Matteo Barbiero University of Southern California, Classics Department email: barbiero@usc.edu

6th annual University of Florida Classics Graduate Student Symposium "Reciprocity on stage: Tracing Movements in Sophocles' Philoctetes"

1. <i>Philoctetes</i> 895-903	
ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ	
895 παπαῖ· τί δῆτ' <ἂν> δρῷμ' ἐγὼ τοὐνθένδε γε; ΦΙΛΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ	Ne. Ah! What am I to do next?
τί δ' ἔστιν, ὦ παῖ; ποῖ ποτ' ἐξέβης λόγ ω;	Ph. What is the matter, boy? Where has your talk strayed to?
ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ	Ne. I do not know where to turn my words in my
οὐκ οἶδ' ὅπῃ χρὴ τἄπορον τρέπειν ἔπος . ΦΙΛΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ	perplexity! Ph. But what perplexes you? Do not say these things, my
άπορεῖς δὲ τοῦ σύ; μὴ λέγ', ὦ τέκνον, τάδε.	son!
ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ	Ne. But that is the point I have now come to in my trouble!
ἀλλ' ἐνθάδ ' ἤδη τοῦδε τοῦ πάθους κυρῶ. ΦΙΛΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ	Ph. Surely the thought of how distasteful my sickness is has not come home to you, so that you are no longer taking me
900 οὐ δή σε δυσχέρεια τοῦ νοσήματος	on board?
ἔπαισεν ὥστε μή μ' ἄγειν ναύτην ἔτι; ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ	Ne. Everything is distasteful, when a man has abandoned his own nature and is doing what is unlike him! ¹
άπαντα δυσχέρεια, τὴν αύτοῦ φύσιν	his own nature and is doing what is dhinke min:
όταν λιπών τις δρά τὰ μὴ προσεικότα.	
2. Philoctetes 169-190	
Ch. Οἰκτίρω νιν ἔγωγ', ὅπως,	Ch. I pity him, in that with none among mortals to care for him and with no companion he can look on, miserable,
170 μή του κηδομένου βροτῶν	always. alone, he suffers from a cruel sickness and is
μηδὲ σύντροφον ὄμμ' ἔχων,	bewildered by each need as it arises. How, how does the
δύστανος, μόνος αἰεί,	unhappy man hold out? O contrivances of the gods! O
νοσεῖ μὲν νόσον ἀγρίαν,	unhappy race of mortals to whom life is unkind!
άλύει δ' ἐπὶ παντί τῷ	
175 χρείας ἱσταμένω. πῶς ποτε πῶς	
δύσμορος ἀντέχει;	
ὦ παλάμαι θεῶν,	This man, inferior, perhaps, to none of the houses of the first
ὦ δύστανα γένη βροτῶν,	rank, lies without a share of anything in life, far from all
οἶς μὴ μέτριος αἰών.	others, with beasts dappled or hairy, and pitiable in his pain
180 οὗτος πρωτογόνων ἴσως	and hunger he endures afflictions incurable and uncared for.
οἴκων οὐδενὸς ὕστερος,	And she whose mouth has no bar, Echo, appearing far off
πάντων ἄμμορος ἐν βίω	responds to his bitter cries of lamentation.
κεῖται μοῦνος ἀπ' ἄλλων	

¹ This and the following translation of the *Philoctetes* are from the Loeb edition (Lloyd-Jones).

στικτῶν ἢ λασίων μετὰ 185 θηρῶν, ἔν τ' ὀδύναις ὁμοῦ λιμῷ τ' οἰκτρὸς ἀνήκεστ' ἀμερίμνητά τ' ἔχων βάρη. ἁ δ' ἀθυρόστομος Ἀχὼ τηλεφανὴς πικραῖς 190 οἰμωγαῖς ὑπακούει.	
 Philoctetes 1458-60 Ph. Πολλὰ δὲ φωνῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας Έρμαῖον ὄρος παρέπεμψεν ἐμοὶ 1460 στόνον ἀντίτυπον χειμαζομένω. 	Ph. [] and often the mountain of Hermes brought back to me a groan answering my voice as the storm assailed me!
4. Philoctetes 202-9	
Ch. Προύφάνη κτύπος , φωτὸς σύντροφος ὡς τειρομένου <του>, ἤ που τῷδ' ἢ τῷδε τόπων. 205 βάλλει βάλλει μ' ἐτύμα φθογγά του στίβον κατ' ἀνάγ- καν ἕρποντος, οὐδέ με λά- θει βαρεῖα τηλόθεν αὐ- δὰ τρυσάνωρ· διάσημα θρηνεῖ.	Ch. A sound rang out, such as might haunt the lips of a man in agony, this way, I think, or that. It strikes me, it strikes me, the true voice of one who treads his path under constraint; I do not mistake from far off the grievous cry of a man in distress; the lament he utters rings out clearly!
5. Philoctetes 656-674	
ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ ἆρ' ἔστιν ὥστε κάγγύθεν θέαν λαβεῖν , καὶ βαστάσαι με προσκύσαι θ' ὥσπερ θεόν ;	Ne. Is it possible for me to look at it from close , and to hold it and kiss it as though it were a god ?
[]	[]
660 καὶ μὴν ἐρῶ γε· τὸν δ' ἔρωθ' οὕτως ἔχω · εἴ μοι θέμις, θέλοιμ' ἄν· εἰ δὲ μή, πάρες.	Well, I desire it, but this is the nature of my desire ; if it is right for me, I would like it; but if it is not, let it go!
[]	[]
οὐκ ἄχθομαί σ' ἰδών τε καὶ λαβὼν φίλον . ὅστις γὰρ εὖ δρᾶν εὖ παθὼν ἐπίσταται, παντὸς γένοιτ' ἂν κτήματος κρείσσων φίλος . Χωροῖς ἂν εἴσω.	I am not sorry to have met you and got you as a friend ; for whoever knows how to return a kindness is a friend more precious than any possession. Go inside!

6. Philoctetes 674-5 ΦΙΛΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ καὶ σέ γ' εἰσάξω [.] τὸ γὰρ 675 νοσοῦν ποθεῖ σε ξυμπαραστάτην λαβεῖν.	Ph. I will bring you too in; for my sickness requires me to get you to stand by me.
7. Philoctetes 965-6	
ΝΕΟΠΤΟΛΕΜΟΣ 965 ἐμοὶ μὲν οἶκτος δεινὸς ἐμπέπτωκέ τις τοῦδ' ἀνδρὸς οὐ νῦν πρῶτον, ἀλλὰ καὶ πάλαι .	Ne. As for me, a strange pity for this man has fallen upon me , not now for the first time, but since long ago .
8. Philoctetes 693-5	
Ch. [] στόνον ἀντίτυπον <νό σον> βαρυβρῶτ᾽ ἀποκλαύσειεν 695 αἱματηρόν·	Ch. [] he could have lamented the sickness that cruelly devoured him, with groans inviting a response
	(cf. Schein who does not print $\langle v \circ / \sigma \circ v \rangle$: "he might weep forth a groaning lament, bloody and deep-devouring")
9. Antiphon B44 (extracts from B2-4)	
$ \frac{d}{d} \hat{\eta} \theta \epsilon_{i} av. \frac{e}{\sigma\tau_{i}} / \frac{\delta \epsilon}{\delta \epsilon} \tau \hat{\omega} v \delta \epsilon}{\frac{e}{\delta} v \epsilon(25)} \kappa a \tau o \dot{\upsilon} \tau \omega v \dot{\eta} \sigma \kappa \epsilon \dot{\ell} / \psi_{i} s, \frac{\delta}{\sigma\tau_{i}} }{\tau \dot{a} \pi \sigma \lambda \lambda \dot{a} / \tau \hat{\omega} v \kappa a \tau \dot{a} v \dot{o} / \mu o v} \\ \frac{\delta i \kappa a i \omega v / \pi \sigma \lambda \epsilon \mu i \omega s \tau \hat{\eta} (30)}{\frac{\varphi \dot{\upsilon} \sigma [\epsilon_{i}] \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota} \tau a_{i}}{v \epsilon / \tau o \hat{s} \delta / \varphi \theta a \lambda \mu o \hat{s}, \dot{a} \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota}} } \\ \frac{\varphi \dot{\upsilon} \sigma [\epsilon_{i}] \kappa \epsilon \hat{\iota} \tau a_{i} v \epsilon / v o [\mu o] \theta [\epsilon] \tau \eta \tau a_{i} / \eta \dot{a} \rho \dot{\epsilon} \pi i \tau \epsilon \tau \sigma \hat{s} \dot{o} / \varphi \theta a \lambda \mu o \hat{s}, \dot{a} \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \\ (B_{3}) a \dot{\upsilon} \tau o \dot{\upsilon} s \dot{\delta} \rho \hat{a} v \kappa a \dot{\iota} / \dot{a} o \dot{\upsilon} [\delta \epsilon] \hat{\iota} \\ \kappa a \dot{\iota} \dot{\epsilon} \pi \dot{\iota} / \tau \sigma \hat{\iota} s \dot{\omega} \sigma \dot{\upsilon}, \dot{a} \delta \hat{\epsilon} \hat{\iota} a \dot{\upsilon} / \tau \dot{a} \\ \dot{a} \kappa o \dot{\upsilon} \epsilon i v \kappa a \dot{\iota} (5) \ddot{a} o \dot{\upsilon} \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \cdot \kappa a \dot{\iota} \dot{\epsilon} \pi i \tau \eta \\ / \gamma \lambda \dot{\omega} \tau \tau \eta, \ddot{a} \tau \epsilon / \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} a \dot{\upsilon} \tau \eta v \lambda \dot{\epsilon} \gamma \epsilon i v / \\ \kappa a \dot{\iota} \dot{a} o \dot{\upsilon} \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \cdot \kappa a \dot{\iota} \dot{\epsilon} / \pi i \tau a \hat{\iota} s \chi \epsilon \rho \sigma i v, \\ (10) \ddot{a} \tau \epsilon \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} a \dot{\upsilon} \tau \dot{a} s \delta \rho \hat{a} v / \kappa a \dot{\iota} \ddot{a} \\ o \dot{\upsilon} \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \cdot \kappa a \dot{\iota} / \dot{\epsilon} \pi i \tau \sigma \hat{\iota} s \pi \sigma \sigma i v, \dot{\epsilon} / \phi' \ddot{a} \tau \epsilon \\ \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} a \dot{\upsilon} \tau o \dot{\upsilon} s / \dot{\epsilon} v \dot{\omega} , / \dot{\omega} v \tau \epsilon \delta \epsilon \hat{\iota} \\ a \dot{\upsilon} \tau o v / \dot{\epsilon} \pi i \theta \upsilon \mu \epsilon \hat{\iota} v \kappa a \dot{\iota} / \dot{\omega} v \mu \eta. \end{cases}$	My inquiry into these things is prompted by the fact that most things that are just according to law are hostile to nature. For rules have been made for the eyes what they should (B3) and should not see, and for the ears what they should and should not hear, and for the tongue what it should and should not say, and for the hands what they should and should not do, and for the feet where they should and should not go, and for the mind what it should and should not desire.
[]	[]

τὰ / δὲ ξυμφέρ[οντα, / τὰ μὲν ὑπ[ὸ τῶν / νόμων κεί(5)μενα δεσμοὶ / τῆς φύσεώς ἐ[στι, / τὰ δ' ὑπὸ τῆς φύ/σεως ἐλεύθερα. [οὔ/κουν τὰ	(B4) The advantages laid down by the laws are bonds on nature, but those laid down by nature are free. (Gagarin trans.)
 10. Philoctetes 742-750 ΦΙΛΟΚΤΗΤΗΣ ἀπόλωλα, τέκνον, κοὐ δυνήσομαι κακὸν κρύψαι παρ' ὑμῖν, ἀτταταῖ· διέρχεται, διέρχεται. Δύστηνος, ὣ τάλας ἐγώ. 745 ἀπόλωλα, τέκνον· βρύκομαι, τέκνον· παπαῖ, ἀπαππαπαῖ, παπᾶ παπᾶ παπᾶ παπαῖ. Πρὸς θεῶν, πρόχειρον εἴ τί σοι, τέκνον, πάρα ξίφος χεροῖν, πάταξον εἰς ἄκρον πόδα· ἀπάμησον ὡς τάχιστα· μὴ φείσῃ βίου. 750 ἴθ', ὅ παῖ. 	Ph. I am lost, my son, I shall not be able to conceal my pain in your company. Ah ! It goes through me, it goes through me! O misery, unhappy as I am! I am lost, my son! I am devoured, my son! A-a-a-a-a-h ! I beg you, if you have a sword handy, strike at my heel! Lop it off quickly! Do not spare my life! Come, my son !
 11. Philoctetes 285-297 285 Ph. ό μέν χρόνος νυν διὰ χρόνου προὔβαινέ μοι, κἄδει τι βαιᾶ τῆδ' ὑπὸ στέγῃ μόνον διακονεῖσθαι· γαστρὶ μὲν τὰ σύμφορα τόξον τόδ' ἐξηύρισκε, τὰς ὑποπτέρους βάλλον πελείας· πρὸς δὲ τοῦθ', ὅ μοι βάλοι 290 νευροσπαδὴς ἄτρακτος, αὐτὸς ἂν τάλας εἰλυόμην, δύστηνον ἐξέλκων πόδα, πρὸς τοῦτ' ἄν· εἴ τ' ἔδει τι καὶ ποτὸν λαβεῖν, καί που πάγου χυθέντος, οἶα χείματι, ξύλον τι θραῦσαι, ταῦτ' ἂν ἐξέρπων τάλας 295 ἐμηχανώμην· εἶτα πῦρ ἂν οὐ παρῆν, ἀλλ' ἐν πέτροισι πέτρον ἐκτρίβων μόλις ἔφην' ἄφαντον φῶς, ὃ καὶ σώζει μ' ἀεί. 	Ph. So one period of time after another went by for me, and I had to provide for myself alone under this poor roof. My stomach's needs this bow found for me, shooting doves on the wing; and up to what the shaft sped by the bowstring shot for me, alone in my misery I would crawl, dragging my wretched foot, right up to that . And if I had to get some drink also, or perhaps to cut some wood, when ice was on the ground, as it is in winter, I would struggle along in misery and manage it; and then there would be no fire! But by rubbing one stone painfully against another I made the hidden spark flash out, the thing that has always been my preservation.
 12. Philoctetes 1155-7 1155 Ph. ἕρπετε, νῦν καλὸν ἀντίφονον κορέσαι στόμα πρὸς χάριν ἐμᾶς <γε> σαρκὸς αἰόλας. 	Ph. Now it is easy to sate your mouths in revenge upon my quivering flesh!

13. Philoctetes 1452-1468

φέρε νῦν στείχων χώραν καλέσω. Χαῖρ', ὦ μέλαθρον ξύμφρουρον ἐμοί, Νύμφαι τ' ένυδροι λειμωνιάδες, 1455 και κτύπος ἄρσην πόντου προβολῆς, οὗ πολλάκι δὴ τοὐμὸν ἐτέγχθη κρᾶτ' ἐνδόμυχον πληγῆσι νότου, πολλά δὲ φωνῆς τῆς ἡμετέρας Έρμαῖον ὄρος παρέπεμψεν ἐμοὶ 1460 στόνον αντίτυπον χειμαζομένω. νῦν δ', ὦ κρῆναι Λύκιόν τε ποτόν, λείπομεν ύμᾶς, λείπομεν ἤδη, δόξης οὔ ποτε τῆσδ' ἐπιβάντες. Χαῖρ', ὦ Λήμνου πέδον ἀμφίαλον, 1465 καί μ' εὐπλοία πέμψον ἀμέμπτως, ἔνθ' ἡ μεγάλη Μοῖρα κομίζει, γνώμη τε φίλων χώ πανδαμάτωρ δαίμων, ὃς ταῦτ' ἐπέκρανεν.

14. Philoctetes 1469-1471

χωρῶμεν δὴ πάντες ἀολλεῖς, 1470 Νύμφαις ἁλίαισιν ἐπευξάμενοι νόστου σωτῆρας ἱκέσθαι.

15. Thucydides 2.51.4-5

[4] δεινότατον δέ παντός ήν τοῦ κακοῦ ή τε άθυμία όπότε τις αἴσθοιτο κάμνων (πρὸς γὰρ τὸ άνέλπιστον εύθύς τραπόμενοι τῆ γνώμη πολλῷ μαλλον προΐεντο σφας αύτούς και ούκ άντειχον) καὶ őτι έτερος ἀΦ' έτέρου θεραπείας άναπιμπλάμενοι ώσπερ τὰ πρόβατα ἔθνησκον: καὶ τόν πλεῖστον φθόρον τοῦτο ἐνεποίει. [5] εἴτε γὰρ μὴ θέλοιεν δεδιότες άλλήλοις προσιέναι, άπώλλυντο έρῆμοι, καὶ οἰκίαι πολλαὶ ἐκενώθησαν ἀπορία τοῦ θεραπεύσοντος: εἴτε προσίοιεν, διεφθείροντο, καὶ μάλιστα οι άρετῆς τι μεταποιούμενοι: αἰσχύνη γὰρ ήφείδουν σφῶν αὐτῶν ἐσιόντες παρὰ τοὺς φίλους, έπεὶ καὶ τὰς ὀλοφύρσεις τῶν ἀπογιγνομένων τελευτῶντες καὶ οἱ οἰκεῖοι ἐξέκαμνον ὑπὸ τοῦ πολλοῦ κακοῦ νικώμενοι. ἐπὶ πλέον δ' ὅμως οἱ διαπεφευγότες τόν τε θνήσκοντα καί τὸν πονούμενον ώκτίζοντο διά τὸ προειδέναι τε καὶ αὐτοὶ ἤδη ἐν τῷ θαρσαλέω εἶναι: δὶς γὰρ τὸν αὐτόν, ώστε καὶ κτείνειν, οὐκ ἐπελάμβανεν.

Come now, as I depart I will call upon the land! Farewell, home that shared my watches, and water nymphs of the meadows, and strong sound of sea beating on the promontory, where often my head was drenched inside my cave by the battering of the wind, and often the mountain of Hermes brought back to me a groan answering my voice as the storm assailed me! But now, springs and Lycian well, we are leaving you, we are leaving now, though we had never dared to trust this hope. Farewell, seagirt land of Lemnos, and waft me on a peaceful voyage that I cannot complain of, to where mighty Fate is taking me, and the will of my friends and the all-subduing god who has decreed this!

Let us depart all together, with a prayer to the sea nymphs that they may come to bring us safely home.

The most dreadful aspects of the whole **affliction** were the despair into which people fell when they realized they had contracted the disease (they were immediately convinced that they had no hope, and so were much more inclined to surrender themselves without a fight), and the crossinfection of those who cared for others: they died like sheep, and this was the greatest cause of mortality. When people were afraid to visit one another, the victims died in isolation, and many households were wiped out through the lack of anyone to care for them. If they did visit the sick, they died, especially those who could claim some courage: these were people who out of a sense of duty disregarded their own safety and kept visiting their friends, even when ultimately the family members themselves were overwhelmed by the scale of the disaster and abandoned the succession of dirges for the dead. But the greatest pity for the dying and the distressed was shown by those who had had the disease and recovered. They had experience of what it was like and were now confident for themselves, as

the plague did not attack the same person twice, or at least not fatally. (Hammond trans.)

16. Thucydides 7.75.3-4

τῶν τε γὰρ νεκρῶν ἀτάφων ὄντων, ὁπότε τις ἴδοι τινὰ τῶν ἐπιτηδείων κείμενον, ἐς λύπην μετὰ φόβου καθίστατο, καὶ οἱ ζῶντες καταλειπόμενοι τραυματίαι τε καὶ ἀσθενεῖς πολὺ τῶν τεθνεώτων τοῖς ζῶσι λυπηρότεροι ἦσαν καὶ τῶν ἀπολωλότων ἀθλιώτεροι.

Πρὸς γὰρ ἀντιβολίαν καὶ ὀλοφυρμὸν τραπόμενοι ἐς ἀπορίαν καθίστασαν, ἄγειν τε σφᾶς ἀξιοῦντες καὶ ἕνα ἕκαστον ἐπιβοώμενοι, εἴ τινά πού τις ἴδοι ἢ ἑταίρων ἢ οἰκείων, τῶν τε ξυσκήνων ἤδη ἀπιόντων ἐκκρεμαννύμενοι καὶ ἐπακολουθοῦντες ἐς ὅσον δύναιντο, εἴ τῷ δὲ προλίποι ἡ ῥώμη καὶ τὸ σῶμα, οὐκ ἄνευ ὀλίγων ἐπιθειασμῶν καὶ οἰμωγῆς ὑπολειπόμενοι, ὥστε δάκρυσι πᾶν τὸ στράτευμα πλησθὲν καὶ ἀπορία τοιαύτη μὴ ῥαδίως ἀφορμᾶσθαι, καίπερ ἐκ πολεμίας τε καὶ μείζω ἢ κατὰ δάκρυα τὰ μὲν πεπονθότας ἤδη, τὰ δὲ περὶ τῶν ἐν ἀφανεῖ δεδιότας μὴ πάθωσιν.

The dead bodies were unburied, and to see a friend lying there **brought distress and fear** at the same time in equal measure. The living who were being left behind — the wounded and the sick — were much more distressing even than the dead to their living comrades, and in more pitiful state than those who had been killed. The cries of entreaty they started up ('take us with you') reduced the others to **despair**. They would call out for help to **every friend or relative** they could see; they clung to their tent-mates even as they moved off, and followed as far as they could; when strength and body failed they fell back

with anguished groans and a stream of curses. So the whole army was in tears, and this despairing pity made it hard for them to move out, even though it was a move from enemy country when they had suffered disasters too great for tears already, and were in fear of suffering more in an uncertain future. (trans. Hammond)