

[S. El. 1 del. Haslam = Finglass]

ΣΟΦΟΚΛΕΟΥΣ ΗΛΕΚΤΡΑ

ΠΑΙΔΑΓΩΓΟΣ

[Ἦω τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Τροίᾳ ποτέ]
Ἄγαμέμνωνος παῖ, νῦν ἐκεῖν' ἔξεστί σοι
παρόντι λεύσσειν, ὧν πρόθυμος ἦσθ' αἰεί.
τὸ γὰρ παλαιὸν Ἄργος οὐπόθεις τόδε,
τῆς οἰστροπλήγος ἄλσος Ἰνάχου κόρης· 5
αὕτη δ', Ὀρέστα, τοῦ λυκοκτόνου θεοῦ
ἄγορὰ Λύκειος· οὐξ ἀριστερᾶς δ' ὄδε
Ἦρας ὁ κλεινὸς ναός· οἱ δ' ἰκάνομεν,
φάσκειν Μυκήνας τὰς πολυχρύσους ὄρᾶν,
πολύφθορόν τε δῶμα Πελοπιδῶν τόδε, 10
ὄθεν σε πατὴρ ἐκ φονῶν ἐγὼ ποτε
πρὸς σῆς ὀμαίμου καὶ κασιγνήτης λαβῶν
ἦνεγκα κάξεσσωσα κάξεθρεψάμην
τοσόνδ' ἐς ἦβης, πατρὶ τιμωρὸν φόνου.
νῦν οὖν, Ὀρέστα καὶ σὺ φίλτατε ξένων 15
Πυλάδῃ, τί χρὴ δρᾶν ἐν τάχει βουλευτέον·
ὡς ἡμῖν ἤδη λαμπρὸν ἡλίου σέλας
ἔῶα κινεῖ φθέγγματ' ὀρνίθων σαφῆ
μέλαινά τ' ἄστρων ἐκλέλοιπεν εὐφρόνη.
πρὶν οὖν τιν' ἀνδρῶν ἐξοδοιπορεῖν στέγης, 20
ξυνάπτετον λόγοισιν· ὡς ἐνταῦθ' ἴμεν
ἴν' οὐκέτ' ὀκνεῖν καιρός, ἀλλ' ἔργων ἀκμή.

1 del. Haslam στρατηγήσαντος] L¹VP H⁸¹ τυραννήσαντος 5 post τῆς
add. τ' Blaydes 10 τε] δὲ t 11 φονῶν Dindorf: φόνων codd. 13
κάξεθρεψάμην] καὶ σ' ἔθρεψάμην ΣΒ ad Hom. II. 9.485 15 om. L (add.
L¹m): Ὀρέστα . . . Πυλάδῃ del. Nauck 16 βουλευτέον] -ετον Porson
19 habent P¹ et codd.: del. Schoell 20-2 habent P¹ et codd.: del. Schenkl
(20 iam Nauck, ἐνταῦθ' . . . ἀλλ' iam Schwerdt) 21 ξυνάπτετον] -έον Zf,
coni. Toup ἐμὲν LKADxOt: ἐσμὲν cett.: ἴμεν Dawes

E. *Pho.* 1-2 Mastronarde:

[Ἦω τὴν ἐν ἄστροις οὐρανοῦ τέμνων ὁδὸν
καὶ χρυσοκολλήτοις ἐμβεβῶς δίφροις]
Ἦλιε, θαῖς ἵπποις εἰλίττων φλόγα,
ὡς δυστυχῆ Θήβαις τῆ τόθ' ἡμέρα
ἀκτῖν' ἐφῆκας, κτλ.

Sch. E. *Pho.* 1-2 Schwartz: ὦ τὴν ἐν ἄστροις: παλαιὰ τις φέρεται δόξα ὡς Σοφοκλῆς μὲν ἐπιτιμήσειεν
Εὐριπίδῃ ὅτι [μὴ] προέταξε τούτους τοὺς δύο κτίχους, ὁ δὲ Εὐριπίδης ὅτι [μὴ] προέταξεν ἐν Ἠλέκτρᾳ ὁ
Σοφοκλῆς τὸ ὦ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Τροίᾳ ποτέ'.

μή bis secl. Valckenaer, servant Haslam et OCT

Theodectas [acme c. 355 a.C.] (*TrGF* 72) F10:

ὦ καλλιφεγγῆ λαμπάδ' εἰλίττων φλογός
Ἦλιε, ποθεινὸν πᾶσιν ἀνθρώποις σέλας,
εἶδες τιν' ἄλλον πάποτ' εἰς οὕτω μέγαν
ἐλθόντ' ἀγῶνα καὶ δυσέκφευκτον κρίειν;

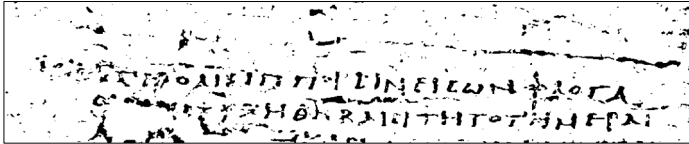
Accius [170-86] *Pho.* 585-8 W.:

Sol qui micantem candido curru atque equis
flammas citatis fervido ardore explicas,
quianam tam adverso augurio et inimico omine
Thebis radiatum lumen ostentas tuum?

Plutarchus *Quaest. conv.* 737A-B (...).

Bibliografia sul v.1:

- Haslam M.W., 'The authenticity of E. *Pho.* 1-2 and S. *El.* 1', GRBS 16 1975, 149-75.
Valk M. van der, 'Euripides Phoenissae 1-2 and Sophocles Electra 1 again', GRBS 1982 XXIII 235-240.
Lloyd-Jones – Wilson, *Sophoclea*.
Carrara P., 'Sull'inizio delle *Fenicie* di Euripide', ZPE 102 1994, 43-51.
Lloyd-Jones – Wilson, *Sophocles. Second thoughts*.
Carrara P., *Il testo di Euripide nell' antichità*, Firenze 2009.



P. Oxy. 3321 (e cf. 3322)

Gli 'inizi' di Sofocle

Aiace 14-17:

ΟΔ. ὦ φθέγγμ' Ἀθάνας, φιλιτάτης ἐμοὶ θεῶν,
ὡς εὐμαθέες σου, κὰν ἄποπτος ἦς, ὅμως
φώνημ' ἀκούω καὶ ξυναρπάζω φρενί,
χαλκοστόμου κώδωνος ὡς τυρηνικῆς.

σόφισμα τῷ νιν αὐτίχ' αἰρήσειν δοκῶ.
(...)

Ἄ μοι προσελθὼν σίγα σήμαιν' εἴτ' ἔχει
χώρον τὸν αὐτὸν τόνδ' <ἔτ'> εἴτ' ἄλλη κυρεῖ,
ὡς τὰπίλοιπα τῶν λόγων σὺ μὲν κλύης,
ἐγὼ δὲ φράζω, κοινὰ δ' ἐξ ἀμφοῖν ἴη. 25

Antigone 1-3:

ΑΝΤ. ὦ κοινὸν αὐτάδελφον Ἰσμήνης κέρα,
ἄρ' οἶσθ' ὅ τι Ζεὺς τῶν ἀπ' Οἰδίπου κακῶν
ὁποῖον οὐχὶ νῶν ἔτι ζώσαιν τελεῖ;

Edipo a Colono 1-20:

ΟΙ. Τέκνον τυφλοῦ γέροντος Ἀντιγόνη, τίνας
χώρους ἀφίγμεθ' ἢ τίνων ἀνδρῶν πόλιν;
τίς τὸν πλανήτην Οἰδίπου καθ' ἡμέραν
τὴν νῦν σπανιστοῖς δέξεται δωρήμασιν,
σμικρὸν μὲν ἐξαιτοῦντα, τοῦ σμικροῦ δ' ἔτι 5
μείον φέροντα, καὶ τόδ' ἐξαρκοῦν ἐμοί;
στέργειν γὰρ αἱ πάθαι με χῶ χρόνος ξυνὼν
μακρὸς διδάσκει, καὶ τὸ γενναῖον τρίτον.
ἀλλ', ὦ τέκνον, θάκησιν εἴ τινα βλέπεις
πρὸς βεβήλοισ ἢ πρὸς ἄλσεσιν θεῶν, 10
στήσόν με κάξιδρυσον, ὡς πυθοίμεθα
ὅπου ποτ' ἐσμέν· μανθάνειν γὰρ ἤκομεν
ξένοι πρὸς ἀστῶν, ἂν <δ'> ἀκούσωμεν τελεῖν.

Edipo re 1-3:

ΟΙ. ὦ τέκνα, Κάδμου τοῦ πάλαι νέα τροφή,
τίνας ποθ' ἔδρας τάδε μοι θαάζετε
ἰκτηρίοις κλάδοισιν ἐξεστεμμένοι;

ΑΝΤ. πάτερ ταλαίπωρ' Οἰδίπους, πύργοι μὲν οἱ
πόλιν στέγουσιν, ὡς ἀπ' ὀμμάτων, πρόσω· 15
χώρος δ' ὄδ' ἱρός, ὡς σάφ' εἰκάσαι, βρύων
δάφνης, ἐλαίας, ἀμπέλου· πυκνόπτεροι δ'
εἶσω κατ' αὐτὸν εὐστομοῖσ' ἀηδόνες·
οὐ κῶλα κάμψον τοῦδ' ἐπ' ἀξέστου πέτρου·
μακρὰν γὰρ ὡς γέροντι προϋστάλης ὁδόν. 20

Filottete 1-3:

ΟΔ. Ἀκτὴ μὲν ἦδε τῆς περιρρύτου χθονὸς
Λήμνου, βροτοῖς ἄστιπτος οὐδ' οἰκουμένη,
ἐνθ' ὦ κρατίστου πατρὸς Ἑλλήνων τραφεῖς
Ἀχιλλέως παῖ Νεοπτόλεμε, τὸν Μηλιά 5
Ποῖαντος υἱὸν ἐξέθηκ' ἐγὼ ποτε,
ταχθεὶς τόδ' ἔρδειν τῶν ἀνασσόντων ὕπο,
νόσῳ καταστάζοντα διαβόρω πόδα,
ὅτ' οὔτε λουβῆς ἡμῖν οὔτε θυμάτων
παρῆν ἐκήλοισ προσθυγεῖν, ἀλλ' ἀγρίαις 10
κατεῖχ' αἰεὶ πᾶν στρατόπεδον δυσφημίαις,
βοῶν, στενάζων. Ἀλλὰ ταῦτα μὲν τί δεῖ
λέγειν; ἀκμὴ γὰρ οὐ μακρῶν ἡμῖν λόγων,
μὴ καὶ μάθη μ' ἦκοντα κάκχέω τὸ πᾶν

Lloyd-Jones – Wilson,
Sophoclea

1. M. W. Haslam, first at *Proc. XIV Int. Congr. of Papyrologists*, (1975), 165–6 and later in greater detail at *GRBS* 16 (1975), 149 f. esp. 166 f., has argued that this line is interpolated. He claims that it ‘stands or falls’ with E. *Phoen.* 1–2, against which he has made a powerful case, on the ground that it is coupled with these lines in an anecdote told about them in the Euripidean scholia (ed. Schwartz, i. 245): παλαιά τις φέρεται δόξα ὡς Σοφοκλῆς μὲν ἐπιτιμήσειεν Εὐριπίδῃ ὅτι μὴ προέταξε τούτους τοὺς δύο στίχους, ὁ δὲ Εὐριπίδης ὅτι μὴ προέταξεν ἐν Ἡλέκτρῃ ὁ Σοφοκλῆς τὸ “ὦ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Τροίᾳ ποτέ”. Haslam, *GRBS* 16 (1975), 162 is right in defending the two μὴ’s against the deletion that has been customary since Valckenaer. But he seems to take it for granted that the passages quoted are both spurious, which is hardly certain. Next he calls attention to two anecdotes about women citing *El.* 2–3 with a specific sexual connotation (Plut. *Q. Symp.* 9.1, 737A–B and Machon 226–30 Gow). He thinks that this must indicate that these lines came at the beginning of the play; but since l. 1 was not germane to the purpose of the quoters, they may easily have left it out; it is true that the opening lines of poems were very often quoted, but whole opening passages tended to be familiar, so that lines other than the first were also often quoted. Haslam, *GRBS* 16 (1975) 166 f. pronounces l. 1 to be ‘a wretchedly feeble verse’, but this judgement seems to depend on the assumption, characteristic of Romantic criticism, that every line of a great poem must be elevated and meaningful. In fact Sophoclean prologues show a marked tendency to include ceremonious addresses such as this; Kaibel, p. 67, commenting on the anecdote stressed by Haslam, wrote, ‘Daraus geht nur hervor, daß ein späterer Geschmack für die würdevolle Steifheit derartiger Anreden kein Verständnis mehr besaß’. This applies equally to Haslam, who may conceivably be right, but whose case is a long way from being proven.

Lloyd-Jones – Wilson,
Second Thoughts

1. *El.* 1–3:

ὦ τοῦ στρατηγήσαντος ἐν Τροίᾳ ποτε
Ἄγαμέμνωνος παῖ, νῦν ἐκεῖν’ ἔξεστί σοι
παρόντι λεύσσειν, ὦν πρόθυμος ἦσθ’ ἀεί.

Kopff 158 insists that ‘Haslam showed that the scholium to E., *Ph.* 1 implies the absence of S., *El.* 1 in some texts’. The anecdote in the scholium tells how Sophocles reproached Euripides for not having begun the *Phoenissae* with the two lines that stand first in our manuscripts and Euripides reproached Sophocles for not having begun the *Electra* with our l. 1. Valckenaer’s deletion of the two negatives removes all its wit; surely it implies that each poet adopted the suggestion of the other as to how to start his play. The anecdote is of a frivolous kind, many specimens of which are given by M. R. Lefkowitz in *The Lives of the Greek Poets* (1981) and in *Hermes* 112 (1984) 143–153; it supplies no evidence whatever that the openings are spurious. As to the two anecdotes about women quoting *El.* 2 – not 2–3, as *Sophoclea* 43, l. 16 mistakenly says – l. 2 was relevant to the quoter’s purpose, but l. 1 was not and would obviously have been left out.

See now Paolo Carrara, *ZPE* 102 (1992), 43–51, who has shown that although the authenticity of this line and of E., *Ph.* 1–2 was questioned in ancient times, we have no good reason to believe the doubters. Probably the lines were questioned because it was noticed that they were easily detachable. Mastronarde in his commentary on the *Phoenissae* of 1994 still brackets 1–2, having presumably not seen Carrara’s article.