

Generic Composition In Greek And Roman Poetry

Greek rhetoric, in its diverse forms and impact on its contemporary context, is central to an understanding of ancient culture. The influence and exploitation of rhetoric in ancient times and modern reactions to it are the focus of this book. In recent years there has been a renaissance in the study of Greek rhetoric and oratory, informed by modern political sociology and discourse analysis. This book, bringing together the work of leading scholars in the field, examines the relation of ancient oratory and rhetoric to a variety of historical contexts and literary genres at both the theoretical and practical levels, at the same time reflecting new trends and ideas now at work. This complete guide to ancient Greek rhetoric is exceptional both in its chronological range and the breadth of topics it covers. Traces the rise of rhetoric and its uses from Homer to Byzantium Covers wider-ranging topics such as rhetoric's relationship to knowledge, ethics, religion, law, and emotion Incorporates new material giving us fresh insights into how the Greeks saw and used rhetoric Discusses the idea of rhetoric and examines the status of rhetoric studies, present and future All quotations from ancient sources are translated into English

Original in conception and powerful in style, Generic Composition in Greek and Roman Poetry remains one of the most important books on early Greek, Hellenistic and Roman poetry in a generation. First published in the philological climate of the early 1970s, Francis Cairns' book was among the first works that sought to further our comprehension of difficult or obscure ancient poems by applying new literary-critical conventions and terminology, notably the concept of genre. Ancient literary studies have grown more sophisticated over the last years, and Generic Composition in Greek and Roman Poetry now finds itself very much in the midst of current debates. The new edition includes a new Postscript by the author, and important corrections to the text, notes, and indices. The original publisher remarked, "This is the first serious attempt to formulate a system of literary criticism for ancient poetry, derived wholly from ancient evidence. It is based on methods of generic analysis, assignment and interpretation applicable to all Greek and Roman poetry. It outlines what the author deduces are the creative principles informing ancient poets' approach to their subject matter, and establishes criteria that enable an objective discussion of the poems' originality and merit." Generic Composition in Greek and Roman Poetry examines uses of topos and categories of genres, and offers detailed and insightful interpretations of many individual poems in both languages. It also highlights five specific generic sophistications, among them inversion and inclusion. The work is accompanied by extensive notes and indices, together with translations of the original texts that make it accessible and valuable to classicists and non-classicists alike. One of the great contributions of Francis Cairns' work has been firmly to move the study of ancient poetry away from the realm of fictive literary biography, while grounding critical analysis in the techniques that were employed by ancient authors to create meaning.

These 13 papers by an international group of scholars examine Greek and Roman poetry and prose.

Tibullus in His World

Hellenistic Greek and Augustan Latin Poetry, Flavian and Post-Flavian Latin Poetry, Greek and Roman Prose

Greek and Roman Poetry and Historiography

Roman Lyric

The Ritual Lament in Greek Tradition

Papers of the Langford Latin Seminar, Volume 16 2016

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An exploration of the poetic qualities of the Greek tragic dramatists Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides highlighting their similarities and differences.

Introduction to the nature, function, production and dissemination of Late Antique literary letters and their importance for their society.

PLLS began life in 1976 as Papers of the Liverpool Latin Seminar (ISSN 0261-0698), and its first five volumes (1976-1985) appeared under that name. In the late 1980s the activities of the seminar were transferred to the University of Leeds, and so volumes 6 through 10 of PLLS (1990-1998) were entitled Papers of the Leeds International Latin Seminar (ISSN 1362-3818). In 2000 PLLS moved to The Florida State University, Tallahassee, where the Department of Classics enjoys the generous support of the Langford Family Endowment. This benefaction assists the research activities of the Department, including the Langford Colloquia and Seminars and their associated publications. Hence, with the eleventh volume, PLLS became Papers of the Langford Latin Seminar (ISSN 1740-8652). Volumes of PLLS are published within the series ARCA, whose main focus has always been on ancient literature—Greek as well as Roman—although other areas of classical studies, notably historiography, have also been prominent. Further volumes of PLLS are in preparation.

A Companion to Roman Rhetoric

The Elder Pliny, Greek and Roman Poetry

Form, Language and Interpretation

Roman Poetry and Prose, Greek Rhetoric and Poetry

Neue Methoden Der Epemforschung

Roman Poetry, Republican Imperial

The fifteenth volume of PLLS (and the fifth in the Langford series) contains major papers on early Greek epic and tragedy, aspects of ekphrasis, Roman republican culture and politics, and astrology in the imperial period.

This 1992 book explores the complex poetics of imitation which inspired anaercontic composition for so many centuries in antiquity.

Gian Biagio Conte here seeks to establish a theoretical basis for explaining the ways in which Latin poets borrow from one another and echo one another.

Although Greek society was largely male-dominated, it gave rise to a strong tradition of female authorship. Women poets of ancient Greece and Rome have long fascinated readers, even though much of their poetry survives only in fragmentary form. This pathbreaking volume is the first collection of essays to examine virtually all surviving poetry by Greek and Roman women. It elevates the status of the poems by demonstrating their depth and artistry. Edited and with an introduction by Ellen Greene, the volume covers a broad time span, beginning with Sappho (ca. 630 b.c.e.) in archaic Greece and extending to Sulpicia (first century B.C.E.) in Augustan Rome. In their analyses, the contributors situate the female poets in an established male tradition, but they also reveal their distinctly “feminine” perspectives. Despite relying on literary convention, the female poets often defy cultural norms, speaking in their own voices and transcending their positions as objects of derision in male-authored texts. In their innovative reworkings of established forms, women poets of ancient Greece and Rome are not mere imitators but creators of a distinct and original body of work.

The Trajectory of Archaic Greek Trimeters

Essays on Ancient Greek Literature and Culture

Ekphrasis, Imagination and Persuasion in Ancient Rhetorical Theory and Practice

The Rhetoric of Imitation

The Genres of Rhetorical Speeches in Greek and Roman Antiquity

Greek and Roman Poetry

In The Genres of Rhetorical Speeches in Greek and Roman Antiquity Cristina Pepe offers a complete overview of the concept of speech genre in Greek and Roman rhetoric.

This volume explores the literary representation of male sexual dysfunction and investigates how the natural and supernatural elements of an ancient folk medical system and the empowerment implicit in the text itself function in the Satyrca of Petronius.

Study of Propertius' four books of elegies investigating their sources and motives.

Explores dialogue between Archaic and Classical Greek epigrams and their readers and argues for their often-unacknowledged literary and aesthetic achievement.

Martial's Forgotten Rivals

Anacreon and the Anacreontic Tradition

The Cambridge History of Classical Literature: Volume 1, Greek Literature, Part 4, The Hellenistic Period and the Empire

The Silvae of Statius

Impotence, Perception and Text in the Satyrca of Petronius

A Comparison with Graeco-Roman Biography

This volume, through a detailed examination of the themes, morphology, and diction of the archaic Greek trimeters, makes a strong case that this genre is complex and dynamic and that its evolution may be explained in the context of the larger literary developments of the period.

PLS 10 consists, as did earlier volumes in the series, in part of revised and usually expanded versions of papers presented at seminar meetings and in part of further papers contributed at the invitation of the editors.

Asserts a novel and controversial theory on the origins of rhetoric that differs radically from the standard view Argues that it was the theatre of Ancient Greece, first appearing around 500 BC, that prompted the development of formalized rhetoric, which evolved soon thereafter Provides a cogent reworking of existing evidence Reveals the bias and inconsistency of Aristotle

This is a study of ekphrasis, the art of making listeners and readers' see' in their imagination through words alone, as taught in ancient rhetorical schools and as used by Greek writers of the Imperial period (2nd-6th centuries CE). The author places the practice of ekphrasis within its cultural context, emphasizing the importance of the visual imagination in ancient responses to rhetoric, poetry and historiography. By linking the theoretical writings on ekphrasis with ancient theories of imagination, emotion and language, she brings out the persuasive and emotive function of vivid language in the literature of the period. This study also addresses the contrast between the ancient and the modern definitions of the term ekphrasis, underlining the different concepts of language, literature and reader response that distinguish the ancient from the modern approach. In order to explain the ancient understanding of ekphrasis and its place within the larger system of rhetorical training, the study includes a full analysis of the ancient technical sources (rhetorical handbooks, commentaries) which aims to make these accessible to non-specialists. The concluding chapter moves away from rhetorical theory to consider the problems and challenges involved in 'turning listeners into spectators' with a particular focus on the role of ekphrasis within ancient fiction. Attention is also paid to texts that lie at the intersection of the modern and ancient definitions of ekphrasis, such as Philostratos' Imagines and the many ekphraseis of buildings and monuments to be found in Late Antique literature.

Greek Poetry, Drama, Prose, Roman Poetry

Greek and Roman Historiography

What Are the Gospels?

Genre and Poetic Memory in Virgil and Other Latin Poets

Greek Epigram from the Hellenistic to the Early Byzantine Era

Greek Drama and the Invention of Rhetoric

"The publication of Richard Burridge's What Are the Gospels? in 1992 inaugurated a transformation in Gospel studies by overturning the previous consensus about Gospel uniqueness. Burridge argued convincingly for an understanding of the Gospels as biographies, a ubiquitous genre in the Graeco-Roman world. To establish this claim, Burridge compared each of the four canonical Gospels to the many extant Graeco-Roman biographies. Drawing on insights from literary theory, he demonstrated that the previously widespread view of the Gospels as unique compositions was false. Burridge went on to discuss what a properly "biographical" perspective might mean for Gospel interpretation, which was amply demonstrated in the revised second edition reflecting on how his view had become the new consensus. This third, twenty-fifth anniversary edition not only celebrates the continuing influence of What Are the Gospels?, but also features a major new contribution in which Burridge analyzes recent debates and scholarship about the Gospels. Burridge both answers the critics and reflects upon the new directions now being taken by those who accept the biographical approach. This new edition also features as an appendix a significant article in which he tackles the related problem of the genre of Acts. A proven book with lasting staying power, What Are the Gospels? is not only still as relevant and instructive as it was when first published, but will also doubtlessly inspire new research and scholarship in the years ahead." – Provided by publisher.

This collection of fourteen papers focuses on Classical poetry and historiography, with contributions coming from scholars from all over the UK and America. Contents: Greek and Roman Poetry; The Pleasures of the Ancient Text, or The Pleasure of Poetry from Plato to Plutarch (David Konstan); The Eschatology of the Epitaphs in the New Posidippus Papyrus (M W Dickie); The Legal and Social Framework of Plautus' Cistellaria (Peter G McC Brown); The Ancient Etymology of Carmen (Alex Hardie); Etymologising and the Structure of Argument in Lucretius Book 1 (Robert Maltby); Teucer's Imperium (Horace Odes 1.7.27) (W Jeffrey Tatam); Hercules and Augustus in Propertius 4.9 (S J Harrison); Elegy after the Elegists: from Opposition to Assent (Gianpiero Rosati); 'Toto notus in orbe'? The Epigrams of Martial and the Tradition of the Carmina Latina Epigraphica (Alfredo Mario Morelli); Hannibal at Gades: Silius Italicus 3.1-60 (B J Gibson); Problems of Text and Interpretation in Juvenal Satire 6 (Frederick Williams). Greek and Roman Historiography; The Anistea of Brasidas: Thucydides' Presentation of Events at Pylos and Amphipolis (J Gordon Howie); Concluding Narratives: Looking to the End in Classical Historiography (John Marincola); Textual Notes on Tacitus' Annals (A J Woodman).

Studies the revolutionary movement represented by some Hellenistic poets and those authors surviving from the imperial period.

Francis Cairns has made well-known contributions to the study of Roman Epic and Elegy. Roman Lyric assembles his substantial body of work on Roman lyric, about 30 papers published over the period 1969 to 2010 in many European and American periodicals, themed volumes and Festschriften, along with some new papers. The volume is fully indexed and contains a composite bibliography and addenda and corrigenda. Roman Lyric will make access to this body of scholarly material easier and more convenient for scholars and students of Latin poetry.

Selected Essays

The Augustan Elegist

Greek Tragic Style

An Exegesis in Light of Jewish and Greco-Roman Hymnic and Epistolary Conventions

Health and Sickness in Ancient Rome

Communicative Purpose and Audience

This reading of the Confessions focuses on its aim to convert its readers (it displays some characteristics of the protreptic genre) and on a specific segment of its potential audience, Augustine's erstwhile co-religionists, the Manichaeans.

The suggestion that the New Testament contains citations of early Christological hymns has long been a controversial issue in New Testament scholarship. As a way of advancing this facet of New Testament research, Matthew E. Gordley examines the Colossian hymn (Col 1:15-20) in light of its cultural and epistolary contexts. As a result of a broad comparative analysis, he claims that Col 1:15-20 is a citation of a prose-hymn which represents a fusion of Jewish and Greco-Roman conventions for praising an exalted figure. A review of hymns in the literature of Second Temple Judaism demonstrates that the Colossian hymn owes a number of features to Jewish modes of praise. Likewise, a review of hymns in the broader Greco-Roman world demonstrates that the Colossian hymn is equally indebted to conventions used for praising the divine in the Greco-Roman tradition. In light of these hymnic traditions of antiquity, the analysis of the form and content of the Colossian hymn shows how the passage fits well into a Greco-Roman context, and indicates that it is best understood as a quasi-philosophical prose-hymn cited in the context of a paraenetic letter. Finally, in view of ancient epistolary and rhetorical theory and practice, an analysis of the role of the hymn in Colossians suggests that the hymn serves a number of significant rhetorical functions throughout the remainder of the letter.

PLLS 16 contains papers mainly arising from several Langford Colloquia held by the Department of Classics, Florida State University. Contents The Elder Pliny S. Citroni Marchetti (Universita di Firenze): 'Cicero as Role-Model in the Self-Definition of Pliny the Elder' Trevor Murphy (University of California, Berkeley): 'Notes from Underground: the Curious Katabasis of Dionysodoros' Eugenia Lao: 'Taxonomic Organization in Pliny's Natural History' Aude Doody (University College Dublin): 'The Authority of Greek Poetry in Pliny's Natural History 18.63-65' Trevor S. Luke (The Florida State University): 'Pliny the Elder on Pythagoras' Greek and Roman Poetry Nigel Nicholson (Reed College): 'Four Reasons not to have an Epicinian' Alex Hardie (University of Edinburgh): 'Callimachus at the Mouseion (the Hymn to Delos)' Annemarie Ambuhl (Johannes Gutenberg-Universitat Mainz): 'Literary Love Triangles: Berenice at Alexandria and Rome' Alberto Canobbio (University of Pavia): 'Lucilius and Horace: from criticism to identification'.

George Kennedy's three volumes on classical rhetoric have long been regarded as authoritative treatments of the subject. This new volume, an extensive revision and abridgment of The Art of Persuasion in Greece, The Art of Rhetoric in the Roman World, and Greek Rhetoric under Christian Emperors, provides a comprehensive history of classical rhetoric, one that is sure to become a standard for its time. Kennedy begins by identifying the rhetorical features of early Greek literature that anticipated the formulation of "metarhetoric," or a theory of rhetoric, in the fifth and fourth centuries b.c.e. and then traces the development of that theory through the Greco-Roman period. He gives an account of the teaching of literary and oral composition in schools, and of Greek and Latin oratory as the primary rhetorical genre. He also discusses the overlapping disciplines of ancient philosophy and religion and their interaction with rhetoric. The result is a broad and engaging history of classical rhetoric that will prove especially useful for students and for others who want an overview of classical rhetoric in condensed form.

The Christianisation of a Literary Form

Greek Epigram in the Roman Empire

Contexts of Exploration

Paralysin Cave

The Colossian Hymn in Context

Greek and Latin Letters in Late Antiquity

Reveals the shaping influence of money and ritual on Greek tragedy, the New Testament, Indian philosophy, and Wagner.

Assembles and illustrates the evolution of a major scholar's work on early Greek poetry, above all elegy, over four decades.

A collection to Roman Rhetoric introduces the reader to the wide-ranging importance of rhetoric in Roman culture. A guide to Roman rhetoric from its origins to the Renaissance and beyond Comprises 32 original essays by leading international scholars Explores major figures Cicero and Quintilian in-depth Covers a broad range of topics such as rhetoric and politics, gender, status, self-identity, education, and literature Provides suggestions for further reading at the end of each chapter Includes a glossary of technical terms and an index of proper names and rhetorical concepts

Greek epigram is a remarkable poetic form. The briefest of all ancient Greek genres, it is also the most resilient: for almost a thousand years it attracted some of the finest Greek poetic talents as well as exerting a profound interest on Latin literature, and it continues to inspire and influence modern translations and imitations. After a long period of neglect, research on epigram has surged during recent decades, and this volume draws on the fruits of that renewed scholarly engagement. It is concerned not with the work of individual authors or anthologies, but with the evolution of particular subgenres over time, and provides a selection of in-depth treatments of key aspects of Greek literary epigram of the Hellenistic, Roman, and early Byzantine periods. Individual chapters offer insights into a variety of topics, from explorations of the dynamic interactions between poets and their predecessors and contemporaries, and of the relationship between epigram and its socio-political, cultural, and literary background from the third century BCE up until the sixth century CE, to its interaction with its origins, inscribed epigram more generally, other literary genres, the visual arts, and Latin poetry, as well as the process of editing and compilation which generated the collections which survived into the modern world. Through the medium of individual studies the volume as a whole seeks to offer a sense of this vibrant and dynamic poetic form and its world which will be of value to scholars and students of Greek epigram and classical literature more broadly.

Hellenistic Epigram

Collected Papers on Catullus and Horace

Papers of the Langford Latin Seminar, Fiftteenth Volume

The Poetics of Imitation

Tragedy, Ritual and Money in Ancient Greece

Sextus Propertius

After a long period in which the late Republican and Augustan poets were the main focus of scholarship in Latin poetry, more attention is now being given to earlier Republican literature, and even more to the poets of what used to be called disparagingly the 'Silver Age'. The present volume reflects this changing perspective. Five of its contributors offer papers devoted to Augustan poets (Horace, Propertius, the Ovid of the Metamorphoses); there are two papers on early and later Republican epic; and five examine aspects of later Julio-Claudian and Flavian authors: Seneca the Younger, Silius Italicus, Martial, and Statius.

This book offers scholars and students of Hellenistic and Roman literature an overview of Hellenistic epigram, a field closely related to other Hellenistic poetry and highly influential upon Roman poetry. In fourteen themed chapters, it foregrounds the literary, linguistic, historical, epigraphic, social, political, ethnic, cultic, onomastic, local, topographical and patronage contexts within which Hellenistic epigrams were composed. Many epigrams are analysed in detail and new interpretations of them proposed. Throughout, the question is asked whether epigrams are literary jeux d'esprit (as is often assumed without proper discussion) or whether they relate to real people and real events and have a function in the real world. That function may be epigraphic, for example an epigram can be the epitombion for inscription at someone's grave, or the anathematikon for inscription on or beside a dedicated object, or a picture-label - an ekphrasis to accompany a painting or mosaic.

Haec Mihi Fingebam

Archaic and Classical Greek Epigram

A Companion to Greek Rhetoric

Structure and Theme

Women Poets in Ancient Greece and Rome

Generic Composition in Greek and Roman Poetry