



Oxford University

Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents

Newsletter no. 2

Spring, 1996

CSAD's First Term

The Centre was established in Michaelmas Term 1995, but for a variety of reasons Hilary has been its first term of active existence. As if to compensate for this delayed start, the first three months of 1996 have been notably busy, with the launching of the seminar series, a workshop on the Vindolanda tablets, experimental work on the image enhancement project, testing of new equipment and accessions of new squeezes. The Centre has also received a considerable number of visitors, some of whom have brought their work and primary material with them, as Dorothy Thompson reports below.

The Centre looks forward to an equally busy summer, including the inauguration of the David Lewis Memorial Lecture series by Professor Jameson on May 29. Reports on this and the Centre's other activities will appear in Newsletter no. 3, to be distributed in October.

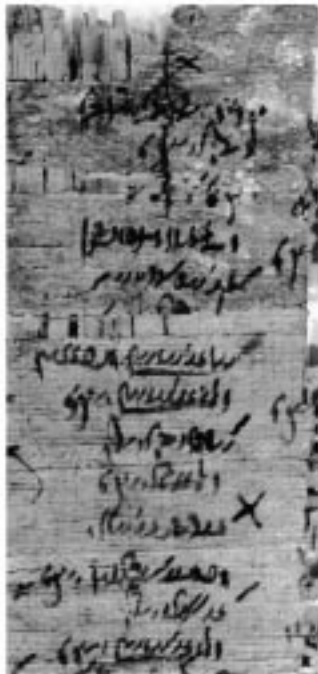
Digitising a Lycopolite census

Monday 29 January saw an unusual carload on its way to Oxford: Willy Clarysse from Leuven and Dorothy Thompson from Cambridge and – pride of place on the back seat – the demotic papyrus from Rifeh described by Sir Herbert Thompson in 1907 and recently rediscovered in University College, London. Our destination was the Oxford Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents where this Lycopolite population register was to be digitised. The text is one of the longest surviving of such texts and one of the few from outside the Fayum; it dates from the second century BC. The writing of its 21 columns is small and faint in many places. Already John Tait (UCL) had made a preliminary transcription, and he and Willy Clarysse had then spent several days poring over this text together, turn by turn, with magnifying glass in hand, but much still remained unread. International cooperation needs every modern aid it can find and the chance offered in Oxford of capturing the image of this papyrus in digitised form was a welcome one. Lighting was borrowed from the Ashmolean – and there at the Centre in St. Giles photography began (later in the day the papyrus was walked across to the Bodleian library for scanning with a second camera). For the Centre too – for Charles Crowther and Alan Bowman – this was an experiment, a change from digitising inscriptions. Excitement was in the air. The cameras used were the Centre's **Leaf Lumina** and the Bodleian library's **Kontron**; comparison with the image of a photograph showed a marked improvement on the screen but there was no time then for real work on the text. The resulting images were stored in digitised form, for passing down the line to Clarysse in Leuven and Tait in London. Teaching and term then intervened.

The scene shifts to late afternoon on Tuesday 19 March 1996. Clarysse and Tait are together in Oxford for a conference and Ursula Kaplony-Heckel from Marburg is also here. It is with some trepidation that they call up the images on the screen in the Documents Centre. Will the text really be more legible than when they last worked together on the original and made only insignificant changes to their earlier readings? (Thompson looks on and listens as they start to look at the screen.) First they must locate where they are (that comes quickly), learn to play with the image, to zoom in and out on the difficult readings and to work the colour contrast that highlights the ink that was faded. Soon work is under way. Three people, no longer crouched and hunched but sitting at ease, stare across at the screen together; the adrenaline starts to

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col. vi

115 X top of column T3-83st.t!
 116 sh . 'P3'-šr-Hnm s3 P3-di-Wsir onenachr!
 117 3| T4-B3st.t t3y=f rmt.t T3-wp-(w3w.t) 6 magelye
 118 rmt 6 (wp-s.t) 'hwt 3' (!) p3!
 119 n3 hrd.w n3 rs.w
 120 / Hr (s3) 3l.h. .. polieimen
 121 [T3]-šr.t-Hnm t3y=f rmt.t' with /
 122 P3-di-Hr-p3-bik s3 Yn. . .
 123 / T3-šr.t-Hr-p3-bik t3y=f rmt.t Imm hkr (?)
 124 P3-di-~~W~~šir p3y=f sn (2)
 125 T3-šr(t)-~~l~~w. t3y=f rmt.t
 126 X 'Hr-~~l~~-Is.t' s3 Hr-p3-ntr * g of + of m?
 127 T3-3brgwn t3y=f rmt.t
 128 Hr-llw p3y=f sn
 129 T3-šr.t-Hr-p3-bik t3y=f rmt.t

flow. Suggestions for readings are made; a quick flip of the screen to two columns earlier allows a speedy check with names and elements of names that went before. Gods' determinatives emerge, a host of local names; the script comes to life. Decipherment is underway; the parts that before were illegible slowly take their place on the page. The transcription is transformed; the texts grows and, though much of this damaged text is still obscure, it is significantly improved (see the facsimile of the transcript above).

I have seen the future and this future works – at least so far. Work in different countries on the same text at the same time can now take place without problem and for a long and difficult text, where the writing is small and faded, the possibility of working on the image on the screen is in itself a great advance. A further lesson is clear. The human element in our work is the most important of all, and the mutual stimulation that comes from cooperative work can be greatly aided but can never be replaced.

Dorothy J. Thompson

Corpus of Dated Byzantine Inscriptions.

A project to compile a Corpus of Byzantine dated (and datable) inscriptions from Constantinople, eastern Thrace and Bithynia was started by I. Sevcenko and Cyril Mango in the early 1960s. The emphasis of the projected Corpus was on the evolution of script, i.e. to provide an album of good photographic reproductions of all the dated Byzantine inscriptions (in Greek) in a given area. We have added 'datable' inscriptions – those which, although they do not contain an explicit date, can be dated approximately on the basis of independent evidence (e.g., those mentioning a particular emperor or belonging to a building whose date of construction is known from texts). We also decided to include inscriptions that are now lost, but of which there exist reasonably good facsimile copies. We have limited ourselves to inscriptions on stone and one or two on bronze, excluding painted ones or those in mosaic. We have also excluded portable objects (e.g., ivories) thought

to be of Constantinopolitan origin.

Photographs and measurements were taken in the course of several expeditions so that the raw material is complete (except for a few inscriptions that have



A.P. I. 10: dedicatory epigram from the church of St. Polyuktos excavated at Sarachane in Istanbul in 1960 (520s AD)

come to light in the past few years. In all there are over 100 items, each entry being provided with a bibliography and discussion.

The entries in the Corpus have now been entered into a FileMaker Pro database by Anne McCabe of Christ Church. Most of the photographs for the Corpus have also been scanned at the Centre by Ms. McCabe (at a resolution of 300 dpi) and are now securely stored in digital form on the OUCS Hierarchical File Server. When all the photographs have been scanned, they will be written on to CD-ROM.

The project, delayed by the personal circumstances of the two authors, is now within sight of completion and will be ready for publication (by Dumbarton Oaks Publications) in a few months.

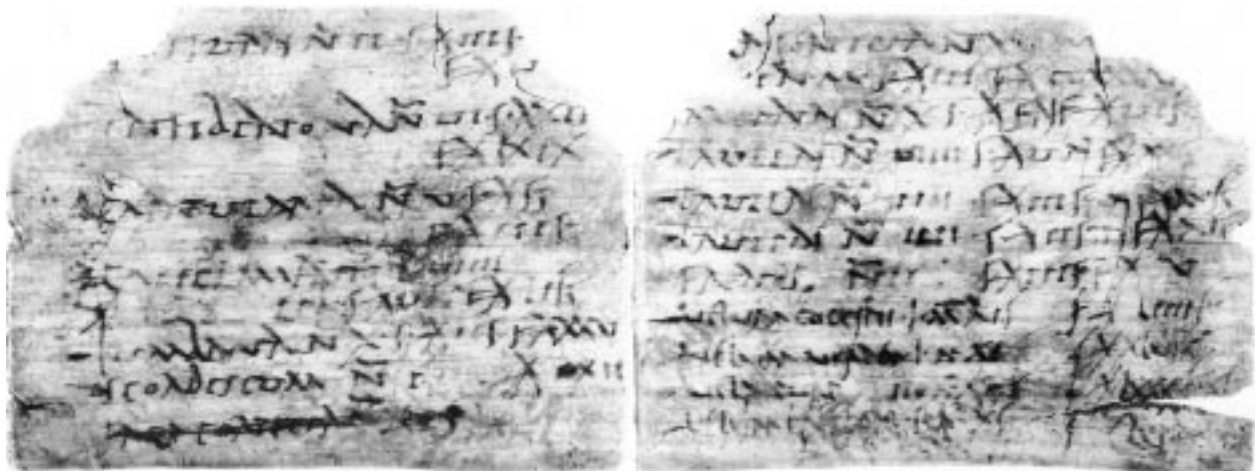
New Work on the Vindolanda Writing Tablets

The unique collection of Latin writing-tablets from Vindolanda, a Roman military post to the south of Hadrian's Wall, continues to grow. Following the publication by Dr. A.K. Bowman and Professor J.D. Thomas of the ink tablets discovered by Robin Birley in excavations during the 1970s and 1980s, a further four seasons of excavation by Robin Birley in 1991-4 have yielded new discoveries, which have now joined their predecessors in the British Museum's collection. The total product consists of several hundred pieces or fragments of ink tablets and some tens of stylus tablets, some with clearly visible and substantial texts. A rough estimate is that the material of the 1990s amounts to between 60 and 70 substantial ink texts.

As in the earlier campaigns, the tablets come from the pre-Hadrianic areas at the south-west corner of the third century fort. The new ink tablets, of which some

examples are described below, consist of much the same range and type of material as was discovered in the 1970s and 1980s, although no literary or shorthand texts have so far been identified. Letters and accounts predominate and many of the tablets evidently come from the period III praetorium, the residence of Flavius Cerialis, prefect of the cohorts IX Batavorum, a unit raised in the Netherlands, during the period c. AD 97-104. New chronological evidence shows that the Batavian unit remained in occupation at Vindolanda until early or mid-104. Many of the tablets were found in the courtyard of the commander's residence where a bonfire had been made to destroy out-of-date documents when the time came for the unit to move on. Their survival is at least in part due to the probability that the fire was put out by rain before the tablets were consumed. The writing-tablets offer a wealth of further detail on the lives of the officers and soldiers (and their families) stationed at Vindolanda in the period just before the construction of Hadrian's Wall.

The new tablets were the subject of two events at the Centre early in the year. On 25 January, Dr. Bowman inaugurated the Centre's regular seminar series with a presentation of two new accounts and on 23-24 February Dr. Bowman and Professor Thomas held a two-day workshop for a small group of invited specialists from Oxford and other British Universities. The texts discussed included two accounts of particular interest. One, which consists of at least three diptychs, is much the longest text yet found. It is concerned mostly, if not entirely, with poultry, chickens (*pulli*) and geese (*anser*es), used in the commanding officer's residence. The first section records receipts, either of poultry or of payment for it, and the second outgoings over a period of more than two years in AD 102-4. The format of this account is



Vindolanda Inv. no. 93.1398: new account recording unit prices
(Photograph by permission of Alison Rutherford and the Vindolanda Trust)

also important: the diptychs can be shown to have been joined together in concertina fashion, with writing on both the front and the back.

A second account (see illustration above) is valuable because it records unit prices as well as totals for the items recorded, e.g. 10 *lumbaria* ("drawers") at 2 1/2 *denarii* each, totalling 25 *denarii*. It also has several notations of fractions of a *denarius*, using symbols which are not found elsewhere in Latin. Among the various items are several concerned with horses, notably a saddle (*scordiscus*, a word not found in classical Latin) and reins (*freni*), as well as *infiblatoria*, a word new in Latin and meaning cloaks fastened with a *fibula*, quantities of hair for uses which are not specified, skilllets (*trullae*) of differing value and different coloured *vela* (curtains).

Two important letters are preserved almost complete. One is from Maior to Maritimus and concerns business matters, probably involving cereal (*bracis*) and something called a *fussa*, which may be a form of the word *fusus*, meaning "spindle", perhaps part of a mill. There is an interesting reference to *Caesariani*, presumably imperial freedmen. At the end the writer states that he was "warming the bed" ("*lectum calfaciebam*") while writing this letter. In the other, a decurion writes to the cohort commander addressing him *Ceriali regi suo*, a formulaic address to be taken as indicating that Cerialis was his superior and patron, despite the temptation to interpret *regi* literally in view of the fact that, as Tacitus tells us, Batavian tribal units were habitually commanded by their own nobles.

Dr. Bowman and Professor Thomas, working in Oxford and Durham respectively, hope to complete the edition and publication of the new ink texts within the next three or four years. It is also hoped that substantial progress can be made, with the collaboration of Dr. R.S.O. Tomlin of Wolfson College, in reading the much less legible texts on the stylus tablets.

Alan Bowman

"Ancient Documents Old and New"

The Centre's seminar series on "Ancient Documents Old and New" began with four well-attended papers in Hilary Term on topics ranging from a Vindolanda poultry account, through fourth-century Athenian inscriptions and carbonised papyri from Herculaneum, to lead curse tablets from the Cotswolds. The diversity of the papers reflects the range of interests of scholars working at the Centre.

The Newsletter will carry as a regular feature summaries of research papers given at the Centre. For this issue, we have brief reports on the first series of seminars.

New Texts from Vindolanda

(A.K. Bowman, 25 January)

Dr. Bowman presented two substantial new accounts found during the 1993 season of excavations at Vindolanda. For a full report, see the previous item on Vindolanda.

Epigraphy and the Second Athenian Confederacy

(C.V. Crowther, 8 February)

We depend fundamentally for our knowledge of the Second Athenian Confederacy on the evidence of inscriptions. The best of this evidence is very good. *IG, II², 43*, the Decree of Aristoteles, which preserves the Charter of the Confederacy, has been described as "the most interesting epigraphical legacy of fourth-century Athens". Many texts are less well preserved, however, and even *IG, II², 43* has its lacunae and difficulties. The paper presented to the seminar concentrated on two items in the epigraphical record, one a controversial passage in *IG, II², 43* itself, the other a severely eroded document that preserves the only surviving example of a decree of the *Synhedrion* of Athens' allies in the Confederacy.

The main section of *IG, II², 43* begins with a statement of the purpose of the Confederacy in two parts. The second part of this statement was subsequently revoked and its formulation erased from the surface of the stone in lines 12-14. Early editions of the text noted traces of letters within the erasure, but offered no continuous reconstruction. In 1941 S. Accame published a history of the Confederacy (*La lega Ateniese del sec. IV a.c.*, Rome 1941) based on a thorough re-examination of the available epigraphical evidence in which he offered a complete reading of lines 12 and 14 and plausible restorations for line 13. Accame's reconstruction of the erasure was widely accepted until it was challenged by J. Cargill in his 1981 book on the Confederacy (*The Second Athenian League*, Berkeley 1981), which included a thorough and detailed revision of the text of *IG, II², 43* based on autopsy and a squeeze made in the 1950s. The Centre's squeeze collection includes two complete squeezes of *IG, II², 43* made before the Second World War and it seemed worthwhile to use them to re-examine the disputed passage and at the same time to evaluate the assistance that could be provided to epigraphers by the image bank project in verifying readings of difficult and disputed texts. The squeezes were examined directly and were also scanned at a resolution of 300 dpi using the Centre's flatbed scanner. Lower resolution images of the whole inscription based on these scans are available from the Centre's WWW

site (URL: <http://info.ox.ac.uk/~csadinfo/Image22.html>). A grid corresponding to the stoichedon pattern was superimposed on the scanned image of the erasure in Adobe Photoshop (as in the illustration below) and the image was then adjusted for contrast and magnified to verify readings suggested by direct examination of the squeezes. The result of this re-examination was to corroborate Accame's readings of lines 12 and 14 against the doubts expressed by Cargill and others, and also to suggest possible additional readings and a more secure restoration for line 13.

The second section of the paper was devoted to a re-examination of another inscription whose text had substantially been revised and reconstructed in Accame's book on the Confederacy. EM 12821 preserves the end of an Athenian decree and the beginning of a resolution of the *Synhedrion* of Athens' allies dealing with a settlement (*diallagai*) on Paros. The inscription has recently been revised for a second time by M. Dreher in his book on relations between

Athens and its allies in the Confederacy (*Hegemon und Symmachoi*, Berlin 1995). Dreher's new text corrects Accame's in two important details, but leaves Accame's reconstruction of the allied resolution almost unaltered. A new reading, based on a re-examination both of the stone and of squeezes taken from it, was presented to the seminar. Digitised images were not used in this revision, although further reconstruction of the text may benefit from the results of other work on image enhancement being carried out in the Centre. The result of the revision is to demonstrate that the current text of the allied resolution (as reproduced in *SEG*, XXXI, 67) can no longer stand. The alternative reconstruction proposed offers a more plausible form for the beginning of the allied resolution, closely paralleled in other similar documents dealing with internal settlements elsewhere, and establishes the primary declared purpose of the settlement as the restoration of harmony among the citizens of Paros.

Charles Crowther



Decree of Aristoteles, IG, II², 43: the erasure in lines 12-14.

A new fragment of Eumelos recovered from carbonised papyri (D. Obbink, 15th February)

Dr. Obbink gave an outline of the history of the discovery, (partial) recovery, recording, treatment and decipherment of the carbonised papyri from Herculaneum, before presenting to the seminar a fragmentary papyrus preserving a rare testimonium and implicit citation from the work of the Corinthian poet Eumelos, a possible contemporary of Homer. A fuller account of this discovery will appear elsewhere.

Some Romano-British 'Curse Tablets'

(R.S.O. Tomlin, 29 February 1996)

Curse tablets are texts inscribed on lead which invoke supernatural powers against other people. In Britain the victims are often thieves; this text from Bath is typical:

'Docilianus to the most holy goddess Sulis. I curse him who has stolen my *caracalla* [hooded cloak], whether

man or woman, whether slave or free. May the goddess Sulis inflict him with the greatest death, and not allow him children now or in the future, until he has brought my *caracalla* to the temple of her divinity'.

It contains turns of phrase or formulas found in British curse tablets, which can be paralleled outside Britain in curses and in religious or legal texts. The thief (or sometimes the stolen property) is 'given' to the god in a *donatio*, and is to have no health until he makes restitution. The property stolen is often specified, but not of course the thief himself; instead, his name is cursed, or there is a list of suspects. Often the unknown thief is exhaustively described in quasi-legal terms, 'whether slave or free' being a favourite formula. These British curses are thus much closer to petitions than to magic spells.

The first British curse tablet was found in 1805 at Lydney, and two more at Bath in 1880; but until the late 1970s only some fifteen were known. The situation was then transformed by two major excavations, at the temple of Mercury at Uley (Glos.) in 1977-9, and the

sacred Spring of Sulis at Bath in 1979, which yielded some two hundred texts. The grand total is about 250 texts, thanks to the recent use of metal detectors, all of them found in southern Britain and especially in the Gloucestershire-Avon-Somerset area. The writing is often cursive, which in itself is not difficult to read with experience, but is usually damaged by corrosion and the rolling and unrolling of tablets. This handwriting is the only dating evidence, and ranges from the second century to the fourth. The texts themselves are a major source of the Latin current in the civil province of Britain.

The third largest collection from Britain, eight unpublished tablets, are metal-detector finds from an unexcavated temple site in the Cotswolds. The two longest texts were presented to the Seminar. They are both addressed to the god Mercury, and use related formulas against two unknown thieves, one of a cloak, the other of some coins. Mercury is typically asked to punish the latter, to seek out the property, and meanwhile to prevent him from standing or lying, drinking or eating.

Roger Tomlin

CSAD News and Events

Imaging Project

Work has continued during the winter and early spring on the imaging project described in Newsletter no. 1. Progress on the project has been facilitated by the availability of an ftp facility on the University's new

Hierarchical File Server, which will provide secure and sufficient storage for backing up and maintaining the image bank for many years to come. Sheelagh Treweek of the Computing Service has provided invaluable support in establishing this service and the Centre is particularly grateful to her for her assistance.

The Centre's WWW site now has more than 60 sample images of inscriptions, in resolutions of 72 or 150 dpi, available for viewing and downloading. The growing size of this library of images will soon outreach the resources available to the Centre on the University's Sable Internet server. For this reason, the Centre will be establishing its own Internet server during the summer. When this becomes available, the list of images in geographical and chronological order and minimal catalogue entries currently provided will be replaced by a more responsive and informative catalogue system. A reorganisation and redesign of the whole of the Centre's WWW site will be carried out at the same time.

Squeeze Collection

The Centre's squeeze collection has recently been strengthened by Dr. Susan Sherwin-White's decision to deposit her collection of squeezes of Koan, Athenian and Seleucid (example illustrated below) inscriptions in the Centre, together with her notebooks, photographs and elegant transcriptions. Dr. Sherwin-White's squeeze collection includes about 300 Koan items and is now being catalogued. The collection is available for study to interested scholars. Enquiries about the availability of particular items should be directed to Dr. Crowther at the Centre.



Scanned image of a detail of a squeeze of Tituli Calymnii test. XII, deposited in the Centre by S.M. Sherwin-White

Equipment

The Centre has acquired a Leaf Lumina digital scanning camera with the balance of the grant made available by the University's Research and Equipment Committee. The Leaf Lumina was supplied with a slide and film scanning attachment, which has made it possible to begin digitising the Centre's growing photographic archive. The Leaf Lumina's value as a camera is described elsewhere in the Newsletter in Dorothy Thompson's report on "Digitising a Lycopolite Census".

The Centre has also acquired a Plasmon CD Recorder from the research funds provided by the HRB Institutional Fellowship reported in Newsletter no. 1. This will make it possible to archive and distribute collections of digitised images—for example, those collected for the Corpus of Dated Byzantine Inscriptions.

Medieval Epigraphy Conference

70 scholars from 12 countries working in the diverse branches of medieval epigraphy gathered at St Hilda's College in Oxford between March 28 and March 31 for an International Conference on Medieval Epigraphy, organised around the theme "The Insular World and Europe". Participants from the Conference visited the Centre on the afternoon of 29 March, for a demonstration of the Centre's resources and a discussion of common interests. One of the highlights of the Conference was a demonstration of the skills of a modern stonemason by Richard Kindersley followed by a discussion of their relevance to the study of ancient inscriptions. The growing use of Information Technology in the study of medieval inscriptions and the digitisation of texts and images played a prominent role in the Conference. Professor Jost Gippert of Frankfurt University demonstrated his evolving Internet Corpus of Ogham inscriptions and Dr. Espen Ore of the University of Bergen presented a preliminary version of a database of Runic inscriptions incorporating the results of image analysis carried out with the NIH Image programme. Cross-references to both Professor Gippert's and Dr. Ore's WWW sites are now available from the Centre's home page.

The Conference was jointly organised by Katherine Forsyth of St. Hilda's College and John Higgitt of the Department of Fine Art, University of Edinburgh.

International Summer School in Papyrology 1997

A summer school will be held at the Centre in Oxford under the auspices of the Association Internationale de Papyrologues during the first half of July, 1997. The school will be directed by Dr. A.K. Bowman, Dr. R.A. Coles, Dr. D. Obbink and Prof. P.J. Parsons and will offer practical instruction to advanced undergraduates and graduate students, drawing on material in the Oxyrhynchus collection. Those interested in obtaining further details about participation and fees are asked to contact Dr. Obbink as soon as possible (Dr. D. Obbink, Christ Church, Oxford OX1 1DP; email: dirk.obbink@christ-church.oxford.ac.uk)

Lewis Memorial Fund and Lecture

The fund created to commemorate the work of the late Professor D.M. Lewis (as reported in Newsletter no. 1) has now reached £20,000.

The time and venue for the first David Lewis Lecture, to be given by Professor M. Jameson, Crossett Professor of Humanities Emeritus at Stanford University, on the subject of "The Rituals of Athena Polias in Athens", have now been finalised. The lecture will take place on Wednesday, 29 May at 5.00 p.m. in the Garden Quad Auditorium of St. John's College and will be followed by a reception in the Foyer adjoining the Auditorium.

Seminar Announcement

Professor J.N. Adams of Reading University will be giving a seminar paper, jointly sponsored by St. John's College and the Centre at 5.00 p.m. on 16 May in St. John's College, with the title "Latin Written in Greek Script. Some Aspects of Bilingualism and Literacy in the Roman Empire". There will be drinks after the seminar. Further information can be obtained from Nicholas Purcell at St. John's College (e-mail: nicholas.purcell@sjc.ox.ac.uk).

Seminar Programme

The Centre's regular seminar series, "Ancient Documents Old and New" continues into Trinity Term with four papers on epigraphical and papyrological topics. The programme is as follows:

25 April	John Ma, "Around OGIS 219"
9 May	Roger Bagnall, "An Agricultural Account Book from the Dakleh Oasis"
23 May	John Rea, "Apion II and Apa Hierax"
6 June	Traianos Gagos, "The Carbonised Papyri from Petra"

Meetings are held at 5.00 pm on Thursday afternoons in the Centre at 67 St. Giles.

Graduate Seminar

Local vs. International Languages in Ancient Documentary Evidence

There will be a Graduate Discussion Group in the Centre on alternating Thursday afternoons at 5.00 pm in weeks when there is no Ancient Documents seminar. These meetings are mainly intended for postgraduate students. The provisional programme is as follows.

2 May	Inscriptions: Alison Davies, "Latin rules OK! Epigraphic cleansing at Pompeii"
30 May	Coins: Richard Fowler, "The rise of non-Greek coin legends in the Hellenistic Near East"
	Volker Heuchert, "Asia Minor"
13 June	Papyri: Csaba La' da, "Who were 'those of the <i>epigone</i> '?"

Further details are available from Alison Davies at St. John's College

Visiting Scholars

The Centre welcomes Dr. Traianos Gagos, Assistant Professor of Greek and Papyrology and Associate Archivist in Papyrology at the Special Collections Library of the University of Michigan. Dr. Gagos has been awarded a British Academy Visiting Fellowship to work at the Centre during May and June, and will be giving a paper in the Centre's Trinity Term seminar series. Dr. Gagos is well known for his work as a papyrologist and in the digitisation of the collection of papyri at Michigan. Among his recent publications are (with Peter Van Minnen) *Settling a Dispute: Toward a Legal Anthropology of Late Antique Egypt* (Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 1994) and editions of 14 papyri for Vol. LXI of the *Oxyrhynchus Papyri*

The Centre is able to provide a base for a limited number of visiting scholars working in fields related to its activities. Enquiries should be addressed to the Director.

Other News

Prof. W. Eck writes from Munich that a final publication of the *Senatus Consultum de Cn. Pisone patre* in two versions (Spanish and German) is now in press and should be available later in the summer. Publication details are as follows: A. Caballos, W. Eck, Fdo. Fernandez, *El s.c. de Cn. Pisone patre*, Sevilla 1996; W. Eck, A. Caballos, Fdo. Fernandez, *Das s. c. de Cn. Pisone patre*, Vestigia, München 1996.

Update

The caption to the photograph on page 3 of Newsletter 1 should have read: *SEG*, II, 849.

Circulation and Contributions

This is the second newsletter of the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents. Subsequent issues will be circulated biannually in Autumn and Spring. 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://info.ox.ac.uk/~csadinfo>) 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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