C S A D

Oxford University
Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents

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New Perspectives on Ancient Emotions

The Faculty of Classics is home to a major five-year research project, 'The Social and Cultural Construction of Emotions: The Greek Paradigm', directed by Professor Angelos Chaniotis (All Souls), and funded by an Advanced Investigator Grant from the European Research Council. Since the majority of work on ancient emotions has focused on the literary sources, which are written by and for an elite male audience, this project aims to use epigraphic, papyrological and archaeological evidence to produce a more sophisticated analysis of emotions in the Greek world, from c. 800 B.C. to 500 A.D.

In an interview conducted in April, Professor Chaniotis said that he has been working on the study of emotions for much of his career, starting with a paper on humour in Homer which he wrote as an undergraduate student, but he has only recently begun to publish the results of this research. Even when studying topics such as Crete, administration and religion, he has always been looking for the personalities behind the literary and epigraphic texts. While Professor of Ancient History at Heidelberg, he taught a course on 'Everyday life and mentality in light of new epigraphic texts', which was facilitated by his role as editor of the *Supplementum Epigraphicum Graecum*. "I've always been more interested in histories rather than history," he said.

Since the study of emotions throughout the Greek world cannot possibly be completed in a five-year period, Professor Chaniotis is focusing on asking new and interesting questions about specific emotions, such as envy, jealously and fear, as well as conducting case studies of selected historical periods. The scope of the project may seem enormous, but as Professor Chaniotis said, "If you are not ambitious, you will not produce something new." For the first three years, the project is employing a team of post-doctoral research associates, who will focus on their own particular areas of expertise in epigraphy, papyrology, archaeology and literature. The researchers include Dr Jane Anderson (archaeology), Dr Georgy Kantor and Dr Paraskevi Martzavou (epigraphy), Dr Chrysi Kotsifou (papyrology) and Dr Edward Sanders (literature). They are joined by three Oxford graduate students: Ms Katherine LaFrance, Mr Dimosthenis Papamarkos, and Ms Irene Salvo. In the final two years, the research funding will be used to provide sabbatical leave to allow established scholars to pursue their own research in the history of emotions. The results will be widely disseminated through edited collections and articles, as well as a freely-available online database with texts of inscriptions and papyri, to be launched in July 2010. The database will be searchable by date and by key word, and will feature analyses of the evidence written by the research team.

The project will focus on the construction of emotions, and their role in society at large. "We cannot talk to people who are dead, but we can study the stimuli

Sculpture of a 'drunken old woman' in an emotional state (Roman version of a Greek original, third or second century B.C., now in Munich)

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which provoked emotions," Professor Chaniotis said. He noted that it was always a conscious decision to refer to a particular emotion, such as love, hope or fear, on an inscription. "It's always a choice to show an emotion like grief, and to whom you show it to." In this particular context, emotions act as an agent of persuasion, designed to elicit a particular response from the audience. "We're studying what people chose to express: the externalisation and manipulation of emotions," said Dr. Jane Anderson, research associate in archaeology. "We're also interested in the geography of emotions: how they were represented differently in Sparta and Athens, in Turkey and Magna Graecia." The use of epigraphic and papyrological texts will enable the project to take into account the experiences of women, children and slaves, groups which do not have a prominent voice in the literary texts. "You cannot talk about envy if you just focus on the orators, you cannot talk about friendship if you just focus on literature," said Professor Chaniotis.

Of all the areas covered by this project, Greek literature has previously been the most popular source for scholars seeking to write the history of ancient emotions. But Dr. Sanders, research associate in literature, says that these texts still have much to contribute, especially the works of the Greek philosophers. "However atypical Greek philosophers were of their wider societies, their attempts to analyse and classify emotions, and their advice on how to arouse and control them, are of incomparable benefit to those of us interested in how the Greeks thought about, not merely expressed, emotions." The analysis of literary texts has been enhanced by collaborating with scholars interested in inscriptions and papyri, according to Dr. Sanders. "For instance, by comparing attempts to arouse emotions in appeals to a jury (literature, oratory, addressed to equals) and addresses to an army (literature, historiography, addressed to inferiors), with prayers for justice to a god (inscriptions, addressed to a superior) and petitions to a Ptolemaic king (papyri, addressed to a superior)."

The idea of a team of researchers working on a specific problem is quite rare for the humanities, at least in Britain, but Professor Chaniotis' team say that the group dynamic has enhanced their own research. "Working as a team was simply fundamental," said Ms. Salvo, graduate assistant in epigraphy. "I could find a method of working only thanks to the project meetings held on a weekly basis." Dr. Paraskevi Martzavou, post-doctoral researcher in epigraphy, said that the team has been working "to find new and interesting research questions to ask of the material." Dr. Martzavou is particularly interested in the connection between religion and emotions, having written her doctoral thesis on festival communities in Greece. She has been researching a series of seventy miracle stories, which began circulating in the first century B.C. and were inscribed on four plaques in Ephesus in Asia Minor. Dr. Anderson, a specialist on body language in the ancient world, has been working on a different aspect of Ephesus: the use of objects and spaces to convey emotions in the city. "It's the emotional history of a single place," she said. She has also been studying the famous sculpture of the 'drunken old woman' created by Myron of Thebes (shown on the previous page). These papers will be included in an edited collection, entitled *Unveiling Emotions: Sources and Methods for the Study of Emotions in the Greek World*, which will shortly go to press.

One of the most innovative aspects of the project is its interdisciplinary nature. Professor Chaniotis is particularly enthusiastic about initiating a dialogue between researchers in the science and the humanities. Advances in a field of the life sciences known as epigenetics have shown how organisms develop new inherited traits in response to their environment. In view of such environmentally modified inheritance, Professor Chaniotis wonders how living in a particular emotional environment, such as a climate of fear and repression, can influence the development of human emotions. In this context, he mentioned the 'Day of Anger' held as a form of protest against the government in Russia in March 2010. "What does it mean to have a day of anger?" he said. "My preliminary thoughts are that anger is used to express a superior position." It has sometimes been assumed that all emotions are employed to convey similar meanings throughout the world, but this is far from the case. A smile, for instance, can convey embarrassment, rather than happiness in some cultures, according to Dr. Sanders. "Grasping the very different emotional palette of another culture can help us in anything from opening our eyes to the extraordinary richness of other cultures, to dealing on a very practical level with the misunderstandings such differences engender," he said.

The project will be mounting a series of nine workshops, to which scholars of other historical periods and scientists will be invited to give feedback on the research produced by Professor Chaniotis and his associates. Dr. Martzavou's colloquium will focus on emotions and religious change, with input from neurobiologists, psychologists and anthropologists. The theme for Dr. Anderson's workshop will be emotions and gender. This will analyse a variety of issues, such as whether people behave differently in single-sex environments, or whether some emotions are gender-specific. Neuroscientists and psychologists will be invited to contribute their thoughts on whether pre-conceived notions of gender and emotion have any biological basis. These are issues which will be of interest to researchers outside the field of Classics, as well as the general public, Dr. Anderson said. "We're asking very fundamental questions about emotion and the behaviour of human beings."

Clay, Cuneiform and Reflectance Transformation Imaging

Earlier this year a joint team from the University of Southampton and the University of Oxford won a 12-month grant from the Arts and Humanities Research Council to develop a "Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) System for Ancient Documentary Artefacts". The RTI technology, originally developed by Hewlett-Packard Laboratories, enables the construction of digital models of an object's surface from high-resolution video or still images. This technology will allow researchers to study documentary texts in greater detail without being at the mercy of environmental factors such as poor lighting conditions.

The project is a collaboration between Dr. Graeme Earl and Dr. Kirk Martinez of the University of Southampton, and Professor Alan Bowman and Dr. Charles Crowther (CSAD) and Dr. Jacob Dahl (Oriental Studies) from the University of Oxford. They are joined by a postdoctoral research associate, Dr. Kathryn Piquette, an Egyptologist who comes to the project from UCL. The team aims to develop two RTI systems to capture images of documentary texts and archaeological material, and the first prototype is nearing completion as this newsletter goes to press.

Imaging Dome: first prototype, almost complete (29 July, 2010)!

The results will be made publicly available through the development of open source software to process the results of the RTI systems, allowing other researchers to take advantage of the new technology. In the pilot phase, the RTI technology will be tested on documents such as the Vindolanda tablets and Linear B and cuneiform texts in the Ashmolean museum.

The capture of cuneiform clay tablets is being coordinated by Dr. Dahl, University Lecturer in Assyriology. The team will begin with one hundred clay tablets from the Ashmolean collection and two hundred from the John Rylands Library at the University of Manchester. One of the RTISAD project's aims is to automate and simplify the capture process as much as possible in order to minimise the capture time for each document. The team also hopes to build a lightweight prototype of the RTI system to take to Syria and record recently excavated tablets.

The images will enable scholars to ask new and important research questions, such as how many scribes were employed by government and businesses in ancient Mesopotamia. The answer will depend on the type and number of styluses scribes used to write with. As Dr. Dahl explained, "in order to do this, we need to be able to measure the strokes on the tablets" which makes accurate images a necessity. Many cuneiform texts, such as those in the Ur III (c. 2100-2000 B.C.) archive from the John Rylands Library, have only been published as transcriptions, without any images of the tablets. At least two hundred of the texts in the Manchester archive also have impressions of seals, which were used to verify the quality or receipt of goods, but these cannot be checked without high-quality photographs. "We are under the impression that people could have multiple seals, but since the clay tablets dry differently, the same seal is different on ten different tablets," said Dr. Dahl.

The images created during the RTISAD project will be linked to the *Electronic Text Corpus of Sumerian Literature* (http://etcsl.orinst.ox.ac.uk/) through the C*uneiform Digital Library Initiative* (http://cdli.ucla.edu/). The majority of texts in the database are composites, made up from several versions of documents like school exercises. The inclusion of photographs will allow scholars to examine the original sources which make up the composite texts. Dr. Dahl has larger plans for linking the find spots of different types of tablets to mapping technology, such as Google Earth, allowing scholars to study changes over time and space. "There are dozens of research questions you can ask if you visualise your material in new ways," he said.

The benefits of these investigations will not be restricted to specialists. Dr. Dahl spoke passionately about the need to share the results with the general public. "There is a certain responsibility that comes with collecting and preserving the material in collections, such as at the British Museum and the Ashmolean, to make it available to anyone who might want to see it, especially the places in which it is collected," he said. The project will ensure that records of the tablets will be preserved for future generations in the event of human or natural disasters. "No collection is safe, as the Baghdad pillaging showed us. Even western collections are at risk of theft or damage."

Travels with Sir Christopher

The Turkish expeditions undertaken by Sir Christopher Cox in the years 1924-1931 uncovered large numbers of previously unpublished inscriptions which formed the basis of no less than three volumes of the *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua* series, *MAMA* V (published 1937), IX (1988) and X (1993). The records of these journeys survive in an enormous collection of diaries, sketches, photographs, maps and other papers which were left unsorted at the time of Sir Christopher's death in 1982. His rooms at New College, where he had lived since 1926, were packed with towering piles of papers, and his documents had even colonised one of the college's cellars. The Cox archive is now divided between New College and the Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents, where the Administrator, Ms. Maggy Sasanow, has spent the past six years examining the papers and photographs. Ms. Sasanow has transcribed Sir Christopher's diaries and restored numerous cracked glass lanternslides in preparation for the publication of the material online as an accompaniment to the *MAMA* web site. This article merely serves as a preview of the enormously rich collection.

The zappich (gendarme) who accompanied Sir Christopher's 1924 expedition

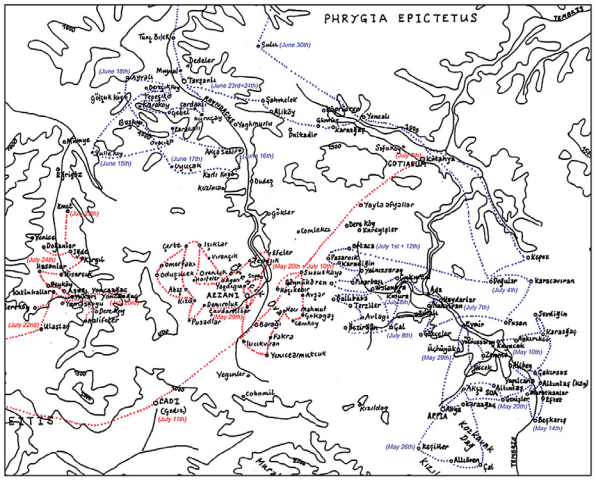
Sir Christopher's diaries preserve a memorable account of his first journey to Turkey in 1924, which he undertook with William M. Calder and W. H. Buckler under the auspices of the American Society for Archaeological Research in Asia Minor. His travels began in March in mainland Greece, followed by visits to several islands, including Samos, Delos and Mykonos. On May 26, he arrived in the Turkish capital, Ankara, before embarking on a two-month odyssey through Iconium, Lycaonia and Isauria, Cotiaeum, Central Phrygia and the upper Tembris Valley. Although forced to camp outside most of the time, the members of the expedition were certainly well-looked after. In his entry of June 3, Sir Christopher records that they had mattresses, quilts and carpets to sleep on, which he called the "height of luxury". Their faithful Turkish guide, Mustapha, is described as "a wonderful figure" dressed in "orange scarf, red-brown baggy breeches and fine stockings".

One of the most difficult tasks which Sir Christopher and his companions faced was locating the inscriptions they had set out to record. The texts had frequently been used as construction materials for local houses and other public buildings, and the team required the co-operation of local villagers to view and record them. The inhabitants of a village called Algeran proved unwilling to share their knowledge without financial compensation, and in his June 5 entry, Sir Christopher complained about the "cupidity of the village". Later, on June 9, he wrote of the need for secrecy regarding their intention to photograph inscriptions if they did not wish to stay in a village for a long time. "If one wants to press on methods must be quite different to those for a prolonged visit, and taking the villagers by surprise by rapid action is essential." At one village, called Alitchurja, William Calder distracted the local holy man while Sir Christopher went to dig out a stone from the cemetery, an action in which he was assisted by the local population. "The villagers who supplied the pick had no objections to digging as deep as I liked and the job was soon done," he wrote.

Turkish officials, including the *zappich* (gendarme) who accompanied the expedition, sometimes frustrated Sir Christopher's efforts. The *zappich* was mounted and armed with a rifle, which he delighted in using to rouse the team's wagon driver from his slumbers. At Ak Kilise, the *zappich* succeeded in alienating the villagers, prompting Sir Christopher to write on June 10, "the *zappich* has ruined our stay at this village, there are any amount of stones but we shan't be shown them." For part of the journey, the team was joined by an official known as a *mudir*, who administered several villages in the region. As part of their attempt to shake him off, Sir Christopher and William Calder ate alone in their tent, away from the *mudir*, only sending him a cup of tea for his dinner. "It was of course extremely rude and I had many qualms," Sir Christopher wrote. The *mudir* had the last laugh, however, ordering chickens for dinner from the village, the cost of which was charged to the expeditionary team the next day. Sir Christopher said that Calder was "chuckling greatly over such a masterly close to so entertaining an episode."

The diaries capture the excitement and enthusiasm

of a young scholar at the beginning of his career (Sir Christopher was only twenty five at the time of the first expedition). At Alisa, he wrote that the inscriptions "delighted me by yielding the name Ba (which I always remember from Haverfield's *Roman Britain* as the name of a legionary's wife in Cappadocia, showing how the Roman army got absorbed in the native stock)!" In another case, he mistakenly copied out a text which turned out not to be in Greek or Latin. "I had the humiliation of carefully copying into a whole page of my notebook the puzzling inscriptions on 2 or 3 tombstones which proved to be dates in Turkish numerals! Which I'm glad to say C[alder] in his day has also done."



A map drawn by Sir Christopher Cox showing the route of the 1925-1926 expeditions

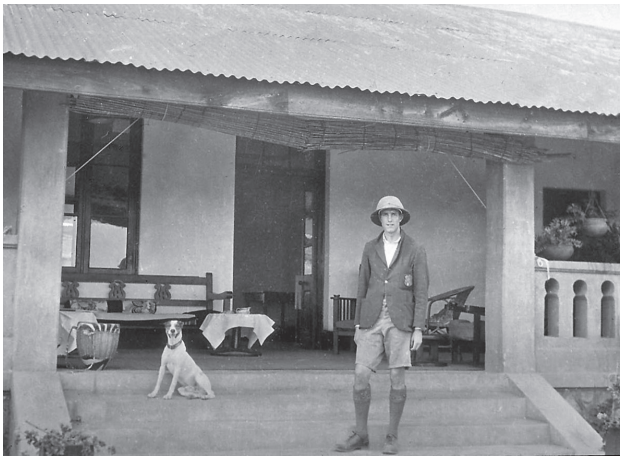
An aspect of Sir Christopher's life with which many classicists may not be familiar is his role in the establishment of schools and universities in the British colonies in Africa. In 1939, he was appointed educational adviser to the Colonial Office, a position he held for twenty-one years, before filling similar roles in the departments of Technical Cooperation and Overseas Development from 1961-1970. His association with Africa began in 1929, when he formed part of the delegation of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in Cape Town, South Africa. Instead of returning to the United Kingdom by ship, he travelled overland from Cape Town to Cairo. With no continuous passenger train route, Sir Christopher often travelled on freight services. On his journey from Gwelo to Bulawayo, he was accompanied by Shell oil, kerosene oil, hides, skins and tobacco. "A goods train doesn't give one some opportunities of picking up information as passenger, but it's pleasant to have a little time to assimilate things," he wrote. Where there was no rail line at all, he travelled by car, and took several steamers across large bodies of water, such as Lake Tanganyika and Lake Victoria.

As with his Turkish journeys, Sir Christopher kept a detailed record of his daily activities, including the methods of transport he used, the people he met and the meals he ate. On August 11, he wrote that he did not eat anything except two squares of chocolate between breakfast and dinner, which he regarded as "surely the solution for the exercise problem when moving north, also far cheaper". Given the lack of access to doctors and western medicine in many of the regions he visited, it is unsurprising that "keep your tummy in order" was one of Sir Christopher's eight "golden rules" for foreign travel.

One of the most memorable entries concerns his visit to Victoria Falls. Advancing through the forest to reach the Falls, he described the spray as "like advancing bush-fire or fumarole". Shortly afterwards, his party encountered a group of thirty baboons. "We are all rather frightened," Sir Christopher wrote. He had brought a number of university examination papers to mark on his journey, but such was his frustration with his administrative responsibilities that upon reaching the Falls, he was "sorely tempted to throw the scripts into the Zambesi river," according to Clive Whitehead, author of the book *Colonial Educators*.

Despite his aversion to marking students' work, the diaries leave one in no doubt that Sir Christopher was an Oxford man through-and-through. He frequently compared the topography of the regions he visited to famous Oxford locations. "Soon descended to the Charshamba, a river with more water than the Char and less than the Isis," he wrote in Turkey. Most memorably, half-way through one of the African entries, came the plaintive cry: "Why the hell doesn't Oxford win the boat race?"

The *MAMA* web site can be accessed online at: http://mama.csad.ox.ac.uk/



Sir Christopher in Africa 1929

CSAD News and Events

Digital Research Publication

The pioneering efforts of humanities scholars and IT experts at Oxford University to create a virtual workspace for studying ancient documents have been profiled in a new publication. In the edited collection *Digital Research in the Study of Classical Antiquity* (Ashgate, 2010), Professor Alan Bowman and Dr Charles Crowther (CSAD), and Ms Ruth Kirkham and Mr John Pybus of the Oxford eResearch Centre, discuss their collaborative work on the Virtual Research Environment for the Study of Documents and Manuscripts (VRE-SDM). The article details how researchers in different locations around the world can collaborate simultaneously in the interpretation of documents such as writing tablets, inscriptions and papyri, using the 'Frisian Ox' tablet as a case study (see Newsletter 12). The platform will also give scholars the ability to pan or zoom into high-resolution images, annotate texts and search databases such as the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names and the Vindolanda Tablets for comparanda. The VRE has already attracted interest from scholars working in other areas of the humanities, including a team studying the manuscripts of Jane Austen's novels.

Lewis Lecture

On Wednesday May 26, Dr. Maria Brosius delivered the fifteenth David Lewis Lecture, entitled "A Plea for the Greek Scribe". Dr. Brosius was one of Professor Lewis' last students, completing her DPhil under his supervision in 1991. The thesis was subsequently published as *Women in Ancient Persia 559-31 B.C.* in the *Oxford Classical Monographs* series. Now Reader in Ancient History at the University of Newcastle, Dr. Brosius has published widely on Achaemenid Persia and ancient documents, including the edited collection, *Ancient Archives and Archival Traditions*, released by Oxford University Press in 2003.

In the lecture, Dr. Brosius discussed the important role played by Greek scribes in the transmission of knowledge throughout the ancient Near East. She pointed out that all scribes were taught to write at least two languages, which demonstrates the value that society placed on the type of information which was committed to writing. In the Hellenstic period, the most important scripts were cuneiform and Greek, but Aramaic was also used to summarise some texts. The Babylonian scribes learned Greek through their interaction with Greek scribes employed by the Seleucid administration, and in the second and first centuries B.C. wrote down their own language in Greek script.

Dr. Brosius demonstrated that this cultural transmission was not a one-way street, as the Greek scribes also adopted Babylonian book-keeping practices. She discussed two types of texts which spread throughout the Hellenstic world. The first of these was the 'double document', which featured the same text written on the top and bottom of a document, the only difference being that the top half was sealed shut. This was able to be opened if it was suspected that the text on the lower half had been tampered with. The second type was the 'dialogue contract', which contained a first-person declaration and a series of standard formulas. These texts originated in Babylonia, but can be found in the Hellenistic kingdom of Bactria, and in the case of the 'dialogue contract', in Roman Syria. Dr. Brosius attributed the transmission of these formulas to Greek scribes.

Joan Pye Lecture

Professor Alan Bowman delivered the Joan Pye lecture, "The Vindolanda Tablets: Texts and Contexts" at the Ninth Roman Archaeology Conference on Saturday, March 27. Professor Bowman recounted how he and his colleague, Professor David Thomas, came to be involved in the decipherment of the tablets, and discussed the challenges of interpreting the fragmentary material. The audience was treated to a preview of some of the new tablets discovered at Vindolanda, to be published by Professors Bowman and Thomas, in collaboration with Dr. Roger Tomlin, in the 2010 and 2011 issues of *Britannia*. In addition to the lines from the *Aeneid* discovered in earlier tablets, the new material also contains a line from Virgil's *Georgics*.

The conference, held jointly with the Theoretical Roman Archaeology Conference for the first time, also marked the official launch of the *Vindolanda Tablets Online II* web site (http://vto2.csad.ox.ac.uk/). The new web site, intended as a complement to the original online database, contains tablets from the printed volumes I and II, as well as the material published in volume III in 2003. The tablets are all encoded in EpiDoc XML and the site features a new APELLO search engine designed for maximum flexibility.

The New Vindolanda Tablets Online II web site

Other News

The CSAD's Assistant Director, Dr Charles Crowther, has been appointed to a University Lectureship in Greek Epigraphy and elected to an Official Fellowship in Ancient History at The Queen's College.

LGPN News

Onomatologos

Mrs. Elaine Matthews, Editor of the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names from 1992 to 2008, was presented with a Festschrift in her honour at a celebratory party held at St. Hilda's College on July 8. *Onomatologos: Studies in Greek Personal Names Presented to Elaine Matthews* (edited by Richard Catling and Fabienne Marchand, with the assistance of Maggy Sasanow), contains over fifty papers from friends, colleagues and students, and runs to 714 pages. Published by Oxbow, the volume can be ordered from the Centre, along with *Greek Ethnic Terminology*, the last work published by Mr. Peter Fraser, founder of the LGPN project.

Prof. Donna Kurtz with Elaine Matthews at the launch of Onomatologos in St. Hilda's garden

Lexicon of Greek Personal Names Volume V.A

The latest volume of the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names, *Volume V.A, Coastal Asia Minor: Pontos to Ionia* (edited by Thomas Corsten), was published by Oxford University Press in March 2010. This is the first volume of the Lexicon to cover Asia Minor, encompassing the regions of Pontos, Bithynia, Mysia, the Troad, Aiolis, Ionia, and Lydia. Volume V.B, currently in production, will cover the coastal regions from Caria to Cilicia, while V.C will deal with inland Asia Minor.

Jean-Sébastien Balzat

Jean-Sébastien Balzat recently joined the Lexicon of Greek Personal Names as a Research Associate for two years. He studied History and Classics at the Université Catholique de Louvain, before moving to Nottingham to study for an MA in Greek and Roman Studies. Mr. Balzat is currently in the final stages of his PhD, "Roman Citizenship in the province of Achaia (50 B.C.-A.D. 68)", which he is completing at Newcastle under the supervision of Professor Tony Spawforth. During his time at the Lexicon, he will be working on inscriptions from Lycia.

Jean-Sébastien Balzat searches for Greek personal names in the Roman forum

Epigraphy Workshop

The Monday lunchtime seminar series continued in Hilary and Trinity terms, with papers from Oxford faculty and students, as well as outside scholars. The papers covered a wide range of topics, and included two papers on papyrology for the first time.
Papers were given on the following topics:

Hilary Term 2010
January 25: Peter Kruschwitz, "Linguistic Aspects of Latin Stone Inscriptions from Roman Britain"
February 1: Peter Thonemann, "*MAMA* XI texts".
February 8: Aneurin Ellis Evans, "*IG* XII (2) 526: A Reassessment of the Tyrants Dossier from Eressos"
February 15: Jonathan Prag, "A new bronze honorific (in two copies) from Hellenistic Halaesa, N. Sicily"
February 22: Amin Benaissa, "A Syrian slave girl twice sold in Egypt (third-century CE papyrus)."
March 8: Richard Hitchman, "W. Peek, *Inschriften von den dorischen Inseln* 97: unanswered questions"

Trinity Term 2010
Monday, May 10: Marika Youni, "The Earliest Laws in Greek Alphabet: the Dreros Dossier"
Monday, May 17: Charles Crowther, "A New Severan Milestone in Gaziantep Museum"
Monday, May 31: Angelos Chaniotis, "'Whoever stepped on the stage of the thymele virtuous in his soul…' A puzzling inscription on an Egyptian gem"
Monday, June 7: Édouard Chiricat, "The Cult of Hermes Enagonios on Cos (*Iscrizioni di Cos* 145)"
Monday, June 14: Alan Bowman, "The Prefect's law: new papyrological evidence"

Meetings continue through the academic year. Scholars interested in offering papers to the workshop should contact one of the convenors, Professor Robert Parker (New College), Dr. Charles Crowther (CSAD), or Dr Jonathan Prag (Merton College).

Visitors to CSAD

The Centre is able to provide a base for a limited number of visiting scholars working in fields related to its activities. Enquiries concerning admission as Visiting Research Fellow (established scholars) or as Visiting Research Associate (for postgraduate students and younger researchers) should be addressed to the Centre's Director. Association with the Centre carries with it membership, for which a small administrative fee is levied, of the University's Stelios Ioannou School for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies.

Circulation and Contributions

This is the thirteenth issue of the Centre's Newsletter, which has recently resumed publication on a biannual basis. The Newsletter is available online in HTML and pdf formats (http://www.csad.ox.ac.uk/CSAD/Newsletters).
We invite contributions to the Newsletter of news, reports and discussion items from and of interest to scholars working in the fields of the Centre's activities—epigraphy and papyrology understood in the widest sense. Contributions, together with other enquiries and requests to be placed on the Centre's mailing list, should be addressed to the Centre's Administrator, Maggy Sasanow, at the address below.

CSAD Staff:

Director
Prof. A.K. Bowman MA PhD FBA
E-mail: alan.bowman@classics.ox.ac.uk

Assistant Director
Dr. Charles Crowther
E-mail: charles.crowther@classics.ox.ac.uk

Research Support Officer and Administrator
Ms. Maggy Sasanow
E-mail: margaret.sasanow@classics.ox.ac.uk

Newsletter Editor
Caillan Davenport
E-mail: caillan.davenport@gmail.com

Research Assistants
Dr. Édouard Chiricat
E-mail: edouard.chiricat@classics.ox.ac.uk
Henriette Roued-Cunliffe
E-mail: henriette.roued@classics.ox.ac.uk
Dr. Ségolène Tarte
E-mail: segolene.tarte@oerc.ox.ac.uk