

RIB 330, Richard Grasby and Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions



Richard Grasby with his replica of RIB 330, which is now on display at the main entrance of CSAD

The Centre for the Study of Ancient Documents has received on long term loan from Amgueddfa Cymru, National Museum Wales, a full-size replica of a marble dedicatory inscription from Caerleon, RIB 330. The replica was made by Richard Grasby, a retired master of letter design and letter cutting in stone, and an associate member of CSAD since 2007. The transfer of the inscription to Oxford was made possible by a generous donation from the estate of the late Rosanna Hibbert.

In 1989, following a meeting with David Zienkiewicz, the curator of the National Roman Legionary Museum in Caerleon, Grasby began his research into the processes of the making of Roman inscriptions. The museum houses the Trajanic inscription of the

2nd Augusta legion (RIB 330), whose letters are comparable to the lettering from Trajan’s Forum (CIL VI 960). Grasby had noticed that the inscription had been very badly repainted, and as a result the details of the letter forms distorted and lost. His aim, in producing a complete replica of the Caerleon inscription, was to show exactly how the inscription would have looked when it was first carved.

Just as Grasby’s replica of RIB 330 was designed to reveal the qualities of the original inscription, so his Studies, *Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions*, aim to demonstrate the work of the *ordinator* and the importance of the underlying geometry of Roman inscriptions. For his research into the measurements and making of monumental inscriptions Grasby has examined twelve inscriptions individually, as well as producing a general introduction to the processes involved in the creation of *scriptura monumentalis*. Each inscription has been selected for its particular qualities, and each Study sets out to convey to the reader the underlying geometry of the letters and how much the artistic realisation of the letters departs from rigid geometry.

The CSAD is pleased to announce that Study 12, which completes *Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions*, has now been published. Grasby’s choice of this final inscription (CIL XIV 83) in the series was deliberate, despite the fact that, or because, superficially it does not have the formal characteristics of an Imperial dedication. It is unimpressive in



The replica of RIB 330 being lifted into place at the CSAD

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size, out of balance in line lengths and sparing in its text considering the many military successes of Germanicus. However the lettering emerging from the red paint suggested to Grasby a worthy piece of craftsmanship, if not design, and he has subjected it to exactly the same sequence of study as the largest, most formal, in the series.

The entire series of thirteen booklets, consisting of an Introduction and twelve individual Studies, is now available as a boxed set, comprising:

Study 1: *CIL* VI 960 (Senatorial Inscription, Trajan's Column, Rome)

Study 2: *RIB* 330 (Dedicatory inscription, Trajan, Caerleon)

Study 3: *CIL* XIV 86 (Dedicatory Inscription, Vespasian, Vatican)

Study 4: *CIL* VI 941 (Statue Base, Titus, Vatican)

Study 5: *RIB* 288 (Dedicatory Inscription, Hadrian, Wroxeter)

Study 6: *CIL* XII 3261 (Dedicatory Inscription, C. Pinarius Alba, Nimes)

Study 7: *RIB* 12 (Sepulchral Monument, C. Julius Classicianus, British Museum)

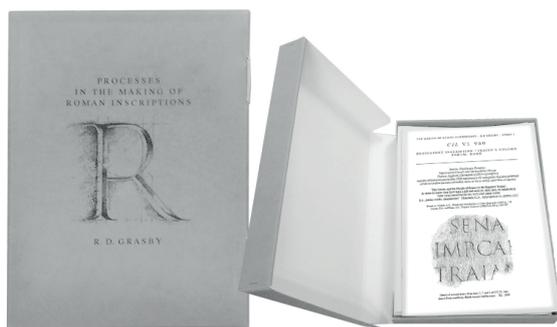
Study 8: *RIB* 2110 (Dedicatory Inscription, Antoninus, Birrens)

Study 9: *CIL* VI 40310 (Dedicatory Inscription, Augustus, Forum Rome)

Study 10: *CIL* VI 36908: Senatorial Inscription, Lucius Caesar, Forum Rome)

Study 11: *CIL* VI 37077 (Sepulchral Inscription, C. Vibius Pansa, Vatican)

Study 12: *CIL* XIV 83 (Dedicatory Inscription, Germanicus, Vatican).

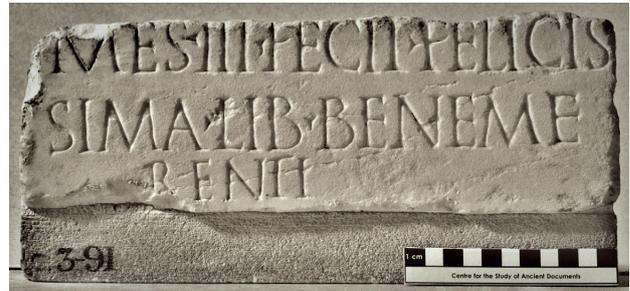


*The Boxed Set of Richard Grasby's  
Processes in the Making of Roman Inscriptions*

Copies of all the Studies in the series can be obtained from Maggy Sasanow at the CSAD, either as individual Studies or in the boxed set.

## Facilitating Access to Latin Inscriptions

Work has now begun on re-editing the 300+ Latin inscriptions in the Ashmolean Museum, at the start of a three-year AHRC funded research project, *Facilitating Access to Latin Inscriptions in Britain's Oldest Public Museum through Scholarship and Technology*. The project is directed by Dr. Alison Cooley, in collaboration with Dr. Susan Walker and Dr. Charles Crowther.



*A Latin funerary inscription from the Ashmolean's collection  
(inv. no. Chandler 3.91)*

The Museum's collection comprises a broad range of monumental inscriptions, including statue bases, building inscriptions, religious dedications, funerary altars and stelae, and columbaria plaques, and an even more diverse selection of non-monumental texts – not just the omnipresent brick- and tile-stamps that one would expect in any museum, but unusual inscriptions from Roman Oxfordshire on pewterware and even upon a set of panpipes. A wide range of locations in the Roman empire is represented, including Delos, Alexandria Troas, Ephesos, Mauretania Tingitana, Gades, and Italy, as well as Rome itself, and, of course, Britain. The interests of the different collectors, including Thomas Howard the Earl of Arundel, Charles Wilshere, and, most recently, Sir Howard Colvin, who have built up the Museum's holdings over centuries have created a richly diverse collection of Latin inscriptions that is currently less known than it deserves to be.

The project involves re-reading the inscriptions, with the aid of Reflectance Transformation Imaging (RTI) where appropriate, creating an online illustrated catalogue, and using the individual inscriptions to help visitors to the Museum explore aspects of Roman culture and society. A number of inscriptions currently in store will be selected for display in the galleries in order to increase the visibility of Latin epigraphy for visitors.

The project's postdoctoral Research Fellow, Dr. Jane Masségliá, has started to devise a pilot scheme, with schools from primary age to sixth form, to evaluate new teaching resources and to ensure that they meet schools' needs. The stories in the inscriptions, especially about Roman death, professions and status,

as well as the code-breaking element of the language, fit well with many subjects, including History at KS2 and KS3, Classical Civilisation, Ancient History, and, of course, Latin. The response from schools has been very encouraging. An INSET day with JACT (the Joint Association of Classical Teachers) is planned for November 2014 to introduce teachers to how to use material culture in their teaching at sixth-form level. The project has started at an opportune time. There has been a surge in interest in Latin and Classics more broadly, especially locally with the Isis Project and the East Oxford Community Classics Centre. The project integrates the technological advances being made in epigraphic research, such as Epidoc and RTI, with the generation of teaching resources to be used alongside the National Curriculum, in order to be able to present the epigraphic material in the Ashmolean to as broad an audience as possible.

The project is fortunate to have Ben Altshuler at CSAD this year to help with the RTI; Alison Cooley and Jane have already identified a number of inscriptions which present problems of legibility, and, with the help of the Antiquities Department at the Ashmolean, Ben has made a start on working through them in batches.



*Jane Masségli, Alison Cooley and Ben Altshuler using RTI to document an inscription in the Ashmolean's collection*

### Corpus of Ptolemaic Inscriptions

The AHRC has awarded a major grant to a new three-year research project at the CSAD, to create a corpus of up-to-date editions of the Greek, bilingual and trilingual inscriptions on stone from Ptolemaic Egypt (323-30 BCE). The corpus, of about 450 items, is based on material collected and annotated by the late Peter Fraser FBA (1918-2007), who was the leading authority of the 20th century in the field of the Hellenistic epigraphy of Egypt and its wider context. The editions will include introductory material, commentaries, translations and digital images and will be made available both as a book and online. The project is led by Professors Alan Bowman and

Simon Hornblower and Dr. Charles Crowther. Dr. Kyriakos Savvopoulos has been appointed as a full-time postdoctoral Research Assistant for the duration of the project.



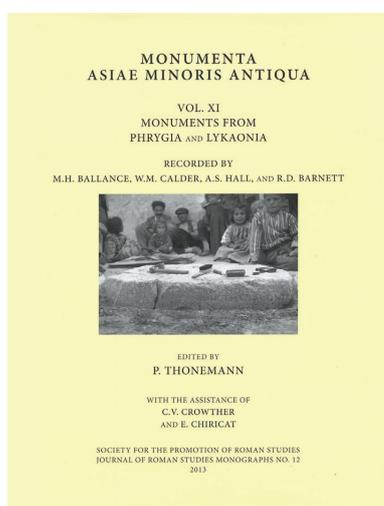
*Ptolemaic Inscription 137. limestone, found in ancient Theadelphia in 1915*

From the takeover of Egypt by Ptolemy after Alexander the Great died in 323 BCE, until the deaths of Cleopatra and Antony in 30 BCE, government and administration were conducted almost entirely in Greek, which became the predominant language. Both in the public and private spheres, epigraphic inscriptions on stone were central to Greek culture, commemoration and communication, and the Ptolemies brought this tradition with them into the newly formed Hellenistic monarchy. Among Hellenistic kingdoms, Egypt is unique, however, in that epigraphy in its own language survived alongside the politically dominant Greek. The project will make available for the first time a full corpus of scholarly editions, replacing older publications and other partial collections organised by specific local region which, in consequence, do not offer a full picture of the Greek epigraphy of the Ptolemaic period. The new corpus will give proper weight to the importance of public and private documentation on stone, which, in Egypt, has tended to be overshadowed by papyrus documents. It will illustrate the ways in which this mode of public pronouncement and display became important in what was originally a language culture alien to the Greeks, not merely in Greek cities such as Alexandria, Ptolemais and Naukratis, but also in indigenous Egyptian towns. Fraser's work between 1950 and the mid-1970s recognised the importance of this material and provided the basis for comprehending and exploiting it. Bringing it to completion will lead to a deeper understanding of Ptolemaic Egypt, whilst also maximising the achievement of a great scholar.

## MAMA XI

The *Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua (MAMA) XI* project, funded by the Arts and Humanities Research Council and hosted at the CSAD, has published the printed version of the Corpus, which documents 387 inscriptions, the majority in Greek, and other ancient and medieval monuments from Phrygia and Lykaonia (inner Anatolia) recorded by Michael Ballance, William Calder, Richard Barnett and Alan Hall between 1954 and 1957. The printed volume was edited by Peter Thonemann, with the assistance of Charles Crowther and Édouard Chiricat, and incorporates a number of small corrections and addenda from the original online edition, launched in September 2012 at <http://mama.csad.ox.ac.uk/>.

The online edition will be updated to match the printed corpus in the summer of 2014.



*Monumenta Asiae Minoris Antiqua Vol. XI: Monuments from Phrygia and Lykaonia recorded by M.H. Ballance, W.M. Calder, A.S. Hall and R.D. Barnett, edited by P. Thonemann*

A conference associated with the MAMA XI project and aimed at bringing Roman Phrygia and Inner Anatolia more prominently into scholarly focus was held in July 2011. The conference volume, *Roman Phrygia: Culture and Society*, edited by Peter Thonemann, was published in August 2013 (and reviewed by Christopher Jones in *The Times Literary Supplement* of 28 February 2014). The contributors to the volume, Peter Thonemann, Barbara Levick, Claude Brixhe, Ute Kelp, Jane Masségli, Georgy Kantor, Stephen Mitchell, Édouard Chiricat, Philipp Niewöhner, and Charlotte Roueché, examine the cultural history of the highlands of inner Anatolia from a variety of perspectives, making extensive use of the wealth of Greek and Latin inscriptions on stone collected by the various MAMA expeditions. Through this material, the culture and institutions of the rural societies of the region and the flourishing of ancient Christianity come to life.

## LGPN

The *Lexicon of Greek Personal Names* offers comprehensive documentation of named individuals in the Greek-speaking world in the period from c. 700 BC to 600 AD, drawn from all sources (predominantly written in Greek and, to a lesser extent, in Latin).

In 2013 LGPN received a major research award from the Arts and Humanities Research Council to support the preparation of Volume V.C, which will cover Inland Asia Minor, and thus to conclude the first major phase of the project, covering those regions where the documentation is primarily in Greek. Work on LGPN V.C began in July 2013, and good progress has already been made in collecting the personal names attested in Pisidia, Galatia, Paphlagonia and Pontos.

*LGPN Volume V.B: Coastal Asia Minor: Caria to Cilicia*, edited by J.-S. Balzat, R. W. V. Catling, É. Chiricat and F. Marchand, was published in January 2014 by Oxford University Press. This is the seventh volume of LGPN to be published, and documents over 8,400 different personal names, belonging to more than 44,500 individuals. Of particular interest is the large number of non-Greek names originating in the indigenous languages, Carian, Lycian, Sidetic and Pisidian. The Introduction to the volume attempts to define the regions' cultural identities in terms of geography, language and onomastics. The issues of topography, and dialect are also addressed, and detailed statistics highlight regional patterns.

The publication of Volume V.B and of the proceedings of the onomastic section of the July 2011 Phrygia conference, *Personal Names of Ancient Anatolia* (OUP 2013), edited by Robert Parker, was marked by a joint launch party in the Outreach Room of the Ioannou School for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies on Thursday 27 February 2014.

## 'Scribbling through history' Workshop

Dr. Chloé Ragazzoli (Université Paris-Sorbonne)

An international workshop 'Scribbling through history' took place in Oxford, at Ertegun House, on 23-25 September 2013. Support for the conference was provided by the John Fell OUP Research Fund, the Budge Fund (University College), the Faculty of Oriental Studies, Ertegun House, and the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (UMR 8167 – Orient & Méditerranée/Mondes Pharaoniques). The workshop brought together scholars working on graffiti and parietal inscriptions, mainly from past societies where such practices were an effective and often socially accepted medium of self-definition and space-appropriation.

The conference was the occasion to discuss working definitions for this area of study, and provided a foundation for exploring the immense potential of

graffiti for cultural and anthropological studies. Graffiti have indeed become a focus of attention in many specialised disciplines (e.g. Egyptology, Assyriology, Classics) as a rich means of documenting features of society otherwise difficult to track in normative and official sources. Although many primary studies of such inscriptions have been carried out, the workshop aimed at addressing historical graffiti in a holistic manner as a specific cultural practice.

Four cross-cultural lines of exploration were proposed to the participants:

1. Self-fashioning and group identity
2. Space appropriation
3. Posterity and temporality of writing
4. Literacy and manuscripts culture

Scholars from a great variety of specialities presented papers, ranging from graffiti in Ancient Egypt to classic Maya and medieval Chinese graffiti. The liveliness and vigour of the discussions confirmed the importance of graffiti as organic to cultural fields such as literacy, self-expression or space-appropriation.

As a focus of discussion, some categories proved particularly fruitful. One of these was, naturally, context. All participants agreed that context plays a key role in the definition of graffiti. The role of graffiti in the shaping of (common) places was underlined: e.g. Ömür Harmansah (Brown University) on Anatolian rock reliefs or Cornelia Kleinitz (Humboldt-Berlin) on Meroitic temple graffiti. Examples of graffiti from remote places, such as deserts and liminal boundaries, as opposed to graffiti of settlements, were also a highlight of this event: Pierre Tallet (Paris-Sorbonne) on Ancient Egyptian graffiti from mining and expeditions sites, Michael MacDonald (Oxford) and Frédéric Imbert (Aix-en-Provence) on desert graffiti respectively from pre-Islamic and early Islamic Arabia. The primary function of many of the graffiti considered was to record the presence of individuals in places by leaving names. Graffiti are the product of social groups rather than individuals and can be read in many instances as a male necessity to mark one's presence in a place, as Roger Bagnall's paper on the Smyrna basilica suggested. Yet graffiti allow many levels of a society to express themselves, such as ancient Indian sailors, absent from official elite sources, as discussed in the paper by Richard Salomon (Washington University). The dimension of social connectivity of graffiti was strongly emphasized.

Graffiti can also be examined within the frame of the anthropology of writing and performativity. For example, Elizabeth Frood (Oxford) defined priests' graffiti in Karnak temple as a performance on one's presence in a place, as an event witnessing one's involvement in a social practice. In many cases graffiti can be seen as a meta-performance, being both reflexive and self-reflexive.

Finally, the participants were presented with the difficult question of agreeing or not on common features for graffiti in terms of content or materiality. Michael MacDonald proposed that graffiti be defined according to the intention of the writers (graffiti are personal versus impersonal) and the nature of the text (informal versus formal). Many corpora include indecipherable or cryptographic graffiti, showing that the aim of graffiti may be self-expression rather than communication.

The workshop was followed by a technical session, in which Ömür Harmansah demonstrated photogrammetry, as applied to graffiti; Roland Enmarch (Liverpool) demonstrated the use of D-Stretch (colour enhancement software); and Kathryn Piquette (Freie-Universität-Berlin) and Cornelia Kleinitz demonstrated the uses of RTI (Reflectance Transformation Imaging) technology in the recording and reading of graffiti.

This workshop will now lead not to traditional proceedings but to a collection of essays thematically organised on various corpora of graffiti in order to pursue the holistic and definitional approach of the workshop. This volume will be edited by Ömür Harmansah (Brown University), Chloé Ragazzoli (Université of Paris-Sorbonne), Elizabeth Frood and Chiara Salvador (University of Oxford).

A complete programme and abstracts of the workshop as well as follow up information can be found at: <http://graffiti.hypotheses.org/>

## Practical Epigraphy Workshop

The British Epigraphy Society, in collaboration with CSAD, will hold its sixth Practical Epigraphy Workshop this summer from 24 to 26 June at Corbridge Roman Town Museum in Northumberland.

The workshop series is aimed primarily at graduates wishing to develop hands-on skills in working with epigraphic material, though applications are also welcomed from those at any stage in their career who would like to acquire a greater sensitivity to the gathering of epigraphic evidence. With expert tuition, participants will gain direct experience of the practical elements of how to record and study inscriptions.

The programme will include the making of paper squeezes, photographing and measuring inscribed stones, and the production of transcriptions, translations and commentaries. Participants may choose to work on Latin or Greek inscriptions, the latter to be studied from squeezes.

Applications to take part in this year's workshop are now closed, but enquiries about the series in general and future workshops may be directed to Dr Peter Haarer: [peter.haarer@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:peter.haarer@classics.ox.ac.uk)

CSAD Staff 2013/4  
Kyriakos Savvopoulos



Dr. Kyriakos Savvopoulos has recently been appointed as Postdoctoral Research Assistant for the three year AHRC-funded *Corpus of Ptolemaic Inscriptions from Egypt (323-30 BCE)* project.

His research interests are concerned with cross-cultural contact in the Mediterranean, especially during the Hellenistic and Roman periods. He took an MA in Egyptian Archaeology at UCL in 2004, working on Graeco-Egyptian interaction as reflected in the funerary customs of Hellenistic and Roman Alexandria. Alexandria was also the main focus of his PhD in Archaeology at Leiden University, where he worked on *Alexandria in Aegyptus. The Role of the Egyptian tradition in the Hellenistic and Roman Periods*. From 2009 to 2013 he was Lecturer in Hellenistic History and Archaeology at the Alexandria Center for Hellenistic Studies at the *Bibliotheca Alexandrina*, and a researcher in the Alexandria-Mediterranean Research Center, working on the heritage of Alexandria and its diachronic connections to the Mediterranean. His publications include a new series of catalogues for the Graeco-Roman Museum of Alexandria, based on the Museum's digitized archive, a project for the Alexandria-Mediterranean Research Center, and a historical guide to Cavafy's Alexandria (331 BC-AD 641), published by the *Bibliotheca Alexandrina*. He is also scientific advisor to the recently inaugurated Archaeological Museum (Sacristy) of the Greek-Orthodox Patriarchate of Alexandria.

Since 2000 he has participated in excavations in Greece and Egypt, including Dion, Central Macedonia, under the direction of Prof. D. Pantermalis, and in the submerged coastline of Alexandria, under the direction of H. Tzalas of the Hellenic Institute of Ancient and Mediaeval Alexandrian Studies.

For the Ptolemaic Inscriptions Project, Kyriakos has started transcribing the material collected and annotated by Peter Fraser. Before his arrival in Oxford in January, he undertook research in Egypt for the project in the archives of the Deutsches Archäologisches Institut, the Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale in Cairo, and the Centre d'Études Alexandrines. The

unsettled political situation in Egypt unfortunately prevented him from carrying out a planned research tour outside Alexandria.

Kyriakos will be consulting material in the Tasos Neroutsos archive in the National Library of Athens when he is in Greece over Easter.

Jane Masségli



*Jane Masségli at the temple at Pessinus*

Dr. Jane Masségli comes to CSAD as Postdoctoral Research Fellow in the AHRC-funded *Facilitating Access to Latin Inscriptions* project at the Ashmolean Museum. Dr. Masségli is responsible for bringing the Latin inscriptions in the Museum collections to the attention of a wider public both in the Museum and online.

Dr Masségli is working with Alison Cooley and Susan Walker to construct a pilot scheme for the evaluation of new teaching resources provided by the project to ensure that they meet the needs of KS2 and KS3 for Classical Civilisation, Ancient History and Latin. The scheme aims to draw out the stories in the inscriptions, as well as the code-breaking element in reading an ancient language.

Jane has a wealth of experience from five years' work as a Classics teacher before she became an archaeologist, and says that one of the reasons why she joined the project is that it places such an emphasis on schools and young people. Following the very positive response that the pilot scheme has received from schools, Jane will be working on an INSET day with JACT next November on how to use material culture in teaching.

She emphasises the importance of the project within the resurgent interest in Latin and Classics more broadly (especially locally in Oxford with the Isis Project and the East Oxford Community Classics Centre): "the fact that the project", she says "is simultaneously at the cutting edge of epigraphic research (with both Epidoc and RTI), while also providing new teaching

resources that tie in with the National Curriculum, shows how broad an audience there is for ancient materials presented in the right way”.

Jane has been working closely with another new member of the CSAD, Ben Altshuler, who is using RTI technology to photograph the inscriptions currently in the Ashmolean stores.

### Ben Altshuler

Ben is working at the CSAD for one year as an Imaging Specialist, supported by the Classics Conclave. Whilst finishing his final year of High school in America, Ben worked on an Oral History Project organised by the Conclave, in conjunction with the American Philological Association, and ended up working with Oxford Classicists as part of the project. The Conclave’s aim is to promote Classics at every level. Roger Michel, the driving force behind the Conclave and a keen supporter of the use of new technologies in Classics, identified a need for RTI assistance, and Ben worked during his senior year at school to build up the skills required for RTI.

At CSAD Ben is responsible for providing its various different projects with the images and tools to aid their research, and has been working with both the Ashmolean Latin Inscriptions Project and *RIB* IV.1 (Writing Tablets). The application of Reflectance Transformation Imaging to incised and inscribed ancient documents, the subject of an AHRC-funded project led by Dr. Graeme Earl of Southampton University in collaboration with CSAD in 2010/11, offers the possibility of deciphering and presenting new texts. Ben has also travelled to the British Museum and to Carlisle, to carry out multi-spectral photography of Romano-British ink-writing tablets. Alongside his commitments at CSAD, Ben has also been working at the Ashmolean and Trinity College, Oxford, using RTI for his own analysis of objects. Ben’s work with RTI at the CSAD has encouraged him to consider what needs to be done to advance the field, and what the role of RTI will be in the future: he plans to apply to read Classics at university and to continue his research in RTI. For Ben, the core value of RTI is that “it’s open source; it’s not about owning the work, but providing it”.



Ben Altshuler working with RTI

### Hannah Cornwell

Dr. Hannah Cornwell is working as a part-time Research Assistant supported by a small grant from the BA/Leverhulme for two years’ work on *Roman Inscriptions in Britain* vol. IV, Part 1. The principal objective of the project is to bring to completion the revision and re-publication of approximately 1000 wooden writing-tables from Vindolanda, Carlisle and a number of other sites, as a continuation of the standard corpus of *RIB*. The Vindolanda writing tablets, numbering almost 900 ink-written texts published between 1975 and 2011, have provided a major contribution to the documentation of Roman Britain in the past four decades.

Hannah, who has an Oxford doctorate in Ancient History, has been editor of the CSAD newsletter since 2011. From September 2014 she will also be working as a second postdoctoral researcher for the Ashmolean Latin Inscriptions project.

### CSAD Visitors Elpis Bargiota



Elpis Bargiota working in the CSAD squeeze archive

Elpis Bargiota, who is studying Classics at the Aristotle University of Thessaloniki, was a visitor at CSAD on a three month (Oct-Dec 2013) internship supported by the European Programme LLP in collaboration with the Aristotle University.

Elpis chose epigraphy as a specialist field for her studies, and decided to come and work at the CSAD in order to develop her knowledge and experience, as it was, she says, “the best choice for learning the field of epigraphy”. She has been working, under the supervision of Charles Crowther, on the Centre’s collection of squeezes of inscriptions from Northern Greece (ancient Macedonia). Whilst at CSAD, Elpis has also taken the opportunity to learn more about new technologies, including RTI.

## Epigraphy Workshop

There was another very successful series of Epigraphy Workshop seminars during Michaelmas Term 2013 with speakers drawn from among Oxford faculty and visiting scholars.

Monday, Oct. 21: Simon Hornblower, 'The "Lokrian Maidens Inscription" (*IG IX 1<sup>2</sup> 706*) and Lykophron's Alexandra (1141-1173)'.

Monday, Oct. 28: Denis Rousset, 'The *Stele* of the Geleontes in the sanctuary of Claros. Purchases and gifts of land for a *koinon* of Colophon'.

Monday, Nov. 4: Charles Crowther, 'The "Son of God" in an underground sanctuary in Commagene'.

Monday, Nov. 11: Sofia Kravaritou, 'Thessalian attitudes to death: some notes on *SEG XXVIII*, 528 and beyond'.

Monday, Nov. 18 Polly Low and Peter Liddel, 'The *koinon* of the Phrikyladai: a new decree from Liverpool'.

Monday December 2: Georgy Kantor, 'Dynamis and Aspurgos in recent inscriptions from the Bosporan Kingdom'.

## 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 should be addressed to the Centre's Director, Professor A.K. Bowman. Association with the Centre carries with it membership of the University's Stelios Ioannou School for Research in Classical and Byzantine Studies, for which a small administrative fee may be levied. Further information concerning application procedures and other formalities can be obtained from the Centre's Administrator and Research Support Officer, Maggy Sasanow ([margaret.sasanow@classics.ox.ac.uk](mailto:margaret.sasanow@classics.ox.ac.uk)).

## Circulation and Contributions

This is the seventeenth issue of the Centre's Newsletter. The Newsletter is also 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.

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