

**MEMORANDUM**

**To:** Donna E. Shalala, President

**From:** Mary Coombs *MC*  
Chair, Faculty Senate

**Date:** February 3, 2004

**Subject:** Faculty Senate Legislation #2003-13(B) – Establishment of a Department of Classics  
in the College of Arts and Sciences

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The Faculty Senate, at its January 28, 2004 meeting, voted unanimously to approve the establishment of a Department of Classics in the College of Arts and Sciences. See attached below the full proposal as provided to the Senate.

This legislation is now forwarded to you for your action.

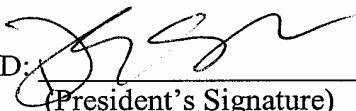
MC/kl

cc: Luis Glaser, Executive Vice President and Provost  
✓ John Paul Russo, Interim Director of the Program in Classical Antiquities

Faculty Senate  
1252 Memorial Drive, 325 Ashe Admin. Bldg.  
Coral Gables, Florida 33124  
Phone: (305) 284-3721 • Fax: (305) 284-5515  
<http://www.miami.edu/FacultySenate>  
email: [facsen@miami.edu](mailto:facsen@miami.edu)

CAPSULE: Faculty Senate Legislation #2003-13(B) – Establishment of a Department of Classics in the College of Arts and Sciences

**PRESIDENT'S RESPONSE**

APPROVED:  DATE: 2/11/04  
(President's Signature)

OFFICE OR INDIVIDUAL TO IMPLEMENT: Provost

EFFECTIVE DATE OF LEGISLATION: \_\_\_\_\_  
(if other than June 1 next following)

NOT APPROVED AND REFERRED TO: \_\_\_\_\_

REMARKS (IF NOT APPROVED): \_\_\_\_\_

Proposal for a Department of Classics  
at the University of Miami  
College of Arts and Sciences  
8 January 2004<sup>1</sup>

Description of the Mission

The University of Miami College of Arts and Sciences recognizes the need for a Department of Classics to help fulfill its mission as a major research institution.

When in 2000 the College established its Program in Classical Antiquity, its aim was to gather the resources of numerous departments and programs into a coherent minor concentration and to stimulate interdisciplinary faculty research. The Program currently organizes its core minor by cross-listing: the Department of Foreign Languages and Literatures offers beginning classical Greek and Latin and some advanced Latin; the Department of English has been assigned classical thought and literature in translation; the Department of History is responsible for Greek and Roman history and archaeology, etc. The Program has thrived on its relations with Anthropology (Archaeology), Architecture, Art History, English, History, Judaic Studies, Philosophy, and Religious Studies, all of which have cross-listed courses.

Now the College is poised to take the logical next step: departmental status with an undergraduate program and a major concentration. In this way, students wanting to study Classics can have a major with a range of courses enabling them to develop expertise not only in Greek and Latin but in the regions and languages influencing or influenced by Latin and Greek culture. These include North Africa, the Iberian peninsula, and the Near East, as well as languages from Arabic and Hebrew to Sanskrit. Moreover, students who wish to pursue a higher degree in Classics will have the necessary knowledge in textual criticism, religion, mythology, and related sub-disciplines, to make them competitive for admission and scholarship aid in graduate programs.

Today, like most departments, Classics departments scarcely resemble their former selves of twenty-five or fifty years ago. They have been swept by the powerful interdisciplinary surge of the past two decades. They have become centers of wide-ranging research, informed by gender and ethnicity studies, archaeology in the Americas and elsewhere, politics and law, Modern Greek, comparative linguistics, comparative literature, Near Eastern and African studies, Indo-European linguistics, and path-breaking approaches in many fields. If the University of Miami wants to advance its reputation in the humanities and stand in the ranks of major research institutions, such a department is essential.

Can a Classics department with only an undergraduate program enhance the reputation of the University of Miami? Can this program attract top scholars? At present many excellent undergraduate programs in Classics bring distinction to their home institutions and are staffed by scholars of international reputation. Even the informal news that the University of Miami is contemplating the establishment of a Classics department has enhanced the academic perception of the institution and caused some of the most eminent classicists in the United States to express strong interest in coming to South Florida. Moreover, the field of Classics presently has a sufficient number of graduate programs; a new one begun at our University would find it difficult to attract the best students. As an undergraduate offering of high quality, however,

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<sup>1</sup> This proposal was prepared by John Paul Russo, Interim Director of the Program in Classical Antiquities, with input from Jane Connolly, Senior Associate Dean for Arts and Humanities. The faculty of the College of Arts and Science approved proposed Department of Classics on 24 November 2003.

Classics at Miami can assist both its students and many other graduate programs, and this is an invaluable function.

Should the University of Miami, instead of confining its new department to Classics, establish a more broadly based department in Ancient Mediterranean Studies embracing Classics, Sanskrit, Semitic languages (Arabic and Hebrew), Ancient History, Archaeology, etc.? According to Dr. David Konstan, Professor of Classics at Brown University, this idea, though not wholly without merit, has serious drawbacks which outweigh the advantages. Classics departments have a clear definition and profile: the founding of such a department will come to the attention of scholars the world over. But an umbrella program in Ancient Mediterranean Studies will give the impression of another trial balloon, without a solid tradition of research behind it. The University of Miami at present lacks the faculty, funding, and resources to start such an enormously ambitious program. Small, high-quality, and well-focused, a Classics department could well become the core and inspiration for an Ancient Studies program in the future. However, if Miami wants to enhance its prestige as a serious research institution, it is now far preferable to establish an unambiguously defined Classics department.

A Classics department has long been a mark of intellectual depth, scope, and seriousness in the humanities. Historically, the academic study of the Greek and Roman classics began in the classical world itself; this study formed the first stage of education in the middle ages; it took on ethical and moral foundations in the Renaissance. Classics also played a structural role in the history of universities since their medieval inception and, under the name of philology, it was the model for the development of other major fields in the late nineteenth century, including the humanities.

Greek and Latin have played and continue to play a significant role not only in the West but in world culture. Greek is a foundation stone for science and philosophy and the language of one of the world's richest legacies. Latin is another of the great world literatures, the vehicle of Western law and political culture, and the origin of a family tree of languages that includes Spanish, French, Italian, Portuguese, Rumanian, Romansh, and Ladino, among others--languages currently spoken by over 800,000,000 persons or approximately one seventh of the world's population. Latin exerted a powerful influence on English (over 50% of whose words are of Latin origin) and the other Germanic languages. Long after Latin had ceased being a spoken language it was a literary, scholarly, and religious language. It has been a part of Western culture for well over two thousand years.

### Market Analysis

The proposed creation of a Classics department must take into account the market conditions for potential majors in the program. What are the possibilities for graduate study and financial aid? What are job prospects beyond the M.A. and Ph.D. degree?

In the latest edition of the Guide to Graduate Programs in Classics in North America (2002-2003), there are 64 graduate programs in Classics, of which 47 grant Ph.D.'s. There are also 9 Canadian universities with graduate programs in Classics. In Florida, Florida State offers an M.A. and Ph.D.; the University of Florida, an M.A. and M.A.T. In sum, opportunities for graduate study and scholarship aid are plentiful.

What then of post-graduate job opportunities? For the academic year 2001-2002, the American Philological Association listed 210 jobs, most of which were college/university appointments. This figure was up from a low of 144 in 1996-1997. The Association listings are

believed to cover between 90-95% of a year's jobs. Classics M.A. and Ph.D. graduates also get jobs in History, Religion, and Philosophy departments, while classicists specializing in archaeology get jobs in Art History and Anthropology departments.

The demand for teachers of Latin and Greek in secondary schools is higher than it has been at any time in a decade. According to the American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, the number of high school students studying Latin alone has risen from 163,923 in 1990 to 177,447 in 2000. The American Classical League, which has the most extensive listing service, posted 357 jobs in 2002, up from 308 in 2000. Indeed, in the wake of the strenuous efforts of scholars, teachers, and administrators in colleges and high schools, there are currently more positions available in high school classics teaching than there are qualified applicants.

At the present time there are twenty-nine minors in the Program in Classical Antiquity; its core courses in history and literature regularly have between thirty and forty students. We reiterate that, for UM students wanting to pursue advanced degrees and scholarships in Classics, the present resources of the Program are not sufficient where those of a full department would be. We also note a Department of Classics will serve the interests of graduate students in areas such as Early Modern Studies (e.g., in Spanish, French, English, History) who may take advantage of course offerings and the new faculty to hone their skills in classics and to undertake comparative work.

#### Assessment of Library Collections

The Richter Library has a basic collection of primary classical works in Greek and Latin, many translations, and most of the major and a good number of the minor journals in the field. The Library has a virtually complete set of the Loeb Classical Library for both Greek and Latin; approximately 51 of the 62 available texts in the Cambridge Greek and Latin Classics series; and 46 of the 90 or so titles from the *Scriptorum classicorum bibliotheca Oxoniensis* series (it has a significantly smaller percentage of *Bibliotheca scriptorum Graecorum et Romanorum Teubneriana*); J.-P. Migne, Patrologia latina (almost a complete set) and Patrologia graeca (about half); and F. Jacoby, ed., Die Fragmente der griechischen Historiker and Fragmenta historicorum graecorum. The Richter also owns von Arnim, Stoicorum veterum fragmenta and other important sets (Diels-Kranz, Die Fragmente der Vorsokratiker, etc.).

Most recently, to improve its collection of primary sources and fill in gaps, the Richter Library is purchasing on sale the Collection des Universités de France (CUF), more familiarly known as the Collection Budé, which includes 794 volumes consisting of 425 Greek and 369 Latin titles.

Major Journals in Classics in the University Library system are:  
American Journal of Philology

Arethusa  
Classical Antiquity  
Classical Bulletin  
Classical Journal  
Classical Philology  
Classical Quarterly  
The Classical Review  
Greece and Rome  
Harvard Studies in Classical Philology  
Journal of Roman Studies  
Journal of Hellenic Studies  
Transactions of the American Philological Association  
Yale Classical Studies

Other important journals and related sources in the Richter holdings include:

Ancient Philosophy  
Ancient Society (Louvain)  
Ancient World  
Annual of the British School at Athens  
Antike Welt  
Apeiron  
Archaeology  
Arion  
Bulletin de correspondance hellenique  
Classica et mediaevalia (Copenhagen)  
Classical and Modern Literature  
Classical World  
Gnomon  
Greek, Roman and Byzantine Studies  
Helios  
Hesperia  
Historia; Zeitschrift für Alte Geschichte  
Illinois Classical Studies (NOT CURRENT)  
Journal of Roman Archaeology  
Latomus: revue d'études latines  
Lustrum  
Mnemosyne: Bibliotheca Classica Batava  
Oxford Studies in Ancient Philosophy  
Papers of the British School at Rome  
Phoenix (Toronto) (NOT CURRENT)  
Phronesis  
Rheinisches Museum für Philologie  
Zeitschrift für Papyrologie und Epigraphik

Dictionaries and Encyclopedias: Paulys Real-Encyclopaedie der classischen Wissenschaft (including the supplemental volumes and a CD-ROM that has a full index); Der kleine Pauly and Der neue Pauly; Oxford Classical Dictionary; Daremberg-Saglio's Dictionnaire des antiquités grecques et romaines (6 vols). There are also valuable holdings such as Reallexikon für Antike und Christentum and The Oxford Encyclopedia of Archaeology in the Near East (ed. Eric M. Meyers) (5 vols.).

Reference Works: Cambridge Ancient History; a fair number of volumes in Aufstieg und Niedergang der römischen Welt; a complete set of New Documents Illustrating Early Christianity (surveys epigraphic and papyrological publications with a view to their importance for Hellenistic Judaism and early Christianity).

Lexicons: standard Greek and Latin lexica: Liddell-Scott-Jones, Oxford Latin Dictionary, etc. The Richter has some concordances, but not many.

Bibliography: a main bibliographical source in the Richter holdings is L'Année philologique: bibliographie critique et analytique de l'antiquité gréco-latine (1925--). This was published in traditional typesetting from 1925 to 1995, when it began electronic production. The American Philological Society has an electronic version, Database of Classical Studies, which offers 1969-2001 and will soon have 45 volumes going back to 1959. We already have a standing order for the printed volumes and are recommending that the Richter add this electronic subscription for a very modest fee.

Projects under way at the Richter include the ordering of English language volumes lacking in our collections from the AHA Guide to Historical Literature for Greek and Roman history and from Jenkins's Classical Studies: A Guide to the Reference Literature.

Finally, the Law School Library must not be overlooked: it has a decent collection of texts on Roman law, since courses are taught in that field. However, they have virtually nothing on Greek law. The Calder Library contains a select number of texts in the history of medicine.

We conclude that the UM library system has more than adequate resources with which to support the upgrading of the Program in Classical Antiquity to a Classics department.

### Budget<sup>2</sup>

With regard to the size of the department, we envisage the appointment of a chair in the first year and then a gradual increase by one appointment each year, ideally proceeding to five members, depending on budgetary and enrollment considerations. The first three members should be:

1. the chair, in Greek or Latin language, history, archaeology, or philosophy
2. a Greek language specialist
3. a Latin language specialist

Additional members of the Classics department will be faculty already in the College and may hold joint or secondary appointments. As in the present Program, there is the expectation that interested faculty from other departments will offer courses either in the Classics department or by cross-listing. Finally, there will be staff costs and start-up costs.

### Space Issues

At the present time, the Program in Classical Antiquity is housed in a fair-sized office in the Memorial Building. Centrally located, and under the same roof as the Interdisciplinary Studies headquarters, this could serve initially as the departmental chair's office.

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<sup>2</sup> For a detailed budget, see the Appendix.

**APPENDIX  
BUDGET FOR DEPARTMENT OF CLASSICS<sup>3</sup>**

	YEAR 1	YEAR 2	YEAR 3
DEPARTMENT START-UP COSTS	\$150,000	\$150,000	0
OPERATING BUDGET	\$20,000	\$20,000	\$20,000
CHAIR SALARY AND SUPPLEMENT	\$190,000	\$190,000	\$190,000
CHAIR START-UP COSTS & MOVING EXPENSES	\$33,000	0	0
CHAIR SUMMER SUPPLEMENT	\$19,500	\$19,500	\$19,500
SENIOR STAFF ASSOCIATE	\$34,500	\$34,500	\$34,500
PROFESSOR OF LATIN SALARY	0	\$76,500	\$76,500
PROFESSOR OF LATIN START-UP COSTS AND MOVING EXPENSES	0	\$30,000	0
PROFESSOR OF GREEK SALARY	0	\$76,500	\$76,500
PROFESSOR OF GREEK START-UP COSTS AND MOVING EXPENSES	0	\$30,000	0
TOTAL	\$447,000	\$627,000	\$417,000

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<sup>3</sup> All figures are rounded up and represent the maximum amount budgeted for each item. It is possible that the faculty and staff positions as well as the department start-up costs be lower than the figures indicated.