Sometime in the 8th century BCE, the Greeks began inscribing various physical works of art with short poems called epigrams. At first glance, this practice seems relatively unremarkable; however, when considered closely, these multi-media experiments raise numerous questions. What is the precise relationship between the work of art and the block of text? What purpose does a statue or a painted pot play in its socio-political context? What role does poetry play? Are these inscribed works of art simply an amalgam of two separate aesthetic modes, or, is something new produced in the alchemy of word and object? In this course we will read early Greek sources and examine material works of art in order to address these and other questions.