." Compare Horace, "infelix totâ cantabitur urbe."

υυρομένη = "dissolved in tears."

τῇ γὰρ ἐμελλε = ταύτῃ τῇ ὁδῷ ἐμελλε.

πολύδωρος = πολυέδνος.

Ἡερίωνος . . . Ἡερίων. By anacolouthon, though the grammatical construction requires a genitive, the nominative is so placed as to express the subject of a new thought suggested by the former substantive, the verb *εἶναι* being supplied by the mind.

ὅπδ Πλάκῳ ἰληέσση = "beneath Placus, abounding in woods." Thebe. mentioned in the next line, must not be confounded with Boeotian Thebes, which Diomed and his confederacy destroyed.

400—450. ἀλγικιον ἀστέρη καλῶ = "like a fair star," Compare

"The star-light smile of children."