



Grazer Beiträge

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INHALTSVERZEICHNIS

BRANDHUBER Christoph / WITEK Franz, Der erste Salzburger „Jedermann“91

Hugo von Hofmannsthal's *Jedermann* has been performed in Salzburg since 1920. Earlier *Everyman* adaptations by Hans Sachs and Georg Macropedius may have served as sources for a play staged at the theatre hall of the Benedictine University Jong before Hofmannsthal. This dramatic work had contained elements of the parable of the *Prodigal Son* and the *Everyman* topic as presented in *Anastasius fortunae pila, terrae piaculum, orci monstrum* (1632). The handwritten Latin drama as well as the bilingual version of the printed Programme are stored at the University Library of Salzburg. There is Information about the author Father Thomas Weiss and the principal actor Wolfgang Braumiller. Father Thomas was a highly regarded playwright in Salzburg (*Pater comicus*) and Wolfgang Braumiller acted in almost every university play, even performing before the noblest princes of Europe. This paper provides an overview of Latin adaptations of the subject, seeks to place this native play in the tradition of the academic drama, and traces the lives of the author and the actor.

COROLEU Alejandro. Printing and Keading Italian Neo-Latin Bucolic Poetry in Early Modern Europe53

The purpose of this article is to account for the widespread popularity of Italien Neo-Latin pastoral poetry across Europa in the period from 1485 to 1535. In the first part of my work I provide a chronological exploration of how some of the most conspicuous Italian Neo-Latin bucolic poets (Petrarch, Antonio Geraldini, Baptista Mantuanus and Fausto Andrelini) were published in Europe alter 1485. The second part of my essay purports to discuss the ways in which Italian Neo Latin pastoralists were incorporated into the European educational curriculum of the time. For this purpose I have decided to focus on Petrarch's Bucolism Carmen, a text which became subject for annotations as early as the first decade of the sixteenth century and assumed canonical status in several academic institutions of northern Europe.

GRASSL Herbert, Neue Beiträge zu zwei Carmina epigraphica aus Pannonien35

Research of the last decennia produced rich commentaries on many Latin funeral poems found in the territory of ancient Pannonia. The present article offers a new reading and understanding of two poems, Suppl. epigr. ad CIL III, 309 (Hild) and 294 Hild (CIL III. 15195).

HANDY Markus, Septimius Severus, *vir militaris* und Soldatenkaiser?.....21

By making a clever personal policy Septimius Severus succeeded in gaining a competent military staff, which was essential for the establishment and the maintenance of his reign. Personally the princeps was no soldier. Therefore he

avoided leading his troops in battle and in the same way we have no record, that he personally entered the various combats of his principate. Moreover efforts of building a close relationship to his soldiers, as it was the case with Traian and Hadrian, cannot be observed. By no means was Septimius Severus seen by ancient contemporaries as a kind of *vir militaris*, of whom frequent participation in military campaigns was normally expected. As far as his military career is concerned, Septimius Severus can hardly be compared with soldier emperors of the 3rd century, who had fulfilled diverse military tasks before their accession to power. In the field of the treatment of the army and the role of the soldiers as factors of imperial power, Septimius Severus acted as soldier emperor. The army was the most important basis of his rule and joined him in his armed expeditions.

KRITZER Ruth Elisabeth, Antike Textzeugnisse in neuem Licht – Interpretationen neulateinischer Topographien als Hilfe zur Verständnisfindung71

Like the majority of Renaissance authors also the great „topographers“, first of all Flavio Biondo and in succession Andrea Fulvio or Giovanni Bartolomeo Marliano, were using mainly ancient literature to substantiate their arguments or, in the first place, to constitute them. This article presents various cases in which the 15th- or 16th- century interpretation of particular passages from ancient authors may change our „modern“ perception of word meanings as well as our disposition of historical incidents or alleged facts.

KUCH Heinrich, Die Autoritäten und die Konsequenzen: Zum Orest des Euripides5

Getting control of the opposition is a distinctive feature in „Orestes“. Orestes and Electra have to face in Argos the powers that be - who are trying to eliminate them. At first excluded from contacting the citizens of their native polis, they afterwards are condemned to death by the ekklesia, being accused of having killed their mother Clytemnestra. But this act, caused by Apollo, was done in revenge for their father Agamemnon who had been murdered by Clytemnestra. Such scandals are the final points of a lot of serious crimes which were committed by outstanding members of the Tantalus clan who played a ruling role in the polis and were eager to protect their own interests. Orestes and Electra, supported by their true friend Pylades, are forced to fight against a hostile establishment who are determined to let them perish. In their resistance using violence as well as the opposite side the hard pressed ones succeed in holding their ground. The astonishing happy ending, arranged by the *deus ex machina* Apollo, is open to question.

POLANSKI Tomasz, Christian Oriental Churches in Greek, Syriac and Coptic Texts41

The article is part of a project about Christian art in oriental literatures. Greek, Syriac and Coptic sources from the 4th to the 7th century. The present article adduces passages which are concerned with the church decoration in general, and not exclusively with separate images, specific icons of Christ, the Virgin Mary or the Saints. There are found a number of interesting minor descriptions in the church histories, in the theological polemic on icons, and the hagiographies.

TSOMIS Georgios P., Achilleus ἐπικερτομέων in der Ilias 24, 649.....1

Ἐπικερτομέων in Ilias 24, 649 is a much discussed verb. As the present article will show, Achilleus is probably not addressing Priamos or someone else suggested up to now, but Agamemnon.

REZENSIONEN

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