RES CLASSICAE

THE UMBC ANCIENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT NEWSLETTER

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Editor: Melissa Bailey
Executive Editor: David Rosenbloom

FROM THE CHAIR

David Rosenbloom

It has been a productive year for the Ancient Studies Department. We are 5 full-time members and 3 adjuncts; and we offered 37 classes, some with enrollments of over 100 students, and half-a-dozen independent study classes and internships. We mentored 2 Undergraduate Research Award winners and 6 presenters at Undergraduate Research and Creativity Day. The Department sponsored lectures by Drs. Georgia Flouda (Heraklion Museum) and Tyler Jo Smith (University of Virginia), held a Homerathon, performed a concert reading of Sophocles' *Oedipus the King*, hosted two oral Latin seminars conducted by ANCS alumnus Jason Slanga, led an 8-day study tour in Turkey, and hosted a group of 7th and 8th graders from the Oak Grove Classical Christian School. On top of this, we are currently undergoing an APR, a comprehensive review each academic department must undergo every 7 years; this required the writing of a departmental self-study, which turned out to be 93 pages long. Our external reviewers will be on campus May 4 and 5. And we still had time to submit for publication 4 articles and book chapters, 2 encyclopedia articles, and a co-edited volume; our faculty members published 2 book reviews, gave 3 conference papers and submitted an abstract for a conference panel; we chaired two conference sessions, wrote a report for the National Science Foundation, and vetted 4 articles for scholarly journals. We may be a small department, but we carry a big load.

As you read in the last issue of *Res Classicae*, Dr. Lane worked in Greece last summer. He will be back in Greece this summer and will also return to Turkey. In this issue, Ms. Read reports on her digs in Maryland—in Catonsville, Benedict, and Rich Hill. Dr. Bailey relates her experiences while scouring the wastelands of Jordan in search of a Byzantine settlement to excavate. Ms. Guinn-Villareal tells the fascinating story of the Mesopotamian baby-snatching demon Lamashtu, who embodies the fact of infant mortality that modern science has yet to explain. ANCS majors Riley Auer and Flora Kirk offer their perspectives on the study tour of Turkey, while 2005 ANCS graduate, Tessa Baumgardner M.D., graciously explains why she regularly goes on ANCS tours.

Activities scheduled for Fall 2015 and Spring 2016 promise to be exciting. Our keynote speaker for ANCS Week will be Janet Stephens, Baltimore hairdresser and experimental archaeologist, who has uncovered the secrets of Roman women's hairstyles and explained how they were done. She will speak on October 14, 2015 at 4:00 in the Gallery of the A.O. Kuhn Library. We have yet to name our other speaker or determine what play we will perform, but we are holding our Homerathon on Tuesday October 13 at the "Forum" in front of the Performing Arts and Humanities Building, so please mark the date in your calendar. For our 50th Anniversary Annual Study Tour, we will be spending 6 nights in Rome and 2 in Salerno.

It gives me great pleasure to thank the many of you who have made donations to the Department during the 2014-2015 year. Your support literally doubles what we are able to do. Your generosity allows us to offer scholarships for student travel and subsidies for student participation in field schools and archaeological digs. Your giving enriches our curriculum and allows us to offer our students the best education we possibly can. For this, we are deeply grateful. It is easy to give to the ANCS Department—no donation is too small.
You can give online at: https://securelb.imodules.com/s/1325/UMBC-template.aspx?sid=1325&gid=1&pgid=564&cid=1258.

Study Tours: Turkey (2015) and Rome/Italy (2016)

David Rosenbloom

Constantine (R) offers the City of Constantinople to the Mother of God and the baby Christ, while Justinian (L) offers the Church of Haghia Sophia to the pair.

Three members of the Ancient Studies faculty traveled throughout Turkey with 28 students, alumni, and members of the community from March 14 through 23, 2015. The trip was divided into 4 2-night stays: Istanbul, Çanakkale, Ankara, and Kuşadası. True to its ancient reputation as damp and foggy, Istanbul was covered in dense cloud during our visit, but this did not dampen the group's enthusiasm. The sun appeared as we left the boundaries of the megalopolis and shone on our visit to Troy, which demonstrated beyond doubt why Homer dubbed it "windy."

Among the highlights of the tour were visits to the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations and to the Hittite sites of Yazılıkaya, Hattusa, and Alaca Höyük. We spent the last two days of the tour on the Ionian coast visiting the temple of Artemis at Ephesos, the oracular shrine of Apollo at Didyma, the Roman city of Ephesos, the Hellenistic city of Priene, and the magnificent Roman theater at Miletos.

Next year ANCS celebrates its 50th anniversary study tour with a trip to Rome and Italy, March 11-20, 2016. We will spend 6 nights in the eternal city and 2 nights in Salerno. In addition to the great sites and museums of Rome—Forum, Colosseum, Pantheon, Vatican—we will visit the Villa of Hadrian, Paestum, Pompeii, Herculaneum, Sperlonga, and Ostia. Places are limited, so register your interest with Domonique Pitts (dpitts@umbc.edu) as soon as you can.

The Walls of Troy

The Lion Gate, Hattusa

Faculty Activity: Publications, Conference Papers, etc.

DR. MELISSA BAILEY

I submitted an article on Greek and Roman numeracy for *The Encyclopedia of Ancient History*, edited by Roger Bagnall, et al. In November, I traveled to San Diego to chair a session on "Byzantine Archaeology of the Near East" at the Annual Meeting of the American Schools of Oriental Research. Since then, I have been working on various writing projects. In January, I submitted an article, currently under review, on "Representational Strategies in Roman Accounting," which examines how the makers of Roman accounts manipulated material reality through their definitions of measuring or monetary units and their numerical operations. Over the remainder of the semester and the summer, I will work on my book, which explores similar themes in a greater range of material evidence (coins and measuring instruments as well as accounts) at a variety of sites around the Roman Empire. I have also

continued to work on reporting Byzantine and Arab coins for the Dhiban Excavation and Development project in Jordan. Although I plan to write rather than excavate this summer, I look forward to preparing an application in the Fall for a grant from the American Center for Oriental Research in Amman to spend the Summer of 2016 in Jordan laying the groundwork for my own excavation project.

MS. ERIN GUINN-VILLAREAL

I presented a paper at the annual meeting for the Society of Biblical Literature entitled, "A Rite of Affliction? A Reexamination of the Law of *Qəənā'ôt* in *Numbers* 5.11-31.

DR. MOLLY JONES-LEWIS

This year, I put the final touches on a volume of essays I am co-editing with Rebecca Kennedy entitled *The Routledge Companion to Identity and the Environment in the Classical and Medieval Worlds.* This work explores the ways in which ancient science used ideas about environmental difference to account for human ethnic difference. It provides context from ancient scientific writing (astronomy, medicine, geography, zoology, natural history) to broaden the field's current understanding of the ways in which people in antiquity perceived difference and diversity within their world. It also explores the legacy of these rationalizing ideas in medieval science, and will (we hope) have a wide readership outside of Classics.

My own chapter in the volume is the first examination ever done on the Psylloi, a North African tribal group who were a major part of the medical marketplace in Ancient Rome. Because ancient Greek and Roman scientific thinkers believed that the Psylloi were naturally immune to venomous creatures in a way that made them living antidotes, the Psylloi were able to dominate the business of controlling poisonous animals and curing their bites and stings. They provide an example of how a scientific theory had real and lasting consequences for an ancient community, and also how a better understanding of ancient science can also better our understanding of other aspects of ancient lives.

I have also been preparing a classroom commentary on Tacitus' *Germania* with Abigail Worgul, a major in the ANCS Department. We have been going through the submission and revision process with Dickenson Classical Commentaries, a free web-hosted series of peer-reviewed multimedia classroom commentaries, and are nearly ready to send our revised proposal out for evaluation by the editors and reviewers.

Published

"Review of W.V. Harris, *Mental Disorders in the Classical World*." *Bulletin of the History of Medicine* 88.4 (2014): 745-46.

Submitted

"Poisoning," in S. Huebner ed., *The Encyclopedia of Ancient History*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell.

"Pharmacy" and "Physicians," in G. Irby ed., *The Companion to Greek Science, Medicine, and Technology*. Malden, MA: Wiley-Blackwell.

with R. F. Kennedy. *The Routledge Companion to Identity and the Environment in the Classical and Medieval Worlds*. London: Routledge.

"Tribal Identity in the Roman World: The Case of the Psylloi, in R. F. Kennedy and M. Jones-Lewis, eds., *The Routledge Companion to Identity and the Environment in the Classical and Medieval Worlds*. London: Routledge.

*Presentations and Talk*s:

"Environmental Determinism and the Rationalization of Imperialism in Tacitus' *Germania*," The Classical Association of the Middle West and South Conference, Boulder, Colorado, March 26, 2015.

Panel chair, "Ancient Knowledge," the Classical Association of the Middle West and South Conference, Boulder, Colorado, March 28, 2015.

DR. MICHAEL LANE

For a fifth summer, I led laboratory and field operations in Boiotia, Greece. The catalogue of finds was completed with the help of UMBC undergraduates Cara McGaughran and Taylor Warthen, and recent ANCS graduates Sandi Gammon and Molly Greenhouse. My first major publication of the results of fieldwork around the Mycenaean fortress of Glas in Boiotia has recently been accepted for publication in the prestigious *Journal of Field Archaeology*. I will return to Greece in the summer of 2015 to begin floral and faunal surveys of the study area, which will provide comparanda for environmental remains to be recovered in the future, as well as to collect samples of charcoal, shell, and other organic matter for analysis by the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit for calibration of carbon-14 dates to local conditions. Full reports, including photographs, can be found at http://www.umbc.edu/aroura.

Published

"Review of D. Nakassis, *Individuals and Society in Mycenaean Pylos*. Mnemosyne Supplement 35. Leiden: Brill." *Classical Review 65.1* (2014): 249–52 (http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0009840X14002625).

Forthcoming:

With T.J. Horsley and A. Charami, "Archaeological geophysics of a Bronze Age agricultural landscape: the AROURA Project, Central Mainland Greece," *Journal of Field Archaeology* 41.2 (2016).

Other:

External reviewer of a proposal for the U.S. National Science Foundation (NSF) Senior Archaeology Award, 2015.

MS. ESTHER READ

I have been busy in the field this past Fall and have plans for new excavations in the Spring. Last October, current ANCS major Maggi Marzolf and alumni Molly Greenhouse, Paul Albert, Thomas Glantz, and Jon Kerr and I spent an afternoon at the Hause Mil site here in Catonsville. The purpose of this test excavation was to establish the integrity of archaeological deposits on the site. The site is in excellent condition and includes the remains of the mill and the miller's home. Marzolf, along with Flora Kirk, Shira Devorah, Erin Edwards, Sasha Slepushkina, Amber Barnett, and Barbara Israel have been busy in the archaeology lab all winter processing artifacts from the site. The group plans to return to the site later this summer to test some additional areas. In March, I and students Erin Edwards, Maggi Marzolf, and Mike Tomassoni, and alumna Jocelyn Lee located a new archaeological site in Benedict, Maryland. Benedict was settled in the mid- 1600s and grew due to local tobacco production and shipping. During the War of 1812, the British established a camp in the town before they marched on Washington, D.C. Camp Stanton, a base for the Union Army's African American Troops, was located on the edge of town during the Civil War. The new site dates to the late 18th century and is associated with the expansion of the town when tobacco was king in southern Maryland. The group plans to return to the site in the Fall, since part of it is located in the town ball field and will not be available for additional work until baseball season is over. In April, I plan to spend two days conducting public test excavations at the Rich Hill Planation near Bel Alton, Maryland. Rich Hill was one of the places where John Wilkes Booth hid in April 1865 after he shot President Lincoln. On April 25th, I will present the Iris McGillivray Memorial Lecture at the Archaeological Society of Maryland's Annual Spring Symposium. My talk, "Public Archaeology at the Jewish Museum," will discuss the importance of connecting the community with its heritage and the past through public archaeology presentations. The lecture will be held at the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center south of Edgewater, Maryland. More information is available at:
http://www.asmmidpotomac.org/uploads/7/3/0/6/7306779/2015_symposium_brochure.pdf.

DR. DAVID ROSENBLOOM

This Fall and Winter, I rewrote a lecture I gave as a book chapter for a volume on rhetoric, emotion, and persuasion in Greek philosophy and literature. The chapter will appear in Portuguese translation. I then turned to writing an essay on the physical dimensions of Greek tragedy for the Modern Library's *Anthology of Greek Tragedy*, but was interrupted by a request to contribute a paper to a panel on warfare and popular participation for the 2016 Annual Meeting of the Society for Classical Studies in San Francisco. When I have finished my piece on the physical elements of Greek theatrical production, I will write a chapter on Aristophanes' depictions of Aeschylus in his comedies for a volume on the reception of Aeschylus.

Forthcoming:

"Aristotle's Ambivalence: *Pathē* and *Technē* in the *Rhetoric* and *Poetics*," to be translated into Portuguese by M. Marquez for the volume *Rhetoric, Emotion, Persuasion: Dialogues between Greek Literature and Philosophy on Rhetoric and Emotion.*

Submitted:

"The Athenian Navy and Democracy: Top-Down, Bottom-Up, or Topsy-Turvy Organization?" abstract for a panel on warfare and participation at the Society for Classical Studies in San Francisco in Jan. 2016.

"Not All Who Wander Are Lost": The Search for an Excavation Site in Jordan

Melissa Bailey

El-Mreigha, Kerak Plateau, Jordan

In the summer of 2014, I went on a quest for an excavation site in Jordan. I got lost, I was chased by wild dogs, I accidentally crashed a wedding, but in the end I did find some promising places—and made it back in one piece.

I set out knowing the search was preliminary. I had about 12 full days in Jordan and an idea of the kind of site I wanted, but several factors made it unlikely that 12 days would be enough. First of all, my preferred site—a Byzantine village—was the most common type of site in all of Jordan, which meant that the search could take months if I let it. I long ago settled on a village as an intended excavation project, because villages (and their place in wider economic systems) have been neglected in Jordan in favor of large urban sites. When they are investigated, archaeologists have tended to dig the churches and mosaics and then move on. Many questions therefore remain about the economic, cultural, and religious life of these sites.

However, as mentioned above, almost every site in Jordan has Byzantine pottery. So I needed to narrow it down. I did this by choosing relatively large village sites, sites that hadn't been covered by modern occupation, and sites where excavation had been minimal. I used surveys published by archaeologists to find the most promising sites, and then looked at these using the online Middle Eastern Geodatabase for Antiquities, Jordan (MEGA-Jordan), which has recent satellite imagery based on GPS coordinates, to try to verify that modern occupation hadn't covered them.

I had a list of promising sites and their GPS coordinates. I managed to rent a car with a GPS unit, and so the plan seemed simple: input the coordinates, go to the sites, take photographs, look at the pottery, and write down observations. Sure, the GPS unit needed to be constantly plugged into the cigarette lighter of the car or its battery would run down, and sure, only sporadically did I manage to achieve the right angle for it actually to be charging, and sure, its maps turned out to be not quite up-to-date…but I gamely told myself that not all who wander are lost, and set out.

I concentrated on north and central Jordan. I quickly learned that driving anywhere took me about twice as long as I had estimated. Large highways were fine, though I sometimes had to stop for military checkpoints, but smaller roads often turned out to be private dirt roads, driveways, nonexistent, blocked off, or too steep for my tiny car to climb. They were also narrow, so a wrong turn meant a long reverse. Cities, meanwhile, were crowded, with stoplights, pedestrians, and sometimes livestock. In the north and in Amman, beggars came up to me frequently, which used to be unusual in Jordan. But their numbers have increased recently due to the refugees from the civil war in Syria. Meanwhile, the Bedouin have managed to trade their traditional tents for the hardier UN-issued refugee tents.

El-Mreigha, Kerak Plateau, Jordan

When I reached a site, disappointment was the norm. Most were more built over than had been apparent from the satellite imagery or from recent surveys. Some of the more "pristine" sites posed their own dangers: at one, where ruins of walls and the deserted surrounding landscape at first caused me great excitement, the appearance of first one, then two, then five wild dogs increased my uneasiness until I retreated slowly back to my car, rocks gripped in my hand ready to throw (I didn't have to use them).

The most impressive sites were out on the Kerak plateau, in central Jordan. Sparsely inhabited these days, the region is home to a number of large, spectacular sites, many occupied from the Bronze Age through the Mamluk period (13th century CE).

Though I doubted I wanted to take on such a complex, multi-period excavation, I did want to see these sites, partly because most of them remain nearly untouched. However, they also turned out not to match my GPS coordinates, which led me to empty spaces without a trace of stone or pottery in sight. Increasingly frustrated in the late afternoon, I was about to give up, but tried one more set of coordinates.

These coordinates again led me to nowhere (from an archaeological perspective): an isolated couple of houses where a large group of men was gathering. I had stopped and started backing up my car, when one of them called out to ask if I was lost (in general everyone thought I was, even when I wasn't). I said, in my not-at-all-fluent Arabic, that I was looking for the ruins. The men started to talk to one another, and then one of them came up to me and said in English, "I am the Department of Antiquities representative for the Kerak plateau. I will take you to the site, although then I must come back here, because I am at my friend's wedding" (weddings in Jordan go on for days, with multiple parties for men and women).

I protested that he shouldn't leave the wedding party to take me, but he was convinced (rightly) that I would not find the site without him. He also remarked, morosely, that nobody really ever came to these sites or excavated them, and therefore he didn't have much to do. So he got in his car and I followed. And indeed, the location of the site was a good half-hour drive away from where the GPS coordinates had claimed. But what a site—wall lines, stones, and Iron Age, Nabatean, Byzantine, and Mamluk pottery, with the plateau stretching away on every side, glowing in the late afternoon sun. There were dogs here too, but they kept their distance. My guide went back to the wedding, but I stayed a while longer, taking pictures and contemplating the landscape.

In the end, I only made it about halfway through my list of sites. But I did find at least one entirely unexcavated, promising site in the north: a village called Khatleh, surrounded by olive groves, with wall outlines just visible under the earth, and Byzantine and early Islamic pottery thick on the ground. Khatleh would be easier to manage both logistically and in terms of research questions than the magnificent sites out on the Kerak plateau, even if I did already meet the Department of Antiquities representative for the latter. Nevertheless, if only for the drama of the landscape and the beauty of the ruins, I'll always be glad that I crashed that wedding.

Magic and the Unknown: The Case of the Baby-Snatching Demon

Erin Guinn-Villareal

In the fall of 2014, I taught a freshman seminar entitled "Demons and Doctors: Magic and Medicine of the Ancient Near East" at Johns Hopkins University. The course focused on ancient incantations and diagnostic texts from Mesopotamia, addressing the magical and medical aspects of the rituals presented in the texts, while also placing them in a broader anthropological context. One of the more challenging aspects of the class was attempting to bridge perceptions between modern and ancient medicine and magic. The majority of the students in my class were pre-med, driven by their interest in medicine and science, and one of the main questions raised throughout the semester was whether the magical and the spiritual had a place in the modern world. By reading these ancient texts, however, many of my STEM-oriented students were able to appreciate the way that the ancients coped with the reality of disease and death. As we progressed through the course, one of the critical points students learned was that people, in very different times and places, respond to misfortune and illness in similar ways. There is often a tendency to elevate modern western "rational" thinking over the perceived "irrationality" of the ancients. However, I would emphasize that a "magical worldview" pervades almost all cultures and religions. Whether it is carrying a good luck charm or setting up a mezuzah on your doorpost, both have apotropaic value.

Amulet Depicting Lamashtu,
http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/highlights/highlight_objects/me/a/amulet_with_figure_of_lamashtu.aspx

One example I used to underline this aspect concerned the manner in which the ancient Mesopotamians dealt with infant death. Infant death was often attributed to a baby-snatching demon called Lamashtu, who would come uninvited and "steal" babies from their mothers. Portrayed as having the head of a lion, the teeth of a donkey, and the feet of a bird with sharp talons, Lamashtu is most famous for

her malevolence against babies. In order to prevent the sudden death of their child, the ancients would recite incantations to ward off the demon and even use other demons, like the formidable Pazuzu, to scare her away from the threshold of the home. Amulets would be worn or hung around the area where the child would sleep, and sometimes an exorcist would be summoned to help protect against the threat. Some scholars have suggested a link between descriptions of Lamashtu- related deaths and Sudden Infant Death Syndrome (SIDS). Even today doctors are unsure of the exact cause of SIDS. In fact, all cases of SIDS are unexplained. The ancient Mesopotamians attempted to set up a safeguard to protect against this unexplainable misfortune, and this type of magic was a way to bring order to the chaotic unknowns of their world. Linking such a practice to a medical phenomenon that still occurs today and that many people have different, perhaps even spiritual, reactions to, humanized the ancient people we were studying.

Although magic is arguably not as pervasive as it once was, remnants of it can be seen in the religions and cultures of today. Groups of individuals might hold some belief in the power of certain words and speech if said at the right time and place. Others might seek to ward off misfortune by wearing certain clothes or jewelry. Even the popularity of homeopathic therapies reveals the natural tendency for humans to find spiritual causes and solutions to disease. Oftentimes the practice of magic is not just "hocus pocus," but a complex religious and cultural phenomenon that is intertwined with other aspects of society, usually in response to a very basic human need to understand and explain the unexplainable. For a classroom filled with future doctors, I found it important to emphasize this point as it forces them to be aware of different perspectives their future patients might have, allowing them the opportunity to empathize with them. While science will always have an important and central role in modern medicine, history has shown that spirituality and even the belief in "magic" will remain pervasive among various groups in a society.

NOTES FROM TURKEY

CLASSIC(S) PEOPLE

Tessa Baumgardner, M.D. (UMBC Class of 2005)

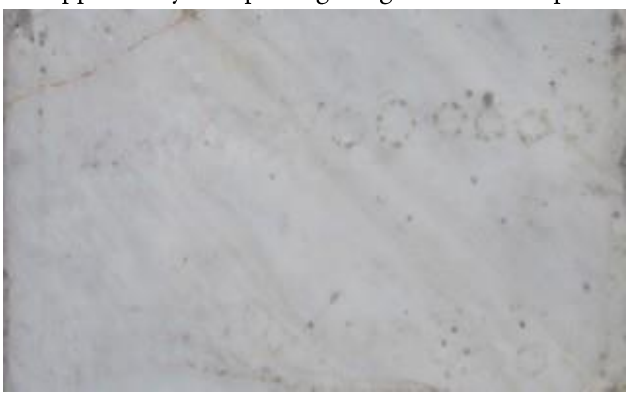
"Tessa, you have some mail."

What? I have some mail? Really??! What kind of mail? What is it? What does it say? Who sent it? How MUCH mail?

"Really? What is it?"

"It looks like a magazine."

That was it. That magazine, addressed to my 7-year-old self (I never did find out how it came to be addressed to me), was an archaeology magazine and had an article about Pompeii. I was fascinated. A few months later I got my first Greek mythology book and inhaled it (the first of many). Fast forward roughly 25 years and I hold a B.A. in Ancient Studies from UMBC and just had the opportunity and privilege to go with the Department on its 49th travel study trip. This year we went to Turkey, and it is the second time I have gone to Turkey with the ANCS Department; the first time was in 2011. I have also been able to go on department trips to Rome/Southern Italy, Southern Italy/Sicily, and Greece. While some of the locations of these trips have clearly overlapped, there are two interrelated reasons why I go as often as I can, even if I have been before. The first is that the professors make sure that, even when some of the places covered are the same, there is usually "new" (we are the ANCS Department after all) material covered for the participants/students, which speaks to the dedication of the departmental leadership. The second reason is the people themselves.



Game Board for XII Scripta? Administrative Agora, Ephesos

The itinerary for this trip was planned carefully and was jammed with exciting locations, only some of which we had visited on our last trip to Turkey; unfortunately not everything can be done in one week, though both times we tried! Likewise there is no way to squeeze it all into one short narrative (it would neither be short, nor termed a narrative, but a book), however, there were some parts that I found to be personal highlights.

We started the week in Istanbul, then took a bus to a ferry across the Dardanelles to a place it never occurred to me I would be able to visit until this year: Troy—as in the *Iliad*. Being able to walk about the site, seeing the layers from the different periods, looking out over the surrounding plain and seeing the water in the distance (much farther away than in past millennia), was an

enriching experience on many levels. Then we flew to Ankara to another place I had not been previously: Hattusa, the ancient Hittite imperial city complex. There are few places I have been that have been so impressive just on scale alone; Hattusa is BIG! It likewise made so much use of stone carving (both reliefs and directly into rock) that it gave the impression of being solid, though technically in ruins. Add to that the fact that the day was gray and snowy and it was a somber landscape. Despite the gravitas of the environment, we felt lighthearted as we began walking away from the broken-down bus, which then roared back to life sooner than expected (I still feel cheated out of an extra walk)!

Dr. Jones-Lewis making a point at the Museum of Anatolian Civilizations in Ankara.

Next we flew to Izmir (ancient Smyrna) to explore some places on the Ionian coast I had visited before and could not wait to see again: Ephesos, Priene, Miletos, and Didyma. Libraries have always been some of my favorite places, and the library of Celsus at Ephesos is simply marvelous. Also, any place with board games carved directly into the sidewalk is ok with me! Priene is a beautiful example of Hellenistic architecture, one of my favorites. The more time I spend walking around among Hellenistic ruins, the happier I become (and what a view!). I love being at Miletos because I start thinking about the early philosophers who lived there. Then there is Didyma with its huge platform of steps leading up to the remains of a forest of columns, still surrounded at the bases by gorgeous friezes, with two beautiful Ionic columns soaring above… and that's just out front. Oh, and did I mention that earlier in the week we had already visited the Artemision, one of the seven wonders of the ancient world? Yes, we did that too. If anyone ever tells me dreams don't come true, I'm just going to laugh.

That, in utter brevity, was our week. However, I have alluded to, but I have not described the best part, and that was the interaction of the people with the places. Just as when I was an ANCS major, I laughed with the other students and loved talking with the professors; that has not changed. Even though some of the people are now newer to me, their enthusiasm for the material and dedication to education is consistent. I met other participants who were just as excited about ancient walls as I was. I huddled with people around museum cases discussing artifacts and snapping photos, and clambered up and down all sorts of angles just to see what kind of a view we could get. Possibly my favorite part of the ANCS study travel trips, however, are the professors with their energy and zeal for the classics, which I enjoy observing as it spreads throughout the group. I watched professors so enthused with their surroundings that they performed arabesques in ancient theaters, knelt down in groups (or even turn upside down) to read ancient inscriptions, hunted tirelessly for ancient graffiti, scaled hillsides like mountain goats, gave impromptu lectures, and frequently discussed or just joked and laughed with students gathered around them. It is this generosity and love of learning that made me love being "a major" and so grateful that I chose this educational path. The stories of ancient people, places, and things are what made me interested in the classics, but the living classy, classic, classics people are really what keep me coming back, and this most recent trip only reinforced that track record!

A TURKISH MARCH

Riley Auer

Over Spring Break I had the amazing opportunity to participate in the Ancient Studies Department's travel-study program to Turkey. As a scholarship recipient, my task was straight-forward: attend the lectures, take a quiz, go to Turkey, have an outstanding time, and follow it all up with a test. Having the ANCS 301 class as a guide really helped to inspire a sense of awe when visiting Turkey's historic sites. Having some background knowledge was a vital component in turning building remnants into meaningful places.

As Ancient Studies students, we hear about places like Ephesus and Troy all the time, but if you're anything like me, it can be hard to put all of these places into perspective, making them real and not just relics of the past. The travel-study program gave faces to the names of the places that I learn about; it put me in the shoes of the characters and peoples of the past; and it brought history to life for me in a way that few other experiences can.

Toppled Column Drums from the Temple of Athene Polias, Priene

Within Turkey, our tour group did an extensive amount of traveling. We used buses, ferry, and planes to traverse the large country, and even with our modern technology we spent a lot of time traveling. 1500+ years ago my 6-hour road trip could have taken more than a day and a half depending on the circumstances of my travel. By experiencing the distance, it became easy to sympathize with issues associated with these and greater distances–today we hardly give thought to communication, but with the sheer factor of distance, even the simplest of communications would have required extensive thought.

The Blue Mosque, Istanbul

Not only was the distance between sites extensive (which I must note, did not curtail my enjoyment of the trip—it actually provided me time to take in the beauty of the Turkish landscapes), but the structures themselves were colossal! Photographs hardly do justice to the grandeur and scale of these structures, but believe me when I say that even with partially erect columns there was a feeling of being an ant in a giant's world. In the temples, you could easily imagine the gods as giants in these great buildings answering prayers and wishes. Similarly, the Haghia Sophia and the Blue Mosque created an atmosphere of paradise, a true house of God, with their elaborate designs and monumental scales.

As a first-time traveler I didn't really know what to expect. I didn't know what visiting these distant monuments would mean in relation to my education or even to myself as an individual. After going to Turkey these places are more than just settings for stories, they are real and tangible places that I have walked on and experienced; I would have always encouraged someone to take the opportunity to travel, but now I can attest to the value of having done so.

ONCE WAS NOT ENOUGH

Flora Kirk

Have you ever encountered something so extraordinary that it stopped you dead in your tracks? Caused you to stand back and just take in the magnitude of its being? If so, you understand the feeling of insignificance, mixed with awe, as you crane your head up, hand raised to fend off the sun's glare. It's hard to describe, but this is the best way to explain what I experienced when seeing the Library of Celsus for the first time.

S. End of Façade with Recess and Statue commemorating the "Wisdom of Celsus" (ΣΟΦΙΑ ΚΕΛΣΟΥ).

Well, it's pretty close to it. As soon as I saw the library, my first impulse was not to stop 'dead in my tracks' but to head straight for the edifice, preferably as fast as possible. Our group was still paces behind, admiring the remains of a temple, and I had to hold myself back from complete desertion. Already the site was attracting tour groups like a discarded pizza attracts squirrels on the UMBC campus, and multicolored dots were swarming over the façade's steps. Clutching my camera, I tried in vain to avoid these bright blemishes in my picture, but to no avail.

Coffer of the Library

Against my better judgment, I remained at the top of the paved path leading to the Library and waited for my fellow tourists. It seems this was destiny, as no sooner than two minutes after I had sat down to wait, the clouds parted and sunshine hit the structure, revealing a beautiful sight: complete vacancy. I leapt up, knowing the gods were only so generous and that I may never have another chance. Accompanied by a friend who had also gone ahead, we hastily made our way down to take advantage of this lull in sightseers.

After staring at the Library from afar for the past five minutes, I thought I had pretty much come to terms with its existence.

I was wrong. With each step I took it kept getting larger and larger, to the point where I thought some Being was messing with the laws of perspective. Less than one hundred paces away from the steps, I had to lean back to fit the entre façade into my photos, and even then it wouldn't completely go.

At this point what I was looking at really hit me. For years this site had been appearing in my textbooks, subtly anchoring itself in my mind; it was one of the images I would picture in my mind's eye when I imagined Roman ruins. It was a place real to me only in images, confined to a two-dimensional form in ink or behind a screen. Yet here there was no veneer, nothing but air between this breathtaking structure and myself. I approached the edifice and slowly climbed the stairs, neck at breaking point as I stared transfixed at the two-tiered ceilings and raised statues. I ended up sitting down and just taking everything in, trying to picture what the Library would have looked like in its heyday. Would there have been as many people as there were on that day flocking to the Library? Was I not the first to sit in this exact spot, watching and admiring? What I would have given for a time machine in that moment…

Façade of the Library of Celsus, Ephesos

I still wish I spent more time at Ephesus, but in retrospect I could have spent an entire day and still not have been satisfied. To see the Library in the flesh (well, in concrete, to be precise)—such an iconic part in my education—was an actual dream come true and something I will never forget. I can only hope that one day I will have the opportunity to visit Ephesus again, because once was not enough.

KUDOS

TWO ANCS STUDENTS WIN UNDERGRADUATE RESEARCH AWARDS

Congratulations to ***Abigail Worgul*** and ***Brian McMullen***, who have won $1500 undergraduate research awards for 2015-16. Abigail's grant was awarded to enable her to visit shrines of the Roman Goddess of the hearth, Vesta, in Rome and Tivoli in order to collect data for her study of their rare circular form; Brian's award will help finance his tour of archaeological sites in Italy and Greece, which will serve as the basis for photos and essays on the roles ancient ruins play in lives of those who live in their midst and under their shadow.

2015 STUDENT AWARD WINNERS

Five ANCS majors will be recognized for their academic excellence at this Spring's College of Arts Humanities and Social Sciences Student Honors and Awards Ceremony. ***Amber Barnett*** and ***Daniel Mackey*** will be honored as co-winners of the Outstanding Senior in Ancient Studies Award. Amber will attend the University of Vermont in the Fall to pursue an M.A.T. in Latin; Daniel is headed to University of Pennsylvania's Post-Baccalaureate Program to immerse himself in Greek and Latin language and literature. Council of Majors President ***Erin Edwards*** will be recognized as winner of the Christopher Sherwin award, which goes to an outstanding major and contributor to the Department. The award is given in memory of UMBC alumnus and son of Walter Sherwin, emeritus professor and founding member of the ANCS Department at UMBC. ***Flora Kirk*** and ***Riley Auer***, who won scholarships to go on the study of tour of Turkey, will be recognized for their achievement as winners of the Robert and Jane Shedd and the William and Martha Christopher Awards respectively. The former award is named after the UMBC Professor who was a proponent and leader of Humanities education at UMBC from its inception and his wife; the latter honors the memory of ANCS alumna Barbara Quinn's parents. ***Abigail Worgul*** will be honored with the Zdenek Prize, named in memory of the Howard County's beloved Latin teacher, Diane Zdenek, and awarded to a major of outstanding achievement and promise.

ANCS Fall 2014 Grads from L to R: Denise Rivera, Max Romanoff, and Sierra Benson-Brown

Graduating Seniors

Congratulations are also in order for ANCS majors graduating in Spring 2015: ***Amber Barnett, Erin Edwards, Johnathan Housewright, Daniel Mackey, Sasha Slepushkina,*** and ***Juliana Venegas.***

Ex Emeritis Nova

Dr. Goldberg has been "on the road" since she retired at the end of the summer. Two trips to northern California to see family and friends and reconnect with the beach and the mesas of northern California came first.

Most exciting of all has been her trip to Morocco, two weeks visiting fascinating medieval medinas in Fez and Marrakesh, spending time in gorgeous Andalusian inspired buildings, and traveling by camel back over the dunes in southern Morocco near the towns of Erfoud and Ourazazate. The Roman town of Volubilis only partially excavated by the French (and German prisoners of war in World War II), was full of upper class houses with lively mosaics, an arch in honor of Caracalla, a decumanus maximus lined with shops and an impressive water distribution and sewage system awaiting excavation…by UMBC Ancient Studies majors?

Dr. Goldberg in the Moroccan Desert

Summer 2015 Course Schedule

Course	Title	Day/Time	Room	Instructor
ANCS 210 (Hybrid) Sessions 1 and 2	Classical Mythology	Th 1:00- 4:10 PM	PAHB 132	Timothy Phin
ANCS 330 Session 1	Science and Technology in the Ancient World	MW 6:00-9:10 PM	Sherman 150	Esther Read
New Course **ANCS 350 (Hybrid) Session 2**	**Soldiers, Slaves, and Sinners: the Ancient World in Modern Film**	**W 6:00-9:10 PM**	**PAHB 107**	**Molly Jones-Lewis**

Fall 2015 Course Schedule

Class	Title	Day/Time	Room	Instructor
GREK 101	Elementary Greek I	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	PAHB 441	David Rosenbloom
GREK 201	Intermediate Greek	MTWTh 10:00-10:50	PAHB 441	Michael Lane
GREK 401	Special Author Seminar: Plato	TTh 11:00-12:15	PAHB 441	David Rosenbloom
LATN 101-01	Elementary Latin I	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	ENG 022	Timothy Phin
LATN 101-02	Elementary Latin I	MTWTh 11:00-10:50	ENG 022	Molly Jones-Lewis

LATN 201-01	Intermediate Latin	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	IT 456	*Staff*
LATN 201-02	Intermediate Latin	MTWTh 11:00-11:50	Sondheim 108	Melissa Bailey
LATN 402	Special Author Seminar: Cicero	MWF 1:00- 1:50	PAHB 441	Timothy Phin
ANCS 200 (JDST 200, RLST 200)	Israel and the Ancient Near East	TTh 2:30-3:45	Sondheim 204	Erin Guinn-Villareal
ANCS 201-01	The Ancient Greeks	TTh 2:30-3:45	Fine Arts 215	Molly Jones-Lewis
ANCS 201-02	The Ancient Greeks	MW 1:00-2:15	TBD	*Staff*
ANCS 210-01	Classical Mythology (Hybrid)	Th 4:00-5:15	IT 102	Timothy Phin
ANCS 210-02	Classical Mythology (Hybrid)	W 4:00-5:15	TBD	*Staff*
ANCS 250	Topics in Ancient Studies: Death, Desire and the Hero in Ancient Greece	TTh 1:00-2:15	Sondheim 205	*Staff*
ANCS 350	Topics in Ancient Studies: Warfare in the Ancient World	MW 2:30-3:45	M/P 101	Molly Jones-Lewis
ARCH 100	Introduction to Archaeology	TTh 2:30-3:45	ENG 027	Michael Lane
ARCH 120	World Archaeology	TTh 4:00-5:15	ENG 027	Esther Read
ARCH 200	Greek Archaeology and Art	TTh 11:30-12:45	UC 115	Michael Lane
ARCH 220	Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt	MWF 9:00-9:50	UC 115	Melissa Bailey
ARCH 350	Topics in Archaeology: Pompeii	MW 3:00-4:15	PAHB 441	Melissa Bailey
HIST 453	Ancient Greece	MW 2:30-3:45	Sherman 145	Timothy Phin

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