

The presentation is as follows:

Underlined in quotations and translations are the forms on which the proposed translation differs from the standard one.

Textual variants are given after the quotation, if there are any.

Lines containing a reconstructed form are signalled by an asterisk.

Huddleston's translation is available online on the database Chicago Homer: http://homer.library.northwestern.edu

I am extremely grateful to Prof. Brent Vine (UCLA), who kindly helped me for the English version.

ODYSSEY 1 (α)

-1,92=4,320

μηλ' άδινὰ σφάζουσι καὶ εἰλίποδας ἕλικας βοῦς

Huddleston: « slaughtering his thick-thronging sheep and shambling curved-horned cattle. » Proposed translation: « slaughtering his thick-thronging sheep and oxen <u>of the tight-turning feet</u>. »

See II. 9, 466.

-1, 372-374

'Ηῶθεν δ' ἀγορήνδε καθεζώμεσθα κιόντες πάντες, ἵν' ὕμιν μῦθον ἀπηλεγέως ἀποείπω, ἐξιέναι μεγάρων

Huddleston: « But at dawn let's go and sit down in assembly, all of us, so I may declare outright my will to you, that you leave my palace. »

Proposed translation: « so I may declare <u>calmly</u> my will to you, that you leave my palace. »

See Il. 9, 309.

ODYSSEY 2 (β)

- 2, 257 = Il. 19, 276
 ὡς ἄρ' ἐφώνησεν, λῦσεν δ' ἀγορὴν <u>αἰψηρήν</u>

Huddleston: « So said he, and immediately broke up the assembly. » Proposed translation: « So said he, and he broke up the <u>morning</u> assembly. »

See Il. 19, 276.

ODYSSEY 3 (γ)

- 3, 162

οί μὲν ἀποστρέψαντες ἔβαν νέας ἀμφιελίσσας

Huddleston: « Some turned their double-curved ships around and left » Proposed translation: « Some turned their <u>oarswept</u> ships around and left » See *II*. 2, 165.

- 3, 195

*ἀλλ' ἦ τοι κεῖνος μὲν ἔπι σμυγερῶς ἀπέτεισεν

*The transmitted $\dot{\epsilon}\pi_{10}\mu_{0}\gamma_{\epsilon}\rho_{0}$ c must be a secondary univerbation.



Huddleston: « But, yes indeed, that one paid miserably for it » Proposed translation: « But, yes indeed, that one <u>in return</u> paid miserably for it »

Reference : Le Feuvre, Hom. D. 31.

-3, 290

*κύματά τε τροφίεντα πελώρια, ἶσα ὄρεσσιν.

*The transmitted line has κύματά τε τροφόεντα.

Huddleston: « and waves swollen monstrously, like mountains » Proposed translation: « and monstrous <u>salt-bearing</u> waves, like mountains »

See Il. 15, 621.

- 3, 453

*οἱ μὲν ἔπειτ' ἀνελόντες ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυεδείης || ἔσχον

*The transmitted line has ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυοδείης

Huddleston: « The men then lifted it up from the wide-wayed earth and held it » Proposed translation (with $\varepsilon \dot{\nu} \rho \nu o \delta \varepsilon i \eta \varsigma$): « The men then lifted it up from <u>broad-seated</u> earth and held it »

See Il. 16, 635.

$ODYSSEY4(\delta)$

-4,718

άλλ' ἄρ' ἐπ' οὐδοῦ ἶζε πολυκμήτου θαλάμοιο

Huddleston: « and sat instead upon the threshold of her well-made chamber » See *II*. 6, 48.

ODYSSEY 5 (ϵ)

-5,230 = 10,543

αὐτὴ δ' ἀργύφεον φᾶρος μέγα ἕννυτο νύμφη

Huddleston: « and the nymph herself put on a great white cloak » Proposed translation: « and the nymph herself put on a great <u>white-woven</u> cloak » See *II*. 24, 621-622.

ODYSSEY 6 (ζ)

-6, 264-265

νῆες ὅδον <u>ἀμφιέλισσαι</u> || εἰρύαται

Huddleston: « Double-oared ships are drawn up on the way » See *Il*. 2, 165.

$ODYSSEY7(\eta)$



- 7, 9

την ποτ' Απείρηθεν νέες ήγαγον αμφιέλισσαι

Huddleston: « Double-oared ships had brought her from Apeire once upon a time. »

See Il. 2, 165.

-7,252

αὐτὰρ ἐγὼ τρόπιν ἀγκὰς ἑλὼν νεὸς ἀμφιελίσσης Huddleston: « but in my arms I grabbed the double-curved ship's keel » Proposed translation: « but in my arms I grabbed the <u>double-oared</u> ship's keel »

See Il. 2, 165.

ODYSSEY9(1)

- 9, 45-46
 [...] πολλά δὲ μῆλα
 ἔσφαζον παρὰ θῖνα καὶ εἰλίποδας ἕλικας βοῦς

Huddleston: « and by the shore they slaughtered many sheep and lumbering curved-horn cattle. » Proposed translation: « and by the shore they slaughtered many sheep and oxen of the tight-turning feet. »

See Il. 9, 466.

- 9, 64

οὐδ' ἄρα μοι προτέρω νῆες κίον ἀμφιέλισσαι

Huddleston: « But my double-curved ships sailed no further » Proposed translation: « But my <u>double-oared</u> ships sailed no further »

See Il. 2, 165.

ODYSSEY 10 (κ)

- 10, 91

ένθ' οἱ γ' εἴσω πάντες ἔχον νέας ἀμφιελίσσας

Huddleston: « all of them kept their double-curved ships inside. » Proposed translation: « all of them kept their <u>double-oared</u> ships inside. »

See Il. 2, 165.

- 10, 149

*καί μοι ἐείσατο καπνὸς ἀπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυεδείης

*The transmitted line has $\dot{\alpha}\pi\dot{\partial}\chi\theta$ ον $\dot{\partial}\varsigma$ εύρυοδείης

Huddleston: « and smoke from the wide-wayed ground was visible to me. »

Proposed translation (with $\epsilon \dot{\nu} \rho \nu o \delta \epsilon i \eta \varsigma$): « and smoke rising from <u>broad-seated</u> earth was visible to me. »

See Il. 16, 635.

-10, 156 = 12, 368

άλλ' ὅτε δὴ σχεδὸν ἦα κίων νεὸς ἀμφιελίσσης



Huddleston: « But when, on my way, I was near my double-curved ship » Proposed translation: « But when, on my way, I was near my <u>double-oared</u> ship » See *II*. 2, 165.

- 10, 543 : cf. 5, 230.

ODYSSEY 11 (λ)

- 11, 52

*οὐ γάρ πω ἐτέθαπτο ὑπὸ χθονὸς εὐρυεδείης

*The transmitted line has $\delta \pi \delta \chi \theta ov \delta \varsigma$ εύρυοδείης

Huddleston: « for he'd not yet been buried under the wide-wayed earth. »

Proposed translation (with $\epsilon \dot{\nu} \rho \nu o \delta \epsilon i \eta \varsigma$) : « for he'd not yet been buried under <u>broad-seated</u> earth. »

See Il. 16, 635.

- 11, 286

Νέστορά τε Χρομίον τε Περικλύμενόν τ' άγέρωχον

Huddleston: « Nestor, Chromius, and lordly Periclymenus. » Proposed translation: « Nestor, Chromius and troop-gathering Periclymenus. »

See Il. 2, 654.

ODYSSEY 12 (μ)

- 12, 59-60

προτί δ' αὐτὰς || κῦμα μέγα <u>ῥοχθεῖ</u> κυανώπιδος Ἀμφιτρίτης

Huddleston: « and against them the great wave of dark-eyed Amphitrite clashes with a roar » Proposed translation: « and against them the great wave of dark-eyed Amphitrite <u>keeps beating</u> »

The $\dot{\rho}$ ox $\theta \dot{\epsilon} \omega$ is probably not a verb expressing sound, but an iterative derived from $\dot{\epsilon} \rho \dot{\epsilon} \chi \theta \omega$ « to beat ». The meaning « to roar » is due to a reinterpretation of the Homeric examples.

Reference: Le Feuvre, Revue de Philologie 85/2, 2011, 267-294.

ODYSSEY 13 (v)

- 13, 291-295

*κερδαλέος κ' εἴη καὶ ἐπίπλοκος, ὅς σε παρέλθοι ἐν πάντεσσι δόλοισι, καὶ εἰ θεὸς ἀντιάσειε. σχέτλιε, ποικιλομῆτα, δόλων ἄατ', οὐκ ἄρ' ἔμελλες, οὐδ ἐν σῇ περ ἐὼν γαίῃ, λήξειν ἀπατάων *μύθων τε πλοκίων, οἴ τοι πεδόθεν φίλοι εἰσίν.

*Ll. 291 and 295 are transmitted as follows:
κερδαλέος κ' εἴη καὶ ἐπίκλοπος, ὅς σε παρέλθοι [...]
μύθων τε κλοπίων, οἴ τοι πεδόθεν φίλοι εἰσίν.
There is a variant πλοκίων for l. 295, there is no variant ἐπίπλοκος for l. 291.



Huddleston: « He'd have to be thievish and cunning to surpass you in all your wiles, even if it were a god who met you. Reckless one, intricate plotter, insatiable in your wiles, you wouldn't, even in your own land, forgo your frauds and thievish words, that are, from the ground up, dear to you. » Proposed translation: « He'd have to be <u>tricky</u> and cunning to surpass you in all your wiles, even if it were a god who met you. Reckless one, intricate plotter, insatiable in your wiles, you wouldn't, even in your own land, forgo your frauds and <u>tricky</u> words, that are, from the ground up, dear to you. »

See Il. 22, 281.

ODYSSEY 14 (ξ)

- 14, 68-69

άλλ' ὄλεθ'. ὡς ὥφελλ' Ἐλένης ἀπὸ φῦλον ὀλέσθαι πρόχνυ, ἐπεὶ πολλῶν ἀνδρῶν ὑπὸ γούνατ' ἔλυσε

Huddleston: « but he perished, as I wish the clan of Helen had perished, on its knees, since she collapsed the knees of many men. »

Proposed translation: « but he perished, as I wish the clan of Helen had perished, <u>razed from the root</u>, since she collapsed the knees of many men. »

See Il. 9, 568-571.

-14,258 = 17,427

στήσα δ' έν Αἰγύπτω ποταμῷ νέας ἀμφιελίσσας

Huddleston: « and I moored my double-curved ships in river Egypt. » Proposed translation: « and I moored my <u>double-oared</u> ships in river Egypt. »

See II. 2, 165.

-14, 324

χαλκόν τε χρυσόν τε <u>πολύκμητόν</u> τε σίδηρον

Huddleston: «bronze, and gold, and well-wrought iron » Proposed translation: « bronze, and gold, and much-tiring iron »

See Il. 6, 48.

ODYSSEY 15 (0)

- 15, 283

καὶ τό γ' ἐπ' ἰκριόφιν τάνυσεν νεὸς ἀμφιελίσσης

Huddleston: « and laid it on the deck of the double-curved ship » Proposed translation: « and laid it on the deck of the double-oared ship »

See Il. 2, 165.

ODYSSEY 18 (σ)

- 18, 163

άχρεῖον δ' ἐγέλασσεν ἔπος τ' ἔφατ' ἔκ τ' ὀνόμαζεν

Huddleston: « she gave a forced laugh, called out her name, and said » Proposed translation: « she laughed <u>pointlessly</u> »



The adverbial neuter $\dot{\alpha}\chi\rho\epsilon\bar{\rho}v$ is not a compound of $\chi\rho\epsilon\bar{\alpha}$ as usually assumed, but of $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\varsigma$ « need », and it is a spelling for $\ast\dot{\alpha}\chi\rho\eta\sigma$. This compound was thematicised in Ionic, the original *s*-stem is preserved in the Aeolic compound $\zeta\alpha\chi\rho\eta\eta\varsigma$, see *Il.* 12, 346. In agreement with the meaning of $\chi\rho\eta\sigma\varsigma$ « need », $\dot{\alpha}\chi\rho\epsilon\bar{\rho}v$ means « with no reason, pointlessly ». Various more or less plausible translations have been proposed: the difficulty comes from the fact that $\dot{\alpha}\chi\rho\epsilon\bar{\rho}v$ is also used in *Il.* 2, 269 in a different context and that its meaning there cannot match that of *Od.* 18, 163.

Reference : Le Feuvre, « Epic ζαχρηής: a reexamination », *Glotta* 93, 2017, 48-78.

ODYSSEY 21 (φ)

-21, 10

χαλκός τε χρυσός τε <u>πολύκμητός</u> τε σίδηρος

Lattimore: « bronze is there, and gold, and difficultly wrought iron » Proposed translation: « bronze, and gold, and much-tiring iron »

See Il. 6, 48

-21, 230-231

ἀλλά <u>προμνηστίνοι</u> ἐσέλθετε, μηδ' ἅμα πάντες, πρῶτος ἐγώ, μετὰ δ' ὔμμες. ἀτὰρ τόδε σῆμα τετύχθω

Huddleston: « So, go in one after the other, not all at once, I first, you after me. And let this be our signal. »

Proposed translation: « So, go in <u>cautiously</u>, but not all at once, I first, you after me. And let this be our signal. »

Προμνηστίνοι is a compound of $\mu\nu$ ήστις « thought » (*Od.* 13, 280), it means « cautious ». In this line, it was misunderstood as meaning « one after the other, in a row », and was reused with this secondary erroneous meaning in *Od.* 11, 233.

Reference: Almirall Sardà 1998. Le Feuvre, Hom. D. 189-197.

- 21, 390

κείτο δ' ὑπ' αἰθούσῃ ὅπλον νεὸς ἀμφιελίσσης

Huddleston: « Underneath the portico lay a double-curved ship's cable » Proposed translation: « Underneath the portico lay a <u>double-oared</u> ship's cable »

See Il. 2, 165.

- 21, 397

*ἦ τις θηητὴρ καὶ <u>ἐπίπλοκος</u> ἔπλετο τόξων

*The transmitted line has $i\pi(\kappa\lambda\sigma\pi\sigma\varsigma)$, but a scholion has a variant $i\pi(\pi\lambda\sigma\kappa\varsigma)$.

Huddleston: « Either he's some admirer, and a cunning one, of bows » Proposed translation: « For sure he's a connoisseur of bows, even a bow-maker »

In this line $i\pi(\pi\lambda)$ okoç should probably be understood with its proper meaning « plaiter », that is, one who plaits bowstrings, which are usually qualified with « plaited » ou « twisted ». See also *Il*. 22, 281.

Reference: Le Feuvre, Hom. D. 324-326.



ODYSSEY 22 (χ)

- 22, 118

*βάλλε τιτυσκόμενος. τοὶ δ' ἀντηστῖνοι ἔπιπτον

*The line is transmitted as [...] τοι δ' ἀγχιστῖνοι ἔπιπτον

Huddleston: « and shot him in his house. They were falling in heaps. » Proposed translation: « they were falling in front of him »

See Il. 17, 361.

- 22, 325

τῶ οὐκ ἂν θάνατόν γε <u>δυσηλεγέα</u> προφύγοισθα

Huddleston: « Therefore, you shouldn't escape a bitterly painful death. » See *Il*. 20, 154.

$ODYSSEY 23 (\psi)$

-23,237

[...] πολλή δὲ περὶ χροῒ τέτροφεν ἅλμη,

Huddleston: « and much sea scum thickens around their flesh » Proposed translation: « and a thick salty pellicle had formed on their skin »

See. Il. 15, 621.

ODYSSEY 24 (ω)

- 24, 181 = 22, 118 (q.v.)

-24, 449 = 24, 181