

Sortes ~ Summer 2017

President's Letter

I am enjoying the first year of my three-year term as President of the Vergilian Society. I was happy to welcome as President-elect Barbara Weiden Boyd of Bowden College, and it has been a pleasure to work with the executive committee, the trustees, and the staff at the Wilks Study Center at the Villa Vergiliana. Good work over the last several years has both improved the villa physically and also set the Society's finances on a more secure setting, but we must keep working to assure that the Study Center is well used, that our tours are filled; our finances still need careful tending. Improvements to the villa began with physical repairs, and now include air-conditioning on the first floor, ceiling fans in the salon, and just recently a stronger wifi system that will reach the whole grounds—even the ping-pong table.

The rest of this letter will be on matters described in greater detail elsewhere in these Sortes. The 80th Anniversary Capital Campaign led by Steve Tuck aims to make the Wilks Study Center an even better venue for conferences, tour groups, and visits by individual scholars. I'm not sure it is well enough known that when there is space, anyone who is or becomes a member can spend time working at the villa, at a reasonable cost, or can bring a group there.

The Society's Symposia continue to do well. The 2017 Symposium Cumanum was "Vergil and Elegy," directed by Micah Myers and Alison Keith, with excellent papers and valuable discussion among people delighted to be around others who share our love of Vergil. The 2018 Symposium Cumanum will be "rerum cognoscere causas: Learning in the Late Republic and the Augustan Age," directed by T.H.M. Gellar-Goad and Christopher Polt. The new October Symposium Campanum focuses more on history and material culture: last October the first, "The Alternative Augustan Age," directed by Kathryn Welch and Josiah Osgood, was very successful. The second, to be run by Steve Tuck this coming Fall, is on "Recent Work in Vesuvian Lands." The topic of the third Symposium, for October 2018, has yet to be determined, and the deadline has been extended to September 21.

For all these Symposia, the chance to spend several days in a charming setting with excellent scholars of diverse ages, nationalities, and approaches is invaluable, and stimulating, and often leads to friendships and future collaborative work. I would be happy to answer enquiries from anyone interested in proposing a future Symposium topic.

I also enjoy the Society's panels at the SCS meeting: last January we had a fine session on "Vergil and Tragedy," and for January 2018 our panel on "Dido In and After Vergil" has what look like six excellent papers lined up. I hope to see many of you there.

Our tours continue to do reasonably well, and to be enjoyed by all who participate, but we need all members to help publicize them and encourage participation. Our tours for Summer 2017 have been successful. For Summer 2018, the tours that are now on the schedule, and described in more detailed within, are "Renaissance and Baroque Art in Rome and Naples," "Greece & Rome in Washington, DC: Classical Influences on Our Founding Fathers," "Ancient France: Gallic, Greek, and Roman," "Comprehensible Input and the Latin Classroom: A Study Tour in Italy," and "City of God, Barbarian Kingdoms: Italy in Late Antiquity." Again, please spread the word.

Traditionally these letters end with our Annual Appeal for donations. This year, I will just point you again to Steve's letter about our Capital Campaign, and ask you to help us in that way this year, either by giving or by calling the Campaign to the attention of others. And I'll end with a more general appeal for you all to call the Vergilian Society to the attention of anyone you think would be interested: please encourage students, teachers and friends to become or become again members and to follow us on Facebook, please tell people about vergiliansociety.org, and please urge people to think about our tours, panels, Symposia, our fine journal *Vergilius*, and the Study Center itself.

James J. O'Hara
President, Vergilian Society
jimohara@unc.edu

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Vergilian Society • Societas Vergiliana
“*meminisse iuvabit*”

Dear Fellow Vergilian Society Members,

In 2017 we celebrate the 80th anniversary of the Vergilian Society and launch our first ever Capital Campaign. As we reflect upon the Society's considerable accomplishments over this period, we are heartened by all that our friends and members have made possible. Since our founding in 1937 with Amedeo Maiuri as President we have achieved far more than could have been imagined. We have created the Alexander McKay book prize, a secondary school exchange program, a translation contest, our annual symposia along with annual panels at CAMWS and the SCS; we have expanded our study tours, done extensive repairs to the Villa and subsequently renamed it the Harry Wilks Study Center, and enhanced the role of *Vergilius* as an important international outlet for scholarship.

With your help in this momentous year, we can do even more.

While expressing gratitude to those who have supported us in the past, I am asking you to help us face the challenges of the present. Your generous gift now is critical to the continuation of our ambitious programs and initiatives without raising fees that might limit access to student groups and tour participants.

At the moment we are seeing increased occupancy at the Harry Wilks Study Center by high school and university groups. We have improved outreach to Classics, archaeology, music, art, architecture, and geology groups, touting the benefit of using the Wilks Center as their base in Italy. But to keep the Center attractive for these groups, upgrades are necessary. Specifically, we seek donations to enhance and modernize a number of areas including:

- Ceiling mounted digital projector/screen for the salon
- WiFi upgrade for the entire facility from basement to roof
- Improvements to common areas including furniture for the garden, roof terrace, bedrooms, sitting areas, and main salon
- Enhancements to the library including online catalog, books, journals, and electronic subscriptions

These improvements will benefit the Society's programs as well as the experiences of teachers, students, and academics who come to study at the Wilks Center. We aim in the coming decades to maintain the low cost for our academic visitors while improving the quality of their experience.

All aspects of the Vergilian Society's programs are available for underwriting while naming rights are also available for spaces in the Wilks Center, such as the main salon, roof terrace, bedrooms, and garden. Please consider pooling donations with friends, family, or colleagues to make a donation by which you could dedicate a room or space to a beloved former professor, colleague, etc. Major donations will be recognized by a plaque hung in the respective area.

Donations to the Capital Campaign can be made through our website, <http://www.vergiliansociety.org>. Other forms of donations can be arranged by contacting me at the email below. The Vergilian Society is a 501(c)3 non-profit organization so that donations can be tax-deductible and eligible for employer matching.

Your financial support has an immediate and direct impact on all the vital work of the Society.

With sincere thanks for your support, which we value at any level,



Steven L. Tuck
Chair, Capital Campaign Committee
tucksl@miamioh.edu

2018 Vergilian Society Tours

Please Join Us For One Of Our Exciting Upcoming Tours!!



Renaissance & Baroque Art in Rome & Naples

Director: Andrew Casper, Miami University
June 16 – 28, 2018



Greece & Rome in Washington D.C.

Director: Elise Friedland, George Washington Univ
June 17 – 22, 2018



Ancient France: Gallic, Greek, and Roman

Director: Raymond Capra, Seton Hall University
June 27 – July 9, 2018



Comprehensible Input and the Latin Classroom: A Study Tour in Italy

Director: Keith Toda, Parkview HS, Lilburn, GA
July 10 – 21, 2018



City of God, Barbarian Kingdoms: Italy in Late Antiquity

Directors: Thomas Landvatter and Beth Platte, Reed
College
July 11 – 22, 2018

Find detailed itineraries, tour descriptions, applications, and information on abundant scholarship opportunities on the Vergilian Society website <http://www.vergiliansociety.org>

2018 Vergilian Society Study Tours

Renaissance and Baroque Art in Rome and Naples

Dates: June 16 – 28, 2018

Director: Andrew Casper, Miami University casperar@miamioh.edu

This tour will explore major achievements and developments in Renaissance and Baroque Art (1300-1700) in Rome and Naples. Focusing on these two cities will allow tour participants to study both major (and possibly familiar) works and monuments in Rome as well as some lesser known (but no less significant) sites in Naples. This will allow for an especially rich examination of key artistic developments in painting, sculpture, and architecture that fall within and outside of the conventional canon, but all of which constitute some of the most celebrated, innovative, and influential artistic achievements in the Western world. Despite their differing political histories the chosen cities of Rome and Naples share mutual commonalities and influences in their respective artistic cultures that will ensure some cohesion to the various sites and monuments that we will visit.

The itinerary will be sure balance visits to locations such as chapels and churches where individual works are *in situ*, and can thus be considered in their original physical context, as well as to museums and galleries that will allow for a more comparative analyses among numerous works of art gathered in one place. We will also sample the cultural, culinary, and leisure offerings in Italy that for centuries have been and continue to be celebrated by residents and visitors alike. \$2895, single supplement \$400

Greece & Rome in Washington, DC: Classical Influences on Our Founding Fathers

Director: Elise Friedland, George Washington University efried@gwu.edu

June 17 – 22, 2018

Our nation's capital is revered for its urban design, public architecture, and civic sculpture—all of which are inspired by ancient Greece and Rome. Washington, DC presents an urban landscape that echoes—to some degree and in a way that no other American city does—the streets and public squares of the ancient world, where ancient Greeks and Romans once conducted business, politics, and religion.

18th and 19th century Americans lived in a classical world, and there is a large body of scholarship on *classica Americana*, how Greek and Roman culture influenced and was adopted and adapted by the Founding Fathers of the United States in nearly every area: government, law, higher education, art, and architecture. This five-day study tour will survey Greek and Roman influence on the Founding Fathers and early America from the late 1700s through the early twentieth century, focused on the art and architecture of DC. A study tour textbook will provide an intellectual history of early America that will serve as the backdrop for the major focus of the tour, the buildings, sculptures, and other works of art in DC that adopt and adapt Greek or Roman monuments as well as the ancient monuments on which they were based. Tour participants will become familiar with the ancient and early American symbols that permeate DC and gain a new appreciation for the role of the ancient world in our nation's cultural, social, political, and educational history. Major sites will include the Capitol Building including Statue of Freedom, Pedimental sculpture, Apotheosis of George Washington in Rotunda dome, and Brumidi Corridors; Greek Revival buildings (Treasury Building, Old Patent Office, Old City Post Office, Frieze on Old Pension Building, now National Building Museum); National Archives, National Gallery of Art, Jefferson Monument, and many others.

Ancient France: Gallic, Greek, and Roman

Director: Raymond Capra, Montclair State University, raymondcapra@gmail.com

June 26 – July 8, 2018

This tour of Southern France will explore the interaction of three cultures: Gallic, Greek, and Roman, through a study in the archaeology and history of France beginning with the

civilization of the iron age Gauls and the establishment of Greek cities at the end of the seventh century BC through the advent of Republican Roman colonization and the campaigns of Caesar to the end of Roman Hegemony. The archaeological sites, accompanying museums, and the grand Catholic cathedrals of the region we shall visit are located on the ancient trade routes that developed into the Roman road system in Gaul, most notably the Via Domitia.

This excursion will allow the participant to see many lovely cities in the south of France, as we shall stay in one night in Toulouse, three in Arles, one in Narbonne, one in Montpellier, two in Nîmes, and three in Aix-en-Provence. Other cities visited include Carcassonne, Marseille, Vaison-la-Romaine, Orange, Avignon, and Les Baux.

The south of France is one of Europe's gems in terms of its culture and cuisine. This tour will provide an unforgettable experience of this region. \$2995, single supplement \$475

Comprehensible Input and the Latin Classroom: A Study Tour in Italy

Dates: July 10 – 21, 2018

Director: Keith Toda, Parkview High School, Lilburn, GA keith_toda@gwinnett.k12.ga.us

This 12-day tour is designed to teach Comprehensible Input pedagogy to Latin teachers and to demonstrate how Comprehensible Input methodology can be applied to the teaching of Roman authors. The tour will include travel to sites relevant to Roman authors and textbook readings. Workshop sessions will alternate with visits to sites and museums such as the Colosseum, Capitoline Museums, Vatican City, Pompeii, and Capri. Workshop topics include an overview of Comprehensible Input theory, demonstration of Comprehensible Input techniques/strategies, such as Total Physical Response (TPR), Teaching Proficiency through Reading and Storytelling (TPRS), circling, dictations, Movie Talk, embedded readings, Personalized Questions and Answers (PQAs), and numerous activities related to pre-reading, reading, and post-reading activities. Other topics will include Sequencing and Scaffolding of a Comprehensible Input Lesson, Grammar in a Comprehensible Input classroom, and Teaching Upper Level Authors/the AP Syllabus with Comprehensible Input. The program features 3 days in Rome and the remainder in Campania at the Harry Wilks Study Center at the Villa Vergiliana. \$2895, single supplement \$400

City of God, Barbarian Kingdoms: Italy in Late Antiquity

Dates: July 11 – 22, 2018

Directors: Thomas Landvatter and Beth Platte, Reed College

We may think of the "Fall of the Roman Empire" as a disastrous time, when barbarians swept through the once-great Roman Empire and ushered in a dark age. And indeed, the city of Rome suffered greatly during the period of Late Antiquity, from 200-800 CE. In this tour, we will explore this history of Late Antique Italy through its urban centers and geography of power. We will begin in Rome with the magnificent displays of imperial power of the Severan Dynasty and the tetrarchy, including Rome's Constantinian churches. We'll explore the impact of Christianity through visits to the Vatican; the Celian, a posh neighborhood that became a center of elite Christian display; and a day trip to the Benedictine monastery of Monte Cassino, founded in the 6th century. From Rome, we will travel to the Byzantine outpost of Ravenna, stopping in Spoleto, the 6th century capital of a Lombardic Duchy, and the Temple of Clitumnus, the site of an early church. In Ravenna, we will visit the 6th century mausoleum of Theoderic and other Ostrogothic and Byzantine monuments. The highlights of Ravenna will be the 6th-century churches of San Vitale and Sant' Apollinare and the 5th-century Mausoleum of Galla Placidia, with some of the most beautiful Byzantine mosaics in the world. \$2995, single supplement \$475

See detailed itineraries, tour descriptions, application, and scholarship information on the Vergilian Society website at <http://www.vergiliansociety.org>

Call for Vergilian Society Tour Directors, 2019

The Vergilian Society invites applications for the direction of Classical summer and winter programs for 2019 and beyond. We are particularly interested in innovative and exploratory programs at different levels, wholly or partially held at the Villa Vergiliana at Cumae, such as geological and Latin pedagogical tours.

Tours involving Campania are specifically sought after for 2019, as well as those with an emphasis on Sicily and/or Sardinia, Germany, Rhodes/Cyprus/Crete, or Classical New York. But prospective directors are invited to submit applications for programs that encompass any area(s) of the Greco-Roman world.

The Chair of the Villa Management Committee will supply prospective directors with information and help on developing their proposals into full programs. Please contact Steven Tuck, Chair of the Villa Management Committee, if you would like to propose a tour or discuss the possibility. Previous tours are listed at <http://www.vergiliansociety.org>

CHAIR VILLA MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (2017-2019):
Steven Tuck, Dept. of Classics, Miami University, 105 Irvin Hall, Oxford OH 45056, [513-529-9718](tel:513-529-9718) tucksl@miamioh.edu

2017 Vergilian Society Translation Contest Results

Thank you to the 98 students from 16 schools who participated in this year's exam. Results below are listed in descending order of performance.

Top Award Winners - \$50 prize and membership in the Society

Student	School	Teacher
Jordan Perry	Phillips Exeter Academy	Sally Morris
Elijah Martinček	North Gwinnett High School	Jeremy Martin
Joonho Jo	Phillips Exeter Academy	Sally Morris
Kofi Ansong	Phillips Exeter Academy	Sally Morris
Grace Duisberg	Phillips Exeter Academy	Sally Morris

Runner-Up Award Winners - \$25 prize and membership in the Society

Student	School	Teacher
Akshay Balaji	Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology	Patricia Lister
Cecilia Yearsley	Ithaca High School	Suzanne Nussbaum
Kevin Donohue	Regis High School	David Bonagura
Levi Cohen	San Francisco University High School	Mary Kelly
Arjun Guidroz	Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology	Patricia Lister

Certificates of Commendation

Student	School	Teacher
Sanjeerani Bhavsar	Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology	Patricia Lister
Rebecca Mays	Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology	Patricia Lister
Patrick Magahis	Regis High School	David Bonagura
Paige Walbert	The Linsly School	Nicoletta Villa-Sella
Michael Twohig	St. Sebastian's School	Sean Albertson
Patrick Ryan	St. Sebastian's School	Sean Albertson
Joseph Delamerced	Summit Country Day School	Larry Dean
Ryan Cimmino	Regis High School	David Bonagura
Sarah Couillard	Ithaca High School	Suzanne Nussbaum
Sneha Mikkilineni	Anthem Preparatory Academy	Brittney Farris
Kristin Myers	Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology	Patricia Lister
Eric Liu	Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology	Patricia Lister
Isabella Knoop	Covington Latin School	Kelly Kusch
Landon Rhodes	Classical Cottage School	Susan Shearer
Prathik Naidu	Thomas Jefferson High School for Science and Technology	Patricia Lister
Allison Park	North Gwinnett High School	Jeremy Martin
Jake Lem	Regis High School	David Bonagura
Michael Warden	Summit Country Day School	Larry Dean
Marty White	St. Sebastian's School	Sean Albertson



VERGILIAN SOCIETY 2016 SUMMER PROGRAM, based at Cumae
in the Harry Wilks Study Center of the Villa Vergiliana
July 11 - 23, 2016

“In the Footsteps of Poets and Painters, Proletarians and Princes: Rediscovering the Bay of Naples in Greek and Roman Times”

Directors’ Report for the V.S. Newsletter “Sortes”

(Directors: Ann Koloski-Ostrow, Brandeis University; Steven Ostrow, M.I.T.)

Participants:

Adam Beckwith, Anne Begin, Katherine Cerino, Mack (Mihai) Chitulescu, Danita Grubaugh, Stephen Guerriero, Celia Harris, Ron Janoff and Diana Leidel, Stella (Sohyun) Kim, Jennifer Lee, Joseph Lerner, Matthew Lindbloom, Amanda Loud, Matthew Macfarlane, Sarah Parsley, David Picker-Kille, Gina Powell, Amy Rose

After leading some two dozen V.S. study tours since 1976, we opted for a “traditional itinerary” that broke with tradition time and again in very striking ways -- archaeological, musical, culinary. We enjoyed a memorable (if sadly camel-free) “Aida” in Naples’ own Teatro San Carlo (preceded by an impromptu “pretty decent” dinner in the magnificent Galleria Umberto across the street from the opera house); an eye-popping series of expertly rehabilitated buildings at Pompeii (mostly houses) that have just been re-opened to the public, some for the first time in decades; the “Sibyl’s Cave” at Cumae, also happily re-opened to the public after restoration work -- alongside Cumae’s far more cavernous “Crypta Romana,” which had not been publicly accessible in many a decade; and a first-ever visit to, and exquisite luncheon in, an extraordinary bread-&-breakfast nestled in the midst of the fagianeria (“pheasant-hunting lodge”) of the sprawling 18th-century Bourbon royal palace of Portici. Add in our ability to roam freely about the interiors of the two “Hera” temples at Paestum; or a visit to the stunning “Suburban Baths” in Herculaneum that had also been “chiuso al pubblico” for ages -- and were about to be off-limits to us too, once again, had we not negotiated long and hard and hot-&-heavy with the on-site service personnel! These baths showed us the striking effects of the Vesuvius eruption of A.D. 79, as well as the brilliance of Roman architectural solutions aimed at refining the bathing experience: the frigidarium with its mud-encrusted doorway; the impression of the caldarium’s great basin in the volcanic deposit dotted with broken glass from the window hurled across the room; the bronze mechanism for heating water in the tepidarium. All these and more steered us well off the beaten track of Cumae sessions past, to the mutual enrichment and delight (and occasional perplexity) of us all.

We were a group of twenty-one persons (including ourselves), and we ranged in age from 19, to a good number of 20-somethings, and up through the ranks to a fair handful of septuagenarians. We were undergrad and grad students, a novice law school initiate, an executive assistant/Classics enthusiast, artists and musicians, teachers of classics (including many a Latin teacher) or English for students of every grade level from university up to the primary and secondary grades -- some “retired” or “semi-retired” or “soon to be retired” (all in the most un-retiring of ways). And we were first-time visitors to Italy, or to Naples Bay, or to Cumae, along with seasoned veteran travelers who’d been hooked on things Italian/Neapolitan long ago, and were eager for rediscovery. And we should note that the number of the Brandeis University crew (7 or 8, depending on how one counts....) reached an all-time high. This was The Group of 2016, the largest Cumae team we had been privileged to lead in years, and it proved a heady experience for us all. In no small part it was thanks to the lively spirits, physical courage, generous good humor, and boundless patience of all these participants that we were able to savor the success that we believe we all shared. We are immensely grateful to every member of The Group!

We had determined once again to tread “in the Footsteps of Poets and Painters, Proletarians and Princes” -- some of these anonymous, some still renowned: in the end we succeeded, and then some. Vergil with his Sibyl welcomed us of course at Cumae itself on our very first full morning, with excerpts from the Aeneid’s sixth book still legible on the 1930’s-vintage stone inscriptions at the entrance to her “Cave.” The poet’s suggestive account of the priestess’ heaving breast and inspired rantings was only enhanced this season by our easy access to all 132+ meters worth of the eerie tunnel itself. But we had already encountered Homer too the afternoon before, at Sperlonga half-way between Rome and Naples, where (the first of our Princes) Tiberius ensconced himself

occasionally in his own Cave. In the 1950's the seaside grotto of the emperor's spacious local villa yielded up to archaeologists the colossal sculptured groups of Odysseus (and team) blinding the Cyclops Polyphemus, along with Scylla and the same hero's shipwrecked victim-comrades. We marveled at the sculptures in the local museum, and celebrated them in the immense cavern itself with suitable lines from the Odyssey.

"Proletarians" accompanied us everywhere, of course - though for the most part, unnamed. One possible exception to their anonymity: that curious "Beryllos" who either marked his own presence with a graffito in Greek, "Kilroy was here"-style, on a humble wall at the lavish ("Imperial"?) villa at Oplontis in Torre Annunziata; or perhaps was invoked -- in anger? -- by some unknown associate: "Remember, Beryllos!") The shades of other modest folk accompanied us nearly everywhere, including the hordes of slaves who must have serviced the needs of this same Oplontis household (and perhaps were quartered, in part, in stifling attic rooms perched above the villa's inner "zebra-stripe" courtyard). There were the Pompeians who worked in the town's fullers' shops, ran the taverns, painted the square miles of vivid wall frescoes and laid the floor mosaics of baths and houses alike; or the peasants (and slaves?) who worked the fields and vineyards of the "rustic villa" at Boscoreale, now handsomely open to visitors who will learn a great deal here about the how-to's of Roman farming. We met the not-quite-so-modest former slaves, eager to climb the social ladder, who joined the ranks of the Augustales at Herculaneum and may have met for business and pleasure in the town's "sede degli Augustali." Also, the denizens of the "Palestra complex" apartment building and the "Wickerwork" house (casa a graticcio) in the same town. And we recalled the fortunate slaves who periodically were gathered at the magnificent concrete-built hill-top sanctuary of Feronia of Terracina (if Feronia was in fact the presiding divinity), were seated upon the stone "bench" behind the temple itself, and then were summoned ceremoniously to "stand up," wearing the distinct cap of newly won personal freedom.

The surprises were numerous this summer, along with familiar favorites. At the notorious hillside baths of Baiae, entry to the site has been "switched," from top to bottom -- so that the inevitably sweat-provoking ascent comes earlier in the morning (a blessing), as do the visitor's discovery of that eye-popping, long enduring, upside-down-growing fig tree alongside the astounding "Pantheon-dome-before-there-was-a-Pantheon" in the Baths of Mercury section of the complex. And it was also at Baiae that we met another Prince -- Nero -- and his more than unlucky mother Agrippina, whose murder was coldly calculated by her son, even if achieved by more conventional means than the collapsible boat that he first intended. This, a tale spun both by the Imperial biographer Suetonius and by the historian Tacitus -- a Roman poet in prose, if ever there was one. The other great Roman prose poet/historian was Livy, whose words brought us unnervingly, and poignantly, on our way toward Benevento through the ever narrowing pass of the Caudine Forks, site of the most infamous of Roman surrenders.

A visit to Capri always elicits exclamations of wonder -- at wonders both sublime, and mundane. The island's natural craggy limestone setting with breathtaking views of the sea; the hilltop perch of the Villa Iovis (another escape-from-Rome for Tiberius, whose fondness for the island perhaps outdid even that of his predecessor, adoptive father, and very first Roman "Prince[ps]" Augustus; the spectacular marble slabs torn from that imperial property, now serving as pavement for much of the church of San Stefano in Capri town -- all these, "sublimity." And the mundane? The infinite options for shopping (edibles, perfumes, clothing, even occasional.... books!). And yet another (minor) Caprese novelty: Our long favored Hotel San Michele in the town of Anacapri (largest swimming pool on the island) has transferred evening meals from the (sometimes stuffy and acoustically wretched) dining hall to the charm of poolside tables, open to the starry sky. And for the few of us who were disappointed to find Capri's Natural Arch and the island's "back pathways" (including one to the "Matermania Grotto") blocked off for fear of reported brush fires, there was in compensation the happy prospect of enjoying much sooner a well earned gelato.

Pompeii deserves more special mention, given the extraordinarily rich number of refurbished and newly studied buildings that have been made again accessible to the public since Christmas season of 2015. Nearly all the Villa of the Mysteries has been re-opened, its frescoes mostly gleaming, and even the "It's Rufus" graffito ("Rufus est") again on display on a wall of the atrium. And there is the House of the Cryptoporticus -- its stick-figure donkey (or horse?) with his attendant graffitied on the walls of the cryptoporticus itself; the maze

of brightly painted domed chambers nearby, a bright-red upstairs dining room with little barbecue stall, a giant head of Mercury in the lararium. We were also able to visit the House of "Venus of the Sea" (badly bombed in 1943), the garden fresco of Venus herself joined by a painted representation of a statue of Mars, both perhaps mimicking actual statues in the round that may have stood in the garden in front of the painted wall. And if we still look forward to the eventual full restoration and return to public view of the House of the Vettii brothers, there is ample delight to be had now in the House of Octavius Quarto -- its atrium also badly bombed in 1943, but the house still a marvel of ingenuity in garden design with its elegant euripus (canal) and bountiful figured fresco decoration: Pyramus and Thisbe, Narcissus, a priest of Isis, Actaeon and Diana, the cycle of Hercules' labors, scenes from the Iliad: virtually a miniature version of a gallery from the Louvre (or better, from the Uffizi or Borghese Galleries). And in addition to the Pompeian houses, one can now step into the Garden of the Fugitives (with plaster casts of about a dozen bodies of victims from the Vesuvian eruption, including several children). And if we were a bit taken aback, to find the Pompeian amphitheater abruptly "off-limits" because of an Elton John concert held the day before....well, we found the perfect revenge in our operatic interlude just 48 hours later.

On the extra-archaeological front, that camel-deprived (and even horseless!) but otherwise worthy "Aida" at San Carlo entertained us in the earliest, perhaps the grandest of all the classic European horseshoe-style opera houses, tier piled upon tier up to the cheap-seats "heaven" level (decades older than La Scala in Milan, and much older still than Rome's Teatro dell'Opera). The adventure also brought us elbow-to-elbow, even knee-to-knee in our sometimes cramped mid-level "boxes" with a large, enthusiastic Neapolitan audience whose dress code ran the gamut -- on a hot (if air-conditioned) summer night -- from very smart his-and-her evening wear to ubiquitous jeans and even shorts. (And our pre-opera dinner revealed that the Galleria Umberto -- which last summer had become a dark den for many of Naples' unfortunate homeless -- has now been restored to its intended public glory: pleasant news for the likes of lucky us, not at all self-evident good news for the city's suffering poor.)

Then we had the delight of that memorable lunch in Bourbon surroundings at Portici -- a reward to ourselves after a long and plenty-warm visit to Herculaneum. Our over-the-top hospitable b-&-b, the Villa San Gennariello, is run by a mother-and-son team of Emma and Francesco (with assistance from Papà Domenico). They receive guests into just four period-piece rooms with modern facilities, generous public spaces appointed in rather astounding (mini-Versailles-style) 18th/19th century fashion, a rooftop spectacular view of Vesuvius and much of Naples Bay -- and exquisite cuisine. We Cumaeans of 2016 ordered just a "simple lunch," and it was delicious, served in an elegant setting worthy of something from Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro."

From the smallest of Bourbon royal retreats (the Portici hunting lodge), we headed also to the very grandest (in fact, the largest such building in all of Italy) -- the reggia of Caserta. Here, another minor but pleasant innovation. If the grounds adjacent to the palace building itself appeared not so well tended (to put it gently), there was recompense in the wide-open English Garden up top. Here, it is no longer necessary to cool one's heels as one awaits entry "by appointment only" -- hence, time enough to grab an ice cream near the topmost Fountain of Diana. And as in many recent years, our students expressed astonished delight to recognize in the grandest of the palace's stairways the very stage set of a memorable scene from "Star Wars."

We could add colorful details from an array of other winning sites, and of winning local Campanians who greeted us so warmly throughout our two weeks together -- from the well scrubbed and scaffolding-free mighty triumphal arch of Trajan at Benevento (he, the one emperor officially designated "Best of Princes," *Optimus Princeps*); or the shopkeeper in the same tidy town who offered up all the local tasty treasures, including the magic liqueur of Beneventan *Strega* itself, and *Strega* cookies, and *Strega* chocolates, and.....; plus the temporarily displaced painted slabs from the Tomb of the Diver at Paestum (moved to the local museum's front display room, while the tomb's own showroom gets a facelift); and the sun-baked "bradyseismic" ancient shopping mall of the great *Macellum* at Puteoli (Pozzuoli), with that small city's "third-biggest Italian amphitheater" (proudly attended by one local guard holding his photo of San Gennaro, dear to the man's heart and patron saint of Naples, martyred in this very place); and not to be forgotten, dusty Capua's "second-biggest" amphitheater -- not just in Italy, but in all the Roman world. (Only the Colosseum is larger.)

And did we pay homage to Mount Vesuvius itself, Prince and perhaps Poet of volcanoes? But of course -- with Vergilian youngsters (and those young at heart) bounding, or staggering as the case might be, to the very sum-

mit, with certain wiser souls among us choosing to establish base camp on a lower slope (“where the bus drops you off”). But each contingent enjoyed a close reading of the Younger Pliny’s eyewitness account of the eruption of 79 (really August 24-26? perhaps instead October/November? scholarly debate, of course, marches on) -- with appropriate respect paid to the courage of Pliny’s uncle and his companions, and to all the victims of that moment. From the physical remnants of their catastrophic demise, modern archaeology was born, and we continue to be the fortunate inheritors of that unique vantage point onto the classical world.

In reviewing our many Cumaean summer seasons for these Vergilian Society reports over the years, whether in the pages of “Vergilius” or more recently for the Society’s on-line newsletter, we have always been eager to pay another form of homage -- to the only hosts we have ever known at Cumae, going back to the year 1970: the extraordinary Sgariglia-Pesce family. Since the beginning of the 1960’s(!), Biagio Sgariglia, his beloved wife Maria Pesce, their daughter Mina Sgariglia -- and in years not so terribly remote also Maria’s brother Pasquale Pesce and Mina’s brother Franco Sgariglia -- have worked tirelessly, with open hearts, generous souls, extremely expert hands -- and endless Neapolitan ingenuity -- to make the “Villa experience” a memorable, often life-changing one for many hundreds (perhaps by now thousands) of enthusiasts of the classical world of all ages. In what has now been renamed the “Harry Wilks Study Center at the Villa Vergiliana” (in acknowledgment of the extraordinary generosity of the late Mr. Wilks, an attorney from Ohio with a passion for antiquity), the Sgariglia-Pesce family have for more than half a century offered a model of south Italian hospitality that would do the Homeric and Vergilian worlds proud. From the initial welcome greetings at the Villa’s front doorways, to the immaculate housekeeping (and save-the-plumbing operations); from the recent all but unimaginable physical transformation of the Villa building itself into an architectural glory with improved and modernized infrastructure of every kind, to the miracles that emerge from Biagio’s garden of veggies and fruit and vineyard -- and so on to the equally miraculous achievements that emerge from Biagio’s and Maria’s kitchen (the pastas, the pizzas, the cakes, the profiteroles.....not to mention the homemade vino and limoncello): from all these, there has emerged a world of nowhere-else-to-be-found Life Experience that has enriched countless souls, very much including our own. We are forever deeply in their debt, and are happy to extend our profound gratitude to this remarkable family. We wish them long life, excellent health, abundant happiness long into the future.

Vergilian Society Greco-Roman Catalunya 2016

Our tour began in Girona (Roman Gerunda) on June 29th, while planes arriving late to Barcelona airport and traffic on the autovias caused our initial visit to the city’s museum of archaeology to be delayed until the following morning. Our welcome dinner at the restaurant Blanc eased the pains of arrival and waiting for everyone, or so I hope, and allowed for a restful sleep.

June 30th Girona

To compensate for the previous day’s delay we did all of the major sites of Girona on the second day of the tour. We began with a visit to the archaeological museum of Girona which is housed in a lovely 13th century Gothic church and cloister, St. Pere des Galligants. The collection nicely illustrates the interaction of Iberian, Greek and Phoenician civilizations in the region prior to the advent of the Romans. After this a visit to the Grand cathedral of Santa Maria di Girona, which sits upon the foundation of the Roman temple, the group visited the so-called Arab Baths. This is a late medieval bath complex built in an architectural style reminiscent of Arab architecture, nonetheless it is an excellent example of a Roman bath house as the walls and ceilings are intact and the technology was the same. After lunch we visited the Museum of the History of the City of Girona. The Roman and Medieval periods of the city are well illustrated.

July 1st Empúries,

The Greek city of Emporion founded circa 580 BC on the site of present day St. Martí d’Empúries, at that time an island, making it one of the longest continually inhabited cities in Western Europe. The city soon moved onto the mainland and then expanded into a second part with the construction of the Roman camp in 218 BC. The

Roman name was Emporiae, the plural indicating the dual nature of the city. Our tour of the site was led by Dr. Elisa Hernandez, one of the archaeologists. Our lunch, one of many great culinary experiences in Catalunya, was in the little town of Palau Sator (population 294) at the restaurant Sa Torre.

After the meal we made our way to the Iberian oppidum of Puig de Sant Andreu, more generally known by the name of the nearby village Ullastret. This hilltop site has an impressive circuit of walls with seven semi-circular towers. It is the largest fully excavated Iberian site to date.

The final visit of the day was the small walled town of Peretallada, the name which is old Catalan for 'cut stone' bespeaks the construction material of all the buildings and the town's streets. The ruts from carts in centuries past still mark some streets. Nonetheless, modern amenities such as gelato can be found.

July 2nd Mataró (Roman Ilura) and the Archaeological Museum of Catalunya in Barcelona

Our day was supposed to begin with a tour of a Roman Villa of Torre Llauder in Mataró, however the guide did not show (after many emails I was later given an explanation that the day or the hour 'had been confused' my translation!) and so the group was treated to a pleasant stop in the city at La Peixateria-Café Selva. (This may have been one of the more authentic Spanish experiences, someone not showing up for work and then a long spell relaxing at a café.) After lunch in Mataró we drove to Barcelona checked into our hotel and then went to the Museum of Archaeology of Catalunya (MAC) in Barcelona. The Museum has a collection of antiquities from the region spanning the Stone Age to the Roman Imperial period. Included in the collection is a substantial collection of native Iberian pottery and stone stelae.

July 3rd Barcelona (Roman Barcino)

The day was dedicated to visiting the Roman remains of Barcelona. We began with the southern gates of the city which are now imbedded into the modern city (image #). Then we went underground to visit two recently excavated Roman domus, one of which has a excellent wall painting with geometric motifs. This subterranean theme continued in the Barcelona City History Museum which has a large part of Roman city street in situ. Among the ruins are a garum factory, a fuller's shop, and wine facilities. The foundations of the 5th AD Bishops' palace are also there and there was great reuse of blocks with Latin inscriptions in the walls. Walking through the visitor gains an appreciation of both the extant of the original Roman city and the past which lies under many Spanish cities.

July 4th Monastery of Poblet, Montblanc and the Roman Aqueduct

The USA's Independence Day occurred on a Monday, in Europe this often means the closing of national museums and sites. So in lieu of fireworks and barbeque, we left Barcelona and drove west to the Cistercian monastery Poblet. The Romanesque cathedral contains the tombs of the Kings of Aragon. The monastery which was built in 1151 was in ruins after the Carlist wars of the 19th century, refounded by Italian monks in 1940 and since restored to reflect its original splendor, it is a marvelous blend of Romanesque and Catalan Gothic architecture. Our lunch and afternoon were spent in Montblanc. The meal was one of the culinary highlights of the trip. This charming medieval town has a complete circuit of walls and takes great pride in its heritage. We toured the town, whose tight streets in the old quarter evoke eras gone by. Our walk in Montblanc ended with a walk on the roof of the Church of Santa Maria. The views of the surrounding countryside and mountain passes from the commanding position of the height of Montblanc make it easy to understand why humans first settled there.

On the road to Tarragona we stopped at the Roman aqueduct Las Ferreres, also known as the Pont del Diable (a name of course common to bridges throughout Europe). The aqueduct is within a nature preserve thus the setting retains something of the original context of its construction, crossing the Francolí river, and highlights the Roman conquest of nature through engineering.

July 5th Tarragona (Roman Tarraco)

Tuesday found us in Tarragona the entire day as we toured the various monuments and remains of the Roman city. Our walking tour adhered to a chronological plan as much as was possible, thus we began by visiting the Theatre and the so-called Colonial Forum, both important civil institutions from the Republican era. These

buildings are in the lower part of the city near the port. Next we visited the National Museum of Archaeology in Tarragona (MNAT). The focus of the collection naturally is on the city of Tarraco. The majority of objects presented were excavated within the city or at the nearby Imperial villa Els Munts. All facets of Roman art and architecture are present, from building elements honorary statues to mosaics and engraved cameos and gems. The temporary exhibit was on the nearby villa/mausoleum of Centcelles. The museum should be visited prior to the two villas, as the viewer can more effectively appreciate the archeological sites and better imagine them decorated and in full splendor.

After another long lunch we visited the remains of the Roman Circus and the medieval Pretorian tower; the tower is built on the foundations of the eastern end of the circus' cavea. While the majority of the circus serves as support for later buildings, this has served to preserve a great deal of the architecture of the circus in arches and some parts of the seating. Moreover the visitor is able to walk a large part of the crypto-portico. The tower was a defensive structure and later a convent. Now it is decorated with models of Tarraco during the Roman and later medieval periods, as well there are a few Roman pieces: the capital of a massive column and a second century sarcophagus decorated with the Hippolytus myth. The tower's top level affords a spectacular panoramic view of the old city, the modern port and the Mediterranean.

Our final visit was to the second century amphitheater. Built upon the rocky slope just outside of the city walls, the amphitheater was built during the reign of is in a fairly good state of preservation. Of particular interest are the foundations of two Christian churches, a Visigoth basilica built on the arena later replaced by a larger medieval church, Santa Maria del Miracle. As the amphitheater was the site of the martyrdom of the Bishop Fructuosos and the deacons Eulogius and Augurius, the consecration of the pagan site once dedicated to violence was a significant act in the transformation of the Roman into a Christian world.

July 6th Iberian fortified site of Fortalesa dels Vilars d'Arbeca and Lleida (Roman Ilerda)

The following day we took our bus in a northwestern direction toward the city of Lleida, more or less at the midpoint of the way there is a very interesting Iron Age sight, the Fortalesa dels Vilars, which was discovered fifty years ago and proper, scientific excavation only began in the 1990's. The site was founded during the eighth century and while it sits on a plain, the unique feature is the aquifer upon which it was built. In a relatively dry part of Catalunya, the Fortalesa has a constant supply of water. (In fact it is an overabundance for the archaeologists and needs to be pumped away so they can work effectively.) It is a circular, walled fortress with a moat, and consistent with early Iron Age sites, the most prominent member of the community was the smith. The Fortalesa is very important for understanding the early spread of iron smelting technology in Catalunya.

After this visit we continued on to Lleida for lunch at a traditional tapas bar and then to the Seu Vella, a 13th century cathedral built upon the top of the rocky hill around which the modern city is built. The site was first occupied by a Paleo-Christian and then a Visigoth cathedral. After the Islamic conquest, it was turned into a mosque. This development explains the unconventional configuration of the cathedral with the cloister in front of the entry doors. After the Seu Vella we visited the Museum of Lleida which has objects from the Iron Age and Roman period; in addition there is a marvelous collection of early and late medieval art. It was a long day with our return to Tarragona not coming until nearly 9:00 in the evening.

July 7th Tarragona

Our second day of visiting the city of Tarragona began in the Archdiocese's Museu Biblic; the building in which the museum is housed is built upon the Roman walls of the Imperial temple's colonnade. Our visit was guided by Dr. Andreu Munoz Melgar, the museum director. The museum is organized chronologically attempting to illustrate the archaeology of the Holy Land. The connection with the third century martyrs of Tarraco brings the history to a close. After lunch we visited the 14th century cathedral, built upon the foundation of the Imperial temple; the cloister is also built on the colonnades of the Imperial temple precinct. The small museum within the cloister houses an interesting collection of objects from antiquity to the Baroque period, among them an intact 2nd century AD funerary inscription for a young charioteer.

July 8th Tarraconensis

The final day of our trip was an exploration, in bus, of the region around Tarraco, the ager Tarraconensis. We began with a few stops on the C-340, the modern highway that runs on the path of the Via Augusta. Two Roman monuments still stand on the road, a Roman funerary monument, known as the Torre dels Escipions, a few kilometers northeast of Tarragona and a Roman triumphal arch near the town of Bera. After stopping at the two monuments (both of which involve a treacherous crossing of the highway), we continued on to the Iberian Citadel of Calafell. A part of the village is fully reconstructed with complete buildings, pens complete with living goats, and some two and three story structures; the rooms are adorned with cookware, ovens, looms, and other appropriate paraphernalia. This includes the opportunity to wield modern replicas of Iberian weapons. While somewhat inappropriate by today's standard of archaeological display, the site does offer the visitor an appreciation for the size and complexity of an ancient Iberian oppidum.

We went to the city of Reus for lunch. After lunch were the final two visits of the trip, first the important Roman villa of Centcelles. The origins of the site begin in the second century BC, though it went through major changes to get to its present state which is a 4th century mausoleum, possibly even of the Emperor Constans. It is unclear whether it only served this purpose in the latest version of its Roman existence. The building's roof remains intact, as does a large part of the central dome's mosaic. The mosaic depicts the seasons' various activities, scenes from scripture and a hunting scene. Upon our return to Tarragona, the participants walked the course of the city walls, a Roman foundation used and reconstructed by later inhabitants of the city. Prominent on the walk is a nearly intact Roman tower with a bas relief of Minerva that had been incorporated into the later reiteration of the city wall.

Our final gathering, and perhaps most important, was our farewell dinner at one of the culinary gems of Tarragona, the restaurant El Sadoll.

July 9th

On this day the participants departed early in the morning, one left very early indeed, for further European visits or to cross the Atlantic once again.

Submitted by

Raymond L. Capra, Ph.D. Seton Hall University



Vergilian Society - Societas Vergiliana
Annual Membership Renewal

Your Vergilian Society Membership includes: *Vergilius*; the *Sortes Vergiliana*e (delivered electronically); opportunity to stay at the Villa as a Visiting Scholar or Vergilian Society Fellow; support for the Harry Wilks Study Center at the Villa Vergiliana at Cumae, Italy; priority consideration for Vergilian Society tours; and eligibility for VS scholarships and fellowships. Contributing Members receive a 5% discount and Life Members a 10% discount when staying at the Villa as a Visiting Scholar. (Discounts are for individual members only and are not extendable to include any group brought by the members to the Villa.)

Membership Categories:

K-12 Student (all benefits except Vergilius) \$10 _____	Student \$25 _____
New Member \$35 _____	Retired \$35 _____
Regular \$50 _____	Regular, requiring mailing outside U.S. \$60 _____
Regular, three year option \$135 _____	Three year option, requiring mailing outside U.S. \$165 _____
Supporting \$65 _____	Supporting, three year option \$180 _____
Contributing \$125 _____	Contributing, three year option \$375 _____
Life \$800 _____	Life Benefactor* \$1500 _____
Institutional** \$150 _____	High School Exchange student \$50 _____

* Life Benefactor indicates those who intend to will a portion of their estate to the Vergilian Society and the Villa Vergiliana. Those wishing to upgrade a current Life Membership to Life Benefactor may contact Keely Lake, Secretary.

** An Institutional Membership allows for groups from that institution (space permitting) to use the Villa for groups on overseas trips.

Please note that the society also requires that all who stay at the Villa to be at least "New Members."

I wish to make special contributions to support:

Vergilian Society General Fund: \$ _____

Cookbook Offer: La Cucina Sgariglia contains recipes used at the Villa Vergiliana, with notes by Angela Lloyd, drawings by Marshal Lloyd, and edited by Susan and Hartley Schearer.

Please send me _____ cookbooks at \$15 each, totaling \$ _____

As a convenience to our members, you may obtain the following:

American Classical League membership, including Classical Outlook, and ACL Newsletter (\$55) \$ _____

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Total amount enclosed \$ _____ Please complete this form and return it with your check
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Thank you so very much for your on-going support of the Vergilian Society.

Keely Lake

101 N. University Ave.

Beaver Dam, WI 53916

The Vergilian Society E-mail: vergsoc@yahoo.com

Call for Papers for the 2018 Symposium Cumanum:
rerum cognoscere causas: Learning in the Late Republic and the Augustan Age

June 26–30, 2018

Co-Directors: T.H.M. Gellar-Goad (Wake Forest University) and Christopher B. Polt (Boston College)

The Vergilian Society invites proposals for papers for the 2018 Symposium Cumanum at the Villa Vergiliana in Cuma, Italy.

Learning and teaching were fundamental to Roman literature from the start: Livius Andronicus, the *primus auctor* of Latin letters, was first a teacher whose pedagogic experiences profoundly shaped his own writing (Feeney, *Beyond Greek*). Instruction becomes a special interest in the culture and literature of the late Republic and Augustan periods, when attitudes towards education find complex, fluid, and multivalent expressions (Bloomer, *The School of Rome*). This symposium aims to interrogate the varied, shifting roles that teaching and learning play in this pivotal period, especially with reference to the literary milieu in which Vergil was educated and to which he contributed.

While teaching and learning were esteemed in the time of Vergil, and while didactic verse represents the most familiar incarnation of poetic teaching and learning, this distinct form of literature long lacked recognition as a formal genre (Sider, “Didactic poetry: The Hellenistic invention of a pre-existing genre”). Indeed, its ambiguous status has increasingly exercised the attentions of scholars, who struggle to define what sets didactic literature apart (Effe, *Dichtung und Lehre*; Dalzell, *The Criticism of Didactic Poetry*). What motivated ancient poets to become professed teachers and compose defined lessons in such an ill-defined “genre”?

Poetry occupies an ambiguous role in teaching and learning. Vergil ranks among history’s most influential teachers, even with his non-didactic work: *grammatici* used his *Aeneid* as a core school-text for elite Roman boys and many viewed it as a source of prophetic learning (the *sortes Vergilianae*). Vergil’s authority as epic teacher led Dante to select him as tour guide in Hell and resulted in an early modern “cult of Vergil” as supreme didact, especially among the Jesuits (Haskell, *Loyola’s Bees*). But Vergil also learned at the knees of others: Ennius, Lucretius, and Philodemus, whose Epicureanism profoundly influences Augustan-age poets. Scholars have noted Vergil’s debt to prose authors such as Varro (Thomas, *Vergil*; Horsfall, *The Epic Distilled*), who offered both material and methodological approaches adapted to new purposes.

Recent years have also seen the development of frameworks for the philosophical, ethical, and cultural implications of didactic (Nelson, *God and the Land*; Kronenberg, *Allegories of Farming from Greece to Rome*), but its boundaries and generic status remain contested (Itsumi, “Didactic Poetry: A Generic Tradition?”), as have the relationship between prose and poetry that claims to teach (Atherton, *Form and Content in Didactic Poetry*; Hutchinson, “Read the Instructions”) and the dynamics between teacher and student in ancient literature and culture (Schiesaro et al., *Mega nēpios*).

This symposium aims to continue these investigations and to open up new fields of inquiry related to ancient teaching and learning. Papers might focus on topics including (but not limited to):

- interactions between Vergil and his didactic predecessors/successors
- the teacher-student relationship in Vergil's *Georgics* and elsewhere
- Roman cultures of learning and ancient learning communities
- translating Greek teachings for Italian audiences
- how ancient education practice informs poetic production
- ethical and philosophical implications of teaching through poetry
- contact between "scientific" work and didactic literature
- didacticism outside traditionally didactic poetry
- the later reception of Vergil and other ancient authors as educators

Papers will be 20 minutes long with ample time for discussion. The symposium will include three days of papers, discussion, and visits to Vergilian sites.

Participants will include Barbara Weiden Boyd, Monica Gale, Steven Green, Alison Keith, James O'Hara, and Alessandro Schiesaro

Interested scholars should send an abstract of no more than 300 words to polt (at) bc.edu by January 15, 2018.

SYMPOSIUM CAMPANUM

THE ALTERNATIVE AGE OF AUGUSTUS

Organized by

*Kathryn Welch - University of Sydney
Josiah Osgood - Georgetown University*

Villa Vergiliana, Cuma – Bacoli, Italy

October 13-16, 2016



Sponsored by

*Vergilian Society
The Loeb Classical Library Foundation
University of Sydney
Georgetown University
Harry Wilks Study Center*

Symposium Campanum

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Program

Thursday 13 October

1 pm lunch

1. How Augustan was the Augustan Age?

2.10 Paul Hay, "Saecular Discourse: Qualitative Periodization in First Century BCE Rome"

2.50 Kit Morrell, "Augustus as Magpie"

3.30 tea

2. How Augustan was the Augustan Age? (continued)

3.50 Geraldine Herbert-Brown, "A Provincial Writing Rome: Vergil and his Gauls on the Shield of Aeneas"

4.30 Penelope Davies, "Augustus' Urban Renewal: Visionary or Derivative?"

5.10 short break

3. Recovering Opposition

5.30 **KEYNOTE ADDRESS:** Werner Eck, "*At magnus Caesar*. And Yet! Social Resistance to Augustan Legislation"

6.30 conference welcome followed by dinner

Friday 14 October

4. Aristocratic Competition

- 9.00 Matthew Roller, “The Rise of the Centumviral Court in the Augustan age: an Alternative Arena of Aristocratic Competition”
9.40 Hannah Mitchell, “The Reputation of L. Munatius Plancus”
10.20 Amy Russell, “Inventing the Imperial Senate”

11.00 tea

5. The Senate’s Agenda

11.30: roundtable of pre-circulated papers

- Kathryn Welch, “The Shield of Virtues Revisited”
Josiah Osgood, “Africa Brings Something New”
Andrew Pettinger, “The *lectio senatus* of 18 BC: an Alternative Vision”

12.30 lunch

6. The *Laudatio Turiae*: Celebration or Critique?

- 1.30 Bronwyn Hopwood, “On the Good Wife: Fate, Fortune, and the Family in Augustan Rome”
2.10 Sophia Papaioannou, “The *Laudatio Turiae* as a Republican Political Pamphlet Delivered in a Thoroughly Augustan Meta-language”

3.00 Site visit to Cuma

6.30 drinks followed by dinner

Saturday 15 October

7. Imperial Success: Alternative Visions and Debunking *imitatio Augusti*

- 9.00 Barbara Kellum, “The Joker is Wild: the Social Ascendance of Wealthy Freedmen”
9.40 Simona Perna, “Defining Identities, Celebrating Histories: Elite and Sub-elite Burial Practices out of the Shadow of Augustus ”
10.20 Joel Allen, “Networks of Hellenistic Heirs in Non-Augustan Circles: Alternative *Patres Orbis*”

11.00 tea

8. Imperial Success: Alternative Visions and Debunking *imitatio Augusti* (continued)

- 11.30 Richard Teverson, "Kings, Clients and Colonies: the Links between Roman Spain and the Mauretanian Kingdom"
- 12.10 roundtable of pre-circulated papers
Sven Günther and Hongxia Zhang, "Alternative Ways in the Legal Framework of the Late Roman Republic and Early Principate through the Eyes of an Imperial Jurist"
Richard Westall, "Know Thy Place: Freedmen and Their Children in the Augustan Age"
Greg Rowe, "Greek Consolations and Roman Honors: the Language of Roman Power in the Greek City"

1.00 lunch

9. Rethinking Agrippa

- 2.40 Andrew Stiles, "Agrippa and His Legacy"
3.20 Mary Jane Cuyler, "*Ostia Renovata*: Post-war Urban Renewal in the Maritime Colony"

4.00 tea

10. Negotiating Honors I

- 4.30 Carsten Hjort Lange, "For Rome or for Augustus? Triumphs Beyond the Imperial Family"
5.10 Ida Östenberg, "Augustan Deaths: Public Mourning and Imperial Ideology"
5.00 Tom Stevenson, "Augustus as *parens orbis*"

6.30 drinks followed by dinner

Sunday 16 October

11. Who Owned the Past?

- 9.40 Wolfgang Havener, "The *praefectus Aegypti* – Facts and Fiction"
10.20 Aura Piccioni, "The Fortune of the Figure of Brutus and His Meaning for the Aristocracy during the Early Empire"
11.00 Megan Goldman-Petri, "The Creation of Imperial Cult Iconography?: the Case of Gaius Antistius Vetus"

12.00 lunch

1.00 departure