

## هيو مينيس

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[sh.rewayat2.com/tarikh/Web/31914/003.htm](http://sh.rewayat2.com/tarikh/Web/31914/003.htm)

واستطاع هيو مينيس Hippomenes أن يسبقها بأن ألقى في طريقها وهو بعد التفاحات الثلاث التي أعطتها إياه أفرديتي من الهسبرديز Hesperides، فوقفت أطلنطا لتأخذها ...

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## היפומנס

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בעלילה שלושה גיבורים שגורלם מתואר בספר, והם (בהתאמה): מנליוס היפומנס, אריסטוקרט גאלי הנחוש לשמר את תרבות רומא. אוליבייה דה נואיין, משורר ומלומד, הפועל בחצר האפיפיור ...

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אחד הפרקים בספר (בהוצאת Wildproject) מתעכב על קפל של בד המכסה את - Nov 28, 2014 מבושיו של היפומנס בציורו של גואידו רני, "אטלנטה והיפומנס" משנת 1619.

## היפומנס

اچاماس هیپومنس (۱۸۰۳) - ویکی‌پدیا، دانشنامهٔ آزاد

[fa.wikipedia.org/.../اچاماس\\_هیپومنس/](https://fa.wikipedia.org/.../اچاماس_هیپومنس/) [Translate this page](#) Persian Wikipedia ▾

اچاماس هیپومنس (۱۸۰۳) (به انگلیسی: HMS Hippomenes (1803)) یک کشتی است که طول آن ۹۵ فوت ۱۰ ۱/۲ اینچ (۲۹٫۲۲۳ متر) می‌باشد. این کشتی در سال ۱۷۹۷ ساخته شد.

هیپومنس - پرس آنلاین

[press-online.ir/omomi/هیپومنس/](http://press-online.ir/omomi/هیپومنس/) - [Translate this page](#)

در اسطوره‌های یونان پسر مگارئوس است. ... اچاماس (به یونانی: هیپومنس - Feb 5, 2014) (به انگلیسی: HMS Hippomenes (1803)) (۱۸۰۳) یک ...

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در اسطوره‌های یونان پسر مگارئوس است. ... اچاماس (به یونانی: هیپومنس - Apr 27, 2014) (به انگلیسی: HMS Hippomenes (1803)) (۱۸۰۳) یک ...

## Ἴππομένης

HIPPOMENES

GENDER: Masculine

USAGE: [Ancient Greek](#), [Greek Mythology](#)

OTHER SCRIPTS: Ἴππομένης

CONTRIBUTOR: [Lucille](#) on 9/14/2014

Meaning & History

Means "spirited horse", derived from Greek ἵππος (*hippos*) "horse" combined with Greek μένος (*menos*) "power, strength, spirit." This name was borne by an eponymous archon of Athens, who lived in the 8th century BC.

<http://www.behindthename.com/submit/name/hippomenes>

**Atalanta** (Atalan\_ta) was daughter of Caeneus. The oracle told her that marriage would be fatal to her, but, being very beautiful, she had many suitors. She was a very swift runner, and, to get rid of her admirers, she promised to marry any one of them who should outstrip her in a race, but that all who were defeated should be slain. Hippomenes, however, with the aid of Venus, was successful. That goddess gave him three golden apples, one of which he dropped whenever

Atalanta caught up to him in the race. She stopped to pick them up, and he was victorious and married her. They were both afterward turned into lions by Cybele, for profaning her temple.

1,000 Mythological Characters

# Hippomenes

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*The name Hippomenes may also refer to the father of Leimone.*

In Greek mythology, **Hippomenes** /hɪˈpɒmiːniːz/ (Ancient Greek: Ἴππομένης), also known as **Melanion** /məˈlæniən/ (Μελανίων or Μελανίων),<sup>[1]</sup> was a son of the Arcadian Amphidamas<sup>[2]</sup> or of Megareus of Onchestus<sup>[3]</sup> and the husband of Atalanta. He was known to have been one of the disciples of Cheiron, and to have surpassed other ones in his eagerness to undertake hard challenges.<sup>[4]</sup> Inscriptions mention him as one of the Calydonian hunters.<sup>[5]</sup>

## Overview

The main myth of Hippomenes' courtship of Atalanta, narrated by Pseudo-Apollodorus,<sup>[2]</sup> Ovid,<sup>[6]</sup> Servius,<sup>[7]</sup> and Hyginus<sup>[8]</sup> was as follows.

Hippomenes fell in love with Atalanta, the virgin huntress who strongly disliked the idea of getting married. Disturbed by men admiring her beauty as she ran through the forest, she declared that whoever wanted to marry her was to beat her in a footrace (herself being a notoriously swift runner), and that those who should try and lose would be punished by instant death. Another version (followed by Hyginus) was that her father wanted her to be married, but she did not. She agreed to running races against her suitors because she thought she would never lose.

Atalanta raced all her suitors and outran all but Hippomenes, who defeated her by cunning, not speed. Hippomenes knew that he could not win a fair race with Atalanta, so he prayed to Aphrodite for help (the goddess, in the meantime, disliked Atalanta's neglect of love).

Aphrodite gave him three golden apples – which came from her sacred apple-tree in Tamasus, Cyprus, according to Ovid,<sup>[9]</sup> or from the garden of the Hesperides according to Servius – and told him to drop them one at a time to distract Atalanta. After each of the first two apples, Atalanta was able to recover the lead, but when she stopped for the third, Hippomenes won the race. It took all three apples and all of his speed, but Hippomenes was finally successful, winning the race and Atalanta's hand.

Atalanta and Hippomenes were turned into lions by Cybele as punishment after having sex in one of her temples they entered to take a rest during their journey to Hippomenes' home (the Greeks believed that lions could not mate with other lions, but only with leopards). Ovid and Servius suggest that Hippomenes forgot to pay the tribute to Aphrodite he had promised for helping him, and consequently, during the two's stay at Cybele's temple, Aphrodite caused them to have sex after going mad with lust, knowing that this would scorn Cybele, and this indeed resulted in Cybele (or Zeus according to Hyginus) transforming them into lions. Thereafter they drew Cybele's chariot, which Servius equates with the Earth itself.

According to some accounts, Hippomenes (Melanion) was the father of Parthenopaues;<sup>[10][11]</sup> yet others stated Atalanta had her son by either Ares or Meleager prior to her marriage to Hippomenes.<sup>[12]</sup>

## References

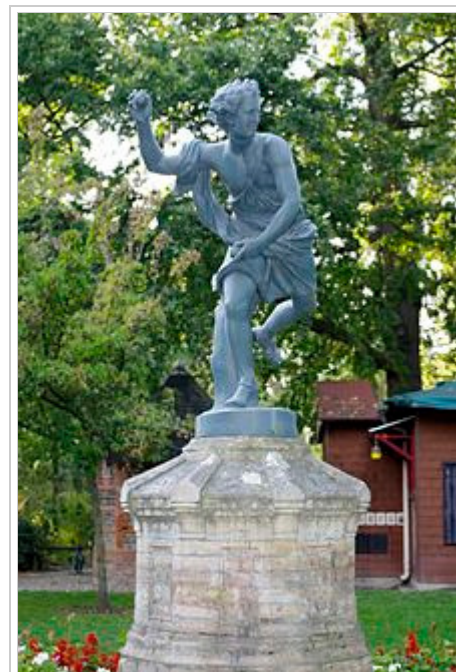


*Atalanta and Hippomenes*, Guido Reni, c. 1622–25

1. "Melanion" is used by Pseudo-Apollodorus (*Bibliotheca* 3. 9. 2), Pausanias (3. 12. 9); "Meilanion" occurs at Xenophon (*On Hunting* 1. 2 & 7); "Hippomenes" occurs in Theocritus (Idyll 3. 40), Euripides (as noted in the *Bibliotheca* 1. c.; Euripides' work in question hasn't survived) and in most Roman authors. Ovid in *Ars Amatoria* (2. 188) and Propertius (1. 1. 9) use *Milanion*, apparently the Latin spelling for "Meilanion". It may have been that Melanion, son of Amphidamas, and Hippomenes, son of Megareus, were two distinct figures appearing in the same role interchangeably.
2. Pseudo-Apollodorus, *Bibliotheca*, 3. 9. 2
3. Ovid, *Metamorphoses*, 10. 605
4. Xenophon, *On Hunting* 1. 2 & 7
5. *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, 8139, 8185a
6. *Metamorphoses* 10. 560 - 707
7. Servius on *Aeneid*, 3. 113
8. Hyginus, *Fabulae*, 185
9. *Met.* 10. 644
10. Pseudo-Apollodorus, *Bibliotheca*, 3. 6. 3
11. Pausanias, *Description of Greece*, 3. 12. 9
12. Hyginus, *Fabulae*, 70, 99, 270 for Meleager; Ares suggested as a possibility in the *Bibliotheca* 3. 9. 2

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Categories: Greek mythology | Love stories | Arcadian mythology | Metamorphoses in Greek mythology



Statue of Hippomenes by Guillaume Coustou the Elder

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