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The Journal of Juristic Papyrology 16-17, 206

1971

Artykuł został zdigitalizowany i opracowany do udostępnienia w internecie przez Muzeum Historii Polski w ramach prac podejmowanych na rzecz zapewnienia otwartego, powszechnego i trwałego dostępu do polskiego dorobku naukowego i kulturalnego. Artykuł jest umieszczony w kolekcji cyfrowej bazhum.muzhp.pl, gromadzącej zawartość polskich czasopism humanistycznych i społecznych.

Tekst jest udostępniony do wykorzystania w ramach dozwolonego użytku.
Nevertheless, P. Oxy. 2256, fr. 3 offers so many possibilities of different interpretations that it is impossible to draw any chronological conclusions as to the performance or composition of the “Supplices”. The “reinvestigation” of “Supplices” called for by W. Nestle appears to be a primary task, but it should be carried out with the methods of historically-ideological and historically-stylistic analysis.


On the pp. 7—10 the papyrological material is quoted.


This study is an analysis of the wording of all the preserved satyric drama of Aeschylus which the author divides into three groups, coming to the conclusion that a characteristic peculiarity of this genre is a mythological travesty, in which the characters emerge from the daily life of the dramatist and the spectators of his drama. As to the characters of the satyric drama of Aeschylus, they seem to be the nearest to those of the comedies of Epicharmus, but in the Doric comedy there is no chorus of satyrs.


In this essay the author, utilizing the fragments published in P. Oxy. XXIV, asserts that Alcman composed his version of the expedition of Dioscuri in Attica most probably after the “riot of Cylon”.


Cf. infra an essay on the same theme.