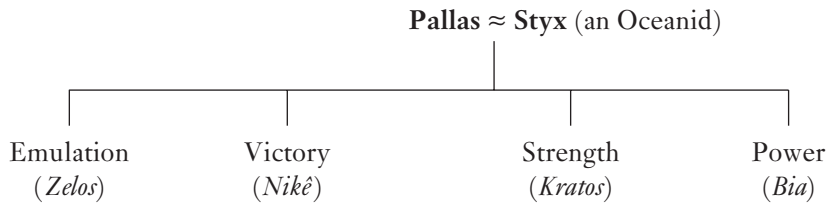


to live with him for all their days. And just as he promised,
he brought it about fully for all, for he himself reigns and rules
with power.

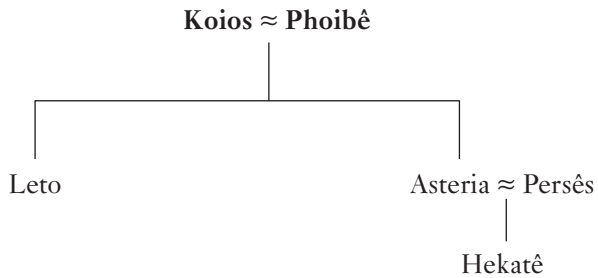
Then Phoibê came to the much-beloved bed of Koios.
The goddess, sleeping with the god, conceived and gave birth
325 to dark-gowned Leto, always gentle, sweet to men and the deathless
gods, gentle from the beginning, the most kindly of those in Olympos.
Phoibê begot the honored Asteria, whom Persês led into his great
house to be called his dear wife.

And Asteria conceived and gave birth
to Hekatê, whom Zeus, the son of Kronos, honored above all others.^o
330 He gave her splendid gifts, to have a share of the earth and of the barren sea.
He allotted her honor in the starry heaven, and she is honored
especially by all the deathless gods. And even now, when someone
of earth-dwelling men makes a lovely holy sacrifice, and prays for favor
according to custom, he calls out to Hekatê. Much honor easily
335 follows him whose prayers the goddess eagerly follows, and she sends
wealth to him, for she has the power to do so. For among as many
as were born from Earth and Sky, and have received their apportionment
of honor, she has her due. Nor did the son of Kronos do her violence
nor take anything away from what she had been apportioned among
340 the former Titan gods, but she holds her reward upon the earth
and in heaven and on the sea, as much as was the first division
from the beginning. Nor, because she was an only child, did the goddess
receive less honor, but she holds even much more, because Zeus
honors her. As she wishes, she stands at one's side and assists
345 with all her power. She sits beside respected chiefs in judgment

329. . . . *above all others*: Asteria was also a name of the island of DELOS, where Leto gave birth to Apollo and Artemis. In later times Hekatê was a goddess of the crossroads, of witchcraft, magic, and the occult arts, but in Hesiod she is a great goddess of boundless benevolence, with whom Hesiod perhaps had a personal relationship. Her cult seems to come from CARIA, in southern Asia Minor, where Hesiod's father may have had connections. Perhaps for this reason he named Hesiod's brother Persês (in *Works and Days*), the name of Hekatê's father. Hekatê plays little role in Greek myth.



Genealogical Chart 10. The children of Pallas and Styx.



Genealogical Chart 11. The descendants of Koios and Phoibê.

and, in the assembly, that man stands out among the people, whomever she wishes.

And when men arm themselves for man-destroying war, then the goddess is there, and she happily grants victory and extends glory to whomever she wishes. Good is she to stand by horsemen,
350 whomever she wishes, and also when men contend at the games: There the goddess stands at their side and gives assistance. And when someone conquers with strength and power, he easily carries the noble contest, rejoicing, and he brings glory to his parents.

And to those who work the blue
distempered sea, who pray to Hekatê and to the loud-crashing Earthshaker,^o
355 the reverend goddess easily grants an abundant catch, and she easily takes it back when it appears, if she wishes. She is good at increasing, with the help of Hermes, the flocks in the fold. She increases from a few the herds of cattle and the broad herds of goats and the flocks of fleecy sheep, if she wishes, or makes the many to be less.

Thus, though
360 her mother begot but one child, she is honored by all the deathless gods. The son of Kronos made her to be a nurse of youths who after her see with their eyes the light of the all-seeing Dawn. And so from the beginning she is the nurse of the young, and such are her spheres of influence. Rhea, sleeping with Kronos, bore splendid children, Hestia and Demeter
365 and Hera with the golden sandals and powerful Hades, who dwells beneath the earth with his pitiless heart, and loud-crashing, earthshaking Poseidon, and wily Zeus, the father of gods and men, who shakes the broad earth with his thunder.^o

And great Kronos swallowed them

354. *Earthshaker*: Poseidon.

368. . . . *with his thunder*: Hestia is the goddess of the hearth, the *focus* (Latin for “hearth”) of household activity; she has few myths. Demeter is the goddess of the grain harvest, whose daughter, Persephone, was snatched away by Hades (“unseen”), god of the underworld, to be his bride. Hera is the wife of Zeus, the goddess of marriage, who persecutes Zeus’s illegitimate offspring (especially Herakles). Poseidon is lord of the sea and is besides god of earthquakes and horses. Zeus is the Greek storm god. All ancient pantheons had a storm god, the power that causes rain and lightning.