ABSTRACTS - ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΕΙΣ

Π. Α. ΑΓΑΠΗΤΟΣ, Ο Θυέστης του Σενέκα και η Ποιητική της Πολλαπλής Υπέρβασης.

Το παρόν άρθρο εξετάζει τις εσωτερικές λειτουργικές αρχές που διέπουν την τραγική τέχνη του Σενέκα. Ειδικότερα, η ανάλυση επικεντρώνεται στην ιδέα της υπέρβασης ως ποιητολογικής αρχής, όπως αυτή εκφράζεται μέσα από την τραγωδία Θυέστης, κατά πάσα πιθανότητα το τελευταίο έργο του Σενέκα (περ. 60-62 μ.Χ.). Ως υπέρβαση νοείται η προσπάθει κατάργησης των πάσης φύσεως ορίων σε μια επιθυμία επιβολής ελέγχου στο δραματικό, ποιητικό και πολιτικό status quo. Η υπέρβαση αυτή συντελείται μέσα από την αντιστροφή παραδεδομένων αντιλήψεων και ιδεολογίων (π.χ. οι έννοιες του καλού και του δικαίου, του κοινού συμφέροντος, της φιλανθρωπίας) και την παρέκκλιση από οριοθετημένους κανόνες (π.χ. της υφολογικής νηφαλιότητας, της σεβάσμιας μίμησης των λογοτεχνικών προτύπων, της δομικής ισορροπίας).

Στο πρώτο μέρος εξετάζεται η κατάργηση της δραματικής ισορροπίας εντός του Θυέστη. Αυτό επιτυγχάνεται μέσα από την επιθυμία του Ατρέα να εκδικηθεί τον αδελφό του με έναν τρόπο ο οποίος θα ξεπεράσει οποιοδήποτε μυθολογικό πρότυπο. Η τελική επιλογή (δολοφονία των παιδιών του Θυέστη και παράθεση των διαμελισμένων και ψημένων πτωμάτων ως φαγητό στον πατέρα τους) στοχεύει στο να αναγκάσει τον Θυέστη να συμμετάσχει ενεργά σε αυτήν την εκδίκηση.

Στο δεύτερο μέρος του άρθρου παρουσιάζονται οι αντιλήψεις του Σενέκα για την ποιητική σύνθεση και τη ρητορική μίμηση των προτύπων (κυρίως του Βεργιλίου και του Οβιδίου), όπως αυτές προκύπτουν από τις επιστολές του. Σκιαγραφείται η αντίληψη της κατάργησης της ποιητικής ισορροπίας με τη βοήθεια της ρητορικής. Στη συνέχεια αναλύονται εκτενώς τρία χωρία του Θυέστη (39-40, 267-286, 641-682), όπου ο Σενέκας χρησιμοποιεί τρία περίφημα χωρία από τις Μεταμορφώσεις και την Αινειάδα καταστρέφοντας ωστόσο εντελώς και υπονομεύοντας πλήρως τα λογοτεχνικά του πρότυπα.

Η μελέτη τελειώνει με μια εξέταση των διαδικασιών της τελετουργικής μύησης στην αντεστραμμένη γνώση: ο Ατρέας μετατρέπεται στον ιερέα που διεκπεραιώνει τις τελετές και εξηγεί στον Θυέστη το νόημα

των διαμελισμένων σωμάτων. Αυτή η διαδικασία συσχετίζεται με την εκδικητική ποιητική του Σενέκα, ο οποίος με τη σειρά έχει διαμελίσει την παλαιότερη λογοτεχνία για να κατασκευάσει το δικό του κείμενο. Ουσιαστικά η σύγκρουση Ατρέα και Θυέστη αντιπροσωπεύει μεταφορικά τη σχέση συγγραφέα και αναγνώστη.

I. D. POLEMIS, The letters of Ignatios the Deacon: Problems of Interpretation and textual Criticism.

Some emendations to the text of the letters of Ignatios the Deacon, recently published by C. Mango, are proposed.

G. MAKRIS, Remarks on Erofili's Fourth Choric Ode.

The Cretan tragedy Erofili, written by Georgios Chortatsis shortly before 1600, follows in both plot and structure Giambattista Giraldi's Orbecche (1547). Nevertheless, the first part of Erofili's fourth choric ode, a «Hymn to the Sun», derives from a choric found in Giangiorgio Trissino's Sofonisha (written in 1515, printed in 1524 and 1529). By emphasizing affinities in both phraseology and content, the article concludes that Trissino's choric was influenced by a «Sun Hymn» found in Cleomedes' Meteora (or Caelestia, first century A.D.) in the Latin translation by Giorgio Valla (first published in 1498). In addition, Trissino and Chortatsis can be shown to employ the literary motif of the sun as creator, nourisher, and power of benevolence, a motif which is traced back to antiquity and the Middle Ages. It is further suggested that Chortatsis also drew on a Greek source, which was not, as might be assumed, Cleomedes' Hymn in the original, but one of its derivatives (recognized as such for the first time), namely Oration IV, the Hymn to King Helios by the Emperor Julian (first published in 1583). A linguistic analysis of Chortatsis' Sun Hymn, on the other hand, reveals a significant number of italianisms. Considering all this, together with the impact on the Erofili of Giraldi's and Trissino's plays as well as their of views on language and on drama, the article suggests, insofar as a generalization is justifiable, that direct influence of Ancient Greek literature upon the Cretan poet was slight.

E. KARAGIANNIS-MOSER, The Theme of the Journey in Demotic Songs. An Initial Approach.

In demotic songs, the main agent of the collective thought of traditional

modern Hellenism, the theme of the journey, occupies an important place and functions in a variety of ways. In the songs of exile, the journey is treated as a curse, underlining its purpose, parting, the preparation, the modes of transport employed, the danger, the meteorological conditions and the impossible return. In laments, the picture of the myth of death as a journey presents many facets (preparation, farewells, the whole question of non-return, the established companions to the soul: the ship, the wooden horse, the underworld, Hades). In lays $(\pi\alpha\rho\alpha\lambda\circ\gamma\acute{\epsilon}\zeta)$, the journey functions as a initiation and trial, or is fateful and constitutes transgression against a taboo and, finally, plays a significant role in the marriage relationship. This study permits the elucidation of certain fixed elements as regards the journey in demotic songs (departure, meteorological features, return, danger etc.). Beyond this, there appears the negative character par excellence of the journey itself, in its essence.

I. E. STEFANIS, Epistolary Evidence Concerning Two Doctors from Agrafa who Shared the Same Name.

On the occasion of the recent publication of a work on herbal medicine by Nikolaos Ieropais (17th/18th cent.), in which the editors identify the author with the famous Nikolaos who was doctor-in-chief to the Sultan and one time student of Eugenios Giannoulis, six letters are published (four from Anastasios Gordios, one from Nikolaos Ieropais and one from the hieromonk Nikodemos Mazarakis) from codex II 2406 of the Brussels Library. These clearly show that the identification of these two persons is incorrect. There were certainly two doctors of the same name, who both hailed from the village of Velisdoni, Agrafa, where they both happened to find themselves in about 1683. One of them, Ieropais, was then young, the other older.

G. VELOUDIS, Solomos and «Solomists».

This article is a rebuttal of the «misguided criticism» which was directed by St. Alexiou in his recent book (*Solomists and Solomos*, 1997) against the three Solomists (G. Veloudis, G. Kehayioglou, E. Tsantsanoglou), who had expressed criticism of his arbitrary and unreliable anthologized «edition» of the *Poems and Prose* of D. Solomos (1994).

Initially, a conceptual distinction is made between «literary criticism», which is invoked by St. Alexiou as the basis of his «edition», and *academic* «philological criticism», the latter being defined as «epistemological». St. Alexiou is then taken to task for lack of proper academic standards and the relevant evidence is brought to bear: distortion, on his part, of the writings of

his critics, misappropriation and suppression of the academic symbols these critics and others of his predecessors in problems regarding Solomos, such as: indication of the sources of certain poems by Solomos (Γαλήνη, Το αηδόνι και το γεράκι, Διάλογος), clarification of certain of Solomos' idioms (πράχνω, κρούζω, πλεύρα, λιμνιώνας), the rendition into Greek of certain Italian expressions (*linga scappata della tromba, modo misto genuino*) and the interpretation of some of Solomos' verses (Γλάρε, στρειδόφλουντζα ξερνάς, πολύν αφρό, σαλίγκι).

The article ends with a reminder of the basic tenets of philological criticism, especially as regards the publication of fragmentary or incomplete texts.

M. G. VARVOUNIS, Manuscript and Printed Folk Poetry on Samos (19th-20th cents.).

In this article, an examination is made of the known texts of non-demotic, printed and manuscript folk poetry which originate from Samos and date from the 19th and 20th centuries. The texts are organized by category and their content examined, as are the poets themselves, who are sometimes familiar from other sources, together with their ideological origins. Finally, on the basis of these texts, certain conclusions are drawn as regards the subject matter and style of folk poetry on Samos, as well as the broader historical conditions which brought about the composition of the poems and defined their content.

NOTES

Μ. ΤΖΙΑΤΖΗ-ΠΑΠΑΓΙΑΝΝΗ, Πλουτάρχου, «Συγκρίσεως Άριστοφάνους καὶ Μενάνδρου ἐπιτομή» 4, 854D. — Στο άρθρο αυτό επιχειρείται η αποκατάσταση με εικασία ενός ως τώρα αθεράπευτου χωρίου του Πλουτάρχου. Συγκεκριμένα, προτείνεται η διόρθωση της γραφής των χειρογράφων ἀληθεστέροις (που δε δίνει νόημα) σε ἀηθεστέροις (γραφή που παλαιογραφικά βρίσκεται πολύ κοντά στην παραδεδομένη) με τη σημασία «ἀμαθεστέροις», η οποία παραδίδεται σε αρχαία και βυζαντινά λεξικά και δίνει ικανοποιητικό νόημα στο χωρίο. Υπέρ της εικασίας αυτής συνηγορεί και το ότι στη χειρόγραφη παράδοση τα επίθετα ἀήθης και ἀληθής συχνά συγχέονται μεταξύ τους.

CH. AVGERINOS, An Emendation of Hesychius' A 782. — The article proposes the emendation of Hesychius' A 782 Άγριάδες· νύμφαι to Άνιγριάδες

νύμφαι· (εἶπε γένος τι ἐν Ἦλιδι), a lemma whose soundness has never been questioned by editors, although the word ఉγριάδες is not attested elsewhere as a name of nymphs. This lemma occurs in a heavily emended part of the lexicon and the emendation takes into account the relevant testimony of Pausanias 5.5.11.2 and Strabo 8.3.19.2, 8.8.19.15, concerning the ancient tradition about these nymphs.

P. M. KITROMILIDES, Early Conceptualizations of the Idea of Diaspora in Greek Thought. — In this research note I attempt to trace the earliest conceptualizations of the idea of diaspora in Greek thought. I suggest that, although etymologically Greek, the term diaspora does not occur in the sources of classical Greek literature. Its earliest recorded occurrence comes rather late, in Plutarch's Moralia. The symbolic and historical significance of the term is connected with its appearance in the Old Testament, from which, through the Septuagint, it was channeled into the literature of Christianity. In subsequent Greek thought, the term diaspora is generally absent until, in 1761, Iossipos Moisiodax employs it in an entirely original way in order to express his understanding of Greek society: «When I say Greece, I mean all the diasporas of the Greeks». In this formulation he repeats a style of expression first found in the Gospel according to St. John (7, 35), pointing to an extraordinary continuity in the culture of «Christian hellenism». Moisiodax understands the meaning of diaspora dynamically, not statically, and in this understanding his thinking reflects the world of the Enlightenment and its hopes. This outlook is shared by other eighteenth-century authors who addressed themselves to the Orthodox diaspora at the time, such as Gregorios Fatseas and Vasilios Papaefthymiou.