Achilles and Patroclus in Love

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ACHILLES AND PATROCLUS IN LOVE

Were Achilles and Patroclus lovers? It is notorious that much of antiquity thought so, and so represented them — often in very unambiguous language. 1 Xenophon's Socrates does deny it: 'Ἄχιλλεως ὁ Ὑμήρῳ πεποίηται οὐχ ὡς παιδικὸς Πατρόκλῳ ἄλλοι ὡς ἑταῖροι ἀποθανόντα ἐκπεπέστατα τιμωρήσῃ. 2 But this assertion needs to be read in context. Socrates has just finished arguing that Zeus kidnapped Ganymede not because the boy was physically attractive, but because he had an attractive mind: οὐχ ἤδυσώματος . . . ἄλλ' ἤδυγνώμων. 3 A notion as absurd as this gives away Xenophon's bias. He means in this part of the Symposium to deny the exalting character of homosexual love as it was represented by Plato; so he explicitly contradicts Phaedrus on Achilles and Patroclus (Plato, loc. cit.) and, a little later (8, 32), *Pausianias* on the army of lovers (actually Phaedrus, Plato, op. cit. 178E—179A). We will return to his view of Achilles and Patroclus presently. His remarks about Ganymede suggest that he is determined to defend a point of view at all costs, not examine facts disinterestedly. 4

Modern scholars, debating the nature of the relationship of Achilles and Patroclus, often seem as determined as Xenophon to urge a point of view — and as careless of facts. Thus, LICHT, followed by ROBINSON and FLUCK, insists that Achilles' homosexuality is proved when Agamemnon prepares to offer him young men among the gifts of reconciliation (T 193f.). The verses are:

1 Aeschylus, Myrm. fr. 135f. (NAUCK) ~ Fr. 228 (METTE); cf. Athenaeus 13, 601 A; 602 E; Flutarch. Amat. 751 C (cf. 761 D); Plato, Symp. 179 E—180 B; Aeschines, Tim. 142—150; Theocritus, Id. 29, 31/34; Martial. 11, 43, 9; A. P. 12, 217; Lucian. Am. 54. The tragedians dealt repeatedly with the homosexual loves of Achilles; fragments and references in R. BREYER, Fabulae Graecae quatenus quae aetate puorum amore commutatae sint, Weida 1910, pp. 52f.; 73.
8 Symp. 8, 31. Xenophon is here universally opposed by the tradition beginning with Homer: II. Y 231—235 (cf. E 260); Hymn 5, 202—206; Theognis 1345—1350; Apollonius Rh. 3, 115—127; A. P. 9, 77; 12, 37; 65; 69f.; 133; 194; 220f.; 254.
4 Xenophon's Socrates alludes that Τανυμήδης is a compound of γάλαται (she rejoices) and μνήμεα (thoughts). He quotes two phrases from Homer which contain these words, but neither of them is found in existing Homeric poems. Even Cicero, in a passage hostile to homosexual love, asks indignantly, *Atque . . . quis aut de Ganymedi raptu dubitat quid poetae velit, aut non intelligit quid aput Euripidem et loquatur et cupiat Laius?* (Tusc. 4, 71).

χρινάμενος κούρητας ἄριστῆς Παναχαῖων/δώρα ἔμης παρὰ νηὸς ἐνεικέμεν. Agamemnon is speaking to Odysseus, and certainly means him to select young men to help carry the gifts; indeed, at Τ 247f., we find them doing just that: χρυσοῖ δὲ στήσας 'Οδυσσέως δέκα πάντα τάλαντα/ηρχ', ἕμα δ' ἄλλοι δώρα φέρον κούρητες 'Αχαίων. There is not the slightest indication that these young porters are gifts themselves. Levin⁷, on the other hand, believes there is no evidence whatever of paederasty in the Iliad. In fact, there are three passages in the poem (discussed below), dealing with Achilles and Patroclus, two of which were thought by ancient editors to be paederastic, and one which implies paederasty on its face. Levin ignores one, presents one without comment, and attempts to explain the last away by misconstruing a vital particle. About Homer’s references to Ganymede, he has nothing to say. He bolsters his argument further with the essentially irrelevant observation that the gymnasium encouraged classical paederasty, and Homer does not say any of his athletes are nude⁸. Finally, aware that Aeschylus et al. had made the heroes outright lovers, Levin dismisses those writers (without analysis or proof) on sociological grounds⁹; and ends with the assertion that «We may . . . read Homer with the confidence that except for language difficulties [sic] he is no more inaccessible to us than to Aeschylus or Isocrates or Plato» (p. 48) — thus ignoring the notorious plurality of the textual tradition before the Alexandrians, to say nothing of the problems posed by the editing Zenodotus and his successors may have done to produce the text we read¹⁰. Again,


⁷ The gymnasium was sometimes cited in antiquity itself as the origin of Greek homosexuality: cf. Plutarch, Amat. 751 F; Cicero, Tusc. 4, 70 (cf. Lucan 7, 270). Whatever its role in classical Greece, however, nudity during exercise cannot be used to explain the presence of paederasty elsewhere; in ancient Persia, for example, paederasty was practiced (cf. Herodotus i, 135), but public nudity of any kind was regarded there as shameful (Herodotus 1, 10). Cicero is outspoken on the modesty of Rome in this respect (loc. cit.; De off. i, 35.129; cf. Plutarch, M. Cato 348 C), but this did not prevent the development of paederasty among his countrymen.

⁸ «Between the Homeric and the Golden Age, sex habits and feelings changed radically in Greece . . . The old heroic type was not discarded but remodeled to satisfy and nourish the taste of later Greeks» (p. 47). It is well known that this view was held by some ancients themselves: cf. Plutarch, Amat. 751 F, Lucian, Am. 54; but modern scholars often overlook the fact that most ancient writers who deal with it, by the very fact that they attribute paederasty to personalities of the heroic age, do not regard it as a late development; cf. above, n. 1. And what is «late»? Scholars who endorse a late development are fond of quoting Plutarch (loc. cit.): «It was yesterday, or the day before . . .» (Ἐχέθης γὰρ ... παῖς προφήτα). But paederasty is already explicit in Solon in the 7th cent. B. C. — according to Plutarch, Amat. 751 B—C; cf. Solon 78 E—79 B. Modern opinion on the age of this practice in Greece remains divided: cf. R. Flacelière, L’Amour en Grèce, Paris 1960, p. 64; H.-I. Marrou, Histoire de l'éducation dans l'antiquité, Paris 1955 3rd ed., pp. 56f.

¹⁰ A. Parry, Have We Homer's Iliad? YCIS 20, 1966, pp. 175—216, tries to argue that our text of Homer is almost exactly the one he wrote or dictated; he is decisively
BETHE announces firmly that "Homer erwähnt niemals, auch nicht mit leiser Andeutung, ein pädäristisches Verhältnis." A generalization of this breadth entitles us to leave the *Iliad* for a moment and go to the *Odyssey*. In book 3 Nestor has welcomed Telemachus to Pylos; after conversation and drinking, the old man directs Telemachus to sleep under the portico — and gives him as a bedmate his only unmarried son:

\[\text{τὸν δ' αὐτῷ κοίμησε Γερήνος ἵπποτά Νέστωρ,}\]
\[\text{Τηλέμαχον, φίλον ὦλον Ὄδυσσῆος θείοιο,}\]
\[\text{τρητοῖς ἐν λεγέσσιν ὑπ' αὐθούσῃ ἐριδούσῃ,}\]
\[\text{τὰρ' δ' ἦρ' ἔμμελλην Πεισίστρατον, ἄρχομον ἄνδρόν,}\]
\[\text{οὗ οἷς ἐν ἡμέρεσι παίδων ἥν ἐν μεγάροις' (γ 397—401)}\]

If the purpose of this arrangement seems opaque, the verses which immediately follow may help to clarify it:

\[\text{αὐτὸς δ' αὔτε καθεύδε μυχῷ δόμου ψυχλοῦ,}\]
\[\text{τῷ δ' ἄλχος δέσπονα λέχος πόρσυνε καὶ εὐνήν.}\]

The text is not in doubt. Peisistratus accompanies Telemachus on his trip to the court of Menelaus, where they again sleep together; and again the parallel with husband and wife is made explicit:

\[\text{οἱ μὲν ἦρ' ἐν προδόμῳ δόμοι αὐτόθι κοιμήσαντο,}\]
\[\text{Τηλέμαχος θ' ἦρως καὶ Νέστορος ἄγλαδς ὦλος',}\]
\[\text{᾽Ατρείδης δ' καθεύδε μυχῷ δόμου ψυχλοῦ,}\]
\[\text{τὰρ δ' Ἐλένη ταυτότερος ἐλέεστο, δία γυναικῶν. (δ 302—305)}\]

And so Athena finds them:

\[\text{εὔρε δὲ Τηλέμαχον καὶ Νέστορος ἄγαλδον ὦλον}\]
\[\text{εὐδοὺν' ἐν προδόμῳ Μενελάου κυναλίμου (ο 41.)}\]

It seems unnecessary to point out that, if Peisistratus is old enough to deserve the epithets of a man — but is still unmarried — we are probably meant to picture him in that bloom of young manhood which later authors regard as ideally attractive from a homosexual standpoint. There is here, I think, at least a *leise Andeutung* of a paederastic relationship.

refuted by G. S. KIRK, Homer's *Iliad* and Our Own, PCPhS 16, 1970, pp. 48—59. For evidence for the pre-Alexandrian text, see A. di Luzio, I Papiri Omerici d’Epoca Tolemaica e la Costituzione del Testo dell’ Epica Arcaica, RCM 11, 1969, pp. 3—152.

11 E. BETHE, Die dorische Knabenliebe, RhM 62, 1907, p. 441. With BETHE’s thoroughly negative conclusions, cf. the inordinately positive ones of R. von SCHELLA, Patroklos: Gedanken über Homers Dichtung und Gestalten, Basel 1943, p. 315: though Homer does not represent his heroes practicing paederasty, he so stresses friendship and the beauty of boys that "hat er die griechische Knabenliebe gleichsam inauguriert."

12 M. OKA, however, Telemachus in the *Odyssey*, JCS 13, 1965, pp. 33—50, goes too far in arguing that Telemachus has in general adopted the role played by a hero’s woman.

But does the *Iliad* contain such *Andeutungen*, specifically in reference to Achilles and Patroclus? Two passages in the *Iliad* were thought by ancient critics to express paederastic love, and were athetized accordingly. Some modern scholars have found additional reasons to challenge them.

1. At the end of his long instructions to Patroclus (II 49—96), Achilles says:

   αὶ γὰρ, Ζεῦ τε πάτερ καὶ Ἀθηναίη καὶ Ἀπόλλων,
   μήτε τις οὖν Τρώων θάνατον φύγοι, ἄσσοι ἐκεῖ,
   μήτε τις Ἀργείων, νῶιν δ′ ἐκδύμεν ὀλέθρον,
   δῆρ′ οἵοι Τροίης ἠρὰ κρήδεμνα λύομεν. (ΠΙ 97—100)

According to Aristonicus in schol. A, Aristarchus athetized these verses on the grounds that they are an interpolation by someone who thought Achilles was in love with Patroclus. Thus, in the opinion of Aristarchus, the verses show the heroes to be not only friends, but lovers. For that reason alone he athetized them; are they genuine? Many scholars have thought not, chiefly because of the problem of νῶιν, properly gen. dat. (*ἐκδύμεν*, infinitive, cannot be read in the absence of εἶ). Zenodotus seems to have regarded this as a legitimate form of the nom. acc., perhaps considering νῶιν, νῶιν, σφωίξ, σφωίν sandhi alternants. But there is practically no evidence of νῶιν, σφωίξ as gen. dat. (cf. K 546, where Zenodotus would read σφωίξ, and δ 62). *ἈΧ* emended to νῶ δ′ ἐκδύμεν (cf. Ε 219, o 475). With four late witnesses *Leaf* reads νῶιν with 1 lengthened by ictus, as frequently in the dative; but this license is considered too violent by some scholars. Meanwhile, *Leaf* accepts the verses as consistent with the context and character of Achilles, and so does *Wilamowitz*, though neither scholar believes they reveal a paederastic relationship. The genuineness of the verses may never be established to the satisfaction of all scholars. But, quite apart from considerations of vocabulary, why did these verses seem to Aristarchus to express paederastic

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13 ἐδετοῦντα στίχοι τέσσαρες, διότι κατὰ διασκευὴν ἐμερήθαι ὁπό τίως τῶν νομιζόντων ἔρρεν τὸν Ἀχιλλάκα τοῦ Πατρόκλου· τοιοῦτοι γὰρ οἱ λόγοι πάντες ἀπόλλοντο πλὴν ἡμῶν. καὶ ὁ Ἀχιλλεὺς οὐ τοιοῦτος, συμπαθής δὲ. The athetosis is endorsed by a late scholar in schol. T: καλὸς οὖν φησίν Ζηνόδοτος (sc. ὁ Μαλλώτης) Ἀρίσταρχον ('Ἀρίσταρ- χος Ζηνόδοτον cod.) ὑποτεθεμένην, ὡς εἶνεν παρενεκάλεντες οἱ στίχοι ὁπό τῶν ἀρασικοῦ ἑρωτας λεγόντων εἶναι παρ' Ὀμήρῳ. καὶ ὑπονοοῦντων παυδικά εἶναι Ἀχιλλέως τὸν Πάτροκλον. (Emendation of schol. T, with justifications, by G. Bolling, The Athetized Lines of the *Iliad*, Baltimore 1944, p. 151.) It may be noted that the assertion of Aristarchus (or Aristonicus) that Achilles is not ruthless like this, but is συμπαθής, can hardly be supported from the *Iliad*, where he is repeatedly urged to show pity, but does not, and is repeatedly denounced as pitiless: cf. I 300—303, 496ff., 517ff.; Λ 664ff., 666—668, 762—764; Ξ 139—142, Π 203—206. He does, however, pity Patroclus (ὡκηρεῖς, Π 5).


love? The answer is surely because they show in extreme terms the intensely exclusive relationship of the two heroes. Let them all perish, Achilles prays, all the Trojans, and yes, all the Achaeans too, except we two; and may we two, alone, then share the ultimate glory of taking Troy. The ruthlessness and egotism of Achilles yield only to Patroclus — but to him readily and naturally. It is as if they are one person. Now this characterization, this quality of their relationship — suspiciously paederastic in the view of Aristarchus — is repeated in other terms many times in the Iliad, as I shall presently show. It can survive the athetesis of these verses quite easily. We can only wonder why there is no evidence that Aristarchus attacked a multitude of verses for the same reason he athetized these, since the sentiment they express is explicit over and over again in the Iliad.

2. At the beginning of book Ω the funeral games are over, but Achilles cannot sleep, still weeping and remembering Patroclus. He turns restlessly on one side and then the other,

Πατρόκλου ποθέων ἄνδροτήτα τε καὶ μένος ἥδ, 
ἡδ’ ὀπόσα τοιλύπευσε σὺν αὐτῷ καὶ πάθειν ἐλγεα, 
ἄνθρωπν τε πτυλέμους ἀλγειάτα τε κύματα πείρων 
τῶν μεμνησκόμενος θαλερὸν κατὰ δάκρυνον εἶβεν. (Ω 6—9)

Aristonicus (scho1. A) and Didymus (scho1. AT) tell us that these verses were athetized by Aristarchus and Aristophanes. Aristonicus records the general objection that the passage is worthless and excessive, and the specific objections that ἄνδροτήτα is never used, and that τῶν μεμνησκόμενος is awkward. There is no record that the passage was described as paederastic, but scho1. Τ writes as if he were refuting such a description: ὃτι ὡς σύγκοιτον ποθεὶ, ὦ γὰρ οἶνον ἡμιθέουν ἄλλ’ ὑπερῆς ἡμιγενείων ἡμιοι. εἰ γὰρ ἄλως τούτῳ ὑπονοεῖν δεί, ἑραστῆς ἐκ εἶπ· Πάτροκλος ὡς νεότερου καὶ περικάλλεστέρου. Scholars are again divided on the genuineness of the verses, chiefly over the suitability of ἄνδροτήτα, which its critics charge with being too late (above, n. 16). But again, the sentiments expressed in the passage appear elsewhere in unchallenged verses. Achilles will not eat, because of my longing for youς (σῆ ποσῆ, Τ 319—321); he will remember Patroclus as long as he lives, and even after he himself is  

16 εὐτελεὶς εἶσιν, ἄρθρων δὲ αὐτῶν καὶ ἐμφαντικώτερον δηλοῦται ἡ τοῦ Ἀχιλλέως λύπη, καὶ οὐδέποτε ἄνδροτήτα εἴρηκε τὰν ἄνθρωπον ἄλλ’ ἀγορέον. ἔχει δὲ καὶ τὸ δυσεξελήθην τῶν μεμνησκόμενος· καὶ γὰρ διό ω [Ω 4] εἴρηκεν ἐτάρους μεμνημένους. R. Peppmüller, Commentar des 24sten Buches der Ilias, Berlin 1876, and Leaf accept the verses; A. Römer, Aristarchus Athenesen in der Homerkritik, Leipzig 1912, p. 22, and Bolling, op. cit. p. 186, reject them. ἄνδροτήτα appears in Π 857’ (quoted by Plato, REP. P. 386D); Bolling concedes that ἄνδροτήτα might be read in Ω 6, the related ἄνθροπος (Hesiod. Op. 473) helping to establish an old enough pedigree. J. Latacz, ‘Ἀνδροτήτα, Glotta 43, 1965, pp. 62—76, is certain ἄνθροπος was the original form.
dead (Ψ 387—390); he remembers him, weeping and sleepless (Ω 3—5; ref.).
We are again dealing with implications of homosexual love sufficient to disturb ancient critics, but found in a number of other passages besides the one which drew their fire. These sentiments remain in the poem whether this passage is rejected or not.

I have recorded the opinions of these critics because, unlike other ancient commentators, they address themselves to specific passages; and because, unlike other ancient commentators (excepting Xenophon), they themselves do not believe Achilles and Patroclus are in love. Their opinions about evidence for paederasty in the text are thus free from a fundamental bias to find it there. But they are opinions still. Does the text of the Iliad contain any explicit implications of paederasty?

One passage contains such implications. In book Ω Thetis comes to Achilles to persuade him to recover himself from his grief, and return Hector’s body:

τέκνον ἐμὸν, τέο μέχρις ὀδορμένος καὶ ἄχεον
σὴν ἔδεικνυσιν, μεμνημένος οὔτε τι σίτου
οὔτε εἴνης; ἀγαθὸν δὲ γυναικὶ περ ἐν φιλότητι
μεσγεσθῇ: οὔ γάρ μοι ἰδρύν βή, ἀλλὰ τοι ἡδή
ἀγχι παρέστηκεν θάνατος καὶ μοῖρα χραταίη. (Ω 128—132)

The passage has been attacked on a number of grounds, of which those employed by the ancient critics are the least convincing. The notorious Platonic morality of Aristarchus (and perhaps his ignorance of the habits of soldiers) can be seen in Aristonicus’ remarks in schol. Α: ἄθετούνται στίχοι γ’, ἐπὶ ἀπρεπές
μητέρα οὐρ λέγειν ἀγαθόν ἐστι γυναίκι μέσγεσθαι. ἔτι δὲ . . . ἀσυμφορώτατον
ἐστι καὶ μάλιστα τοῖς εἰς πόλεμον ἔξοισι: χρεία γάρ εὐτονίας καὶ πνεύματος17,
καὶ τὸ λέγειν ὅτι ὁ θάνατος σου ἠγγύς ἐστιν ἐκαριον. Similarly, schol. Τ: ἀγα-
θόν δὲ γυναίκι περ μεσγεσθαι ἀθετεῖται ἀνοίκειον γάρ ἵποι καὶ θεξ. Schol. Τ
also contains, however, a defense with which modern critics might be readier to agree: ἦσως διὰ τὸ πόλεμος ἀν’ αὐτοῦ κτήσασθαι ἐγκόνους ἢ τάχα ὑπο-
κλέπτουσα αὐτόν τοῦ πένθους ταύτα φησιν.

Not much unlike these ancient arguments is the modern one that Homer does not as a rule refer explicitly to coarse or unseemly matters, even though these may have been explicit in the traditions that preceded him18. It is for

17 Aristotie, Nic. Eth. 1118 B appears to allude to the verses in a passage where he says the desire for sexual intercourse is natural for the young and vigorous.
18 Cf. G. Murray, The Rise of the Greek Epic, 4th ed. Oxford 1934, pp. 120—145: J. Wackernagel, Sprachliche Untersuchungen zu Homer, Göttingen 1916, pp. 224—231. Murray, however, seems to think (p. 124 n. 2) the passage is genuine, perhaps by oversight; he makes clear that the Iliad does contain many elements of coarseness and unseemliness (pp. 140—142), despite a general reticence. For the possible antiquity of the hero-friends in ancient epic well before Homer, cf. H. Petroni, Das Gilgamesch-Epos als Vorbild
this reason that there are not (or should not be) any references to paederasty in the *Iliad*. Verses 130—132 are therefore rejected as an interpolation by some scholars. This, however, creates a problem in v. 129 for *οὗτε τι σίτου*; even the alternative *οὐδέ* in Homer before an indefinite adverb always means *not* ε, and here requires a correlative.

Accordingly, at least one scholar accepts the passage, but attempts to translate περ in such a way that previous homosexual relations with Patroclus are not implied. Levin claims (without examples) that περ *may* be employed with a word that fills in a detail of the picture; it implies something in contrast not necessarily to that one word, but to the whole sentence. The contrast here would be 'instead of tossing about by yourself' (cf. 24.4f., 9—11). Denniston, however, lists Ω 130 as an example of the determinative* use of περ, which he defines thus: *The particle denotes, not that something is increased in measure, but that the speaker concentrates on it to the exclusion of other things: with, or without, the definite envisagement of some other particular thing thus excluded or contrasted.* He gives five other examples from the *Iliad* and one from the *Odyssey*, all with comments; in every case περ immediately follows and stresses a word, not a sentence. Levin's attempt to read the paederastic implications out of v. 130 might succeed if the author had written:

*οὗτε εὖνής; ἄγαθόν περ δ' ἐν φιλότητι γυναικὶ μύστεσθ᾽.*

> Why are you forgetful of food and of bed? It is a good thing to join in love with a woman* — i. e., it is not a bad thing to enjoy sexual relations, even though you are in mourning* ε. But the author did not so place περ; and the verse as it stands can only be translated, *It is a good thing to have sexual relations, and I mean with a woman* ε, i. e., *not now with Patroclus, or with some other youth* (perhaps: *who would only remind you of him* ε).
Yet it remains a fact that this verse contains the only explicit implication in the entire poem that Achilles and Patroclus were paederastic lovers. Alone, it can hardly be used to prove anything.

If the poet does not explicitly characterize the heroes' relationship as paederastic, how does he characterize it? Xenophon's Socrates (loc. cit.) declares that Achilles mourns Patroclus not as his πανδικά but as his ἑταῖρος. This is fair enough, at first glance; Achilles and others refer repeatedly to Patroclus as his ἑταῖρος, never as his πανδικά (a word Homer does not use): cf. P 204, 411, 557, 642, 655; Σ 80, 98. And yet, Xenophon's remark is subtly misleading. It implies, no doubt deliberately, that Patroclus was only Achilles' companion, in the sense, no more and no less, that other heroes of the Iliad have companions: so Antiphus kills Leucus, Odysseus' brave companion (ἐσθολόν ἑταῖρον, Δ 491), and Odysseus retaliates by killing Democoon, sin anger for his companion (ἐτάφων χολοϊκέμνος, Δ 501). Indeed, in this sense, all the Achaeans are Achilles' companions: so Ajax says Achilles does not remember that companions' affection with which we honored him (οὐδὲ μεταξέπεταμ φιλότητος ἑταῖρον/θής ἤ μν ν... ἐτάφων, I 630f.). Xenophon's alternative descriptions of the relationship of Achilles and Patroclus have in fact been accepted as the terms for most subsequent debate by both ancient and modern readers — but neither term actually describes the relationship as Homer presents it. Achilles and Patroclus cannot possibly conform to the conventions of πανδεραστία as classical Greece conceived them; Patroclus is older than Achilles24, but Achilles is obviously the dominant partner: Patroclus is weaker (II 140—144), and obedient to him (Λ 648—654). Considerations such as these, plus the absence of express references to a sexual relationship, have led many readers to dismiss with disgust any inference that the heroes are passionately in love; and instead to talk highmindedly of their chaste and beautiful companionship. But it is equally true that the relationship of the heroes in the Iliad is conceived and described by Homer in terms that put it far beyond the conventions of companionship as these conventions are attributed to other couples in the poem25. We must dispense with the levelling, commonplace

24 A fact which critics of their alleged passion were quick to observe; cf. Λ 787, and schol. Τ (above, p. 385). But Plato also noticed it (Symp. 179 E—180 B).

25 How easy it is to lose sight of this fact is well demonstrated A. Adkins, 'Friendship' and 'Self-sufficiency' in Homer and Aristotle, CQ 13, 1963, pp. 30—45. He says, In a hostile or indifferent world the person or things on which [the hero's] survival depends must appear to him sharply defined from the rest of his environment. He is, accordingly, likely to use some word to demarcate these things from things in general... It is evident that φίλος in Homer demarcates in precisely this manner (p. 33). Again: When the chief concern of [the hero] is to secure his own continued existence, a φίλος object, whether animate or inanimate, is something he can rely on to use for his own preservation (p. 33). This cold-blooded analysis of friendship fails precisely at the point of the Achilles-Patroclus relationship, often an occasion for the use of the word φίλος, but in no way
connotations of ἔταρπος, as well as the anachronistic one of παθοδίκα, and look instead at what is to be found in the Iliad itself.

Apart from the feelings of Achilles and Patroclus, strong emotional attachments between individuals are not much in evidence in the Iliad — unless they are felt by women: cf. the feelings of Thetis and Hecuba for their sons, of Andromache for her husband, of Briseis for the fallen Patroclus. The poet gives considerable space to the expression of these feelings, which are too well-known to require description here. Nevertheless, it should be born in mind that, in terms of numbers of verses alone, and excepting Achilles and Patroclus, Homer treats emotional attachment and its expression as the province of women. Achilles' attachment to Patroclus, and the considerable expression of it, is in this perspective literally unparalleled in the poem. The evidence for emotional attachments felt by other men is as follows.

When the truce is broken and Menelaus is wounded, Agamemnon is terrified for him, groans, takes his hand, addresses him as dear brother (Δ 153—155), will suffer terrible grief if he dies and must be left behind (Δ 169—181). Odysseus angrily avenges his brave companion, Leucus (Δ 491—501). Sthenelus gives the horses of Aeneas to Deiphylus, his dear companion, whom he honored beyond all others his age, because their hearts were close (ἔταρω φίλω δι' τερι πάσης· ἵνα δυνατὰς, ὅτι οἱ φρεσκὰ ἄρτα γιὰ, Δ 325f.). Hector proposes to Ajax that they end their duel with friendship, so that others will say they parted in affection (ἐν φιλότητι, Η 302). When Agamemnon has proposed that the Achaeans return home, Diomedes suggests sarcastically that the king and the rest leave: 'We two, Sthenelus and I, will fight till we witness the end of Troy (νῶτ δ', ἐγὼ Σθένελός τε, μαχησθεὶς εὖς ἐκείκα, ἐν τέκμαρ/ Ἡλίων εὐφρωμεν, I 48f.; cf. the disputed Π 97—100). Phoenix says he loved Achilles as a child (I 485f.). Ajax tells Achilles the members of the embassy desire beyond all others to be honored and loved by you (I 641f.). During his duel with Achilles, Athena appears to Hector disguised as his brother, Deiphobus; Hector says he was always the dearest of his brothers, and now he will honor him even more for coming to his aid (X 233—235). That is all. And even if we do not dismiss some of these as the conventions of blood relationship, or courtesy, this evidence is little enough in a long poem. Only once (E 325f.) is there a reference that approaches the intensity found in the relationship of Achilles and Patroclus; but Deiphylus is never mentioned again.

based upon survival in the utilitarian terms employed by Adkins; yet he makes no exception for these heroes. His definitions apply well enough to certain inanimate φίλα in the poem, and can even comprehend some of the companionships; but they are quite inadequate to describe what Achilles and Patroclus feel and express for one another.

I omit Priam's expressions of grief at the deaths of his sons, since these plainly reveal a parent's love; and the general mourning for Patroclus, which is conventional.
In contrast, the things said by and about Achilles and Patroclus are overwhelming. Since the story is well known in its outlines, I will concentrate here on key passages.

The keynotes of the attitude of Patroclus toward Achilles are deference, dependence and intimacy. It is characteristic that when he is first described at all in the Iliad, Homer pictures him passive, alone with Achilles, focusing all his attention upon him (I 190f.). He does not speak during the embassy's visit; though we are told that it is Patroclus who directs the slaves and others to prepare a bed for Phoenix (I 568f.) — an act of domestic overseership that, if it is not unfair to say so, a wife might perform, if Achilles had one with him. The first words Patroclus utters in the poem are addressed to Achilles (Λ 606, asking what need Achilles has of him); the last words he utters living are Achilles' name (Π 854, Ἀχιλλῆς ἄνδρον Ἀθηνᾶδο); and during this

27 It should be pointed out that Achilles himself expresses emotional attachment to a number of people other than Patroclus. He says the members of the embassy are dearest of all the Achaeans to him (I 198; 204) — though he refuses to do as they ask. He says he loves Phoenix (I 614) — but in the context of a veiled threat that Phoenix could become hateful to him. He says he loved Briseis (I 341—343) ; and indeed, Briseis herself says Patroclus assured her she would become Achilles' wife (Τ 297—299). Achilles, however, assumes that his father has arranged a marriage for him at home, and he expresses a strong desire to marry there (I 395—400). R. Krill, Achilles' War-prize Briseis, CB 47, 1971, pp. 92—94, suggests he may actually have married Briseis in the tradition; had he done so, however, it is unlikely we should have no mention of it in what survives to us. In any case, in Homer, he will not take Briseis back when she is offered; his love of her, whatever it is worth, is not stronger than his anger. Only his love for Patroclus is that strong; cf. R. Delboeuf, Patrocle, le rédempteur des Achéens, LEC 32, 1964, pp. 270—277. He even wishes Briseis had died before she could make trouble between himself and Agamemnon (Τ 591f.). She is, in fact, fundamentally no more than his γυναῖ; cf. W. Sale, Achilles and Heroic Values, Arion 2, 3, 1963, pp. 86—100. Sale tries to argue that, by the time of the embassy, love for Briseis is as important to Achilles as honor; but this notion is refuted by his unwillingness to take her back. Seeing Priam, Achilles weeps for his father — but then for Patroclus (Ο 511f.), whose death he has already described as a worse misfortune than the death of his father or son would be (Τ 321). Achilles relationship with his mother hardly deserves mention here, since (from his point of view) it seems to be little more than petulant and egotistical: whenever they meet, he is either issuing requests of his own, or refusing to grant hers (the requirement that he return the body of Hector comes not from her, but from the gods). R. Bespaloff's famous and beautiful essay (On the Iliad, trans. M. McCarthy, New York 1947, pp. 51—58), though it tries, cannot quite get round this unpleasant reality.

28 Patroclus is described (Π 244; Ρ 271; Σ 152; Ψ 90) as Achilles' ἑρατέων, and used to serve him his meals (Τ 315—318). The term is often translated squire, which implies something approaching servant status. J. Stagakis, however, \*Therapontes and Hetairoi in the Iliad, as Symbols of the Political Structure of the Homeric State, Historia 15, 1966, pp. 408—419, argues conclusively against Nilsson that the ἑρατέων is not a servant, but at least = ἀρετός, and is in a reciprocal relationship with the person whose ἑρατέων he is. Cf. LSJ: in Hom., a companion in arms, though inferior in rank; as Patroclus.
time, except when he is sent (by Achilles) to learn who is wounded (A 616ff.), or again to go into battle (Π 257ff.), he is hardly out of Achilles's sight for a moment. He is afraid not to obey him promptly (A 649—654)29. His own father instructed him, as the elder, to give Achilles good advice (A 786—789) — but the plan to go into battle disguised as Achilles actually originates with Nestor (A 790—803): Patroclus's emotional appeal to Achilles (Π 20—45), with its extravagant tears, is the product of his tender-hearted sympathy for the dying and wounded30; he does not himself conceive courses of action. The quality of that emotional appeal may be gauged from the famous simile employed by Achilles to describe it (Π 7—11) — and so may the quality of their intimacy. That one hero should compare another to a <<little girl> (κοῦρη νηπίη) in a tone of sympathy (τὸν δὲ ἱδὼν ὀξύτερον, Π 5) is unparalleled in Homer, and virtually in ancient literature. Finally, when Patroclus appears to Achilles as a phantom, he recalls and expresses their intimacy: >>You were not uncaring of me<< (οὔ μεν ἄχριδες, Ψ 70); >>hold my hand, I am grieving<< (καὶ μοι δὸς τὴν χεῖρί, ἀλοφώρομαι, Ψ 75); >>no more alive will we sit planning together, apart from our companions<< (Ψ 77f.); >>do not bury me away from you, but with you<< (Ψ 83f.; 91f.).

Patroclus calls himself only Achilles' θεράπων (Ψ 90). But their special relationship is assumed by other personalities in the poem: cf. Nestor (A 765—793), Hector (Π 837—842), and Menelaus (P 120—123). Zeus identifies him as Achilles' ἐταξίρος (P 204) and θεράπων (P 271; Σ 152); the poet refers to him as Achilles' φίλτατος ἐταξίρος (P 411); Athena, as his πιστὸς ἐταξίρος (P 557); Telemantion Ajax, as his φίλος ἐταξίρος (P 642) and his φίλτατος ἐταξίρος

29 An aspect of their relationship which occasionally works on critics to produce a certain amount of solemn nonsense (<<A tragic commentary on their friendship >> W. Anderson, Achilles and the Dark Night of the Soul, CJ 51, 1956, p. 263). After all, Patroclus does delay in order to hear Nestor's lengthy remarks; and for that matter, disobeys Achilles' orders not to fight offensively in the field. More fundamentally, Achilles and Patroclus are not <<friends>>. They are lovers. Friendship is a limited relationship, in the sense that participants meet on an equal plane to enjoy one another's company within the limits of shared interests and mutual advantage. Love is by no means necessarily a relationship of equals; but it is an unlimited one, in the sense that participants accept, and are themselves free to express, every aspect of character and personality, whether these are amiable or useful, or not. Achilles is by nature short-tempered and violent; Patroclus, gentle and passive (see below, n. 30). Patroclus accepts realistically (and indeed, himself defines, loc. cit.) what Achilles is, and refrains from exacerbating it. In the same way, Achilles accepts Patroclus' soft-heartedness without reproach, and allows himself to be compromised by it (Π 20ff.); cf. his menacing, uncooperative reaction to Phoenix — surely a <<friend>> — in similar circumstances (I 607ff.). Both heroes endure and accommodate themselves to the extremes in each other's character. That is the behavior of lovers, not friends.

(P 655). No other human being in the Iliad is so regularly perceived in terms of his relationship to another; none is so often spoken of as another’s dear companion. The word itself, as we have seen (above, pp. 388f.), does not express especially deep relationship; it is the frequency with which it and related terms are used to tie Patroclus to Achilles that is unique here.\footnote{Reference is made passim to Patroclus as, simply, Achilles’ ἐταξιός.}

To turn from the usual attitude of Achilles to his attitude toward Patroclus is to turn from incredible arrogance and egotism to unprecedented tenderness and compassion. In his first recorded conversation with Patroclus, Achilles begins by addressing him, δὲ Μνησίνας, τῷ ἐμῷ κεχαρισμένε δυμῷ (Λ 608; though this is a standard epithet, applied, e. g., by Agamemnon to Diomedes, K 234). He says later that he honored Patroclus above all his companions, equal to himself (Πάτροκλος τὸν ἐγὼ περὶ πάντων τίνος ἐπίθεν, ἱππὸν ἐμῷ κεφαλῆς, Σ 81f. Here is that intense, exclusive quality, that suggestion that the two were one, that appears in Π 97—100; no hero except Achilles makes such statements about another.). He calls him his φιλάττατος ἐταξιός (Τ 315) and ἡθείη κεφαλῆς (Ψ 94). When he sends Patroclus into battle, he is still jealous of his own honor; but on that occasion he also offers a long and passionate prayer to Zeus, with considerable ceremony, for the glory and safety of Patroclus, going off to fight alone, without him.\footnote{Evidently for the first time: cf. especially Π 242—245.} This, too, is unparalleled.

His grief and guilt when Patroclus dies are expressed violently in the killing and abuse of Hector. That this grief and its consequences are both unprecedented is recognized by Apollo: \textit{Ἀ} Α man sometimes loses someone even dearer than this, a brother from the same womb, or a son; and yet, having wept and grieved, he puts an end to it, for the Fates have set an enduring heart in men. But this man . . . etc. (Ω 46—50). But his relations are not dearer to Achilles than Patroclus, as he himself says: the death of his father or his son would not be worse to suffer than the death of Patroclus (Τ 321); no other sorrow will equal this one (Φ 46f.). It is precisely because the relationship is not a conventional one between companions that Achilles’s grief is hysterical, his breakdown appalling, his sense of loss unhealed and unending, even in the midst of the famous resolution scene with Priam.\footnote{Where Achilles still weeps for Patroclus (Ω 51f.). I do not wish here to become involved in the debate over whether Antilochus replaced Patroclus as Achilles’ principal companion; cf. M. M. Willcock, The Funeral Games of Patroclus, BICS 20, 1973, pp. 1—11.}

His furious rage at Hector and the Trojans is only one symptom of his grief. He refuses to eat (Τ 319f.) or bathe (Ψ 44f.). He cannot get his fill of weeping, even after the funeral games have brought the normal period of mourning to an end (Ω 1—4). But most striking are the references to his desperate, tender handling of the corpse. When Thetis finds him, he lies emb-
racing Patroclus (Πατρόκλῳ περικείμενον, T 4); he lays his hands on Patroclus’ breast (χείρας θέμενος στήθεσιν ἔτηρον, Ψ 18); he implores the ghost to embrace him (Ἄμφιβαλόντε, Ψ 97); he holds Patroclus’ head (κάρη ἤχε, Ψ 136).

The implications of this behavior have been almost universally ignored by modern scholars. None of the critics, quick to remind us that Homer makes no reference to physical contact between the heroes living, explains the provenance of these sudden embraces and fondlings and cries to cast arms about one another. Yet, if these are no more than conventional post-mortem theatrics, wrung out of a man by grief, why is it no other hero embraces the body of a fallen companion? It should be noted that the other major manifestations of Achilles’ grief for Patroclus each has some precedent in his previous behavior: he has wept and slaughtered before. It is senseless to assume that Achilles would lie in the arms of a dead man (T 4; see above) whom, living, he had kept at the discreet distance appropriate to one who is no more than a companion. Here, more than anywhere else in their story, we are face to face with evidence for a physical relationship between the heroes. Here, if anywhere in the poem, is support for the implications of Ω 130.

Is this, all this, the behavior of companions? I think not. In every way it goes beyond all precedents for companionship set by the Iliad itself. It happens that we have a lengthy example of those precedents in the adventures of Diomedes and Odysseus (K 241—579). Diomedes expressly selects Odysseus to be his companion (ἔτηχον, K 242); what follows displays the friendly, business-like partnership of two heroes, whose fundamental independence of one another is obvious here and elsewhere in the poem, but whose companionship serves their mutual needs and purposes quite well in this war action. The episode is too well-known to require further discussion. This, in Homer, is the relationship of ἔτεχοι. The relationship of Achilles and Patroclus is something more.

Are they lovers? Some physical expression of their feelings for one another seems virtually certain on the evidence of Achilles’ behavior after Patroclus dies. But no sexual relationship is conclusively proved; and those whom the idea offends are free to reject it. The essential question, however, is not whether the heroes engage in sodomy, but whether they are in love. I believe it can be inferred that they are, and above all at the climax of the poem, with the help of a famous parallel.

34 On which Vergil drew extensively for the adventures of Nisus and Euryalus (Aen. 9), who are, however, lovers. Cf. also the remarks of C. Bowra, Tradition and Design in the Iliad, Oxford 1950, p. 209, about Glaucus and Sarpedon.

The strength of Achilles's feelings for Patroclus is crucial to the climax of the _Iliad_, for there the poet reveals that only Patroclus living can persuade Achilles to forego his determination to keep his men from the fight, just as only Patroclus dead can persuade him to forego his anger at Agamemnon entirely. There is no parallel to this in the _Iliad_; or is there? In fact, there is a parallel, and a significant one, in the story of Meleager, told by Phoenix during the visit of the embassy (I 529—599). As long as Meleager fought for the Aetolians, the war went against the Kouretes (I 550 ff.). But in a rage he withdrew with his wife (I 553—556), and would not fight, because his mother had cursed him. His mother (I 584 ff.) and father (I 581) then implored him to return to the fight, but he refused. His dearest friends (φιλαττόν, I 586) implored him to return, but he refused. Finally, when the Kouretes were firing the city itself (I 589), Meleager's wife came to him in tears (I 590 ff.), describing the imminent suffering. Then and only then Meleager yielded. This tale parallels the actual events in the _Iliad_. Achilles withdraws from the fight, with Patroclus, in a rage at Agamemnon, and the war then goes against the Achaeans. Agamemnon relents and asks him to return, but he refuses. His father's entreaty that he not give vent to his anger is cited to him by Odysseus (I 254—258), but he refuses. The embassy — his dearest friends (φιλαττόν, I 198) — implore him to return, but he refuses. Finally, when the Trojans are firing the Achaean ships, Patroclus comes to him in tears, describing the suffering of the men. Then and then only Achilles yields.

The fact that Meleager should yield to his wife is not, in the _Iliad_, surprising: any good and sensible man loves and cares for his wife — as Achilles himself says (I 337—342), citing the most famous example of all, Helen, for whom the war is being fought. His own protestations about Briseis have a hollow ring, since he will not lift a finger to get her back, though he might have her now with Agamemnon's apologies and gifts to boot (see above, n. 27). The fact is that Achilles has no wife. He has Patroclus, whom he loves as other men love their wives; for only Patroclus can move him as Cleopatra moved Meleager in exactly similar circumstances.

It will be objected that this is still not the παθέραστια of classical Greece, and I hasten to agree — provided that by παθέραστια is meant the sort of relationship that survived, with its largely frivolous sensuality, to appear in book 12 of the _Palatine Anthology_. But homosexual love wore many masks in antiquity. Xenophon scoffed at Plato's army of lovers; but the Sacred Band

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38 The parallels between Meleager's situation and Achilles' have been much discussed, most recently W. M. WILLCOCK, Mythological Paradeigma in the _Iliad_, CQ 14, 1964 pp. 141—154. But scholars are unwilling to draw the logical conclusion about the relationship of Patroclus to Achilles from the Cleopatra-Patroclus parallel; so even KAKRIDIS, Homeric Researches, Lund 1949, pp. 19—27, though he is aware of the rising scale of affection (his term) in which the suppliants approach Meleager.
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did, in fact, fight and die honorably for Thebes. Even Plutarch (no friend of homosexual love) makes Protogenes distinguish between homosexual and heterosexual love in revealing terms (Amat. 751 A—B). Love of boys is the real love, he says (ἐἰς Ἕρως ὁ γνήσιος ὁ παιδικὸς ἐστιν): it does not flicker with desires (πῦθῳ στιξδεδομένοι), as Anacreon says the love of women does, but is simple, uncontaminated by luxury (λυτὸν κόντον ὅμει καὶ ἀθρυπτον), manly, and encouraging to excellence (ἐγκελευομένον πρῶς ἄρετήν). Love of women, on the other hand, wallows in their bosoms and their beds (ἐν κόλποις διαιτρίβοντα καὶ κλινήσοις), and pursues unmanly pleasures (ἡδονάς ἀνάνδροις), untouched by friendship (Ἀδέλτοις). Who, reading these words with the Iliad in mind, could refrain from thinking of Achilles and Patroclus — and Paris and Helen? To evaluate homosexual love in antiquity one must reckon with Plato as well as with Straton of Sardis.

Most ancient writers and commentators assumed Achilles and Patroclus were lovers in every sense of the word. Why? They were well aware that Homer never expressly names the heroes' passion. (Alcibiades, too, in Plato's Symposium never says precisely what it was he hoped to get from Socrates, but did not get; but no one, then or now, doubts what it was.) The sexual question is in any case irrelevent. It is clear from the language, precedents and dramatic development of the Iliad that Achilles and Patroclus are not Homeric "friends," but are lovers from their hearts. Patroclus lives his life only in the life of Achilles; and is in turn the only human being more important to Achilles than himself, than his own life, his own ego and honor. Aeschines said it well:

37 It may be objected that Hector is a more typical (i.e., better) example of heterosexual, certainly of conjugal, love in the Iliad. But is he? We have so often heard the tale of his virtues that we may overlook what he actually tells Andromache when she implores him to stay and protect his family by the figtree, where the city is most vulnerable to attacks — note that she does not ask him to stop fighting (Z 407—463). He refuses her, on the grounds that he has learned, as he so frankly puts it, to win great glory for himself (μέγας κλέος ἡως ἐμὸν κωτοῦ, Z 446). He knows he is abandoning her to certain slavery; the thought troubles him, he says — but when he pictures her misery, it is chiefly to imagine someone pointing her out as the wife of himself, great hero that he was (Z 461 f.). Andromache in slavery will literally be his memorial. As for her personal agony when that happens, all he has to utter is the hope that he himself will be safely dead so that he need not hear her cries. It is impossible to imagine Achilles saying such things to Patroclus. We have all heard of the egotism of Achilles; in this speech Hector thinks throughout basically of himself, speaks of Andromache's pain with a curiously unpleasant detachment, and is not deflected for one instant from the pursuit of his own glory. (Contrast the effect on Achilles of Patroclus' pleas.) In view of what critics have done for years to Aeneas, who is under direct pressure from Jupiter to leave Dido, one can only wonder that Hector has never ceased to be praised. M. Arthur, Early Greece: the Origins of the Western Attitude toward Women, Arethusa 6, 1973, pp. 7—58, thinks that Homer elevates women and romanticizes love and marriage with them. If the actions of Achilles and Hector in respect to their women speak louder than their words, then in the context of the Iliad Arthur is wrong.
although Homer frequently writes of Achilles and Patroclus, their love, and the name of their friendship he conceals; assuming that what goes beyond the limits of goodwill is obvious to the educated among his readers.\footnote{38}

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38 τὸν μὲν ἔρωτα καὶ τὴν ἐπωνυμιᾶν κυτῶν τῆς φιλίας ἀπουρρύπτεται, ἤγουμενος τάς τῆς ἐννοιας ὑπερβολὰς καταφανεῖς εἶναι τοῖς πεπαιδευμένοις τῶν ἄρσοντῶν (Τίμ. 142; cf. 143—150). My reference to Alcibiades in Plato’s Symp. is not frivolous. The institution Plato discusses there and elsewhere involved, as everyone knows, sexual intercourse between lovers; yet Plato’s language is always discreet, and he never specifies the physical acts that were the usual consequence of the feelings he describes. Since Homer does specify the passion of men and women, but not of men and men, many have concluded that homosexuality does not exist in the Iliad, did not exist in the Heroic Age, did not exist in Homer’s own age. But I believe I have shown that homoeroticism, if not homosexuality, does indeed exist in the Iliad. The evidence for its presence is overwhelming; only the name is absent. It thus seems to me more reasonable to conclude that Homer himself felt, or wrote for an audience which felt, that names and descriptions of homosexual passion as such are indiscreet in a serious work. This is not much more than what Plato felt. But every other element of such a relationship is present in Achilles and Patroclus. Sociological deductions are worthless until we know more about Heroic and Homeric society from other sources. In this poem we see the reticence of the author, and presumably his audience, to label a love that, in any case, requires no name to be understood.

THE RELATIONSHIP OF Σ 535-540
AND SCUTUM 156-160 RE-EXAMINED

The repetition of four lines from Homer in the [Hesiodic]\footnote{I hereby denote the accepted pseudo-Hesiodic authorship of the Scutum. I gratefully acknowledge the invaluable assistance of Dr. A. W. James in the preparation of this article and would like to thank Professors W. Ritchie and G. S. Kirk for their critical reading of the draft.}

| Σ 535-538 | ἐν δ' Ἑρις, ἐν δὲ Κυθινὸς ὁμίλεον, ἐν δὲ ὄλος Κήρ, ἀλλον ἱδών ἑχουσα νεόνταν, ἀλλον ἄωτον, ἀλλον τεθηματα κατὰ μόθον ἐλκε ποδοτιν’ εἶμα δ’ ἔχ’ ἄφρ’ ὀμοις ἀφοινεν ἀματι ψωτῶν.
| Scutum 156—159 | Σ 535—538, with the verb ἔθοφενον (Sc. 156) for ὁμίλεον (Σ 535). These lines are followed in the Scutum by δεινὸν δερχομένη κακαχησί τε βεβρυχία (160). |