

Latin version:

Dictys Cretensis. *Ephemeridos belli Troiani libri*, edidit W. Eisenhut, Teubner Leipzig 1958 (2nd ed. 1973 adds only P.Oxy. transcription; reprinted 1994 Stuttgart and Leipzig)

Full English translation: *The Trojan War: the chronicles of Dictys of Crete and Dares the Phrygian*.

Translated, with an introd. and notes, by R. M. Frazer, Jr. Bloomington, Indiana 1966

Available online (with what legality is uncertain) at

<http://www.theoi.com/Text/DictysCretensis1.html>

Greek version (fragments):

P.Tebt. II.268, edited by Grenfell, Hunt, and Goodspeed 1907; for online image search for author

Dictys at <http://tebtunis.berkeley.edu/form.html>

P.Oxy. 31.2539, edited by J. W. B. Barnes (with major contributions from M. and S. West) 1966;

Plate II, no online image yet

See also Jacoby, FGrHist no. 49 (but his Greek text—PTebt only—contains erroneous readings rather than the reliable transcription of Grenfell et al.; this is the Greek text available on TLG).

SUMMARY

Prefatory letter to Q. Aradius Rufinus allegedly by a Lucius Septimius says Dictys wrote (Greek) in Phoenician letters; centuries later shepherds came upon his collapsed tomb and found no treasure, but only books written on bark, which they brought to their master Praxis, who had them copied in Attic alphabet and brought to Rome to be given to Emperor Nero. Septimius then translated the first five books of Greek into five books of Latin and combined the remainder, Books 6-9 (on the return of the Greeks from Troy), into the sixth book of the Latin version.

Prologue claims instead that the bark books were found by Cretan shepherds, brought to master Eupraxides, who brought them to consular of island Rutilius Rufus. He sent them to Nero with Eupraxides; Nero ordered them to be translated into Greek and rewarded Eupraxides with Roman citizenship. (No mention of translation into Latin.)

Book 1: while descendants of Minos gathered in Crete to divide property of Atreus, Paris visits Sparta and abducts Helen (1-3). Greek embassy goes to Troy, Trojan populace willing to give her back, but prevented and intimidated by the royal princes; Helen says she prefers to stay; plot against embassy, but Antenor makes sure they leave safely (4-11). Assembly of Greek heroes at Argos to swear vengeance and choose Ag. as leader, then go home to prepare ships and arms (12-16). Takes two years to assemble fleet at Aulis, five years to amass troops and arms and supplies (17-18).

Agamemnon kills deer in grove of Diana, pestilence follows, prophetess tells of demand for sacrifice. Ag. refuses and Greeks remove him from office of chief leader. Ulixes takes it upon himself to go to Mycenae and bring forged letter to Clyt.; brings Iph. to Aulis, sacrifice prepared, but terrible weather omens, voice from grove tells them to sacrifice substitute provided, while Ag. will get his punishment from Clyt. in future; Achilles seizes Iph., deer sacrificed. Achilles and others entrust Iph. to king of Scythians. They restore office to Ag. and console him. Fleet sails from Aulis (19-23).

Book 2: Greeks attack Mysia by mistake for Troy, meeting resistance of shore guards; they report attack to Telephus, who leads army and kills many Greeks until tripped up by a vine stump and hit by Achilles' spear (1-4). Two grandsons of Heracles in Greek army go to Telephus to explain who they are, and peace is made; Telephus entertains all the chiefs who are descended from Pelops, gives them gifts, they have his wound treated by sons of Asclepius (5-6). Greek army returns to Greece (7).

Trojans planning an invasion of Greece, so Greek heroes reassemble and prepare to go to Troy with more ships added for incursions on neighbors of Troy; now it is start of 9th year (8-9). Telephus still in pain, comes to Argos for cure because of oracle. Cured, and leads them to Troy (10). Sarpedon arrives in time to attack Greeks trying to come ashore, but Ajax and Achilles gain beachhead for Greeks. Protesilaos dies, Telephus returns home (11-12). Attacks on some neighboring people. Oracle calls for sacrifice to Apollo Zminthius, Palamedes leads, Philoctetes bitten by serpent, sent to Lemnos with a few men to be taken care of (13-14). Diomedes and Ulixes treacherously kill Palamedes in a well, some believed it was with consent of Agamemnon because soldiers in general liked him and wanted him to replace Agamemnon (15). Achilles and Ajax attack nearby islands and peoples, bring back a lot of booty to be shared out, including Polydorus; Astynome, daughter of Chryses and widow of Eetion, given to Agamemnon; Achilles gets Hippodamia, daughter of Brises, and Diomedea (16-19). Ulixes and Diomedes and Menelaus go to Troy to seek exchange of Polydorus for Helen; Trojan elders agree the Greeks have justice on their side, urge Priam to act, but partisan of princes, Antimachus, then cows elders, Antenor rallies resistance and Antimachus ejected (20-24). Hector persuaded by elders to agree to return of property, and offer of Cassandra or Polyxena to Menelaus, won't send Helen because she is a suppliant of his house. Menelaus objects, Aeneas insults and threatens him, and negotiations end. Common people criticize Aeneas for his role in causing ruin of kingdom (25-26). Polydorus stoned to death in front of walls (27). Chryses comes to ask for daughter's release, offering ransom; Greeks willing, say ransom not necessary because they respect Apollo. Agamemnon refuses and sends Chryses off with threats. Army resentful, Achilles speaks ill of Atreids to all. A few days later, plague begins. Calchas persuaded with guarantees to reveal what he knows. Agamemnon withdraws, Achilles stirs army against him. Trojans see weakness and attack, many killed on both sides (28-32). Agamemnon fears losing leadership, so decides to give up Astynome provided he gets Hippodamia from Achilles. Demand seemed outrageous to all, but it was allowed to take place, with Achilles cooperating from love of army. Astynome returned to father and plague lets up (33). Then Achilles resentful about what happened, hates Agamemnon, loses love of the army, blames all for not defending him from injustice, withdraws (34). Trojan allies and mercenaries frustrated by delays, ready to leave, so Hector prepares for an assault; catalogue of allies; Greeks go out to battle, except Achilles and Myrmidons. Achilles still resentful, and now very angry not to have been invited to dinner with other leaders. Armies face off and don't fight, go back to camps. Achilles plans to attack the Greeks, but Ulixes learns of it and it is forestalled. Extra guards because they fear Hector will attack because he observes their turmoil. Diomedes and Ulixes capture Trojan spy Dolon and kill him (35-38). Another day of battle, Menelaus spots Alexander and challenges him, Hector and Deiphobus compel him to face Menelaus, who is close to killing him when Pandarus shoots him with arrow; fighting ends because winter has arrived; some Greeks plant crops, Ajax leads more attacks on Phrygia (39-41). One day Hector leads whole army out against unsuspecting Greeks and manages to burn a couple of ships' prows. Some supplicate Achilles in vain. Ajax arrives and beats Trojans back from ships (42-44). Rhesus arrives at night with his forces; Diomedes and Ulixes kill him and take horses; when Thracians find out next morning, they attack Greeks but are easily slaughtered and their camp annihilated (45-46). Chryses comes to thank Greeks for return of daughter, now offers her willingly to Agamemnon. Philoctetes returns from Lemnos, still not wholly cured (47). Ajax proposes a new appeal to Achilles, Agamemnon agrees and offers gifts and marriage with a daughter and swears that Hippodamia untouched by him. Patroclus arrives and hears Agamemnon's offer and excuse of being misled by anger; he reports to Achilles (48-49). Ajax, Ulixes, and Diomedes visit Achilles; first two urge him to relent; he replies angrily and stubbornly. Diomedes tells him to forget what is past, and Phoenix and Patroclus plead with him until he gives in. So he rejoins the circle of leaders and Hippodamia is returned to him (50-52.)

Book 3: During winter Greeks refurbish their military equipment and constantly practice their skills, while Trojans and allies relax, supplicate Thymbraean Apollo with many offerings. News comes that neighboring cities of Asia have given up on supporting Priam (1). Achilles visits Apollo shrine to view the rites, Hecuba happens to be sacrificing with daughters and many others; Achilles sees and falls in love with Polyxena. Message sent to Hector, he offers his sister if Achilles will betray the Greek army (2). Achilles says he will settle the conflict, but Hector insists that Achilles either betray whole army or kill Greek generals. Achilles is angered and swears he'll kill Hector next time there is a battle. His love is revealed to his friends and then to all Greeks, who encourage him by saying she will be his when Troy falls (3). Spring brings first renewed battle; Hector pressing Greeks when Achilles sees him and heads toward him, but Hector flees, Achilles wounded on hand by Helenus and withdraws for day (4-6). Patroclus kills Sarpedon, Hector returns to battle, and evening ends this fight (7-8). In next day's battle, Trojans attack early, Patroclus presses back, stricken by Euphorbus, then Hector stabs him many times, tries to take body away to mistreat, but Ajax prevents it (9-10). Mourning and cremation of Patroclus (11-12). A few days of rest, then more battles, some Trojan captives killed at Patroclus' pyre (13-14). Achilles hears Hector is going to meet Penthesilea, ambushes Hector and his small band, kills him, drags body before walls of Troy (15). Mourning in Troy, Greeks hold games to honor Patroclus (16-19). Priam with Andromache and Polyxena and cart of gold approaches Greek camp. Greek generals accompany him to meet Achilles. Pitiful plea by Priam and by Andromache and her children (20-22). Achilles lectures Priam harshly. Generals advise Achilles to accept ransom; Polyxena supplicates him, and this moves Achilles to give in. Insists that Priam clean up and eat with him (23-24). Achilles asks why Trojans kept Helen despite all the losses. Priam tells him it is all fated, tells story of Paris' exposure and recognition. Achilles takes most of ransom, but leaves some of the precious garments for the corpse. Priam offers him Polyxena, but Achilles says they can discuss that at another time and place (25-27).

Book 4: Funeral of Hector (1). Penthesilea had decided to go back home when she heard of Hector's death, but Alexander bribed her to help Trojans. Her army engages Greeks in full battle before Troy, without the Trojans; Penthesilea wounded by Achilles and her army destroyed; Greeks want to throw her still alive into river to punish her transgression of natural condition of her sex. Achilles pleads that she be given burial, but rest of Greeks insist on humiliating treatment (2-3). Arrival of Memnon with land forces, while his naval force led by Phalax is opposed and destroyed at Rhodes. In a great battle Memnon leads forces to victory, would have fired the Greek ships if night had not ended battle. On next day Memnon is killed (first wounded by Ajax, finished off by Achilles) and many Trojans and allies die (4-7). Truce for burials; funeral of Antilochus; Greeks very elated, full of praise for Ajax and Achilles; Trojans very downcast, with little hope after deaths of Sarpedon, Hector, and Memnon (8).

Latin 4.8 end	Greek, PTebt column 1, 1
Thus with so many reverses coming together at once, they [the Trojans] had lost all thought of rising up again.	...not to these warlike spirit.
Latin 4.9	Greek, PTebt column 1, 1-18
But a few days later the Greeks, equipped in their arms, advanced into the plain, challenging the Trojans to fight, if they dared. Against them Alexander as leader together with his remaining brothers arranges the troops and advances in opposition. But before the lines clashed with each other and spears began to be thrown, the barbarians abandon their battle lines and start a flight. A great number of them were cut down or driven headlong into the river, since their enemies pressed them on this side and on that side and any path of escape was taken away on all sides. In addition Lycaon and Troilus, sons of Priam, were captured; when they were brought into the middle Achilles orders that they be executed, incensed that no message had yet been sent to him by Priam concerning the matters which he had discussed with him. When the Trojans observed this, they raise a groan and bewail with mournful cries in a pitiful manner the fate of Troilus, recalling his age, which was still not quite mature: in his first years of youth he was growing up beloved and admired by the populace for his modesty and honesty, and especially for the beauty of his body.	After [not] many days [passed], the Greeks ar[ming themselves] ... go out to the plain chal[lenging ...] In turn [Alexandros] led the barbarians, since [Memnon] was no longer alive. And while the [armies] were following [and had not yet] attacked each other, [the barbarians having fled,] very many of them are [thrown] into [the Scamander river,] and of the sons [of Priam Lycaon] and Troilus are taken a[live]. When they are [immediately led forward] into the midst of the A[chaeans], Achilles kills them because their father had not [yet] sent [to him ...] concerning [the matters he agreed on. And] no small [grief came over] those in Ilium [at the death of Troilus.] For he was still a youth and a noble ... all the ... [<i>very little legible for several lines</i>] ... bodies
Latin 4.10	Greek, PTebt column 1, 18-30
Then, after a few days had passed, an annual rite of Thymbraean Apollo arrived and a pause in the fighting was interposed by a truce. Then with both armies attending the sacrifice, Priam, having found a suitable occasion, sends Idaeus to Achilles with a message concerning Polyxena. But while in the sacred grove Achilles with Idaeus, separately from the others, considers the messages that had been brought, the matter became known among the [Greek] ships, and a suspicion arose about their leader being won over, and finally indignation. For they had begun to consider true a rumor of betrayal that previously had arisen throughout the army, but been treated	After a few [days] elapsed [the festival] of Apollo Thymbraeus [arrives] and a t[ruce in the war comes about] and at the sacrifices [...] Priam [send Idaeus] bearing [a message] concerning [Polyxena] to Achilles. [When he deals privately with this man in the grove,] a [great] uproar [arose among the Greeks in the belief that Achilles] was betraying [the army.] ... much Alexander... ..having with Ajax with Diomedes [and Odysseus ...] the report they awaited him ... [outside the gro]ve so that they could

<p>with kind indulgence. For which reason, so that the agitated feelings of the soldiers would be calmed, Ajax with Diomedes and Ulysses go to the grove and they stay in front of the temple, waiting for Achilles to come out, and [they do this] also so that they may report to the young hero what is happening and in addition dissuade him from thereafter treating secretly with the enemy in a conference.</p>	<p>exhort him? ...not to trust the barbarians.</p>
<p>Latin 4.11</p>	<p>Greek, PTeft column 1, 31-51</p>
<p>In the meantime, Alexander, having arranged an ambush with Deiphobus, armed with a dagger, approaches Achilles as if he were the confirmer of those things that Priam was promising, and soon stands near the altar, turned away from the chief, so that he would not sense the treachery of an enemy. Then when the time seemed right, Deiphobus embraced the unarmed youth (fearing nothing hostile because he was in the sacred precinct of Apollo) and kissed and congratulated him on the agreement that he had made, nor did he separate himself from him or let him go until Alexander, wielding his sword and running forward against his enemy, pierced him through both sides with a double blow. And when they observed that he was undone by the wounds, they rush forth in the opposite direction from the one they came, having accomplished a deed so great and beyond everyone's prayers, and they return into the city. When Ulixes saw them, he said "It is not without purpose that these men have suddenly sprung forth agitated and afraid." Then entering the grove and looking all around they notice Achilles laid out on the ground drained of blood and already then half dead. Then Ajax said, "It is after all confirmed and true that throughout mortals no one can have existed who surpassed you in true valor, but, as is obvious, your own ill-considered impetuousness has betrayed you." Then Achilles, still retaining his final breath, said, "By trickery and ambush Deiphobus and Alexander have overcome me because of Polyxena." Then as he died the chiefs embraced him with a great groan and kissing him made their final farewell. Then Ajax carries him, now dead and raised on his shoulders, out of the grove.</p>	<p>... ...Alexander arrivesaltar of Deiphobus, Achilles ... <i>several line illegible</i> ...Achilles grove Odysseus said "no good thing these men ..." ...having attempted. [So], entering [the grove and] looking around the [who]le place they see [Achilles lying inside] the fenced area of the altar [covered with blood and still] breathing. To whom Ajax said, ["It was true then that none] else of mortals could [kill you since in warlike strength you surpass] all, but your own impetuousness [has destroyed (you).]" And he said, "Because of Polyxena]a Alexander did this to me, [and Deiphobus, by treachery.]" Embracing him [the leaders] gave [him their final] farewell. And when he was dead carry on his shoulder ...</p>

Latin 4.12	Greek, PTebt column 1,52 - column 2, 63
<p>When the Trojans perceived this, they all rush out of the gates together eager to snatch Achilles and carry him off within the wall, obviously desiring to mistreat his dead body in their accustomed way. On the other side the Greeks, recognizing the situation, snatch their arms and hasten to face them, and gradually all the forces are led forth, and thus on both side in a short time the struggle grew great. After entrusting his [Achilles'] body to those who were with him, Ajax in outrage kills Asius, son of Dymas, brother of Hecuba, the first man he runs into. Then he strikes a great many, as each one comes in range of his weapon, among whom were found Nastes and Amphimachus, rulers of Caria. And now the leaders Ajax son of Oileus and Sthenelus join him and they lay flat many enemies and force them into flight. Therefore the Trojans, when a great many of their men had been killed, scattered in no discernible order and with no hope left of resisting, and wandering, rush to the gates and believe that there is no salvation anywhere except inside the walls. For this reason a large number of men are cut down by our troops as they pursue them.</p>	<p>[The Trojans, seeing this] ... the corpse in order to [mutilate]. But the Greeks, perceiving what happened, take up their arms <went to help> those carrying Achilles, and they joined together with each other. Ajax, entrusting the body to Diomedes and his associates to protect, strikes first Asius son of Dymas, brother of Hecuba, and after this Nastes and Amphimachus rulers of the Carians. Ajax and Sthenelus stand next to him, killing those in the front ranks. And with many [Trojan] allies having fled in disorder and the barbarians also having been slain in the battle and no longer being able to resist, they [the Greeks] pursue them until they got inside the walls.</p>
Latin 4.13	Greek, PTebt column 2, 63-76
<p>But when the gates were closed and the killing was stopped, the Greeks carry Achilles to the ships. Then while all the chiefs were mourning the fall of such a great man, a great many of the soldiers hardly shared their grief, nor were they affected with sadness as the event demanded, because it stuck in their minds that Achilles had often entered into negotiations with the enemy about betraying the army. Moreover, [they considered that] as a result of his death the prime excellence of the army had been lost and the greatest portion of its hope had been removed, since it had not been permitted to this man, outstanding in warfare, to meet even a honorable death, or simply to die otherwise than in obscurity. Therefore a large supply of wood was quickly brought from Ida and they construct a pyre in the same place where they had done so before for Patroclus. Then they placed the body on it, set fire to it, and completed the due rituals for the corpse, with Ajax in particular standing by it, who for</p>	<p>And when they returned to the tents, having brought the corpse of Achilles, none of the common soldiers joined in the mourning for the misfortune ... nor did they ... having suspected that ... he had ... against him of the man they bore Achilles out [to the spot?] to [which] they [also] brought Patroclus. And for three days ... throw? ... and Ajax stayed beside the pyre and ... staying awake the whole night for the entire span of days both a friend and (kinsman?) surpassing all the rest of the heroes in warlike valor.</p>

<p>three days without sleep did not cease from the toil before the remains were gathered. For he alone of all was devastated by the death of Achilles almost beyond what is proper for a male. He had loved him more than the others and had honored him with the utmost loyalty, both since he was a very dear friend and joined to him by kinship, and especially since he by far surpassed the others in valor.</p>	
<p>Latin 4.14</p>	<p>Greek, PTebt column 2, 76-89</p>
<p>In contrast, among the Trojans rejoicing and congratulations had overcome all at the killing of an enemy so much to be feared. And they praise to high heaven the stratagem of Alexander, since in their view he had accomplished by the ambush so much as he could not even have dared in a battle. In the midst of this, a messenger comes to Priam that Eurypylus, son of Telephus, is coming from Mysia, whom the king had lured previously with many rewards and had finally bound firmly to him with the offer of Cassandra as his betrothed. But among the other very beautiful things he had sent to him he had also added a certain vine made of gold, which was famous throughout the nations for that reason. And Eurypylus, renowned among many people for his valor and now accompanied by Mysian and Ceteian legions, was received by the Trojans with the greatest joy and had turned all the hopes of the barbarians in a better direction.</p>	<p>There was great joy among the Trojans ... because Achilles had fallen. For they had not expected nor surviving ... the clever plan of Alexandernot being able ... Messengers come to Priam reporting that Eurypylus son of Telephus is there. For before Hector fell Priam had summoned him, having agreed even to [give] Cassandra [to him and having se]nt him the golden vinefor manly courage, and he arrives ... the Mysians and Ceteans. They received(?) happy, having met with better hopes for the future, since Achilles had been cast down.</p>
<p>Latin 4.15</p>	<p>Greek, PTebt column 2, 89-106</p>
<p>Meanwhile the Greeks buried at Sigeum the bones of Achilles, enclosed in an urn, adding Patroclus' bones to them. Ajax hires for pay the inhabitants of that area also to build a tomb for Achilles, now being disgusted with the Greeks because he did not observe in them anything worthy of a grief commensurate with the loss of such a great hero. At about the same time, Pyrrhus, whom they called Neoptolemus, son of Achilles by Deidamia daughter of Lycomedes, arrives and finds the tomb-mound already for the most part built up. Then after inquiring about the manner of his father's death, he restores the spirit of the Myrmidons, a very forceful race and one famed in warfare for skill at arms and courage. Making Phoenix the</p>	<p>And the Greeks gathered the bones of Achilles into a hydria and bear them to bury in Sigeum, and with him Patroclus. Ajax the common soldiers to no extent ... making ... for the dead Achilles. And a contract is let by Ajax for a temple of Achilles, the people in Sigeum having taken payment to construct it. And at the same time Pyrrhus, whom they called Neoptolemus, arrived and finds the tomb and temple under construction, and after asking all the details of how his death occurred and arming the soldiers with him (these were Myrmidons, a very warlike tribe), he leaves Phoenix as overseer of the works. And going to his father's ships and tent he finds Hippodamia as guardian of Achilles property ...</p>

overseer of the work to be done, he goes to the ships and tents of his father. There he finds Hippodamia as guardian of the Achilles' property. And immediately when his arrival is known all the chiefs rush together to the same place, and they exhort him to keep his feelings under control. Replying to them calmly he says that he too is quite aware that all things that are done by divine will are to be endured with a brave heart, nor is the privilege of living beyond one's fated time granted to anyone. For [he said] the condition of old age is base and hateful to brave men, while it is desired by the cowardly. Moreover, [he said,] his grief is lighter because of the fact that Achilles was not killed in a fight nor in the light of war, and he certainly never expected anyone mightier than Achilles to exist now or in the past, with the sole exception of Hercules. Furthermore he adds that Achilles was the only hero of that time worthy enough that it would be proper for Troy to be destroyed by his hands; nevertheless he does not reject the idea that what had been left unfinished by his father be completed by himself and the leaders then standing around him.

All the kings, seeing him, exhort him to bear (his grief) nobly. And he to those who had consoled him in elaborate ways

Book 4 cont'd

Plan to fight next day; banquet that evening of chiefs; Pyrrhus goes out next morning, but Diomedes and Ulixes advise rest for troops, so two days of delay. Trojans reluctant to go out to fight now that new strength added to Greeks, but Eurypylus insists. Aeneas stays in city, disgusted at impiety of killing in Apollo's shrine. Eurypylus successful for a while, then killed by Neoptolemus. Trojans routed and flee into city. (16-17)

Latin 4.18	Greek, POxy
<p>Therefore after the Greeks routed the enemy and returned to their ships, by the decision of the council they cremate the bones of Eurypylus, put them in an urn and send them back to his father, because they were mindful of his help and friendship. Nireus and Peneleus were cremated separated by their own comrades. On the next day it is learned through Chryses that Helenus the son of Priam, fleeing from the crime of Alexander, is staying with Chryses in the temple. And soon when Diomedes and Ulixes had been sent for the purpose, he surrendered himself, having appealed to them first to grant him some part of the territory in which he could spend the rest of his life far removed from the others. Then he was led to the ships, where he met with the council. After saying much else, he says it was not from fear of death that he was abandoning his fatherland and parents, but because compelled by the turning away of the gods (from Troy), the gods whose shrines neither he nor Aeneas could abide seeing violating by Alexander. Aeneas, fearing the wrath of the Greeks, was spending his time with Antenor and his aged father. When he (Helenus) had recognized from an oracle of Apollo the evils that were impending for the Trojans, he hastened to them as a suppliant of his own free will. Then when our people were eager to learn the secret revelations, Chryses signifies with a nod that they keep silent and he takes Helenus away with him. Informed of everything by him, he (Chryses) reports it to the Greek just as he heard it, and he adds in addition the time of Troy's fall and the fact that it will come about with Aeneas and Antenor as agents. Then recalling what Calchas had foretold, they realize that all details are the same and in agreement.</p>	<p>...on behalf of (concerning) Eurypylus to the Trojans having performed the funeral, they send ... And the [bone]s of Peneleus [and Nireus] are also [gather]ed from the pyre for burial. On the next day, Chryses comes to the Greek chiefs reporting that Helenus son of Priam is present in the temple of Apollo, fleeing [because Alexander had committed im]piety toward the god[they send] forth Diomedes and Odysseus [to ca]pture [him]. When they arrived, he turned himself over to them, [first] making the request for a place where remainingof the chiefs it seemed (or was resolved), call[... ...arrives parents[Alex]ander at Antenor's houserecognizing how gr[eat evilsorder ...</p>

Book 4 cont'd

On next day of battle Philoctetes kills Paris and Ajax slaughters Trojans running to get back into city; city would have been taken that day if night had not fallen (19-20). Neoptolemus begins mourning at tomb now that Paris dead; sons of Antimachus come to visit Helenus to appeal to him, but are captured and killed; Paris's funeral and death of Oenone from grief (21). Chief men of Troy take counsel about resistance to Priam and sons; want to give Helen back now, but Deiphobus quickly marries her; Antenor sent to negotiate with Greeks, makes private deal for himself and Aeneas to help them and benefit after capture of city (22).

Book 5

Antenor returns to Troy with Talthibius, next day speaks to assembly with long accusation of Priam and his family, urges satisfying Greek demands; Priam regretful and consents to their acting as they please to save city (1-3). Helen appeals to Antenor to help her situation; Antenor returns to Greeks with Aeneas, and they return with several Greek leaders to meet with Trojan senate (4). Meeting interrupted by cries from palace; senate worried it is more trouble from princes, but hears that children of Alexander and Helen had died in collapse of chamber. Meeting suspended, but Antenor tells Greeks about the Palladium (5). Meeting resumed a few days later; huge reparations payment demanded by Greeks; Antenor makes show of calling it too much; time given for consideration; terrible omen for Trojans in failed sacrifices (6-7). Hecuba offers sacrifices, but same failure of fires; Antenor steals Palladium and Greeks sneak it out of Troy; in renewed negotiations, lower reparations agreed to (8). Helenus tells Greeks the end is near, since Palladium has been taken, and Greeks' gift to Minerva will be fatal; Greek leaders go to Troy and exchange oaths with Antenor; Greek and Trojans mingle peacefully, Trojan allies all leave; reparations collected, wooden horse completed and rolled up to city, then Trojans dismantle wall (9-11). Greeks burn tents, sail to Sigeum, at signal from Sinon return, enter city, and slaughter, plunder, and burn. Menelaus kills Deiphobus, Neoptolemus kills Priam at altar, Ajax minor grabs Cassandra from shrine. They decide to kill all those who managed to take refuge at altars; royal women distributed to leaders (12-13). Argument over who should receive Palladium: most favor Ajax for his great services to army, but Ulixes and Diomedes argue they should have it because they obtained it; Atreids give it to Ulixes. Ajax threatens Greek leaders; next morning is found dead, army inflamed against Atreids and Ulixes, so Ulixes leaves early, Diomedes gets Palladium (14-15). Hecuba curses and insults Greeks until soldiers stone her, bury her at Abydos (Cynossema); funeral of Ajax, then Atreids asked to be allowed to leave unharmed, and they leave first. Rest of Greeks then leave, Aeneas stays at Troy and tries to gather forces to expel Antenor from kingship, but plan discovered and he has to depart, settled in Black Corcyra; any surviving fugitives return to Troy to live under Antenor. This is the account I, Dictys, wrote in Phoenician letters. (16-17).

Book 6

Returning fleet beset by storms in Aegean, esp. Locrian fleet, from which those who escape storm die on the Choerades because of misleading light raised by Nauplius to avenge death of Palamedes (1). Brother of Palamedes tells tales to Aegiale and Clytemnestra so that Aegiale persuades citizens to prevent her husband Diomedes from entering city, Clyt. with her adulterer kills Agamemnon. Some other resistance to returning warriors, but after Diomedes rescues his father from troubles in Aetolia, most are accepted back in their cities and honored (2). Orestes gathers support from Idomeneus and then Athens, gets oracle, and then gets help from Strophius. With large force goes to Mycenae, kills Clyt. and ambushes returning Aegisthus. Meanwhile, Menelaus reaches Crete and hears about his brother (3). Menelaus tells of wonders he saw in Egypt, goes to mainland and tries to oust Orestes but prevented. Orestes tried and acquitted in Athens, purified, and returns home. Then reconciled to

Menelaus, who promises him Hermione (4). Ulixes arrives in Crete on Phoenician vessels: his whole fleet lost because of violent action of Telamon, getting revenge over Ajax. Ulixes tells Idomeneus of his wanderings. Sent on with gifts to Alcinous, where he learns that Penelope is beset by suitors. With his son he attacks and kills suitors. Nausicaa marries Telemachus (5-6). Neoptolemus in Molossia repairing his ships, hears of troubles of Peleus caused by Acastus, sends two friends to ally Assandrus to get details (Assandrus tells these friends of marriage of Peleus and Thetis—rationalized version). Neopt. sails in a hurry, wrecks his fleet on Sepiades, finds grandfather hiding in cave. Kills sons of Acastus who happen by, tricks Acastus when he arrives so that he rushes to cave and captured by Thetis; but she persuades Neopt. to spare Acastus, who cedes them the kingdom (7-9). I heard this story from Neopt. after he had married Hermione; he also told me of what happened about the remains of Memnon (10). I visited Delphi about a plague in Crete. While I was there, Neopt. came to thank Apollo for death of Alexander, killer of his father. Hermione with Menelaus tries to kill Andromache and her sons, but the people save her, almost kill Menelaus. Orestes arrives and suggests they attack Neopt. at Delphi; Menelaus refuses and goes home. Neopt. killed, people said it was done by Orestes; Orestes takes Hermione. At Delphi Peleus and Thetis visit tomb, hear Orestes was not seen at the time; people continue to believe Orestes did it; Thetis sends pregnant Andromache to Molossia to protect her from Orestes and Hermione (11-13). Ulixes disturbed by dreams, interpreters says danger from his son, so Telemachus sent to Cephalenia, Ulixes withdraws to a remote stronghold. Telegonus comes to seek father, blocked from entry by guards, makes a clamor, kills some guards. Ulixes thinks youth has been sent by Telemachus, so attacks, but is killed; recognition before death (14-15).