

OHIO CLASSICAL CONFERENCE ANNUAL MEETING

FORSAN ET HAEC OLIM MEMINISSE IUVA BIT , AENEID 1.223

"A JOY IT WILL BE ONE DAY, PERHAPS, TO REMEMBER EVEN THIS"

Saturday October 9th, 2021 via Zoom

SESSIONS

(Detailed Information on Each Presentation Can be Found on Page 2)

9:45 - 10:00 AM: WELCOME / OCC UPDATES

**10:00 AM - 10:45 AM: "ARCHAEOLOGY AND IDEOLOGY IN NAZI GERMANY
AND FASCIST ITALY"**

SARAH BOND, THE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

**11:00-11:45 VERGILIAN SOCIETY SPEAKER, "EXPLORING SOCIAL JUSTICE
AMONG THE RUINS: THE 2022 SUMMER VERGILIAN SOCIETY TOUR FOR
TEACHERS DIVERSIFYING THE LATIN CLASSROOM"**

IAN LOCKEY, FRIENDS SELECT SCHOOL

**12:00-12:45: "LAY NO CLAIM TO GREAT ANTIQUITY": FROM
DISAPPOINTMENT TO INSIGHT AT THE HILL OF ZEUS IN CORINTH,
GREECE"**

MARK D. HAMMOND, CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY

12:45-1:45: OCC VIRTUAL LUNCHEON/HAPPY HOUR

JOIN YOUR COLLEAGUES FOR CONVERSATION AND FELLOWSHIP

The Conference is Free and open to all students and teachers. However, registration for the conference is Still Required. Please register for the conference by **Thursday, October 7th**. Secure links for the Conference Will be sent out prior to October 9th.

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DETAILED INFORMATION ON PRESENTATIONS

"ARCHAEOLOGY AND IDEOLOGY IN NAZI GERMANY AND FASCIST ITALY"

Sarah Bond, Associate Professor of History, University of Iowa.

Can archaeology be political? Can it be used for nefarious purposes? This lecture explores how the remains of antiquity were used to service the political objectives of the present. The ties between archaeology and nationalism were particularly strong within the National Socialist regime in Germany from 1933-1945 as well as in the National Fascist Party's rule in Italy from 1922 to 1943. Both Hitler and Benito Mussolini saw archaeological sites, material culture, and archaeologists themselves as a physical means to legitimize, justify, and communicate their own power—and their own mythic narrative.

In 1935, the head of the SS and Gestapo, Heinrich Himmler, founded a branch of the SS called the Ahnenerbe in order to use archaeological research and excavation to uncover the connections between modern Germans and ancient Aryans. Meanwhile in Rome, Mussolini was often on site for photo-ops in order to strike the first blow of the pick before Italian archaeologists demolished modern or medieval remains in the Roman Forum or elsewhere in the Eternal City in order to recover the ancient Roman city made into marble by Rome's first princeps, Augustus. From the use of the torch relay to connect Berlin with the site of ancient Olympia in 1936 to the rebuilding of the Ara Pacis in Rome, archaeology was a cornerstone of both Nazi and Fascist propaganda programs. The question is: how do we keep this exploitation of the past from happening again?

EXPLORING SOCIAL JUSTICE AMONG THE RUINS: THE 2022 SUMMER VERGILIAN SOCIETY TOUR FOR TEACHERS "DIVERSIFYING THE LATIN CLASSROOM"

Ian Lockey, Friends Select School, Philadelphia

In recent years there has been a positive shift in Latin pedagogy towards approaches and content matter that nod both to the need to make the quite exclusive field of Classics welcome to everyone and to acknowledge that Classical reception in the United States and Europe has been integral to the creation and perpetuation of structures of oppression. The use of Classical imagery by far-right groups at horrific events such as the Charlottesville rally and the January insurrection at the US Capitol provides a further alarm call for thinking critically about what we teach our students about the ancient world and how we acknowledge the harm done by the field to this day. While this may sound like a condemnation of the study of the ancient world, I believe that this study provides instead a unique opportunity to use the material as a mirror for modern preconceptions and to encourage our students to think critically about historical narratives and receptions while still appreciating the beauty of much that was created by the various societies who made up or interacted with the Roman Empire.

In the summer of 2022, I will be leading a tour for teachers to Rome and the Bay of Naples influenced by recent changes to my classroom pedagogy and work for social justice. On this tour, we will consider ways in which we can rethink our approaches to the material presented in our textbooks and how we can use the sites we visit to provide illuminating lessons on many aspects of the ancient world including the presentation of marginalized groups so often dismissed or misrepresented in our textbooks. By questioning the narrative that Rome was 'great' and that its empire was 'just.' We can begin to rethink theoretical assumptions around identity, imperialism, globalism, gender identity, social status, and class status and remote conversations about those issues in modern contexts also. This tour is envisioned as a collaborative process, at the end of which all participants, including myself, will leave with powerful insights to bring back to the classroom provided by everyone on the tour. Through classroom sessions and visits to major sites both in Rome and around the Bay of Naples, the hope is that we can help push Latin pedagogy in a new direction at the middle and high school levels, challenging colonial narratives still very much embedded in most of the materials available and partaking in a journey with our students that transforms us all in the critical citizens of the world.

"LAY NO CLAIM TO GREAT ANTIQUITY": FROM DISAPPOINTMENT TO INSIGHT AT THE HILL OF ZEUS IN CORINTH, GREECE

Mark D. Hammond, Case Western Reserve University

In 1933 the American School of Classical Studies in Athens (ASCSA) dug four trial trenches on the so-called "Hill of Zeus" in Ancient Corinth, Greece. Using the travel descriptions of Pausanias (2nd c. CE) as a guide and encouraged by various preliminary archaeological finds, excavators hoped to uncover a temple dedicated to Zeus. They were instead disappointed when they revealed part of a large Late Roman cemetery (now identified as the Cemetery of Lerna Hollow) dated to the 6th or early 7th century CE. These excavations were only briefly recorded in the notebooks, the results were never published, and the small collection of plain, humble, ceramic funerary vessels were all but dismissed at the time as they "lay no claim to great antiquity." Today, 88 years later, this presentation considers the insights that one can gain from legacy data that is incomplete and that was ignored for decades. Through the application of both traditional forms of ceramic analysis and experimental archaeology in the modern pottery studio, the material from the "Hill of Zeus" will be used to illuminate details concerning urban development, economic exchange, craft traditions, and ritual funerary practices in Late Roman Corinth.