

Benner's *Iliad* - Notes on 6.305-368

Assignment for 3/15/18

[306] ἄξον, ἄγνυμι. Cf. "frange manu telum Phrygii praedonis, et ipsum pronum sterne solo, portisque effunde sub altis." Verg. *Aen.* XI, 484 f.: The Latin matrons pray to Athene for defense against Aeneas: 'Break with thy arm the spear of the Phrygian pirate, lay him headlong on the ground, and under the high gates overwhelm him.'

[311] ἀνένευε, 'nodded upward,' in token of dissent, as the Greeks do to-day.

[313] Unlike the other children of Priam, Paris and Hector (Il. 305, 370) had houses of their own.

[316] θάλαμον καὶ δῶμα καὶ αὐλήν indicate the complete Homeric house: (1) the interior and sleeping room, in particular the women's apartment; (2) the general reception hall ("μέγαρον"); (3) the courtyard. For description in detail and plan see Jebb's *Homer: An Introduction to the Iliad and the Odyssey* (Boston, 1894), pp. 57-62.

[319] πάροιθε δουρός, 'at the end of the spear.'

[320] χούσεος, on quantity of antepenult, § 30.

πόρκης, 'ring,' 'ferrule.' The metal head of the spear was set in the wooden shaft; then a ferrule was bound around the juncture.

[321] ἔποντα, 'busy.'

[322] ἀσπίδα καὶ θώρηκα, in apposition to "τεύχε" ("α"), l. 321.

[326] δαμόνι (ε), 'brother, you are acting strangely'; cf. A 561.—οὐ μὲν καλὰ κτλ., 'you have not done right to cherish this wrath.' καλὰ is an adverb.

ἐνθεο, second aorist indicative of "ἐν-τίθεμαι". The 'wrath' is probably that which Hector supposes Paris to feel against his fellow Trojans; they hated him (3.454) and were quite indifferent to his fate in the duel with Menelaus (3.320-323); and Paris doubtless returned their feelings. Of course, one may understand that the Trojans' wrath toward Paris is meant, an interpretation old as the scholia.

327, 328. The underlying thought, which Hector does not express in words, is: "Yet you sit here, careless and indifferent."

[329] [οὐδ' ἄν μαχέσαιο κτλ.](#), 'and you would quarrel with any other man, too, whomsoever you should see forbear from hateful war.'

[331] [ἄνα](#), adverb meaning 'up!'

[πυρός](#), see note on B 415.

[δηίοιο](#), scansion, § 28.

[θέρεται](#), 'be burned.'

[335] [νεμέσσι](#), remarkable form from "[νέμεσις](#)", equivalent to Attic "[~εμέσει](#)".

[336] [ἄχεϊ προτραπέσθαι](#), 'to give way to anguish.'

[337] [παρχειποῦσ'](#) ([α](#)) has its first syllable long because originally sounded "[παρφειποῦσα](#)" § 61.16). But the digamma is neglected, A 555.

[339] [νίκη δ' ἐπαμείβεται ἄνδρας](#), 'victory comes to men by turns.' For a similar sentiment of Paris see 3.439 f.

[340] [δύω](#), aorist subjunctive, § 193.

[344] [κυνός](#), appositive to "[ἐμεῖο](#)". For signification cf. A 225, 3.180.—[κακομηχάνοο](#), § 74.

[κρυοέσης](#), causing chilly fear, 'horrid.'

[345] [ὥς μ' \(ε\) ὄφελ' \(ε\)](#), a past impossible wish, § 203. The subject of [ὄφελε](#) (= Attic "[ὥφελε](#)") is "[θύελλα](#)" (l. 346). [ῥῆ](#) (l. 345) is object of "[προφέρουσα](#)" (l. 346). [οἴχεσθαι](#) (l. 346) although present in form is past in meaning. Translate: 'would that a dreadful blast of wind had borne me onward' (literally 'had gone bearing me'). Compare Helen's previous wish, not unlike this, 3.173, and Tennyson's reminiscence of the lines: "I would the white cold heavy-plunging foam, Whirl'd by the wind, had roll'd me deep below, Then when I left my home." A Dream of Fair Women.

[348] [ἀπόερσε](#): elision of "ο" was prevented by the consonant sound that originally intervened between "ο" and "ε"; a digamma is inferred. Compare "[ἐπιειμένε](#)", A 149.—In construction, [ἔνθα ... ἀπόερσε](#) is the protasis of a past contrary to fact condition: 'where the billow would have swept me away.' The conditional force may be clearly seen if the idea be phrased thus: 'I wish a whirlwind had carried me seaward, if the billows could have swept me away there before these deeds were done.'

[350] A present impossible wish, § 203; GG. 470 b.

[351] ‘Who were sensitive to the censure and repeated reproaches of men.’ The clause ὅς ἤδει is equivalent, in construction, to the protasis of a present contrary to fact condition. Compare “ἐνθα ... ἀπόερχε” (l. 348).— Why is ὅς long? § 61.23.

[352] τούτω, § 121.

[353] τῷ, § 117.

ἐπαυρήσεσθαι, ‘will reap the fruits’; cf. A 410. Supply ‘of his witlessness’ after the infinitive.

[355] σὲ ... φρένας, § 180.

[357] ἐπὶ ... θῆκε, tmesis.

[361] ἐπέσονται ὄφρ’ (α) “κτλ.”, a solitary instance of this construction; usually “ἐπέσονται” is followed by the infinitive.

[366] οὐκῆας, the ultima receives the ictus § 32). The word is best understood as = “οὐκέτας”.

[367] γάρ is a long syllable before “φοῖδα” § 61.23); ἦ is short § 25.1).

[368] δαμάουσιν, § 151.