



RES CLASSICAE

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Editor: Melissa Bailey

Executive Editor: David Rosenbloom

FROM THE CHAIR

David Rosenbloom

The thoughts and prayers of the department go out to emeritus Associate Professor *Walter Sherwin* in his ongoing battle with pancreatic cancer. Walt was the first member of the Ancient Studies faculty at UMBC and set the tone in so many ways for what is best about the department, endearing himself to generations of students as a leader of study tours, as an effective, compassionate, and entertaining teacher, and as a sincere exponent of classical education in the wider community: *nobis cura est ut valeas*.

A glance at the activities of our faculty members will testify to another busy academic year for the department. It has also been a year of notable successes. ANCS 2015 graduate *Daniel Mackey* was accepted into PhD programs and granted generous fellowship awards at three distinguished graduate programs: University of Pennsylvania, University of Toronto, and Washington University. Dan has chosen the PhD program at the University of Pennsylvania, where he has flourished in the post-Baccalaureate program since his graduation. ANCS 2016 graduate *Graham Johnson* will enter the PhD program in Medieval Studies at the University of Toronto in the fall with fellowship funding. Graham completed his MA in the program this spring. The entire department offers Dan and Graham our best wishes for success in their PhD studies. We also extend our congratulation and best wishes to 2015 ANCS graduate *Erin Edwards*, who will be studying to earn an MS in Anthropology at the University of Indianapolis in the fall and to 2016 ANCS graduate, *Maggi Marzolf*, who has enrolled in the Museum Studies MA program at Johns Hopkins University. Among our faculty, *Dr. Michael Lane* was awarded \$20,000 for his fieldwork in Greece for the summer of 2017 and another \$20,000 for the summer of 2018. Eleven students, ten from UMBC and one from UVA, will be following Dr. Lane to Greece this summer to participate in his fieldwork. I am delighted to report that *Dr. Melissa Bailey Kutner* has accepted the department's offer of a tenure-track position (after a highly competitive international search) and will begin as Assistant Professor in the department in fall 2017. Dr. Kutner will be assistant director of a field school in Dhiban, Jordan this summer; four UMBC students will be attending the field school and assisting Dr. Kutner in her excavation of a seventh-century CE house. I am likewise thrilled to report that *Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis'* appointment as Visiting Lecturer has been extended through the 2017-2018 academic year.

Finally, a word of thanks to the 34 generous individuals who have donated money to the department so far this academic year. With your help and a contribution from the dean, we will begin outfitting our archaeology lab this fall. The entire Ancient Studies community is proud of your efforts. It is no small feat to be the second smallest department in size in a college of twenty-two departments but ranked fourth in the total volume of its alumni giving. Thank you.

THE ANCS STUDY TOUR 2017: SPAIN

Melissa Bailey Kutner and Timothy Phin

This year the Ancient Studies department traveled to Spain, beginning in Barcelona, ending in Madrid, and seeing Roman sites such as Tarragona, Zaragoza, and Mérida along the way. Our group of fourteen faculty members, students, and alumni traveled from beaches to snowy mountains and filled every day with sites, museums, and delicious food.

We arrived first in sunny Barcelona, opening the trip with a meal of seafood paella in a tent by the sea. The next day, we visited the city museum of Barcelona. In addition to Roman sculptures, such as portraits, and various artifacts characteristic of daily life, the museum houses Roman archaeological ruins themselves. We saw buildings and installations for fish salting and wine making,

and, most fascinating of all, the remains of the late Roman walls. Here, as residents feared the approaching Visigoths, they had reused pieces of architecture and even sculpture to make thick walls in a vain attempt at defense. We also visited the Picasso museum, which

houses much of his early work and allows a viewer to trace his development as an artist.

We had a free day in Barcelona, and group members spent it in a variety of ways: visiting parks, touring the buildings of the famous early twentieth-century architect Antoni Gaudí, or exploring the streets of the city. The following day, the group visited Tarragona (a dream of Professor Phin's), where the orator Quintilian once taught and practiced law. We toured the standing Roman walls and the remains of the circus preserved under the modern city, and visited the spectacular amphitheater at the sea's edge.

From the top of the amphitheater (photo left), you can see the spreading expanse of the Mediterranean, and every now and again hear the



Roman Amphitheater at Tarragona

splash of the waves. In the museum, we saw artifacts ranging from a rare ivory Roman doll (about the size of a modern Barbie doll) to large mosaics. On our way out of Tarragona, we stopped to see the city's spectacular aqueduct where it crossed a deep valley, and we even walked on top of it!

The next day we journeyed on to Zaragoza, west of Barcelona. Here we toured the Aljafería, a fortified medieval Islamic palace later inhabited by Spanish monarchs, including the famous Ferdinand and Isabella. A gorgeous layering of different architectures, the building juxtaposes Islamic archways and gardens with the stately staircases, heavy walls, and painted ceilings of a Renaissance palace. We then moved on to Roman sites, touring the museum of the Roman Forum (which contained sculptures, artifacts, the remains of walls, and, most fascinating to Dr. Kutner, pipes and channels from the sewer system) and the City Museum, where we saw splendid mosaics and sculptures.

After Zaragoza, we moved deeper into the interior of Spain. The countryside was changing, becoming high, windswept, stony, and snowy. In the midst of this seemingly desolate landscape we stopped at Medinaceli, a small village dating largely to the medieval period but where the Romans had constructed an arch. The arch crowned the mountainside and was visible from a great distance, outlined against the white sky.

We continued on, reaching Madrid in time for a visit of several hours to the National Archaeological Museum of Spain. Here are housed many of the most significant archaeological finds from all around the country, ranging from objects long predating the Roman period to those long after its end. We saw pottery, weapons, and graves from pre-Roman Spain, and from the Roman period a spectacular range of sculptures, mosaics, and artifacts of everyday life, from doctors' tools to loom weights to bronze inscriptions.



Medinaceli Arch

The next day it was on to Mérida, southwest of Madrid, which has some of Spain's best-preserved Roman ruins. We wandered through an amphitheater and peristyle garden and stood (some even sang) on the stage of a Roman theater; saw the remains of the forum and temples scattered throughout the modern city; rambled underneath the spectacular, three-level aqueduct (now a nesting site for herons); and toured the Alcazaba, a ninth-century CE Islamic fortification (rather more ruined than the one in Zaragoza).

Our last site was the Roman museum of Mérida, second only to the Madrid museum in the richness of the artifacts it housed. The building was also innovative in its structure, with lofty arches and natural light pouring down onto the statues and artifacts housed upstairs, while actual Roman ruins stretched out in the shadows underneath.



Theater at Mérida

We returned to Madrid that afternoon, once more driving through the wide, picturesque countryside of central Spain. Our bus driver, who also drove tour buses through the capital, gave us one final sweeping look at the majestic city. We got a lovely look at the Royal Palace and the striking Catedral de la Almudena, but perhaps the best last treat was the unexpected Egyptian temple of Debod, a gift to Spain from Egypt on the occasion of the building of the Aswan Dam in the 1960s. Then it was back to the hotel, and to one last evening in Madrid, more magnificent food, and for several of us, the heart-pounding enjoyment of a live Flamenco performance. We danced our way back to our beds, and then left, richer in spirit, brighter in mind, and perhaps a bit wider in waist, for the United States.

Our trip to Spain was magnificent, and the Ancient Studies Department looks forward to next year's trip.

TRAVEL TO GREECE WITH ANCS IN MARCH 2018

David Rosenbloom

The UMBC Ancient Studies Department will conduct its 52nd annual study tour in Greece, March 16-25, 2018. The cost (still to be determined) will include 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 2018 term (ANCS 301). Winter semester tuition will be waived for all UMBC students who take the course. Scholarships to help pay for the costs of the trip are available to Ancient Studies majors who enroll in the course. Places are limited, so reserve yours today! This is a wonderful opportunity to see Greece in the off season in fine spring weather. If you are interested in joining us, please contact Domonique Pitts (dpitts@umbc.edu). An initial deposit of \$350.00 will be due *Monday, October 16, 2017*.



Sunset from Cape Sounion in Attica

The tour will begin with in Athens, followed by stays in Itea, Nauplion, and Heraklion on the island of Crete. The stay in Athens will include visits to the Acropolis and the new Acropolis Museum, the Agora and Agora Museum, the National Archaeological Museum, and Cape Sounion, where we will view the temple of Poseidon and watch the sunset. We will then hit the road for Delphi, visiting the Archaeological Museum of Thebes and the village of Arachova on the way. After spending the following day at the sanctuary of Apollo at Delphi, we will travel to Nauplion for visits to bronze-age fortresses at Tiryns and Mycenae, as well as to the Nauplion Archaeological Museum. Then we return to Athens for a flight to Crete, where we will take in the Heraklion Archaeological Museum and Minoan sites at Knossos and Malia. The following day we return to Athens and eventually to Baltimore.

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A CHILD IN THE SPANISH MINES?

Melissa Bailey Kutner

In the National Archaeological Museum of Spain in Madrid, in a dim hallway where funerary stelae, bronze tablets, and objects of everyday life vie for the attention of passers-by, a small tombstone sits in a glass case. It depicts a young boy, holding a pick and a

basket, gazing out at the viewer (though his face has largely been worn away). The inscription, whose reading is somewhat disputed, says, “QARTVLVS/ ANORV IIII [or ANOR VIII] SI/ [TIBI] TERA LE[VIS],” “Quartulus [or Quintus Artulus] of four years [or nine years]. May the earth lie lightly on you.” The accompanying museum description explains that the stele comes from a mining region, and that Quartulus was probably a child laborer in the mines.

For me, one of the strongest pleasures of our department trip to Spain was the richness of the museums, especially their abundance of objects related to everyday life. In the city of Rome itself—which was, after all, the home of the emperors and highest elites—there are so many of the most impressive statues, paintings, and mosaics from the Roman period that objects more tied to



Stele of Quartulus (photo by Melissa Bailey Kutner)

ordinary life get lost in the shuffle, either not displayed at all or relegated to back rooms. In museums of the Roman provinces, you are more likely to see these objects front and center. From Madrid to Tarragona to Mérida, we saw plenty of marble and mosaics, but also much that was humbler and more personal. My own research primarily concerns the Roman economy, and I was duly delighted by coins, weights, and measures. In the end, however, I was most struck by the funerary commemorations. Their personal nature, and often inherent sadness, have a way of collapsing time more dramatically than any other object.

Quartulus’ stone is particularly poignant, for obvious reasons: he is young, and he seems to have already been working hard. There are some mysteries surrounding the stone. The museum label claims his age as four, but a recent reading has argued for nine. The image of the boy himself does not help much in deciding. To me, he looks small, with round arms and legs, and a head rather big in relation to his body—much closer to four than nine, in other words. But Roman visual images of all kinds, including funerary images, were notoriously unreliable about age. Some of those who died relatively old, like the emperor Augustus, were depicted as young for their entire lives. In funerary commemorations, children were sometimes shown as being younger or older than the accompanying inscription claimed, either for symbolic reasons or because the monument was pre-carved. Finally, bodily proportions might simply reflect the skill of the sculptor. Quartulus’ appearance is thus not definitive, but he does *look* four.

His age may have some bearing on how likely he was to have been an actual worker. He might not have worked at all: perhaps he simply belonged to a mining family, and is shown with the tools his father expected him to use one day. Still, it is just as likely that he worked. Child labor was not unusual in the Roman world. Since he likely only had one name and the inscription says nothing of parents, Quartulus may have been a slave (although many free, non-elite children would have worked as well). But while many of us can probably comprehend without much surprise (if with chagrin) that children would have worked as servants, messengers, and so on in Roman houses, could they have really worked in mines? Surely such labor was too hard?

If we think so, we forget more recent history. Children labored frequently in mines in Europe in the nineteenth century. Various laws in different countries sometimes set restrictions on ages—children younger than thirteen, ten, or nine, depending on the time and country, were prohibited from working in mines. The need for a prohibition suggests that children younger than this were working when the laws were passed. Children can fit into spaces that adults cannot, which was probably one reason for their employment. Some ancient authors, most notably the second-century BCE Greek writer Agatharchides, do describe children working in mines, although often in texts that seem to stress the misery of mine workers for rhetorical purposes. Agatharchides claims that children carried out the debris created by the adult workers. We need not imagine all such children as slaves; even free workers in mines might have worked as whole families. Quartulus’ basket would make sense for carrying debris. His pick is more likely to be symbolic, perhaps signaling that he worked in a mine as opposed to somewhere else. But even if he was only carrying, surely he could not have carried much at the age of four?

The question remains unanswerable. We know that, according to Roman law, slave children were assigned a value from the age of five, perhaps suggesting both an awareness of child mortality and some idea that children could work from that age. We might prefer to think they only worked at light tasks, but skeletons of children as young as five and seven from Herculaneum show evidence of work-related injuries. Unfortunately, even if he was only four and not nine, Quartulus may have been working, and there is no guarantee that his work was light.

A final mystery remains for me, however, and that is the commemoration itself. Funerary monuments, even small ones, were not very cheap in the Roman world and were not ubiquitous even for free Romans. Many Romans who were poor or slaves must have died with no monument at all, and commemoration of individual children was only frequent in certain periods and places. Perhaps surprisingly, however, commemoration of slave children was not that rare. Most of these were *vernae*, slaves born into households,

often freed early and often (in the funerary monuments, at least) objects of affection. But some monuments even commemorate *servi*, ordinary slaves. And most of these children are not shown working, but instead have the same attributes (animals, toys) that free children have. A few even wear a toga (the very symbol of a free child), even though they were not free when they died. Quartulus is thus unusual not so much in being a commemorated slave (if slave he was), but in that he is shown working. Why was his work seen as so important? Who commissioned the stone? An owner? A parent, whether slave or free?

Whoever they were, they were making a rare gesture in commemorating a child in Spain. Of all the provinces in Jason Mander's *Portraits of Children on Roman Funerary Monuments*, Spain had the fewest commemorations of children: only 18 in total over four centuries (other western provinces each had over 100). Several of these Spanish monuments follow a pattern very similar to Quartulus': a brief inscription, single name, and the phrase "May the earth lie lightly on you," a phrase that (upon a brief skim, at least) seemed to be uncommon in other provinces. But none of the others in Spain show children working. How old Quartulus was, how much he worked, his status, why he was shown working on his monument when even most slave children were not, and who commemorated him—all remain mysteries. But his image lingers in my mind.

Sources:

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DISNEYLAND FOR CLASSICISTS

Marissa Bullis

This spring break, I had the incredible opportunity to travel to Spain with the Ancient Studies department. This was the second time I had left the country, and Spain especially appealed to me because of the extremely well-preserved Roman monuments. We began the trip in Barcelona and visited the renowned Picasso Museum as well as the museum of the history of Barcelona. The following day was a free day and some of us took a cable car to see the fortress of Montjuïc, which provided the best view of the city and allowed us to explore the castle.

While I absolutely loved wandering the streets of Barcelona and learning about the history of northern Spain, my favorite part of the trip was visiting the remains of the Roman settlement Augusta Emerita.

Augusta Emerita, or Mérida as it known today, was a significant economic and political center for the Romans. It has since become a popular tourist destination because it possesses a Roman theater, amphitheater, Temple to Diana, an aqueduct and a bridge. It was declared a world heritage site in 1993 because it contains some of the best-preserved Roman architecture in the world. As we

approached the remains of the Roman Amphitheatre, Prof. Phin and Dr. Kutner started to refer to Mérida as "Disneyland" because it provides visitors with a recreation of Roman life. During the winter semester, I was lucky enough to participate in the corresponding class about the Roman colonization of Spain and I chose the theater as the topic for my presentation. Despite the fact that I had seen many pictures online and had read many sources praising the intricacy of the design, I was still shocked to see the theater in person. It was an incredible architectural feat; it would be an impressive entertainment space even by modern standards. It is intact enough that it still functions and hosts a theater festival every year. The *cavea*, or seating area,



Entrance to the Fortress at Montjuïc



Cavea of the Theater at Mérida

was built to contain 6,000 people and the best preserved portion is the lowest seating area (*ima cavea*) which would have been occupied by the most elite guests. Sitting in the highest section of the *cavea* that still exists provided me with the best view of stage and illustrated how accurate the acoustic system was. The columns adorning the *scaena* featured some of the most detailed statues including a representation of Augustus as the Pontifex Maximus. At night, I was able to walk across the Puente Romano, which is one of the longest Roman bridges and is adjacent to the first Alcazaba to be built in Spain.

I feel very fortunate that I was able to participate in this amazing trip and I would love to attend other Ancient Studies tours in the future. To anyone considering traveling with the Ancient Studies department, I recommend that you go regardless of the location. Every country has a unique culture and history, and the professors in the department are experienced travelers who understand how to balance planned academic excursions with free time and spontaneous interactions with local life. I hope to visit Mérida again, and I am sure that my appreciation for the monuments will only grow as I continue to take Ancient Studies classes.

ALL ROADS LEAD TO ROME

Stephanie Pearre



The Remains of the Circus in Tarragona

Since my freshman year, I had been seeing advertisements on myUMBC for the Ancient Studies department trips abroad. During my senior year, I finally had the opportunity to go to Spain. I was also able to enroll in ANCS 301, which gave me a richer appreciation of the sites we visited.

We arrived in Barcelona late on Saturday, March 18, after two plane rides. Shortly afterwards, we took a day trip to Tarragona, or, as it was known to the ancient world, “Tarraco.” If I had to pick a favorite part of my trip to Spain (which is difficult because there were so many amazing and fun parts) it would have to be this day. I came to two profound realizations regarding my experience in Tarragona. The first was the awareness that this city had once been the capital of Roman Spain, and yet was now just a small town. During the tour, the guide mentioned that Augustus had stayed there for some time. For the duration of his stay, Tarraco became the central hub of the Roman Empire, because the emperor was there. Now, Tarragona is a quaint town that’s nowhere near as populated as cities like Madrid or Barcelona. Throughout our day, it was hard to imagine that this town was the oldest town in Roman Spain, or a center for trade.

The second realization was how much history we could see from just walking throughout the city. This is a striking aspect of many places in Spain, and abroad in general. In America, we don’t have buildings that date back over two millennia. In Spain, especially in the smaller cities like Tarragona and Mérida, there were ancient Roman sites mixed among modern buildings. This was apparent throughout the walking tour. We saw a cathedral built on top of a Roman temple. This cathedral was built during the Black Plague, and is still in use today. While some of the Roman ruins (such as the amphitheater) were set off from the rest of the town with fences and walls, the remains of circus, built into later structures, were visible when walking among the everyday shops. There was even an elementary school that overlooked the amphitheater. I can’t imagine looking out from history class, and being able to see actual ancient history. We had the opportunity to sit in the amphitheater (...well the reconstructed parts) and just look around, take pictures, and explore. It was fascinating to think that we were standing in a place where Emperor Augustus or Emperor Hadrian might have stood at some point.



The Aqueduct



The Amphitheater in Tarragona

On the way back from Tarragona, we stopped by an aqueduct. It was so astounding to see how well preserved it was. While some reinforcements were put in more recently, the structure seemed to have stood until modernity with little help. Our group could walk across the aqueduct with ease. While it’s common to talk about how aqueducts show Roman innovation and engineering prowess, it’s hard to grasp how skilled they were until you’re

standing next to (or on top of) one. The aqueduct was so big that no pictures can convey the sense of grandeur well enough. I felt connected with the past in an awe-inspiring way.

However, the best part of this trip was the people I got to share it with. Whether we were staying up until two am laughing, marveling at ancient monuments and artifacts, or listening to terrible karaoke, the camaraderie I felt with everyone there was something I'll never forget. By the end of the trip, all I could wish for was more time to spend at these magnificent sites with these fantastic people. I hope to make more new and exciting friendships as I go on more of these wonderful trips.

FACULTY ACTIVITY 2016-2017 PUBLICATIONS, CONFERENCE PAPERS, ETC.

DR. MICHAEL LANE

In January 2016, Prof. Michael Lane received an award of \$20,000 from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (INSTAP) for his and Dr. Elena Kountouri's new joint fieldwork project in central mainland Greece, titled "Mycenaean Northeastern Kopais (MYNEKO) Test Program" (myneko.umbc.edu) For Prof. Lane, MYNEKO expands on his previous AROURA research (www.umbc.edu/aroura), during which he and his small geophysical team discovered the remains of a system of agricultural fields, dating to the Late Bronze Age ("LBA," ca. 1700–1100 BCE), evidently irrigated from artificially channeled rivers. Dr. Kountouri, who is head of the Directorate of Prehistoric and Classical Antiquities in the Hellenic Ministry of Culture and Sports, has been studying the LBA river channels since 2010. Their findings in the summer of 2016 confirmed some of details Lane had postulated for the irrigated field system, and they rendered a considerable quantity of data concerning the nature and periods of inhabitation of two adjacent settlement sites. Five UMBC undergraduates participated in MYNEKO for experience and academic credit in 2016 (see *Res Classicae* Fall 2016).

Lane and Kountouri presented their results and interpretations at the annual meeting of the Archaeological Institute of America in Toronto in January 2017, and Kountouri presented them to the American School of Classical Studies in Athens in March of this year. INSTAP awarded them a \$20,000 in the spring of 2017, again for fieldwork costs in the summer, and pledged another \$20,000 for 2018, without requiring reapplication—a notable gesture of confidence. Lane was also awarded \$4,165 from the Office of Vice President for Research at UMBC to cover the cost of scientific dating and micromorphological analysis of certain materials sampled in 2016. Ten students from UMBC and one from the University of Virginia will participate in fieldwork in the summer of 2017.

Prof. Lane's published three substantial pieces in 2016: "Archaeological Geophysics of a Bronze Age Agricultural Landscape: The AROURA Project, Central Mainland Greece" in the *Journal of Field Archaeology* 41.3; "Returning to Sender," an analysis of the Linear B text Tn 316 from Mycenaean Pylos, concentrating on syntax involving the "pregnant" locative case in Greek (found also in Homer), was published in *Pasiphae* 10; his and former UMBC undergraduate Jarrett Farmer's "The Ins and Outs of the Great Megaron," which combines evidence of architecture and design in LBA palaces with textual evidence in the contemporary Linear B script to reconstruct ritual settings and events, was published in *Studi micenei ed egeo-anatolici* 2 (n.s.). Lane further pursued his linguistic and philological interests in "Four Probable Terms in Mycenaean Greek Pertaining to Water Management," which is to be published in *Kadmos* 55 in 2017. Late in 2016, Lane was invited to contribute to an edited archaeological volume, *Cropland Shaping*, and he submitted an article co-authored with Vassilis Aravantinos, Ephor Emeritus of Antiquities of Boiotia, Greece, on their latest analyses and interpretations of fieldwork results from AROURA.

DR. MOLLY JONES-LEWIS

Last summer, I set out to whip my monograph into shape, and that effort was a success! I'm pleased to let you all know that *The Doctor in Roman Law and Society* will appear in the *Routledge Monographs in Classical Studies* series sometime in 2019. Meanwhile, I've also been working on a chapter for Duane Roller's Geography volume, which will be published by the Association of Ancient Historians in 2019, or thereabouts. "*Mutuo metu aut montibus*: Environmental Determinism and the Invention of Germania" will discuss the theories and cultural assumptions that shaped the way (mostly) Romans understood their northern border and those who lived beyond it.

Farther off from the printing press is a collaboration between Tim Phin and me with the working title *Putting on the Cato: The Catonian Persona and its Legacy*. This will be a volume of essays about the various ways in which Cato-the-character (Elder and Younger) became the go-to mouthpiece for a shifting array of conservative values and ideas. I plan to include a chapter about how Pliny the Elder uses the *auctoritas* of the elder Cato to bolster anti-Greek positions and, simultaneously, to establish Pliny's own conservative *bona fides* before he goes on to display a deep reliance on and knowledge of Greek scientific authorities.

UMBC has offered me other ways to indulge those scholarly interests that don't really tie into my research agenda. One of my passions is using historical sources and methods to inform and inspire art—music and fiber crafts, in my case. UMBC has a *Collegium Musicum*, an ensemble that performs the music of the Renaissance and Baroque periods. I studied recorder performance quite seriously until I had to give it up to go to a graduate institution without an early music program; recorder repertoire stops about when the era of Classical music begins, so you need a dedicated early music ensemble if you want to play recorder with other people. I was absolutely thrilled to learn that UMBC *does* have such a program! Music of this period in Europe was heavily influenced and inspired by Classical mythology, literature, and even scholarship—for example, opera was invented in an attempt to revive ancient theatrical practices. It's been a wonderful opportunity to meet new colleagues and make music with students who are just becoming acquainted with the skills and style of historically informed performance, and I'm so pleased to have a space to share my love of applied history and Classical reception.

DR. MELISSA BAILEY KUTNER

This fall, Dr. Kutner primarily worked on an article for submission to the journal *Past and Present*. In it, she uses Latin literary sources and archaeological evidence from Pompeii and Herculaneum to investigate the kinds of small objects habitually carried by Romans and the meanings surrounding the space in which these objects were carried (folds of cloth, purses). This space would in later time periods be occupied by pockets, but it had a distinctive set of meanings in the Roman period despite the lack of pockets themselves. Some of these meanings would be familiar in later time periods (status, deportment, anxiety about boundaries); but many later associations (especially gender) were largely absent. Overall, the most commonly carried objects, money and keys, symbolized a desire to keep the protection of value close to the body. Dr. Kutner has submitted the article, which is under review.

This summer, Dr. Kutner will excavate in Jordan, conducting an archaeological field school along with colleagues from the University of Liverpool and Knox College. As mentioned in last spring's *Res Classicae*, the project will address the economic forces shaping the late Byzantine prosperity of Dhiban, a multi-period site in Central Jordan occupied at varying levels of intensity from the Iron Age through the Mamluk period (1250-1517 CE). Along with four students from UMBC (Ancient Studies majors Jonathan Harness and Virginia Moyer, and non-majors Naqiya Ghulamali and Nikki Vietz), Dr. Kutner will excavate areas of a large house where an early seventh-century CE fire preserved rich botanical remains along with pottery and coins, and will investigate whether economic networks in this Byzantine-Islamic transitional period were local, or instead governed by larger political, cultural, and religious forces

PROF. TIMOTHY PHIN

Professor Phin completed his Honors College Faculty Fellowship this year, for which he taught an Honors seminar, Children and Childhood in the Ancient Mediterranean. He also co-taught Political Childhood and Children's Citizenship in Western Culture with Dr. Erin Hogan of Modern Languages, Linguistics, and Intercultural Communication for freshmen Humanities Scholars. The course asked students to consider political representations of children in texts, images, and film. President Freeman Hrabowski visited the students toward the end of the semester, and generously shared the story of his childhood and the politics that suffused it.

Professor Phin also gave a lecture at the World Science Fiction Convention in August, entitled "Finding Rome in the Radch." It was about allusions to ancient Rome in the *Ancillary* series by Ann Leckie. The lecture was published in podcast form by *Strange Horizons*, a speculative fiction webzine, in February. In April, Professor Phin wrote an encyclopedia article on the *Institutio Oratoria* of Quintilian for the *Literary Encyclopedia*, an online repository dedicated to world literature (<http://www.litencyc.com>).

This summer Professor Phin will work with Dr. Jones-Lewis to solicit articles for an edited volume dedicated to the reception of Cato the Elder in later Roman literature. Additionally, he plans to complete for publication his article based on the talk, "The *Praeceptor's* Persona: Precepts and Performances in Plutarch, Quintilian, and Suetonius" that he gave in Exeter last year. Professor Phin has also received a generous grant from SALVI (The North American Institute of Living Latin Studies) to attend its *Rusticatio Tironum*, a weeklong Latin immersion event, in July.

DR. DAVID ROSENBLOOM

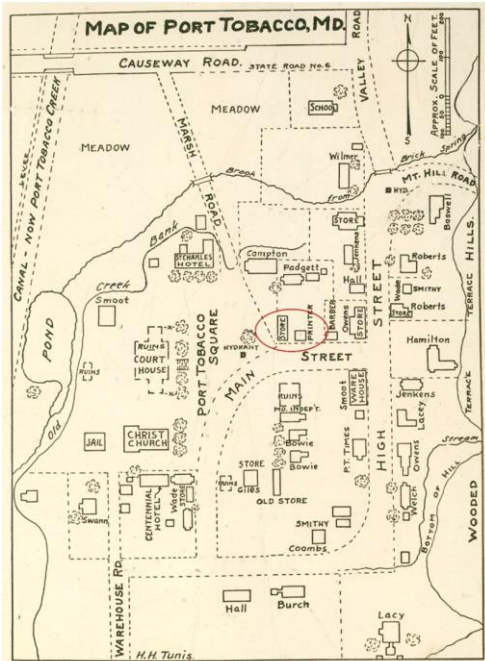
My piece on the material and visual dimensions of performing a Greek tragedy, one of five appendices to the Modern Library's new translations of *The Greek Plays*, was published in August of 2016; I am currently correcting the proofs of a chapter on the portrayal of the venerable tragedian Aeschylus in Greek comedy scheduled for publication this summer by E. J. Brill. I am waiting for my chapter on Aristotle's irresolvable ambivalence toward emotion throughout his philosophical works and more particularly in the *Rhetoric* and *Poetics* to be translated into Portuguese for publication in a volume on rhetoric and emotion at some point in the not too distant future.

PUBLIC INTERPRETATION IN PORT TOBACCO: BRINGING A LOST TOWN TO LIFE.

Esther Doyle Read

The eighteenth-century village of Port Tobacco in Charles County, Maryland was a busy port with some 80 structures, including the county court house and jail, an Episcopal Church, businesses, and houses. Largely abandoned after 1895, when the county seat was moved to La Plata, the current landscape of the town center with its six structures is a stark contrast to its historic counterpart. Only three eighteenth-century homes survive, and the central core of the court house is a reproduction built in 1973. One of the questions facing archaeologists, historians, and docents working in Port Tobacco is: how to bring a lost town to life? How do we help visitors imagine the town that was?

Over the past two years I have developed a public archaeology outreach program that is part of an overall interpretive program



Map of Port Tobacco Based on the Memories of Robert Barbour

under the direction of Cathy (Currey) Thompson (AMST 1994), the Charles County Community Planning Program Manager. The program includes a weekly public archaeology lab in Port Tobacco and periodic public archaeology excavation days. Our current excavation is located on the lawn of Stag Hall, one of the remaining eighteenth-century houses, which has found new life as a welcome center and museum. Today when visitors arrive at Stag Hall they are greeted by a lawn featuring a looped gravel drive lined by boxwoods. This setting projects a formal entrance for the house that was created in the mid-twentieth century. If we traveled back in time to the late eighteenth century, we would view a completely different landscape, one where Stag Hall was located on a side street adjacent to the public square. It was one of dozens of buildings in the town then, but because it is now one of the few surviving buildings, it assumes greater significance for visitors than it possessed in its original context.

The excavation is over a former print shop, one of three commercial lots across the street from Stag Hall. The shop appears on a map depicting the town in 1894, drawn many years later based on the memories of an elderly Robert Barbour, a resident of the town.

When the excavation began, archival research suggested that the *Port Tobacco Times*, first printed in 1844, was the original newspaper in town. We were interested in the long history of the print shop, particularly its role during the Civil War, when Union Troops stationed in Southern Maryland were tasked with stopping the flow of news and letters into the Confederacy from Port Tobacco. The printer's type that we have recovered is an interesting mixture that includes an example of the long S. Although the long S was rarely used in England after ca. 1800, it continued to be used in this country through the first quarter of the nineteenth century. Obviously, this predates the *Port Tobacco Times*. More archival research has uncovered a July 31, 1843 advertisement in *The Globe* newspaper of Washington, D.C., for the sale of the *State Register* newspaper in Port Tobacco. To date we have not found any surviving copies of this paper. A layer of construction debris inside the shop's foundation dates to the early nineteenth century. The print was recovered from levels above the rubble and therefore post-dates ca. 1800. It's probable that we have found the building housing the *State Register* office, and that it continued to be used as a print shop after the paper's demise.

Another objective of our excavation is to expand our knowledge of the town landscape. Is the neatly oriented town plan depicted on the Barbour map accurate or is the town plan colored by his memories of a distant childhood? Was the town plan more of an organic development? Or both? Last December we expanded our research beyond the print shop and into the lawn between the shop and Stag Hall by placing a series of soil cores at ten foot-intervals. We encountered a feature in the approximate center of the yard that suggests the side street running between Stag Hall and the print shop is still *in situ* under the lawn. This spring we plan to excavate at least one more unit in the print shop, then move over to the road area to test the results of the coring.

The final objective of the print shop excavation is public presentation of the ongoing research. This enables us to converse with visitors about the landscape and relate it to the interpretive narrative detailed in the museum exhibits and docent-led tours. The ability to see a foundation from a long-gone building helps visitors begin to visualize the town that was. Why is it important to see the



Foundation from Port Tobacco

town that was? Because it gives dimension to the stories we tell about the people who lived in Port Tobacco. The Piscataway people were there long before the colonists arrived, and they continued to live and work in the town into the twentieth century. The town was also a port connected to the global colonial economy. As the county seat, it hosted court days and was a central marketplace for the county's residents. Slaves and freedmen lived and worked in the town. George Washington lived across the Potomac River and visited the town. The Lincoln assassination conspirators met in a tavern that is no longer standing. After the Civil War, the town's African American jailor Washington Burch flourished during Reconstruction, but his children had to migrate to Washington, D.C. in the Jim Crow Era to search for better economic opportunities. As the town slowly disappeared in the twentieth century, its town lots were taken over by tobacco fields, until tobacco went into decline. The town is a microcosm of the American experience. Our archaeological interpretations enrich and are enriched by narratives told by the museum exhibits and docents. By providing a more robust interpretation, we present a narrative featuring the many voices of people who lived and worked for thousands of years along the Port Tobacco River.

For more information about volunteer opportunities in Port Tobacco contact Esther Doyle Read (eread@umbc.edu).

2016-2017 ANCS STUDENT-AWARD WINNERS

Five ANCS majors were recognized for their academic excellence at this year's College of Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences Student Honors and Awards Ceremony. *Riley Auer* and *Abigail Worgul* shared honors as co-winners of the Outstanding Senior in Ancient Studies Award. *Flora Kirk* was 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. *Marissa Bullis* was recognized as the winner of the Diane 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. *Matthew O'Keefe* was honored as winner of the William and Martha Christopher Award, given *in memoriam* of the parents of ANCS alumna Barbara Quinn. *Jessie Maes* was recognized as the winner of the Robert and Jane Shedd Award for Excellence in Ancient Studies. This award is named after the UMBC Professor who was a pioneer in Humanities education at UMBC from its inception and his wife.



From l to r: Jessie Maes, Marissa Bullis, Flora Kirk, Dr. Rosenbloom, Riley Auer, and Matthew O'Keefe.



At the Dec. 2016 graduation from l to r: Molly Jones-Lewis, Esther Read, Tim Phin, Mariah Scott, Ashley Patchett, Deirdre Lohrmann, Rebecca Wellman, Abigail Worgul, David Rosenbloom, and Michael Lane.

ANCS 2016-2017 GRADUATES

Congratulations to ANCS majors who graduated in Dec. 2016 (see photo): *Mariah Scott, Ashley Patchett, Deirdre Lohrmann, Rebecca Wellman, and Abigail Worgul.* Best wishes to graduating minor *Amaan Mubeen.*

Congratulations also to ANCS majors graduating in May 2017: *Riley Auer, Marina Congedo, Jessie Maes, and Victoria Markellos.* Kudos to graduating minors *Nancy Bolton, Shira Devorah, Kaitlyn Kauffman, Keegan Lortie, Daniel Miller, Stephen Nam, Stephanie Pearre, and Lissa Rowan.*

ALUMNI NEWS

Robert Bennet (ANCS 2012) has such accepted a position at the National Archives and Record Administration in College Park.

Erin Bounds (ANCS 2010) has a new job at Mid-Atlantic Health Care.

Angela Breton (ANCS 2013) is Venue Manager for Magic Memories at Smithsonian Air and Space Museum Udvar-Hazy center.

Christina Brickwedde (Ross) (ANCS 2012) is Director of Development at Notre Dame of Maryland University.

Mark Gradoni (ANCS 2008) continues as a Teaching Assistant at Indiana University at Bloomington. He has been on the staff at the Bir Madhkur Project in Jordan, among other excavations.

Julia Silver (ANCS 2009) is Museum Assistant at the National Institute of Standards and Technology.

Caitlin Smith (2013) is Admissions Counselor at University of Maryland University College (and not at College Park as reported last spring).

ANCS SUMMER 2017 CLASS SCHEDULE

Class	Title	Day/Time/Room	Instructor
ANCS 150 (Hybrid) Session 1	English Roots from Greek and Latin	T 1:00-4:10 PAHB 108	Dr. Robert Webber
ANCS 202 (Hybrid) Session 2	The Roman World	T 1:00-4:10 Fine Arts 015	Dr. Robert Webber
ANCS 210 (Hybrid) Session 1	Classical Mythology	Th 1:00-4:10 PAHB 132	Prof. Timothy Phin
ANCS 210 (Hybrid) Session 2	Classical Mythology	Th 1:00-4:10 PAHB 132	Prof. Timothy Phin
ANCS 330 Session 1	Ancient Science and Technology	TTh 6:00-9:10 Sherman 145	Prof. Esther Read
ANCS 350 (Hybrid) Session 1	The Ancient World in Film	Th 6:00-9:10 PAHB 108	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis

ANCS FALL 2017 COURSE SCHEDULE

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. Molly Jones-Lewis
GREK 401	Special Author Seminar: Aristophanes	MW 2:30-3:45	PAHB 450	Dr. David Rosenbloom
LATN 101-01	Elementary Latin I	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	FA 006	Prof. Timothy Phin
LATN 101-02	Elementary Latin I	MTWTh 11:00-10:50	FA 006	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis
LATN 201-01	Intermediate Latin	MTWTh 9:00-9:50	FA 018	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis
LATN 201-02	Intermediate Latin	MTWTh 11:00-11:50	PAHB 441	<i>Staff</i>
LATN 402	Special Author Seminar: Apuleius	MW 1:00-2:15	PAHB 441	Dr. Melissa Kutner
ANCS 200	Israel and the Ancient Near East	MW 7:10-8:25	FA 306	Prof. Erin Guinn-Villareal
ANCS 201-01/201H	The Ancient Greeks	TTh 2:30-3:45	Sond. 109	Dr. David Rosenbloom
ANCS 201-02	The Ancient Greeks	MW 1:00-2:15	FA 215	<i>Staff</i>
ANCS 210-01	Classical Mythology (Hybrid)	Th 4:00-5:15	IT 102	Prof. Timothy Phin
ANCS 210-02	Classical Mythology (Hybrid)	W 4:00-5:15	IT 104	<i>Staff</i>
ANCS 305	Warfare in the Ancient World	TTh 1:00-2:15	Sher. 015	Dr. Molly Jones-Lewis
ARCH 100	Introduction to the Archaeology of the Ancient World	TTh 2:30-3:45	PAHB 132	Dr. Melissa Kutner
ARCH 120	World Archaeology	TTh 4:00-5:15	ENG 027	Prof. Esther Read
ARCH 200	Greek Archaeology and Art	TTh 11:30-12:45	UC 115	<i>Staff</i>
ARCH 220	Archaeology and Art of Ancient Egypt	MWF 9:00-9:50	UC 115	<i>Staff</i>
ARCH 325	Life and Death in Pompeii	MW 4:00-5:15	PAHB 441	Dr. Melissa Kutner
HIST 455	Roman Republic	TTh 1:00-2:15	FA 011	Prof. Timothy Phin

University of Maryland, Baltimore County
Department of Ancient Studies
1000 Hilltop Circle, PAHB 451
Baltimore, MD 21250