RES CLASSICAE
THE UMBC ANCIENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Melissa Bailey Kutner
Executive Editor: David Rosenbloom

FROM THE CHAIR

David Rosenbloom

Nothing is quite so expected and still as surprising as how quickly an academic year reaches completion. Even so, each year offers lasting memories of our students' accomplishments. For the second year in a row, a department major has won a Fulbright Award. ***Chanler Harris***, who studies ancient Greek, Latin, and Chinese, will be Fulbright teaching assistant in the city of Taitung on the island of Taiwan in 2019-2020. Chanler also reached the final four in the competition for Valedictorian of the Class of 2019—an exalted, if unheralded honor. We wish her all the best as she embarks on the next phase of her journey and very much look forward to the achievements of next year's crop of graduates. In this issue, you can read about the department's honorees at this year's Student Honors and Awards Ceremony, four of whom are juniors.

We are looking forward to the return of two of our current students who spent the academic year in whole or in part study abroad. Major and Humanities Scholar, ***Jonathan Harness***, pursued a rigorous program of Greek and Latin courses at Graz University in Austria during the academic year; major and Humanities Scholar, ***Spencer Beck***, studied at the American University of Rome during the Spring 2019 semester. Currently two department graduates, ***Daniel Mackey*** (2015) and ***Abigail Worgul*** (2016) are enrolled in Ph.D. programs, at the University of Pennsylvania and at Heidelberg University respectively. We wish them both continued success in their endeavors. Among our faculty, we offer congratulations to ***Prof. Tim Phin***, who completed his first full year as director of the Humanities Scholars program in addition to be being Lecturer in the Ancient Studies Department.

The end of the academic year also revives memories of the events and trips the department organized—coming and going in what seems like a lifetime ago: Andrew Ford's and Daniel Mendelsohn's insightful and delightful lectures during Ancient Studies Week, the Homerathon's reading of Emily Wilson's *Odyssey*, a seriously comical reading of Aristophanes' *Acharnians*, the annual study tour, which brought together students, alumni, friends, and faculty to examine the remains of Roman and prehistoric Britain. You will get a good sense of this year's tour from faculty members ***Dr. Melissa Kutner*** and ***Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis*** as well as from students ***Connor Cataldo*** and ***Louis Witt*** in this issue of *Res Classicae*.

Students, Faculty, Friends of the Department before leaving campus for Dulles Airport to fly to London. Photo by Melton Holden

The end of the academic year does not really mark an end to the department's activities. This summer ***Dr. Michael Lane*** will be taking 4 students with him to Kokkino, Greece, while ***Dr. Melissa Bailey Kutner*** will be taking 3 students with her to participate in a field school she will be codirecting in Dhiban, Jordan. On May 25, just days after the Spring Commencement ceremonies on May 23, the department sponsored a trip to see Ellen McLaughlin's adaptation of the *Oresteia* at the Shakespeare Theatre in Washington, D. C. And, of course, we are offering a range of courses this summer, the schedule of which can be found on pp. 11 of this issue. You can also read a summary of the faculty's research activities this academic year on pp. 9-10.

I wish everyone in the Ancient Studies community a healthy, safe, and productive summer!

Travel to Rome and Southern Italy with the Ancient Studies Department in 2020!

The Ancient Studies Department will conduct its annual study tour in Rome and Italy, March 14-22, 2020. Itinerary and costs have not yet been finalized, but the preliminary plan is to spend 6 nights in the eternal city and 2 nights in Sorrento on the Bay of Naples. In addition to the great sites and museums of Rome—Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Palatine—we will visit Ostia Antica, Hadrian's Villa, Paestum, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Cuma, and the Villa of Tiberius at Sperlonga. Places are limited, so register your interest with Domonique Pitts (dpitts@umbc.edu) as soon as you can.

The Pantheon, Rome

The ANCS Study Tour 2019: Off to the Roman Frontier

Melissa Bailey Kutner

This year, the Ancient Studies Department headed to England, where we explored Roman, Iron Age, and Neolithic sites from London to Hadrian's Wall with a dynamic group of nineteen students, alumni, friends, and faculty. We climbed misty hillsides, descended underground, rambled through museums, drank tea, watched Shakespeare, and ate fish and chips. Students gave informative presentations on topics ranging from curse tablets to Neolithic measuring tools, and we all returned enriched by history and by one another's company.

We began in London, arriving early in the morning with much of the day free to explore or rest. That evening, we went to Shakespeare's Globe (London's reconstruction of the Globe Theatre) for a vibrant and energetic *Romeo and Juliet*, with passionate performances and fast-paced choreography. Despite some chilly drizzle (the theater is open to the sky), we watched with bated breath as Romeo and Juliet loved and lost.

***The ANCS group at Globe Theater for a performance of* Romeo and Juliet**

The next day, we delved into Roman London in earnest, visiting the Museum of London and the Roman Mithraeum. The Museum of London is deep exploration of the archaeology and history of London, from the prehistoric to contemporary era. The museum is superb not just because of the individual objects it contains, but because of how it displays and contextualizes them: with ample archaeological context, informative texts and labels, and full-scale recreations of spaces, including a Roman House, a Georgian garden, and a Victorian street. We could see not only how Romans used everyday objects in context, but how the geography and landscape of London shaped the history of the city over time, and how the city rebuilt after recurring episodes of war, fire, and plague. Erin Fitzgerald (*next page*) gave a presentation on Iron Age chariots, shedding light on an early moment in London's history, and then we wandered through the complex displays at our own paces.

The Mithraeum was quite different: a single site, excavated under a modern office building. Here we took a look at some of the artifacts found by excavators, then moved several levels underground to the Mithraeum itself. This was a rectangular space, lined

Erin Fitzgerald (L) giving a presentation near fragments of chariots at the Museum of London with Matthew Haworth

by benches, intended for the worship of Mithras, a deity whose rites were not recorded in detail and whose exact mythology remains obscure even today. Nevertheless, the site's curators did their best to recreate what a ceremony might have been like, with darkened lights and recorded hypnotic chanting in Latin. Back in the ground-floor room, Louis Witt (*photo below*) gave a presentation on the cult's history and social context, comparing the London Mithraeum to other examples and exploring the reasons for Mithraism's spread.

We finished the day with a lovely group dinner at Cote Brasserie Soho, where UMBC Provost Philip Rous, who was visiting family in London, joined us and heard from students and alumni about the trip so far.

On Monday, March 18, we took on the British Museum (just a short walk from our hotel). I say "took on" because it is of course a formidably enormous building and collection, impossible to see in a few hours. We were strategic, stopping by some highlights as a group (the Rosetta Stone, the Parthenon marbles, Assyrian Lion Hunt Reliefs) and then splitting off in different directions as our interests dictated. We discussed the museum's history and its collection and display practices, and we debated controversies such as Greece's call for repatriation of the Parthenon marbles.

Louis Witt at the Mithraeum

In the late afternoon, we left the museum to visit another archaeological site, the Billingsgate House and Bath. This, as its name suggests, is a Roman house and bath, discovered in 1848 and excavated more fully in the late 1960s; now it lies far beneath modern buildings. It is only possible to see by guided tour, so a professional archaeologist led us underground and explained the different rooms to us, as well as the shifting nature of the building over time. We could clearly see how the heating system of the bath worked and how walls had been modified over the centuries, and we were allowed to handle Roman tiles with animal paw prints in them, which seemed to bring ancient history very close.

The next day, we left London for two sites further out in the countryside and further back in time: Avebury Stone Circle and Stonehenge. Both of these are Neolithic sites with enigmatic arrangements of large stone monoliths. Avebury is tucked away among modern farms and a village, and one must cross fences and roads several times to experience all its stone circles, which stretch over a much wider area than Stonehenge, but can be approached closely. Stonehenge must be viewed from more of a distance and among bigger crowds of people, but its grandeur is powerful nonetheless. Detailed museums at both sites described how the stone circles and surrounding earthworks were built, as well as the religious and feasting practices that took place near them. Artifacts shed light on this too: for example, Mikayla Bechtel (*photo next page*) lectured on a set of chalk drums that probably acted as measuring tools used to calculate and build Stonehenge.

Stonehenge

After a night in Southampton, we explored more of the countryside. First, we headed to Fishbourne Roman Palace and Museum. Contrary to its name, this is not exactly a palace, but a villa—a very large Roman house. It clearly belonged to someone of immense local authority, perhaps a key figure in the early decades of Roman power in the region. While the labels and displays are old-fashioned (and some choices, like dramatized monologue of a "depressed Roman gardener from Italy," were a bit cringe-worthy), the villa's mosaics and the

recreation of its garden give a vivid sense of what a luxurious Roman house was like. Fishbourne is also a thriving site of local archaeology, often relying on volunteers, and houses numerous finds from the region. Many of these finds, though unearthed years ago, are only now being studied: in fact, shortly after our return from England, the British press announced that a bone unearthed at Fishbourne in 1964, but only studied recently by a zooarchaeologist, was that of a rabbit, thus showing that rabbits were present in Britain (probably brought by Romans) much earlier than had been assumed.

Mikayla Bechtel talking about the Folkton Drums at Stonehenge

After Fishbourne, we drove back inland and explored Maiden Castle, an Iron Age hillfort in a misty, open landscape. We climbed up the hill and rambled around, examining the huge earthwork fortifications. Few other archaeological remains were visible, but the vastness of the ramparts and the sweep of the landscape itself were awe-inspiring.

We spent the night in Bath, and in the morning toured the Roman Baths complex. Here, the archaeological remains of the site—the sacred spring, changing rooms and different pools of the baths, and temple remains—are seamlessly integrated with information and artifacts. We got a vivid sense of what a visit to the baths would have been like, as well as the everyday life of inhabitants of Aquae Sulis (as the Roman town was named), who left behind coins, pottery, cosmetic tools, and curse tablets: inscribed tablets of lead calling on gods to punish wrongdoers (usually thieves). Mike Chang (*photo right*) gave a presentation on the tablets, offering broader context and several vivid examples of curses. After touring the Roman Baths, the group had a few free hours for lunch and visiting other historic sites in Bath.

Mike Chang talking about curse tablets at Bath

Late in the day, we boarded a flight to Newcastle, heading for the north and the Roman frontier. We spent the next day on Hadrian's Wall, fighting a bone-chilling wind to explore the Roman forts of Vindolanda and Housesteads, the Roman Army Museum, and Hadrian's Wall itself, where Connor Cataldo (*photo left*) gave a presentation on the wall and the nature of the Roman frontier. We hiked the steepest and most striking section of the wall (including Sycamore Gap, a dramatic opening between two hills in which a sycamore tree has grown) and explored the remains of the forts themselves, almost finishing before a soaking afternoon rain began. We ended the afternoon in the shelter of the museum, where we saw recreations of Roman armor and siege machines as well as artifacts such as Roman horseshoes.

Connor Cataldo giving presentation at Hadrian's Wall

Finally, we flew back to London, where we had a last free afternoon. Some group members explored more museums, some went shopping, some went for afternoon tea. The next morning we boarded our return flight with our souvenirs and memories. We hope to see many of you on next spring's trip to Italy!

All Along the Watchtower

Molly Jones-Lewis

Seeing Hadrian's wall has been a dream of mine ever since I was a little girl and Dad would read to me the history of our distant ancestors in Britain and Ireland. We imagined our Pictish forebears peering south at the Wall as they plotted assaults against the might of Rome or marching with Boudicca to burn Colchester to the ground. Some generations later, perhaps they tried to hold forts abandoned by Rome before finally retreating to Wales ahead of Saxon invaders. All we know for sure is that our family came to America from Wales in the late 1600s; the rest is speculative fantasy. Nevertheless, our love of British history is something we have shared for years, and I was very fortunate that my father was able to come with us on this year's study.

Molly Jones-Lewis and her father, Mark Jones, keep watch for (other) marauding Picts on Hadrian's Wall near Vindolanda

I often find myself in a strange position, being an ancient historian who takes great pleasure in studying all things Roman, and also being in full sympathy with those people whose bodies littered the road to Empire. What would my ancestors say if they knew that, one day, their descendant would make her living by teaching the language and customs of the Roman oppressor? If I were to meet one of my favorite Romans (say, Pliny the Elder), would he enslave me, or invite me over for dinner?

This ambivalence toward Rome can be felt, in various guises, as you tour the lovingly curated local museums and sites of Roman Britannia. At Fishbourne Roman Palace (actually a villa), the welcome video introduces you to Tiberius Claudius Togidubnus, a leader of the Atrebates who partnered with the Romans during the Emperor Claudius' invasion of 43 CE. His name tells much of the story: for his collaboration, he was awarded Roman citizenship and (perhaps) the villa we saw at Fishbourne. The video invites you, the visitor, to imagine yourself as Togidubnus embarking on the great "adventure" of "liberating" the population of Britannia. The questions of how Togidubnus felt as he watched his homeland's borders be redrawn around Roman garrisons, or whether his own people hated him for collaborating with Claudius in the first place, are left unasked in the museum's displays. Instead, the gardens frame beautiful mosaics in tranquil green.

Farther north, sympathies are a little more evenly distributed. The welcome video at Housesteads Fort (along Hadrian's Wall) presents you with a map of Britannia divided, along the Wall, into the "conquered" and the "free." However, it also refers to those same free peoples as "barbarians," a word with as much baggage today as it had in the first centuries CE. The Roman Army Museum, which was a very fortunate last-minute addition to our tour, turned a still more critical eye on Rome's tenure in Britain. We saw the Wall not from the viewpoint of generals, emperors, and collaborating chieftains, but that of recruits drawn from other Roman provinces: Syria, Gaul, and the Danube border. They are the main characters in the welcome video who stand shivering watches on a wall waiting for invasions that never come, then break the monotony with games of dice and visits to the *vicus* – a civilian settlement outside the fort. These characters follow you into the display cases of the museum, where live-action vignettes of their lives play next to the displays of artifacts and replicas. In one scene, a Syrian archer writes a letter home, explaining to his parents why he had changed his birth name to something more Roman, and how this was really a good thing. He, and I, were unconvinced by his efforts to pitch his new identity as a gain rather than a loss.

An off-duty moment at the Roman Army Museum

And yet, even here our gaze was focused through Roman eyes and pro-Roman voices. The native population, some of whose descendants had built the museum, was still called "barbarian" and "savage." It is hard not to speak in the Roman

voices of our written records. The conquest silenced the Druids and resistance fighters and Picts living their lives in the undifferentiated gold of the map marked "free." Even that map, so convincing on screen, is suspect; Hadrian's Wall is likely to have been more of a base to support frequent military expeditions north, porous and busy with traffic passing back and forth, than a hard border. This was not the Icy Wall of Westeros, but a hub (as Connor Cataldo helpfully explained in his presentation).

Predictably, even the best advocate against the Roman occupation is known to us only from a fictionalized speech in Tacitus' *Agricola*. Calgacus, leading a last stand at Mt. Graupius against Agricola's legions, steps forth from Tacitus' glowing account of Agricola's tenure in Britain to deliver a blistering rebuke to the whole project of empire. He points out that not only are the Britons being hunted and slaughtered, but they are being forced to foot the bill for their own subjugation. "Plundering, murdering, stealing; but they don't call it that – '*imperium*' is their disingenuous term for it," he says. "And when they have made a wasteland, they call it… 'peace'."(Tacitus, *Agricola* 30.7)

Jimmy Jones-Lewis models his helmet from Housesteads Roman, contemplating Rome's legacy.

It was hard not to think of Calgacus as I heard different narratives for Rome's motivations and actions while invading Britain, then continuing to occupy it (more or less) for a few centuries. I was raised to see things from Calgacus' point of view, a descendant of Welsh people driven from Britain to the Americas in a more recent movement of empire. But then, I was also raised to equate an empire's "greatness" with its size and power, and to speak with admiration of Rome's impact on the world. We see the bathhouses and fortifications and we think, "Look what beautiful things they built. I would like to be like that." We are taught to walk in Togidubnus' sandals through our beautiful villas and feel the lovely warmth radiating up from the hypocaust, and not to look over its walls to the graves of the people who died so that Rome could have an island garrison. The truth is that Rome's peace was only a wasteland for a while. That wasteland was covered over with beautiful, impressive buildings made with the hands of those sent across the known world to march and fight and die. For let us not forget that many of the same soldiers who kept the Britons in line were, themselves, subjects whose own homes had been conquered, devastated, and remade in Rome's image. They left their names and their languages behind, and somehow found the words to explain to their families why becoming Roman was, after all, for the best really. Rome's final conquest made you want to be Roman yourself.

This is the dilemma faced by those of us who sympathize with Rome's victims, but also find Romans fascinating. How do we honor the individuals who faced impossible choices in the face of Roman imperialism? How do we balance our admiration for Roman art and ingenuity with our horror at Roman brutality? I am not sure I have an answer to any of this. But the museums of Hadrian's Wall provide a good starting point for us to reflect on ancient imperialism and make better choices for ourselves and our world.

De Rebus Classicis: "History, Mystery, and the Friends We Made along the Way"

Louis Witt

In the quotidian setting of a classroom, one can slowly consume and eventually digest the fact that human history goes pretty far back. But at the foot of the skyscrapers that dominate the City of London, it can be even more mind-boggling to try and put oneself in the shoes of a Briton under Roman rule almost two thousand years ago. Yet this was my mindset throughout the Ancient Studies Department's spring trip to the United Kingdom.

Reconstruction of the Tauroctony scene in the London Mithraeum

The gap of two thousand years became somewhat easier to grasp while we explored London's museums over the course of the several days we stayed there. On a Sunday morning, we took in the history of London itself from the stone age to the present, as prepared by the eye-catching Museum of London. But after finding some (expensive) lunch, our next destination was more difficult to locate. It held a Mithraeum, the structure on which I was oh-so-eager to give a presentation (as an assignment required for the associated class, ANCS 301). We eventually found its unassuming entrance tucked under the side of a business high-rise. Inside, we descended a flight of stairs to the Roman-era street level, an experience we would repeat for sites like the Billingsgate House and Baths. The exhibit itself, however, provided an experience unlike any other on the trip. From pitch darkness rose voices chanting fragments of the mystery cult's invocations of the god Mithras in Latin. Eventually, fog and lights illuminated where the temple's walls and its tauroctony (scene of Mithras slaying a bull) would have been. The non-English nature of the experience segued well into my giving a short spiel, without any reservations about its having been preempted by exhibition materials, on Mithraism's rise and fall across the Roman Empire. And just like that, we were turned out into the streets to do what we pleased. Of course, the group I stuck with took an unscheduled trip to the National Gallery. Even on the "free" day we had in London, I spent much of the time exploring the British Museum's endless collections.

As we left London for the countryside, the museums became increasingly fanatical about Roman centurions. At one point, a museum's introductory film claimed that the Romans had "liberated" the inhabitants of the British Isles from their barbarian ways. The perspective was "historical," but biased towards Rome. Although texts from the British viewpoint do not survive, our professors decided to recite a Briton's pro-homeland speech from Tacitus's *Agricola* to us on the bus. We had actually examined this speech in the ANCS 301 class, and when we heard it this time, it was re-contextualized by the Roman bias of all the recent museums. That is what made the trip unique: it was not just the sightseeing, or the museums, or the friends, or the guidance from professors, but all of these factors combined into one time and place. For these unique opportunities, I am grateful that the department provided me with financial aid, and with these experiences.

Louis Witt, Connor Cataldo, Mikayla Bechtel, and Judy Hoffman outside Parliament after a visit to the National Gallery

The Landscape, the Wind, the Clouds, the Wall

Connor Cataldo

We know the Roman Empire. The students in our department can list every emperor, recite every major work of literature by heart, or launch into heated debates about whether the Gracchi were to blame for the end of the republic.

We know what it is to be a part of Rome: the *publicani*, the slaves, the legions. But we know it all only from our books and our lectures. From inside the classroom, our sense of scale is lost. Sure, we understand that the Romans conquered Italy and continued to expand in their seemingly haphazard way until everything from Caledonia to Africa to the Euphrates formed part of their empire. I know that it is around 1000 miles from Rome to London, but that means nothing sitting behind a desk. There, 1000 miles is no different from 100. So, while I know the borders of the Roman Empire, I do not understand what that really means. This is why we do these spring-break trips. These trips provide something that is impossible to provide in the classroom: coming to terms with the sheer magnitude of the history and culture with which we are so intimately acquainted.

Our trip to England was full of many amazing moments and a lifetime of memories. Like all the departmental trips, it was absolutely packed with activities. We marched relentlessly to capitalize on every minute we had there. But we also took a huge amount of that time to travel to Newcastle-upon-Tyne and Hadrian's Wall, about which I was admittedly skeptical. It took almost a whole day of travel, which is a great deal of time on a ten-day trip. I thought we had seen the Roman wall in London, the palace at Fishbourne, and the grandeur of the Roman baths at Bath. How much more impressive could another wall really be? Sure, it was a 73-mile-long wall, but it was still a wall — a broken wall whose stones had been used by nearby shepherds. Was it really worth traveling so far? I had thought not.

Hadrian's Wall at Sycamore Gap

I was wrong. The trip to Hadrian's Wall made the subjects I have learned in my classes truly make better sense. I knew that the Romans were prolific and consistent in their building. A Roman fort is a Roman fort no matter whether it is in Britain or Syria. I did a presentation on Hadrian's Wall, and so I did lot of research before the trip in order to be thoroughly prepared to answer questions and to talk about its construction and function. So, I knew there would be milecastles (rectangular fortifications inserted about a mile apart,) turrets, and forts. But these mean different things when you are walking along the cliff faces and rugged hills of northern England. I knew the castles would be there, but it was still astonishing when—there they were, spaced exactly as described, 1700 years later! As you stand on top of these cliffs, there is a dead straight line as far as you can see, stretching over hill and dale: the solid foundation of Hadrian's Wall, the border of an empire whose scale is immense. Looking at maps and at texts, I had thought I knew what this meant. But standing on top of the broken ruins of the Roman frontier, I realized how wrong I was. The scope challenges our conceptions of space and distance. This trip has changed my outlook on the Roman Empire. It was a humbling and eye-opening experience that I will use to not only to enhance my academic understanding but also to guide my everyday life.

FACULTY ACTIVITY 2018-2019: PUBLICATIONS, CONFERENCE PAPERS, WORKS IN PROGRESS

DR. MICHAEL LANE

In summer of 2018, I returned to Greece with current UMBC students, recent graduates, and Cory Palmer of Brandeis University. We spent three weeks completing excavations at the Bronze Age settlement of Aghia Marina Pyrghos (AMP) and at a nearby dike, taking samples for scientific dating. We then spent three weeks at the Archaeological Museum of Thebes, cataloguing and analyzing our finds. Reports of our activities can be found at http://myneko.umbc.edu. In December 2019, I will apply for a permit to excavate over a larger area.

In April 2019, I spoke about my fieldwork in Greece since 2010 at the University of Pennsylvania. This summer, my chapter in a volume on prehistoric agriculture will be published, and I hope to work on an article on the meanings of the Greek verb *neomai*, adducing evidence from Mycenaean Greek and Anatolian languages. *Hesperia* has accepted Dr. Elena Kountouri's and my article on the first phase of fieldwork in the Kopaic Basin. We are also working together on an article for the journal *Antiquity.* I continue to work on a proposal for a book detailing my archaeological work in Greece.

This June I will be in Greece along with four UMBC undergraduates to conduct surveys in the field. We will use a drone to take photographs to create a three-dimensional model of AMP.

DR. MOLLY JONES-LEWIS

I contributed a chapter to the *Proceedings of the Association of Ancient Historians* to be published in Fall 2019. The chapter explores the sources Tacitus used – and rejected – as models for his treatise on Germania in order to give his audience the impression that the Roman conquest of it was not only politically expedient, but also supported by natural law. It seems to have worked, because shortly after it was first circulated, Trajan began his Dacian campaigns north of the Danube. My chapter offering an overview of gynecological theory and practice in the ancient world with new translations of sources in Greek and Latin will appear in *Women in Ancient Greece and Rome* (Hackett, 2020).

I also delivered a public lecture, "Eunuchs and the Slave Trade in Imperial Rome," to the Biblical Archaeology Society of Northern Virginia in Alexandria, VA in Nov. 2018.

DR. MELISSA BAILEY KUTNER

In Nov. 2018, I presented a paper in the session "What's in a Name? Re-assessing the 'Oriental' in the American Schools of Oriental Research" at the Annual Meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research. The session questioned and advocated changing, the use of the word "oriental" in the name of this organization, which sponsors archaeological research in North Africa and Southwest Asia. My paper, "Getting Oriented," analyzed the history of the term and how it implicitly places scholars as "west" of an undefined "east," which impacts our practice knowledge.

In March 2019, I presented a paper, "Between Cloth and Skin: Carrying Objects in Ancient Rome," at UMBC's Dresher Center for the Humanities. I am revising this article for *Past & Present*. In May, I gave a lecture at the University of Texas, "The Right Way to Name a Coin? Writing Money in the Roman Empire." The lecture examined why the Romans had so many different ways of writing units of account, and what this reveals about the circulation of value and knowledge in the empire.

This summer I will be co-directing another 5-week excavation season in Dhiban, Jordan during July and early August, and I have been busily preparing for that!

PROF. TIM PHIN

I was appointed Director of the Humanities Scholars Program this year. I also helped to organize UMBC's first Humanities Day this spring, where invited students had an opportunity to interact with Humanities faculty in several small, focused seminars. I hope to use the summer to complete a project on the role of education in the works of Tacitus.

DR. DAVID ROSENBLOOM

My chapter, translated into Portuguese, "A Ambivalência de Aristóteles: *Pathê e Technê* na *Retórica* e na *Poética* ["Aristotle's Ambivalence: Emotion and the Rules of Art in the *Rhetoric* and in the *Poetics*"] in M. Cecília de Miranda N. Coelho ed., *Retórica, Persuasão e Emoçãoes: Ensaios Filosóficos e Literários* [*Rhetoric, Persuasion, and Emotions*: *Literary and Philosophical Essays*] (Belo Horizonte: Relicário, 2018) 121-162, finally came out. I also published a review of Edmund Stewart, *Greek Tragedy on the Move: The Birth of a Panhellenic Art Form c.500-300 BC* in *Classical World* 112.1 (2018) 734-35, and vetted submissions for *Greek, Roman, and Byzantine Studies* and *Classical Journal*. This semester, I have also been working on a chapter for a volume on *Silence in Greek Tragedy*

to be published by De Gruyter. This summer I will be working on a chapter on polis, politics, and empire in tragedy of Aeschylus for the Wiley-Blackwell *Companion to Aeschylus*.

ANCS student award winners for 2019. From L to R, Dr. Rosenbloom, Chanler Harris, Connor Cataldo, and Matthew Haworth. Not shown: Kent Anhari and Sam Yoder.

2018-2019 ANCS Student Award-Winners

Five ANCS majors were recognized for their academic excellence at this year's CAHSS Student Honors and Awards Ceremony. ***Chanler Harris*** won the Outstanding Senior in Ancient Studies Award. ***Matthew Haworth*** was winner of the Sherwin Family Award, which goes to an outstanding major and contributor to the Department in memory of Christopher Sherwin, UMBC alumnus, and his father, the late Dr. Walter Sherwin, emeritus professor and founding member of the ANCS Department. ***Kent Anhari*** won the Robert and Jane Shedd Award for Excellence in Ancient Studies. ***Connor Cataldo*** won the William and Martha Christopher Award, given in memory of the late parents of ANCS alumna Barbara Quinn. ***Sam Yoder*** won the Diane Zdenek Award, in memory of Diane Zdenek, beloved Latin teacher in Howard County and UMBC alumna, to support a freshman intending to major in Ancient Studies or a superior major.

ANCS SUMMER 2019 COURSE OFFERINGS

Course	Title	Day/Time	Room	Instructor
ANCS 150 (Hybrid) Session 1	English Word Roots from Latin and Greek	T 1:00-4:00	PAHB 108	Prof. Danilo Piana
ANCS 202 (Hybrid) Session 2	The Roman World	T 1:00-4:00	FA 018	Prof. Danilo Piana
ANCS 210 (Online) Sessions 1 and 2	Classical Mythology	Online	Online	Prof. Tim Phin
ANCS 330 Session 1	Science and Technology in the Ancient World	TTh 6:00-9:10	ITE 227	Prof. Esther Read
ANCS 350 (Hybrid) Session 1	Topics in Ancient Studies: Law and Order at Rome	W 6:00-8:30	FA 006	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis

ANCS FALL 2019 COURSE OFFERINGS

Class	Title	Day/Time	Room	Instructor
GREK 101	Elementary Greek I	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	PAHB 441	Dr. David Rosenbloom
GREK 201	Intermediate Greek	MTWTh 10:00-10:50	PAHB 441	Dr. Michael Lane
GREK 401	Special Author Seminar: Longus, *Daphnis and Chloe*	TTh 4:00-5:15	PAHB 441	Dr. David Rosenbloom
LATN 101-01	Elementary Latin I	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	FA 006	Prof. Danilo Piana
LATN 101-02	Elementary Latin I	MTWTh 11:00-10:50	ENG 022	Prof. Danilo Piana
LATN 201-01	Intermediate Latin	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	Math & Psych 105	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis
LATN 201-02	Intermediate Latin	MTWTh 11:00-11:50	PAHB 441	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis
LATN 402	Special Author Seminar: Vergil	MW 1:00-2:15	PAHB 441	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis
ANCS 200 (JDST 200, RLST 200)	Israel and the Ancient Near East	MW 1:00-2:15	Sondheim 209	Prof. Noah Crabtree
ANCS 201-01	The Ancient Greeks	TTh 2:30-3:45	PAHB 123	Dr. David Rosenbloom
ANCS 201H-01	The Ancient Greeks Honors	TTh 2:30-3:45	PAHB 123	Dr. David Rosenbloom
ANCS 201-02	The Ancient Greeks	MW 2:30-3:45	PAHB 132	Prof. Danilo Piana
ANCS 210-01	Classical Mythology (Hybrid)	Th 4:00-5:15	ENG 027	Prof. Tim Phin
ANCS 210-02	Classical Mythology (Hybrid)	W 4:00-5:15	PAHB 132	Prof. Danilo Piana
ANCS 201-03	Classical Mythology (Online)	Online	Online	Prof. Danilo Piana
ANCS 305	Warfare in the Ancient World	MW 2:30-3:45	FA 215	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis
ARCH 100	Introduction to the Archaeology of the Ancient World	TTh 2:30-3:45	PAHB 132	Dr. Michael Lane
ARCH 120	World Archaeology	TTh 4:00-5:15	PHYSICS 101	Prof. Esther Read
ARCH 200	Greek Archaeology and Art	TTh 11:30-12:45	UC 115	Dr. Michael Lane
ARCH 220	Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt	MW 1:00-2:10	UC 115	Dr. Melissa Bailey
ARCH 325	Life and Death in Pompeii	MW 4:00-5:15	PAHB 441	Dr. Melissa Bailey
HIST 456	Roman Empire	TTh 11:30-12:45	Sondheim 409	Prof. Tim Phin