



RES CLASSICAE

THE UMBC ANCIENT STUDIES DEPARTMENT NEWSLETTER

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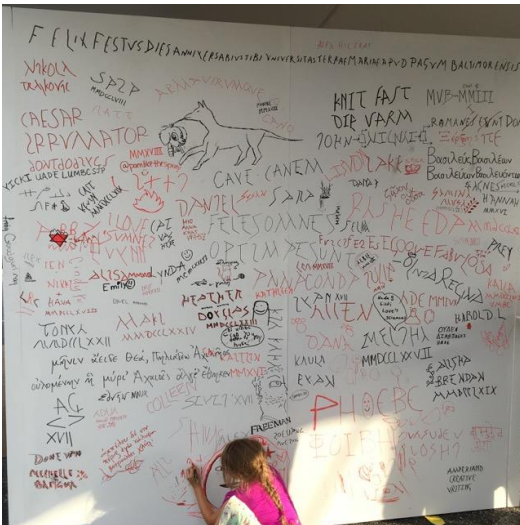
Editor: Melissa Bailey

Executive Editor: David Rosenbloom

FROM THE CHAIR

David Rosenbloom

UMBC @50: ANCS REUNION



ANCS Graffiti Wall, UMBC@50 Celebration

The Ancient Studies Department's exhibit in the City of Grit and Greatness last weekend at the celebration of UMBC's 50th anniversary was well attended and lots of fun. We set up a pair of mock trenches to illustrative stratigraphy and exhibited some of the finer pieces from the Spiro Collection; these generated much interest. Our graffiti wall was a big hit; unfortunately we could not keep the monolith as a memento of the event. We also had a sand box stocked with toys for our younger guests, which proved to be popular which children and parents alike. I would like to thank my colleagues Prof. Esther Read, Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis, Prof. Timothy Phin, Dr. Michael Lane, and Dr. Melissa Bailey for helping with the planning and execution of the exhibit. We could not have offered the exhibit without the efforts of our current and former students. Deirdre Lohrmann and Ashley Patchett, Alexander Soudry, Jocelyn Lee (2012) and Sasha Slepushkina (2015), Mckenzie Delaney, Mariah Scott, and Riley Auer were all instrumental in the success of the event and deserve our gratitude.

Next up in our celebration of the UMBC's 50th is the Ancient Studies Reunion, to be held Saturday October 15, 2016 from 2:00-5:30 pm on the Seventh Floor of the A. O. Kuhn Library. We are fortunate to have Emeriti Professors Walt Sherwin, Jay Freyman, and Carolyn Koehler attending the event. I look forward to welcoming back to UMBC 2005 ANCS alumnus and featured speaker, Dr. Joe Howley of Columbia University. The Acropolis Restaurant is handling the catering (thanks to ANCS alumna Joyce Tenney for organizing this) and we will have a cash bar. The reunion is a great chance to catch up with your old professors and friends, cherish memories, and make new friends among the students and faculty in the department. I urge you all join us for the event. We look forward to seeing you there. Registration forms can be found on p. 11 of this issue.

The Reunion is the culmination of Ancient Studies Week 2016. I hope you will also consider participating in the other events of the week. You can find the week's schedule of events on p. 9. We have spaces available for our trip to Spain and have extended the deadline for applications. See p. 2 for details.

As always, I thank you for your generous support of the department, its mission, and our endeavors not only this year, but over the years.



Sasha Slepushkina (2015) Shows the Spiro Collection

TRAVEL TO SPAIN WITH THE ANCS DEPARTMENT IN MARCH 2017



Roman Amphitheater, Tarragona (ancient Tarraco)

The UMBC Ancient Studies Department will conduct its 51st annual study tour in Spain, March 17-26, 2017. The price of \$3,400.00 (based on a group of 30) includes all air and land travel, twin-share accommodation for eight nights at four-star hotels, eight buffet breakfasts, three dinners, two lunches, and entrance to all archaeological sites and museums on the itinerary. Single rooms are available at an additional cost. ANCS majors and minors, UMBC students, faculty, staff, alumni, and members of the community are invited to join us. The trip can be taken as a three-credit course in the Winter 2017 term (ANCS 301; winter semester tuition applies). Scholarships are available to Ancient Studies majors taking the course for credit. Places are limited, so reserve yours today! An initial deposit of \$350.00 is due **Monday, October 17, 2016**.

The tour begins with four nights in Barcelona. We will visit the City Museum of Barcelona, the Roman Walls and Carrer del Paradis (four columns from a temple of Augustus), the Plaça Vila de Madrid (Roman Necropolis) and the fabulous Picasso Museum. After a free day (all museums and sites are closed on Monday), we will make a day trip to nearby Tarragona to explore the remains of the city's Roman infrastructure and to tour the museum. The following day we hit the road for Zaragoza (ancient Caesaraugusta), where we will visit the Museum of the Forum of Caesaraugusta and the Museum of the Public Baths. The next day we travel to Madrid for a tour of the incomparable National Archaeological Museum of Spain. Then we travel to the colonial town of Mérida (ancient Merita Augusta) to explore the Moorish palace and fortification Alcazaba before ending the day at the Mérida National Museum of Roman Art. The final day of the trip is devoted to a thorough exploration of Mérida, which became the capital of the Roman province of Lusitania, and has a wealth of Roman remains.

This is a wonderful opportunity to see Spain in the off season in fine spring weather. Applications can be found on the Department's Website (<http://ancientstudies.umbc.edu/files/2016/08/Info-and-Application-Forms-Spain-2017-1.pdf>). If you have questions, contact Domonique Pitts (dpitts@umbc.edu).

MYNEKO 2016: FIELDWORK IN GREECE

Michael Lane



UMBC students Damian Koropeckyj and Nirman Patel recording walls at Aghios Ioannis (photo: Dr. Laetitia Phialon)

Dr. Michael Lane resumed fieldwork in Greece in June and July of this year. In 2016 and 2017, he is collaborating with Dr. Elena Kountouri, head of the Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities of the Greek Ministry of Culture and Sport. They are realizing their joint project, called The Mycenaean Northeastern Kopais (MYNEKO) Test Program, in the same region of northern Boiotia, central mainland Greece, in which Dr. Lane conducted his AROURA fieldwork from 2010 through 2012 (see previous issues of *Res Classicae* and an article in the *Journal of Field Archaeology* 41.3).

While Dr. Lane has been investigating evidence of an irrigated field system in the plain around the Late Bronze Age (ca. 1300–1190 BCE) fortress of Glas, Dr. Kountouri has since 2009 been exploring the remains of the contemporary drainage system in the region, which may also have provided water for irrigation. Unlike AROURA's

archaeological permit, MYNEKO's allows excavation. The aim of the collaboration is to uncover further evidence of the irrigated fields and their connection with the larger hydraulic works, as well as the social and economic relationship of the fortress and the fields to the nearby settlement sites known today as Aghia Marina Pyrgos (AMP) and Aghios Ioannis. Lane and Kountouri aim to use the results of the two-year project as an intellectual bridge between their prior research and a broader archaeology of the regional landscape.

This year, five UMBC undergraduates trained with Dr. Lane in Greece. They were Gabi Alban (ANTH), McKenzie Delaney (ANCS), Ben Gruber (GES), Damian Koropeckyj (GLBL), and Nirman Patel (GES). Lane's assistants in the field were West Bittner (ANCS 2008), Alicia Dickinson (ABD, University of Virginia), Matthew Jameson (ABD, Bryn Mawr College), and Dr. Laetitia Phialon (French School in Athens). Dr. Kostas Theodoridis and Dr. Nikolaos Petrocheilos of the Archaeological Museum of Delphi assisted Dr. Kountouri.

The teams cleared Aghios Ioannis and AMP of foliage in select places during the first of the six weeks of the permit period in order to map extant architectural features, such as the Cyclopean circuit walls of both sites. After digital mapping with a differential GPS system was completed, the teams



UMBC student Gabi Alban keeping field notes at Aghia Marina Pyrgos

conducted excavations at the settlement sites as well as in the plain around Glas. In the latter, Lane and his colleagues discovered features that confirm his previous interpretations. For example, at AMP, they discovered the remains of a Late Bronze Age building, probably for storage of drinking wares, as indicated by the number and kind of potsherds recovered, as well as several Middle Bronze Age (ca. 1900–1700 BCE) intramural infant burials containing faience jewelry. Dr. Kountouri and her colleagues discovered the remains of a transitional Middle–Late Bronze Age house and several adult burials of the same period at Aghios Ioannis.

The students remained enthusiastic about the work, despite temperatures above 100 degrees on some days, and several of them are now considering careers as archaeologists or forensic anthropologists. Friday evenings at one of the many beautiful beaches nearby and Saturday field trips contributed to the fun. Students interested in participating in June or July of next year should enroll in Prof. Lane’s ARCH 350 Archaeological Methods and Techniques course in the spring of 2017.

AN UNCONVENTIONAL SUMMER

Timothy Phin

If you sit on the Iron Throne of Westeros, does that make you a king?

This August, I attended the 74th annual World Science Fiction Convention (WorldCon) in Kansas City, Missouri. It was a thrilling experience. There were costume contests, comedy numbers, novelists, singers, gamers, and crafters from all over the world, tucked into dozens of rooms in the expansive Kansas City Convention Center. The book room alone was worth the



Professor Timothy Phin seated on the Iron Throne of Westeros

price of admission. Who doesn’t love tables groaning under the weight of everything from yellowing classics to sleek, modern printings of the newest and brightest that speculative fiction genres have to offer? As I walked through the hallways of the convention center, I ran into storm troopers, Starfleet officers, steampunk cowboys, daleks, and fey denizens. A TARDIS, bereft of its Doctor, wandered aimlessly, flashing lights and earning delighted interest from everyone it encountered on its way.

But as easy as it was to geek out at everything at WorldCon, I wasn’t just there as a fan. The University of Kansas Gunn Center for the Study of Science Fiction was holding a conference within a conference: an extensive set of academic panels, hosting scholars from dozens of fields and institutions. The theme for the

academic program was “Tomorrow is Now.” There were panels on Arabic and French interests in science fiction, on science fiction as a means of teaching ethics, and fascinating explorations of robotic intelligence and the possibilities of terraforming Mars. My panel was “Yesterday was Already Tomorrow: Ancient Greece and Rome in Science Fiction.” Dr. Robert Cape, a professor at Austin College in Texas, developed the idea for the panel. He presented a paper on the use of classical mythology as part of a countercultural narrative in several films and periodicals of the 1960s.

My paper, “Finding Rome in the Radch,” was an examination of Ann Leckie’s *Ancillary Justice*, a novel published in 2013 that won nearly every award in the speculative fiction community. Leckie’s novel imagines a far-distant future in which humanity has mastered interstellar travel and has spread across hundreds of worlds. It includes key ideas of empire and *Romanitas*. Though writers have long used Rome as a model for their space empires, Leckie’s work was interesting not only in that she used Rome, but in *how* she did. Most authors tend to create bland imperial copies, where the soldiers all march in legions, mindlessly obeying the prerogatives of an all-powerful but corrupt emperor bent on domination, destruction, and general villainy. Leckie’s empire, on the other hand, draws more heavily on ancient realities. *Ancillary Justice* examines one of the central conundrums of the Roman state: how do you reconcile individual liberty and ideals of justice with the realities of a rapacious, conquest-driven, enslaving empire? What does it mean to be a citizen in such an empire? What does it mean *not* to be? Leckie’s fictional world questions the sustainability of empire in ways that draw direct parallels to discussions the Romans themselves had. The paper was well-received at the conference, and I intend to send it out for publication later this year.

I had one other reason for attending WorldCon this summer: my spouse, who is the senior articles editor at *Strange Horizons*. *SH* is an online magazine specializing in speculative fiction and poetry, and it was nominated for a Hugo Award for the fourth year in a row. The Hugo is one of the two most prestigious awards in the genre (the Nebula is the other). *SH* did not win—it came in second to *Uncanny Magazine*—but we did not mourn, because losing a Hugo meant that we got to attend George R.R. Martin’s extravagant Losers Party. For nearly three hours, we shared space with authors, editors, astronauts, futurists, and artists. The alcohol flowed, the cakes were planet-sized, and the band was as wild as the green and purple lights. Academic conferences don’t usually end with such a magical splash.

MALPRACTICE OR MISUNDERSTANDING? A CASE FROM ANCIENT ROMAN LAW

Molly Jones-Lewis

In the sixth century CE, the emperor Justinian ordered the creation of the *Digest of Roman Law*. The *Digest* is a hefty compilation of laws, legal opinions, legal theory, and judicial precedents brought together in an authoritative text. The editors spliced centuries of Roman legal thought into a fifty-volume reference set that covers everything from irrigation rights in rural property to the rules for disposing of an executed prisoner’s clothing. (Spoiler alert: you’re not allowed to strip the prisoner until you’re ready to execute, and it’s tacky to sell the clothing for profit. Give it to a local dignitary or reward your soldiers with it instead).

I’m particularly interested in the *Digest* because it preserves a number of policies meant to regulate medical professionals. Not only that, but the precedents cited often tell the stories of cases that otherwise wouldn’t end up in the historical record because they did not involve famous Romans or celebrity physicians like Galen. For example, here is one of my favorite stories, in which an enterprising physician seems to have invented a particularly creative business model.

The vignette is preserved at *D.* 50.12.3:

Si medicus, cui curandos suos oculos qui eis laborabat commiserat, periculum amittendorum eorum per adversa medicamenta inferendo compulit, ut ei possessiones suas contra fidem bonam aeger venderet: incivile factum praeses provinciae coerceat remque restitui iubeat.

If someone who was suffering from an illness of the eyes had entrusted their treatment to a doctor who, in violation of trust (*contra fidem*), increased the danger of that man losing his sight by using the wrong medication, thus forcing the sick patient to sell his possessions: the governor of the province is to stop the un-neighborly (*incivile*) practice and order the doctor to make restitution.

This passage came to the *Digest* from the *Opiniones* of the jurist Ulpian, who was active between 211 and 222 CE under the Severan emperors Caracalla, Geta, Macrinus, and Elagabalus. Interesting times, to be sure. The case is phrased as if it were hypothetical, and it very well might have been—legal theorists and educators loved nothing more than a hypothetical case! But

Ulpian may also have been drawing on a known case to make a general point. The editors of the *Digest* included it under the section of book 50 that lists the cases a provincial governor should hear, most of them far more general.

Let us assume that this was a real case heard in a provincial court. Only certain elite classes of people would plead their cases before the governor: rhetoricians, philosophers, teachers, and physicians of any specialty, men and women. In addition, either the patient or the physician would have to be a Roman citizen in order to have access to Roman law. This would not have been a problem after 212 CE, when Caracalla extended Roman citizenship to all inhabitants of the Empire, but it still did not mean that both parties would have an equal advantage. Physicians of the Empire came from a tradition that relied heavily on Greek education, and so they often labored under significant anti-Greek and anti-intellectual prejudice. When the patient accused his physician in a Roman court, the Roman court was likely to believe that the physician had been yet another clever Greek trying to trick money out of an innocent Roman.

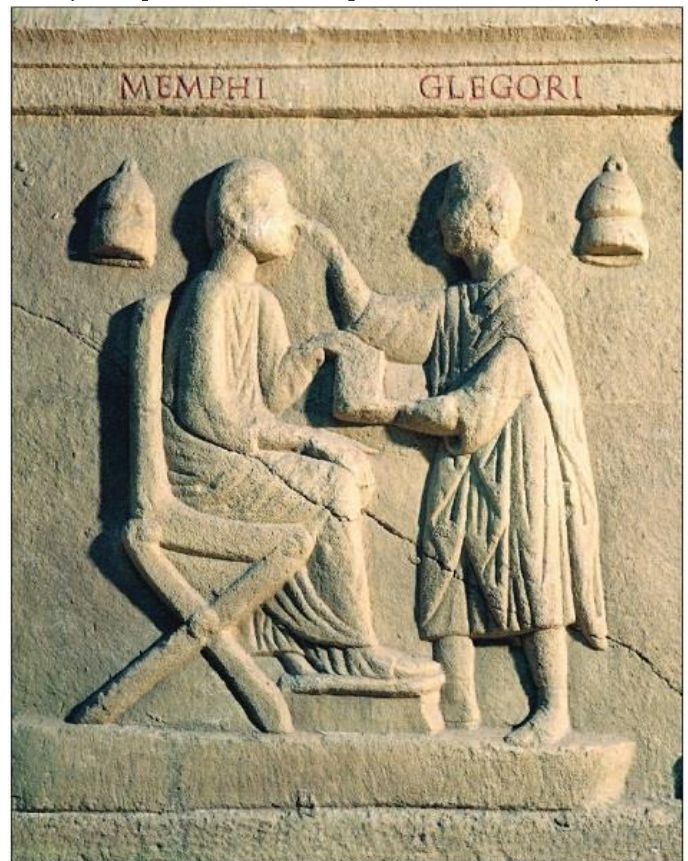
But what if the doctor did no such thing? Many remedies for eye infections were expensive and painful to use: salts [1] and vinegar [2] might help to clear an infection, but would likely irritate the delicate tissues of the eye in the process! Other options, like human breast milk or boiled grains, would be less irritating and expensive, but might not be as effective in fighting off the original infection. Indeed, a plaster of boiled oat might encourage an infection by giving the bacteria plentiful damp food to grow in. If this patient had a particularly nasty infection, his doctor might well have run up an expensive pharmacist's bill to buy stronger metallic and mineral medications that would cause the already sore patient additional pain. Worse still, many urban pharmacists sold cheap imitation ingredients, often without realizing that they had bought their stock from a disreputable dealer. This doctor could have done everything right, but with cheaper and more dangerous ingredients.

So was justice done here? It's difficult to say. But it's clear that neither Ulpian nor his hypothetical governor seems particularly interested in the physician's side of the story. Whether he was a greedy and unscrupulous extortionist masquerading as a doctor, an innocent victim of a paranoid patient, or a lazy pharmacist, this unfortunate doctor would have had to come up with enough money to repay his patient's expenses, no matter how much he himself had spent buying the ingredients in the first place. Even without the financial burden, a loss in a public court could be a mortal blow to a doctor's reputation, ruining his chances of ever again treating patients in that town.

And here lies the true regulatory power of the Roman courts, in the social arena rather than the financial. While the patient may never have gotten his money, property, or sight back, he almost certainly would have his revenge, as the disgraced ophthalmologist boarded up his shop and left for a new town.

[1] Regular salt was used (Dioscourides 5.109), but also metallic salts like alum (Dioscourides 5.106)

[2] Dioscourides 5.13 and Celsus *De Materia Medica* 6.6 both recommend vinegar in compresses for the eyes.



Sarcophagus of C. Sosius Iulianus c. 300 CE, Ravenna

A SUMMER ON THE LITTLE ISLAND

Riley S. Auer

Almost everyone is familiar with mayonnaise, a condiment consisting of egg yolks, lemon juice, and oil. But did you know that mayonnaise comes from Spain? I didn't, and this wonderfully obscure little fact is the perfect introduction to my three-week stay on Menorca. My hosts—the Sanisera International Field School (SIFS)—liked to tell us that the condiment, which is credited to a French chef, is named after Mahòn, the capital of Menorca. Known for mayonnaise, gin, natural parks, Talayotic culture, and the ancient city of Sanisera, Menorca is one of five Balearic Islands located off the coast of Spain. During the course of my trip, I stayed in the picturesque vacation town of Ciutadella, located opposite of Mahòn, and I studied in Sanisera, located near Cap de Cavallería at the northernmost point of the island.



Sanisera Field School Session 08 Necropolis Team

entombed individuals are oriented towards the basilica rather than east to west like their predecessors. The difference in orientation marks an important change for the burial traditions of the island, most notably a change in religious ideology. A small mosque is located at the opposite end of the peninsula on which the necropolis was founded.

The existence and proximity of the basilica and the mosque speak to the longevity of this relatively small settlement. Due to its location in the Mediterranean, Sanisera and its port (called Sanitja) supported important trade routes connecting various portions of Europe and North Africa. The importance of these routes is evidenced by the diversity and consistency of the site's use, which ranges from a Roman military occupation during the second century BCE to a British occupation in the modern era (1800s).

My studies focused on the late sixth century CE occupation of Sanisera, specifically on a necropolis, as part of the bio-archaeology program hosted there. Under the direction of Fernando Contreras and the supervision of Benardo Vila, our days were divided evenly between fieldwork and lab work, during which my team investigated the remains of the Necropolis 4 individuals—Tombs 351 through 355. Each tomb housed multiple individuals in rectangular cavities cut into the calcareous bedrock, lined and covered with stone slabs. SIFS is currently processing samples of remains in multiple tombs to determine if these graves represent familial relationships (the site's supervisors theorize that they do).

One of six necropolises associated with Sanisera, Necropolis 4 is located beside an early Christian basilica and ecclesiastical complex. Unlike the graves in the remaining five cemeteries, graves in this area are oriented north to south: the



Tomb 353, Necropolis 4, Sanisera

Today, a trip to the island might lead you to tour the fortified complexes of the Talayotic people or the bunkers carved into the cliff faces remaining from the Second World War. I found myself inhabiting two worlds: I spent my nights in Ciutadella, a small but lively modern town, which stood in sharp and remarkable contrast to my days spent working in the ancient “city of the dead.” I hope that in the future I will have more opportunities like this: opportunities where I am not only challenged as a student, but more generally as a thinker and an individual. As a scholar of Ancient Studies I spend my days studying the past in an attempt to demonstrate the importance of its legacy—the essential relationship between antiquity and modernity. Menorca provides its visitors with an environment where ancient and modern live in harmony, separate but interwoven.

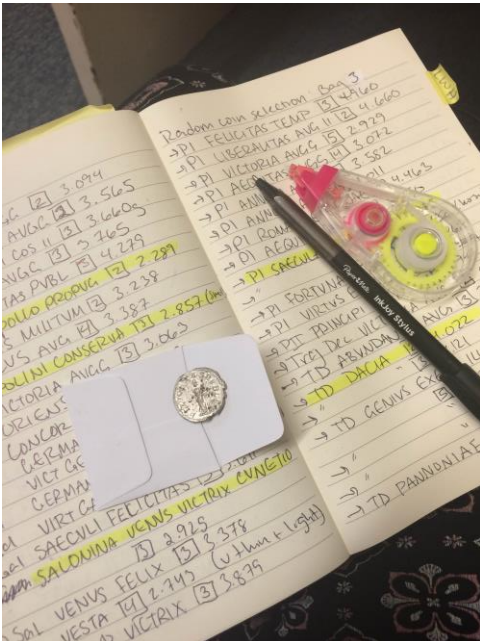


Citadel of Menorca, Spain

BACK TO BRITAIN

Flora Kirk

During the summer of last year, I was offered a student placement with the Roman Baths in the United Kingdom, where I would acquire first-hand experience working in the collections department of a museum. I spent six weeks assisting with the cataloguing of the Beau Street Hoard, a massive coin deposit discovered just outside of the Baths. Later, in the 2015 fall semester, I developed a research paper addressing Roman coins from the third century CE, including a sample from the Beau Street Hoard. With the help of Dr. Melissa Bailey, this paper became an in-depth research project and ultimately an URCAD presentation at the end of the year. In addition, I was granted URA funding to continue my research into the next year, expanding my focus to include coins of the second century.



Research Notes on Coins

Using the URA funding, I was able to travel back to the UK this summer to collect further data. Initially, I had only researched coin imagery and its connection to the emperor: how did emperors use images to convey specific messages? But now I extended my research questions to include more physical characteristics of the coins, such as the amount of silver, the weight, and the level of wear and use. These physical aspects would allow me to investigate public reception of the coins—how did their physical characteristics evolve with the images, and how much did users accept them? And how did all these trends change from the second into the third century?

To collect this data, I sampled coins from the Beau Street Hoard at the Roman Baths, the Lawrence Weston Hoard at the Bristol Museum, and the Snettisham Hoard at the British Museum. Overall, this research has been an intense project that, while stressful at times, has never ceased to be interesting. I have often considered narrowing my focus even more, as each trend on which I focus has the potential of being a paper in itself. I've often had to erase paragraphs that digress into fascinating yet rambling stories. My research will continue into this academic year as I analyze the data collected over the summer and branch out my original paper. Stay tuned for URCAD 2017!

IN MEMORIAM: GRETCHEN MOORE COOKE

Marilyn Goldberg

We report with great sadness that Ancient Studies alumna, Gretchen Moore Cooke, passed away on August 14, 2016 at her home in Annapolis. A recipient of a B.A. in ANCS in 1995 and an M.A. in Historical Studies in 2001, Gretchen was among the wonderful “returning students” who have enhanced the department’s courses and activities by lending them their unique mixture of maturity and enthusiasm. She participated in several ANCS Study/Travel programs and could be counted on to bring back slides to add to the departmental image collection. Combining her love of history, talent for writing, and marvelous imagination, Gretchen wrote books for adults and children, under the pseudonym G Penn. Her writings show the delight she took in the research she began at UMBC and her creativity in turning her studies into fiction. The three children’s books in her Museum Mysteries series are *The Portal*, *The Island*, and *The Cave*. Under her own name, she wrote a memoir with her daughter Jennifer, *When Pigs Fly*, which tells the incredible story of Jennifer’s triumph over the congenital condition bilateral atresia. She is survived by her husband, three children, and three grandchildren.

ANCIENT STUDIES WEEK EVENTS

M Oct. 10, 12:00-12:50, Performing Arts and Humanities Bldg., 128: Lecture by Dr. James Romm, Bard College, “The Mythology of Ocean,” the river thought to encircle the earth in antiquity. Dr. Romm is an expert how Greeks and Romans imagined the ends of the earth.

T. Oct. 11, 10:00-6:00, near the University Center and the Forum outside the Performing Arts and Humanities Bldg.—Marathon Reading of Vergil’s *Aeneid*.

W. Oct. 12, 4:00-5:00, Gallery of A. O. Kuhn Library: ANCS Week Keynote Lecture by Dr. Josiah Ober, who will lecture on “Democracy, Legitimacy, and Civic Engagement.” Dr. Ober holds the Mitsotakis Chair in Classics and Political Science at Stanford University. A reception will follow the talk.

Th. Oct. 13, 7:00-9:00, Performing Arts and Humanities Bldg., 128: concert reading of Aristophanes’ *Knights*.

S. Oct. 15, 2:00-5:30, 7th Floor A. O. Kuhn Library, ANCS Reunion Celebration of the UMBC’s 50th Anniversary.

WINTER 2017 CLASSES

Course Number	Title	Day and Time	Instructor
ANCS 210 (hybrid)	Classical Mythology	TTh 1:00-4:10	Prof. Phin
ANCS 301 (hybrid)	Ancient Civilizations: Roman Spain	TBA	Prof. Phin, Dr. Bailey
ANCS 330	Ancient Science and Technology	TWTh 6:00-9:10	Prof. Read
ANCS 350 (hybrid)	Topics in Ancient Studies: Magic and Witchcraft	MW 1:00-4:10	Dr. Jones-Lewis

SPRING 2017 CLASSES

CLASS	TITLE	DAY AND TIME	INSTRUCTOR
GREK 102	Elementary Greek II	MTWTh 10:00-10:50	Dr. Rosenbloom
GREK 362	Selections from Greek Historians	TTh 2:30-3:45	Dr. Rosenbloom
LATN 102-01	Elementary Latin II	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	Prof. Phin
LATN 102-02	Elementary Latin II	MTWTh 11:00-11:50	Dr. Jones-Lewis
LATN 311	Roman Poetry: Horace, Catullus	MWF 11:00-11:50	Prof. Phin
ANCS 150 (hybrid)	Word Roots from Greek and Latin	W 4:00-5:15	Dr. Webber
ANCS 202	Roman World	MW 1:00-2:15	Dr. Jones-Lewis
ANCS 220 (JDST 210, RLST 202)	Judaism in the Time of Jesus and Hillel	TTh 8:30-9:45	Prof. Guinn-Villareal
ANCS 375	Ancient Medicine	TTh 1:00-2:15	Dr. Jones-Lewis
ARCH 201	Roman Archaeology and Art	TTh 10:00-11:15	Dr. Bailey
ARCH 330	The Archaeology of the Prehistoric Aegean	MWF 11:00-11:50	Dr. Lane
ARCH 340	Cities of the Past (WI)	TTh 2:30-3:45	Dr. Bailey
ARCH 350-01	Topics in Archaeology: Archaeological Methods and Techniques	TTh 11:30-12:45	Dr. Lane
ARCH 350-02	Topics in Archaeology: Museum Studies	TTh 7:10-8:25	Prof. Read
HIST 453	Ancient Greece	TTh 11:30-12:45	Prof. Phin

UMBC ANCIENT STUDIES 50TH YEAR REUNION
CELEBRATION

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2016

2:00-5:30 PM 7TH FLOOR A.O. KUHN LIBRARY

WITH

DRS. SHERWIN, FREYMAN, KOEHLER, AND

DR. JOE HOWLEY

CATERING BY ACROPOLIS RESTAURANT

CASH BAR

Detach and mail this form with check to:—

Dept. of Ancient Studies

UMBC

1000 Hilltop Circle

Baltimore, MD 21250

ATTN: Reunion

The cost per person is \$30; \$20 for students.

Name(s) _____

Email Address _____

UMBC Class of _____

Number in my party _____

I would like to sponsor a student (circle one) Yes No

Amount Enclosed \$ _____

University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Department of Ancient Studies
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Baltimore, MD 21250