

Facilitating Access to Latin inscriptions

An *Arts and Humanities Research Council* Grant has been awarded to the CSAD, Ashmolean Museum and the University of Warwick, for a three year project from October 2013 entitled *Facilitating Access to Latin Inscriptions in Britain's Oldest Public Museum through Scholarship and Technology*, under the direction of Alison Cooley, Charles Crowther, and Susan Walker. The main objective is to explore ways in which Latin inscriptions can be used to educate the general public, visitors, and children about the Roman world, using the Ashmolean Museum as a case-study. Inscriptions in Latin can seem inaccessible and intimidating for visitors, but in reality represent a direct window onto the ancient world, combining material culture and text. The project will explore ways in which the Latin inscriptions owned by the Ashmolean Museum can be both published for an academic readership and presented to the general public.

At the core of the project is an online corpus and critical edition of the museum's Latin inscriptions, to be researched by the project's Principal Investigator, Alison Cooley. The corpus will be created according to EpiDoc conventions in order to maximise access to the data, not just as an online corpus, but also integrated into the international epigraphic online databases. The project will use this EpiDoc corpus as the springboard towards further web resources aimed at the general public and schoolchildren. In addition to inserting the Latin inscriptions into the museum's existing Online Collections, further educational resources targeted at schools will be created. By creating a set of digital resources, the project will make accessible the whole collection of inscriptions - not just inscriptions currently on display in the galleries, but those in

storerooms and on loan to other institutions - to different groups, whether scholars, students, children (particularly at KS2, GCSE and A levels), or visitors.



A Latin inscription from the Ashmolean Museum recording the purchase of funerary jars (ollae).

The project will also add a selection of Latin inscriptions not currently on display into various galleries and spaces in the museum to enhance visitors' appreciation of the contribution of epigraphy to our understanding of the Roman world. The displayed inscriptions will be accompanied by interactive activities designed to engage visitors in themes such as Language and Literacy, Social Status, Living and Dying in the Roman World, and Economic Networks. The Museum already offers existing programmes on ancient Egypt and Greece for children at KS1/2; this project will complement those by making available resources on the Roman world which encourage children to engage with primary source material. The resources produced by this project will be available to school groups in the Education Centre, which attracts thousands of primary schoolchildren each year.

The last main objective of the project is to offer the opportunity for a PhD student to explore the wider significance of the museum's holdings of Latin inscriptions from Britain, and to explore the nature of Latin literacy and epigraphy in Britain from Roman through late antiquity and into mediaeval times.

Two postdoctoral research assistants and a PhD studentship will be employed with the project, and in May the first full time postdoctoral Research Assistant was selected, to begin work in Michaelmas Term. This full-time Research Assistant will be responsible for creating web resources contributing to the Ashmolean's Online Collections as well as further web

Contents

Facilitating Access to Latin inscriptions	1
MAMA XI Update	2
Amphora Stamps - Nathan Badoud	3
Naval Warfare Colloquium	3
Researching Collingwood	4
Lewis Lecture	5
LGPN Update	5
CSAD Projects	6
Visitors to CSAD	7
Epigraphy Workshops	7
CSAD Publications	7
Circulation and Contributions	8

resources tailored to the needs of KS 1/2 and GCSE, and interactive gallery activities. A further part-time postdoctoral Research Assistant will be responsible for digital photography & reflectance transformation imaging of the inscriptions and for helping to create the EpiDoc corpus. The PhD thesis will examine the uses of literacy in the ancient and mediaeval worlds, the transition to and nature of society and culture in post-Roman Britain, and the relationship between language and power.

Please contact Alison Cooley for any further information.

MAMA XI Update

The *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua* (MAMA) XI project, hosted at the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents, reached completion in the summer of 2012. The complete archive of monuments is now freely available online, thanks to a generous grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council, at <http://mama.csad.ox.ac.uk/>. The site includes 387 ancient and mediaeval monuments from central Anatolia, the overwhelming majority of which are inscriptions in Greek and Latin, recorded in central Anatolia between 1954 and 1957 by Michael Ballance, William Calder and Alan Hall. All have been edited and translated into English, with extensive commentaries and high-quality digital images.

Of the hundreds of monuments recorded by Calder, Ballance and Hall in the mid-1950s, almost three-quarters have turned out to be otherwise unknown. Most, no doubt, have since been destroyed: Turkey's rapid industrialization over the past two generations has wreaked havoc on the country's Graeco-Roman heritage. In the majority of cases, the photographs and copies made in 1954-7 are the only record of these stones that survives. What makes the Ballance material all the more precious is that Calder, Ballance and Hall chose to work in some of the bleakest and most remote parts of central Turkey: the arid Anatolian steppe between Ankara and Konya, the thinly-populated hill-country of Phrygia, and the salt-desert of ancient Lykaonia. Very few archaeologists have ever even visited these regions, and the inscriptions in the MAMA XI corpus completely transform our knowledge of several small Roman cities in central Turkey (Kana, Perta, Savatra, Kidyessos and others).

One particular highlight derives from the town of Laodikeia Combusta in northern Lykaonia (MAMA XI 254). This is a stone block with three rulers incised into the top of it, 36.5cm, 32.4cm and 28.5cm long respectively. The first ruler is accompanied by an abbreviated version of the word 'bricklayers', the second by 'sawyers, stonemasons, wall-painters,

pebble-mosaicists', and the third by 'marble-workers, glass-mosaicists, sculptors'. This stone must be the work of a local Trading Standards Agency, fixing the length of foot in use by different groups of professional craftsmen at Laodikeia. The historical context of this monument may well be the emperor Diocletian's Edict on Maximum Prices of AD 301, which imposed a set of maximum prices on materials and labour for all of the artisans represented on the Laodikeia monument: the prices of bricks, fine marble and sawn timber were now all regulated by the foot. For obvious reasons, every wholesale trader or individual artisan had an interest in arguing that he used a 'short' foot (thereby maximising his profits on any given job); this monument could well have been an attempt to crack down on dodgy practices of this kind.



MAMA XI 254: official measures for craftsmen at Laodikeia Combusta

Another tantalising monument is a fourth-century Christian altar base from the tiny steppe city of Kana, on the borders between Lykaonia and Cappadocia. This carries a long and very unusual prayer, as follows: "The all-powerful one God and his beloved son Jesus Christ and the Holy Spirit along with them. I, Onomastos, call the threefold name upon my head along with the whole church, that you may consider us worthy, just as it is laid down in the Gospel, that which was spoken through your own mouth: And those who are considered worthy of receiving that world do not marry, nor are they given in marriage, but (are) just like the angels of the heavens. Thus draw us up in ranks to stand before your glory, guiltless and blameless and without reproach, to glorify the threefold name from earth to the heavens, Amen." The gospel citation is a slightly abbreviated quotation from Luke 20:34-6. This passage of Luke's gospel was a particularly notorious one in the early Catholic church, since it was used by various radical Christian fundamentalist groups – the Encratites, Apotactites, and others – to argue that Jesus had forbidden all Christians from marrying and having children. The fact that this passage is quoted so

prominently on the Kana altar makes it certain that the monument derives from one of these extreme ascetic churches. As it happens, we know from the works of Basil of Caesarea that this precise corner of rural Anatolia was a hotbed of heretical Christian sects, most of which were stamped out for good by the emperor Theodosius in the early 380s.

We hope that you will enjoy browsing the website; do please contact Charles Crowther (charles.crowther@csad.ox.ac.uk) or Peter Thonemann (peter.thonemann@wadh.ox.ac.uk) if you have any comments on the layout or content of the webpages, since an online 'second edition' is planned for next year.

Amphora Stamps - Nathan Badoud

As a specialist in Greek amphora stamps, Nathan Badoud, former Swiss member of the French School at Athens, has been invited to the *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* to build a database of all anthroponyms mentioned in these documents. This is a huge task: about 70 cities/states are known to have stamped their transport amphorae, and some 400,000 should have been unearthed so far. The purpose of stamping is much disputed. There is strong evidence that it was a matter of administrative control. Difficulties arise when one tries to define the nature of this control: it was most likely fiscal, but that remains to be both proven and specified. Amphora stamps can provide archaeologists with dates as precise as years and even months, depending on the state of their chronology and the information they give. Two persons are typically mentioned: a magistrate, either the city eponym or a minor officer in charge of the stamping, and a fabricant, legally responsible for the workshop in which the containers were produced. Collecting their names is extremely important for scholars interested in onomastics as well as for archaeologists and historians dealing with amphorae. The Ashmolean Museum holds a collection of stamps, and a complete Rhodian amphora is displayed in the entrance. Nathan Badoud will analyse this material using the RTI dome at the CSAD. He recently studied a fragment of archaizing relief from Camiros and made a new reading of its inscription, highly significant for the history of sculpture. Indeed, Nathan Badoud is a multi-tasking scholar. His book entitled *Le temps de Rhodes*, in press with the German Archaeological Institute, relies on a corpus of 5000 monumental inscriptions from all the islands and parts of the Asiatic mainland which were once included in the territory of the city. His studies on the kolossoi and the statue erected by Chares of Lindos – one of the Seven Wonders – were recently published by the Académie des Inscriptions et Belles-Lettres. He leaves Oxford in the mid-June to conduct an excavation in Thasos.

Naval Warfare in the 3rd century BC: rams, warships and officials

On 8th April a one-day colloquium on the recent discoveries made of First Punic War bronze rams, organised by Dr. Jonathan Prag, was hosted by the Ioannou Centre for Classical and Byzantine Studies. The event was made possible through the financial support of the Craven Fund of the Faculty of Classics, University of Oxford, the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents, and Merton College, Oxford. The colloquium centred around the finds of the Egadi Islands Project (Sicily). The project, under the co-direction of Dr. Jeff Royal (RPM Nautical Foundation) and Dr. Sebastiano Tusa (Soprintendenza del Mare, Regione Siciliana) has so far yielded a total of 10 ancient bronze warship rams, mostly from the sea-bed off the western coast of Sicily, and marking the site of the final battle of the First Punic War (241 BC).



Detail of a Victory on a bronze ship ram from the Egadi Islands Project (photo: Jeff Royal, RPM Nautical Foundation).

The colloquium covered a range of issues surrounding the rams, including an overview of the history of the site and battle (Sebastiano Tusa), and the Ship Classes of the rams (William Murray, University of South Florida), and further presentations on how the finds can further our understanding of ancient warships: with Jeff Royal (RPM Nautical Foundation) presenting on 'Ram Morphology and Warship Construction', Fred Hocker (Vasa Museum) discussing 'Ship Structure in Ram-equipped Warships', and Boris Rankov (Royal Holloway University of London) examining ship sizes. Andrew Burnett (British Museum) presented on 'Coins, Prows, and Victories'. The rams are of particular interest for the inscriptions on them, which gives us an insight into the institutions of the Roman administrative structures of magistrates as regards the Latin inscriptions (both cast and engraved), on which Jonathan Prag (Merton College, Oxford), and Tommaso Gnoli (University of Bologna) spoke, and the striking contrast of these inscriptions with the one Punic invocation, discussed by Philip Schmitz (University of Eastern Michigan).

Researching R. G. Collingwood

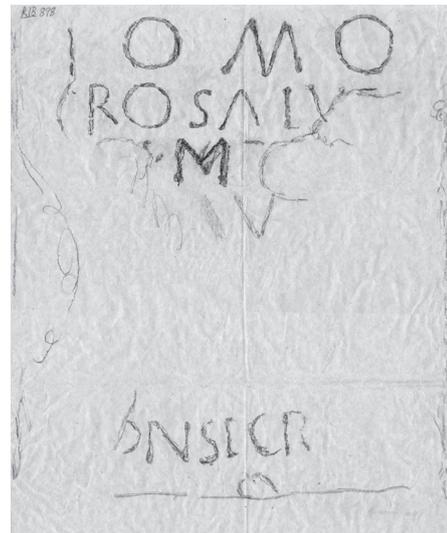


*R.G. Collingwood recording an inscription (RIB 898)
at High Moor House, Wigton on 13 July 1927*

R. G. Collingwood (1889-1943), whilst perhaps best known for his work on the philosophy of history, is equally well remembered by epigraphers for his work on the inscriptions of Roman Britain, working with Haverfield from 1919, and taking over this work from him in 1921. From then until his final years, he would devote much time every year to travelling the length and breadth of Britain recording and drawing Roman inscriptions. The CSAD houses Collingwood's archive of research and drawings, which record the inscriptions on a one-to-one scale. This concern with concentrating on the inscription and producing as objective a reading of it as possible has been the lasting mark of Collingwood in the practice of Romano-British epigraphy, adopted and maintained by his successors, R. P. Wright and R. S. O. Tomlin, as editors of Roman inscriptions in Britain (RIB). Whilst the research focus of Collingwood's drawings was to record and preserve as objective a record of the Roman inscriptions in Britain as possible, the archive has recently be used for a different purpose: to research Collingwood himself.

As Collingwood himself wrote "the autobiography of a man whose business is thinking should be the story of his thought" (Collingwood (1939) preface) and his autobiography told that story in terms of his work. This work was not solely that of a philosopher, nor even a philosopher and an archaeologist, but of someone who thought historically. It was his work in archaeology that impressed upon Collingwood "the 'questioning activity' in knowledge" (Collingwood (1939) 30), and to a great extent he saw philosophy as elaborating on this methodology of the historian. In this respect one cannot but think that Collingwood would have appreciated the current biographical research being carried by James Connelly (University of Hull). The biography is intended not just as an account of Collingwood the philosopher; Stephen Leach (Keele

University), Connelly's research assistant, joined the project in 2011 to carry out research on the archaeology side of Collingwood's career. He has been using the CSAD collection of Collingwood's fair copies of the inscriptions of Roman Britain, as well as the Sackler's Haverfield archive, in order to see that 'justice is done to the archaeology'. When Collingwood took over Haverfield's work on the inscriptions of Roman Britain in 1921, a huge amount of correspondence was produced. Going through Collingwood's filing system, Leach has noted that there is hardly anything personal, solely records of those with whom Collingwood was in correspondence. What is instead most interesting is the way in which Leach is using the CSAD archive of Collingwood's drawings. By looking at the archaeological records of the inscriptions of Roman Britain, Leach is able to construct a record of where Collingwood had actually been. Collingwood's drawings thus provide an archaeological record of his movements.



R.G. Collingwood's fair copy of RIB 898.

This is the first time, Leach states, that Collingwood's drawings have been looked at from this point of view. One example that Leach reveals is a drawing of an inscription (RIB 2250) with the note 'RPCB ego, KFE (1936)'. KFE refers to Kathleen Edwardes, Collingwood's second wife, whom he married in 1942. Leach has now finished with the Sackler archive and is concluding his work on the CSAD collection. One aspect of this research that Leach would like to tackle further is to get the correct RIB numbers for the inscriptions recorded by Collingwood's drawings, since the numbers recorded in the archive do not match up with the later RIB catalogue numbers.

He is next planning to work on the committee books of the Haverfield bequest, held by the Institute of Archaeology in Oxford, as well as the diaries (in the Bodleian archive) of the Historian and Archaeologist, D.G. Hogarth (1862-1927), whom Collingwood noted

as one who saw the importance of archaeology in the study of history.

Collingwood himself saw his work on the inscriptions of Roman Britain as “a monument to the past, to the great spirits of Mommsen and Haverfield, than forging a weapon for the future” (Collingwood (1939) 146). This was primarily because in his later years Collingwood felt he could not find the answers to the questions that he particularly wanted to ask illuminated by the inscriptions he studied and recorded. Nevertheless the archive of his work of the Roman Inscriptions in Britain offer some insight into Collingwood as an archaeologist and epigrapher, and he would perhaps appreciate the questions which Leach is asking of his research, now in the CSAD archives, are certainly not those which Collingwood expected to be asked.

The book, *R. G. Collingwood: A Research Companion*, by James Connelly, Peter Johnson and Stephen Leach will be published in January 2014.

The Lewis Lecture

On Wednesday 23rd May 2012 Dr. Charalampos Kritzas (Former Director of the Epigraphical Museum, Athens), presented the 16th Lecture in memory of David Lewis. Dr. Kritzas addressed the audience in the Lecture Theatre of the Ioannou School for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies, Oxford on “Reflections of historical events in the new texts from the archive of Pallas at Argos (first half of the 4th century BC)”.

The discovery of part of the archive of the sacred treasury of Pallas in Argos was made during excavation by the Greek Archaeological Service in 2000. This impressive discovery has understandably provoked the interest of scholars, and Dr. Kritzas’ lecture reflected on the historical events for which the bronze tablets offer new insights. The long and difficult procedure of cleaning and restoration of the inscribed bronze plaques is now practically finished and in total 134 plaques have been deciphered. Although the texts are almost exclusively financial accounts, nevertheless they contain direct or indirect evidence for many historical events, which took place roughly in the first four decades of the 4th century BC Kritzas highlighted the following main events:

a. Some direct or indirect references to the Corinthian War (394-386 BC) and the war activities which followed, such as a decree sentencing the borrowing of sacred money by the State for the expedition to Corinth (*tai strateai tai en Korinthi*, sic), other texts mentioning the borrowing of such money by the five generals for the argive cavalry (first mention of it by Xenophon, Hell., VII,2,4, in connection with the war of Phlious, 369 BC), or money taken by the “Eighty” (*Ogdoekonta*) for the patrols and the payment of the guards. Finally, dedication of the tithe of booty from the enemies (*apo polemion*) to Hera.

b. Confiscations of properties of Argive citizens, most probably connected with the events of the social struggle at Argos and the skytalisimos of 370 BC.

c. Proofs that the city of Kleonai became a kome of Argos early in the 4th century BC, because citizens holding high state offices and coming from Kleonai bear argive phratronymics. Mentions of confiscations of properties at Kleonai indicate that there might have been reactions to the annexation by the oligarchs, as it happened also at Corinth.

d. Proofs that the annexation of the area of Thyreatis to the state of Argos was much earlier than previously believed, most probably after the battle at Leuctra of 371 BC. Ex independent cities of Thyreatis, such as *Eua* and *Neria* are mentioned as komai of Argos.

e. Evidence about the expedition of the Argives with Epaminondas and other allies against Sparta via Tegea (370/69 BC Diodorus Sic., XV,64,2).

f. Evidence about the situation at Sicyon during the tyrannical rule of Euphron (c. 368 BC), with specific mention of confiscations of properties of rich Sicyonians and of offer of money to Hera, as an attempt by the dictator to appease and to flatter his allies, using this tactics of covert bribery (Xenophon, Hell., VII,1,46).

A report on the 17th Lewis Lecture entitled ‘The decree of Athens for Kephisodoros’, delivered by Professor Denis Knoepfler on Wednesday 22nd May in the Ioannou Centre, will be published in Newsletter 17 in Michaelmas Term.

LGPN Update

Volume VB of the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names will be published later this year (2013). This, the second of the three planned volumes on Asia Minor, covers the southern part of the coastal regions, from Caria to Lycia, Pamphylia and Cilicia.

The volume contains more than 44,000 entries. Caria has provided by far the largest proportion of entries, with more than half (58%) of the total number in the volume. Lycia provides the second largest number (20%), with Pamphylia (7%), Cilicia Tracheia (9%) and Cilicia Pedias (6.0%) making up the remainder.

This volume is of particular interest for the very large number of indigenous non-Greek names attested in these regions, especially in Lycia and Cilicia, where local naming traditions continued well into the Imperial period, side by side with Greek and, later, Roman names.

The LGPN has received a further major research grant worth £770,000 from the Arts and Research Humanities Council for the period 2012-2016, to support the preparation of the Volume VC, which will cover Inland Asia Minor, and thus conclude the first, major phase of the project, covering those regions where the documentation is primarily in Greek.

CSAD Projects

The CSAD is currently host to a number of research projects at varying stages of completion, with several more due to begin during 2013:

MAMA and Cox/Ballance archives

A first edition of the MAMA XI Corpus was published online on 14th September 2012 (<http://mama.csad.ox.ac.uk>). A second interactive edition, based on the APPELLO webservice developed by Henriette Roued-Cunliffe, is in preparation, and will be launched later in the year. A first proof of the MAMA XI print publication has already been produced, and it is expected that camera-ready copy will be ready for submission by September, for publication in November 2013.

Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions

Study 12, *CIL* XIV. 83 Fragments of a Dedicatory Inscription to Germanicus, the last in Richard Grasby's series of studies, *Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions*, will be published during Trinity Term. The *Introduction* and all 12 *Studies* will then be assembled as a boxed set for circulating to stone-cutters, epigraphers, libraries and University Departments. Work will then continue on the collation and cataloguing of the associated archive for depositing as a research resource in the CSAD Archive Workroom in the Ioannou Centre. Copies of individual *Studies*, or a complete set, can be obtained from the Centre's Administrator, Maggy Sasanow, contact details below.

Vindolanda Writing Tablets

An application for a BA/Leverhulme small grant to support a part time Research Assistant for two years to work on Roman Inscriptions in Britain Vol. IV, Part 1, has been successful and the post has been advertised.

The principal objective of the project is to bring to completion the revision and re-publication of approximately 1000 wooden writing-tablets from Vindolanda, Carlisle and a number of other sites as RIB Volume IV, Part 1, a continuation of the standard corpus of Roman Inscriptions of Britain (Vols. I-III, 1965-2009). The Vindolanda Tablets in particular, numbering almost 900 ink-written texts published between 1975 and 2011, have been the major contribution to the documentation of Roman Britain in the past four decades.

The Research Assistant will be responsible for producing a corpus of the texts in book format, with on-line publication of digital images of the tablets and CD-ROM which will accompany the book. Most of the texts were published between 1983 and 2011 to the best editorial standards achievable at the time. New techniques of imaging both for ink and incised (stylus) tablets offer the possibility of improving the editions

of the earlier material, and adding some new texts. All the tablets, originals, images, published texts and commentaries, will be re-examined and revised and editions will be condensed into the appropriate format, presenting archaeological data, Latin texts with apparatus, translations and brief explanatory notes, along with the usual indices and concordances. It is essential to capture new digital images of some ink texts which were photographed before techniques were improved in the period between 1995 and 2010, and to attempt new readings. The implementation of the technique of Reflectance Transformation Imaging for incised (stylus) tablets, developed at the CSAD in collaboration with Dr. Graeme Earl of Southampton University, offers the possibility of deciphering and presenting some new texts from about 1250 surviving examples from Vindolanda and elsewhere.

Reflectance Transformation Imaging Systems for Ancient Documentary Artefacts

A one-year RTI development project supported by a generous donation from Roger Michel of the Boston based "Society of Odd Volumes" will begin in Michaelmas Term 2013. Work will focus on improving and further developing RTI imaging and viewing technologies. Ben Altshuler, a gap year student from Groton School, Massachusetts, will arrive in June 2013, to start an associated 300 hours of work as an intern with CSAD.

As a continuation of this project, during a second year, Dr. Bendall hopes to carry out a systematic campaign of RTI capture of the Linear B tablets from Knossos currently in the Heraklion Museum. A proposal to this end will be constructed in the autumn, with a view to completing the work during the summer of 2014.

A half-day RTI training workshop will be organised, to take place before June 2013.

A Digital Epigraphical Corpus for Sicily (I. Sicily)

Dr Jonathan Prag has begun work on a project to build a digital (EpiDoc XML) corpus of inscriptions on stone from ancient Sicily. The project is funded by the Oxford University John Fell Fund over two years (2013-2014). The aim is threefold: to build a general framework for a long-term corpus for Sicilian epigraphy; to catalogue in detail the epigraphic collection of Syracuse Museum; and to develop associated resources for the corpus, such as editing tools. It is also hoped that use may be made of the newly developed RTI technology in due course.

Social and Cultural Construction of Emotions: The Greek Paradigm

The volumes *Emotions in Greece and Rome: Texts, Images, Material Culture – Unveiling Emotions 2* (edited by Angelos Chaniotis and Pierre Ducrey) and *Emotional Display, Persuasion and Rhetoric in Papyri*

(edited by Chrysi Kotsifou) are close to completion. The first volume is expected to be published by Steiner Verlag in the fall of 2013.

Eight scholars, who were granted scholarships by the project, are currently working or will be working on their projects in the next months: Prof. Douglas Cairns (Edinburgh) 'Metaphor and Emotion in Ancient Greece'; Dr Takashi Fujii (Oxford): 'Emotional Responses to the Process of Dying'; Dr Vassiliki Giannopoulou (Oxford): 'Personal Experience, Emotion, and Moral Judgment in Polybius'; Dr George Kazantzidis (Johannesburg): 'Emotions and Mental Disease in Greek Medical Texts (5th cent. BC-2nd cent. AD)'; Dr Jane Masségli (Oxford): 'Gestures, Postures and Body Actions: Body Language in Hellenistic Art and Society'; Dr Cristóbal Pagán Cánovas (Murcia): 'The Rays from Theoxenus' Eyes: Conceptual Integration, Spatial Cognition and Love Metaphors in Greek Poetry'; Dr Elizabeth Potter (Oxford): 'Greek Education, Declamation and Emotion: The Imperial Period'; and Prof. Robert Zaborowski (Olsztyn and Warsaw): 'Plato on Emotions'.

Together with the Royal Society of Medicine/Section of Psychiatry, the project has organised a conference in London under the title *Emotion and Psychiatry: Neuroscience, history and culture* (14 May 2013).

A workshop, in which recipients of scholarships will present aspects of their work, took place in Oxford on 17-18 May 2013.

Three more three-month scholarships for junior researchers were awarded in late April, to begin later in 2013.

Greek Literary Hands (PRIN)

This project formally began on 1st February 2013, and will continue for three years. Based at the Cassino research unit in Rome, led by Dr. Lucio del Corso, and in collaboration with the CSAD, it focusses on the development of web tools for papyrology - including the editing and study of old and new texts from Florence, Prague and Alexandria.

The website (psi-online.it), into which ca. 2800 digital images have been uploaded, officially opened in late April 2013, consisting of a database of all the papyri in the Biblioteca Medicea Laurenziana, the Istituto Vitelli, the Museum of Cairo, and other institutions, belonging to the collection "Papiri della Società Italiana".

In collaboration with CSAD and other institutions, the next stage will be the implementation of new features in the database, particularly interfacing it with other papyrological projects, the addition of other collections to the database, and the development of the database "Greek Literary Hands of the Roman Period", first developed in Oxford (by Peter Parsons, Daniela Colomo and Nick Gonis). Work to finalise this database will begin shortly, and a searchable version is expected before the end of the year.

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 should be addressed to the Director. Association with the Centre carries with it membership of the University's Classics Centre.

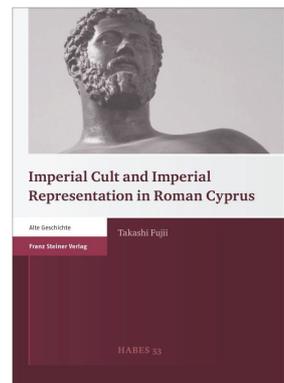
Current Visiting Scholars

Justin Dombrowski

Justin Dombrowski is a visiting researcher from Columbia University specializing in the social and economic history of the Roman Empire. He will be collaborating with the Oxford Roman Economy Project to continue digitizing the Karanis tax rolls, in an effort to make them more usable for historical and economic analysis. At the same time, Mr. Dombrowski will be continuing research on the role credit played in the fiscal management of the Roman state. His current project involves analyzing how the state managed credit-related risk, and what that indicates about its posture toward the general public versus its own needs and priorities. Mr. Dombrowski will also be giving a presentation entitled "Provenance, Purpose and Prospects in the Muziris Papyrus" at the Epigraphy Workshop on 3 June.

Takashi Fujii

Takashi Fujii, visiting research associate of the CSAD since October 2010, funded by the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science, has now completed his book *Imperial Cult and Imperial Representation in Roman Cyprus*, published in January 2013 by Franz Steiner.



Dr. Fujii has also recently finished a three month research scholarship with the Emotions Project, and has been working on 'Emotional Strategies to the Processes of Dying: Greek Inscriptions from Western Asia Minor, the 6th c. BCE to the 3rd c. CE'.

In April 2013 he took up a new post as Assistant Professor of the Hakubi Center for Advanced Research, Kyoto University, and will be working on the theme of 'Greek Thanatology in Epigraphy'. For this he will continue as a visiting research associate of the CSAD, and will be collaborating with the Emotions Project as an Associated Junior Researcher. Dr. Fujii will be carrying out his research in Oxford until the end of September 2013, after which he will be returning to Japan.

Epigraphy Workshops

There was another very successful series of Epigraphy Workshop seminars during Michaelmas Term 2012 and Hilary Term 2013, with speakers drawn from among Oxford faculty and graduate students as well as visiting scholars.

Workshops during Trinity Term 2013 included:

David Scott, 'The Mystery of the Fayum Copper Alphabet Plaques'; Angelos Chaniotis, 'When is a "Virgin" a Virgin? A New Inscription from Aphrodisias'; Giulia Tozzi, 'Inscribed Athenian Decrees and the Theatre of Dionysos in the Early Hellenistic Period. Some Considerations on the Posthumous Honorary Decree for Lykourgos (IG II/III2 457+3207)'; Denis Knoepfler, 'Phule Admetis, un nouveau document sur les institutions et les cultes de l'Eretriade découvert par l'Ecole suisse d'archéologie en Grèce'; Riet van Bremen, 'What did the Mylaseis and Zeus Osogöllis receive from the Kindyeis? I. Mylasa 11 (SEG 40, 991) reconsidered'; Justin Dombrowski, 'Provenance, Purpose and Prospects in the Muziris Papyrus'; Irene Polinskaya, 'Epigraphic Evidence for Aiginetan Cults: New Observations'.

Reports on many of the above seminars are on the CSAD blog: <http://cairo.csad.ox.ac.uk/users/csad/>

CSAD Publications

The Centre publishes *Oxford Studies in Ancient Documents* through the Oxford University Press.

Seven volumes have so far been published in the series: *Ancient Archives and Archival Traditions*; *Petitions, Litigation, and Social Control in Roman Egypt*; *Spirits of the Dead: Roman Funerary Commemoration in Western Europe*; *The Greek Theatre and Festivals. Documentary Studies*; *Imaging to Interpretation: An Intelligent System to Aid Historians in Reading the Vindolanda Texts*; *The Customs Law of Asia*; and *Epigraphy of the Post-classical Polis*.

A further eight volumes are at various stages of production: *Chester Beatty Papyri from Panopolis*; *Inscriptions and their Uses in Greek and Latin Literature*; *The Use of Documents in Pharaonic Egypt* and *The Correspondence of the satrap Arshama* are all listed for publication during 2013. *Beyond Free Variation*; *Taormina financial documents* and *Proxeny, Interpolis networks* are scheduled for publication during 2014, and one further volume is at the initial planning stage.

The CSAD always welcomes proposals of further titles for inclusion in the series.

Circulation and Contributions

This is the sixteenth issue of the Centre's Newsletter. The Newsletter is also 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.

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