Zeus, together with Themis, plans the Trojan War. For Eris, while attending a feast of the gods at the wedding of Peleus, instigates a feud [neikos] among Athena, Hera, and Aphrodite about beauty. They, by order of Zeus, are led by Hermes to Mount Ida for judgment by Alexandros. Alexandros judges for Aphrodite, encouraged by a promise of Helen in marriage. On the advice of Aphrodite, he has ships built. Helenos prophesies to him about what is going to happen.

Aphrodite tells Aeneas to sail with him. Then Kassandra foretells the events of the future. When he gets to Lacedaemonia, Alexandros is entertained as a xenos by the sons of Tyndareus, and afterwards by Menelaos at Sparta. Alexandros gives Helen gifts during the feast. After this Menelaos sails off to Crete, telling Helen to provide proper hospitality for their guests [xenoi] while he is away. Aphrodite brings Helen and Alexandros together.
After their intercourse, they load up a great many valuables and sail away by night. Hera sends a storm down upon them. Landing at Sidon, Alexandros captures the city. They sail to Ilion. Alexandros marries Helen. In the meantime, Kastor and Polydeukes are caught stealing the cattle of Idas and Lynkeus. Kastor is killed by Idas, but Idas and Lynkeus are killed by Polydeukes. And Zeus gives them both immortality on alternate days. After this Iris goes and tells Menelaos what has been happening at home. He returns and plans an expedition against Ilion with his brother. Menelaos goes to see Nestor. Nestor, in a digression, tells him the story of how Epopeus seduced and carried off the daughter of Lykos, and the story of Oidipous [Oedipus], and the madness of Hēraklēs, and the story of Theseus and Ariadne. Then they go through Hellas and gather the leaders together Odysseus pretends to be insane because he does not want to go to the war. But they find him out; on advice of Palamedes, they kidnap his son Telemachus as a threat, thus forcing him to go. After this the leaders come together at Aulis to sacrifice. The happenings
concerning the snake and the sparrows are described.

Kalkhas foretells the future events for them.

They put to sea and land at Teuthrania, and they mistake it for Ilion and destroy it. Telephos comes to its aid, and kills Thersandros, son of Polyneikes; but he himself is wounded by Achilles.

As the Achaeans sail away from Mysia a storm comes on them and their ships are scattered. Achilles lands at Skyros and marries Deidameia, daughter of Lykomedes. Telephos, guided by an oracle, comes to Argos.

Achilles heals him, in order that he become their guide for the voyage to Ilion.

The expedition gathers at Aulis for the second time. Agamemnon kills a deer on the hunt and boasts that he surpasses even Artemis. The goddess gets mēnis and holds them back from the voyage by sending them bad weather. But Kalkhas explains the mēnis of the goddess and tells them to sacrifice Iphigeneia to Artemis.

They summon her as if for a marriage to Achilles and are about to sacrifice her. But Artemis snatches her away and carries her to Tauris and makes her immortal, meanwhile placing a deer instead of the girl on the altar.

Then they sail off to Tenedos. During a feast, Philoctetes is stung by a snake and because of the bad smell
is left behind on Lemnos; and Achilles quarrels
with Agamemnon because he was invited too late. Then when they
disembark at Ilion,

the Trojans prevent them and Protesilaos is killed by Hector.

Then Achilles turns them back and kills Kyknos,
son of Poseidon. And they bring away the corpses and send an
embassy
to the Trojans, demanding Helen and the valuables.
But since the Trojans do not comply,
they besiege them at once. Going into the countryside, the
Achaeans destroy
the surrounding cities. After this Achilles
longs to have a look at Helen and
Aphrodite and Thetis arrange a place for them to meet. Then when
the Achaeans are eager to return home,
Achilles holds them back. He drives off
the cattle of Aeneas and destroys Lyrnessos and Pedasos and
many of the surrounding cities and he kills Troilos.
Patroklos takes Lykaon to Lemnos and sells him and
from the ransom Achilles takes Brisēis as his prize and
Agamemnon, Khrysēis. Then there is the death of Palamedes
and Zeus’ plan to relieve the Trojans
by pulling Achilles out of the Achaean alliance and a catalogue
of all those who fought together against the Trojans.
[The *Iliad* follows the *Cypria* and precedes the *Aithiopis*.]

**Proclus’ Summary of the Aithiopis, attributed to Arctinus of Miletus**

[The *Aithiopis*, in five scrolls, follows the *Iliad*.]

22 The Amazon Penthesileia arrives,

23 as an ally of the Trojans. She is the daughter of Arēs and Thracian by birth. In the middle of her *aristeiā* [= greatest epic moments], Achilles kills her, and the Trojans arrange for her funeral. And Achilles kills Thersites, who reviled him with abusive words for conceiving a passionate love for Penthesileia,

27 so he said. From this a quarrel arises among the Achaeans about Thersites’ murder. After this, Achilles sails to Lesbos, sacrifices to Apollo, Artemis, and Leto and is purified of the murder by Odysseus. Now Memnon, son of Eos [Dawn], who owns armor made by Hephaistos, comes to the aid of the Trojans. Thetis tells her son about the outcome of events concerning Memnon. When a battle occurs, Antilokhos is killed by Memnon but then Achilles kills Memnon. At this, Eos asks from Zeus the dispensation of immortality for him [Memnon],
and it is granted. But Achilles, while routing the Trojans and 
rushing into the citadel, is killed by Paris and 
Apollo. When a heated battle starts over the corpse, 
Aias [Ajax] picks it up and carries it off to the ships while Odysseus 
fights off the Trojans. Then they hold funeral rites for Antilokhos 
and lay out Achilles’ corpse; Thetis 
comes with the Muses and her sisters and makes a lament \[thrēnos\] 
for her son.

After that, Thetis snatches him off the pyre and carries her 
son over to the White Island \[Leukē\]. Meanwhile the Achaeans 
make [for Achilles] a tomb \[taphos\] and hold funeral games.

and a quarrel breaks out between Odysseus and Aias [Ajax] over 
the armor of Achilles.

**Proclus’ Summary of the *Little Iliad*, attributed to Lesches of Lesbos**

[The *Little Iliad*, in four scrolls, follows the *Aithiopis*.]

There is the judgment for the armor,

and Odysseus wins by the machinations of Athena,

but Aias [Ajax] goes mad

and defiles the herds of the Achaeans and kills himself. After this 
Odysseus 
goes on an ambush and captures Helenos, and as a result of Helenos’ 
prophecy about the city’s conquest 
Diomedes fetches Philoctetes from Lemnos.

Philoctetes is healed by Makhaon; he fights in single combat with 
Alexandros and
kills him. The corpse is mutilated by Menelaos,

but the Trojans carry it off and hold funeral rites. After this Deiphobos

marries Helen. Odysseus fetches Neoptolemos from Skyros;

he gives him his father’s armor, and Achilles

appears as a spirit to Neoptolemos. Eurypyllos the son of Telephos

comes to the aid of the Trojans as an ally, and while he is having his
best epic moments [aristeïā]

Neoptolemos kills him. Troy is under siege. Epeios

constructs the wooden horse, under direction of Athena.

Odysseus, disfiguring himself,

goes into Ilion as a spy. He is recognized by Helen;

jointly, they plan the capture of the city. Odysseus kills several

Trojans and returns to the ships. And after this [= after Odysseus
infiltrates Troy in a previous adventure] he [= Odysseus] along with

Diomedes takes out [ek-komizein] the Palladium from Ilion. Then

after putting the best men [aristoi] into the wooden horse and

burning their tents, the rest of the Greeks

sail away to Tenedos. The Trojans conclude that they have been
released from the siege.

They accept the wooden horse into the city,

pulling down part of the wall, and they feast as if they had conquered

the Greeks.

Proclus’ Summary of the Iliou Persis, attributed to Arctinus of Miletus
After the preceding [= four scrolls of the Little Iliad, by Lesches of Lesbos], there follow two scrolls of the Iliou Persis, by Arctinus of Miletus, containing the following. With regard to the things concerning the Horse, the Trojans, suspicious about the horse, stand around wondering what they should do. Some think it should be pushed off a cliff, while others think it should be burned down, and still others say that it should be dedicated as sacred [hieros] to Athena. In the end, the opinion of the third group wins out. They turn to merriment, feasting as if they had been freed from the war. At this point two serpents appear and destroy Laocoön and one of his sons. At the sight of this marvel, Aeneas and his followers get upset and withdraw to Mount Ida. Sinon lights signal fires for the Achaeans. He had previously entered the city, using a pretext. And they [= the Achaeans], some of them sailing from Tenedos [toward Troy] and others of them emerging from the Wooden Horse, fall upon their enemies. They kill many, and the city is taken by force. Neoptolemos kills Priam, who has taken refuge at the altar of Zeus Herkeios.

Menelaos finds Helen and takes her back down to the ships, after slaughtering Deiphobos. Ajax son of Oïleus takes Kassandra by
force, dragging her away from the wooden statue [xoanon] of Athena. At the sight

of this, the Achaeans get angry and decide to stone

Ajax to death, but he takes refuge at the altar of Athena, and so

is preserved from his impending destruction. Then

the Achaeans put the city to the torch. They slaughter Polyxena on the

tomb [taphos] of Achilles. Odysseus kills Astyanax,

and Neoptolemos takes Andromache as his prize. The rest

of the spoils are distributed. Demophon and Akamas find Aithra

and take her with them. Then the Greeks sail off [from Troy],

and Athena begins to plan destruction for them at sea.

Proclus’ Summary of the Nostoi, attributed to Agias of Trozen

[The Nostoi (Songs of Homecoming), in five books, follows the Iliou Persis.]

Athena causes a quarrel between Agamemnon and

Menelaos about the voyage from Troy. Agamemnon

then stays on to appease the anger of Athena.

Diomedes and Nestor set sail and arrive back home safely.

After them, Menelaos sets sail. With five ships

he reaches Egypt, the rest having been lost in a storm

at sea. Meanwhile, those who followed Kalkhas and Leonteus and

Polypoites travel by land to Kolophon, and

they arrange a funeral for Teiresias, who died there. As for those who followed Agamemnon,
the image \textit{eidōlon} of Achilles appeared to them as they were sailing off, and it tried to prevent them from going on by prophesying future events. Then the storm at the rocks called Kapherides is described, and the destruction of Ajax the Locrian. Neoptolemos, warned by Thetis, makes his journey by land, and, coming to Thrace, meets Odysseus at Maroneia, and then finishes the rest of his journey, after arranging a funeral for Phoinix [Phoenix], who dies along the way. He himself arrives in the land of the Molossoi and is recognized by Peleus. Then comes the murder of Agamemnon by Aigisthos [Aegisthus] and Klytaimestra [Clytemnestra] and the vengeance of Orestes and the safe return of Menelaos.