

ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΚΑΠΟΔΙΣΤΡΙΑΚΟ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟ ΑΘΗΝΩΝ
ΦΙΛΟΣΟΦΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ
ΤΜΗΜΑ ΦΙΛΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ
ΠΑΝΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΙΟΥΠΟΛΗ
ΑΝΩ ΙΛΙΣΙΑ - 157 84 ΑΘΗΝΑ



NATIONAL AND KAPODISTRIAN
UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS
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Amphore "pontique" à figures noires, Paris,
Musée du Louvre, E703

ΠΡΟΣΚΛΗΣΗ

Την Πέμπτη, **18 Δεκεμβρίου 2014**, ώρα **12.00 το μεσημέρι**
στο Σπουδαστήριο Κλασικής Φιλολογίας (745),
θα γίνει στο πλαίσιο των «Επιστημονικών Συναντήσεων»
του Τομέα Κλασικής Φιλολογίας η ομιλία
του Καθηγητή David Bouvier
(University of Lausanne)

με θέμα:

“Achilles at the fountains of Troy”

Σας προσκαλούμε να παραστείτε.

Ο διευθυντής του Τομέα Κλασικής Φιλολογίας

Νικόλαος Γεωργαντζόγλου

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Achilles at the fountains of Troy

Abstract

In the last part of the *Iliad*, in Book XXII, the last duel of the poem takes place near the sources of the Scamander: there are also the fountains of Troy, where the women used, during peaceful days, to come and wash their glossy clothes. The contrast between the image of women taking care of their husbands' clothes and the scene of Hector's body stripped, soiled and outraged by Achilles is a very strong one. Why does the poet choose the place of the springs and fountains to locate the duel of the two main heroes of his poem? What does a fountain represent in Archaic Greece and in Homeric poetry?

In Homeric poetry, springs and fountains are a very ambiguous place where the opposite are closed, where nature and culture are confused, where men and women may meet wild beasts. The final duel of the *Iliad* is prepared by many images and similes that make, in the poem, the fountains the dramatic place where Achilles will transform himself into a wild beast. When he declares to Hector that there is no possible pact between men and lions, he certainly identifies himself with the lion (XXII 261-4). At the fountain of Troy, Achilles is more than like a lion. This observation opens a new way to read the end of the poem and to consider the parallelism with another episode of Achilles' saga: when he was waiting for Troilos at the fountain of Troy. There too, the lion was not far.