

From Philae to Space (via Dorset)



The 2nd century BC obelisk, originally from Philae, Egypt, now in the grounds of Kingston Lacy, Dorset.

The Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents has recently become involved in an exciting cross-discipline enterprise. Combining two of the Centre’s current projects, the *Corpus of Ptolemaic Inscriptions* (CPI), and *Reflectance Transformation Imaging* (RTI), the CSAD has been capturing RTI and 3D interactive images of the 6.7 meter tall obelisk from Philae in Egypt, now situated in the grounds of the Kingston Lacy estate in Dorset.

The CSAD’s three-year CPI project is currently creating a corpus of up-to-date editions of over 500 Greek, bilingual and trilingual inscriptions on stone from Egypt during its rule by the Hellenistic dynasty founded by Ptolemy I in 323, and ending with the death of Cleopatra in 30 BC. The obelisk at Kingston Lacy is one of those important multi-lingual inscriptions, in which Greek and Egyptian hieroglyphic scripts exist alongside one other, and which in the 19th century provided clues to deciphering Egyptian hieroglyphics. The obelisk was discovered in 1815 by William John Bankes and brought from Egypt to England. It was originally one of pair set up in the 2nd century BC by the priests of Isis at Philae, after Ptolemy VIII had granted them a tax exemption. The inscriptions on the obelisk comprise a transcript of the priests’ petition in Greek on the base beneath an honorific text in hieroglyphs on the shaft. It is hoped that sections of the Greek text, which had previously been illegible, will be preserved through RTI technology, and be available to the public in 2015.



CSAD’s Ben Altshuler and Jane Masségli imaging the obelisk with RTI technology (image courtesy of the BBC).

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The CSAD’s RTI project is focussed on the development and implementation of a photographic method that captures a subject’s surface shape and colour and enables the interactive re-lighting of the subject from any direction. A particular strength of RTI is that it can reveal surface information that cannot be seen with the naked eye. While the scripts on the Kingston Lacy obelisk are in a reasonably good state of preservation, and reading is still possible, the opportunity to improve the accuracy of the text, and to find and identify elements of pigment in the inscription, provide sufficient reason

for re-examining the monument. There are also considerable conservation benefits to be gained for the National Trust, which now owns the Kingston Lacy estate, through the creation of a permanent, accurate, interactive virtual image of the obelisk as it is today, since gradual deterioration of the original over time is an inevitability.

But the biggest surprise did not come to light until after identification of the obelisk as being of particular epigraphic interest. Soon after discussions with James Grasby of the National Trust began, it was revealed that the obelisk was set to achieve considerably wider significance: its name has been given to the robotic craft that in November 2014 successfully landed on Comet 67P/Churyumov-Gerasimenko, as part of a mission launched in 2004 by the European Space Agency. The main robotic spacecraft has been named Rosetta, after the famous Egyptian basalt slab, featuring a decree in three scripts, and the lander is named after the Nile island of Philae, where the Kingston Lacy obelisk was discovered. The *European Space Agency* hopes that, just as a comparison of the scripts on the Rosetta Stone and the obelisk led to a greater understanding of the Egyptian writing system, the Philae and Rosetta space mission will lead to a better understanding of comets and the early Solar System.

So it was decided that the CSAD work on the obelisk should become part of the multi-disciplinary focus on the obelisk, which culminated at the time of the comet landing. RTI and 3D imaging of the obelisk was carried out over the summer and early autumn 2014; time-lapse photography recorded the process, from erection of the purpose-designed scaffolding, through the cleaning of the obelisk by the National Trust conservation department, to the RTI photography and 3D scanning. The 3D scanning of the obelisk was completed by Andrew Cuffley of GOM UK Ltd. The RTI work on the hieroglyphs was carried out by Ben Altschuler, Sarah Norodom and Uxue Rambla Eguilaz, of the University of Oxford and it is hoped that work of the Greek text will be completed in March 2015.

On 22nd October 2014, CSAD members Dr Charles Crowther, Dr Jane Masségia, Dr Rachel Mairs and Ben Altschuler contributed to a media day hosted at Kingston Lacy by the UK Space Agency and the National Trust. At the event Dr Gerhard Schwehm, of the *European Space Agency*, spoke of the commonality of the projects linked by the obelisk: "The Oxford team like to say they are engaged in digital archaeology; we're also doing some archaeology, if you like – but in space".

To celebrate the launch of the Philae lander, Roger Michel, of the *Classics Conclave*, hosted a celebratory event for members of the Oxford Classics Faculty and the National Trust of Kingston Lacy in the grounds of the estate.



Event hosted by Roger Michel, of the Classics Conclave, for members of the Oxford Classics Faculty and the National Trust, at Kingston Lacy (image courtesy of Samantha Cook Photography).

Currently, Kingston Lacy is hosting a small exhibition on the history of the obelisk, and the National Trust has requested a slim volume encompassing the history and recent studies of the monument. Updates on the project, including video documentaries, are available through the CSAD blog.

Inscriptions and the Public at EAGLE 2014

On 1st October 2014, Dr Jane Masségia presented an overview of the *Ashmolean Latin Inscriptions Project* (AshLI) to colleagues in epigraphy, gathered at the Collège de France for the first international conference organised by the *European network of Ancient Greek and Latin Epigraphy* (EAGLE) in Paris.

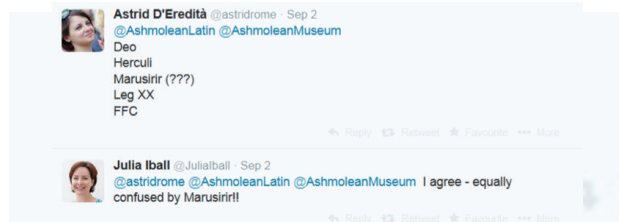


Jane Masségia presents the work of the AshLI project in Paris.

The theme of the conference was the use of information technology in the study of epigraphy and associated disciplines, and Jane's presentation showcased AshLI's use of imaging software and social media to encourage public interest in their inscriptions, and gave a preview of some of the online teaching resources that are being trialled by schools in the AshLI pilot programme.

She stressed in particular the importance of an accessible blog (the last AshLI blog was read by over

1800 people in August) and the benefits of engaging directly with the public via social media. She presented a case study in using Twitter, where the public were challenged to provide a transcription for a short Latin text (below). This proved a great success with members of the public (Latinists and non-Latinists) in various countries collaborating to resolve tricky letters and make (not always serious) suggestions. Epigraphists with access to the official transcription in CIL graciously stood back to allow non-specialists the chance to work, and the exercise was followed with a blog on the history of the inscription and the solution. Positive comments from members of the public mean that AshLI will certainly be repeating the experiment.



Tweeters from different countries collaborated on transcribing an Ashmolean Latin Inscription, before seeing the solution on the AshLI blog 'Reading, Writing, Romans'

Jane's paper, one of 11 contributions in a session dedicated to public engagement, was the only offering from a UK-based epigraphy project, and the only one in official partnership with a museum. A noticeable feature of the session was the strength of public engagement projects based in Italy, such as *Digital Invasions*, *Svegliamuseo* and *Archeowiki* (Lombardy), which relied on crowdsourcing and social media to make traditionally closed collections accessible online and enhance museums' public provision. These projects suggest a significant shift in the relationship between museums and the public, towards one of mutual benefit, for which all of us working in cultural heritage should be prepared.

The AshLI blog, 'Reading, Writing, Romans' can be found here: <http://bit.ly/AshLI-blog>, and the project can be followed on Twitter @AshmoleanLatin.

Teaching with Ancient Artefacts' Teachers' Day at the Ashmolean Museum

On 22nd November, 38 teachers from around the UK came to Oxford for a one-day course on how to use ancient artefacts in their teaching. The day was organised by Alison Cooley and Jane Masséglia as part of the AshLI project, based at the *Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents*. An important aim of the AshLI project is to 'demystify' epigraphy, and show how well it complements the existing secondary syllabus for Classical Civilization and Latin.

Following an opening lecture from Warwick's Dan Orrells, a team of Warwick and Oxford academics offered a programme of museum-based sessions in the Ashmolean Museum. Zahra Newby led a session on ancient art, focusing on the Cast Gallery and antiquities collections; Alison Cooley and Jane Masséglia led a session on reading inscriptions, using material from the Rome and Randolph Galleries; and Clare Rowan gave the teachers a chance to get even closer to their material with a coin-handling session in the Heberden Coin Room.

Mai Musié, Oxford's Classics Outreach Officer, and Jo Rice, Head of Ashmolean Education, were also there to remind teachers of the variety of talks, teaching sessions and support available to schoolgroups, and a team of postgraduate volunteers from both universities accompanied each group between the sessions, keeping the event running smoothly.

The event was free to all participants, and travel bursaries were offered to teachers from the State sector, thanks to the generosity of Oxford Classics Outreach and Warwick's Institute for Advanced Study.



Participants examine ancient coins in the Heberden Coin Room, Ashmolean Museum.

Written feedback from teachers showed the event to have been a great success, and the team is now planning a similar event for Primary teachers. As for the 'demystifying' of epigraphy, the team were delighted to read among the participants' comments: 'I run a course called 'An Introduction to the Classical World' in my local comprehensive. I will now definitely add sessions on Inscriptions and Coins; I have previously been wary of both.'

Shipsheds of the Ancient Mediterranean

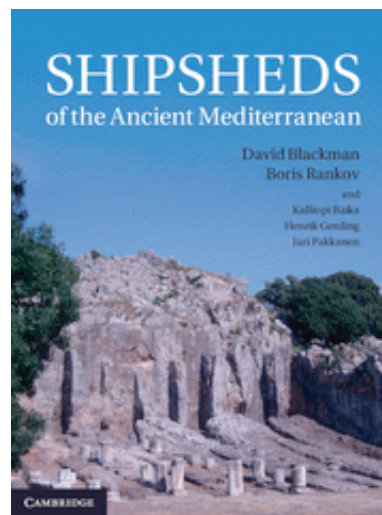
A decade ago a Senior Research Fellow of the Centre, David Blackman, was awarded a generous grant by the Leverhulme Trust for a research project to study the remains of the buildings which housed the navies of the Greco-Roman world. The grant was awarded to Royal Holloway, University of London, where co-director Prof. Boris Rankov was based. Both Blackman and Rankov had been involved with John Morrison in various stages of the Olympias Project, to create a reconstruction of the Athenian oared warship, the trireme; and they regarded this new project as a continuation of the work of John Morrison and his colleague John Coates, former Chief Naval Architect, who designed the Olympias. They were joined as co-director by Dr Jari Pakkanen (then lecturer in Classical Architecture at Royal Holloway and now Director of the Finnish Institute in Athens) who specialises in the reconstruction of ancient buildings – and whose illustrations have enriched the final publication.

With a multinational research team working in Oxford, London and Athens they have studied the known remains of the (usually covered) slipways which lined the shores of the major dockyards of antiquity, and many smaller naval outposts; they have also looked at a number of remains which may be added to the list. After a long gestation the resulting book is the first comprehensive study of the shipshed complexes of the great navies of antiquity, including Athens and Carthage. It includes a detailed survey of the archaeological, epigraphic and literary evidence for what were some of the largest and most expensive building projects of antiquity and a crucial part of the maritime infrastructure of the ancient world: buildings carefully designed to keep the warships' hulls dry, free of rot and out of reach of shipworm; while enabling them to be launched quickly, easily and safely when they were needed.

Remains of shipsheds may not be easy to identify: they have sometimes been interpreted as storerooms, but gradient will be a tell-tale indication. The book is intended as a handbook for archaeologists who may find structures which are difficult to interpret. Since the book was published we are already discussing other remains, some already discovered but not identified, some newly discovered, which have been brought to our attention. The analytical chapters of the book are accompanied by a full catalogue of the known sheds, with plans drawn to a common scale for easy comparison.

It became clear during their study of the evidence that epigraphic evidence, even fragmentary, could be important in providing detailed glimpses; notable of course are the remains of the dockyard records of fourth-century Athens, of the Epimeletai ton Neorion. The publication by Kirchner in the Second Edition of *IG* was of high quality, but some improved readings are possible and there have been a few new discoveries.

Blackman did some work in the Epigraphic Museum in Athens early in his career, though access to the stones was not always possible. He also spent some time working with Donald R. Laing. He now plans to review his archive of notes, squeezes and photographs, so that they are available at the Centre when the time comes for work on the Third Edition of the Naval Lists.



Shipsheds of the Ancient Mediterranean,
by D. Blackman and B. Rankov, Cambridge University Press 2014.

Hyperspectral Imaging

We are pleased to announce the success of a recent application, led by our Assistant Director Charles Crowther, to the John Fell Fund for grant support of a new collaborative project to provide the University with state-of-the-art hyperspectral imaging (HSI) within a bespoke laboratory in the new Weston Library. The requested equipment, essentially an advanced type of 'camera' capable of analytical imaging through extremely accurate and high resolution colour measurement, will be the most advanced equipment of its type available in the UK for heritage and conservation. The project is to be an internal collaboration between the Humanities Division and individual academic colleagues from within its faculties, the Digital Humanities (DH) network, the Bodleian Libraries, Oxford e-Research Centre, the School of Geography and the Environment, and the Ashmolean Museum.

Hyperspectral imaging collects and processes information from across the electromagnetic spectrum, aiming to obtain the spectrum for each pixel in the image of a scene, with the purpose of finding objects, identifying materials, or detecting processes. In the context of this new Humanities project, the advanced HSI camera equipment to be purchased will enable researchers to analyse the University's unique research collections, to acquire data from diverse artefacts ranging from built heritage to historical manuscripts, to develop a robust approach to analysing results, and to collaborate with heritage

organisations across the UK.

For the CSAD, with over 15 years of experience of multispectral imaging techniques and equipment, HsI represents the most exciting development in this field. The application of HsI to documentary material in Oxford collections has the potential to resolve details that have until now been beyond reach, whilst also bringing to light significant new documents.

LGPN Update

Since the publication of LGPN V.B (Coastal Asia Minor: Caria to Cilicia) in January last year, work has progressed on the third volume for Asia Minor that covers its inner regions (Paphlagonia, Pontos, Phrygia, Galatia, Cappadocia, Lycaonia, Isauria, Pisidia, Milyas and Kibyrtis). Unlike all the regions previously covered by LGPN, there had been no preliminary work on this region in the earlier stages of the project as it had originally been conceived to lie outside its first phase on those core areas where there was a significant Greek presence before the conquests of Alexander. This has meant that all the regional files have had to be compiled from scratch. Because there are very few published corpora of inscriptions for these regions, this has involved painstaking work to assemble the material from very disparate sources. This volume also differs from all its predecessors in that only a tiny proportion of the named individuals can be dated before the Roman Imperial period, with the vast majority belonging to the second and third centuries AD. So far around 30,000 individuals have been registered, with coverage of Paphlagonia, Pontos, Galatia, Pisidia and the Kibyrtis nearly complete, and work well under way on Phrygia.

An application to the AHRC for further project funding is being prepared to enable LGPN to cover the eastern regions of the Greek-speaking world (Syria, Judaea, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia and other regions as far as Central Asia and India). If successful, work will begin in Spring 2016 and will benefit from the expertise as co-investigator of Jean-Baptiste Yon of the Laboratoire HISOMA (Histoire et Sources des Mondes Antiques) at the University of Lyon and the other specialists in the epigraphy of Roman Syria in that team.

A collaboration has been agreed with Professor Sophie Minon, also of the University of Lyon, with the purpose of adding a linguistic tool to the project's online resources. This will provide a morphological analysis of the constituent elements and a basic translation of the semantics of every name of Greek derivation, as well as bibliographical references. It will enhance significantly what is offered by the LGPN website and, in a different way than originally conceived, fulfil one of the objectives set out in the Introduction to LGPN I in 1987. Some preliminary work has already started on this collaboration which will begin in earnest in

Autumn 2015.

LGPN has been included as one of the basic datasets used by SNAP:DRGN (Standards for Networking Ancient Prosopographies: Data and Relations in Greco-Roman Names), an AHRC pilot project under the overall direction of Gabriel Bodard (King's College London) which is investigating ways of linking the information about individual persons contained in different prosopographical works of reference (see <http://snapdrgn.net/about>) and the potential for links to digital documentary source material, such as the inscriptions of Aphrodisias (<http://insaph.kcl.ac.uk/iaph2007>).

Dr Asuman Abuağla (Bilkent University, Ankara) spent a month during the summer in Oxford as LGPN's guest visitor working on the publication of the Greek and Latin inscriptions from cities in northern Pisidia in the museums of Isparta and Uluborlu.

Oxford Teaching Awards

A grant was awarded by the Oxford Institute of Learning, for the teaching project *Digital techniques in the study of ancient epigraphy: transforming MSt/ MPhil teaching*. The project, led by Dr Jonathan Prag aims to develop and embed the teaching of essential digital technology-based skills into Masters-level training in epigraphy.

The members of the team: Dr. Jonathan Prag, Dr Charles Crowther, Dr Alex Mullen, and Dr Hannah Cornwell will use the grant to provide a workshop, planned for the start of May 2015, which will provide training in the use of TEL-XML (EpiDoc). This workshop is aimed at providing graduate students with the requisite training to enable them to fully engage in digital resources for their research thus giving them a skill-set to develop future research or to transfer to other sectors. The workshop will also function to provide training to faculty members to help them continue the training of graduate students in the future.

The workshop will be led by Dr Gabriel Bodard and Dr Charlotte Tupman of King's College, London.



Charles Crowther, Hannah Cornwell, and Jonathan Prag at Rhodes House, for the Teaching Award Ceremony, 24th November 2014 (image courtesy of John Cairns Photography).

CSAD Visitors Reports

Pierre Frölich

My stay at CSAD, between April and July 2014, had two aims: firstly, the preparation for publication of the unpublished inscriptions from the Euromos excavations (Caria, Asia Minor). This publication is in collaboration with my colleagues of Bordeaux-Montaigne University. Among these inscriptions, a decree for an Euromos citizen, datable at the end of the Hellenistic period (2nd c. BC), was presented at the Epigraphy Workshop on June, 9th 2014. Discussions with the epigraphists of the CSAD and other colleagues at Oxford were very helpful in the preparation for publication of the incomplete text.

Secondly, the rest of the stay was devoted to the work on the magistrate's bodies of Hellenistic democracies. The evidence is mainly epigraphic and the resources of both the CSAD library and other Oxford libraries were essential. Notwithstanding the revision of an already written chapter and of the bibliography, I was able to write a further study of eponymous magistracies. These functions, honorary as their holder gave his name to the current year, were usually given to a unique holder. Nevertheless in some cities, these eponymous magistrates were members of a body. In certain cases, it seems that there even existed eponymous bodies. This situation raises difficult problems of precedence, bodies organisation, etc. which have never before been studied. Besides, the nature of the evidence deeply influences the institutional reconstitution: a far too formalist reconstitution has generally been held, as the study tries to point out. Last, the important regional gradations which appeared underline an institutional geography that I have tried to reconstruct. From this point of view my stay at the CSAD was very beneficial.



Pierre Frölich at Pidasa (Caria, Turkey).

New CSAD Members 2014/15

Rachel Mairs

Dr. Rachel Mairs is a visiting researcher on the AHRC-funded Corpus of Ptolemaic Inscriptions project. She is a Lecturer in the Department of Classics at the University of Reading, prior to which she held positions at Brown University, Merton College Oxford and New York University. She has also served time as manager of a rare book dealership and a freelance copy editor. She did her undergraduate degree in Egyptology at the University of Cambridge, with a philological focus. After three years of Greek, Old, Middle and Late Egyptian, and Coptic (and the occasional essay) she continued with an MPhil in Classics at the same institution, with the intention of working on multilingualism and ethnic interaction in Ptolemaic Egypt. Having studied Demotic for this purpose, she was then sidetracked into working on Hellenistic Central Asia for her PhD, and has been retreating shamefacedly back towards Egypt ever since. The annual summer seminar of the American Society of Papyrologists, at Columbia University in 2006, was a welcome opportunity to get back to some proper philological work, editing Greek and Coptic texts from Egypt. She has published on bilingual texts of various genres in several phases of Egyptian and in Greek. She has a particular interest in translators and translation methodology in these texts, and is also working on a book on oral interpreting between languages in the ancient Mediterranean world. Languages which she has started to learn with enthusiasm but never quite got anywhere with include Sanskrit, Aramaic, Old Nubian, Akkadian and German.

Rachel often finds herself trying to persuade people that there is more in common between her two geographical areas of interest - Egypt and Central Asia - than one might think. In the Hellenistic period, both were dynamic zones of ethnic, linguistic and cultural interaction. There are comparatively far fewer written texts from Central Asia, so her work on the region has had a more archaeological focus. Her latest book, *The Hellenistic Far East: Archaeology, Language and Identity in Greek Central Asia*, was published by University of California Press in 2014. She maintains an online bibliographical resource on the region at www.bactria.org

Lately, she has developed a research interest in nineteenth-century travellers and archaeologists in the Middle East, and more specifically in the local guides and interpreters with whom they worked.

Archaeologists, Tourists, Interpreters: Exploring Egypt and the Near East (with Maya Muratov) will be published by Bloomsbury in the summer of 2015. She is currently working on an edition and commentary of a collection of unpublished papers she found on ebay, relating to the life and career of a Palestinian

Christian dragoman ('interpreter') named Solomon Negima (fl. 1885-1918), who in his youth served in the Nile Expedition to relieve General Gordon at Khartoum, and in old age became a Mormon in a Jerusalem mission house. Rachel has taken part in archaeological excavations in Afghanistan, Jordan, Turkmenistan and Egypt. Occasionally nomads hand her goats for no obvious reason.



Rachel Mairs and goat in the Murghab region of Turkmenistan.

For the Ptolemaic Inscriptions project, Rachel is taking responsibility for the Egyptian (Demotic and Hieroglyphic) portions of bi- and tri-lingual texts, such as the Decrees of Canopus and Memphis (the Rosetta Stone). She is especially interested in translation methodology: the writer's choices in rendering words and phrases in specific ways in the target language. The Hieroglyphic texts, in addition, show us translators working with a classical language in which they are not absolutely competent, and there is interesting linguistic interference from the Demotic. She finds that Ptolemaic hieroglyphs have their own perverse logic, but that there are elements of Demotic that will never make any sense to anyone.

Tommaso Mari

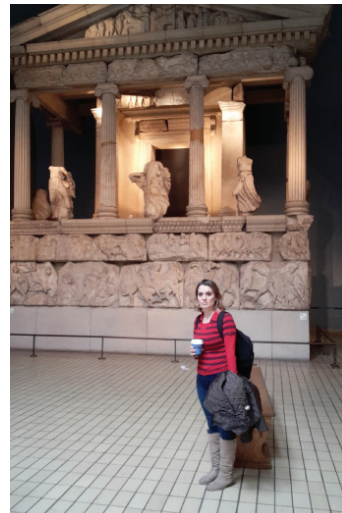
Tommaso, a DPhil Candidate in Classical Literature and Language at Brasenose College, Oxford, has joined the BA/Leverhulme funded project lead by Prof. Alan Bowman and Dr. Roger Tomlin, for the publication of *Roman Inscriptions in Britain* vol. IV, Part 1. The principal objective of the project is to bring to completion the revision and re-publication of approximately 1000 wooden writing-tables from Vindolanda, Carlisle and a number of other sites, as a continuation of the standard corpus of *Roman Inscriptions of Britain*. 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.

Visiting Scholars 2014/15

Elif Akgun

Elif Akgun joined CSAD as a visiting scholar in the Autumn 2014 and will be working in the Centre for seven months. She is a research assistant and PhD candidate in the Ancient Languages and Cultures Department of the Literature Faculty, Akdeniz University. Her doctoral supervisor is Prof. Dr. Mustafa Adak.

Elif's research focuses on the Second Sophistic in Anatolia from the first to the third centuries AD, considering what the sophist, orator and philosopher did with their time, and asking what their social positions and professions were in their cities, in the province and within the empire. This includes a consideration of their relationship with the emperor. The material for Elif's research are the ancient literary and epigraphic sources. Whilst at CSAD, Elif is examining Ancient Greek and Latin inscription catalogues about Anatolia, and is working with Dr. Peter Thonemann. As well as researching for her doctoral thesis, Elif is also using her time at CSAD to practise her English.



Elif Akgun in front of the Nereid Monument, originally from Xanthos, now in the British Museum

Epigraphy Workshops

There was another very successful series of Epigraphy Workshop seminars during Michaelmas Term 2014 and Hilary Term 2015, with speakers drawn from among Oxford faculty and graduate students as well as visiting scholars.

October 20: Peter Thonemann, '*Croesus and the oracles: a new inscription from Thebes*'

October 27: Juliane Zachhuber, '*A revised reading of a decree from Bargylia: three kings, sympolities and Carian concerns*'

November 3: Charles Crowther, '*Cilicia and the Commageneian dynasty*'

November 10: Jonathan Prag, Sebastian Rahtz, Robert

Parker - *'Lexicon of Greek Personal Names: the perils and potential of digital data'*.

November 24: Alan Bowman, Simon Hornblower, Charles Crowther, Rachel Mairs, Kyriakos Savvopoulos, *'Corpus of Ptolemaic Inscriptions from Egypt (CPI): some case studies'*.

December 1: Susan Walker, *'Dignitas amicorum: text on late Roman gold-glass.'*

January 22: B. Helly and R. Bouchon (Lyon, CNRS, Hisoma): *'Territorial changes in Northern Pelasgiotis (Thessaly) after the Third Macedonian War: two new inscriptions from Dolichè and Larisa'*.

Jan. 26: William Slater, *'Puzzle mosaics and their epigraphy'*.

Feb. 2: Nicholas Purcell, *'Grain, Africa, bakers, bankers, profit and the Forum Boarium in a new decree of the order of Regales in Hadrianic Formiae'*.

Feb. 9 : Robert Parker, *'4216 lead question tablets from Dodona'*.

Feb. 16: Informal session on P.Monts.Roca.IV, led by John Ma.

March 2: Jonathan Prag, *'From the I. Sicily project'*.

March 9: Alison Cooley, *'New discoveries among the Ashmolean's Collection of Latin inscriptions'*.

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 Centre's Director, Professor A.K. Bowman. Association with the Centre carries with it membership of the University's Classics Centre, 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).

Circulation and Contributions

This is the eighteenth 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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