Oxford University

Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents

Newsletter no. 4 Summer, 1997

Ancient Documentary Studies in 1997

Previous issues of the Newsletter have concentrated on digital projects based at CSAD in Oxford. To set this work in a wider context, this fourth issue carries surveys of innovative research into the application of Information Technology to documentary studies elsewhere in Europe and in America as well as updated reports on the Centre's own activities. Notable among the latter is a preliminary report on a project to develop image processing and enhancement techniques that may make it possible to decipher hitherto intractable incised texts on lead and wooden tablets.

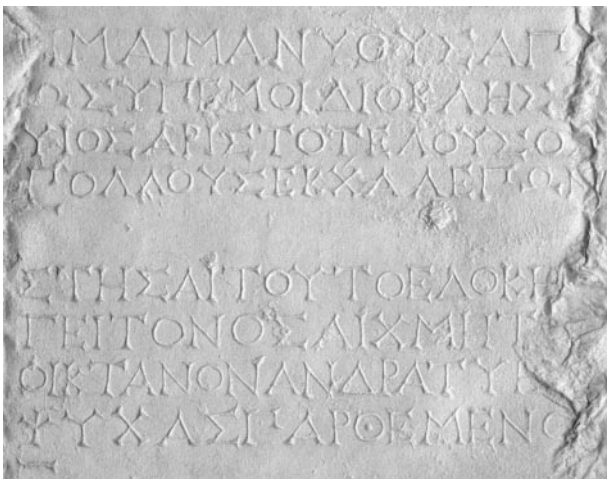
A welcome recent development has been the establishment of national and regional epigraphical associations in Britain and North America. The Centre wishes the British Epigraphy Society and the American Society of Greek and Latin Epigraphy every success.

Towards a Virtual Library of Ancient Documents

Two announcements in recent months on the electronic papyrological discussion list have underlined the potential of on-line resources for research and teaching in documentary studies.

The Duke Data Bank of Documentary Papyri (DDBDP), a project based at Duke University since 1982, but which has also drawn on the work of papyrologists in other centres, has for some time made it possible to search a large proportion of published documentary papyri in the form of a CD-Rom text database. The latest version of the database, issued in February by the Packard Humanities Institute, which has provided funding for the project, contains an almost complete collection of published Greek documentary papyri from Egypt. As a CD-Rom publication, this is an immensely valuable resource—as the almost 1,000 copies of it in circulation testify. Its value and accessibility have now been increased several fold by a collaboration between Prof. John F. Oates, the Director of the project at Duke, and the Perseus Project which has placed the whole of the DDBDP on the Internet (http://www.perseus.tufts.edu/Texts/papyri.html). Prof. Oates' e-mail announcement at the beginning of November that the DDBDP was available on-line and integrated with the Perseus lexicographical and morphological tools has opened up a wide range of possibilities for creating a virtual library uniting electronic papyrological resources available from many different locations.

The DDBDP already forms the backbone of the APIS project which envisages a relatively tight integration of electronic resources created by a consortium of papyrological research institutes according to uniform standards and made available from a unified server. Pioneering work on the creation of digital images of papyri has been carried out at the University of Michigan,



Scanned image of a squeeze of a collection of Hellenistic epigrams from Chios, probably originally inscribed in a gymnasium (SEG, XVI, 497). The lower text appears to mention the Athenian tyrannicides Harmodius and Aristogeiton. Current plans for the completion of W.G. Forrest's Corpus of inscriptions from Chios are discussed on page 5 below.

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under the direction of Prof. Traianos Gagos. Another member of the initial Michigan team, Dr. Peter Van Minnen, has led a similar project at Duke which has placed scanned images of Duke University's collection of almost 1400 papyri on the Internet. The teams at Duke and Michigan are part of the APIS group. But the possibility is now available—as, indeed, it is more generally with Perseus resources—of attaching a wide range of other electronic resources to the same spine. In April papyrologists at the University of Heidelberg announced the availability on the Internet of digitised images of papyri in the Heidelberg collection (http://www.rzuser.uni-heidelberg.de/~gv0/Papyri/VBP_II.html). These images are linked to texts of the papyri available as part of the DDBDP. The linking operation is a relatively simple one, the interface uncomplicated and efficient. The possibilities are almost unlimited.

The implications of these developments for research and teaching are potentially very far-reaching. The development of electronic networks has been more rapid than could have been predicted, and future directions are hard to anticipate. The most successful electronic projects are still likely to be those that are designed from the beginning to be integrated with other resources—the APIS project, for example, which is being planned and created in close cooperation with digital librarians. But the Internet also provides a universal medium for publishing and tying together disparate resources created on different computing systems. This flexibility has great importance in a field such as epigraphy—in which the emphasis of CSAD's digital projects currently lies—where there has been little opportunity for strategic planning for the creation of unified electronic resources comparable to APIS.

The backbone of an integrated Internet epigraphical library—which the DDBDP provides for APIS—is for the moment missing. The Packard Humanities Institute has funded a project to compile a text database of Greek inscriptions similar in scope to the DDBDP. The latest PHI CD-Rom contains a very substantial proportion of published texts, compiled by teams at Ohio and Cornell Universities under the direction of Profs. Stephen Tracy and Kevin Clinton. This is a very valuable resource, but it will be some time before the database is complete, and there are no immediate plans for it to made available on-line in the same way as the DDBDP, although there is no doubt that it will be eventually.

In the meantime, other resources are already becoming available. A good example is the PETRAE epigraphical database system developed at the University of Bordeaux, which Alain Bresson describes more fully below. The PHI epigraphical databases are designed primarily to be searchable. Unlike the DDBDP, they do not aim to offer extensive critical notations—still less the lemmata, apparatus, commentary and translation of printed editions. PETRAE does offer these possibilities in an electronic and soon-to-be online form. PETRAE will not achieve the scope of the PHI database very soon and is not intended to replace it. But it offers an alternative model for presenting epigraphical texts on the Internet, edited to the highest standards with full scholarly apparatus and in a form that can constantly be updated. Once the PETRAE corpora begin to come on-line, it will be a simple task to link them to other electronic resources—for example, CSAD's images of squeezes or the image database under construction at La Maison de l'Orient Méditerranéen in Lyon.

There are other equally valuable electronic epigraphical resources—notably the searchable collections of Latin inscriptions available from Frankfurt (http://rz.uni-frankfurt.de/~clauss/search.html) and Eichstätt (http://www.gnomon.ku-eichstaett.de/Gnomon/ILS.html) which already encompass much of CIL.

The range and diversity of these different projects, which on individual systems could be distracting, on electronic networks become alluring. The possibility may soon be available for individual scholars and teachers to create their own virtual libraries of ancient documents.

PETRAE

A computer programme for processing Greek and Latin epigraphical texts.

The world of epigraphy has a long scientific tradition, which goes back to the 19th century. This was precisely the time when the Berlin Academy launched the huge enterprise of the *Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum* and *Corpus Inscriptionum Graecarum*, (which later became *Inscriptiones Graecae*). The corpora gathered, or were supposed to do so, all the documents of a specific region. This brilliant project has never been abandoned and continues to be actively pursued, but a variety of circumstances, primarily political ones, have prevented it from fully reaching its goal. Over time, many other corpus volumes and also some very serviceable Repertoria-style collections of inscriptions have been added, which help immensely in the daily work of scholarship, and offer convenient access to material otherwise scattered in an infinity of books, periodicals, and other publications. Publication in the form of a book, which until recently has been the only method available, suffers, however, from its necessarily static character. New inscriptions are constantly being discovered but updating is impossible, except in the form of a new edition—a possibility excluded in the majority of cases by the difficulty and cost of the enterprise.

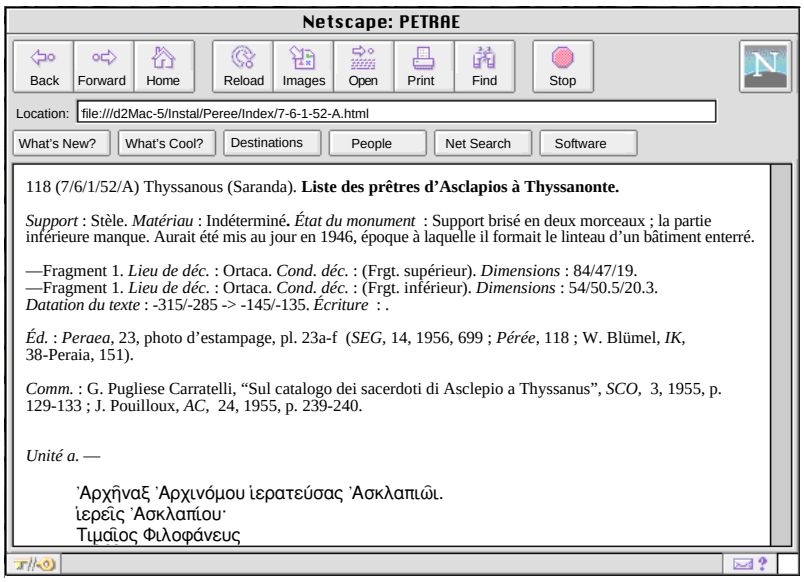

Fig. 1: PETRAE viewed in a Netscape Navigator browser window. This example shows text linked with index entry

In the computer age, new forms of publication are becoming available which make it conceivable to reach the original goal of providing up-to-date collections of documents from all the different parts of the ancient world. The PETRAE programme was launched by the Centre Pierre Paris, now the Ausonius Institute, of the Université Michel de Montaigne-Bordeaux III, to help towards this aim.

The project takes the form of a database programme, written in the 4th Dimension™ software environment for Macintosh. This programme is supplied at no charge, provided that the recipient, individual researcher or institution, agrees to contribute for a specific region to the above mentioned database by making available the file when it is completed. The PETRAE team will then do its best to publish the information in an electronic format—the Internet seemingly being the most appropriate form to achieve this goal. Meanwhile, users will always have full liberty to produce books, articles, and other publications at their own expense and responsibility, using the automatic edition routines included in the PETRAE programme, making sure that in doing so copyrights will not conflict with the electronic Internet database publication eventually envisaged. A commitment to regular up-dating of the database would also be highly appreciated.

The PETRAE programme allows a full treatment of all the aspects of an epigraphic document. Every form is identified by its author, with a record of date of entry and, if carried out, of revision of the document. The basic data concern the stone and text. The place of origin, material, decoration, state of preservation and dimensions, are the main components of the description of the stone (or other object). Photos or other graphic documents (at this stage and in the present state of the database, in PICT format) can be stored and accessed at will. The text is then described by defining its origin (which may be different from the place where the stone was set up, viz. a decree of Histiaea in Delos), letter shapes and dimensions, and principal contents (fig. 1). The text itself is accompanied by an apparatus criticus, translation and commentary on its main aspects. A full bibliography can also be added. No field needs to be filled in if the information cannot be obtained (for instance if a stone is lost) or is irrelevant. The general philosophy is to use a key world field, then if necessary to provide a fuller (but concise) comment in a supplementary field. Key words are in French, but texts and comments may be entered in any modern language using a Roman character font. The text of the inscription, Greek or Latin, must be stored using the fonts Hellas V4 and Latin V4 (provided with the database). The Greek font has the special advantage of supplying all the characters currently used in epigraphy, numeral signs included. Texts of inscriptions can then be semi-automatically processed to produce indexes: a first step (fully automatic) generates a concordance of all the words

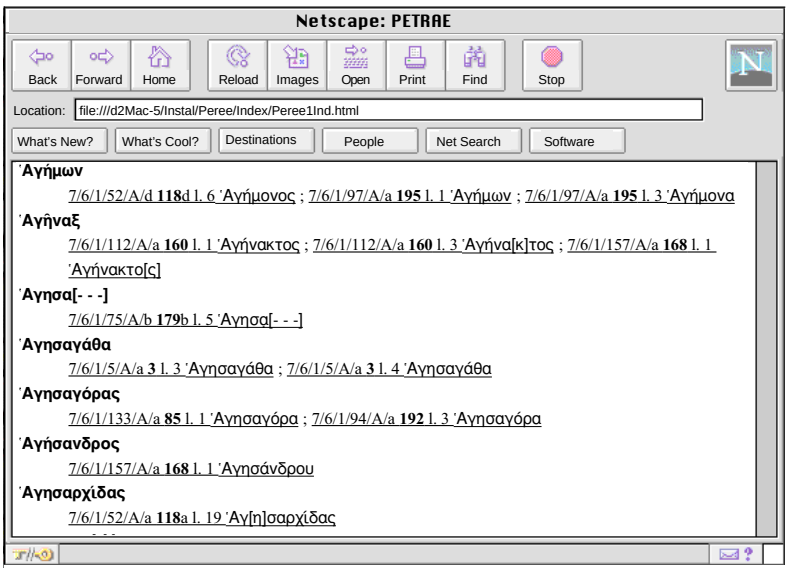

Fig. 2: PETRAE viewed in a Netscape Navigator browser window. This example illustrates PETRAE's ability to generate a Greek index

in the inscriptions, sorted by document, line number and position in the line (as in fig. 2); a second step (semi-automatic) offers the opportunity to define the dictionary entry of the different words, and also to specify, in accordance with a definition list, the historical definition of all the words beginning with a capital letter; a third step (optional) offers the possibility of supplementary historical encoding (identity of persons mentioned, rank or function, such as magistrates, kings or Roman emperors, etc.). All the information can be corrected, sorted and accessed by specific menus. The information in the different files can be made the object of separate or combined searches.

All the information in the database—stone, text, indexes, and bibliographical concordance—can be fully automatically edited in two formats: either in RTF format for word processor (an option available to any user), or in HTML format for the Internet (an option restricted to the administrators of the database, who will take charge of the diffusion of the information). The RTF edition programme offers a high quality output format which can generate a document ready to print. In HTML format, text, indexes and bibliographical concordance are linked by hypertext references, so that PETRAE HTML documents effectively become fully dynamic corpora, a fact which in itself constitutes a dramatically new philosophy in epigraphic corpora. The Greek texts may be edited in either Hellas V4 or Kadmos fomat, the Latin texts in LatinV4 or LatinÉpigraphique. Other font translation programmes are under consideration. Also under development is an IBM-PC version of the system for Internet, which we hope to have available in 1998. Fully automatic multilingual editions are also envisaged.

The PETRAE team, which has already produced a series of books using this method, now expects to install its first HTML files for Internet access in summer 1997. Files from different parts of Gaul (Aquitania), Northern Spain, Sardinia, Tunisia, Greece, Cyprus and Turkey will be made available as soon as they are ready. We hope that this example will be followed by new proposals of collaboration and that in the long run the landscape will be ever more densely populated.

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CSAD News and Activities

Imaging Projects

Alongside continuing progress on the Centre's project to create an archive of digitised images of its squeeze collection, work has begun on a pilot project, funded by a grant from the Leverhulme Trust and jointly sponsored by the Centre and Oxford University's Department of Engineering Science, to investigate image acquisition and processing techniques to assist in the decipherment of incised texts such as lead tablets and wooden stilus tablets. Veit Schenk, the newly appointed Research Associate for the project, reports below on some promising initial results.

Image Enhancement of Incised Tablets

The problem with just taking a digitised image of a stilus tablet is that without carefully choosing the lighting conditions one will see nothing but the largest scratches or marks in the wood. This is due to the fact that the marks left on the surface were left there rather 'unintentionally' when the writer pressed down too hard with the stilus and thus went through the layer of wax into the wood. One method for making these faint marks visible to the eye (or the camera) is to cast shadows by shining light onto the surface at very low angles. In the images taken with a high-resolution camera the scratches then show up as distinct black-white transitions marking the shadow-highlight combination typical for a scratch illuminated from a low angle. But, only scratches/marks more or less perpendicular to the direction of the light source cast shadows—the ones in the same direction as the incoming light are virtually invisible. The obvious solution to the problem is to move the light source around the stilus tablet, to store the scratches detected in each individual view in computer memory and later 'integrate' partial marks into complete 'strokes'.

One of the main problems with this 'multiple-view' approach is the woodgrain which stands out in the images and thus distracts both human viewer as well

Detailed image of wooden stilus tablet (scanned at 1200 dpi using Leaf Lumina camera) before and after Fourier transform, showing removal of woodgrain pattern

as the computer algorithm looking for the grooves. So far we have developed a method for removing most of this woodgrain from the images.

The underlying principle of this method, which is based on the fact that the woodgrain is more or less uni-directional, is to remove from the frequency spectrum of the image, i.e. its Fourier-transform, those frequencies that are most likely to contribute to the 'woodgrain' and then transform back to an image using the inverse Fourier transform.

Once the woodgrain has been removed from the images the next task is to detect those areas in the image that correspond to the shadows cast by the scratches. Currently we are using a combination of techniques, including histogram equalisation which emphasises the extreme ends of the colour-range, i.e. the black and the white corresponding to shadow and highlight; a 'phase congruency' method which finds areas of high contrast, i.e. the transitions from shadow to highlight; and a so-called 'valley-detector' which utilises the knowledge of where the light-source for a particular image was placed and thus where in the image the highlight can be expected relative to the shadow.

Due to the wide range in the condition and appearance of the tablets neither of the methods mentioned above is fully automated yet, but with a reasonable amount of user-interaction all marks visible to the eye are detected by the computer. Unfortunately, along with the signal of interest the computer also detects 'noise' which corresponds to unrelated scratches in the surface, specular reflections etc. Our work in the next couple of months will therefore concentrate on:

(a) reducing the amount of user-interaction necessary to detect the scratches, (b) implementing measures for distinguishing noise from signal, and—most importantly—(c) integrating individual marks visible in different views into complete strokes or letters.

The next step will then be to compare what we consider 'strokes' on the surface to models of complete Roman letters. This should prove particularly useful when there are multiple texts on one tablet.

We hope to be able to present corresponding results for a range of stilus tablets later in the year.

Imaging Documents: A Symposium

The papers presented to the symposium on Imaging Documents at the Centre on 1 June last year (reported in Newsletter no. 3) are to be published as a collection (edited by Marilyn Deegan and Alan Bowman) in volume 12.3 (1997) of *Literary and Linguistic Computing*.

WWW Site

The Centre's WWW site has now moved to a dedicated Internet server (http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk), although the previous URL (http://info.ox.ac.uk/~csadinfo) can still be used to provide a way into the new site. The new server has already enabled a much larger and more varied range of material from the Centre's resources to be brought on-line.

IG, XII 6, 2 (Chios).

The Centre has in its research archive much of the material—in particular photographs and squeezes—collected by Prof. W.G. Forrest for the Chios fascicle of IG, XII 6. Prof. Forrest and the IG committee have now passed the responsibility for completing the Corpus of Chian inscriptions to A.P. Matthaiou. Mr. Matthaiou, together with his colleague Mrs. G.E. Malouchou, visited the Centre from April 10-18 to begin preliminary work on Prof. Forrest's papers. It is hoped that continuing work on the project will provide opportunities for collaboration between the Centre and the Greek Epigraphical Society (Ἑλληνικὴ Ἐπιγραφικὴ Ἑταιρεία). The Centre is particularly grateful to Prof. Robert Parker and Mr. Robin Lane Fox of New College, as also to Prof. Forrest, for their help in making Mr. Matthaiou's visit to Oxford possible.

The Centre for Ancient Documentary Studies, Macquarie University

During the autumn, Dr. Bowman spent a month in Australia at the invitation of the Centre for Ancient Documentary Studies at Macquarie University. He gave lectures on the Vindolanda writing-tablets both at Macquarie and at Sydney University and the University of Queensland, as well as seminars at Macquarie and Sydney Universities on the imaging projects currently being undertaken at CSAD. The Macquarie Centre is currently developing its own programme for imaging its collection of Greek papyri. It is hoped that this contact will lead to a closer relationship between the two Centres, regular exchange of information and further reciprocal visits for research purposes.

Two of the research staff at Macquarie, Dr. Stuart Pickering and Dr. Rosalinde Kearsley made brief visits to Oxford in April, 1997. During his visit, Dr. Pickering presented a seminar on an important new papyrus fragment in the Macquarie collection. A brief summary follows.

P.Macquarie inv. 586(1) and the Sibylline Tradition

New light is thrown on P.Oslo II 14 (a text apparently belonging to the Sybilline oracle tradition) by an unpublished fragment in the papyrus collection of Macquarie University in Sydney, Australia. P. Macquarie inv. 586(1), from Ptolemaic cartonnage and dating probably to the second century B.C., corresponds to the first seven lines of the Oslo papyrus (which dates to the second century AD), taking the evidence for the transmission of the work back several centuries. In the course of his presentation Dr. Pickering discussed questions of decipherment and identification, and the implications of the new piece for reconstructing the Sybilline tradition.

"Ancient Documents Old and New"

The Centre's seminar series continued in Michaelmas Term 1996 with four papers on a wide range of documentary subjects. Short summaries of the papers follow.

Accounting in the Persepolis Fortification Tablets

(Maria Brosius, 15 October, 1996)

Dr. Maria Brosius of Queen's College began the Michaelmas seminar series with a discussion of the Persepolis Fortification Tablets. Dr. Brosius first summarised the history of the discovery and publication of the tablets, and then considered a range of issues of interpretation raised by the format and contents of the texts, particularly in relation to the accounting systems in use at Persepolis. Dr. Brosius also discussed prospects for further work on the tablets, based in part on her own recent visit to Tehran during summer 1996.

Roman Duces in Egypt: some new evidence

(Nikolaos Gonis, 29 October, 1996)

The starting point of the paper is a group of five unpublished documentary papyri from Oxyrhynchus, all of them belonging to the Egypt Exploration Society and housed at The Ashmolean Museum, Oxford. Four of them relate to *stratelatai*, the Greek version of the Latin term *dux*, and in particular to two well-known individuals, Marcus Aurelius Zeno Ianuarius and Cnaeus. Domitius Philippus. Their careers and fortunes have been reconstructed by P. J. Parsons and J. R. Rea in papers published in the *Proceedings of the XII International Congress of Papyrologists* (1970). With the exception of one text, which is presents some unusual features and at the moment is difficult to evaluate, the rest of the new papyri tell us little that is really new as far as these two officials are concerned. But they provide the impetus to re-address the issue of the *duces* in Egypt, on which more evidence now happens to be available. After an overview of the careers of Januarius and Philippus, and a brief presentation of the new papyri, these extraordinary officials were compared to similar appointments to the highest echelons of Roman administration in Egypt, as well as other provinces, in the third centry, while later developments were also addressed. Some standard trends of the central government emerged, and the whole phenomenon was viewed within the context of the military and political turmoil which fell upon the Empire in the third century.

Making the Most of Money: Uses for Small Change

(Henry Kim, 12 November)

When did the use of coins become common in the Greek world? Past investigations have answered the question by pointing to the relative absence of small change during the late archaic and early classical periods, pushing the development of a general-purpose money-based economy well into the fifth century. However, recent finds have changed our perception of how plentiful fractional silver coins were, raising the possibility that small change was available in quantity early in the development of coinage. The dies which produced the coins of *Coin Hoards I*, 3 (early Colophon? c.525) were highlighted as an example of how much coinage could be produced by one early mint. Further examples can be taken from die studies of the mints of Acanthus (P. Tselekas, DPhil thesis 1996), Aegina, Mende, and Abdera, all of which produced small change early in their mint-histories.

As for actual uses for small change, inscriptions provide important information of the use of fractional silver coins in both economic and non-economic contexts. Prices scratched on the bottom of Attic painted pottery early in the fifth century document show obols and smaller fractions were used to mark the value of items in the marketplace. Legal and sanctuary inscriptions document how small change (obols) made its way into the settling of legal fines (*IG* I^3 2, a stele from Marathon c.500) and as offerings of fees for initiates in religious ceremonies (*LSAG* 306, 53, *theoria* at Andros c.500 - 475; *IG* I^3 6, initiation fees for the Eleusinian Mysteries c.460). All of these inscriptions provide key documentary evidence for how early small change began to infiltrate commercial, religious, and legal activities.

From inscription to onomasticon: the Bouthrotos manumission texts and LGPN

(Elaine Matthews, 26 November, 1996)

Elaine Matthews, Editor of the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names, gave a seminar paper on the Bouthrotos manumission texts and LGPN. The paper had the dual aim of explaining the Lexicon's approach to documentary (mainly epigraphical) evidence, which is the greatest source of ancient Greek names, and of drawing attention to the very interesting manumission texts from Bouthrotos in ancient Epirus, modern Albania.

The Lexicon approaches documents for the particular information needed to build up the regional onomastic picture which it is the Lexicon's role to provide: primarily these are names, and the means of placing them in space and in time, though other items such as professions are also taken into account. Sometimes the information needed (a date, an ethnic) is explicitly given in the text, at others it has to be deduced from context; in either case, a knowledge of ancient practice, for example in the use of ethnics, is needed. Finally, the Lexicon must be aware of the publication history of the document, so as to provide the reader with the best route to the text. The Bouthrotos texts have proved challenging in several respects, not least in their complicated publication history. Their immediate historical background was the Third Macedonian War, at the end of which Epirus suffered the destruction of 70 oppida and the enslavement of 150,000 people. The texts are dated by a priest (of Asclepius of Zeus Soter), and by officials of the Koinon of the Prasaiboi. The Prasaiboi are a well-known group, but this Koinon, established around 163 BC, was previously unknown. The texts come mainly from two sites: the hellenistic theatre, where they are inscribed on the parodos wall and the diazoma, and the late Roman wall, where approximately 100 texts were reused to construct a tower. The theatre texts are largely published, and can most conveniently be studied in *SEG* XXXVIII; the tower texts are largely unpublished. All will appear in the third volume of the Corpus of the Greek inscriptions of Epirus and Southern Illyria, being prepared under the direction of Professor P. Cabanes of Nanterre University, in collaboration with Albanian colleagues. Due to the generosity of Professor Cabanes, the Lexicon has received an advance version of the Corpus, enabling it to include the names in its own Volume IIIA (to be published in September 1997).From these texts, recording over 370 acts of manumission in a mixture of civil and religious formulae, the onomastic pickings are particularly rich: over 1700 individuals, 400 of them women, manumitting over 500 slaves. They repeatedy show the same individuals, couples, and extended family groups repeatedly manumitting slaves: one family manumits 13 times, one couple free eleven slaves in two days. The repetition offers the opportunity to study naming practices, both within the manumitting families and among the slaves. The names are firmly Greek (not Illyrian), and the slaves rarely have typical slave-names, but instead distinctly Greek names, some of them unique to Bouthrotos. A conspicuous feature is the large representation of women, who may manumit alone but may also appear at the head of a family group. (This is not surprising to those familiar with the documents of the area: a decree of the Kingdom of the Molossoi, dated 370-368BC, grants a woman and her descendants politeia.) Another striking feature is the occurrence of over 8 ethnics, sub-units of the Prasaiboi; given the limited territory of the Prasaiboi, it is likely that some of these sub-groups were no more than a group of families, perhaps occupying one small hamlet or valley.

Lewis Memorial Fund and Lecture

The Lewis Lecture for 1997 was given by Miss J.M. Reynolds FBA on Wednesday 28 May in the Garden Quad Auditorium at St. John's College, with the title "New Hadrianic Documents from Aphrodisias". Miss Reynolds presented a series of recently discovered letters from the emperor Hadrian to Aphrodisias to a large audience which included the late Professor Lewis's brother, Mr. Philip Lewis. The lecture was followed by a reception.

British Epigraphy Society

A decision to establish an organisation to represent the interests and activities of British scholars with epigraphical interests which would at the same time constitute a chapter of the Association International d'Épigraphie Grecque et Latine (AIEGL) was taken at a meeting of British epigraphers in London 16 November, 1996. The British Epigraphy Society (BES) has established its own WWW home page (URL: http://www.liv.ac.uk/~gjoliver/bepigsoc.html), from which further information about the Society can be obtained.

CSAD is a strong supporter of the new Society—Dr. Bowman is a committee member—and sponsored the BES Spring Colloquium in Oxford on April 26 on the Epigraphy of Asia Minor. A report on the Colloquium will appear in Newsletter no. 5.

A similar epigraphical association for North America was also established in 1996. Details of the American Society for Greek and Latin Epigraphy (ASGLE) are available from the society's WWW pages (http://www.unc.edu/campus/sigs/asgle).

CSAD Events, Spring-Summer 1997

Trinity Term 1997 Seminar Series

The Centre's regular seminar series on documentary subjects, continued in Trinity Term 1997 with three papers on Latin epigraphical themes:

30 April: Ms. I.C. Mednikarova, "On the character of the Latin Epigraphic Style: a study of funerary inscriptions"

14 May: Dr. M. Pobjoy, "A new reading of the mosaic inscription in the temple of Diana Tifatina"

18 June: Mr. Greg Rowe, "Italian Municipal Fasti"

International Summer School in Papyrology July 9-19, 1997

The 20 available places for the Summer School advertised in Newsletter no. 3 are now fully booked.

Michaelmas Term 1997

The seminar series will be resumed in Michaelmas (October-December) 1997, with a series of papers on literary subjects. Details of these will be announced in the next newsletter.

Visitors to CSAD

Among visitors to CSAD during the winter and spring of 1996/7 have been Sir Anthony Cleaver, former chairman and chief executive of IBM and current chairman of AEA Technology plc; Prof. Jorge Sánchez-Lafuente Pérez of the University of Léon; Mrs. Argyro Tataki of the University of Athens; and Prof. J.F. Oates of Duke University.

Advertisement:

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE, MUSEUM OF CLASSICAL ARCHAEOLOGY: Epigraphy Collection

Applications are invited for a half-time Research Associate to join a one year project under the direction of Miss J.M. Reynolds and Dr. W.M. Beard in the Epigraphic Collection of the Museum. Duties of the post include identification of texts, organisation of the collection, preparation of a catalogue and collaboration in publication. The succesful applicant will have a doctorate in a relevant area and specialist training in epigraphy. Expertise in Roman inscriptions of the Greek East may be an advantage. The project will begin on 1 October 1997 or as soon as possible thereafter. The pensionable stipend will be up to £19,371 pa pro rata.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Appointments Committee Faculty of Classics, Sidgwick Avenue, Cambridge, CB3 , to whom also applications (giving details of qualifications and experience together with a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees) should be sent, to arrive not later than 27 June 1997. Applicants should ask their referees to write direct to the Secretary of the Appointments Committee at the above address, to reach her by the closing date. The University follows an equal opportunities policy.

Other News

Mr. Veit Schenk has been appointed as Leverhulme Trust Research Associate for the Centre's Image Enhancement project on incised tablets. Mr. Schenk is based in the Department of Engineering Science (e-mail: vubs@robots.oxford.ac.uk).

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The lead tablet illustrated on page 3 of Newsletter no. 3 has now been published by R.S.O. Tomlin in ZPE 115, 1997, 291-4, "A Fourth-Century Uterine Phylactery in Latin from Roman Britain".

Circulation and Contributions

This is the fourth newsletter of the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents. The Newsletter is circulated in Autumn and early Summer. The Newsletter invites contributions 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. The Newsletter is circulated to individual scholars on the Centre's mailing list and is also available from the Centre's WWW site (URL http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/CSAD/) in HTML format or for downloading, either as a text file or as an Adobe Acrobat™ PDF file. Contributions, together with other enquiries and requests to be placed on the Centre's mailing list, should be addressed to the Administrator at the Centre.

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