



Oxford University

Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents

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Ass or Emperor? The inscription from the fascist Piazza di Augusto imperatore, with Mussolini's name tellingly abbreviated to 'musso'

Epigraphy and its Afterlife: Reusing, rediscovering, reinventing, and revitalising ancient inscriptions

Once an inscription has been cut, it is hard to kill it stone-dead. A two-day conference held at Corpus Christi College on 3rd-4th July, 1998 aimed to explore the afterlife of ancient inscriptions in all their varied manifestations. Epigraphers and non-epigraphers alike who attended the conference, coming from seven different European countries and from the United States, found that they had many interests in common when it comes to exploring the reasons for the transformation of inscriptions. A number of themes recurred throughout the two days—how different groups have sought to use the tangible evidence of inscriptions in order to confirm their own superiority, for example, or how they have attempted to exploit the monumental status of inscriptions in order to shape the historical perceptions of later generations. Forging ancient inscriptions has also proved popular through the ages—either the complete invention of monuments, or the addition of an inscription to an already existing ancient or modern monument.

In order to create a backdrop against which the afterlife of inscriptions might be spotlighted, the first two papers considered the practice of setting up inscriptions in Roman times, exploring the original intentions of those who commissioned them. Firstly, Alison Cooley, 'The creation of history at Rome', explored the cultural and political reasons

determining the setting up of inscribed monuments on the Capitol. In a second paper, 'Inscriptions and civic memory in the Roman East', Onno Van Nijf investigated possible reasons for the extraordinary rise in the number both of public honorific inscriptions and of inscriptions set up by private associations in Greek cities under Roman rule.

Robert Coates-Stephens ('Epigraphy as spolia') discussed possible motives for the reuse of inscriptions during the early mediaeval period, and reminded us of the dangers of treating reused inscriptions only as inscribed texts. He pointed out that such inscriptions at Rome might also provide information regarding spolia networks, the supply of building materials, and the urban landscape of the city itself.

Wolfgang Hameter ('The afterlife of some Noric inscriptions') analysed some inscriptions from Noricum which have been tampered with, or totally

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invented, in modern times. He showed that the temptation to alter an inscription in order to confirm some historical event is not always resisted. Amanda Collins ('Renaissance epigraphy and its legitimating potential') showed how the career of Annio of Viterbo blossomed largely because of his skill in forging inscriptions. Glenys Davies ('Enhancing by inscription in the late 18th century') identified the characteristics of forged inscriptions, and considered the motivations for adding them to the ash chests collected by Henry Blundell in the 18th century.

Jeremy Knight ('Some uses of literacy: Welsh stones and Oxford scholars) discussed the various ways in which the Roman inscriptions of Wales were seen as important in later centuries, and were rediscovered and reinvented. Mark Handley ('A Carolingian collection of Late Antique Inscriptions from Burgundy') argued that this "Burgundian" collection may have been designed to serve as a "model book" for epigraphic composition, a reuse of these inscriptions for a purpose quite removed from their original function. William Stenhouse ('Antiquarian scholarship and classical inscriptions in 17th century Italy') examined the preoccupations of the 17th century Italian scholars thanks to whom many of the texts we know today were preserved, showing how their work fitted into the contemporary currents of antiquarianism.

The careers of two British travellers and collectors, Thomas Leigh and William John Bankes, who travelled the same roads in Greece and the Near East in the early nineteenth century, received complementary treatments in Graham Oliver's paper, 'Images of death from Classical Athens to Regency England', and Charles Crowther's 'Two nineteenth-century travellers in search of inscriptions'. The perfect Atticism of the reliefs brought back from Athens to Lyme Park by Leigh influenced the Atticising funerary monuments of the sculptor John Gibson and influenced, in turn, through the designs of the architect John Foster, the first public cemeteries in Britain. In this way, the epigraphy of ancient Athens breathed life into the treatment of the dead in nineteenth-century England. William John Bankes, whose contribution to the epigraphy of Syria and the Near East has only recently come to light, also copied many inscriptions in the course of his extensive travels in Greece and Turkey and made a notable transcription of the copy of Diocletian's Edict at Stratonikeia. His plans to publish an epigraphical album, however, were frustrated by plagiarism.

Colin Cunningham ('The rise of typography and the decline of epigraphy?') explored the paradox that in the nineteenth century, a time when classical

scholarship, and epigraphy in particular, was seeing some spectacular advances, there was no comparable flowering of architectural inscriptions in this country. A variety of factors contributed to this paradox. On the one hand Gothic Revival architecture offered less opportunity for placing inscriptions on buildings, while at the same time introducing a number of technical constraints that militated against the development of high-quality lettering. On the other, the spread of literacy directed the creative energies of craftsmen towards type design rather than letter cutting.

In the concluding paper of the conference ('The word in stone: a fascist Italian perspective'), Tim Benton discussed the fascists' use of inscriptions in the 20th century, concentrating upon the potential power of inscriptions to control history. The notorious *Piazza di Augusto imperatore* created by the fascists around the "liberated" Mausoleum, with its invocation of the shades of Augustus and celebration of *il duce*, however, shows how inscriptions can, in the end, misfire. Mussolini's name (pictured on page 1) loses its dignity, when it is not erased by the *damnatio memoriae* dear to the classical epigrapher, but transformed into "musso", or "ass".

The Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature

The creation of text databases that can be shared over electronic networks opens up a wide range of new possibilities for research and teaching in ancient documentary studies (Newsletter Issue 4: Towards a Virtual Library of Ancient Documents). In this general context it was exciting for a seminar audience at the Centre to hear a report from Dr. Jeremy Black and Dr. Eleanor Robson of the Institute of Oriental Studies on the creation of an Electronic Text Database for Sumerian Literature.

Sumerian is the oldest written language in existence – reaching back into the Third Millennium BC – and preserves the oldest known literature in the world. The main body of Classical Sumerian literature consists of 50,000 lines of verse in a range of different genres, dating from approximately 2100 to about 1650 BC. In spite of its range, sophistication and influence on later literatures, however, Sumerian literature is little known to scholars in other fields and even less accessible to a wider audience.

The reasons for this isolation are various. The recovery of Sumerian literature has its own complex archaeology. The majority of surviving compositions have had to be reconstructed during the past fifty years

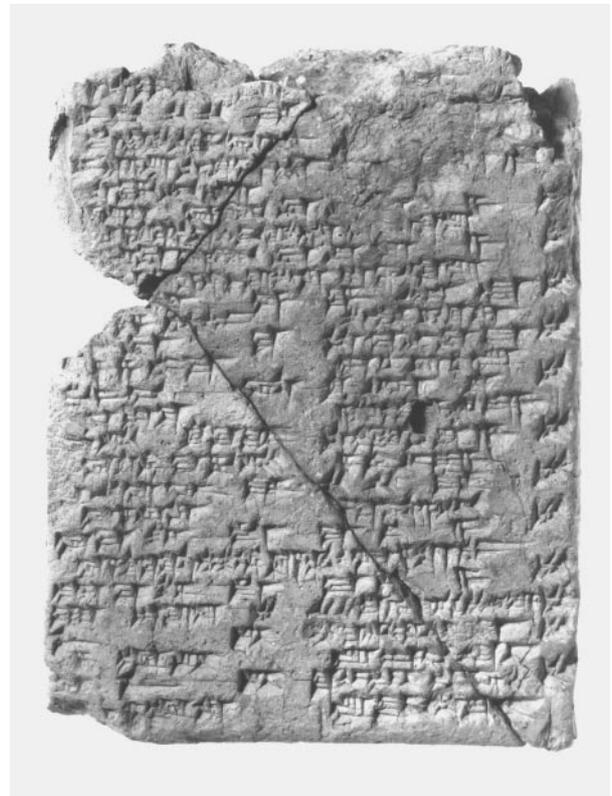
from thousands of often fragmentary clay tablets, inscribed in cuneiform writing, such as the Berlin tablet illustrated on this page.

The written survival of Sumerian literature is the product of a scribal tradition which has resulted in the preservation of individual compositions in multiple copies made by scribes over a range of several centuries. The construction of modern texts of Sumerian compositions from these individual and overlapping copies is slow and painstaking work. Relatively few compositions have yet been published in satisfactory or readily accessible editions. Several major compositions have not yet been edited at all. Moreover, continuing progress in knowledge of the language renders translations little more than twenty years old already unreliable or unusable.

Given these difficulties, a more dynamic and collaborative model of publication is required if the acute need for a coherently and systematically published, universally available textual corpus is to be met. The development of electronic text scholarship has now made it possible to aim at such a goal. A team based at Oxford University's Institute of Oriental Studies, working closely with the Humanities Computing Unit, has begun work on a project to produce a 'collected works' of over 400 poetic compositions of the Classical Sumerian literature, equipped with translations along the lines of the Perseus Project corpus available for Classical Greek and Latin literature.

A pilot project funded by a grant from the University of Oxford's Research and Equipment Committee and employing as full-time postdoctoral researcher Dr Eleanor Robson, under the direction of Dr Jeremy Black, was undertaken in 1996/7 to establish the extent of the Sumerian literary corpus and to collect complete source and publication information on each composition; to investigate and devise suitable technical procedures and format for publication of the corpus; to establish a basis for international collaboration, and the sharing of material and expertise, with other electronic text corpora and Sumerian projects, in particular with the universities of Chicago and Philadelphia; and to produce specimen text and a publicly accessible pilot Web site.

The successful completion of these goals made it possible to attract further funding, from the Leverhulme Trust, to undertake the main project. Preparation of the Corpus began at Oxford University in November 1997 with a project team consisting of Dr Jeremy Black, Dr Graham Cunningham and Dr Gábor Zólyomi, with the continued collaboration of Dr Eleanor Robson.



Part of a Sumerian literary work, written on a clay tablet in cuneiform script. Photograph © Staatliche Museen zu Berlin

The reconstructed texts are being encoded in Standard Generalised Markup Language (SGML), which will ensure the widest accessibility of the material into the foreseeable future. The principal form of delivery for the Corpus will be the World Wide Web. The Corpus will eventually comprise:

1. An information database.
2. Transliterations of 13 ancient literary catalogues.
3. Composite texts of 409 literary compositions.
4. New translations of all the composite texts.

The emphasis in the translations will be on providing coherent, readable English prose.

To enable users to check original sources and to explore variant traditions, it is essential to include transliterations of individual exemplars. Accordingly, the Corpus will also include for a representative 'core' sample of 42 compositions (roughly ten per cent of the whole Corpus) separate transliterations of all individual manuscripts, which will enable the construction of a lineated apparatus—the so-called 'musical score' format now generally favoured for the publication of Sumerian compositions—to make it possible to get behind the harmonised text of the edition.

Work on entering texts for the Corpus is now proceeding apace. Currently available texts and the latest progress reports can be consulted on the ETCSL WWW site at <http://www-etcs.orient.ox.ac.uk>.

CSAD News and Events

Digitising MAMA IX and X

The archive of notebooks, photographs and squeezes from Sir Christopher Cox's two Anatolian expeditions in 1925 and 1926 which formed the basis for Barbara Levick's and Stephen Mitchell's publication of volumes IX and X of *Monumenta Asia Minoris Antiqua* in 1988 and 1993 has been deposited in the Centre by Dr. Levick. Both MAMA IX and X were published with extensive photographic documentation, but the constraints of publication costs prevented the excellent negatives from Cox's expeditions from being printed at larger than contact print size. As a complement to the full editions of the texts of the inscriptions in MAMA IX and X, the Centre is planning to make high resolution digitised images of the photographs in the Cox archive available from its WWW server. An initial phase of digitisation, covering the photographs for MAMA X, was undertaken by Dr. Ralph Häussler before he began work as RIB Research Assistant in January 1999, under the supervision of Dr. Crowther. A preliminary group of images and supporting material from MAMA vol. X has now been posted on the CSAD WWW server at <http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/MAMA>. Images are offered at both snapshot size (maximum dimension 400 pixels) and a resolution of 300 dpi. Higher resolution, 600 dpi, images can be provided on request for research purposes.

The Centre hopes to make the complete archive of images for MAMA IX and X available over the course of the spring and summer of 1999.



MAMA X no. 4: early 3rd. century AD 'Doorstone' funerary monument from Appia in Phrygia

RIB Research Assistant

The Administrators of the Haverfield Bequest have been awarded a grant by the Humanities Research Board of the British Academy (now the Arts and Humanities Research Board) to support the appointment of a Research Assistant, to assist the editors, Dr. Roger Tomlin (Wolfson College) and Mr. Mark Hassall (UCL), in the preparation of Roman Inscriptions of Britain Volume III, which will effectively complete (up to the discoveries of 1996) the corpus initiated by R.G. Collingwood and continued by R.P. Wright and S.S. Frere.

The Haverfield Archive of material for the study of the epigraphy of Roman Britain, which includes an irreplaceable collection of original ink drawings and contact tracings of the inscriptions in Volume I of RIB, has been deposited in the Centre since 1996.

Dr. Ralph Häussler has been appointed to the Research Assistantship, with effect from 1 January, 1999. Dr. Häussler was educated at the Universities of Kaiserslautern and Frankfurt/Main in Germany and at the Institute of Archaeology and University College, University of London. In London he completed his MA thesis (1992) on the Romanisation of the civitas Vangionum and his doctoral thesis (1997) on the Romanisation of Piedmont and Liguria.

Imaging Incised Texts

The Centre, in conjunction with Professor Mike Brady of the Department of Engineering Science, has been awarded a grant of £160,000 by the EPSRC for the continuation of the research programme on the image-enhancement of incised writing-tablets described in our last issue (Newsletter No.6).

Veit Schenk, who held the post funded by the Leverhulme Trust for 1997 continues to work on the project, but the EPSRC grant has made it possible to appoint an additional postdoctoral Research Assistant and a doctoral student for three years. Melissa Terras, who has recently completed an MSc in Information Technology (Humanities) at the University of Glasgow, for which she undertook a project involving the creation of a virtual reality model of an Egyptian tomb for the Kelvingrove Museum and Art Gallery, has been appointed to the doctoral studentship. Stephen Se has taken on the role of interim Research Assistant. Among his first contributions to the project has been the programming of two java applets implementing the image processing algorithm already developed by Veit Schenk for removing the background woodgrain from images of stilus tablets and for viewing looped sequences of images photographed under different angles of lighting.

Centre for Epigraphical and Palaeographical Studies, Ohio State University

The Centre for Epigraphical and Palaeographical Studies at Ohio State University began to digitise its squeeze collection in coordination with CSAD's own similar project during the autumn of 1998. The initial phase of digitisation, which is being carried out by Paul Brown, has concentrated on squeezes of dated Attic inscriptions, above all from the American School Agora excavations.

A first series of images, in resolutions of 72 or 150 dpi, has now been posted on the CEPS WWW pages at URL: <http://omega.cohums.ohio-state.edu/~pbrown/>.

Ancient History Documentary Research Centre, Macquarie University

The Centre's reciprocal relationship with the Ancient History Documentary Research Centre at Macquarie University continues to flourish. The Centre's Administrator Dr. Charles Crowther visited Macquarie in August and September 1998 for two weeks at the invitation of Professor Sam Lieu to take part in AHRDC's continuing research programme on Asia Minor under the direction of Dr. Rosalinde Kearsley. He presented a paper at a staff seminar, and gave a public lecture to the Macquarie Ancient History Society on his continuing epigraphical and historical research.

The Ancient History Department at Macquarie possesses its own collection of antiquities, including a significant collection of papyri housed in exemplary conditions, in its Museum of Ancient Cultures. A catalogue of the papyrus collection is in preparation under the direction of Dr. Stuart Pickering. Karl van Dyke, the Museum's curator, has taken an active role in making much of its collection more widely available through its participation in the Australian University Museums Online network.



Alanna Nobbs, Charles Crowther and Sam Lieu in the seminar room of AHRDC

Digitising the Oxyrhynchus Papyri

Gideon Nisbet completed his one year stint as researcher for the Oxyrhynchus Papyri Digitisation Project at the end of September 1998. The result of his work has been the creation of an Oxyrhynchus Papyri WWW site on the Centre's server offering not only an introduction and guide to the Oxyrhynchus papyri but also digitised images of the papyri from four recent volumes of P.Oxy (59-62) and an online version of the exhibition held in July 1998 in the Ashmolean Museum to mark the centenary of work on the Oxyrhynchus Papyri (<http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/POxy/VExhibition/welcome.htm>).

"Ancient Documents Old and New"

The Centre's seminar series continued in Trinity Term 1997 with two papers on Near Eastern documentary themes.

An extended report on Jeremy Black's and Eleanor Robson's paper on the Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature appears on pages 2-4. A short summary of Heather Baker's paper follows below:

"Family Archives from Neo-Babylonian and Early Achaemenid Babylon" (Heather Baker, 3 Jue, 1998)

This paper gave an overview of the private family archives from late-7th through to early 5th century BC Babylon. These archives constitute practically our only source material from Babylon at this period, because state and temple archives from the city remain largely unknown. The paper considered the methods by which the private archives, which were not recovered through controlled excavation, can be reconstructed. Prosopographic study is especially important in this respect and enables us, for example, to identify so-called "chains of transmission" of tablets which were passed on as proof of ownership when property, such as temple prebends or real-estate, was transferred by one party to another. The range of document types and tablet formats, and the significance of sealing practices, were briefly described. Finally, the paper considered some of the contrasts which emerge between the different archives. The composition of the Nappahu (or "Smith") family archive, the second largest archive from Babylon of this period (c. 260 tablets), was discussed. The activities of this family and the extent and character of their property-holdings were contrasted with those of the Egibi family, which accumulated the largest known archive from Babylon (over 2,000 tablets).

New Perspectives on the Epigraphy of Roman Italy

A one-day workshop on recent developments in Italian epigraphy was held in the Seminar Room at Corpus Christi College on Saturday, 9 May.

The papers delivered at the workshop re-examined the texts of particular inscriptions, and studied individual inscriptions and groups of inscriptions in new contexts, in order to reveal some new perspectives on Roman Italy. The speakers shared the aim of setting the inscriptions of specific localities into a broader geographical, social, political, and cultural context.

Several contributors discussed the visible impact of Rome upon other parts of Italy, both town and countryside, between the fourth century B.C. and fourth century A.D. Guy Bradley, 'Epigraphy and colonisation in ancient Umbria', studied the epigraphic, literary and archaeological record of Interamna Nahars in order to revise the orthodox picture of the colonisation of Umbria, and to make some more general points about both the Latin colonisation of Italy and the magistracies of Italian communities before the Social War. Mark Pobjoy, 'Country roads and local laws: "village" epigraphy in Roman Italy', explored the degree to which the epigraphy of rural areas of Republican Italy exhibited a much stronger Roman political presence than has previously been realised. Benet Salway, 'Some considerations on the circumstances of the album of Canusium', presented a new theory relating to the historical context for this document's production. Alison Cooley, 'Politics and religion in the ager Laurens', examined the relationship between Lavinium and Rome, in the light of a recently rediscovered inscription.

Two papers assessed the contribution of particular inscriptions to the religious and political profiles of two regions. Fay Glinister, 'The Rapino Table and the Phenomenon of Sacred Prostitution in Early Italy', questioned the validity of this inscription as evidence for sacred prostitution. Edward Bispham, 'Epigraphy, Politics, Topography and Archaeology at Puteoli: a Case Study in the Self-Representation of the Italian Elite in the Late Republic', undertook to clarify the original function and meaning of two puzzling inscriptions in their social and physical context, and suggested a new approach to cursus inscriptions. Finally, Valerie Hope, 'Fighting for identity: the commemoration of gladiators in Roman Italy', considered the funerary commemoration of the gladiators of Rome and Italy as evidence for the role and position of the gladiator within Roman society.

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Ancient Archives and Archival Traditions: Concepts of Record-Keeping in the Ancient World

On 17-19 September 1998 the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents sponsored a conference in Christ Church organised by Dr. Maria Brosius of Queen's College and the Centre's Director, Dr Alan Bowman, on ancient archives and archival traditions.

Generous funds from the British Academy, the Craven Committee, the Queen's College, the Board of Literae Humaniores, the Management Committee of the Griffith Institute, and the Oriental Studies Board made the conference possible.

Maria Brosius reports:

"Nineteen scholars from different disciplines attended this international workshop by invitation. Our aim was to discover what could be achieved in the setting of a small workshop in terms of identifying and establishing a method or methods for analysing the following issues:

- i. Text and format
- ii. The relationship between text and documents
- iii. The layout of text and its relationship to the type of document it represents.

In asking questions about possible traditions of scribal conventions and concepts of accounting processes, the workshop aimed to identify the first steps leading to an 'Urkundenlehre' for ancient archival documents.

Participants included scholars from the fields of Assyriology, Aegean studies, papyrology, archaeology and ancient history, and the papers covered a substantial historical period ranging from the third to the first millennium B.C.

The interdisciplinary character of the workshop proved highly beneficial for all participants, as the very engaging discussions throughout the two-day period showed. Though intensive, the lively and relaxed atmosphere of the workshop, not least ensured by the hospitality of Christ Church College, ensured that this was academically a highly successful occasion. It is hoped that the proceedings of the workshop can be published in a new series of occasional paper of the Centre.

Having opened the discussion of new ways to approach ancient documents, the enthusiasm and encouragement of all participants suggests that the CSAD should consider holding similar workshops on archival traditions in the future."

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British Epigraphy Society

The British Epigraphy Society continues to promote the development of epigraphical studies in Britain. 1998 saw two gatherings of epigraphers under the Society's auspices.

Divine Epigraphy Spring Meeting of the British Epigraphy Society (Liverpool, 25th April, 1998)

Robert Parker reports:

"This spring meeting focused on the theme 'Divine Epigraphy'. The CSAD was represented at the meeting by squeezes of IG II² 1496, as well as by some of the regular users of the Centre. The following papers were read: Beate Dignas, 'Buying sacred authority: the sale of priesthoods in Asia Minor'; Robert Parker, 'Festivals at the year's turning: the evidence of IG II² 1496'; John Healey, 'Formulae in Aramaic memorial inscriptions'; Alan Millard, 'Divine epigraphy in the Ancient Near East'; Joyce Reynolds, 'The sanctuary of Demeter and Kore at Cyrene'; Tessa Rajak, 'The synagogue, the church and the epigraphic habit'; N.P. Milner, 'Another inscribed oracle at Oinoanda'. This was a thoroughly rewarding meeting. The barrier-breaking potential of the Society was well illustrated by the strange sense of familiarity that Greco-Roman epigraphists experienced in listening to John Healey's account of 'Remembered be X' formulae in Aramaic inscriptions: a translinguistic koine was revealed."

Numismatic Epigraphy Annual General Meeting of the British Epigraphy Society (London, 14th November, 1998)

The Society's Annual General Meeting was preceded by a colloquium on Numismatic Epigraphy convened by Andrew Meadows of the British Museum. Papers were given by Joyce Reynolds and Michael Crawford, 'A New look at Diocletian at Aphrodisias'; David Whitehead, 'From Smyrna to Stewartstown: a numismatist's epigraphic notebook'; Chris Howgego and Volker Heuchert, 'Language and meaning in Roman Provincial Coin Legends'; and Jonathan Williams, 'Commemoration in Roman Coin Legends'. The AGM itself saw the retirement of Michael Crawford as chair. Professor Stephen Mitchell steps into his role. On the BES committee CSAD is now represented by Alison Cooley in place of Alan Bowman.

A successful meeting concluded with reports on current and new projects. It was encouraging that two of these projects brought news of flourishing squeeze collections. Stephen Mitchell drew attention to the material available for study in the British Institute of Archaeology at Ankara's squeeze archive, cataloguing

of which is now complete. In Cambridge, a Leverhulme Grant has enabled Dr. Onno van Nijf to make much progress in reorganising and cataloguing the Museum of Classical Archaeology's squeeze archive, as reported below.

Prof. P.J. Rhodes also reported on the substantial progress that he and Prof. R. Osborne have made on the production of a replacement for the second volume of M.N. Tod's *Greek Historical Inscriptions*.

Place and Genre in Greek Epigraphy Faculty of Classics, Cambridge, 7-8 January 1999

The Faculty of Classics held a colloquium to mark the completion of Dr. Onno van Nijf's Leverhulme project to catalogue and reorganise the Museum of Classical Archaeology's squeeze collection, with its rich holding of Attic, Cypriot and Anatolian material, reflecting the work of T.B. Mitford, G.E. Bean and A.G. Woodhead. The complete catalogue is being entered into a FileMaker Pro database, the principal fields of which are interchangeable with CSAD's 4th Dimension database catalogue of its own squeeze collection.

The colloquium itself offered an opportunity for graduate students at Cambridge to discuss their fruitful engagement with epigraphical evidence in the course of their research.

Lewis Memorial Fund and Lecture

The Lewis Lecture for 1998 was given by Prof. Pierre Briant of Toulouse University on Wednesday 20 May in the Garden Quad Auditorium. St. John's College. The title of Prof. Briant's lecture was 'Greek Epigraphy and Achaemenid History: Pixodaros and Xanthos'. Prof. Briant summarises the themes of his discussion:

"The now famous trilingual inscription of Xanthos (Aramaic, Greek, Lycian), which was first published in 1974, then published in a final form in 1979, is an essential document for the historians of the Achaemenid Empire. It pertains to a new cultic foundation as decided by the Xanthian community. One of the most debated questions about the inscription has been the role of the satrap Pixodaros in the institutional process. A re-examination of the last Greek formula (*Πιξώδαρος δὲ κύριος ἐστὶ*) shows that, contrary to a long-established theory, neither this Greek formula nor the Aramaic version issued by the satrapal chancellery is intended to give 'full authority' to the civic decision. More simply, the satrap acts as a guarantor of the civic regulations and will act as an arbitrator of a conditional violation."

CSAD Events, Winter-Spring 1998/99

Michaelmas Term 1998 Seminar Series

The Centre's regular seminar series continued in Michaelmas 1998 with a series of papers on Greek epigraphical themes: Prof. David Whitehead, 'From Smyrna to Stewartstown: a Numismatist's Epigraphic Noteboo'(14 October); George Williamson, 'What's in a Name: When is an Ethnic Really Ethnic?' (28 October); Graham Oliver, 'Busy Days for Attic Epigraphy: 307 to 301 B.C.' (11 October); Charles Crowther, 'Epigraphy and the Athenian Cleruchy on Samos' (25 November). Summaries of all the papers will appear in Newsletter no. 8 in the summer.

Trinity Term 1999 Seminar Series

A series of three seminars in Trinity Term will present new material from Vindolanda and new techniques for interpreting it. A detailed programme will be posted on the CSAD WWW server in the spring.

CSAD and Related Events Spring/Summer 1999

14 April	BES Spring Colloquium: Architectural Epigraphy (Department of Classics, University of Swansea)
26 May, 1999	D.M. Lewis Lecture (Prof. Shaye Cohen)

Visitors to CSAD

Mr. Hiroshi Maeno of Hiroshima University is a visiting student at the Centre and at Wolfson College in the academic year 1998/99. During his stay he has been continuing his research into Greek history, concentrating on the documentary evidence for Athenian cleruchies and colonisation, while at the same time extending the range of his epigraphical training.

Dr. René Nünlist of the University of Basel is visiting Oxford on leave in Winter-Spring 1998/99 as an Honorary Fellow of the Centre.

Recent News

AHRB Awards

The Centre is pleased to report that applications for substantial research grants to continue the work on the digitisation and publication of the Vindolanda Ink Tablets reported in Newsletter Issue 3 and to complete work on the digitisation of the Oxyrhynchus Papyri submitted to the Arts and Humanities Research Board of the British Academy in September have recently received approval. The success of these applications will allow the appointment of additional Research Assistants and the purchase of a second PhaseOne PowerPhase Digital Camera. The awards take effect from 1 March and are tenable for one year initially, with the possibility of renewal for a further two years if satisfactory progress can be demonstrated.

Another successful application to the AHRB was made by Dr. M. Bent of the Faculty of Music for the Digital Image Archive of Medieval Music project with which the Centre has cooperated closely.

Circulation and Contributions

This is the seventh newsletter of the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents. The Newsletter is regularly circulated in Autumn and early Summer. The present issue has been delayed beyond its expected date for a variety of administrative reasons, but it is expected that the regular timetable of circulation will be resumed in the summer and autumn of 1999.

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>) 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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