

CLASSICS CONVIVIUM

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M | LSA CLASSICAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



LETTER FROM CHAIR, SARA FORSDYKE

Dear Friends of the Department of Classical Studies,

This is my first Newsletter since becoming Chair, and I am very pleased to have this opportunity to tell you about the recent activities of the staff, students, and faculty. In addition, I want to let you know that we have a lot of exciting events planned for the upcoming year, and we warmly welcome you to join us for as many of them as possible.

I would, however, first like to pay tribute to my predecessor as Chair, Ruth Scodel. Ruth served the Department tirelessly between 2007 and 2013 and kept the Department strong both intellectually and financially. Professor Scodel, of course, continues on our faculty and, in addition to her customary brilliant scholarship, offered an exciting new course in conjunction with the Theme Semester on Sport and the University entitled "Poems for Athletes."

While I am on the topic of the theme semester, I will take the opportunity to mention a deluxe version of Professor Potter's highly popular course on Greek Sport offered this Fall. This version of the course featured guest appearances by the Athletic Director and coaches of the various sports at the University of Michigan. Prof. Potter's aim was to create a dialogue between ancient and modern worlds about the nature of the "world's number one entertainment industry." For more see p. 2.

On the archaeological front, our faculty and students have a lot of exciting news. Professor Nicola Terrenato has had spectacular results at his two excavations in and around Rome. The first is at St. Omobono in the heart of modern Rome. Since this site lies below the modern water table, excavation has required both ingenuity and courage. Working in a deep pit with water pumps constantly running, Professor Terrenato's team has uncovered not only the earliest known Etruscan writing at Rome, but also a temple dating back to the seventh century BCE; it is possibly the earliest known Roman temple. This excavation was the subject of a nationally broadcast report on National Public Radio (NPR) that can be heard by searching St. Omobono on NPR's website.

Professor Terrenato's second excavation at Gabii just outside of Rome has also received national and international attention. Indeed, his excavation has discovered no less than three monumental civic buildings dating to the late fourth or early third century BCE. *Archaeology Magazine* named this discovery one of the top ten archaeological discoveries of 2013, and *The New York Times* did a feature article on Gabii that can be found by searching for Gabii on the newspaper's website. For both these excavations, see Professor Terrenato's article on p. 4.

Another exciting archaeological development is that Professor Lisa Nevett has been granted a permit to dig at Olynthos in Northern Greece. Olynthos was destroyed by Philip II of Macedon in 348 BCE, and was never built over by later settlers. For this reason, it is one of the best-preserved ancient city-states and has huge potential to answer some fundamental questions about civic and domestic architecture, the use of public space, and ancient city planning. For more details about this exciting project see Professor Nevett's report on p. 3. Finally, Professor Christopher Ratté is starting a new project at Notion in Turkey, and a report on the first season can be found on p. 4.

Some of the highlights of last year, include Professor Basil Dufallo's conference on "Roman Error," the Context for Classics conference on "Classicisms of the Black Atlantic" and the Midwestern Consortium on Ancient Religions on "The Religious Life of Things," organized by Professors Celia Schultz and Ian Moyer. Other highlights of last year included a two-day "Latin Weekend" (*Biduum Latinum Michiganiense*, p. 5) organized by Professor Gina Soter (and featuring the renowned Dr. Reginald Foster, former secretary to the Pope) and the Jerome lectures by Professor Aldo Schiavone on "Ancient and Modern Equality." See p. 7. Last but not least, Contexts for Classics coordinated a fantastic series of events on the façade of our very own building, Angell Hall, including a panel discussion of the architecture, epigraphy, and history of the building, as well as a sound and light show and a dance party! (Some pictures page p. 5.)

We are thinking long and hard about the value and future of Classical Studies in the 21st century, and this concern is reflected in Professor Sara Ahbel-Rappe's survey of recent Classics majors, conducted with the cooperation of two undergraduate students. As Professor Ahbel-Rappe writes on p. 6, the survey demonstrated that these graduates value their Classics degree primarily for its contribution to their development as human beings rather than any immediate practical gains. Classics graduates did not deny that their degree contributed to their mastery of certain work-related skills such as analytic thinking and effective writing, but for them, the benefits were deeper and had more to do with living life well.

The faculty and graduate students have also taken very seriously recent concerns about the campus climate, particularly for African-Americans and other minorities. To this end, we held a department-wide discussion of how we can maintain diverse and inclusive classrooms, and invited a consultant from the Center for Research on Teaching and Learning to facilitate it. Another way that we are trying to address issues of diversity and

INCLUDED IN NEWSLETTER

- ◆ Greek Sport
- ◆ Field Updates
- ◆ Translating the Façade of Angell Hall
- ◆ A Latin Weekend
- ◆ Survey Lessons
- ◆ Jeromes
- ◆ Matt Cohn, ProQuest Distinguished Dissertation Award
- ◆ Carrie Arbour Study Abroad 2014 Scholarships

KUDOS

Basil Dufallo Michigan Humanities Fellowship

Vassilis Lambropoulos published an article on CFC in the leading Greek leftist daily

Ruth Caston UMS Summer Institute Integrating the Arts

Sara Ahbel Rappe Institute for Humanities Fellowship

Lisa Nevett May Seminar on Sustainability

inclusion is to expand the reach of our scholarly inquiries to examine the ways that African-Americans have engaged with the classical tradition. A conference was held on this topic last March ("Classicisms in the Black Atlantic") and featured papers by several of our current and former faculty members including Paolo Asso (Classical Studies), Ian Moyer (Department of History) and Miro Seo (Yale University/National University of Singapore). We are eager to build on the momentum of this conference and to this end, on Martin Luther King Day (January 19th, 2015), Dr. Heidi Morse of the Department of African and African-American Studies, will give a talk on Anna Julia Cooper's use of Ciceronian rhetoric in her 1892 book *A Voice From the South*.

Our undergraduate students continue to thrive and we are very proud of them. In particular, two of our students, Taylor Barinka and Kayla Pio, won the Manson Steward scholarships from the Classical Association of the Midwest and South. Taylor Barinka is also a finalist for the Lionel Pearson Fellowship.

We have good news also from our graduate students, including Matthew Cohn's grant of a Distinguished Dissertation Award for his PhD dissertation on Greek comedy, see p. 9. Although the job market is still tight, many of our students have been successful in obtaining tenure-track jobs and post-doctoral fellowships. We say farewell this year to Graham Claytor, Harriet Fertik, Michael Leese, Henry Colburn, Evelyn Adkins, Jason Farr, Angela Commito, Erich Heiden, Preston Woodward, and Erica Valdivieso. We wish them well.

Due to the generosity of many donors to the **Kate Boshier Fund**, several of our PhD students (Ellen Cole, Jacqui Pincus, Amy Pistone) traveled to the Annual Meeting of the American Philological Association (now the Society for Classical Studies) and performed in Plautus' *Rudens*. And thanks to a recent gift from the **Stamboulidis** family, our students recently attended a live broadcast of the National Theatre of London's production of Shake-

speare's *Coriolanus*. Prior to the performance, Professors David Potter and Ralph Williams talked to students about the historical and literary features of the play. This Fall, the Stamboulidis Fund sponsored a similar excursion to a live broadcast of the National Theater's performance of Euripides' *Medea*. Additionally, Professor Ruth Scodel took eleven of our students to the "Iphigenia in Aulis" performance at the Court Theater in Chicago.

Finally, we must acknowledge the departure and retirement of several valued colleagues. We are sad to have lost our highly talented Coordinator of Undergraduate Affairs, Robin Axelrod. Robin had been with us for five years, and, besides managing our curriculum with skill and efficiency, created a warm and welcoming atmosphere for our undergraduates. We miss her dearly, but we are also very happy to welcome her replacement, Molly Cravens. .

Another big change is that Professor Kweku Garbrah retired on July 1st, 2014 and unexpectedly passed away on October 2. We celebrated Professor Garbrah's career at a symposium in his honor on October 4. Featured speakers were drawn from his friends and former students from around the world, including Dr. Martin West (Oxford), Dr. Alison Keith (Toronto), and Dr. Susan Prince (University of Cincinnati).

Finally, we are very excited to welcome Dr. Maria Wyke to Michigan this Spring to give our prestigious Jerome Lectures. Dr Wyke's topic is "Ancient Rome in Silent Cinema" and the event will even include a screening accompanied by organ at the historic Michigan Theater. For more details see the article on p. 10.

Let me end by reminding you that all of our events are free and open to the public and we warmly invite you to come and join us. For a list of all our events see p. 10 or go to our website: lsa.umich.edu/classics/

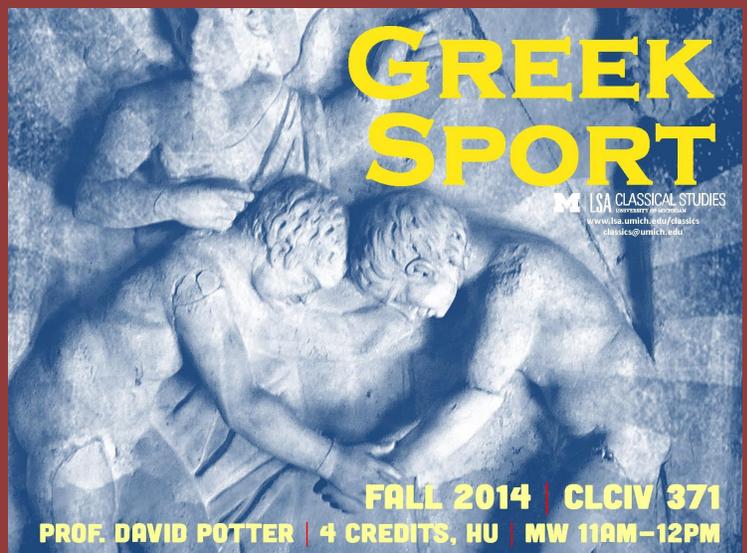
GREEK SPORT DAVID POTTER

LSA sponsored a theme semester this term on Sport and the University. In response I offered a new course, "Classical Civilization 371: Greek Sport and the Modern World." The point of the course was to help students think comparatively, to look for parallel structures and circumstances, while also appreciating difference—to work with the basic mission of the Humanities which is to enable us to look at the world in depth and discuss it with precision. Reading for the course ranged from Homer and Pindar to stories from the New York Times and books by coaches such as Bo Schembechler, Pat Summitt and John Wooden.

In developing the course I received a great deal of help from the Athletic Department, which provided a series of guest speakers to give the contemporary perspective on issues that are shared between ancient and modern sports. From the administration of the Athletic Department we had Rob Rademacher, the Associate Athletic Director for Facilities, speak with the class about Facilities; Elizabeth Heinrich and Phil Hughes (Associate Athletic Directors for Compliance and Assistant Provost and director of the Academic Success Program) talked about the NCAA; Greg Harden (Associate Athletic Director) talked about career planning for athletes; Bitsey Ritt (Senior Associate Athletic Director) discussed Title IX; and David Brandon (Director of Athletics) gave a lecture on Integrity. We also heard from a number of coaches, including Bev Plocki, coach of women's gymnastics; Joe McFarland, men's wrestling; Mike Bottom, swimming (he is also a coach of the Olympic Team); Geoff Corrigan,

men's gymnastics (and a member of the US National Team); Red Berenson (Men's Hockey); and John Beilein (Men's Basketball). Our last speaker was Lloyd Carr.

Just a week in to the term the GSIs and I found that the atmosphere was terrific, that students were embracing the comparative project; it was an exciting term.



**GREEK
SPORT**

LSA CLASSICAL STUDIES
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FALL 2014 | CLCIV 371
PROF. DAVID POTTER | 4 CREDITS, HU | MW 11AM-12PM

FIELD UPDATES



GABII PROJECT
NIC TERRENATO

This summer, for the sixth consecutive season, a team of 70 staff and students from the University of Michigan and other American institutions joined forces to continue excavating the ancient remains at the site of Gabii. The results of seven weeks of work in surprisingly cool weather were once again astonishing.

Activities concentrated on two sectors of the dig, known as Areas D and F, providing new insights on the occupation history of the urban center. In Area D, the excavators identified a sequence of hut floors dating back to the phase of the city formation in the late 8th and 7th centuries BCE. They likely belong to a discrete cluster of habitation, whose arrangement is consistent with other examples in Iron Age Italy. What sets this context apart, however, are the infant burials found in association with the huts, as they are the richest known from this period and location. Two have been excavated in 2014, consisting of rock-cut trenches that contained the remains of infants along with elaborate sets of grave goods. The grave good assemblages include a wide array of bronze, ceramic and amber items, and are a testimony to the high social status of the occupants of the compound.

In Area F other portions of a grandiose ashlar building were exposed, revealing the entire extent of a monumental complex that already made both the *New York Times* as well as the *Top 10 Discoveries in Archaeology Magazine* in 2013. The preliminary interpretation of this complex is as a public building, with spaces organized on three terraces and designed for a variety of political and perhaps ritual functions. It now represents one of the few examples of mid-Republican public architecture known from central Italy other than fortifications and temples. Thus it sheds important light on the development of Latin cities in the crucial and obscure period between the end of the Latin Revolt and the beginning of the Second Punic War.

The excavation is now over, but the behind-the-scenes work keeps going at a steady pace. Conservators are tending to the precious finds from the Area D graves, and the endangered ashlar architecture of Area F is being restored, thanks to a generous gift from **Ann and Clayton Wilhite**.

If you want to know more about the Gabii Project please point your browser to www.gabiiproject.org

THE OLYNTHOS PROJECT LISA NEVETT

This year marks the start of a new archaeological field project in Greece, co-sponsored by the University of Michigan—the first in nearly twenty years. Our goal is to investigate the Classical city of Olynthos in northern Greece. Olynthos is probably best known to historians and philologists as the subject of Demosthenes' *Olynthiacs*, in which the Athenians were exhorted to assist in its defense against the Macedonian king Philip II. To archaeologists, Olynthos is also famous for the large numbers of houses excavated there in the 1920's and 1930's, which remain our single best source of information about ancient Greek households. Our new project aims to build a more complete picture of the city and its households, using up-to-date field methods. It is also intended to build opportunities for student volunteers to learn these methods and to work as part of an international team, answering new questions about the topography of Olynthos, about its relationship with its hinterland (chora), and about the economy, subsistence and daily activities of its inhabitants.

Work began this spring when a small team undertook two weeks of geophysical survey of an unexcavated area of the city. They used two different techniques for detecting changes in electrical conductivity and magnetism below the surface of the soil, which can indicate human activity. The results suggested that a regular grid of streets and houses, visible in the excavated zone, continued across much (but not all) of the adjacent unexcavated area. This summer, a larger team went into the field for four weeks, excavating six trial trenches aimed at verifying and elabo-

rating on the geophysical results and at finding a well-preserved house to excavate in subsequent seasons. Our trenches revealed parts of four different structures, as well as a section of the city's fortification wall. The information from this work is still being processed and we await the results of various scientific analyses, but exciting preliminary findings include details about the construction of the city wall, about the nature and use of the area outside the regular street grid, and about the make-up of the walls and floors of several houses. One of the more dramatic finds was a large collection of ceramic vessels which had been shattered close to the wall of one of the houses; elsewhere we found a well-preserved storage jar measuring 1.4 m across! In tandem with the excavations, two weeks of field walking were also carried out on the eastern side of the city to explore where its boundaries lay and how the landscape beyond was utilized. A wide range of pottery and other artefacts attest to the intensive use of the higher ground in this area at the time Olynthos itself was occupied. Our permit lasts for five years and in future seasons we plan to involve a larger team in order to continue our investigation in these areas and to extend it to other parts of the city.

We are very grateful to the Department of Classical Studies, the Kelsey Museum and the College of Literature, Science and the Arts at Michigan for their support of the project, and of the faculty and students involved. The Olynthos Project is a collaboration with the 16th Ephorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities (Thessaloniki) and the University of Liverpool (U.K.). It is taking place under the auspices of the British School at Athens, with permission from the Greek Ministry of Culture.

NOTION

BY CHRIS RATTÉ

A team of 10 architects and archaeologists, including two UM architecture professors and three IPCAA students as well as myself, spent 15 full and productive days at the archaeological site of Notion on the western coast of Turkey this summer. We were joined by Prof. Felipe Rojas of Brown University, as well as two students from the Joukowsky Institute of Archaeology at Brown, and by Yale Byzantinist Örgü Dalgıç.

Notion is a well-preserved and almost completely unexcavated Greek city in the region known in antiquity as Ionia. The name, Notion, “the place to the south,” refers to its relationship with another Ionian city, Kolophon, only 10 miles inland. Notion is also close to the well-known archaeological sites of Klaros, Ephesos, and Teos. The site was occupied from the early first millennium B.C. until the Middle Ages, and it played an important role in the history of the surrounding region in all periods, from the Ionian migration to the fall of the Roman Empire.

Notion covers an area of approximately 85 acres (just over twice the size of the UM central campus), enclosed by 2-mile long fortifications. The major monuments of the Classical city, such as the theater and the street-grid, are clearly visible in satellite imagery. This year was the first season of an anticipated 3-4 year program of archaeological survey, co-sponsored by Michigan and Brown. The initial goals of this program are to make a new map of the site, and to develop a long-term conservation plan. A battery of different mapping techniques are being used, including low-altitude photogrammetry and geophysical prospection, both of which were tested out this summer. Fig. 1 is one of a series of aerial photographs taken from a tethered blimp. We are using these photos to generate a detailed digital surface model of the site (with the help of an image-based 3-D modeling program made by the Russian software company, Agisoft). Fig. 2 shows IPCAA student Gregory Tucker deploying a fluxgate gradiometer, an instrument that measures minute disturbances in the earth’s magnetic field caused by buried objects and architectural features.

The goals of the site management plan are to secure the preservation of Notion and to pave the way for responsible development of its touristic potential, in connection both with the neighboring archaeological resources and with the attractive harbors on both sides of the ancient city. Fig. 3 is a first draft of a map of the site by Professors Geoffrey Thün and Kathy Velikov of the UM School of Architecture, presenting a preliminary scheme for access to and circulation around the ancient ruins.



Fig. 2: Geophysical survey in progress



Fig. 1: Aerial view of Notion looking northeast

Notion is an ideal laboratory for the study of the long-term history of a Greco-Roman city in Asia Minor, from the late Bronze Age through the Medieval era. We have already begun to make plans for our next season, and we are confident that the survey begun in 2014 will contribute valuable new information on major issues of contemporary west Anatolian archaeology, and help to secure the future of this invaluable cultural resource.

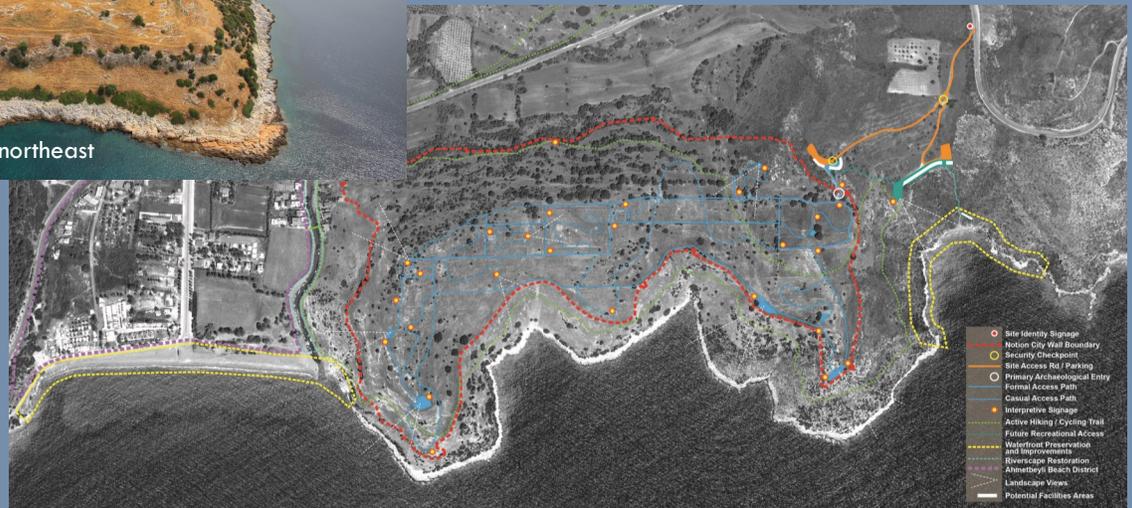


Fig. 3: Preliminary site management plan

Notion Site Management Masterplan
Preliminary Draft
June 14, 2014
NTS

Prepared by: Kathy Velikov & Geoffrey Thün
Taubman College of Architecture and Urban Planning, The University of Michigan

#UMONUMENT: TRANSLATING THE FAÇADE OF ANGELL HALL

NICK GELLER, GRAD ORGANIZER FOR *CONTEXTS FOR CLASSICS*

The colossal inscription. The majestic Doric columns. The carefully carved reliefs of Poetry, Science, History, and Art. All these elements combine to make the façade of Angell Hall into something truly monumental.

But what does it all mean to us today? In the age we live in – one where flat screens proliferate and we are constantly plugged into our smartphones – we lose a sense not only of the space that surrounds us but more importantly of our own stake in the meaning of that space. The latest addition to *Contexts for Classics*' "Objects as Texts" series attempted to combat that loss by demonstrating how we can translate our own monuments and thereby give them new meaning.



As any Classicist knows, a proper translation starts by closely reading the original text – even if that "text" happens to be a structure nearly 100 feet tall. *Contexts for Classics* thus began the translation process by organizing an interdisciplinary panel of U-M faculty to provide their own individual readings of the building. Kristin Hass (American Culture), Terrence McDonald (Bentley Historical Museum), Alexander Potts (History of Art), Christopher Ratté (Classical Studies), and Andrea Zengulys (English) each presented their own distinct interpretations of the iconic edifice. Their ten-minute lectures

discussed the façade's monumentality, its inscription, its reliefs, its architectural design, as well as how it has been misread. The panel took place in January to a packed room in the Kelsey Museum and properly set the stage for the translation to follow that April.



And what a translation it was! Mark Tucker of the Lloyd Hall Scholars Program helped to produce an event unlike anything the campus has seen before. Students and staff, faculty and townspeople – it seemed that all of Ann Arbor was there on that rather crisp night at the end of semester. The jackets soon began to come off, though, and in no time everyone was dancing on the front lawn of Angell Hall. There were column "glowsticks," light-up headpieces, laser lighting of the columns, performances by a student dance troupe, and a DJ elevated 20 feet in the air over hundreds of people dancing. No one left seeing the façade the same way as before. And that was the point: Town and Gown had come together to give new meaning to one of Ann Arbor's most famous monuments by producing an interactive translation that had the whole community as its author.

None of it would have been possible, however, without the support of over 25 U-M institutions and many volunteers who helped to make the whole event a monumental success.

For more information, images, and videos, please visit the #UMonument's website at: <http://www.umich.edu/~objtext/index.html>.

INTER AMICOS: A LATIN WEEKEND

GINA SOTER

In mid-March, about 80 Latinists gathered at U-M for a weekend of semi-immersion work with the language. While most came from Michigan and neighboring states, a few flew in from Arizona, California, New York, and Virginia. The participants varied widely in Latin background and interests: students ranged from those in middle school (admittedly exceptionally prepared) to graduate school and seminaries. Teachers ran the gamut from K-12 through the full professoriate, and there were also a number of very talented amateur Latinists.

Faculty consisted of Fr. Reginald Foster, retired papal secretary of Latin and beloved teacher, Msgr. Daniel Gallagher, current papal secretary of Latin and U-M alum, and Jason Pedicone, president of the Paideia Institute.

The theme for the weekend was *amicitia*. The idea of friendship and alliance played out both in our readings and in the relationships that developed among the participants. Some came to renew acquaintance with "Reggie" (as Foster's students tend to call him). All came to work hard on their skills with the Latin language (reading, comprehension, and conversation). In the process of spending time with others of like interest they formed new friendships. Connections were discovered among students who shared their varying Latin learning enthusiasms and aspirations, teachers who shared teaching strategies, and people who just found out they liked each other.

We distributed participants into a variety of sessions on topics and authors such as Augustine, translating Homer into Latin, Latin teaching strategies, all of which were particularly popular, as was the textless



"conversational" session at the Art Gallery at the Residential College. The workshop also exposed participants to the richness of the Kelsey Museum and the Papyrology Collection. Here, encounters with the primary source material of inscriptions and documents provided memorable experiences. One omnibus session became particularly hilarious as the group experimented with writing papal tweets, which "Father Dan" likened to the epigrams of Martial — in form, if not content! Framing our experience was a two-part public lecture entitled *Linguae Architectura Latinae* (Fr. Foster) and *Linguae Factura Latinae* (Msgr. Gallagher).

In planning this workshop, we were committed to modeling the importance of lifelong learning for participating undergraduate and graduate students alike (and some 30 UM Latin students were in our number), as well as fostering links with K-12 teachers and community members. From the responses we received both during and after the workshop, we found that the experiences and mix of participants has furthered these goals.

JEROMES 2014

DAVID POTTER

EQUALITY

Aldo Schiavone, Professor at the Istituto Italiano di Scienze Umane, delivered the 2014 Jerome Lectures on the theme of ancient and modern equality. In a splendid series of lectures ranging in time from Classical Greece through the great eighteenth century revolutions in America and France, Professor Schiavone showed how the concept of equality, a constituent feature of Western identity, is almost inextricably linked to the legacy of the classical world, linking the ancient polis and industrial society.

In his first two lectures, Professor Schiavone explored the two elements that made the development of a concept of equality possible. The first was the birth of politics and democracy in Greek city-states. Significantly, democracy, as he points out, is not based upon a sense of equality. The Greek notion of citizenship was an exclusive notion: citizens had to be free males of a specific lineage and, often, owning non-trivial amounts of property. The majority of people in a Greek city-state did not fit this definition. It was the Roman invention of juristic reasoning that made it possible to arrive at a definition of equality based upon class.

The key to understanding the difference between Greek and Roman attitudes towards citizenship was their very treatment of slavery. Greek thinkers (especially Aristotle, whose thought on the subject was the topic of Professor Schiavone's seminar) developed a notion of "natural slavery," which, like the Greek concept of barbarism, militated against

broad-based notions of equality. Since Roman law was rooted in practice rather than theory, Roman lawyers created a disciplined rationale for equality in private law which formed the basis of a definition of social order in the public sphere. The Roman treatment of slaves, who became citizens upon manumission, paradoxically laid the foundation of our concept of equality.

Basic ideas about equality were laid down early in Roman history. As the empire expanded, building a cosmopolitan and diverse society, a new formulation of equality emerged in the writings of the great jurists of the third century AD. In their work it was possible to imagine an ideal natural state in which all persons, no matter their origin or legal status, were equal. Roman jurists understood that the laws of nations and chance had altered the primal state of equality, potentially turning a free person into a slave, or a rich person into a beggar. The implication of these ideas would only be fully realized in the modern period, when ideas about natural law appeared alongside economies based on large middle classes. This conjunction produced a new interpretation of Roman law, increasingly obscuring distinctions between juridical, political, social, and economic equality prior to the appearance of Karl Marx.

In his final lecture Professor Schiavone explored the possibility of a common ethical structure predicated on a global definition of citizenship rooted in the principle of natural equality. This form of equality would range well beyond anything imaginable in antiquity, being based in nature and outside the laws of nations. Professor Schiavone suggests that, to realize this future, we must achieve a real understanding of the way that definitions of equality have been framed in the past if we are to create new, truly just societies.

2014 SENIOR THESIS WRITERS

Christian Kreiger

Imperial Policies in Asia Minor: Rome and Pontus
Faculty Advisor: David Potter
High Honors

Kaia Olson

Deconstructing the Reconstruction: An Analysis of the Viewing Experience of Pompeian Wall Paintings, Ekphrasis in Aeneid 1, and the Tabulae Iliacae
Faculty Advisor: Elaine Gazda
Highest Honors

Cesar II Ruiz

A New World Caesar: Representations of Rome in New World Colonization
Faculty Advisor: Sara Ahbel-Rappe
Honors

Holly Taylor

Translating Patriotism through the Memoir of Pantelis Roumanis
Faculty Advisor: Artemis Leontis
High Honors

2014 AWARD RECIPIENTS

Manson A. Stewart Scholarship (<https://camws.org/awards/MAScollege.php>):
Taylor Barinka and Kayla Pio

Phillips Prizes:

Tiffany Brocke - Latin III-A
Ana Guay - Latin IV
Christian Kreiger - Greek II
Ben Moss - Latin II
Christina Russ - Modern Greek I
Kaitlyn Schuster - Latin I
Stamatia Tsakos - Modern Greek II

CFC Translation Prizes:

Taylor Barinka - "Plato, Republic, Book the Fourth"
Ana Guay - "Ibycus 286"
Eva Mooney - "Horace, Ode 1.15"

Senior Prizes:

Kelly Gillikin - Classical Archaeology Prize / Awarded to the top undergraduate for distinguished achievement in the study of Classical Archaeology
Christian Kreiger - Classical Civilization Prize / Awarded to the top undergraduate for distinguished achievement in the study of Classical Civilization
Colton Babladelis - Calliope Papala Politou Prize in Modern Greek / Awarded in memory of Calliope Evangelinos recognizing the most outstanding undergraduate senior who excels in the study of Modern Greek
Holly Taylor - Calliope Papala Politou Prize in Modern Greek / Calliope Papala Politou Prize in Modern Greek / Awarded in memory of Calliope Evangelinos recognizing the most outstanding undergraduate senior who excels in the study of Modern Greek
Kaia Olson - Copley Prize / Awarded in Memory of Frank O. Copley recognizing the most outstanding undergraduate senior who excels in the study of Latin
Kaia Olson - Seligson Prize / Awarded in memory of Gerda M. Seligson recognizing the most exceptional undergraduate in Classical Greek

CARRIE ARBOUR STUDY ABROAD SCHOLARSHIPS, SUMMER 2014 AWARDEES

MADE POSSIBLE THANKS TO A BEQUEST FROM BELLE ARBOUR,
WHO GRADUATED IN 1909 FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN AND DIED IN 1967.

My time working on the Gabii Project was one of the most exciting and eventful experiences of my life. Initially, I was unsure what I could contribute, having never participated in an excavation before, but my peers and instructors were very welcoming and were always willing to answer questions. Excavating was physically difficult work that required patience and concentration. Yet, every day was made



exciting by the people on my team and the work we were doing. Having the opportunity to take the lessons I learned in the classroom and then apply them in the field helped me develop as an archaeologist and broaden my understanding of the subject. There is a great deal of difference between reading about how to properly trowel and actually doing it. This is especially true of the process of having one's muscles adjust to squatting for hours on end! I now have a greater appreciation for the work that went into making these discoveries possible. My trip this summer was my first time traveling abroad and I was surprised at

how much I missed home. However, I couldn't stop being continually amazed each time I took a walk down the streets of Rome and found myself surrounded by such incredible history or having the unique experience to unearth this history myself. The places I went, the people I met, and the diverse culture to which I was exposed have each left a deep impression on me.

Sincerely, Michelle Vosters

As a Classics minor, having the opportunity to study abroad in Greece was incredible. I got to see many of the ancient sites I had learned about in class. One of my favorite sites was the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenae. This ancient tomb was built on a massive scale, with the lintel block weighing 120 tons! Standing inside this burial monument, I felt amazed at the architectural feat the Mycenaeans had accomplished.

In addition to Mycenae, I visited the island of Crete, where I saw the Minoan Palace of Knossos. This palace had been reconstructed by the archaeologist Sir Arthur Evans. Therefore, it held reproductions of frescoes. These reconstructions added another dimension by enabling me to see Minoan cult symbols in their original context.

Among the many other places I went to, the island of Santorini is most memorable. While on this island, I saw the ancient town of Akrotiri. Buried in ash by a volcano, Akrotiri is akin to the city of Pompeii. The buildings and roads were preserved by the dust from the eruption, and it was amazing to see this snapshot of ancient history.

Although I travelled to many other sites, there is unfortunately not enough room to elaborate upon them all. I am so grateful for the opportunity I had to learn about ancient Greek architecture and culture first-hand. My experiences in Greece have augmented my previous classroom experiences here at U-M. I want to thank the Classics Department for choosing me as a recipient of the Carrie Arbour Scholarship. My study abroad experience would not have been possible without your support.



Sophia Reini

This summer, I had the privilege of spending five weeks in Italy pursuing my dream of archaeology. This would not have been possible without the University of Michigan, with special thanks to the Carrie Arbour Scholarship.

The excavation at Gabii was one of the best experiences of my life—I had so much fun digging, though I learned a lot about archaeology but also about myself. Living in Rome on my own for five weeks was incredible and taught me that I'm capable of more than I thought. I realized that I was no longer just a tourist; I had to shop for groceries, and I learned how to navigate around this massive city. I loved exploring the local culture through art and food. Some of my favorite things were gazing at the beautiful art in the Borghese Gallery or eating my new favorite pasta dish, Amatriciana, at a cozy restaurant called Il Corallo.

Between wandering aimlessly around the city as well as seeing some of the famous sites, I feel like I lived my time in Rome to the fullest. I left without regrets—only with many of my most cherished memories. It's hard to believe that this trip really happened, but I know that the confidence and the memories I have gained from it will stick with me forever.



This summer I had the opportunity to study Latin in Rome with the Paideia Institute for Humanistic Study. An opportunity turned into an experience only through the Classics Department's Carrie Arbour scholarship. I am forever grateful. For five weeks, I coursed through the streets of Rome, learning its rich history by reading ancient Latin texts. I learned that the emperor Augustus had an appetite for stale bread and small fish while I stood yards away from the palace that was once his home. I read about the assassination of Cicero as I sat in the grass at the place where it happened. I sang Another Brick in the Wall by Pink Floyd, in Latin. Many times. All with people who love the language just as much as I do. Together we navigated our way through Pompeii, while speaking only Latin. We sang an ode to Caesar as we ate dinner in the ruins of the theater where he was killed. We passionately recited one of Cicero's orations in the Roman Forum, as a thunderstorm raged overhead. We engaged in heated Latin debates about the morality of gladiator sports, almost getting ourselves kicked out of the Colosseum. And so much more. It was truly the most incredible experience, and I am so thankful.



Alexandra Andre

CONGRATULATIONS...

Matt Cohn won a ProQuest Distinguished Dissertation Award for his 2013 thesis, *The Admonishing Muse: Ancient Interpretations of Personal Abuse in Old Comedy*.

In the earliest surviving comedy in Western culture, a character dresses up like a tragic hero, insists, "Comedy also knows what's right," and then retells the lead-up to the Peloponnesian War as a sordid story about Pericles and prostitutes. In my dissertation, *The Admonishing Muse*, which was supervised by Richard Janko and was a recipient of this year's ProQuest Distinguished Dissertation Award, I look at ancient debates about such topical, abusive humor and the role it should play in comedy: is the point of comedy really to attack wrongdoers and educate audiences, or is its purported seriousness just a pretext for unwarranted abuse? This question is central to ancient constructions of comedy as a genre, and, I think, it remains important to us today.

One broad line of thinking treats comedy as a relative to tragedy (cousin, sister, or mother). The argument is that comedy and tragedy emerged in similar festive, apolitical contexts and can be approached in the same way. The most familiar testimony for this mode is Aristotle, who charts parallel histories for them and subjects them to the same kind of analysis. He downplays their shared heritage, but other theories didn't; one genealogy that I reconstruct was mentioned in Eratosthenes' lost poem *Erigone* and held that comedy and tragedy were from the same source. Such theories acknowledge that abuse was an important stage in comedy's development, but they imagine a very limited kind: as Aristotle puts it, in the pre-dramatic form that became comedy, the poets only mocked each other, like stand-up comics swapping insults. The implication is that comedy went astray when it turned its sights on the outside world. The usual culprit: that feckless democracy and its rabble, which delighted so in seeing its betters abused. Old Comedy's speech was not free, but pandering; it was really a form of class warfare that reinforced divisions between the masses and the elite; and its unrestrained humor rightfully vanished from comedy (just as the democracy rightfully vanished!).

The other approach takes poets like Aristophanes at their word and operates under the premise that comedy was a social and political force whose whole point is to educate audiences and attack vice. This idea led to a highly functionalist origin story: when farmers were wronged by someone in power, they would disguise themselves, go outside the wrongdoer's house, and make fun of him; the practice was institutionalized as comedy. During the democracy, Old Comedy held the powerful accountable, and comedy stopped being topical, abusive, and overtly educational because anti-democrats legislated against such humor as part of their larger program against the democracy. If comedy seems so comparable to tragedy, this is because it had been defanged.

The second approach to comedy seems to have really caught on. The scholiasts and grammarians tended to use it to understand the genre, and it may have contributed to the preservation of the plays. Old Comedy would have been attractive for studying, commentating on, and teaching precisely because it looked outward and captured realia about Classical Athens that New Comedy did not. It named names, engaged with current events, and was a product of the same golden age that yielded the

canonical tragedians. Its abusiveness and vulgarity were problems, maybe particularly for the use of Old Comedy in schools, but theories about comedy's utility offered a justification. The origin and function of comedy are in mocking wrongdoers and teaching what's right; if Cleon is said to smell like a seal and Cleonymus is called a gluttonous coward, surely they deserved it. This theorization may have played a part in what was preserved, if only by helping rationalize pre-existing inclinations, and thus affected what we have of Greek comedy and how we approach it.

Nor did these arguments disappear with antiquity. In the controversies about the theater in Renaissance England, a critic like Stephen Gosson could still draw on Horace to criticize contemporary comedy (and decry Aristophanes in the process); other critics, like Philip Sidney and Thomas Lodge, reiterated other ancient commentators, that comedy teaches audiences to recognize and reprehend vice. And today, even if we are less apt to quote them directly, the ancient arguments and their implications remain. Popular comedy has only now become as aggressive, vulgar, and topical as Old Comedy was (think *South Park* or the *Daily Show*), and critics voice the same concerns: it encroaches on the realm of the serious and exerts a corruptive influence; it leads audiences to think that they have a grasp on politics (but they don't!) and turns them against their leaders, who are depicted as venal, stupid, and base (but they're not!). These critics would encourage a comedy that is tamer and less political. Yet in antiquity this kind of criticism of comedy tended to be attached to arguments against free speech and democracy, and caution is in order. Certainly not all topical, abusive comedy is democratic and salutary. It can be very hurtful and divisive indeed. But some kinds may have a special role in a democracy, and, given the state of comedy today, it has never been more important for us to think about where comedy came from, what it does to us, and where it is going.



WINTER EVENTS

For Updates go to: www.lsa.umich.edu/classics/events

7PM, JANUARY 22, 2015, MICHIGAN UNION (530 SOUTH STATE ST.), KUENZEL ROOM 1ST FLOOR

HOW GREEK WAS EL GRECO?

ANDREW R. CASPER, ASSISTANT PROFESSOR OF ART HISTORY, MIAMI UNIVERSITY

El Greco's artistic output and multicultural career spanned Crete, Venice, Rome, and Toledo. Four hundred years after his death, his diverse painting styles raise fascinating questions regarding his Greek identity in late 16th- and 17th-century Europe. How does an artist's own self-conception meet the expectations of his audience?

7PM, MARCH 12, LOCATION TBD

VIEWING OF PALIKARI

Palikari: Louis Tikas and the Ludlow Massacre tells the story of Greek immigrant and labor leader Louis Tikas (Elias Spantidakis) and one of the decisive moments of the American labor movement. Filmmakers Lamprini Thoma and Nikolaos Ventouras examined the memories, the history, and the legacy of Tikas and those involved in the bloody events called the Ludlow Massacre, interviewing prominent historians, artists, and descendants of Ludlow miners and incorporating archival footage and photographs that share an unknown American story.

4PM, MARCH 30, CLASSICS LIBRARY, 2175 ANGELL HALL

BECOMING SCIPIO AEMILIANUS AFRICANUS

JANE CHAPLIN, JAMES I. ARMSTRONG PROFESSOR OF CLASSICS, MIDDLEBURY COLLEGE

There are striking similarities between the careers and lives of Scipio Africanus and Scipio Aemilianus. The sheer volume of parallels prompts the question whether they all arose of their own accord or were somehow contrived by the younger Scipio. This talk addresses the way that he repeated his adoptive grandfather's achievement.

JEROME LECTURE SERIES

ANCIENT ROME IN SILENT CINEMA

MARIA WYKE, PROFESSOR OF LATIN, UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON

Maria Wyke is Professor of Latin at University College London. She has written extensively on Roman love poetry and ancient gender and sexuality, on the reception of Julius Caesar in Western culture (*Caesar: A Life in Western Culture*, 2007; *Caesar in the USA*, 2012), and on ancient Rome in cinema (*Projecting the Past: Ancient Rome, Cinema and History*, 1997; ed., with P. Michelakis, *The Ancient World in Silent Cinema*, 2013). Most recently she has co-authored with Christopher Pelling a short work that explores why classical literature still has relevance today, *Twelve Voices from Greece and Rome: Ancient Ideas for Modern Times* (2014).

In recent years, Hollywood has released a number of big-budget films set in antiquity, yet cinema has been fascinated with the ancient world and with Roman history in particular ever since it emerged as a new technology more than one hundred years ago. Within a few months of the first public shows of moving images held in 1896, Nero was brought onto the screen trying out poisons on his slaves, and hundreds more films about ancient Rome were made thereafter. The vast majority of these films remain largely forgotten although they still survive in archives across the world. Yet the persistent presence of ancient Rome in early cinema compels us to ask: why did so modern a medium have so strong an interest in antiquity right from its start? What did ancient Rome do for cinema? And what did cinema do for ancient Rome?

The first lecture will set the scene for more detailed discussion subsequently of the three national film industries that reconstructed their own distinctive versions of ancient Rome on screen from the 1890s through to the arrival of sound in the 1920s – France, Italy, and the United

States. Consideration will be given to the relationship of early cinema's Rome with the Rome of other nineteenth-century arts, both high (theatre, opera, dance, painting, the novel) and popular (circus shows, pyrodramas, puppetry, and magic acts); the development of specifically cinematic technologies for the reconstruction of Roman history; the use of Rome on film to stimulate a collective national and imperial consciousness; and the cinematic reconstruction of the Roman past as a means to explore and, at times, to challenge modern concerns about religion, politics, ethics, class, gender and sexuality, as well as the value of the new medium itself.

7PM March 10, Michigan Theater

Screening of *Ultimi Giorni di Pompei*

4PM March 11, The Keene Theater, East Quad, 701 E. University Ave.

Lecture 1, *Antiquity & Modernity*

4PM March 13, Location TBD

Lecture 2, *France 1890s to 1910s: aesthetics*

4PM March 16, The Keene Theater, East Quad, 701 E. University Ave.

Lecture 3, *Italy 1910s: national consciousness*

4PM March 18, The Keene Theater, East Quad, 701 E. University Ave.

Lecture 4, *America 1910s to 1920s: morality and subversion*