

LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

HOMER
ODYSSEY
BOOKS 13–24



With an English Translation by

A. T. MURRAY

Revised by

GEORGE E. DIMOCK

HOMER

ODYSSEY

江苏工业学院图书馆

BOOKS 3-44

WITH AN ENGLISH TRANSLATION BY

藏书章
A. T. MURRAY

REVISED BY

GEORGE E. DIMOCK



HARVARD UNIVERSITY PRESS

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS

LONDON, ENGLAND

Copyright © 1995 by the President and Fellows
of Harvard College
All rights reserved

First published 1919

Second edition 1995

Reprinted with corrections 1998

Reset 2004

LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY® is a registered trademark
of the President and Fellows of Harvard College

Library of Congress Catalog Card Number 93-37392
CIP data available from the Library of Congress

ISBN 0-674-99562-7

*Composed in ZephGreek and ZephText by
Technologies 'N Typography, Merrimac, Massachusetts.
Printed and bound by Edwards Brothers, Ann Arbor, Michigan
on acid-free paper made by Glatfelter, Spring Grove, Pennsylvania.*

THE LOEB CLASSICAL LIBRARY

FOUNDED BY JAMES LOEB 1911

EDITED BY

JEFFREY HENDERSON

HOMER

ODYSSEY

II

LCL 105

CONTENTS

ODYSSEY

BOOK 13	2
BOOK 14	36
BOOK 15	76
BOOK 16	118
BOOK 17	154
BOOK 18	200
BOOK 19	234
BOOK 20	280
BOOK 21	310
BOOK 22	344
BOOK 23	384
BOOK 24	412
INDEX	455

BOOKS 13–24

N

ᾠς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἀκὴν ἐγένοντο σιωπῇ,
κηληθμῷ δ' ἔσχοντο κατὰ μέγαρα σκιόεντα.

τὸν δ' αὖτ' Ἀλκίνοος ἀπαμείβετο φώνησέν τε·

“ὦ Ὀδυσσεῦ, ἐπεὶ ἵκευ ἐμὸν ποτὶ χαλκοβατὲς δῶ,

5 ὑπερεφές, τῷ σ' οὐ τι παλιμπλαγχθέντα γ' οἶω
ἄψ ἀπονοστήσειν, εἰ καὶ μάλα πολλὰ πέπονθας.

ὑμέων δ' ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστω ἐφίεμενος τάδε εἴρω,
ὅσσοι ἐνὶ μεγάροισι γερούσιον αἶθοπα οἶνον
αἰεὶ πίνετ' ἐμοῖσιν, ἀκουάζεσθε δ' αἰοιδοῦ.

10 εἵματα μὲν δὴ ξείνῳ ἐνξέστη ἐνὶ χηλῷ
κεῖται καὶ χρυσὸς πολυδαίδαλος ἄλλα τε πάντα
δῶρ', ὅσα Φαιήκων βουληφόροι ἐνθάδ' ἔνεικαν·
ἄλλ' ἄγε οἱ δῶμεν τρίποδα μέγαν ἠδὲ λέβητα
ἀνδρακάς· ἡμεῖς δ' αὖτε ἀγειρόμενοι κατὰ δῆμον
15 τισόμεθ'· ἀργαλέον γὰρ ἓνα προικὸς χαρίσασθαι.”

ὣς ἔφατ' Ἀλκίνοος, τοῖσιν δ' ἐπιήνδανε μῦθος.

οἱ μὲν κακκείμενοι ἔβαν οἰκόνδε ἕκαστος,
ἦμος δ' ἠριγένεια φάνη ῥοδοδάκτυλος Ἥως,
νηάδ' ἐπεσσεύοντο, φέρον δ' εὐήνορα χαλκόν.

20 καὶ τὰ μὲν εὖ κατέθηχ' ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο,
αὐτὸς ἰὼν διὰ νηὸς ὑπὸ ζυγά, μή τιν' ἐταίρων
βλάπτοι ἐλαυνόντων, ὅποτε σπερχοῖατ' ἔρετμοῖς.

BOOK 13

So he spoke, and they were all hushed in silence, and were spellbound throughout the shadowy halls. And Alcinous again answered him, and said:

“Odysseus, now that you have come to my high-roofed house with its floor of bronze, you shall not, I think, be driven back here in the course of your homeward way, even though you have suffered much. And to each man of you that in my halls drink the sparkling wine of the elders and listen to the minstrel, I speak, and give this charge. Clothing for the stranger lies already stored in the polished chest, with gold curiously wrought and all the other gifts which the counselors of the Phaeacians brought here. But come now, let us give him a great tripod and a cauldron, each man of us, and we in turn will gather the cost from among the people, and repay ourselves. It would be hard for one man to give so freely, without requital.”

So spoke Alcinous and his word was pleasing to them. They then went, each man to his house, to take their rest; but as soon as early Dawn appeared, the rosy-fingered, they hastened to the ship and brought the bronze, that gives strength to men. And the divine might of Alcinous went himself throughout the ship and stowed the gifts beneath the benches, that they might not hinder any of the crew at their rowing, when they busily plied the oars.

οἱ δ' εἰς Ἀλκινόοιο κίον καὶ δαῖτ' ἀλέγνουν.

τοῖσι δὲ βοῦν ἱέρευσ' ἱερὸν μένος Ἀλκινόοιο

25 Ζηνὶ κελαινεφεί Κρονίδῃ, ὃς πᾶσιν ἀνάσσει.

μῆρα δὲ κῆαντες δαίνυντ' ἐρικυδέα δαῖτα

τερπόμενοι· μετὰ δέ σφιν ἐμέλπετο θεῖος ἀοιδός,

Δημόδοκος, λαοῖσι τετιμένος. αὐτὰρ Ὀδυσσεὺς

πολλὰ πρὸς ἥλιον κεφαλὴν τρέπε παμφανόωντα,

30 δῦναι ἐπειγόμενος· δὴ γὰρ μενέαινε νέεσθαι.

ὥς δ' ὅτ' ἀνὴρ δόρποιο λιλαίεται, ᾧ τε πανῆμαρ

νειὸν ἀν' ἔκκητον βόε οἶνοπε πηκτὸν ἄροτρον·

ἀσπασίως δ' ἄρα τῷ κατέδν φάος ἡελίοιο

δόρπον ἐποίχεσθαι, βλάβεται δέ τε γούνατ' ἰόντι·

35 ὥς Ὀδυσῆ' ἀσπαστὸν ἔδν φάος ἡελίοιο.

αἶψα δὲ Φαιήκεσσι φιληρέτμοισι μετηῖδα,

Ἀλκινόῳ δὲ μάλιστα πιφασκόμενος φάτο μῦθον·

“Ἀλκίνοε κρεῖον, πάντων ἀριδείκετε λαῶν,

πέμπετε με σπείσαντες ἀπήμονα, χαίρετε δ' αὐτοί·

40 ἤδη γὰρ τετέλεσται ἅ μοι φίλος ἤθελε θυμός,

πομπὴ καὶ φίλα δῶρα, τά μοι θεοὶ οὐρανίωνες

ὄλβια ποιήσειαν· ἀμύμονα δ' οἴκοι ἄκοιτιν

νοστήσας εὖροιμι σὺν ἀρτεμέεσσι φίλοισιν.

ὕμεῖς δ' αὖθι μένοντες ἐυφραίνοιτε γυναῖκας

45 κουριδίας καὶ τέκνα· θεοὶ δ' ἀρετὴν ὀπάσειαν

παντοίην, καὶ μή τι κακὸν μεταδήμιον εἴη.”

ὥς ἔφαθ', οἱ δ' ἄρα πάντες ἐπῆνεον ἥδ' ἐκέλευον

πεμπέμεναι τὸν ξεῖνον, ἐπεὶ κατὰ μοῖραν ἔειπεν.

καὶ τότε κήρυκα προσέφη μένος Ἀλκινόοιο·

50 “Ποντόνοε, κρητῆρα κερασσάμενος μέθῃ νεῖμον

BOOK 13

Then they went to the house of Alcinous and prepared a feast.

And for them the divine might of Alcinous sacrificed a bull to Zeus, the son of Cronus, god of the dark clouds, who is lord of all. Then, when they had burned the thigh pieces, they feasted a glorious feast, and made merry, and among them the divine minstrel Demodocus, held in honor by the people, sang to the lyre. But Odysseus kept turning his head toward the blazing sun, impatient to see it set, for he was exceedingly eager to be on his way. And as a man longs for supper, for whom all day long a yoke of wine-dark oxen has drawn the jointed plow through fallow land, and gladly for him does the light of the sun sink, that he may attend to his supper, and his knees grow weary as he goes; even so gladly for Odysseus did the light of the sun sink. And at once he spoke among the Phaeacians, lovers of the oar, and to Alcinous above all he declared his word, and said:

“Lord Alcinous, renowned above all men, pour libations now, and, all of you, send me on my way in peace; and yourselves too—farewell! For now all that my heart desired has been brought to pass: conveyance, and gifts of friendship. May the gods of heaven bless them to me, and on my return may I find in my house my flawless wife with my friends and family unscathed; and may you in your turn, remaining here, make glad your wedded wives and children; and may the gods grant you excellence of every sort, and may no evil come upon your people.”

So he spoke, and they all praised his words, and urged sending the stranger on his way, since he had spoken fittingly. Then the mighty Alcinous spoke to the herald, saying: “Pontonous, mix the bowl, and serve out wine to all

ODYSSEY

πάσιν ἀνὰ μέγαρον, ὅφρ' εὐξάμενοι Διὶ πατρὶ
τὸν ξεῖνον πέμπωμεν ἔην ἐς πατρίδα γαίαν."

ὥς φάτο, Ποντόνοος δὲ μελίφρονα οἶνον ἐκίρνα,
νώμησεν δ' ἄρα πᾶσιν ἐπισταδόν· οἱ δὲ θεοῖσιν
55 ἔσπεισαν μακάρεσσι, τοὶ οὐρανὸν εὐρὺν ἔχουσιν,
αὐτόθεν ἐξ ἐδρέων. ἀνὰ δ' ἴστατο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
Ἀρήτη δ' ἐν χειρὶ τίθει δέπας ἀμφικύπελλον,
καί μιν φωνήσας ἔπεα πτερόεντα προσηύδα·

"χαῖρέ μοι, ὦ βασίλεια, διαμπερές, εἰς ὃ κε γῆρας
60 ἔλθῃ καὶ θάνατος, τά τ' ἐπ' ἀνθρώποισι πέλονται.
αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ νέομαι· σὺ δὲ τέρπεο τῷδ' ἐνὶ οἴκῳ
παισὶ τε καὶ λαοῖσι καὶ Ἀλκινόῳ βασιλῇ."

ὥς εἰπὼν ὑπὲρ οὐδὸν ἐβήσετο δῖος Ὀδυσσεύς,
τῷ δ' ἅμα κήρυκα προῖει μένος Ἀλκινόοιο,
65 ἡγείσθαι ἐπὶ νῆα θοὴν καὶ θῖνα θαλάσσης·
Ἀρήτη δ' ἄρα οἱ δμῶας ἅμ' ἔπεμπε γυναικάς,
τὴν μὲν φᾶρος ἔχουσιν εὐπλυνὲς ἠδὲ χιτῶνα,
τὴν δ' ἐτέρην χηλὸν πυκινὴν ἅμ' ὅπασσε κομίζειν·
ἢ δ' ἄλλη σῖτόν τ' ἔφερεν καὶ οἶνον ἐρυθρόν.
70 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ ῥ' ἐπὶ νῆα κατήλυθον ἠδὲ θάλασσαν,
αἶψα τά γ' ἐν νηὶ γλαφυρῇ πομπῆες ἀγανοὶ
δεξάμενοι κατέθεντο, πόσιν καὶ βρώσιν ἅπασαν·
καδ δ' ἄρ' Ὀδυσσῆϊ στόρεσαν ῥῆγός τε λίνον τε
νηὸς ἐπ' ἱκριόφιν γλαφυρῆς, ἵνα νήγρετον εὖδοι,
75 πρυμνῆς· ἂν δὲ καὶ αὐτὸς ἐβήσετο καὶ κατέλεκτο
σιγῇ· τοὶ δὲ καθίζον ἐπὶ κληῖσιν ἕκαστοι
κόσμῳ, πείσμα δ' ἔλυσαν ἀπὸ τρητοῖο λίθοιο.

BOOK 13

in the hall, in order that, when we have made prayer to father Zeus, we may convey the stranger to his own native land."

So he spoke, and Pontonous mixed the honey-hearted wine and served out to all, coming up to each in turn; and they poured libations to the blessed gods, who hold broad heaven, from where they sat. But noble Odysseus arose, and placed in the hand of Arete the two-handled cup, and spoke, and addressed her with winged words:

"Fare well, O queen, throughout all the years, till old age and death come, which are the lot of mortals. As for me, I go my way, but do you in this house have joy of your children and your people and Alcinous the king."

So the noble Odysseus spoke and passed over the threshold. And with him the mighty Alcinous sent forth a herald to lead him to the swift ship and the shore of the sea. And Arete sent with him slave women, one holding a newly washed cloak and a tunic, and another she told to carry the strong chest, and yet another bore bread and red wine.

But when they had come down to the ship and to the sea, quickly the lordly youths that were his escort took these things, and stowed them in the hollow ship, all the food and drink.¹ Then for Odysseus they spread a rug and a linen sheet on the deck of the hollow ship at the stern that he might sleep soundly; and he too went aboard, and laid himself down in silence. Then they sat down on the benches, each in order, and loosed the

¹ Evidently "these things" included more than food and drink. As the Oxford commentary (on 13.71-72) suggests, the slip is probably due to hasty employment of a handy epic formula. D.

- εὖθ' οἱ ἀνακλινθέντες ἀνερρίπτουν ἄλα πηδῶ,
καὶ τῷ νήδυμος ὕπνος ἐπὶ βλεφάροισιν ἔπιπτε,
80 νήγρετος, ἥδιστος, θανάτῳ ἄγχιστα ἐοικώς.
ἢ δ', ὥς τ' ἐν πεδίῳ τετράοροι ἄρσενες ἵπποι,
πάντες ἅμ' ὀρμηθέντες ὑπὸ πληγῇσιν ἰμάσθλης,
ὑψόσ' ἀειρόμενοι ρίμφα πρήσσουσι κέλευθον,
ὥς ἄρα τῆς πρύμνῃ μὲν ἀείρετο, κύμα δ' ὀπισθε
85 πορφύρεον μέγα θῦε πολυφλοίσβοιο θαλάσσης.
ἢ δὲ μάλ' ἀσφαλέως θέεν ἔμπεδον· οὐδέ κεν ἵρηξ
κίρκος ὁμαρτήσειεν, ἐλαφρότατος πετεηνῶν.
ὥς ἡ ρίμφα θέουσα θαλάσσης κύματ' ἔταμνεν,
ἄνδρα φέρουσα θεοῖς ἐναλίγκια μήδ' ἔχοντα·
90 ὃς πρὶν μὲν μάλα πολλὰ πάθ' ἄλγεα ὄν κατὰ θυμὸν
ἀνδρῶν τε πτολέμους ἀλεγεινά τε κύματα πείρων,
δὴ τότε γ' ἀτρέμας εὐδε, λελασμένος ὅσος' ἐπεπόνθει.
εὖτ' ἀστὴρ ὑπερέσχε φαάντατος, ὃς τε μάλιστα
ἔρχεται ἀγγέλλων φάος Ἡοῦς ἠριγενείης,
95 τῆμος δὴ νήσῳ προσεπίλνατο ποντοπόρος νηῦς.
Φόρκυνος δέ τίς ἐστι λιμήν, ἀλίοιο γέροντος,
ἐν δήμῳ Ἰθάκης· δύο δὲ προβλήτες ἐν αὐτῷ
ἀκταὶ ἀπορρώγες, λιμένος ποτιπεπτηνῆαι,
αἱ τ' ἀνέμων σκεπόωσι δυσαήων μέγα κύμα
100 ἔκτοθεν· ἔντοσθεν δέ τ' ἄνευ δεσμοῖο μένουσι
νηῆς εὐσσελμοι, ὅτ' ἂν ὄρμον μέτρον ἵκωνται.
αὐτὰρ ἐπὶ κρατὸς λιμένος τανύφυλλος ἐλαίη,
ἀγχόθι δ' αὐτῆς ἄντρον ἐπήρατον ἡεροειδές,
ἱρὸν νυμφάων αἰ νηιάδες καλέονται.
105 ἐν δὲ κρητῆρές τε καὶ ἀμφιφορῆες ἔασιν

BOOK 13

hawser from the pierced stone. And as soon as they leaned back, and tossed the brine with their oar blades, sweet sleep fell upon his eyelids, an unawakening sleep, most sweet, and most like to death. And as on a plain four yoked stallions spring forward all together beneath the strokes of the lash, and leaping high swiftly accomplish their way, even so the stern of that ship leapt high, and in her wake the gleaming wave of the loud-sounding sea foamed mightily, and she sped safely and surely on her way; not even the circling hawk, the swiftest of winged things, could have kept pace with her. Thus she sped on swiftly and cut through the waves of the sea, bearing a man wise as the gods are wise, one who in time past had suffered many griefs at heart in passing through wars of men and the grievous waves; but now he slept in peace, forgetful of all that he had suffered.²

Now when that brightest of stars rose which beyond others comes to herald the light of early Dawn, then it was that the seafaring ship drew near to the island.

There is in the land of Ithaca a certain harbor of Phorcys, the old man of the sea, and at its mouth two projecting headlands, sheer to seaward, but sloping down on the side toward the harbor. These keep back the great waves raised by heavy winds outside, but inside the benched ships lie unmoored when they have reached the point of anchorage. At the head of the harbor is a long-leafed olive tree, and near it is a pleasant, shadowy cave sacred to the nymphs that are called Naiads. In it are mixing

² It is likely that Homer intended this passage to mark the conclusion of the first half of his poem. D.

ODYSSEY

- λάινοι· ἔνθα δ' ἔπειτα τιθαιβώσσουσι μέλισσαι.
 ἐν δ' ἱστοὶ λίθιοι περιμήκεες, ἔνθα τε νύμφαι
 φάρε' ὑφαίνουσιν ἀλιπόρφυρα, θαῦμα ιδέσθαι·
 ἐν δ' ὕδατ' ἀενάοντα. δύω δέ τέ οἱ θύραι εἰσίν,
 110 αἱ μὲν πρὸς Βορέας καταίβαται ἀνθρώποισιν,
 αἱ δ' αὖ πρὸς Νότου εἰσὶ θεώτεραι· οὐδέ τι κείνη
 ἄνδρες ἐσέρχονται, ἀλλ' ἀθανάτων ὁδὸς ἐστίν.
 ἔνθ' οἳ γ' εἰσέλασαν, πρὶν εἰδότες· ἡ μὲν ἔπειτα
 ἡπείρῳ ἐπέκελσεν, ὅσον τ' ἐπὶ ἡμισυ πάσης,
 115 σπερχομένη· τοῖον γὰρ ἐπείγετο χέρσ' ἐρετῶν·
 οἳ δ' ἐκ νηὸς βάντες ἐυζύγου ἡπειρόνδε
 πρῶτον Ὀδυσσῆα γλαφυρῆς ἐκ νηὸς ἄειραν
 αὐτῷ σύν τε λίνῳ καὶ ῥήγεϊ σιγαλόεντι,
 καδ δ' ἄρ' ἐπὶ ψαμάθῳ ἔθεσαν δεδμημένον ὕπνῳ,
 120 ἐκ δὲ κτήματ' ἄειραν, ἃ οἱ Φαίηκες ἀγανοὶ
 ὥπασαν οἴκαδ' ἰόντι διὰ μεγάθυμον Ἀθήνην.
 καὶ τὰ μὲν οὖν παρὰ πυθμέν' ἐλαίης ἀθρόα θῆκαν
 ἐκτὸς ὁδοῦ, μή πῶς τις ὁδιτῶν ἀνθρώπων,
 πρὶν γ' Ὀδυσσῇ ἔγρεσθαι, ἐπελθὼν δηλήσαιτο·
 125 αὐτοὶ δ' αὖτ' οἰκόνδε πάλιν κίον. οὐδ' ἐνοσίχθων
 λήθετ' ἀπειλάων, τὰς ἀντιθέῳ Ὀδυσσῇ
 πρῶτον ἐπηπείλησε, Διὸς δ' ἐξείρετο βουλήν·
 "Ζεῦ πάτερ, οὐκέτ' ἐγὼ γε μετ' ἀθανάτοισι θεοῖσι
 τιμήεις ἔσομαι, ὅτε με βροτοὶ οὐ τι τίουσιν,
 130 Φαίηκες, τοί πέρ τοι ἐμῆς ἕξ εἰσι γενέθλης.
 καὶ γὰρ νῦν Ὀδυσσῇ ἐφάμην κακὰ πολλὰ παθόντα
 οἴκαδ' ἐλεύσεσθαι νόστον δέ οἱ οὐ ποτ' ἀπηύρων
 πάγχυ, ἐπεὶ σὺ πρῶτον ὑπέσχεο καὶ κατένευσας.

BOOK 13

bowls and jars of stone, and there too the bees store honey. And in the cave are long looms of stone, at which the nymphs weave purple webs, a wonder to behold; and in it are also ever-flowing springs. Two doors there are to the cave, one toward the North Wind, by which men go down, but that toward the South Wind is sacred, and men do not enter by it; it is the way of the immortals.

Here they rowed in, knowing the place of old; and the ship ran full half her length on the shore in her swift course, at such speed was she driven by the arms of the rowers. Then they stepped from the benched ship upon the land, and first they lifted Odysseus out of the hollow ship, with the linen sheet and bright rug as they were, and laid him down on the sand, still overpowered by sleep. And they lifted out the goods which the lordly Phaeacians had given him, as he set out for home, through the favor of great-hearted Athene. These they set all together by the trunk of the olive tree, out of the path, for fear perchance some wayfarer, before Odysseus awoke, might come upon them and make spoil of them. Then they themselves returned home again. But the Shaker of the Earth did not forget the threats with which at the first he had threatened godlike Odysseus, and he thus inquired the purpose of Zeus:

“Father Zeus, no longer shall I, even I, be held in honor among the immortal gods, seeing that mortals honor me not in the least—the Phaeacians, who, as you well know, are of my own lineage. For I just now declared that Odysseus should suffer many woes before he reached his home, though I did not wholly rob him of his return when once you had promised it and confirmed it with

- οἳ δ' εὖδοντ' ἐν νηὶ θεῇ ἐπὶ πόντον ἄγοντες
 135 κάτθεσαν εἰν Ἰθάκῃ, ἔδοσαν δέ οἱ ἄσπετα¹ δῶρα,
 χαλκόν τε χρυσόν τε ἄλῃς ἐσθῆτά θ' ὕφαντήν,
 πόλλ', ὅσ' ἂν οὐδέ ποτε Τροίης ἐξήρατ' Ὀδυσσεύς,
 εἷ περ ἀπήμων ἦλθε, λαχὼν ἀπὸ ληίδος αἶσαν.”
 τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 140 “ὦ πόποι, ἐννοσίγαι' εὐρυσθενές, οἷον ἔειπες.
 οὐ τί σ' ἀτιμάζουσι θεοί· χαλεπὸν δέ κεν εἴη
 πρεσβύτατον καὶ ἄριστον ἀτιμίῃσιν ἰάλλειν.
 ἀνδρῶν δ' εἷ πέρ τις σε βίῃ καὶ κάρτεϊ εἴκων
 οὐ τι τίει, σοὶ δ' ἐστὶ καὶ ἐξοπίσω τίσις αἰεὶ.
 145 ἔρξον ὅπως ἐθέλεις καὶ τοι φίλον ἔπλετο θυμῷ.”
 τὸν δ' ἡμεῖβετ' ἔπειτα Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων·
 “αἰψά κ' ἐγὼν ἔρξαιμι, κελαινεφές, ὥς ἀγορεύεις·
 ἀλλὰ σὸν αἰεὶ θυμὸν ὀπίζομαι ἢ δ' ἀλεείνω.
 νῦν αὖ Φαιήκων ἐθέλω περικαλλέα νῆα,
 150 ἐκ πομπῆς ἀνιούσαν, ἐν ἡεροιδεῖ πόντῳ
 ῥαῖσαι, ἴν' ἤδη σχῶνται, ἀπολλήξωσι δὲ πομπῆς
 ἀνθρώπων, μέγα δέ σφιν ὄρος πόλει ἀμφικαλύψαι.”
 τὸν δ' ἀπαμειβόμενος προσέφη νεφεληγερέτα Ζεὺς·
 “ὦ πέπον, ὥς μὲν ἐμῷ θυμῷ δοκεῖ εἶναι ἄριστα,
 155 ὁππότε κεν δῇ πάντες ἐλαυνομένην προΐδωνται
 λαοὶ ἀπὸ πτόλιος, θεῖναι λίθον ἐγγύθι γαίης
 νηὶ θεῇ ἵκελον, ἵνα θαυμάζωσιν ἅπαντες
 ἄνθρωποι, μέγα δέ σφιν ὄρος πόλει ἀμφικαλύψαι.”
 αὐτὰρ ἐπεὶ τό γ' ἄκουσε Ποσειδάων ἐνοσίχθων,
 160 βῆ ῥ' ἵμεν ἐς Σχερίην, ὅθι Φαίηκες γεγάασιν.

¹ ἄσπετα: ἀγλαὰ