

Benner's *Iliad* - Notes on 6.369-439

Assignment for 3/20/18

[370] [ἐὺ ναιετάοντας](#), 'well-situated' or 'comfortable.'

[373] [πύργῳ](#), the great tower over the Scaean gate, mentioned **3.153**.

[374] [ἐνδον](#), within the "μέγαρον".

[375] [οὐδόν](#), the threshold of the "θάλαμος", in the rear of the "μέγαρον". Cf. l. 316.

[376] [εἰ δ' ἄγε](#). See note on A 302.

[378] For the omission of the noun with the genitives [γαλόων](#), etc., cf. "Ἄϊδος εἶσω", l. 284.

[388] [ἐπειγομένη](#), 'with haste.'

[389] [μαινομένη ἐκυῖα](#), 'like one distraught.'

[391] [τὴν αὐτὴν ὁδόν](#) (for construction cf. A 496), 'the same road' as the one by which he had come to the palace. The article as used here, while possibly demonstrative, resembles the Attic; elsewhere (**Od. 8.107**, **Od. 10.263**, **Od. 16.138**) "αὐτὴν ὁδόν" occurs, without the article, meaning 'the same road.'

[393] [τῇ](#), relative adverb.

[394] Andromache seems to have left the tower (cf. l. 386 ff.) whence she had looked in vain over the field of battle for her husband; and as she turns homeward she meets him. [πολύδωρος](#), 'much giving.' 'bounteous' (cf. "ἡπιόδωρος", l. 251), which easily passes into 'richly dowered.' Cf. note on X 472.

[396] [Ἡετίων](#), nominative for genitive, attracted to the case of its following relative "ὅς"—a singular construction.

[398] [Ἐκτορι](#), equivalent to "ὑπὸ Ἐκτορος". See note on **3.301**, "ἄλλοισι".

[400] [νήπιον αὐτῶς](#), 'a mere infant.'

402, 403. Hector named his boy after the Trojan river "Σκάμανδρος". but the people, out of gratitude to their great defender, called his child [Ἀστυάναξ](#), 'city-lord,' a name

appropriate to the father. The name “Ἐκτωρ” itself may be from “ἔχω” and mean ‘upholder,’ ‘defender.’ In allusion to this signification Andromache says in her lamentation (24.730): “ἔχες δ’ ἀλόχους κεδνάς καὶ νήπια τέκνα”, ‘thou didst defend honored wives and young children.’—On the quantity of the syllable before [Σκαμάνδριον](#) see note on B 465.

[407] [δαιμόνιε](#), ‘my husband, I like not your daring.’ Cf. l. 326 and A 561.
[τὸ σὸν μένος](#), ‘this might of yours’; cf. A 207.

[412] [θαλπωρή](#), ‘comfort’ (from “θάλλω”, ‘warm’); on formation see § 156.2.—[ἐπί-σπης](#), ἐφ-έπω.

[413] This line and one below (429) suggested to Sophocles the words which he put into the mouth of Tecmessa (as noted in the scholium [ad locum](#)) when she addressed Ajax:

“ἔμοι γὰρ οὐκέτ’ ἔστιν εἰς ὃ τι βλέπω
[πλὴν σοῦ](#): [σὺ γάρ μοι πατρίδ’ ἤστωσας δορί](#),
[καὶ μητέρ’ ἄλλη μοῖρα τὸν φύσαντά τε](#)
[καθεῖλεν Αἰδου θανάσιμους οἰκήτορας](#).
[τίς δῆτ’ ἐμοὶ γένοιτ’ ἂν ἀντὶ σοῦ πατρίς](#);
[τίς πλοῦτος](#); [ἐν σοὶ πᾶσ’ ἔγωγε σῶζομαι](#).”
[Ajax](#), 514-519.

“I have nothing left whereunto I can look, save thee. Thou didst ravage my country with the spear, and another doom hath laid low my mother and my sire, that they should dwell with Hades in their death. What home, then, could I find, if I lost thee? What wealth? On thee hangs all my welfare.”—Translation of Sir Richard Jebb.

[418] [κατέκηε](#), [κατακαίω](#).

[419] [ἐπι](#), adverb, ‘thereon.’
[ἔχεεν](#) (“ἔχω”), ‘heaped up.’

[421] [οἷ](#), relative; the antecedent is the demonstrative “οἷ” of the following line.

[422] [ἰῶ](#), § 108. 1.
[Αἶδος εἶσω](#), cf. l. 284.

[423] [κατέπεφνε](#), tense, § 128.

[424] [ἐπ’](#) (ι), ‘with,’ i. e. ‘in charge of,’ ‘while tending.’

[426] [τήν](#) repeats the object “[μητέρα](#)” (l. 425).

[428] Apollo is said to slay men, and Artemis women, that die by sudden—but not violent—death.

[430] [θαλερός](#), ‘blooming,’ ‘stalwart.’

[432] [μὴ ... θήης § 149](#) (2)], ‘lest you make.’

[433] Lines 433-439 are a weak ending of the splendid appeal. Military directions sound strange indeed on the lips of Andromache.

[434] The statements that one portion of the wall is scalable and that perhaps the Greeks have been directed to this part by an oracle (l. 438) allude to a story not found in Homer, but repeated in Pindar's eighth Olympian ode, ll. 40-57. Its substance is this: Apollo and Poseidon, when about to build a rampart around Troy, called a mortal, Aeacus, to their aid. After the wall was built, three dragons tried to scale it; two died in the attempt, but one succeeded, in the part where the hands of Aeacus had wrought. Then Apollo interpreted the portent to mean that Troy was destined to be taken at the place where the mortal had labored.

[435] [τοῖς ... ἐπειρήσανθ'](#) (i. e. “[ἐπειρήσαντο](#)”): there is no other allusion in Homer to these three attacks; and in fact the battle at present is not near the city wall.

[438] [ἔνισπε](#), i. e. “[ἔνι-σπε](#)”, second aorist from “[ἐννέπω](#)” (“[ἐν-σέπω](#)”). [ἐὺ εἰδώς](#), with genitive, [§ 174](#) (4).