

Benner's *Iliad* - Notes on 1.285-348

Assignment for 2/8/18

[287] πέρι, as in l. 258.πάντων, syntax like that of "Δαναῶν", l. 258.[288] πάντεσσι, cf. "παῶσιν", l. 283.

[289] ἄτιν (α) "κτλ.", things 'in which I think somebody will not obey.' By "τινα" Agamemnon evidently means himself.—In translation distinguish carefully among πέρι ... ἔμμεναι (l. 287), κρατέειν, ἀνάσσειν, and σημαίνειν: 'to be superior,' 'to have power over,' 'to lord it,' 'to dictate.'

[290] 290 and 291. 'If the immortal [αἰὲν ἔόντες"] gods did make him a warrior, therefore do his abusive words rush forward [like so many warriors to the front] for utterance?' Others render: 'therefore do they [i. e. the gods] permit him to utter abuses?' If the latter translation be accepted, "προθέουσιν" must come, not from "προ-θέω", 'run forward,' but from "προ-τίθημι", and be equivalent to Attic "προ-τιθέασι"—a sole instance of the form.—ἔθεσαν, for the meaning cf. note on l. 2.

[291] What part of speech is οἱ? Observe the accent on ultima of the previous word. μυθήσασθαι indicates purpose.

[293] γάρ, cf. note on l. 123.[294] πᾶν ἔργον, 'in every matter.'ὅτι, spelling, § 51.2.[295] ἐπιτέλλεο, formed like "ἔλκεο", l. 210.

[296] A weak line, "athetized," i. e. rejected as spurious, by some ancient critics.

[297] σηῖσιν, cf. "τεόν", l. 282 and § 113. With σὺ δ' ἐνὶ φρεσὶ βάλλεο σηῖσιν, compare Vergil's "tu condita mente teneto" (Aen. III, 388).

298 μαχέσσομαι, for spelling cf. l. 153. What is the Attic equivalent?

[299] σοί, note the emphatic repetition: 'by force (of hands) I will not fight with you—no, not with you or anybody else'; 'you all' is subject of "ἀφέλεσθε".

[301] τῶν, emphatic repetition of "τῶν ἄλλων" (l. 300), partitive genitive with "τι."

οὐκ ἄν τι φέροις, ‘you had better not carry away anything,’ potential optative, used—in mock courtesy—with the force of a prohibition. Cf. B 250.

ἄεκοντος ἐμείο = Attic “ἄκοντος ἐμού”. Cf. “ἄκοντος Κύρου,” **Xen. Anab. I, 3, 17.**

[302] εἰ δ’ ἄγε μὴν πείσῃσαι, ‘come now! just try it.’ “εἰ δ’ ἄγε” is interjectional, and perhaps for an earlier “εἰ ἄγε”, i. e. “εἶα ἄγε”. Cf. Vergil’s “eia age” (**Aen. IV, 569**). γνώωσι, form, § 149; ‘may witness (it).’—καὶ οἷδε, ‘these men here too.’

[303] ἐρωήσει, see note on B 179.

δουρί, declined, § 97; Attic “δόρατι”.

[305] ἀν-στήτην, on the prefix see § 46; “-στήτην”, cf. l. 6.

ἀγορήν, cf. l. 54; ‘the assembly’; the word never means ‘market-place’ in Homer.

[306] The lodge of Achilles is described in **24.448-456**: it was built for him by his Myrmidons, of pine timbers; the roof was thatched; the door was fastened by a single great bolt of pine; adjoining it was a great courtyard enclosed by stakes, set close together. Elsewhere (**16.231**) we infer that the courtyard (“αὐλή”) contained an altar of “Ζεὺς ἑρκεῖος.”

έίσας, spelling, § 61.27.

[307] ἦμε, cf. l. 47.

Μενoitιάδῃ, the first introduction of the ‘gentle’ Patroclus is as the ‘son of Menoetius.’

[308] ἄλαδε, force of suffix, § 155.5.

[309] Cf. l. 142.

έείκοσι, spelling, § 61.9.

[310] βῆσε, transitive first aorist; cf. “βήσομεν”, l. 144, and note.

ἀνά is an adverb; cf. “ἄν”, l. 143; for its accent (not retracted), cf. § 168.

[311] “εἶσεν”, a causative first aorist, containing the root of “ἔζετο”, l. 68.

[312] ὕγρα κέλευθα, ‘their ways in the sea’ (cf. Isaiah xliii, 16: “a way in the sea, and a path in the mighty waters”).

313, 314. The scholiast compares Euripides, **Iphigenia in Tauris, 1193** “θάλασσα κλύζει ὥασσες αωαψ̣ πάντα τὰνθρώπων κακά.”

[317] ‘The savor went heavenward, curling around in the smoke’; that is, permeating the smoke.

[319] [λῆγ’](#) (ε), imperfect third singular; cf. imperative “[λῆγ’](#)”, l. 210.— [τήν](#), relative § 118.4) ‘with which’ he had threatened. (Cf. GG. 530 a.)  
[ἐπ-ηπέιλησ’](#) (ε), cf. the present “[ἀπειλεῖς](#)”, l. 161.

[321] [τώ](#), relative.

[323] [χειρός](#), syntax, § 172.

[έλόντ’](#) (ε) agrees with ‘you two’ (“[σφῶι](#)”) understood.  
[ἀγέμεν](#), form, § 137.2; syntax, § 213.

[324] [εἰ ... κε](#), Attic equivalent? Cf. l. 128.

[δώησιν](#), form, § 149 (5).

[ἐγὼ δέ](#), ‘then I,’ see note on l. 58.

[κεν ... έλωμαι](#), syntax, § 192.

[325] [τό](#), ‘this,’ demonstrative.

[καὶ ῥίγιον](#), ‘even more shivery’; more disagreeable or dreadful than the present mission.

[327] [βάτην](#), Attic “[ἐβήτην](#).”

[παρά](#), ‘along.’ The ships of the Greeks stretched in lines along the shore; Odysseus's occupied a central position; while the two ends—the most dangerous positions—were guarded by the ships of Telamonian Ajax and Achilles (11.5-9).

[330] [γε](#), why is “ε” not elided? § 61.23.

[οὐδ](#) (ε) ... “[γήθησεν Ἀχιλλεύς](#)”, ‘and Achilles felt no thrill of joy’; on the force of the aorist, cf. l. 85.

[331] [ταρβήσαντε](#), note the tense, ‘struck with fear.’

[βασίληα](#), form, § 86.

[333] “[ῆσιν](#)”, ‘his,’ form, § 113.

[334] [καί](#), ‘too.’

[335] [ἄσσον](#), comparative of “[ἄγχι](#)”, ‘near’; superlative, “[ἄγχιστα](#).”

[μοι](#), ‘in my sight.’

ὑμμες, supply “ἐστέ”.

[336] ὃ, relative, § 118.4.

σφῶι, § 110.

[337] Πατρόκλεες, declension, § 102.

[338] σφῶιν, enclitic pronoun, § 110.

ἄγειν, syntax, § 211.

μάρτυροι = Attic “μάρτυρες”, of third declension.

[339] πρός, ‘before’; cf. the meanings that have been already pointed out in idiomatic uses, ll. 160 and 239.

[340] τοῦ βασιλῆος ἀπηνέος, ‘that king unkind’: the order is like “τὸν Χρύσην ... ἀρητῆρα” (l. 11).

δὴ αἶτε, pronounced as if “δ’ αὖτε” § 43).

[341] γένηται, in this more vivid future protasis note the omission of “κε”, § 197.

ἄμυναι, syntax, § 211.

[342] τοῖς ἄλλοις, dative of advantage (interest); translate with ‘from.’

γά receives the ictus (as in a few other lines) in spite of its quantity § 33).

θύει, ‘rages.’

[343] ‘And he does not know at all how to look at the same time to the past and to the future,’ i. e. ‘to consider carefully.’

πρόσω and όπίσω are spelled in Attic with one sigma.

[344] ‘How his Achaeans shall fight safely beside the ships.’

όπως § 51.1) introduces a dependent interrogative (not purpose) clause, with the future indicative § 200).

οί, ‘for him,’ ‘his’ § 176).

μαχέονται, form, § 151; cf. the more common future, “μαχεσόμενος”, l. 153.

[347] παρά νῆας, ‘along past the ships’; cf. note on l. 327.

[348] γυνή, in apposition to “ἥ”, § 118.3.