



NOTICE OF THE EIGHTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING

The eighteenth annual meeting of CAPN will be held at the University of Idaho in Moscow on Friday, April 15 and Saturday April 16, 1988. Details of the meeting will be published in the spring Bulletin.

CALL FOR PAPERS

Members are invited to submit abstracts of papers for reading at the meeting on all subjects of special interest to classicists. Abstracts of 100-150 words should be submitted by January 4, 1988 to Cecelia A. E. Luschnig, Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures, University of Idaho, Moscow ID 83843. Please indicate whether you will need equipment for your presentation. Papers should be about 15 minutes in length. Abstracts of accepted papers will be published in the Fall 1988 Bulletin.

We hope to have a session on classics in the schools and will therefore greatly appreciate submissions by secondary school teachers either on the state of Latin in their districts or on innovative methods or syllabi.

MINUTES OF THE 1987 MEETING

The seventeenth annual meeting of the Classical Association of the Pacific Northwest was called to order by President Halleran at 1:30 pm on April 4, 1987, in the HUB Ballroom of the University of Washington in Seattle.

Thanks were offered to the Classics Department of the University of Washington for its generous support of the meeting and of the luncheon and reception.

The minutes of the sixteenth annual meeting were approved without objection.

Rose Mary Wagoner reported on the meeting of the American Classical League at Oxford, Ohio.

Mae Nana Robkin reported on the recent publication of Art and Archaeology in the Mediterranean World, featuring articles by regional scholars on matters classical (see notice in this Bulletin).

The Secretary-Treasurer, John Madden (Montana), presented the financial report, which was approved without objection. He also moved that the membership year for CAPN be changed from the current annual meeting-to-annual meeting year (roughly April to April) to correspond with the academic year (September through September). This was discussed and passed by vote of the membership. Consequently, the current CAPN membership year, which began in April, 1987, will extend to September, 1988. Membership and subscriptions should be renewed at that time. He also moved that

CAPN dues for the coming year (beginning in September, 1988) be raised to \$5.00 US. This was discussed and passed by vote of the membership.

The Nominating Committee presented its report. Rose Mary Wagoner (Seattle, retired) was nominated to continue as the CAPN representative to the ACL. Rochelle Snee resigned from the Scholarship Committee and Jim Clauss (Washington) was nominated to succeed her as chairman. Also nominated to the committee were Bob Schmiel (Calgary) and Louis Perraud (Idaho). Executive Committee nominations were David Campbell (Victoria), Jeffrey Hurwit (Oreton), Ily Nagy (Linfield; Oregon), and Tony Podlecki (UBC). Nominations of Officers were: Mary Hay (Missoula, Montana), Editor; John Madden (Montana), Secretary-Treasurer; Sam Scully (Victoria), Vice-president; Celia Luschnig (Idaho), President. There were no nominations from the floor, and the report of the Nominating Committee was accepted unanimously.

President Luschnig offered thanks to former President Halleran and the other officers of the organization for their work during the previous year. She announced that the eighteenth annual meeting would be held April 15-16, 1988, at the University of Idaho in Moscow.

President Luschnig adjourned the meeting at 2:30 pm.

REPORT OF THE SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE

The committee awarded a \$150. grant in aid of teaching materials to Barbara Harrison, Crofton House School (Vancouver), to help offset the cost of her production of three slide-tape shows ("Masada," "Pompeii and Herculaneum" and "The Appian Way").

The committee conducted an advertising campaign in British Columbia, Washington, and Oregon inviting high school Latin teachers to join CAPN and informing them of our scholarship opportunities. The areas covered reflect current membership of the committee. For better regional representation we recommend that the membership be increased. Louis Perraud (Idaho) and Robert Schmiel (Calgary) have graciously offered to serve.

Rochelle Snee will be on sabbatical next year and is resigning as chair. She has held the position since 1981/1982 and has enjoyed working with the committee.

TITLES AND ABSTRACTS OF PAPERS READ AT THE 1987 CAPN MEETING

"The Discovery of the Kritios Boy"

Jeffrey M. Hurwit
Department of Art History
University of Oregon

The marble statue in the Acropolis Museum known as the Kritios Boy (Acropolis 698) is surely one of the most famous and familiar of all Greek sculptures. There is hardly a general survey, handbook, or, for that matter, detailed study of either Archaic or Classical art that does not illustrate it, and the work figures prominently (as it should) in virtually every discussion of the momentous stylistic transformation of free-standing statuary that occurred in the first quarter of the fifth century B.C. But in this case familiarity seems to have bred neglect: the Kritios Boy has never been the subject of a study it could call its own. The results are that there is much about the statue and its history that is not well known, that there continues to be disagreement about the date of the statue, and that certain misconceptions and errors have been allowed to creep into the scholarly

literature and to remain there (something as basic as the height of the statue, which I have recently had the opportunity to remeasure, is almost universally reported incorrectly, even in official catalogues of the Acropolis collections).

So little is, in fact, known about the Kritios Boy that there is no unanimity even about when, where, and with what the statue was found. It is upon the discovery and reconstruction of the statue (the body and head were actually found in different spots, over twenty years apart), and particularly upon the evidence of an old photograph purportedly taken at the time of the excavation of the statue and repeatedly used as documentary evidence of the Kritios Boy's archaeological context (and thus date), that this paper focusses.

"The ZO/BS Horoi at Vari in Attica"

Merle Langdon
University of Washington

Three rupestral inscriptions with identical texts are cut into the rock of a hill at the community of Vari 15 kilometers south of Athens. They read Z /OPO/BA. C.W.J. Eliot discovered one of them and noted it in his Coastal Demes of Attika (1962). The other two were found by members of the American School of Classical Studies in 1975.

The three inscriptions form a line 440m. long. They are clearly a set of boundary inscriptions, with OPO as a shortening of . Also clear is their date. The letters are cut in a distinctive angular style which was popular in Athens in the Hadrianic period. Less clear are the entities bounded, which are abbreviated Z and BA respectively above and below the OPO. It seems most likely that the former pair of letters is connected with Zoster, the cape not far south of Vari where Leto loosened her girdle in preparation for the birth of her children and where a sanctuary of Apollo Zosterios was founded. The BA is more difficult. I suggest that it stands for modifying some unexpressed term such as or . Use of the terms and to describe the emperor, avoided heretofore, became common in the time of Hadrian and thereafter. Thus the boundary marks the division between land connected with Zoster and an imperial estate.

"Italic Votive Terracottas from the Collection of the American Academy in Rome"

Ily Nagy
Linfield College

The American Academy in Rome owns a relatively extensive collection of miscellaneous antiquities including some votive terracottas. These were part of a larger gift donated by Dr. Edmonston Charles in 1898-99.

The five unpublished pieces under discussion represent types and styles particular to Etruria and Latium. Although the exact provenance of the pieces is unknown (Praeneste has been suggested for some), it is possible to narrow the area of their origin(s) by a comparative typological and stylistic study. Such an analysis is the concern of this paper.

Four of the figures relate iconographically to nursing or care; three are actually kourtophous; and one represents a pair of musicians playing auloi and a lyre. Numerous examples of all these types occur in Central-Southern Etruria and in Latium in connection with indigenous cults of care and fertility. While some may have iconographically related Greek prototypes, the Academy examples are far more popular in Italy and at least three of them are strictly Italic.

Three of the figurines are rendered in an exaggerated, "indigenous", style paralleled in Rome and at nearby sites such as Cerveteri, Veii, Praeneste, Lavinium, and Satricum. The stylistic analysis confirms the results of the iconographic study: the pieces must have been produced in the vicinity of Rome, probably by an Italian (Etruscan included) artisan.

Although we may never discover the exact origins of these pieces (and of numerous others in store-rooms throughout the world), their publication and analysis serve to further a growing understanding of Italic popular religious art.

"Simonidean Humour"

David A. Campbell
University of Victoria

Simonides is remembered for his tears rather than his laughter, but his riddles and repartee are attested and in his serious poetry he displays a light-hearted touch (e.g. in frr. 515, 541 P.M.G.). His elegiac pieces contain parody (frr. 6, 7 West), and metrical and verbal jokes are ascribed to him (even if some are now classed among the spuria and dubia).

"Phusis in Sophocles' Philoctetes"

Mary Whitlock Blundell
University of Washington

In the opening lines of Philoctetes, and repeatedly throughout the play, Neoptolemus is addressed as his father's son. He himself shows an acute awareness of the phusis he inherits from Achilles. Will he prove to be his father's son in excellence as well as birth? If so, how will this excellence be manifested?

Neoptolemus' phusis is hostile to deception, but Odysseus exploits the language of inherited nobility to induce him to violate it and abandon his natural sense of shame. Philoctetes, however, uses similar language to exhort him to live up to it. In the course of their encounter we see the gradual reemergence of Neoptolemus' phusis as his sensitivity to shame reasserts itself. His decision first to return the bow and then to take Philoctetes home are greeted by the latter as evidence of the authentic phusis of Achilles' son.

But is he correct in thinking that Neoptolemus is now living up to his birth from Achilles? The son does resemble the father in certain respects, but the behavior he finally agrees to is very different from a deed of Achillean heroism. It is Philoctetes rather than Neoptolemus who most resembles the Achilles of the Iliad. Neoptolemus' values depart from both of them in significant respects. He is closer to Socrates in his willingness to sacrifice personal advantage to the demands of justice.

Noble phusis is thus a potential which may be manifested in different kinds of excellence. But aristocratic birth is not sufficient to guarantee an admirable phusis. Odysseus in the Philoctetes, although of noble birth, has an ignoble phusis which is contrasted with that of Neoptolemus. Nor is a noble phusis enough to guarantee excellence of character. The play dramatizes the potential for corruption of even the finest inherited nature. Such a nature is only a potential. It must be nurtured by benign influences and confirmed by appropriate behavior.

"Euripides and Contemporary Politics"

Anthony J. Podlecki
University of British Columbia

I attempt here to grapple with the charge of "irrelevance" which has recently been leveled against certain passages in Euripides (Kovacs. GRBS 23 [1982] 31 ff.). These passages have in common the feature of being "topical," and, more specifically, of dealing with political or social themes which have been condemned by critics as out of place in the contexts in which they are found in the dramas.

These critics make two assumptions: (1) that fourth-century audiences were more interested in politics than fifth-century ones (the "interpolations" are generally ascribed to actors and producers in the fourth century, when the writing of iambic verse was still a lively art-form); and (2) that standards of "relevance" were the same in fifth-century Athens as in our own day. Both of these can be questioned.

In general, I shall argue that any definition of "relevance" as applied to Euripidean drama must be of such broad extension as to make virtually impossible the ruling out on a priori grounds of any passage that touches on any theme whatever. In other words, the question of "relevance" arises continually in Euripides, and not just in passages that appear to have a contemporary political point (his characters' frequent attacks on divination are a case in point). Secondly, it is rash to dogmatize about the degree of interest that a fourth-century audience might or might not have had as opposed to Athenian theatre-goers in the fifth century. It can be shown from things written and assumptions made by Thucydides, among others, that Athenians in the fifth century, too, were keenly interested in political discussions of a "theoretical" nature.

Finally, I shall briefly address charges made against several key passages on grounds of "style, grammar, vocabulary, and logic" (Kovacs) to see whether these must, indeed, be judged abnormal by Euripidean standards. I close with a short overview of the role of politics in Euripidean drama.

"Aristophanes' Birds, the Eleusinian Mysteries, and the Homeric Hymn to Demeter"
A.L.H. Robkin
Bellevue, Washington

In addition to the readily recognized comic themes in Aristophanes' Birds, certain parallels to public aspects of the Eleusinian Mysteries may be traced throughout the play. These include the similarity of the Hoopoe to the Dadouchos Kallias, rites of initiation into bird-dom reflecting rites associated with the Mysteries, and the ultimate goal of a better life after acceptance into the group in both cases. In addition, parallels between the Iris scene of the Birds and the Hymn to Demeter, lines 314-343, can be seen. Aristophanes has turned the public aspects of the Mysteries to delightful comic effect, and has used them as a consistent underlying theme, adding to the coherence of one of his more successful comedies.

"Is Literary Criticism an Illegitimate Discipline? A Falacious Argument in Plato's Ion"

Steven Lowenstam
University of Oregon

The argument of Plato's Ion is one which should be of interest not only to Platonists but to critics in other disciplines too, because it questions the very role of literary criticism. That the topic is criticism becomes clear early in the dialogue when Socrates expresses interest in Ion, the rhapsode, not for his declamatory

but his interpretive skills, and most of the dialogue is devoted to the attempt to isolate the body of material particular to the literary critic. Socrates and Ion do not succeed in finding such a special area, and the conclusion (which is still shared by some people at universities today) seems to be that the analysis of literature is not a legitimate field of academic endeavor.

The approach that is taken in this paper is that the major argument of the Ion, like many of those which Socrates uses to refute his interlocutors in the Early and Middle dialogues, involves a fallacy that the reader must correct to arrive at an acceptable interpretation of the dialogue. These fallacies are intentionally imbedded in the dialogues so that the written word will not be "immutable" but will inspire one to carry on the process of dialectic with Plato.

The correction of the fallacy in the Ion allows us to see that Ion was not required by the argument to capitulate to Socrates, that literary criticism can be shown with Socrates' argument to be a legitimate field, and that the literary critic has unsurprising affinities to the philosopher.

"Socrates and the Definition of Holiness in the Euthyphro"

Walter G. Englert
Reed College

The problem that has always faced readers of the early aporetic dialogues of Plato is to what extent the dialogues are really meant to be aporetic. Is their purpose merely to show the problems with a number of definitions of the virtues, or does Plato in addition provide information in the dialogues which points to what he considers to be Socrates' or his own definition of the virtues in question? The paper examines this problem in the Euthyphro.

Scholarship long ago reached a stalemate on the question of how to interpret Plato's treatment of piety in the Euthyphro. The major division in the literature is between those who believe that the Euthyphro's conclusions are negative, and those who believe that a definition of piety is suggested by the dialogue. I will first examine the structure of the Euthyphro and the arguments about piety in the dialogue, and suggest what elements I think are most significant if one wants to find a positive conclusion to the dialogue. I will argue, against the negative interpretation of the dialogue, that there are features of the dialogue which do point beyond Socrates' and Euthyphro's discussion to a deeper understanding of what piety is. I will also try to show, however, that, unlike those who see the dialogue resulting in a definition of piety, no such definition is forthcoming. I will argue that certain features of the dialogue, when read in connection with passages in the Apology, yield a different account of piety than has been recognized. Plato uses the discussion of piety in the Euthyphro to suggest that Socrates himself is the embodiment of piety. I conclude by suggesting that Plato's procedure in the Euthyphro is consistent with his practice in other early aporetic dialogues like the Laches and Charmides, in which Socrates is also shown to be the exemplar of the virtue in question.

"Plautus and Ennius"

William R. Dunn
University of Washington

Although Plautus and Ennius were contemporaries, a traditional view associates Plautus with the pioneers of Latin literature, Livius Andronicus and Dn. Naevius, much more closely than with the later and more influential Ennius. Plautus is also

associated, despite the highly stylized and artificial character of much of his language, with popular and colloquial Latin much more closely than with poetic diction and elevated style. How are we, then, to assess the intersection of Plautine and Ennian language? That is the question addressed in this talk. The short version of the answer is that Plautus may prove to be as valuable to us in the future for an understanding of the development of poetic diction and style as he has been valuable in the past for an understanding of popular, colloquial Latin.

"Ordinal Imitation in the Sixth Eclogue"

James J. Clauss
University of Washington

Imitation in ancient poetry involves not only conspicuous verbal and thematic points of contact, but also order of presentation. There are more than a few examples where a poet composed a poem or a section of a poem noticeably following the lineaments of his model, and in some cases even situating the borrowed or adapted phrases in the same line or lines, absolute or relative, as found in the model. Vergil was particularly fond of inviting his audience to observe his clever ordinal adaptations.

As long recognized, lines 3-8 of the Sixth Eclogue allude to Callimachus' poetic investiture in the prologue of the Aetia (Aet. 1.21-24). This not only alerts the audience to the general Callimachean tenor of the poem, but also to the fact that Vergil has imitated the overall format of the Aetia. Immediately following the preface, Callimachus told of his dream wherein he conversed with the Muses who provided him with the explanations for a variety of etiological queries; there followed in the second edition four books (the third of which was introduced by a poem honoring the poet's patron and explaining inter alia the origin of the use of the chaplet of celery as a crown at the Nemean Games) and an epilogue which looks back to the opening dream, Callimachus' source of inspiration for the poem. In the eclogue, after Vergil's preface, two boys capture the sleeping Silenus who provides them, as the Muses did for Callimachus, with a four part song (31-42, 43-60, 61-73, 74-81); in the third part of the song, Vergil honors Gallus by singing of his investiture as an etiological poet at which Linus, wearing a chaplet of parsley, officiates; the last five lines constitute an epilogue in which Vergil mentions Silenus' ultimate source of inspiration, Apollo's song.

"The Moral Diatribes in Seneca's Naturales Quaestiones"

James Scott
University of Montana

Much criticism has been directed toward Seneca on the grounds that he is a wearisome moralist, and his Naturales Quaestiones in particular has attracted this sort of response. Concluding each book of the NQ, Seneca appends a moral diatribe that scholars either have wholly ignored or judged excrescent. I, however, argue that these moral diatribes not only are thematically integral to the phenomena under discussion in the NQ, but are also necessary to Seneca's demonstration of higher Stoic truths. The inclusion of the diatribes allows Seneca to teach the benign and rational state of nature, the material connection between physics and ethics, and, what is innovative for Seneca, one's will to resist nature and the consequence of this resistance. The NQ, then, are not merely observations and speculations on physical phenomena with moral exhortations loosely attached. Rather, the NQ presents an integrated view of the universe and man's place within it. The moral diatribes function to explain man's awareness and ability to act or not to act in accordance with the Stoic cosmic powers.

"A Medieval Latin Poet and his Audience"Paul Pascal
University of Washington

This paper attempts to arrive at some conclusions about the character and the personality of the Archpoet, and about the way of life, and the role in society, of the Goliard poets in general. The conclusions emerge from detailed consideration of the Archpoet's most famous poem, his so-called Confession. In the process, several textual problems in the poem are considered.

NEWS FROM MEMBERS

University of Idaho

Louis Perraud and Celia Luschnig were awarded a grant by the NEH to offer an institute on classics in the humanities curriculum for Idaho secondary school teachers. The first session of the institute was held in June and July 1987. Twenty-four humanities teachers were accepted. Other CAPN members participating were Nan Robkin as a visiting lecturer, Jim Scott as an evaluator, and Connie McQuillen as a member of the faculty. There will be a one week follow-up in June 1988. All participants are planning to integrate classical elements into their humanities courses beginning this fall.

Celia Luschnig's monograph on the Hippolytus, "Time Holds the Mirror" will be published this fall as Mnemosyne supplement 102.

Connie McQuillen received her Ph.D. in literary studies from Washington State University as was awarded the Blackburn post-doctoral teaching fellowship by the WSU English Department.

Eastern Washington University

EWU reports a quiet year last year, and forecasts another. The Spokane Society of the Archaeological Institute of America offers a series of lectures which would appeal to those interested in Antiquity. Beginning Latin at EWU will be offered by Cr. Richard Carey and beginning Greek by Mr. Garrett Kenney.

University of Victoria

Enrolment at the university is up by approximately 13% this year, approximately 10% in Arts and Science. Our enrolment reflects this gain, with an overall 11% increase. We have 62 students registered in our two sections of Latin 100 and 18 in Latin 200 (both are full-year courses). We are now beginning our third year with the revised, second edition of the Cambridge Latin Course and are quite pleased by the reaction of students to it. The course is a bit low-key for university level students, but they very much appreciate the emphasis on reading from the start, and the opportunity to learn something about Roman material culture at the same time. We have been interested to note that the one occasional criticism concerns the lack of a single comprehensive reference section with full paradigms-- quite a switch from the problems in the texts we learned from!

The enrolments in Greek 100 are down slightly this year, to 19, but that is a

satisfactory number; we have 7 students in Greek 200. Most of our Classical Civilization courses are bursting at the seams, and we have had to restrict entry because of the lack of classroom space.

Faculty are coping well with the extra load, even though Dr. Shrimpton is on study leave this year, working on his book concerned with the Greek historian Theopompus. Professors David Campbell and Keith Bradley have also received 12-month research fellowships from the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council. David is nearly finished with the third volume of his Loeb edition of the Greek lyric poets, and Keith is finishing a book concerned with Foman slavery. The rest of us have been carrying on our research programmes as best we can in the face of increasing teaching loads. Dr. Fitch has just finished a book on Latin metrics. His edition and extensive commentary on Seneca's Hercules Furens has just been published by Cornell University Press. During the summer John Oleson finished a very successful second season of excavation at the Nabataean and Roman settlement of Humayma, in Jordan's southern desert.

University of Washington

During Spring Quarter 1987, the Department of Classics conducted its first CLASSICS IN ROME Program at the University of Washington's Rome Center housed in the Palazzo Pio (Campo de' Fiori). The professor in charge of the program was Dr. Daniel P. Harmon, chairman of the Department. The program included two courses: Latin 465 (Topography and Monuments of Rome) and Latin 565 (Seminar in Rome). The participants, all advanced undergraduates or graduate students from the University of Washington, engaged in individual research and practice in conversational Italian, in addition to regular course work.

Prof. Paul Pascal was one of three faculty members to be honored at the 112th Annual Commencement as a Distinguished Teacher. Prof. Lawrence J. Bliquez served as Acting Chairman of the Classics Department during 1986-87 and also lectured in Winnipeg, Iowa City, Minneapolis, Spokane, Tacoma, and Grand Rapids. Prof. James J. Clauss is currently preparing to assume the directorship of our CLASSICS IN ROME program for Spring 1988. Prof. Michael R. Halleran has been awarded a Graduate School Research Professorship for Spring Quarter 1988. In June, Prof. Daniel P. Harmon gave the Josef-Martin Lecture at the University of Würzburg, West Germany. The talk was entitled "Die Religiöse Bedeutung der Spiele in Römischer Zeit." Prof. Harmon was recently elected to a four-year term on the College Council (Arts and Sciences). Prof. Merle K. Langdon was chair of the Review Committee for the University's School of Library and Information Services during the academic year. Prof. Mary Whitlock Blundell's book, Helping Friends and Harming Enemies: a Study in Sophocles and Greek Ethics, is being published by Cambridge University Press. Prof. Pierre A. MacKay received a grant of \$50,000 from the National Endowment for the Humanities to set up the Northwest Computer Support Group for the collection and distribution of free public domain software.

The 1987 Northwest Latin Teachers' Conference will be held on November 14 under the direction of Dr. Paul Pascal.

University of Calgary

The University of Calgary is hosting four visiting speakers in October. They are Helmut Kyrieleis, who will speak on excavations in Olympia, Peter Smith of the University of Victoria, who will speak on Classical architecture in Canada, E.L. Harrison of the University of Leeds who will lecture on the Aeneid, and T.P. Wiseman

who will speak on Greek Theatres.

Michael Walbank was visiting scholar at the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton University this past summer and has received the Killam Fellowship for this coming Winter Term at the University of Calgary. Martin Crop continues to serve on the Phoenix Editorial Board.

University of Montana

John Hay was the recipient of the Burlington Northern Foundation's Faculty Achievement Award for his excellent performance as a teacher for the academic year 1986-87. John was also elected to a four year term on the Montana Committee for the Humanities.

John Madden spent eight weeks at the American Academy in Rome this summer, participating in an NEH summer seminar on Art and Society in the Fourth Century. The seminar was directed by Prof. David Wright of the Department of Art History at the University of California, Berkeley, and offered participants a number of special opportunities such as climbs up the scaffolding currently surrounding the Arch of Constantine and the Column of Marcu Aurelius, and tours of the usually closed Catacombs of SS. Peter and Marcellinus, the Jewish Catacombs, and the Church of Sta. Maria Antiqua in the Forum. Also participating in the seminar was Rev. Frederic Schlatter, SJ, of Gonzaga University in Spokane. John also continues this year as Director of the University Honors Program.

At the October meeting of RMMLA (Rocky Mountain Modern[!] Language Association in Spokane, John Madden gave a paper on "Volitional Concepts in the Greek Tradition," John Hay a paper on "Arete in Aristotole's Nicomachean Ethics," and Jim Scott a paper on "Ira and Furor in Vergil's Aeneid."

The Classics Program continues to be vigorous and highly respected on campus. Fifty new students are beginning Latin; there are twelve students majoring in either Classics or Latin; three students are doing graduate work with an emphasis in Classics. In addition, the Classics faculty have a crucial teaching role in the General Humanities Program.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

1988 ACL Institute and Workshops Preliminary Call for Papers and Workshops

The 41st Annual American Classical League Institute and Workshops will be held at the University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee, June 22-25, 1988. Individual papers and presentations in workshop format are solicited in the following areas:

Latin authors (including workshops on the teaching of an author): Caesar, Catullus, Ovid, Horace

Aspects of Classical culture: history, sports, religion, slavery

Methods of teaching reading and improvement of reading skills

Increasing enrollment in Latin second year and beyond

Methods of teaching Latin vocabulary

Latin declamation and oral Latin

Instructional games and puzzles for the classroom

Computer-assisted instruction in the Latin classroom

Roman remains and monuments (Pompeii, Ostia and in the provinces)

Proposals on other topics will, of course, be considered. Proposals are invited from teachers at all levels, from elementary school through university. Please submit a 100-300 word description with title for a workshop or paper to Prof.

Judith Lynn Sevesta, ACL Vice President, Dept. of Classics, Univ. of South Dakota, Vermillion, SD 57069. Indicate Audio-visual equipment required, if any; computer workshops should indicate type of pc needed. Unless otherwise proposed, workshops will be assumed to be one hour in length, papers 20 minutes in length. Deadline for submissions is February 1, 1988.

The AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME is now accepting applications for its 95th annual Rome Prize Fellowships for September 1988-August 1989 in the fields of Classical Studies, Classical Art and Archaeology, History of Art, and Post-Classical Humanistic Studies. Applications can be obtained by writing to the Fellowship Coordinator, American Academy in Rome, 41 east 65th Street, New York, NY 10021. The deadline for completed applications is November 15th, 1987. Please specify field of interest.

The AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CLASSICAL STUDIES AT ATHENS invites applications for its Summer Session programs in 1988. The two six-week sessions will be led respectively by Prof. Charles W. Hedrick of the State University of New York at Buffalo and Prof. Stephen Diamant of the College Year in Athens. The programs are open to high school and college teachers and to graduate and upper level undergraduate students. Credit can be arranged through the applicant's home institution. The \$1500 fee covers tuition, room, and partial board; transportation to and from Greece is extra. Applications are available from Department A-3, Summer Session, American School of Classical Studies, 41 East 72nd Street, New York, NY 10021. Completed applications must be returned by February 1, 1988.

The CLASSICAL SOCIETY OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY IN ROME offers at least one scholarship of \$1500 to a graduate student or teacher of classical languages and/or classical civilization. The scholarship will be awarded on a competitive basis, and it is to be used to enable the recipient to attend the Summer Session of the American Academy in Rome. The Academy will remit \$100 of the tuition in the Summer Session for the recipient of the CSAAR scholarship. High school students and college undergraduates are not eligible for the CSAAR scholarship. Application forms (due February 15, 1988) are available from Professor Norma Goldman, Dept. of Greek and Latin, Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan 48202.

The VERGILIAN SOCIETY OF AMERICA announces its Thirty-sixth Annual Classical Study Program for the summer of 1988. There will be three sessions at the Villa Vergiliana, I: 4-16 July; II: 18-30 July; III: 1-13 August. In addition there will be sessions in Sicily (4-16 July), the hill towns of Etruria and Umbria (18-30 July), and Roman Germany (1-15 August). Directors will be Professors James C. Anderson Jr. (University of Georgia), Gregory N. Daugherty (Randolph-Macon College), Richard C. Monti (University of Wisconsin-Milwaukee), Mary E. Moser (Dickinson College), David L. Thompson (Howard University), and Herbert W. Benario (Emory University). Scholarship aid is available; deadline for applications is February 1, 1988. For further information and applications, please write to Professor Robert J. Rowland Jr., University of Maryland, College Park, MD 20742 (Telephone 301-454-2510).

Note on the Eighteenth Meeting of CAPN

It may be advisable to reserve accommodations early for the meeting because of other conventions at that time. A list of hotels follows.

Cavanaugh's Motor Inn
645 Pullman Rd. 208-882-1611

Complete Convention Center with 81 rooms bordering the University of Idaho Campus. Queen-size beds, in-room jacuzzi suites and public jacuzzi. Color TV. Phones. Cavanaugh's Landing Restaurant and Lounge.

Hillcrest Motel
706 N. Main St. 208-882-7579

50 Units in quiet location on north end of town. Air-conditioned. Direct-dial phones. Queen and long boy beds. Color TV. Some kitchen units. Roll-aways and cribs available. Heated outdoor pool. Snack bar. Pool table.

Maison Kammerzell
1400 Four Mile Rd., Viola 208-882-7308

Restful, country Bed and Breakfast accommodations 12 miles north of Moscow off Hwy 95. Hot tub and sauna. European sheets with down comforters. Full breakfast.

Mark IV Motor Inn
414 N. Main St. 208-882-7557

86 air-conditioned rooms on north end of central business district. Double or queen size beds. Color TV. Phones. Roll-aways and cribs available. Mark IV Restaurant and Lounge, indoor pool with jacuzzi.

Motel 6
101 Baker St. 208-882-6639

110 air-conditioned rooms. Television and outdoor pool. Close to the University of Idaho.

Royal Motor Inn
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