



Oxford University

Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents

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RIB III: towards a new volume of *The Roman Inscriptions of Britain*

Epigraphically challenged. This cruel euphemism has been applied to Roman Britain, where the discovery of a stone inscription is something of an event. It was a 'red-letter day' for the young (Sir) Ian Richmond, later the first Professor of the Archaeology of the Roman Empire at Oxford, when in 1929 he helped uncover two inscribed slabs at Birdoswald on Hadrian's Wall. In the four centuries since Camden's northern tour in 1599, the total of discoveries has not yet reached 3,000: perhaps one-hundredth of the Roman total, from a province which was garrisoned by one-tenth of the army. (This reproachful reference to the legions and their auxiliaries is not unfair. The distribution of Roman inscriptions in Britain is overwhelmingly military, from the epitaphs of soldiers at Colchester, London, Lincoln and Bath, to the copious epigraphy of the three legionary bases at Caerleon, Chester and York, and above all, the stones of the two Walls). But there are two compensations for this epigraphic poverty: the wealth of ink-written wooden tablets from Vindolanda (the Roman army again), and the loving attention lavished by British scholars upon stone inscriptions when they do appear. True, the first British collections in Camden's *Britannia* and Horsley's *Britannia Romana* were superseded by the work of an imperial propraetorian legate sent out by Mommsen and the Berlin Academy. This was Emil Hübner, who edited *CIL VII* (1873), but meanwhile J. Collingwood Bruce, M.A. (Glasgow) and a native of the province, was collecting the northern inscriptions in his *Lapidarium Septentrionale* (1870-75).

Supplements to *CIL VII* were published by F.J. Haverfield, Student of Christ Church and later Camden Professor of Ancient History at Oxford. He published the first annual survey of new inscriptions in 1914, and intended the task of preparing a new corpus for his favourite pupil, G.L. Cheesman of New College, who is rightly remembered for *The Auxilia of the Roman Imperial Army* (1914). Ominous dates, these. When Cheesman was killed at Gallipoli, the loss is said to have broken Haverfield's heart. After his own death in 1919, the task devolved upon a famous Oxford philosopher and historian, R.G. Collingwood. In 1921 he announced that he was collecting 'a new *Corpus* of Roman inscriptions in Britain', and published the latest discoveries in that



Caves Inn (Warwickshire), 1963. Mindful of the site's name, members of the Rugby Archaeological Society cautiously excavate a Roman well. It contained a milestone of Constantine which will be published in RIB III.

year's *Journal of Roman Studies*; it was the first of the annual surveys which have continued unbroken until the present day. Before his own premature death in 1943, Collingwood 'made drawings of all the important Roman inscriptions in Britain', his obituarist says with some exaggeration, but the first of a crippling series of strokes in 1938 forced him to choose a junior editor. This was a Cambridge classicist, R.P. Wright, the new Lecturer in Roman History at Durham. With proper pietas he put Collingwood's name before his own on the title-page of *RIB*, but his contribution was by far the greater. Without

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a motor car (his correspondence is full of the complicated expedients this forced upon him), he inspected almost every inscription. Every page of *RIB* bears witness to his dogged energy, his obsessive accuracy and minute attention to detail, all the harmless drudgery required of a great epigrapher. His work was finished in 1960, but the printing took another five years, prompting the Clarendon Press to alter the date of his Preface from 11 November 1960 to 1964, an object-lesson to us all of how far to trust the accuracy of transmitted dates in public documents.

RIB contains 2,400 monumental inscriptions. Its cut-off date is 31 December 1954, so that when it was published in 1965, there were already ten years of 'new' inscriptions. 35 years later, with the Millennium at our backs hurrying near, they total almost 500. During the past 45 years, stones have been found high in the air—in the roofs of York Minster and Gloucester Cathedral—and deep underground, like the Roman milestone in a 12-metre well at Caves Inn illustrated on page 1. An altar inscribed to the goddess Sulis by a soothsayer was found actually still in place within her precinct at Bath, like an altar to the Nymphs at Carrawburgh on Hadrian's Wall, but usually nice squared lumps of stone are re-used in churches, pavements, houses, farm-buildings and field walls. They mostly turn up in archaeological excavations, but one centurial stone was found by a sharp-eyed bookseller, and half a tombstone from the Catterick excavations was 'salvaged' by a local farmer during Bank Holiday. There is a famous photograph of Collingwood himself standing on one of those Birdoswald slabs, unaware that it was inscribed; and another story, also authentic, that a more recent archaeologist turned over a huge stone and was so surprised to find it was inscribed that he dropped it on his foot. (This cushioned the shock for the inscription, which was unharmed, but it broke his foot.) Another archaeologist reported a small inscription as 'unstratified', which meant that someone found it on his spoil heap. All these interesting inscriptions, and more than four hundred others, have found interim publication year by year, at first in *JRS* by Richard Wright, and then by his joint successors, Mark Hassall and Roger Tomlin, in *Britannia*.

Haverfield left his books to the Oxford library which bears his name, and wished the Romano-British epigraphic corpus to be a charge on his estate. So the Administrators of his Bequest have supported the publication of new inscriptions from Britain, first annually and then in successive volumes of *RIB*. Sheppard Frere, who succeeded Richmond at Oxford, and Tomlin have now published in the eight fascicules of *RIB* II (1990-95) what epigraphers quaintly call

Instrumentum Domesticum. This does not include 'curse tablets' on lead which, like the inscrutable stilus tablets, await a corpus of their own. But meanwhile, to bring the stone inscriptions up to the Millennium, the Administrators of the Haverfield Bequest have appointed Tomlin to edit *RIB* III. They have also appointed a full-time research assistant for 1999, Dr. Ralph Häussler, who graduated in Ancient History, Roman and Classical Archaeology at the Goethe-University, Frankfurt, and thus brings hybrid vigour to an Oxford-based enterprise. More to the point, he wrote his doctoral thesis at University College, London, on the Romanization of a region far richer in municipal inscriptions than Britain; and even more to the point, with his German diploma in computing science, he feels a kindly, knowing contempt for all those idiosyncrasies of Word 98 which cause his senior colleague such inarticulate unease tempered by fury.

This team has already scanned electronically the texts published in *JRS* and *Britannia*, weeding out many a typo of the 'Aurc[ius]' variety, and ordering the result into the skeleton of *RIB* III. This will then be fleshed out from the archive contained in the meticulous notebooks and card index kept by Wright, and in the files, the looser-limbed files let us call them, of Hassall and Tomlin. Hundreds of preliminary drawings must be checked and fair-copied (a tedious job), drawings prepared by the Collingwood method, where the artist stretches his paper tightly across the stone and catches the edges of the letters with crayon or cobbler's wax. The method is surprisingly objective, especially if monitored against a squeeze. Other drawings have been made from squeezes in reverse, or by draughtsmen attached to museums and archaeological units. Collingwood and Wright were pioneers in illustrating every possible inscription with a line-drawing, a decision they owed to Haverfield, which has enabled users of *RIB* to refine and improve its readings. They would surely have approved the decision to reinforce the line-drawings in *RIB* III with photographs wherever possible.

RIB III cannot simply be compiled from published sources. Many inscriptions still need to be photographed, they all need commentary and indexing, and ideally should be checked by autopsy. There are problems of authenticity, such as the altar from Bath which can be traced through several pairs of hands, which legend says the first vendor carved from a stone in his mother's garden at Bradford-on-Avon; and another altar in a Sussex collection, which was sold years later with an acquired north-country provenance, an altar which happens to be the twin of one from Rome. Field-work is needed, for example at the Wall east of Birdoswald,

where centurial stones have been recorded from three different base-points in both directions; but fortunately there is a comfortable bed-and-breakfast across the fields, and stone-by-stone drawings available from the Central Excavation Unit. And what about the coal mine in county Durham, named after the adjoining Roman fort which it quarried for building-stone? Old miners remember seeing 'written stones' through the bars of the cage as they whizzed up and down. That colliery is now derelict – fair enough – but its workings have become a sump for other collieries. The Caves Inn well is a puddle by comparison; those Durham inscriptions, if they really exist, are now hundreds of feet underwater. The editor will just have to hold his breath.

Roger Tomlin

Wolfson College

A New Edition of Post-403 B.C. Athenian Inscriptions.

Over the last four years, steady progress has been made in preparing an international team of researchers to create a new corpus of Athenian inscriptions from after 403 B.C. Meetings of epigraphers have taken place in London (November 1996), New York (December 1996), Rome (September 1997) and Athens (June 1998). This year that progress has culminated in the announcement of major funding initiatives to support the production of the new Corpus.

The first crucial step was the award this summer by the Arts and Humanities Research Board of a major grant to Professor John Davies (University of Liverpool) with Dr Alan Bowman (Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents). The AHRB award will enable two Senior Research Fellows of the University of Liverpool, Dr Stephen Lambert and Dr Graham Oliver, to publish new editions of Athenian decrees of the fourth century B.C. Their work will be based mainly in Oxford and Athens. The success of this award was followed shortly by news of major funding from Australia, Germany and USA.

The international project is founded on the extensive participation of Greek academics and the co-operation of Greek government institutions and learned societies. Without the support of Greek colleagues, a project of this nature on such a scale would not be possible. Dr B. Petrakos (Secretary of the Greek Archaeological Society), Dr C. Kritsas (Director of the Epigraphical Museum in Athens), Dr M. Hatzopoulous (Research Centre for Greek and Roman Antiquity, National Hellenic Research Foundation) and Mr A. Matthaïou (Secretary of the Greek Epigraphical Society) have provided considerable support and are working at the heart of this new initiative.

The whole project is sponsored by *Inscriptiones Graecae* of the Berlin-Brandenburgische Akademie der Wissenschaften. Successive volumes of *IG* have served as the standard against which epigraphical publications have been measured since the nineteenth century. The participation of the Berlin Akademie in the project is crucial. In June 1999 the administrative structure of the project was formally established at a meeting held in the premises of *IG* in Berlin and hosted by Professor P. Hermann and Dr K. Hallof.

Overall supervision of the project lies with an Advisory Board made up of senior epigraphers. Its members are drawn from many countries: Professor M. Osborne (La Trobe, Australia), Professor S. Follet (Sorbonne, France), Professor Ch. Habicht and Professor P. Hermann (Germany), Dr B. Petrakos, Dr. Ch. Kritsas (Greece), Professor S. Tracy and Professor R. Stroud (USA) and Professor J. Davies (UK). It was agreed that Professor Davies should act as Spokesperson for the Board. An Editorial Committee has overall responsibility for the running of the project and the co-ordination of the editorial processes. The Committee consists of A. Matthaïou (Greece), S. Lambert and G. Oliver (UK); Mr S. Byrne (La Trobe, Australia) is an Associate Editor.

The project will produce a new series of volumes of Athenian inscriptions and replace the current second edition of volume two of *Inscriptiones Graecae*, (commonly known as *IG ii²*), edited by Johannes Kirchner and published between 1913 and 1940.



IG, ii², 19a: a fragment of a proxeny decree for a Rhodian, one of the Athenian state decrees which will be included in the first fascicle of the new IG, ii³.

During Kirchner's work on *IG ii²* and in the years after its publication, the American excavations at the Agora found numerous new fragments and complete inscriptions. A new corpus embracing these documents discovered since the publication of *IG ii²* will serve as a vital research tool for scholars and students alike. The new corpus (*IG ii³*) will see the production of smaller fascicles, usually consisting of around 250 inscriptions. Initially, the work of Dr Lambert and Dr Oliver will be devoted to the production of two volumes collecting the state decrees of the second half of the fourth century. These volumes will provide features which did not appear in the previous edition. Selected translations of inscriptions will be provided, the commentary on each text will be more extensive than those provided before and there will be greater attention to the archaeological context and visual record of the inscription. Photographs of the most important stones will be contained in the same volume as the text and commentary, and the important advances in the study of letter-cutters by Professor Stephen Tracy will be incorporated.

At the same time, Angelos Matthaiou will complete the publication of the decrees of the first half of the fourth century and Professor Osborne and Sean Byrne will work on those of the third century B.C. Professor Follet is already preparing the Athenian decrees of the Roman period. There is a great deal of material to be assigned and it is expected that the international participation in the project will be extended even further.

There are many people to thank for their encouragement and assistance in the launch of this project. The British Epigraphy Society, Dr David Blackman, Director of the British School at Athens, and Professor P.J. Rhodes, have all supplied critical support to those involved in maintaining the momentum of the project in the UK. The Austrian Academy has been very generous in making available some of the results of its bibliography of Athenian inscriptions. It is appropriate that the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents is acting as the base for the UK involvement in the project. The extensive squeeze collection and IT resources of the CSAD are fundamental to the project. Dr Alan Bowman and Dr Charles Crowther have provided considerable support in developing the partnership with Professor John Davies and The University of Liverpool which has secured the AHRB funding.

The first volumes will be ready for publication in five years time, at the end of the first round of funding. If you have any questions or would like more information on the project, please get in touch.

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Épigraphie et Informatique

AIEGL IT Commission Workshop, Rome May 28-29, 1999

At the end of May a Round Table meeting was held in Rome on the subject of "Epigraphy and Information Technology". The meeting was organised on behalf of the IT Commission of the AIEGL by its President (Silvio Panciera) with the support of the University of Rome La Sapienza and the French School at Rome. Participants in the Round Table included the members of the Commission (Géza Alföldy, Alain Bresson, Kevin Clinton, Charles Crowther, Manfred Hainzmann, Silvio Panciera) together with Carlo Carletti, Ivan Di Stefano Manzella, Marcus Dohnicht, Antonio Enrico Felle, John Jory, Jürgen Malitz, Claudio Zaccaria and the AIEGL President Werner Eck. John Bodel, Astrid Capoferro, Silvia Evangelisti, Luca Galli, Gian Luca Gregori, Claudia Lega, David Nonnis, and Emanuela Zappata, were also present as auditors.

The aim of the meeting, which had been preceded by a year long e-mail dialogue, was to examine whether (and in what form) it would be possible to create a new coordinated project for the digitisation of all surviving Greek and Latin epigraphical texts produced down to the end of Antiquity.

At the end of two days of intensive work and fruitful discussion participants in the Round Table agreed to recommend the creation, under the patronage of the AIEGL, of a text database in which all Greek and Latin inscriptions are to be entered according to the best available editions. Alongside the text data base of inscriptions a virtual databank of digitised images accessible through hyperlinks is to be created. Access to the epigraphical data base and to the linked image databases will be through the Internet and is to be completely free and unrestricted.

The AIEGL will nominate an Organising Committee to promote the new project which will include, in addition to the members of the IT Commission, other scholars from countries involved in the project but not already represented on the Commission.

A number of problems and practicalities remain. Some of these are technical. Creation and use of a large text database will be simplified by the implementation of common standards for text and font encoding – for that purpose a Document Type Definition (DTD) will be used and the Commission will also be lobbying for the representation in the Unicode standard of all the characters required for editing epigraphical texts. The major challenge faced by the project, however, will be to obtain sufficient funding to implement this important, but ambitious programme.

CSAD News and Events

Classics Centre

From September 1999 the Centre's address at 67 St. Giles has also become the address of an embryonic Classics Centre for the University of Oxford. Offices previously occupied by the Continuing Education Department are now available to provide computing facilities and a common room for Classics Graduate students, as well as rooms for language teaching staff and research projects within the faculty.

As part of this development, the Centre has acquired additional office space for its Administrator and its growing Research staff. Among the latter are two new arrivals in 1999.

In March Dr. John Pearce, who completed a Ph.D at Durham University, in May 1999, on funerary and burial practices in Roman Britain, was appointed as Research Assistant to the Vindolanda Ink Tablets project which the AHRB is supporting with a 3-year grant. This is directed in part to the digitisation of the ink writing-tablets from Vindolanda as the basis for construction of an electronic database of texts and images. It will also provide support for the work on *The Vindolanda Writing-Tablets (Tabulae Vindolandenses III)*, currently being prepared by Dr. Bowman and Professor David Thomas, and for the eventual compilation of a corpus of Romano-British Writing-Tablets.

At the beginning of the new academic year, Dr. Graham Oliver arrived to take up a post as Senior Research Fellow of the University of Liverpool based at the Centre to work on the new edition of *IG ii*. Dr. Oliver describes earlier in the Newsletter the extensive consultations and preliminary planning that have prepared the ground for this major undertaking.



Dr. Graham Oliver, Senior Research Fellow of the University of Liverpool, who will be working on IG ii³ at the Centre.



Dr. John Pearce, Research Assistant for the AHRB-funded Vindolanda Ink Tablets project.

Imaging Incised Texts

Work on the development of new image-enhancement techniques for incised wooden stylus tablets continued with the grant of £160k by the EPSRC for a further three years of work on the project. Dr. Xiaobo Pan has been appointed as postdoctoral researcher in succession to Stephen Se and has been concentrating on developing lighting techniques for image-capture.

The Royal Society and the British Academy have agreed to sponsor a symposium in December, 2000, organised by Dr. Bowman and Professor Mike Brady, entitled *Artefacts and Images of the Ancient World*; this will bring together scholars of antiquity and computing scientists to discuss the problems involved in computer reconstruction and imaging of three-dimensional objects, including writing-tablets.

Digitising the Oxyrhynchus Papyri

A successful application was made to the AHRB for funding to continue work on the digitisation of the Oxyrhynchus papyri for 5 more years and, at the same time, to begin work on a complementary project to encode the texts of the literary papyri in an SGML format that will be compatible with the revised version of the Duke DataBank of Documentary Papyri. Dr. Gideon Nisbet, the Research Assistant appointed under the previous grant made by the Research and Equipment Committee, continues in post and Dr. Alberto Nodar has been appointed to an additional, half-time post.

The project has been able to purchase its own Phase One digitising camera and a Fuji Pictography Colour Proofer to output full-colour prints from the digital images. The P.Oxy web site (<http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/POxy>) has recently been updated to reflect continuing work and now includes images of published Oxyrhynchus papyri from volume 52 onwards.

"Ancient Documents Old and New"

The Centre's seminar series continued in Michaelmas Term 1998 with four papers on epigraphical themes.

"From Stewartstown to Smyrna: a numismatist's epigraphic notebook" (David Whitehead, 14 October 1998)

The paper concerned an anonymous nineteenth-century notebook—currently in Northern Ireland—containing transcripts of over two hundred ancient Greek and other inscriptions from the eastern Mediterranean. The original owner/compiler of the book was shown to be Henry Perigal Borrell (1795-1851), best known as an amateur scholar of numismatics and a supplier of coins, via the Bank of England, to the British Museum. As to how the book travelled from Borrell's home in Smyrna (Izmir) to Stewartstown, Co. Tyrone, the key figure was identified as James Kennedy Baillie MRIA (1793-1864), Rector of Ardtrea. Baillie repaid Borrell's generosity in sending him the book, for use in his own epigraphical work, by plagiaristically publishing many of its items. After Baillie the line of transmission became one of the prominent Huguenot families of the area. A full account of this study, including a catalogue of contents, will be published in the Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy.

"What's in a name: when is an ethnic really ethnic?"

(George Williamson, 28 October 1998)

Individuals are often referred to in inscriptions not only by their personal names, but also by 'ethnics' - terms such as Athenaios or Romaios indicating either the political community to which an individual belongs, or his/her ethnic origin. The paper considered the use of these terms in the light of modern experience of ethnic identity, to ask what sort of information they provide about ethnic affiliations. It argued that what have been conveniently and rather misleadingly termed 'ethnics' have in many cases little or nothing to tell us about what we would consider from a modern standpoint ethnic identity, and often instead deal with political identities. Their use was shaped both by different 'genres' of epigraphic text—in many regions ethnics were rarely employed on burial texts—as well as local civic ideologies. For example, at Athens different types of ethnics reveal a range of distinct political statuses—the term 'Athenaios' was reserved for claims to citizenship. Ethnics are often only secure evidence of official political identities. Examination of

ethnics used to describe slaves in a number of cities suggests the influence of official categorisations upon individuals from outside the community. Their identities might be defined in ways officially meaningful, but which do not correspond to their own self-perceptions. A final case-study set in Lycia suggested that a number of ethnic groups we know from literary sources—Kabaliens, and Milyans—are only in exceptional cases mentioned in the epigraphic record, perhaps because these identities did not refer to membership of a political community.

"Busy Days for Attic Epigraphy: 307 to 301 B.C."

(Graham Oliver, 11 November 1998)

The last years of the fourth century were busy years; proportionally more state decrees were set up between 307 and 301 than at any other time during the fourth century B.C. One controversy in this period remains the possibility that there were two successive intercalary years in 304/303 and 303/302 (see R. Stroud, *SEG* 36. 165). The basis of the problems lies in the Athenian decree honouring Medon, general of Antigonos Monophthalmos and Demetrius Poliorketes published by A.P. Matthaiou (*Horos* 4, 1986, 19-23; *SEG* 36. 165). The decree belongs to 304/303 and it seems to indicate that the year had a repeated or intercalated month. Some explanation of this phenomenon is required. Woodhead had suggested that the repeated month of 304/303 was not the result of an intercalary year but in fact the product of Stratokles' proposals to initiate Demetrius Poliorketes into the Eleusinian Mysteries (Plut. *Demetr.* 26. 2-3). Notoriously Stratokles renamed the month of Mounychion Anthesterion and made Mounychion Boedromion so that Demetrius was able to be inducted into the lesser rites and great rites (*epoptica*) of the Eleusinia respectively without having to wait a year. Woodhead's proposal brings with it a number of chronological problems for the last years of the fourth century; his recent publication of decrees from the Athenian Agora overlooks these difficulties and makes little reference to possibilities of two successive intercalary years (see *Agora XVI*, 114). These difficulties can only be explored by reviewing the epigraphical material for 304/303 and 303/302, and by reconsidering the historical evidence. There remains considerable uncertainty surrounding the precise nature of a month which would normally appear to be intercalary. Not least is the fact that the four inscriptions from the final month of 304/303 appear to behave in a fashion more typical of a normal year

(see IG II² 486, *Horos* 4, 1986, 11-18, *Hesperia* 7, 1938, 297, no. 22 and IG II² 597 + Add. p. 662). A final solution to this problem is elusive but may well lie in the way in which the events of the years 304/303 and 303/302 are reconstructed.

“Epigraphy and the Athenian Cleruchy on Samos”

(Charles Crowther, 25 November 1998)

The title of this paper masked a narrow textual discussion of one of the fourth-century Athenian decrees included in Geoffrey Woodhead's recent *The Athenian Agora. Volume XVI. Inscriptions: The Decrees*. Close attention to the formulation of *Agora* XVI 111, a decree for an anonymous Prienian, suggests a context for the award of a gold crown should be sought in the later years of the Athenian cleruchy on Samos rather than the aftermath of the restoration of the Athenian democracy in 307/6 BC, as suggested by Woodhead.

New Writing Tablets from Vindolanda

(Alan Bowman, David Thomas, Melissa Terras, Trinity Term 1999)

In two seminars in Trinity Term 1999 Alan Bowman and David Thomas presented a series of new texts found at Vindolanda during the 1990s, ranging in content from a letter of recommendation to a list of what may have been the contents of a medicine chest. A third seminar, with contributions from Veit Schenk and Melissa Terras, offered a progress report on the stylus tablet image enhancement project.

British Epigraphy Society

The British Epigraphy Society continues to promote the development of epigraphical studies in Britain. In 1999 the Society held its third Spring Colloquium in Cardiff on 24th April:

BES Spring Colloquium

The BES Spring Colloquium this year took as its theme 'Inscriptions and Buildings'. Greek and Roman antiquity were equally well represented by case-studies ranging across the Mediterranean world.

David Gill (Swansea) and Harold Mattingly (Cambridge) both engaged with the much debated question of the year in which the Temple of Athene Nike was built on the Acropolis at Athens, and grappled once more with the notorious three-barred sigma controversy. The archaeological context of the temple and of its inscriptions, along with the physical form of the inscribed stelai themselves, offered new impetus to discussion.

Benet Salway (London) presented a paper on the *basilica* at Veleia, in which he proposed a possible reading of its building inscription. He also analysed the other inscribed monuments found in the area of the forum in order to delineate an overall picture of the nature of the settlement at Veleia.

The audience was particularly pleased to be able to listen to the ideas about building inscriptions from speakers visiting from abroad, Bertrand Goffaux (Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium), and Angela Kalinowski (Mount Allison University, Canada), whose papers concentrated on monumental texts from Spain and Ephesus respectively. Bertrand Goffaux examined the types of public building projects in which Spanish municipal authorities were commonly involved. Angela Kalinowski presented a detailed commentary on the language of four Ephesian inscriptions, in order to suggest how to distinguish between 'commemorative' and 'dedicatory-commemorative' inscriptions.

BES WWW Site

The BES WWW home page has moved to a new permanent location on the CSAD server at <http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/BES>. Responsibility for maintaining the BES pages has been taken on by Alison Cooley.

Monumentum Ephesinum

A two-day conference organised under the auspices of the Centre by Barbara Levick, Alan Bowman and Michael Crawford on October 1-2, 1999 re-examined the text and interpretation of the *lex portorii provinciae Asiae* from Ephesus with a view to the publication of a new text, translation and commentary in English.

The Austrian Institute's generous loan of its latex squeeze of the inscription allowed participants in the colloquium to verify and augment current readings of the text.

A full report on the Colloquium will appear in Newsletter no. 9.

David Lewis Lecture

The Lewis Lecture for 1999 was given by Prof. Shaye Cohen of Brown University on Wednesday 26 May in the Lecture Theatre of St. Anne's College on the subject of 'Hellenism in Unexpected Places'. Prof. Cohen's lecture ranged widely from Herodotus to Rabbinic commentators on the domestic habits of the Persians, stressing commonalities of intellectual and moral traditions in Hellenism and Judaism.

The Lewis Lecture for 2000 will be delivered by Professor Lewis' close colleague and collaborator, Prof. P.J. Rhodes of Durham University.

CSAD Events, Summer-Autumn 1999

Michaelmas Term 1999 Ancient History Seminar

The Centre's regular seminar series on "Ancient Documents Old and New" takes a break in Michaelmas 1999. The Ancient History seminar series, instead, has a partly documentary focus

Hilary Term 2000 Seminar Series

The seminar series for Hilary Term will have an epigraphical theme, with papers on *instrumentum domesticum* and artists' signatures, among others. A full programme will be published in December.

CSAD and Related Events Autumn/Winter 1999

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|-------------|--|
| 1-2 October | <i>Monumentum Ephesinum</i> Colloquium, Senior Common Room, Christ Church |
| 12 October | Ancient History Seminar: Dr. Charles Crowther, "Stasis in Small Cities", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |
| 19 October | Ancient History Seminar: Prof. David Whitehead, "Athenian Laws and Lawsuits in the Late 5th Century BC", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |
| 26 October | Ancient History Seminar: Prof. Andrew Lintott, "Sula", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |
| 2 November | Ancient History Seminar: Dr. A. Blanshard, "Public resolution of private disputes in Athenian legal discourse", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |
| 9 November | Ancient History Seminar: Dr. Stephen Todd, " <i>Homonoia, huponoia, paranoia</i> : contextualising the amnesty of 403/2 BC", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |
| 13 November | BES Annual General Meeting and Colloquium on "Inscriptions and Literature" (Institute of Classical Studies, London) |
| 16 November | Ancient History Seminar: Prof. Robert Parker, "Syll. 3 364: the Debt Law from Ephesos", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |
| 23 November | Ancient History Seminar: Dr. Charles Crowther, "Interstate arbitration: settling disputes between cities", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |
| 30 November | Ancient History Seminar: Dr. Nikolaos Gonis, "Disputes and Settlements in Late Roman Egypt", Seminar Room, New College (5.00 PM) |

Visitors to CSAD

The Centre was fortunate to enjoy a week-long visit from Drs. Klaus and Luise Hallof of *Inscriptiones Graecae* in Berlin during the third week of June 1999. Klaus Hallof presented a series of new texts from his forthcoming *IG XII 6 Samos* fascicle relating to the Samian Scribonii in a paper delivered with equal fluency in German, English and Latin to a seminar audience in Corpus Christi College on 16 June.

Don Fowler

We note with great sadness the death on 14 October, 1999 of Dr. Don Fowler. In addition to his accomplishments as a scholar, Dr. Fowler played a pioneering role in the development of IT-based approaches to Classical Studies and was an active supporter of the Centre's development.

Circulation and Contributions

This is the eighth newsletter of the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents. The Newsletter is regularly circulated 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://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.

Addresses

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