

Anatolian Society:

A Joint MAMA—LGPN conference

On the 11th-12th of July, 2010 the LGPN and MAMA XI projects jointly held a highly successful conference at Wadham College, taking advantage of the considerable overlap in their current research interests in ancient Anatolia.

The two day conference was divided between sessions on Greek and indigenous names in Anatolia (Monday 11th) and on Roman Phrygia (Tuesday 12th), and brought together specialists from both Europe and America. The conference was framed by two reflections from Claude Brixhe, delivered with passion and without notes, on the nature and value of historical linguistic and onomastic research in Anatolia and the character of Phrygian onomastics in the Roman period.

Among the many excellent individual contributions on onomastics and linguistics, a glittering paper by Christian Marek on personal names derived from precious stones and other luxuries imported by the Indian trade and a lucid and exhaustive update on Anatolian languages by Craig Melchert stood out.

In the Phrygian section of the Conference Charlotte Roueché presented a fascinating account of the history of the epigraphical expeditions—and personalities—involved in earlier stages of the MAMA project, starting with the inspiration that it drew from Sir William Ramsay’s Anatolian explorations in the 1880s.

Other highlights were a paper by Professor Stephen Mitchell on the origins of Montanism, ‘the Phrygian heresy’, which emerged in Mysia and Phrygia in the



*A view across the modern village of Beşağıl, formerly Gene, ancient Kana in eastern Lykaonia*

second half of the second century AD. Through a prosopographical and epigraphical reassessment of the dates of a distinctive series of funerary doorstone monuments from the western Phrygian city of Temenouthyrai, which had previously been dated on stylistic grounds to the period 200-240 AD, Professor Mitchell was able to link them to the early phases of the Montanist movement.

MAMA XI project researcher Edouard Chiricat examined an enigmatic group of third-century funerary altars from the Phrygian Pentapolis which have in common a pine-cone-shaped top and relief depiction of domestic objects on their panelled sides; the allusive, symbolic expressions in a funerary epigram for Eutropios on one of the altars suggest a concealed language, perhaps intended to be intelligible only to other Christians.

Georgy Kantor offered a thorough analysis of the evidence for the role of Roman courts and legal norms in Phrygia from the establishment of Roman control to the third century AD. Roman patterns of jurisdiction seem to have been applied with limited regard to local peculiarities, and in this respect perhaps reflect a system initially established by the Attalids.

The Phrygian papers from the conference, supplemented by specially commissioned archaeological contributions from Ute Kelp and Jane Anderson, are to be published in a Cambridge University Press volume edited by Peter Thonemann, for which he has also written an introductory chapter on Roman Phrygia. The onomastic papers will be published separately in a complementary volume.

Contents

MAMA—LGPN Anatolia conference ..... 1  
 Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions ... 2  
 RTISAD Update ..... 4  
 Lewis Lecture ..... 5  
 MAMA XI Update ..... 5  
 Elaine Matthews and LGPN..... 6  
 CSAD News and Events..... 10  
 The Axylon..... 10  
 Diamond Synchrotron ..... 10  
 Visiting Scholars 2011 ..... 10  
 Epigraphy Workshop ..... 11  
 Visitors to CSAD ..... 12  
 Circulation and Contributions ..... 12

## Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions

Richard Grasby is not an epigrapher, but this, in his own words, is “his loss”. He does, however, venture to suggest that not many epigraphers have designed and cut letters in stone as he has done. Indeed, it is Grasby’s experience as a lettercutter, with his practical knowledge and an aesthetic understanding of the process of carving *scriptura monumental*, that have enabled him to elicit the processes in the making of Roman inscriptions, and his Studies are providing epigraphers with new and insightful perspectives on the structure and graphic composition of these inscriptions.

Grasby began his career as a typographer for a publishing house in Fleet Street and was influenced by the typefaces of Eric Gill, who, along with Edward Johnson, was responsible for the revival of lettercutting and calligraphy. It was after attending an exhibition of Gill’s work—most notably rubbings of his inscriptional carving—that he realised that Gill’s interpretation of the Roman capital letters “made perfect sense”. Grasby realised that Gill’s letter forms whether drawn, engraved in wood, cast in type or carved in stone had sprung from Roman first century roots.

The lettercutter must understand the principles of letter design in order accurately to repeat the carved strokes of each letter. Indeed, it was when Grasby, as a visiting lecturer at the graduate school of Fine Art of the University of Pennsylvania in the mid-1980s, was demonstrating to students of his lettering course how to chase a letter form that Professor of Sculpture, Robert Engman, observed that lettercutting was the most exacting of all sculptural disciplines. Grasby’s own training illustrates this well. For seven years he regularly took rubbings of his early work to George Hassall, a master craftsman, who, he recalls, “wasted no breath on compliments, every fault was pointed out”, emphasising details that a letter cutter cannot overlook, such as spacing and serifs. The lettering course at Pennsylvania led Grasby to write his book *Lettercutting in Stone: A Workbook* (Revised Edition: Sacketts 2011), as a guide to understanding the principles of letter design which are essential in order to cut letters. This work in turn led him to examine more closely the Roman practice of lettercutting, and what the Romans were doing when they carved inscriptions.

It was in 1989, following a meeting with David Zienkiewicz, the curator of the National Roman Legionary Museum in Caerleon, that Grasby began his research into the processes of making Roman inscriptions. The museum houses the Trajanic inscription of the 2nd Augusta legion (*RIB* 330, Study 2) whose letters are comparable to the lettering from Trajan’s Forum (*CIL* VI 960, Study 1),

which is often considered the most perfect example of Roman lettering. However, Grasby noticed that the inscription had been very badly repainted, and as a result the details of the letter forms were distorted and lost. He asked Zienkiewicz if it would be possible to fund the production of a complete replica of the inscription. Zienkiewicz was extremely enthusiastic about the project and gave Grasby full access to the inscription. Grasby’s aim was to show exactly how the inscription would have looked when it was first carved, so that it could be “seen afresh”. It is hoped that this replica will soon be put on permanent display in the atrium of the Ioannou Centre for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies.



*Richard Grasby cutting his replica of the Trajanic inscription from Caerleon.*

Grasby’s study of the Caerleon inscription was his first serious research into measuring and carving Roman inscriptions, and with the encouragement of Roger Tomlin and the Hugh Last Award from the British School at Rome he has continued his research into the dimensions and geometry that underlie Roman letter forms. Over the years he has worked on his research with the support of the British Epigraphy Society and the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents. Grasby emphasises that it was with the

help and support of Benet Salway, who asked him to give a practical demonstration to the BES, and Peter Haarer (both former secretaries of the BES), that he has had the opportunity to present and discuss his work amongst epigraphers.

Grasby began working with the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents in 2007, and has just been awarded funding from the Aurelius Trust, to enable him to carry through his research. As Maggy Sasnow, the Centre's Research Support Officer, who has worked closely with Grasby preparing his Studies for publication, puts it, "Richard has found a home for his work at the CSAD". She says that Grasby is inspiring to work with because he is so artistic, as the exacting attention that he pays to the aesthetic presentation of his Studies makes clear. Just as Grasby's replica of the Caerleon inscription was designed to reveal anew the qualities of the original, so too do his Studies aim to demonstrate the work of the *ordinator* and the importance of the underlying geometry of Roman Inscriptions.

As a typographer and letter cutter Grasby's interest is in *scriptura monumentalis*, the Roman letter form that is the basis of all typefaces of the Roman style, which was, as Grasby elegantly puts it "the powerful, silent voice of Empire", graphically securing forever the place of the Romans, as a symbol of Roman Imperial power. The consistency in the proportion and letter outline enables the unit values of the letters to be calculated, and the underlying structural geometry of an inscription understood. The *scriptura monumentalis* is usually associated with the inscription of Trajan's column, but Grasby wants to overturn this fixation with Trajanic letters, and look for the much earlier source of the style, in the late Republic and Augustan periods, in order to understand the development of the Roman letter form. His choice of inscriptions for his detailed studies reflects this.

For his research into the measurements and making of monumental inscriptions Grasby has examined twelve inscriptions individually, six of these studies, along with a general introduction, have already been published by CSAD:

Study 1: *CIL VI 960* (Dedicatory inscription, Trajan's column, Rome)

Study 2: *RIB 330* (Fragments of a dedication slab, Caerleon, Wales)

Study 8 *RIB 2110* (Fragments of a dedication slab, Birrens, Dumfriesshire)

Study 9: *CIL VI 40310* (Fragments of a dedicatory inscription, Forum, Rome)

Study 10: *CIL VI 36908* (Fragments of a senatorial inscription, Forum, Rome)

Study 11 *CIL VI 37077* (Sepulchral inscription, Forum, Rome)

Further studies on specific processes are planned when this series of twelve is completed. Grasby has

selected each inscription for its particular qualities, and each Study has been designed to stand on its own, set out to convey to the reader as clearly as possible the underlying geometry of the letters and how much the artistic realisation of the letters departs from rigid geometry.



Richard Grasby's replica of the Caerleon inscription  
(*RIB 330*).

In his analysis of each inscription Grasby is concerned with understanding the work of the *ordinator*, who designed the inscription, the brush-letterer, who transferred the letters onto the stone and created the letter forms over the geometric forms constructed by the *ordinator*; and the lettercutter, who followed the brush strokes, creating the distinctive 'v' cut in the stone. Grasby is concerned not just with the geometry of the individual letters, but also the underlying design, and grid behind the arrangement of the letters—that is how the letters were arranged on the stone. Grasby's analysis of each inscription illustrates the measurement system which controlled the line length, line spacing, letter height and the letter forms.

Grasby's long term objective for the Studies is to invite epigraphers to consider, alongside their own work, the processes which led to the physical parameters of inscriptions. Given the grid structure underlying the inscriptions one can know exactly what the unit values of the letters are, and therefore what restorations make sense in practical application.

*Richard Grasby's Studies of Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions can be purchased from the CSAD. Each Study costs £5.00, and the Introduction to the series costs £6.00. Please contact Maggy Sasnow at the CSAD for further information.*

## RTISAD Update

The Reflectance Transformation Imaging Systems for Ancient Documentary Artefacts (RTISAD) Project, a collaboration between Southampton and Oxford Universities funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council's Digital Equipment and Database Enhancement for Impact (DEDEFI) programme, formally came to an end in May 2011, but work on extending the project and applying its results has continued actively since. In the course of the project, two designs have been developed for dome RTI capture systems in which objects can be photographed under controlled raked lighting; the photographs are processed using the Texture Map fitting algorithm developed by Tom Malzbender at Hewlett Packard Labs to create an image of the object that can be virtually lit in a computer viewer application. The large dome is 1m in diameter and fitted with 76 LED lights; a second 'mini' dome is 25cm in diameter and fitted with 56 LEDs. Both of these domes will be based at the CSAD and Oriental Institute in Oxford and are available for use in research and preservation of ancient documents.



*Oxford RTI lighting dome, set up in CSAD, with one quarter removed to reveal the LEDs affixed to its interior surface. The black reflective sphere is used to record the light positions during calibration.*

On 24th-25th Feb, 2011 the project held a workshop in the Ioannou Centre for Classical and Byzantine Studies. Interest in RTI technology was very evident at the workshop, and, as Kathryn Piquette emphasises, there is 'huge potential for application in the archaeological community which we've only just begun to tap'. At the workshop, the RTISAD team ran demonstrations of the RTI Dome for conference delegates, and Leif Isaksen demonstrated a new version of the RTI file viewing application (RTIViewer), which includes an annotation tool to allow user to bookmark light positions and annotate a particular

aspect or section of the image.

During the summer, Kathryn Piquette provided preliminary training and familiarisation sessions to students and researchers in the Classics and Oriental Studies faculties, in which she explained how the dome was assembled and set up, and the process of capturing an RTI image of an object. She is now completing an operational manual for potential users of the dome.

Although the AHRC project has now come to an end, Dr. Piquette is keen to point out that the project is still very much a work-in-progress that has great potential to be improved and adapted with further ideas. Over the course of the project improvements have been made to the large dome, with a new set of LEDs installed for better quality lighting, and software improvements so that the capture and processing time of the digital images is now 30% faster. A grant from the Mellon Foundation has now allowed Dr Jacob Dahl's team at the Oriental Institute to build a second, more portable version of the large dome for the capture of cuneiform tablets and sealings.

The project has been thoroughly successful in demonstrating the gains that can be made through the application of RTI technology to archaeological and epigraphical research, both in enabling the capture of new surface information and offering new readings of previously studied evidence, and in the digital preservation of ancient documents for use in further research. The issue of preservation is well demonstrated by a set of 18 wooden tablets found at Vechten, in the Netherlands. Dr. Piquette has been working on capturing images of these tablets with the RTI dome, and she points out that since these very fragile tablets were found in waterlogged conditions they need to be maintained in a similar environment to prevent them from drying out and cracking, and their surfaces may change depending on the conditions of curation and conservation. However, as a result, the tablets are almost sponge-like, very fragile and prone to mould. It is therefore essential to obtain high resolution images which capture as much original surface detail as possible. The images that the RTI system produces of these tablets, not only improve our ability to read and study them, but also offer a more robust record than the delicate originals.

In addition to the two dome capture systems, the project has also been using a 'domeless' RTI technology, known as 'Highlight RTI' (H-RTI), developed by project partners 'Cultural Heritage Imaging' ([www.ch-i.org](http://www.ch-i.org)) and Tom Malzbender at HP Labs. H-RTI is designed for field applications and for museum objects which cannot be accommodated within the dome, and has been applied successfully by project team members to Greek and Latin inscriptions in the Ashmolean, and in Chios and Adiyaman archaeologi-

cal museums. This system also relies on the same Hewlett Packard Polynomial Texture Map fitting algorithms to create an image of the object that can be virtually relit, but rather than using the hemisphere of the dome and the LEDs, it requires the use of a hand-held flash and a reflective sphere (such as a billiard ball) in the frame, from which the location and direction reflectance of the light on the object can be calculated. Together, dome RTI and H-RTI present two powerful digital imaging tools of interest to students and scholars of ancient documentary evidence and other archaeological materials.

### Lewis Lecture

On 1st June Prof. Dr. Rudolf Haensch, the Deputy Director of the Kommission für Alte Geschichte und Epigraphik of the German Archaeological Institute, gave the 16th Lewis Lecture entitled "The Christian Appropriation of Temples and Synagogues in Late Antiquity: Its Frequency and Significance", in the Garden Quad Auditorium at St. John's College. Prof. Dr. Haensch examined the ways in which temples were appropriated as churches in the late 5th to early 6th centuries, by looking at a number of inscriptions from the Roman province of Arabia.

From a total of 1009 inscriptions that Professor Haensch surveyed there are at most five 'main-building inscriptions' (two from the same site) which refer to the re-use of the site, and offer explicit and contemporary evidence of the processes that overtook pagan temples in the province of Arabia, at the start of the 6th century. The inscriptions of three of these churches were written in verse: two lintel (external and internal) inscriptions from the church of St. Theodore, Gerasa, a lintel inscription from the church of St. George, Zorava, and an inscription from an unclear archaeological context, from the church of St. Sergius, Zorava. From the whole corpus of inscriptions only a total of fourteen are metrical inscriptions. The inscription from the fourth site, the church of St. Sergius, Bacchus and Leontius, was not metrical.

The inscriptions from Zorava and Bostra emphasise the role played by local elites, rather than bishops, who are not named in these texts, as church-builders. Furthermore, individual members of the elite are relatively rarely attested as church-builders (with only fifteen inscriptions of this type); normally the practice was the work of a larger number of people. The inscriptions set up a series of oppositions, denigrating the pagan past, and asserting the triumphal Christian present. Prof. Haensch argued that they reflect a trend of local elite initiative in constructing churches on the sites of pagan temples and advertising the fact at the turn of the 6th century.

### MAMA XI Update

The MAMA XI project continues to proceed rapidly. In March-April 2011, Peter Thonemann, Charles Crowther and Edouard Chiricat spent a productive fortnight visiting sites and museums in Lykaonia, the Axylon, and northern Phrygia. They rediscovered some thirty monuments recorded by Calder and Ballance in the 1950s.

One of the most important of these is a monumental Latin funerary inscription from the village of Balmahmut (ancient Kidyessos), dating to the first century AD. When this stone was copied by Michael Ballance in 1956, it was built into a step in the vestibule of the village mosque. Only lines 3-5 of the inscription were visible, lines 1-2 being built into the steps. By 2011, the mosque had been entirely rebuilt, and the stone was in use as a bench outside the mosque. Lines 3-5 had been worn to invisibility by generations of feet, but lines 1-2 were now perfectly clear and legible! The last five letters of the inscription (*HMHSO*) remain mysterious; presumably we have some variant on the common formula *h(oc) m(onumentum) h(eredem) n(on) s(equitur)*, but this particular abbreviation seems to be unparalleled elsewhere:

[ - ] V · M · Peinarius · T · f · Aem · Tertiu[s]  
 M · Peinario · Gallo · et · P · Peinario · Phront[on]  
 f · sueis  
 [[e]t . .<sup>6</sup> .<sup>8</sup> .] e · A · f · Proculai · uxori · suae · [ - ]  
 5 H · M · H · S · O ·

... M(arcus) Peinarius Tertius, son of T(itus), of the tribe Aemilia, for M(arcus) Peinarius Gallus and P(ublius) Peinarius Fronto his sons and for [ - - - ] Procula, daughter of A(ulus), his wife.



*The monumental Latin funerary inscription from Balmahmut (ancient Kidyessos), now used as a bench outside the village's mosque.*

## Elaine Matthews and LGPN

### The early years

Elaine Matthews began working for Peter Fraser as a young woman in her late twenties, not on the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names (LGPN), but on the enormous general index to his Ptolemaic Alexandria. That three-decker book was published in 1972, the year in which Fraser's LGPN proposal was accepted by the British Academy, and the year after Fraser had ceased to be Director of the British School at Athens. He was seeking new challenges. Not long after that, Fraser recruited Elaine to the infant Lexicon project, at first in a lowly role as one of four 'computer punchers' (basic computerisation began in 1975 and was not replaced by a proper database until 1984, early in Elaine's assistant editorship). Her salary in 1979/80 was a mere £1181 a year, raised to £1287 in 1980/1. She rapidly made herself invaluable to him in this new capacity: during 1979 Timothy Ashplant, the then computer co-ordinator, recommended that she and another of the punching staff, Mr. J. Keefe, should start 'advanced editorial work on already punched material'.



*Elaine Matthews in Greece*

On May 14th 1980, Fraser put before the advisory committee a written proposal for a new post of assistant editor. This was the turning point in Elaine's LGPN career, though she is not named in this document. He drew attention to his own increasing editorial workload, as the emphasis on the project shifted from research ('slipping') to computerised processing and editing. He had turned sixty in 1978 and had been giving thought to the Lexicon's long-term fu-

ture. He expressed his concern that 'if an emergency arose there would be nobody to give his successor (if that was what the emergency entailed) a full picture of the working of the project'. The Committee agreed that there was a case for appointing an 'amanuensis to the Chairman'. The next set of minutes show that in October 1980 two crucial decisions were made.

First, the project should have a central office 'where all files, printouts etc., now scattered in different houses, rooms, libraries, etc., can be stored methodically and consulted'. At one time, shoe-boxes full of handwritten slips (this is how material was collected in the early years) had lived in one of Hawksmoor's eccentric towers above Fraser's residential set of rooms in All Souls. By May 1981 the office location had been fixed as 47 Wellington Square, after long negotiations with the splendidly named 'Decanting Committee' of the university of Oxford. There were several moves thereafter, but the vital principle of an office had been established.

The second decision was that an assistant editor should be appointed, whose duties would be to 'assist the Chairman in the later stages of editing, and also to co-ordinate all the various activities involved in running the project'. The minutes record that the advisory committee regarded Mrs Matthews as 'the most suitable person for this task', and that 'she had expressed her willingness to undertake it', at a salary of £3000 p.a. But because she and her husband John were at the IAS in Princeton until September 1981, she did not start until then, and Dr Ellen Rice continued to fill the gap. By 1983 Elaine's salary had doubled (to £6210). Over the next years her position was financially secured for the longer term, as a series of papers attest.

Fraser had two Lexicon supporters before Elaine: first, Susan Sherwin-White and then Ellen Rice, both of them graduate students of his, working on topics of Hellenistic history. Elaine, by contrast, had done an MPhil with Sir Ronald Syme on a Roman topic, and had at the outset no special expertise in the field of Greek onomastics. This makes her gradual rise to the top of the LGPN tree, and her growing academic mastery of the whole exceptionally difficult field of Greek personal names, the more remarkable: the result of hard work, pertinacity and an exceptionally clear and focussed intelligence, combined with administrative skills of a high order. But those skills were well known already and had been displayed since the mid 1970s in the context of the Roman Society. It is the academic side which needs to be stressed. Nobody in 1980, including Elaine herself, could have foreseen that over the next thirty years later she would co-edit and then sole-edit two collections of conference papers (2000 and 2007), and eventually (2010) be the recipient of a Festschrift

herself, containing warmly and admiringly prefaced contributions from dozens of international experts on Greek onomastics. Her contribution to LGPN itself was recognised by her named presence alongside Fraser as co-editor (not just ‘assistant editor’) of the first (1987) and most of the subsequent volumes of the Lexicon. Fraser, who was (especially one-to-one or in small groups) a patient and superb teacher, did not pass on to her everything he himself knew about Greek names and ethnics - that would have taken a life-time as long as his own - but he taught her a great deal. He had an extremely able and retentive pupil, who became progressively more assured in her handling of the academic aspects to the work, particularly as regards the evidence of epigraphy.

Personal charm and enthusiasm helped too. From the start, Elaine made it clear that she had a new and more human view of the project. A handwritten invitation dated 1982 contains an invitation to a Christmas drinks party for the Lexicon staff. ‘I think it can only do good’ she concluded in a PS, ‘to get staff and committee together’. Other such occasions would follow, most of them less formal and grand than the memorable reception in 1987 at the British Academy’s then premises in Cornwall Terrace, to celebrate the publication of vol. 1 of the lexicon, which contained the names from the islands and Cyrenaica.

In June 1984 the initials PMF and EM appear jointly for the first time on LGPN papers. From the early 80s a new and less personal tone is detectable in committee minutes and other LGPN documents. Fraser’s sometimes bitter and amusing remarks about slow or actually non-producing foreign collaborators disappear in favour of a brisker and more neutral manner of reporting. As the computer side of the operation became more and more complex (see above for the move to a data-base schema in the mid 80s), so Fraser tended increasingly to depend on Elaine for guidance, and the teacher-pupil relationship was thus reversed, or rather the two of them took it in turns to teach. In committee meetings, Fraser would sometimes fall glumly silent for long periods, only to spring to life again when purely academic matters returned to the forefront of discussion. Nevertheless Charlotte Roueché was right, in her double TLS review of LGPN VA and of Fraser’s posthumous Greek Ethnic Terminology (July 15th 2011), to say that Fraser was from the very beginning ‘not frightened by the implications for the academy of new media, and was considering the use of computers from the 1970s’.

The first of the crucial 1980 decisions mentioned above, the physical shift away from Fraser’s college rooms and other temporary storing-places to a proper office, found its culmination in the eventual annexa-

tion of the LGPN project to the university of Oxford as a one of a number of classics research projects (1996). It was really as part of this process that Elaine herself became a supernumerary fellow of St Hilda’s in 1995. But LGPN was always a national and a British Academy project, not only an Oxford one; indeed it was always international in terms of the voluntary academic area-specialists who provided the essential data for the paid Oxford-based team. The advisory committee’s membership was never exclusively or even narrowly drawn from Oxford academics, and the close relationship with the British Academy in London was symbolised for many years by the attendance at committee meetings of Peter Brown, secretary of the academy, with whom Elaine developed an excellent working relationship. These Saturday morning meetings, both under Fraser’s own chairmanship and then successively those of Nigel Wilson and Robert Parker, ended agreeably with good quality white wine. In the first phase and more austere years of LGPN, these meetings had taken place on weekday afternoons in the Wharton or Hovenden Rooms of All Souls, and it is very likely that Elaine was, behind the scenes, responsible for the new and friendlier format: the shift to Saturday meetings seems to have taken place in October 1982.



*Elaine Matthews entertaining*

The preparation of requests for funding became more and more elaborate and arduous over the years, especially as the role of the Academy diminished and the

more elaborately rule-governed AHRB (later AHRC) became the main financial provider; the importance of Elaine's organisational role in this area can hardly be exaggerated. Greek philanthropic and cultural foundations also helped to keep the project going in some lean times. It was important from this point of view that LGPN should be internationally known, visible and audible. Although Peter Fraser's personal presence was essential for some fund-raising purposes, Elaine started in the late 1980s to make academic visits e.g. to a research institute in Athens, to attend conferences on her own or with Fraser (Delphi, Nimes etc.), and eventually to give papers herself, explaining, with examples, the principles underlying LGPN and the problems it faced. The report of a joint visit by the two editors to Australia in 1994, to mark the publication of LGPN II (Athens and Attica, ed. Michael Osborne and Sean Byrne) shows that the 'editors' (plural) gave seminars about LGPN. Her excellent, long and authoritative entry 'personal names, Greek' in the 3rd edition of the Oxford Classical Dictionary (1996, but the entry was written three or four years earlier) drew on the skill she had thus acquired for generalisation backed up by apt examples.



*The second conference organized by the "Copenhagen Polis Centre" in August 1994: (back row, l-r) Alexander Avram, Martin Dreher, David Whitehead, Elaine Matthews, Walter Burkert, Wolfgang Schuller; (middle row, l-r) Peter Rhodes, Jacques Oulhen, Ted Buttrey, Susan Guettel Cole, Philippe Gauthier, Michel Cottier; (front row, l-r) Paula Perlman, Pernille Flensted-Jensen.*

Fraser's eightieth birthday, and the half-way point of the LGPN project, were celebrated by a reception at the Academy's magnificent new Carlton House Terrace premises in January 2001. The immediate occasion was the simultaneous publication, at the end of 2000, of LGPN vol. IIIB (central Greece) and of Fraser's *Festschrift* *Greek Personal Names: their Value as Evidence*, the result of a conference in June 1998,

also held at the Academy's premises, and largely organised by Elaine, who then co-edited the resulting book. To this, she herself contributed an elegantly written and fascinating introduction about the history not only of the LGPN project but more generally of the study of Greek onomastics. These pages were enlivened by a drawing of the pioneering figure of J.-A. Letronne, looking like an angry Schubert.

*Simon Hornblower*

#### From 2000-2011

Simon Hornblower has explained the gradual and in some ways paradoxical process by which 'Fraser and Matthews' has become to Greek historians as familiar a pairing as the immortal Liddell and Scott. By the time that I became chair of the LGPN committee in 2000, the day-to-day administration of the project was entirely in the hands of Elaine, though until his death in 2007 Peter Fraser continued to determine its academic direction, worked on particularly difficult files and answered the queries of the younger staff-members. This 'day-to-day administration' had many aspects. Internally, Elaine co-ordinated the work of the team, devised ways of recruiting extra young scholars to work for restricted periods in various roles, worried about their wellbeing and their career development. Externally, she responded to queries, played a central part in maintaining that network of contacts with scholars in many countries which underpins the Lexicon's work, and represented it abroad in the ways Simon Hornblower has described. As he also notes, she brought an invaluable human touch to the whole enterprise. She found accommodation for visitors, and sometimes provided it herself. An ever increasing and worrying burden was the writing of grant applications, an exercise she conducted with great pain and great skill. These activities left her less time for routine editing of names, but her editorial role remained crucial in that she maintained consistency of treatment and presentation; the final stages of preparing volume IV, in particular, for the press saw her often staying late in the office.

Elaine's grace of manner, and charm, were immediately obvious. It took longer to come to appreciate two further qualities. She had considerable determination, and with quiet firmness always stood up for the needs of the Lexicon and its staff against any encroachment that might threaten them. She also always thought strategically and in a long perspective. This strategic vision was seen pre-eminently in relation to IT but also in relation to funding and the whole role and future of the Lexicon. At our planning meetings I was always struck by how far ahead she

looked. Excited by Fergus Millar's paper in the *Festschrift* for her, she was speaking with enthusiasm of Phase Two of the project (the phase that would cover regions where there is extensive documentation in languages other than Greek and Latin) very shortly before her death.

This forward thinking was a product, and expression, of her very deep commitment to the wellbeing of the project. Though she formally retired in 2007, she remained heavily involved with the Lexicon; she was particularly occupied with the conversion of the database, finally accomplished this year, to a format (TEI-compatible XML) which allows full online searching and also interoperability with many other classical databases. Just before the last onset of her illness she wrote the crucial Technical Appendix for yet another grant application, the one that if successful will permit the completion of Phase One; the news that the reviewers' reports on that application had been exceptionally positive delighted her during her very last days.

*Robert Parker*

### Elaine, LGPN and IT

The LGPN has been noted throughout its life for experimentation with IT and changing technology to keep up with new ideas, and Elaine was remarkably successful at steering between the Scylla of "I don't understand all this modern technology" and the Charybdis of becoming an over-enthusiastic amateur programmer. She insisted on the highest academic standards, but appreciated and understood suggestions for how technology could help with the work of the Lexicon. I first worked for her in the early 80s, and together we discovered the glory of computerised typesetting - seeing the first version of typeset pages for LGPN I was a revelation.

18 years later, she was equally excited by what the Lexicon might do in the world of the semantic web and open linked data. She had no problem with getting to grips with RDF and XML and was instrumental in adding the glorious onomastic <nym> element to the Text Encoding Initiative. When LGPN joined in with CLAROS, and we started to show Lexicon data plotted on maps, she again added her meticulous scholarship to finding out exactly where some tiny village in Cyrenaica really was.

Elaine was a pleasure to work with, always ready to find time to discuss new ideas, and always able to relate them to a bigger picture. Digital Humanities at Oxford will mourn a great advocate and ambassador.

*Sebastian Rahtz (Head of Information and Support Group, Oxford University Computing Services)*



*Prof. Donna Kurtz and Elaine Matthews at the launch of Onomatologos in St. Hilda's College gardens*

Our last conversations were always about work. Elaine was so keen for news of CLAROS ([www.claros-net.org](http://www.claros-net.org)), especially after she was unable to attend its meetings. When I could tell her at the beginning of June that the Epigraphical Museum had offered 400,000 images to CLAROS she smiled broadly. Three or four years ago I had invited LGPN to join a predominantly archaeology/art group. Elaine was delighted to have epigraphical and archaeological data 'joined up' and 'opened up' to a more diverse community than the paper publication. She had long been deeply concerned about the future of LGPN and welcomed greater accessibility. She often talked about a new project that would enable Greeks to consult LGPN to trace the origins of their names. The two of us brought the digital world to the Faculty of Classics, and it pleased her to recall that LGPN started even before the Beazley Archive, if only by a few months; both were British Academy Research Projects.

*Donna Kurtz*

## CSAD News and Events

### The Axylon

Dr. Edouard Chiricat, who joined the CSAD in 2009 as a research assistant for both the MAMA XI project and the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names, has begun a new project, funded for nine months by an award from the John Fell Fund, on 'Onomastics, Culture and Ethnicity in Inner Anatolia', focusing on the epigraphic culture of the Axylon, the central high plateau of inner Anatolia. The project brings together the two research fields that Dr. Chiricat has worked in during his time in Oxford.

Whilst no cities ever emerged in the region of inner Anatolia, the funerary inscriptions and dedications of the village communities, between the third and sixth century AD attest to a remarkable blend of Greek, Roman and indigenous cultures. Local peasants set up elaborate tombstones for their family-members, often depicting their farm tools and household possessions in sculptural relief, accompanied by more or less literate Greek and Phrygian inscriptions. The cultural identities of the inhabitants of this isolated region were complex. Three distinct indigenous ethnic zones bordered the steppe to west, south and north (Phrygia, Lycaonia, Galatia); the villagers of the steppe were Greek-speaking, yet gradually adopted elements of Roman cultural practice in the course of the first three centuries AD. This ethnic fluidity is reflected in the fascinating onomastic repertoire of the region, which includes several unique names of utterly obscure etymology (Ouegiaos, Epossoris, Ouandax) alongside Homeric names (Areiphilos, Nestor), common Roman names (Gaius, Domnus), and characteristic inner Anatolian 'Lallnamen' (Ba, Ta, Babeis).

Although many of these inscriptions have been published, a study of the region has never been fully undertaken. Dr. Chiricat is working on the first comprehensive catalogue and critical study of the iconography and cultural indicators, analysing the onomastics of the region.



*Two funerary stelae from Çeşmelisebil*

### Diamond Synchrotron

Charles Crowther returned to the Diamond Light-source Synchrotron between May 7th-10th 2011 with Professor Robert Thorne and his research assistant Ethan Geil from Cornell University for a second series of x-Ray Fluorescence Imaging trials on Greek and Latin inscriptions made available by the Ashmolean Museum from its epigraphical collections. The results of the experiment extended and partly corroborated those obtained from the June 2010 beamtime session reported on in Newsletter 14. One of the principal aims of this year's work was to test new hardware and software configurations, using a dual detector, developed since the initial experiment. The results obtained from the sample inscriptions were less immediately distinctive than those from the previous experiment, in part because two of the sample inscriptions appeared to have been thoroughly cleaned of surface traces, but the potential of the technology remains evident.

### Visiting Scholars 2011

#### Nuray Gökalp

Dr. Nuray Gökalp is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Ancient Languages and Cultures at Antalya University, Turkey. She was a visiting scholar at the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names for eight weeks between May and July 2011 in order to work on onomastics of Pamphylia. Her main focus whilst at the CSAD has been the names from Attaleia and Sylleion (she has been involved in a Survey of Sylleion at Antalya). Dr. Gökalp's doctoral dissertation was on the Inscriptions of Attaleia (Pamphylia). The Corpus consisting around two hundred inscriptions as well as some unpublished new inscription from the city. She has been carrying out research in the Sackler and Bodleian libraries in order to update her doctoral research for publication.

#### Dr. Ebru N. Akdoğu Arca

Dr. Ebru N. Akdoğu Arca is an Assistant Professor in the Department of Ancient Languages and Cultures at Akdeniz University, Antalya, Turkey. She is the Martin Harrison fellow (18 May-30 July 2011), and has been working at the CSAD, the Sackler and Bodleian Libraries in order to update and publish her doctoral dissertation. Her dissertation *Boundary Inscriptions of Asia Minor* presents all published Greek and Latin epigraphic documents (more than three hundred) relating to boundary stones, boundary decrees, administrative documents, votive and honorary inscriptions, from the Classical-Hellenistic and Roman Period. She also attended the epigraphy workshops and sub-faculty seminars in Ancient History and Archaeology.

Akiko Moroo

Akiko Moroo (Professor of Ancient History at Chiba University of Commerce, Japan) is a Senior Visiting Research Fellow of CSAD and Visiting Scholar at Wolfson College from April 2011 to March 2012, funded by her university during a sabbatical year. She is a returning visitor to Oxford (her last visit was from April 2001 to March 2002) and is very pleased to spend another year at Oxford, full of exciting and enjoyable academic opportunities—although her arrival was delayed by three weeks because of the massive Tohoku earthquake which struck eastern Japan on 11 March.

Her research interests include the Athenian Empire, the cultural interaction between Greek, Persian, and other local cultures, and the Greek epigraphic habit. She is currently working on two books on the Athenian Empire and the Greek epigraphic habit. The first examines how the history of the Athenian Empire could be revised by adopting the so-called lower dating advocated by Harold Mattingly, while the second explores Greek writing and its epigraphic cultures from wider socio-cultural contexts, paying attention to their gradual transformation through the ages.

Professor Moroo is a participant in the Turkish-Japanese joint archaeological excavation in the Basilica area at Tlos in Lycia, and is due to visit the site in July.

She is also working on a translation of Greek inscriptions into Japanese with Takashi Fujii, another CSAD research associate. During their stay in Oxford, she hopes to have frequent discussions with him about this project.



Akiko Moroo excavating at Tlos

Michel Cottier

January and February saw the return of an old friend of the Centre, when Michel Cottier, Assistant Professor of Ancient History at Toronto and one of the principal editors of the *Customs Law of Asia* volume in the Oxford Studies in Ancient Documents series, spent two months' leave in Oxford to continue his study of the Lucius Bellenus Gemellus archive. Professor Cottier collated and reviewed the fragments of the archive held in the Papyrology Room in the Sackler Library, and presented a paper on the project to the Epigraphy Workshop at the end of February.

### Epigraphy Workshop

The Monday lunchtime seminar series on epigraphical texts and issues continued throughout 2011, with papers offered by Oxford faculty members and postgraduate students, as well as outside scholars. The meetings covered a wide range of topics, and for the first time included contributions on papyrological subjects. Papers were given on the following topics:

#### Hilary Term 2011

- January 24, Stephen Lambert, 'Athenian decrees honouring priestesses and priests'
- January 31, Julien Monerie, 'The transcription of Greek names in cuneiform: rules and problems'
- February 7, John Ma, 'Thoughts on the "private honorific statue" in the Hellenistic period'
- February 14, Jean-Sebastien Balzat and Ben Millis, 'The career of Marcus Antonius Aristocrates: new evidence from Roman Corinth'
- February 28, Michel Cottier, 'New Documents from the Lucius Bellenus Gemellus archive'
- March 7, Riet van Bremen, 'The Gortynian Neotas: some new fragments'.

#### Trinity Term 2011

- May 2: Angelos Chaniotis, 'A new dedicatory inscription from Aphrodisias for Zeus Spaloxios'.
- May 9: Angelos Matthaiou, 'The Theozotides Decree on the Sons of those murdered in the Oligarchy'.
- May 23: Paula Perlman, 'Archaic & Classical Inscribed Laws & Decrees of Crete'.
- May 30: Alexander Herda, 'The Archaic Sacred Calendar from Miletus in its Architectural Setting'.
- June 6: Greg Rowe, 'A Commemoration of commemorations: the Res Gestae in the context of Augustan epigraphy'.
- June 13: Paul Iversen, 'A Clockwork Bronze: The Calendar and "Olympiad Dial" on the Antikythera Mechanism'
- June 20: Takashi Fujii, 'A Cypriot Oath of Allegiance to Tiberius'.

### Michaelmas Term 2011

October 17: Fabienne Marchand, 'The Statilii Tauri and the cult of the Theos Tauros at Thespiai'

October 24: Peter Parsons, 'Herakleides-Oualerios opts out'

October 31: Charles Crowther, 'Old and new inscriptions in Chios Museum'

November 7: William Slater, 'Stephanitic festivals again'

November 14: Peter Thonemann, 'A New Royal Letter of Eumenes II'

November 28: John Wilkes, 'Bilingual and mixed-language epitaphs either side of the Greek-Latin divide'

Reports on these seminars can be found on Hannah Cornwell's CSAD blog: <http://cairo.csad.ox.ac.uk/users/csad/>

Meetings continue through the academic year, during Oxford full term time. Programme details for the workshop can be found on the online lecture list at <http://www.classics.ox.ac.uk>. Scholars interested in offering papers to the workshop are invited to contact one of the convenors:

Professor Robert Parker (New College)

Dr. Charles Crowther (CSAD)

Dr. Jonathan Prag (Merton College)

### Visitors to CSAD

The Centre is able to provide a base for a limited number of visiting scholars working in fields related to its activities. Enquiries concerning admission as Visiting Research Fellow (established scholars) or as Visiting Research Associate (for postgraduate students and younger researchers) should be addressed to the Centre's Director, Professor A.K. Bowman. Association with the Centre carries with it membership, for which a small administrative fee may be levied, of the University's Stelios Ioannou School for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies. Further information concerning application procedures and other formalities can be obtained from the Centre's Administrator and Research Support Officer, Maggy Sasanow ([margaret.sasanow@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:margaret.sasanow@classics.ox.ac.uk)).

### Circulation and Contributions

This is the fifteenth issue of the Centre's Newsletter, which has recently resumed publication on a biannual basis. The Newsletter is available online in HTML and pdf formats (<http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/CSAD/Newsletters>).

We invite contributions to the Newsletter of news, reports and discussion items from and of interest to scholars working in the fields of the Centre's activities—epigraphy and papyrology understood in the widest sense. Contributions, together with other enquiries and requests to be placed on the Centre's mailing list, should be addressed to the Centre's Administrator, Maggy Sasanow, at the address below.

#### CSAD Staff:

##### Director

Prof. A.K. Bowman MA PhD FBA

E-mail: [alan.bowman@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:alan.bowman@classics.ox.ac.uk)

##### Assistant Director

Dr. Charles Crowther

E-mail: [charles.crowther@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:charles.crowther@classics.ox.ac.uk)

##### Research Support Officer and Administrator

Ms. Maggy Sasanow

E-mail: [margaret.sasanow@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:margaret.sasanow@classics.ox.ac.uk)

##### Newsletter Editor

Hannah Cornwell

E-mail: [hannah.cornwell@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:hannah.cornwell@classics.ox.ac.uk)

##### Research Assistants

Dr. Édouard Chiricat

E-mail: [edouard.chiricat@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:edouard.chiricat@classics.ox.ac.uk)

Henriette Roued-Cunliffe

E-mail: [henriette.roued@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:henriette.roued@classics.ox.ac.uk)

##### Management Committee

Dr. L. Bendall (Keble College)

Dr. R.W.V. Catling (LGPN)

Dr. D. Obbink (Christ Church)

Dr. J. Prag (Merton College)

Dr. P. Thonemann (Wadham College)

Dr. R.S.O. Tomlin (Wolfson College)

##### Publications Officer

Dr. A.E. Cooley (Warwick University)